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I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2426/87

of 11 August 1987

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 1900/87 ⁽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⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1636/87 ⁽⁴⁾, 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 1944/87 ⁽⁵⁾ 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 10 August 1987;

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 1944/87 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 12 August 1987.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 182, 3. 7. 1987, p. 40.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 164, 24. 6. 1985, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 153, 13. 6. 1987, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 185, 4. 7. 1987, p. 38.

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

Done at Brussels, 11 August 1987.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 11 August 1987 fixing the import levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal

CCT heading No	Description	(ECU/tonne)	
		Levies	
		Portugal	Third country
10.01 B I	Common wheat, and meslin	—	181,65
10.01 B II	Durum wheat	34,54	238,04 ⁽¹⁾ ⁽⁵⁾
10.02	Rye	24,81	154,66 ⁽⁶⁾
10.03	Barley	12,27	175,96
10.04	Oats	77,28	126,08
10.05 B	Maize, other than hybrid maize for sowing	5,29	181,57 ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾ ⁽⁸⁾
10.07 A	Buckwheat	12,27	111,81
10.07 B	Millet	12,27	104,91 ⁽⁴⁾
10.07 C II	Grain sorghum, other than hybrid sorghum for sowing	29,71	183,48 ⁽⁴⁾ ⁽⁸⁾
10.07 D I	Triticale	⁽⁷⁾	⁽⁷⁾
10.07 D II	Canary seed; other cereals	12,27	24,84 ⁽⁵⁾
11.01 A	Wheat or meslin flour	—	267,53
11.01 B	Rye flour	47,96	229,75
11.02 A I a)	Durum wheat groats and meal	66,62	381,38
11.02 A I b)	Common wheat groats and meal	—	288,69

⁽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 Council 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).

⁽⁸⁾ The levy referred to in Article 1 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2913/86 shall be fixed on the basis of an invitation to tender in accordance with Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3140/86.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2427/87

of 11 August 1987

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 1900/87⁽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⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1636/87⁽⁴⁾, 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 1945/87⁽⁵⁾ 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 10 August 1987;

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 Annex hereto,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

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 coming from Portugal shall be zero.
2. 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 coming from third countries shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 12 August 1987.

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

Done at Brussels, 11 August 1987.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 182, 3. 7. 1987, p. 40.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 164, 24. 6. 1985, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 153, 13. 6. 1987, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 185, 4. 7. 1987, p. 41.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 11 August 1987 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 8	1st period 9	2nd period 10	3rd period 11
10.01 B I	Common wheat, and meslin	0	0	0	0
10.01 B II	Durum wheat	0	0,32	0,32	0,32
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	0,60	0,60	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 sorghum 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

(ECU/tonne)

CCT heading No	Description	Current 8	1st period 9	2nd period 10	3rd period 11	4th period 12
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

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2428/87**of 7 August 1987****amending quantitative limits fixed for imports of certain textile products
originating in Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Romania**

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 4136/86
of 22 December 1986 on common rules for imports of
certain textile products originating in third countries⁽¹⁾,
and in particular Articles 7 and 9 (2) thereof,

Whereas, by Regulation (EEC) No 4136/86, quantitative
limits agreed with third countries are shared between the
Member States for 1987;

Whereas, in the bilateral agreements, the Community has
given undertakings to the supplier countries to adjust the
allocation of limits among Member States in such a way
as to ensure optimum utilization and to establish efficient
and speedy procedures for adjusting the allocations;

Whereas Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Romania have
asked that the allocation of Community quantitative
limits among the Member States be adjusted in order to
take account of the trend of trade flows, and to enable
suppliers to utilize agreed Community limits more fully;

Whereas, under Article 9 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No
4136/86, quantitative limits may be increased where it
appears that additional imports are required;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The quantitative limits for textile products originating in
Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Romania, as fixed in
Annexes III and IV to Regulation (EEC) No 4136/86, are
hereby amended for 1987 as laid down in Annexes I and
II hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day follo-
wing its publication in the *Official Journal of the Euro-
pean Communities*.

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

Done at Brussels, 7 August 1987.

For the Commission

Manuel MARÍN

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 387, 31. 12. 1976, p. 42.

ANNEX I

COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL QUANTITATIVE LIMITS AGREED FOR THE YEARS 1987 TO 1991

Category	CCT heading No	NIMEXE-code (1987)	Description	Third country	Units	Years	Annual quantitative limits
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
90	ex 59.04	59.04-11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21	Twine, cordage, ropes and cables of synthetic fibres, plaited or not	Czechoslovakia	tonnes	1987 1988 1989 1990 1991	1 706 1 748 1 818 1 891 1 967

