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Contents

I *Acts whose publication is obligatory*

Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3202/87 of 27 October 1987 fixing the import levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal	1
Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3203/87 of 27 October 1987 fixing the premiums to be added to the import levies on cereals, flour and malt	3
Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3204/87 of 27 October 1987 fixing the export refunds on white sugar and raw sugar exported in the natural state	5
Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3205/87 of 27 October 1987 fixing the export refunds on poultrymeat	7
Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3206/87 of 27 October 1987 fixing the export refunds on eggs	12
Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3207/87 of 26 October 1987 on the issue of import licences on 30 October 1987 for sheepmeat and goatmeat products originating in certain non-member countries	14
Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3208/87 of 27 October 1987 opening an invitation to tender for the refund for the export of maize to countries of zones I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII and VIII, the German Democratic Republic and the Canary Islands	15
Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3209/87 of 26 October 1987 on the supply of various consignments of cereals to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) as food aid	18
Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3210/87 of 27 October 1987 fixing the maximum export refund for white sugar for the 26th partial invitation to tender issued within the framework of the standing invitation to tender provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 1092/87	23

II *Acts whose publication is not obligatory*

Commission

87/524/EEC :

- * **First Commission Directive of 6 October 1987 laying down Community methods of sampling for chemical analysis for the monitoring of preserved milk products 24**

87/525/EEC :

- * **Commission Recommendation of 8 October 1987 to the Portuguese Republic concerning the adjustment of the State monopoly of a commercial character in alcohol *vis-à-vis* the other Member States 32**

87/526/EEC :

- * **Commission Decision of 9 October 1987 approving the reinforced plan for the eradication of African swine fever presented by Portugal 35**

87/527/EEC :

- * **Commission Decision of 13 October 1987 on the maintenance of the status of the United Kingdom as regards classical swine fever 36**

I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 3202/87**of 27 October 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 26 October 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 28 October 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, 27 October 1987.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 27 October 1987 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	—	185,21
10.01 B II	Durum wheat	44,27	246,00 ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾
10.02	Rye	32,01	157,64 ⁽³⁾
10.03	Barley	19,59	179,91
10.04	Oats	82,52	137,47
10.05 B	Maize, other than hybrid maize for sowing	—	165,39 ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾ ⁽⁴⁾
10.07 A	Buckwheat	19,59	107,56
10.07 B	Millet	19,59	116,64 ⁽⁵⁾
10.07 C II	Grain sorghum, other than hybrid sorghum for sowing	19,97	170,74 ⁽⁵⁾ ⁽⁶⁾
10.07 D I	Triticale	⁽⁷⁾	⁽⁷⁾
10.07 D II	Canary seed; other cereals	19,59	41,46 ⁽⁷⁾
11.01 A	Wheat or meslin flour	6,89	272,96
11.01 B	Rye flour	58,48	234,36
11.02 A I a)	Durum wheat groats and meal	81,47	394,55
11.02 A I b)	Common wheat groats and meal	6,72	294,08

⁽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 3203/87

of 27 October 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 26 October 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 28 October 1987.

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

Done at Brussels, 27 October 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 27 October 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 10	1st period 11	2nd period 12	3rd period 1
10.01 B I	Common wheat, and meslin	0	8,35	8,35	8,47
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	8,35	8,35	8,47
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	11,69	11,69	11,69

B. Malt

(ECU/tonne)

CCT heading No	Description	Current 10	1st period 11	2nd period 12	3rd period 1	4th period 2
11.07 A I a)	Unroasted malt, obtained from wheat, in the form of flour	0	14,86	14,86	15,08	15,08
11.07 A I b)	Unroasted malt, obtained from wheat, other than in the form of flour	0	11,11	11,11	11,27	11,27
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 3204/87

of 27 October 1987

fixing the export refunds on white sugar and raw sugar exported in the natural state

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 point (a) of the first subparagraph of Article 19 (4) thereof,