ANNEX II

MEMBER STATES BREAKDOWN OF QUANTITATIVE LIMITS AGREED FOR 1987

Category	CCT heading No (1987)	NIMEXE-code (1987)	Description	Third countries	Member States	Units	Quantitative limits from 1 January to 31 December 1987
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
3	56.07 A	56.07-01, 04, 05, 07, 08, 10, 12, 15, 19, 20, 22, 25, 29, 30, 31, 35, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 45, 46, 47, 49	Woven fabrics of synthetic fibres (staple or waste) other than narrow woven fabrics, pile fabrics (including terry fabrics) and chenille fabrics)	Hungary	F DK GR	tonnes	162 25 64
12	60.03 B I a) b) II a) b) 2 III IV 60.04 B III a) 2 b) 60.06 B II	60.03-11, 18, 20, 29, 40, 80 60.04-33, 34 60.06-92	Pantyhose and tights, stockings, under stockings, socks, ankle-socks, sockettes and the like, knitted or crocheted, other than for babies, including stockings for varicose veins, other than products of category 70	Hungary	I DK GR E P	1 000 pairs	8 1 486 5 21 6
17	61.01 B V a) 1 2 3	61.01-34, 36, 37	Men's or boys' jackets and blazers, other than knitted or crocheted, of wool, of cotton or of man-made fibres	Romania	I F	1 000 pieces	206 132
32 a)		58.04-63	Cotton corduroy	Czechoslovakia	UK IRL	tonnes	147 105

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
78	61.01 A I II b) B V g) 1 2 3 61.02 A II B I b) II e) 9 aa) bb) cc)	61.01-03, 09, 93, 94, 97 61.02-04, 07, 93, 95, 97	Garments, other than knitted or crocheted, excluding garments of cate- gories 6, 7, 8, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 26, 27, 29, 68, 72, 76 and 77	Romania	F UK	tonnes	52 51
90	ex 59.04	59.04-11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21	Twine, cordage, ropes and cables of synthetic fibres, plaited or not	Czechoslo- vakia	D EEC	tonnes	1 172 1 706
118	ex 62.02 B I b) ex 62.02 B II b) III b)	62.02-15 62.02-61, 75	Table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen of flax or ramie, other than knitted or crocheted	Romania	I UK	tonnes	61 62

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2429/87

of 10 August 1987

on arrangements for imports into Spain of certain textile products originating in South Korea

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 4136/86 of 22 December 1986 on common rules for imports of certain textile products originating in third countries⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 11 thereof,

Whereas Article 11 of Regulation (EEC) No 4136/86 lays down the conditions under which quantitative limits may be established; whereas imports into Spain of certain textile products (category 41) specified in the Annex hereto and originating in South Korea have exceeded the level referred to in paragraph 3 of the said Article 11;

Whereas, in accordance with paragraph 5 of the said Article 11 of Regulation (EEC) No 4136/86, on 12 May 1987 South Korea was notified of a request for consultations;

Whereas, pending the outcome of the requested consultations, imports into Spain were made subject to a provisional quantitative restriction for the period from 12 May to 11 August 1987 by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1517/87⁽²⁾;

Whereas, in the course of consultations held on 6 August 1987, it was agreed that imports of products falling within category 41 into Spain should be subject to quantitative limits for the years 1987 to 1991;

Whereas paragraph 13 of the said Article 11 provides for compliance with the quantitative limits to be ensured by means of a double-checking system in accordance with Annex VI to Regulation (EEC) No 4136/86;

Whereas the products in question exported from South Korea into Spain between 1 January 1987 and the date of entry into force of this Regulation must be set off against the quantitative limit for 1987;

Whereas this quantitative limit does not prevent the importation of products covered thereby but shipped

from South Korea to Spain before the entry into force of Regulation (EEC) No 1517/87;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 2, imports into Spain of the category of products originating in South Korea and specified in the Annex hereto shall be subject to the quantitative limits set out in that Annex.

Article 2

1. Products as referred to in Article 1, shipped from South Korea to Spain before the date of entry into force of Regulation (EEC) No 1517/87 and not yet released for free circulation, shall be so released subject to the presentation of a bill of lading or other transport document proving that shipment actually took place before that date.

2. Imports of products shipped from South Korea to Spain from the date of entry into force of Regulation (EEC) No 1517/87 shall remain subject to the double checking system described in Annex VI to Regulation (EEC) No 4136/86.

3. In applying the provisions of paragraph 2 all quantities of products shipped from South Korea to Spain from 1 January 1987 and released for free circulation shall be deducted from the quantitative limit for 1987. This quantitative limit shall not, however, prevent the importation of products covered thereby but shipped from South Korea to Spain before the entry into force of Regulation (EEC) No 1517/87 or products covered by export licences issued as provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 1517/87.

Article 3

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

It shall apply until 31 December 1991.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 387, 31. 12. 1986, p. 42.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 142, 2. 6. 1987, p. 16.

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

Done at Brussels, 10 August 1987.

For the Commission

Manuel MARÍN

Vice-President

ANNEX

Category	CCT heading No (1987)	NIMEXE code (1987)	Description	Third country	Units	Member States	Quantitative limits
41	ex 51.01 A	51.01-01, 02, 03, 04, 08, 09, 10, 12, 20, 22, 24, 27, 29, 30, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 48	Yarn of synthetic filament (continuous), not put up for retail sale, other than non-textured single yarn untwisted or with a twist of not more than 50 turns per metre	South Korea	Tonnes	E	1987 : 1 550 1988 : 1 620 1989 : 1 693 1990 : 1 769 1991 : 1 848

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2430/87

of 11 August 1987

amending Regulation (EEC) No 859/87 laying down detailed rules applying to the special premium for beef producers

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 805/68 of 27 June 1968 on the common organization of the market in beef and veal ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 467/87 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 4a (4) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 468/87 of 10 February 1987 laying down general rules applying to the special premium for beef producers ⁽³⁾, and in particular Article 5 thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 859/87 ⁽⁴⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1120/87 ⁽⁵⁾, allows the identification of the animals by a number, if they are accompanied by a document; it is necessary to allow such an identification also on the basis of a register to the extent that the risk of double granting of the premium can be avoided;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The second subparagraph of Article 6 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 859/87 is replaced by the following:

'The methods of identification used by the Member States other than in specific connection with the special premium may also be used to identify the animals eligible for the premium, providing that such methods enable each animal to be identified by a number on the ear of the animal or on an ear tag. Where this is the case, the numbers of the animals in question must be stated on the premium application and evidence that the premium has been granted must be furnished

- by a document which shall accompany the animal throughout its life and shall bear the identification number of the animal concerned,
- or, to the extent that the Member States take the necessary provisions in order to avoid the risk of double granting of the premium, by a register, in which the animal is registered under its number, and which is kept by the producer or the competent authorities.

However, animals so identified which are consigned, after payment of the premium, to another Member State must be marked at the time of consignment in a specific way.'

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 6 April 1987.

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

Done at Brussels, 11 August 1987.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 148, 28. 6. 1968, p. 24.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 48, 17. 2. 1987, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 48, 17. 2. 1987, p. 4.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 82, 26. 3. 1987, p. 25.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 109, 24. 4. 1987, p. 11.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2431/87**of 11 August 1987****altering the corrective amount applicable to the refund on cereals**

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 1900/87 ⁽²⁾, and in particular the fourth sentence of the second subparagraph of Article 16(4) thereof,

Having regard to 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⁾,

Whereas the corrective amount applicable to the refund on cereals was fixed by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2338/87 ⁽⁴⁾;

Whereas, the basis of today's cif prices and cif forward delivery prices, taking foreseeable developments on the

market into account, the corrective amount at present applicable to the refund on cereals should be altered,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The corrective amount referred to in Article 16(4) of Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75, fixed in the Annex to Regulation (EEC) No 2338/87 which is applicable to the export refunds fixed in advance in respect of cereals, is hereby altered to the amounts set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 12 August 1987.

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

Done at Brussels, 11 August 1987.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 182, 3. 7. 1987.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 78.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 210, 1. 8. 1987, p. 69.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 11 August 1987 altering the corrective amount applicable
to the refund on cereals

(ECU/tonne)

CCT heading No	Description	Current 8	1st period 9	2nd period 10	3rd period 11	4th period 12	5th period 1	6th period 2
10.01 B I	Common wheat and meslin for export to :							
	— Brazil and Egypt	0	— 30,00	— 30,00	— 30,00	— 30,00	— 30,00	— 30,00
	— other third countries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.01 B II	Durum wheat	0	0	0	0	0	—	—
10.02	Rye	0	0	0	0	0	—	—
10.03	Barley	0	0	0	0	0	—	—
10.04	Oats	0	0	0	0	0	—	—
10.05 B	Maize other than hybrid maize for sowing	0	0	0	0	0	—	—
10.07 C II	Grain sorghum, other than hybrid sorghum for sowing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.01 A	Common wheat flour	0	0	0	0	0	—	—
11.01 B	Rye flour	0	0	0	0	0	—	—
11.02 A I a)	Durum wheat groats and meal	0	0	0	0	0	—	—
11.02 A I b)	Common wheat groats and meal	0	0	0	0	0	—	—

N. B. The zones are those defined in Regulation (EEC) No 1124/77 (OJ No L 134, 28. 5. 1977), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3817/85 (OJ No L 368, 31. 12. 1985).

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2432/87
of 11 August 1987
fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar

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 1785/81 of 30 June 1981 on the common organization of the markets in the sugar sector ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 229/87 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 16 (8) thereof,

Whereas the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar were fixed by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2054/87 ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2425/87 ⁽⁴⁾;

Whereas it follows from applying the detailed rules contained in Regulation (EEC) No 2054/87 to the infor-

mation 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 referred to in Article 16 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81 shall be, in respect of white sugar and standard quality raw sugar, as set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 12 August 1987.

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

Done at Brussels, 11 August 1987.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President

- ⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 177, 1. 7. 1981, p. 4.
⁽²⁾ OJ No L 25, 28. 1. 1987, p. 1.
⁽³⁾ OJ No L 192, 11. 7. 1987, p. 38.
⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 223, 11. 8. 1987, p. 16.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 11 August 1987 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar

(ECU/100 kg)		
CCT heading No	Description	Levy
17.01	Beet sugar and cane sugar, in solid form:	
	A. White sugar: flavoured or coloured sugar	53,00
	B. Raw sugar	45,07 ⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ Applicable to raw sugar with a yield of 92 %; if the yield is other than 92 %, the levy applicable is calculated in accordance with the provisions of Article 2 of Regulation (EEC) No 837/68.

II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

COMMISSION

COMMISSION DECISION

of 8 July 1987

authorizing the Kingdom of Spain to apply intra-Community surveillance to imports of certain tools and hand tools originating in certain third countries and placed in free circulation in one of the Member States

(Only the Spanish text is authentic)

(87/411/EEC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular the first paragraph of Article 115 thereof,

Having regard to Commission Decision 80/47/EEC of 20 December 1979 on surveillance and protective measures which Member States may be authorized to take in respect of imports of certain products originating in third countries and put into free circulation in another Member State⁽¹⁾, and in particular Articles 1 and 2 thereof,

Whereas Decision 80/47/EEC requires Member States to have prior authorization from the Commission before introducing intra-Community surveillance of the imports concerned;

Whereas the Spanish Government requested such authorization from the Commission in respect of certain tools and hand tools, falling within heading Nos 82.03 and 82.04 of the Common Customs Tariff, NIMEXE codes 82.03-10 to 99 and 82.04-10 to 90, and originating in certain third countries;

Whereas Spain applies quantitative restrictions to the direct imports in question;

Whereas, therefore, there are disparities in the conditions governing these imports in the Member States and whereas these disparities could cause deflection of trade which might aggravate the continuing difficulties affecting Spain's hand tool production;

Whereas the Spanish authorities asserted that their hand tool industry, located in greatly disadvantaged regions, is being completely reorganized, and whereas to that end

major investment is being made; whereas the modernization process involves considerable job cuts in the industry, causing serious social and economic problems;

Whereas the Spanish authorities informed the Commission that, since the beginning of the year, Spain has been receiving a major flow of indirect trade in the products in question, which originate in certain third countries and are placed in free circulation in the other Member States; whereas the prices for these imports are much lower than the prices for national products;

Whereas the Commission examined the request from the Spanish Government and whereas it emerged from this analysis that there is a danger of unpredictable and substantial deflection of trade which is liable to give rise to economic difficulties in the industry in question;

Whereas, under these conditions, foreseeable imports should be monitored closely; whereas the imports in question originating in the third countries listed in the Annex should therefore be subject to prior intra-Community surveillance in accordance with Article 2 of Decision 80/47/EEC,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The Kingdom of Spain is hereby authorized to apply intra-Community surveillance in accordance with Article 2 of Decision 80/47/EEC until 31 December 1988 to the following imports:

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 16, 22. 1. 1980, p. 14.

CCT heading No	NIMEXE code	Description of goods	Country of origin
82.03	82.03-10 to 99	Hand tools, the following : pliers (including cutting pliers), pincers, tweezers, tinmen's snips, bolt croppers and the like ; perforating punches ; pipe cutters ; spanners and wrenches (but not including tap wrenches) ; files and rasps	China, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Japan, Poland, Taiwan, Yugoslavia
82.04	82.04-10 to 90	Hand tools, including glaziers' diamonds, not falling within any other heading of this Chapter ; blow lamps, anvils ; vices and clamps, other than accessories for, and parts of, machine tools ; portable forges ; grinding wheels with frameworks (hand or pedal operated)	China, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hong Kong, Japan, Poland, Taiwan, USSR, Yugoslavia

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the Kingdom of Spain.

Done at Brussels, 8 July 1987.

For the Commission

Willy DE CLERCQ

Member of the Commission

COMMISSION DECISION

of 9 July 1987

on the setting-up of a venture jointly owned by Redland plc, AAH Holdings plc
and British Coal Corporation

(Only the English text is authentic)

(87/412/ECSC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community, and in particular Articles 66 and 80 thereof,

Having regard to Decision No 24-54 of 6 May 1954 laying down in implementation of Article 66 (1) of the Treaty a Regulation on what constitutes control of an undertaking⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to the application filed on 16 December 1986 by the British Coal Corporation on behalf of all three parties, seeking authorization for merging some of their solid and liquid fuel interests into a new company jointly owned by Redland plc as to 55 %, AAH Holdings plc as to 25 %, and British Coal Corporation as to 20 %, which will be called British Fuels Limited.

Having obtained the comments of the United Kingdom Government,

Whereas :

I

1. AAH Holdings plc (AAH), Lincoln, is a holding company for a group principally engaged in fuel distribution, builders' supplies, distribution of pharmaceutical products, road haulage, general engineering and environmental and agricultural services. All activities are vested in independent, both wholly- and partly-owned subsidiaries. Among these is the British Fuel Company (BFC), which is owned in partnership with the British Coal Corporation (the former National Coal Board) and is engaged in fuel distribution. Apart from its holding in BFC, AAH has no further interests in the fuel distribution business. On account of its holdings in BFC and some subsidiaries under the BFC umbrella engaged in the distribution of solid fuels, AAH is an enterprise subject to the ECSC Treaty pursuant to Article 80 of the ECSC Treaty.
2. The British Coal Corporation (British Coal) is the leading producer and supplier of solid fuels in the United Kingdom, both directly and through distributors. In 1985/86 United Kingdom coal consumption of 121,4 million tonnes compares with British Coal's

total sales of 111,8 million tonnes. British Coal is therefore an enterprise within the meaning of Article 80 of the Treaty. Among other subsidiaries and holdings, British Coal has a minority stake in the BFC.

3. The British Fuel Company (BFC) is a partnership owned jointly by AAH as to 50,25 % and British Coal as to 49,75 %, carrying on for a number of years solid and liquid fuel distribution ('fuel businesses'), road haulage, builders' supplies ('non-fuel businesses') and related businesses. The tonnage of solid fuel handled by the partnership, which operates through a number of subsidiaries, amounted to about 3,1 million tonnes *per annum* on average over the last three years.
4. The Redland plc group is a holding company principally engaged in the production and supply of materials and services to the construction industry in the United Kingdom and overseas, and solid and liquid fuel distribution in the United Kingdom. Its fuel distribution and related businesses are carried on through various subsidiaries known as the 'Cawoods companies', which are held by Cawoods Holdings Ltd; among these are: Cawoods Coal Ltd, Cawoods Hargreaves Ltd (a 50 % joint venture with Hargreaves Group plc, now controlled by the Coalite Group), Cawoods of Northern Ireland Ltd, and some Eire associates. On average over the last three years, the tonnage of solid fuel handled by the Cawoods companies of Redland plc amounted to about 3,2 million tonnes *per annum*. On account of the activities carried on through the Cawoods Companies, Redland plc is an enterprise subject to the ECSC Treaty pursuant to Article 80.
5. The new company, British Fuel Limited (BFL), will be principally concerned with continuing and developing the existing solid and liquid fuels distribution businesses presently conducted separately by the Cawoods companies and BFC. The joint venture will emerge from the amalgamation of BFC (with British Coal's and AAH's current fuel distribution interests combined) with the Cawoods companies. First it is necessary, however, to restructure legally the respective businesses in such a way as to ensure that, in principle, all assets to be amalgamated concern exclusively fuel businesses. These restructuring measures within groups are not at issue in this case. What is at issue are the effects on competition of the new

⁽¹⁾ Official Journal of the European Coal and Steel Community, No 9, 11. 5. 1954, p. 345/54.

company, in which, after completion, the shares will be held 55 % by Redland plc, 25 % by AAH and 20 % by British Coal. Under the merger only British Coal will continue to be engaged in fuel distribution outside BFL.

II

6. The setting-up of the joint venture brings about a concentration in the form of control by a group. The agreements on the shareholdings in BFL and the management of the company mean that the three shareholders will be able to exercise joint control over the company within the meaning of Decision No 24-54. The joint company will therefore form a concentration with Redland plc, AAH plc and British Coal Corporation and the firms they control within the meaning of Article 66 (1) of the Treaty, without the three parent companies themselves forming a concentration.

Concentrations of this nature may be authorized if the Commission is satisfied that they will not lead to certain restrictions of competition.

7. The present share of BFC in the United Kingdom coal market amounts to roughly 85 %. It includes, with AAH having no other interests in fuel distribution, by virtue of British Coal's holding in the partnership, British Coal's own distribution business. It reflects the outstanding position of British Coal. Indeed, British Coal is the main producer in the United Kingdom and its supplies to the market should basically be considered as distribution of coal and its derivatives such as coke and briquettes. The reason for this is that, in principle, British Coal sells not only through all interested distributors who satisfy the normal standards of credit-worthiness and agree to make payment by the dates specified in its Conditions of Sale, but also to a large extent directly to consumers, itself acting as wholesaler.
8. The proposed transaction entails a change in the structure of the coal-connected distributive trade in that the market share held hitherto by BFC as defined in the previous paragraph will be increased by that of the Cawoods companies, i.e. around 3,2 million tonnes annually. This means that the share of the new company will amount to about 87 % of the United Kingdom coal market.
9. However, that share cannot really be considered as being on the whole available for competition among wholesalers. There are some very large consumers whose purchases account for the bulk of the solid fuel tonnage consumed in the United Kingdom and who, for good reasons, buy exclusively from British Coal direct. Such consumers are the two United Kingdom Generating Boards, the Central Electricity Generating Board and the South of Scotland Electricity Board, and steelworks in so far as they use coking coal in their own coke ovens or blast furnace coke produced

by a British Coal subsidiary. Although few in number, the tonnage supplied to them accounts for about 91 million tonnes of British Coal's 1985/1986 sales. The reasons why they deal exclusively with the producer are partly technically, partly economically based. First, they require little local servicing. Moreover, they are able to switch easily from British Coal's products to either cheaper alternative sources of energy or cheaper coal offered by producers in third countries. The Generating Boards had to demonstrate this during the 1984/85 coal-industry dispute when their power stations, which are in fact interconnected, raised their fuel oil burn by 38,2 million tonnes of coal equivalent while reducing the coal burn by 39,5 million tonnes compared with the previous year. This technical flexibility combined with the low-priced alternative primary energies available to them such as fuel oil, nuclear power, liquid gases and imported coal puts these buyers in an extremely strong bargaining position. In order to get British Coal to align its prices for supplies to them as far as possible on the lower prices of alternative fuels, they prefer to agree contract terms directly with British Coal. This being so, it appears that the wholesale trade would not be able to secure a sufficient profit margin if it tried to interfere. Under these conditions, the vast bulk of the tonnages so supplied, i.e. that moved by rail or in the coastal sea trade to power stations and steelworks, is sold without any intervention of a distributor, whereas for relatively small tonnages transported by road and canal, the role of the trade is essentially to provide a haulage service, providing, and in some cases owning, the lorries and barges. Although in such cases it sometimes suits both British Coal and the consumer, for reasons of security, for the property to pass from British Coal to the haulier when it is loaded and then from the haulier to the consumer when it is unloaded, it is unrealistic to consider that the power station and steelworks market is one in which wholesalers can compete with British Coal. On the contrary, all solid fuel handled by British Coal on behalf of the Generating Boards and the steel industry must be regarded as a quantity not available for intermediate distributors, and consequently falls outside the scope of the further assessment of BFL's market share.

10. Consequently, as the power station and steel works markets absorb some 99,7 million tonnes, only about 21,7 million tonnes are in fact supplied under conditions under which wholesalers can compete for distribution. That quantity goes mainly to consumers in the general industry and domestic sectors. Also, 1,8 million tonnes of miners' coal have to be eliminated, the distribution of that coal being exclusively in the hands of British Coal and related companies.
11. So after completion, at the level of wholesalers servicing the United Kingdom market, the joint venture will have, due to the link with British Coal, a 52 % share as against 48 % for all other competitors.

III

12. The merger agreement and related agreements, looked at from the point of view of British Coal's shareholding of 20 % in the joint venture, provide that British Coal will neither seek nor be able to impose on BFL any conditions concerning supplies which afford undue preference or advantage to British Coal products.

Furthermore, as regards the prices to be charged to BFL for British Coal products Decision No 30-53 ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Decision No 1834/81/ECSC ⁽²⁾, provides that a seller and the undertakings controlled by it are obliged to supply the same or similar products basically on the same terms to all customers who compete with each other. This principle fully applies to British Coal's sales both to BFL and to any other distributor.

13. There are several precedents where the Commission has adopted the view that, when assessing an enterprise's position in the market, account has to be taken not only of the products of that enterprise's own sector but also of the substitutes that can reasonably be chosen by its customers. Experience has indeed shown that, for general industry and household purposes, solid fuel, fuel oil, gas and electricity compete equally with each other. There is reason to conclude, therefore, that in spite of its market share of 52 % as against 41 % for the former BFC, BFL or its shareholders will not have the power to determine prices, to control or restrict distribution or to hinder effective competition in a substantial part of the market for those products.
14. This is because BFL will have to face fierce competition from generally low-priced alternative energies which has resulted in reduced solid fuel consumption on all markets. This development, which dates back to the middle and late 1950s has been further aggravated by the collapse in oil prices since the early months of last year. Solid-fuel distributors have therefore been constantly compelled to reduce costs and profit margins to the bare minimum in order to retain existing customers, so that the increased market share in no way enables BFL or its shareholders to determine prices.
15. Furthermore, after completion of the merger operation, BFL will not act under more favourable trading conditions in the market than its competitors. Although 52 % is a large market share, it should be noted that about 60 other distributors operate in the market, some of which hold shares in the range of 3

to 6 %. The change caused by the setting-up of the joint venture is not so great as to alter substantially the conditions of supply for consumers.

16. In addition, it must be borne in mind that the coal consumption of the United Kingdom general industry and domestic markets represents only a small part of the overall fuel consumption there: only about 15 % of all fuels consumed are still of solid-fuel origin, compared with 67 % in 1960. It follows that, taking account of all forms of energy for markets, the takeover of the Cawoods companies' market share by the former BFC in fact neither restricts users' freedom of choice of both supplies and suppliers nor hinders effective competition.
17. The fact that British Coal, in its capacity as producer, is involved in the joint venture makes it necessary to establish whether, through the new company, it will have the power to evade the rules of competition laid down in the Treaty, in particular by establishing an artificially privileged position involving a substantial advantage in access to markets.
18. Between 1948, the year in which the British coal industry was nationalized, and the time of United Kingdom accession to the Communities, other fuels had already heavily eroded solid fuels' position on the two markets which are in fact the main fields of the trade's activity. Coal consumption there fell by about 77 million tonnes, i.e. by 70 %. Since then, British Coal as the major supplier suffered a further 26 % drop in production and a reduction in manpower of more than 40 %. As a consequence of all this, the volume of business which could usefully be handled by the independent distributive trade shrank to relatively minor proportions, and to keep itself alive it had to diversify into other fields of business such as oil distribution and, more recently, builders' supplies, agricultural products and a wide range of other interests. It appears that, while British Coal's natural interest is to produce and sell as much coal and derived fuels as possible, for the independent distributive trade the marketing of solid fuels has to a large extent become a sideline. If, as a result, and eventually through increased involvement in the distributive trade, British Coal nevertheless tries to supply its products to the final consumer in a stable and regular way, there are no grounds for concluding that this is being done with a view to establish for itself an artificially privileged position involving a substantial advantage in access to markets. The planned transaction must rather be considered a legitimate way for British Coal to stabilize its eroded position on the energy market.
19. The Commission must ensure that the effects of the joint venture on competition remain limited to the extent outlined in the above assessment.

⁽¹⁾ *Official Journal of the European Coal and Steel Community*, No 6, 4. 5. 1953, p. 109/53.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 184, 4. 7. 1981, p. 7.

Given its position as the main producer of solid fuels in the United Kingdom, there is reason to believe that British Coal will use its holding in BFL to promote the sale of its own products. To avoid undue consequences for competition, therefore, the supplying of BFL by British Coal should be subject to certain conditions:

The parties and BFL should not be allowed to enter into any agreement with British Coal concerning supplies to BFL having the effect of placing fuels supplied by other producers in the Community at a competitive disadvantage. The scope for any contractual obligation on BFL for purchasing from British Coal should therefore be defined in terms of quantity. For agreements lasting in excess of one year a maximum of 65 % of BFL's requirements seems appropriate. Nor should BFL be allowed to be supplied by British Coal on preferential terms compared with those applied by British Coal to the joint venture's competitors, nor to be given preferential treatment for products in scarce supply. In order to take account of the foregoing considerations, appropriate conditions must be attached to any authorization.

20. Subject to the conditions set out in point 19, the planned joint venture therefore satisfies the conditions for authorization under Article 66 (2) of the ECSC Treaty and can be authorized,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The Joint venture British Fuels Limited, London, between Redland plc, AAH Holdings plc and British Coal Corporation is hereby authorized.

Article 2

The authorization referred to in Article 1 shall be subject to the following conditions:

1. The parties to the joint venture and BFL shall not enter into any agreement in excess of one year concerning the supplying of BFL with solid fuels produced by British Coal or any of its subsidiaries covering more than 65 % of BFL's reasonable requirements within any such contract period.
2. British Coal and its subsidiaries shall not grant preferential terms for supplies to BFL. The provisions implementing Article 60 of the ECSC Treaty apply irrespective of British Coal's shareholding in BFL or the size thereof. British Coal and its subsidiaries shall not be allowed to operate any price discount scheme tending to place BFL's competitors at an undue disadvantage, or to give preferential treatment to BFL for products in scarce supply.
3. BFL shall, not later than 15 February each year, inform the Commission of the following:
 - (a) the aggregate quantity of solid fuels purchased during the preceding calendar year;
 - (b) the quantities purchased during the preceding calendar year from British Coal and its subsidiaries, broken into products and qualities and showing prices charged by these suppliers.

Article 3

This Decision is addressed to Redland plc, Reigate (Surrey), AAH Holdings plc Lincoln, and British Coal Corporation, London.

Done at Brussels, 9 July 1987.

For the Commission

Peter SUTHERLAND

Member of the Commission

COMMISSION DECISION

of 20 July 1987

on the Community's financial contribution towards protection measures against
foot-and-mouth disease adopted by France

(Only the French text is authentic)

(87/413/EEC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European
Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Decision 77/97/EEC of 21
December 1976 on the financing by the Community of
certain emergency measures in the field of animal
health⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No
3768/85⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 2 thereof,

Whereas outbreaks of non-exotic foot-and-mouth disease
have been observed in areas of Italy adjacent to the
French frontier;

Whereas outbreaks of this disease constitute a serious
danger to France, in particular to those animals which
stay in these frontier areas for summer grazing;

Whereas the development of the situation and the
seriousness of the disease in Italy have called for recourse
to certain protection measures, and especially the
strengthening of immunity of susceptible species in the
Franco-Italian frontier area; whereas such strengthening
is essential to prevent the spread of the disease to this
frontier area;

Whereas such vaccination measures were notified by the
French authorities to the Commission on 7 May 1987;

Whereas the Community should therefore, with a view to
participating in the prophylaxis against the disease, grant
financial assistance to France;

Whereas the conditions required for the Community's
financial contribution are met;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The Community shall, with a view to prophylaxis against
foot-and-mouth disease, contribute:

- 50 % of the expenses incurred by France, in 1987, in
providing foot-and-mouth vaccines to be used for the
vaccination of sheep and goats more than three
months of age and of cattle more than four months of
age not vaccinated in the course of the annual
prophylaxis campaign and destined to be sent to
alpine pastures in the departments of Haute-Savoie,
Savoie, Hautes-Alpes, Alpes de Haute-Provence and
Alpes-Maritimes,
- 50 % of the expenses incurred by France, in 1987, in
carrying out vaccination described in the first indent.

Article 2

The Community's financial contribution shall be made
following submission of documentary evidence and a
detailed plan of the vaccination campaign.

Article 3

This Decision is addressed to the French Republic.

Done at Brussels, 20 July 1987.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 26, 31. 1. 1977, p. 78.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 362, 31. 12. 1985, p. 8.

COMMISSION DECISION

of 31 July 1987

repealing Decision 85/16/EEC authorizing the Italian Republic to continue to apply certain protective measures pursuant to Article 108 (3) of the Treaty

(Only the Italian text is authentic)

(87/414/EEC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 108 (3) thereof,

Whereas, by Decision 85/16/EEC⁽¹⁾, the Commission authorized the Italian Republic to continue to apply certain protective measures pursuant to Article 108 (3) of the Treaty;

Whereas the restoration of external equilibrium has enabled the Italian authorities to lift all the protective measures authorized by the said Decision;

Whereas the circumstances underlying the adoption of that Decision have changed and there is no longer any justification for authorizing the application of protective measures,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

Decision 85/16/EEC is hereby repealed.

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the Italian Republic.

Done at Brussels, 31 July 1987.

For the Commission

The President

Jacques DELORS

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 8, 10. 1. 1985, p. 34.

CORRIGENDA

Corrigendum to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2330/87 of 30 July 1987 laying down detailed rules for the export of products supplied as Community food aid*(Official Journal of the European Communities No L 210 of 1 August 1987)*

Page 57, Article 3, paragraph 3:

for: '3. Applications for export licences and export licences shall include:

— in box 12, one of the following entries:

- Ayuda alimentaria comunitaria — Reglamento (CEE) n° 2330/87
- EF-fødevarehjælp — Forordning (EØF) nr. 2330/87
- Gemeinschaftliche Nahrungsmittelhilfe — Verordnung (EWG) Nr. 2330/87
- Κοινοτική επισιτιστική βοήθεια — Κανονισμός (ΕΟΚ) αριθ. 2330/87
- Community food aid — Regulation (EEC) No 2330/87
- Aide alimentaire communautaire — Règlement (CEE) n° 2330/87
- Aiuto alimentare comunitario — Regolamento (CEE) n. 2330/87
- Communautaire voedselhulp — Verordening (EEG) nr. 2330/87
- Ajuda alimentar comunitária — Regulamento (CEE) n° 2330/87,

— in box 13, the name of the country of destination.'

read: '3. Applications for export licences and export licences shall include:

— in box 12, one of the following entries:

- Ayuda alimentaria comunitaria — Decisión / Reglamento (CEE) n° ...⁽¹⁾
- EF-fødevarehjælp — Afgørelse / Forordning (EØF) nr. ...⁽¹⁾
- Gemeinschaftliche Nahrungsmittelhilfe — Beschluß / Verordnung (EWG) Nr. ...⁽¹⁾
- Κοινοτική επισιτιστική βοήθεια — Απόφαση / Κανονισμός (ΕΟΚ) αριθ. ...⁽¹⁾
- Community food aid — Decision / Regulation (EEC) No ...⁽¹⁾
- Aide alimentaire communautaire — Décision / Règlement (CEE) n° ...⁽¹⁾
- Aiuto alimentare comunitario — Decisione / Regolamento (CEE) n. ...⁽¹⁾
- Communautaire voedselhulp — Besluit / Verordening (EEG) nr. ...⁽¹⁾
- Ajuda alimentar comunitária — Decisão / Regulamento (CEE) n° ...⁽¹⁾

— in box 13, the name of the country of destination.

⁽¹⁾ Acto puntual de movilización.
Særlig fastsættelse af tilvejebringelse.
Besonderer Bereitstellungsakt.
Πράξη ειδικής διακίνησης.
Specific mobilization act.
Acte ponctuel de mobilisation.
Atto particolare di mobilitazione.
Bijzonder beschikbaarstellingsbesluit.
Acto final de mobilização.'