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary Committee,

Whereas Article 19 of Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81 provides that the difference between quotations or prices on the world market for the products listed in Article 1 (1) (a) of that Regulation and prices for those products within the Community may be covered by an export refund;

Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 766/68 of 18 June 1968 laying down general rules for granting export refunds on sugar ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1489/76 ⁽⁴⁾, provides that when refunds on white and raw sugar, undenatured and exported in the natural state, are being fixed account must be taken of the situation on the Community and world markets in sugar and in particular of the price and cost factors set out in Article 3 of that Regulation; whereas the same Article provides that the economic aspect of the proposed exports should also be taken into account;

Whereas the refund on raw sugar must be fixed in respect of the standard quality; whereas the latter is defined in Article 1 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 431/68 of 9 April 1968 determining the standard quality for raw sugar and fixing the Community frontier crossing point for calculating cif prices for sugar ⁽⁵⁾; whereas, furthermore, this refund should be fixed in accordance with Article 5

(2) of Regulation (EEC) No 766/68; whereas candy sugar is defined in Commission Regulation (EEC) No 394/70 of 2 March 1970 on detailed rules for granting export refunds on sugar ⁽⁶⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1467/77 ⁽⁷⁾; whereas the refund thus calculated for aromatized sugars or for sugars with colouring added must apply to their sucrose content and, accordingly, be fixed per 1 % of the said content;

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

Whereas, in special cases, the amount of the refund may be fixed by other legal instruments;

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 ⁽⁸⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1636/87 ⁽⁹⁾,
- 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;

Whereas the refund must be fixed every two weeks; whereas it may be altered in the intervening period;

Whereas it follows from applying the rules set out above to the present situation on the market in sugar and in particular to quotations or prices for sugar within the Community and on the world market that the refund should be as set out in the 1 May

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 177, 1. 7. 1981, p. 4.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 25, 28. 1. 1987, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 143, 25. 6. 1968, p. 6.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 167, 26. 6. 1976, p. 13.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 89, 10. 4. 1968, p. 3.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 50, 4. 3. 1970, p. 1.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 162, 1. 7. 1977, p. 6.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ No L 164, 24. 6. 1985, p. 1.

⁽⁹⁾ OJ No L 153, 13. 6. 1987, p. 1.

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

exported in the natural state, shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 2

Article 1

The export refunds on the products listed in Article 1 (1) (a) of Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81 undenatured and

This Regulation shall enter into force on 28 October 1987.

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

Done at Brussels, 27 October 1987.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 27 October 1987 fixing the export refunds on white sugar and raw sugar exported in the natural state

(ECU)

CCT heading No	Description	Amount of refund	
		per 100 kg	per percentage point of sucrose content and per 100 kg net of the product in question
17.01	Beet sugar and cane sugar, solid:		
	A. White sugar; flavoured or coloured sugar:		
	(I) White sugar:		
	(a) Candy sugar	45,33	
	(b) Other	43,46	
	(II) Flavoured or coloured sugar		0,4533
	B. Raw sugar:		
	II. Other:		
	(a) Candy sugar	41,70 ⁽¹⁾	
	(b) Sugar with added anti-caking agent		0,4533
	(c) Raw sugar in immediate packing not exceeding 5 kilograms net of product	38,79 ⁽¹⁾	
	(d) Other raw sugar	⁽²⁾	

⁽¹⁾ Applicable to raw sugar with a yield of 92 %; if the yield is other than 92 %, the refund applicable is calculated in accordance with the provisions of Article 5 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 766/68.

⁽²⁾ Fixing suspended by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2689/85 (OJ No L 255, 26. 9. 1985, p. 12), as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3251/85 (OJ No L 309, 21. 11. 1985, p. 14).

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 3205/87
of 27 October 1987
fixing the export refunds on poultrymeat

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 2777/75 of 29 October 1975 on the common organization of the market in poultrymeat ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1475/86 ⁽²⁾, and in particular the first sentence of the fifth subparagraph of Article 9 (2) thereof,

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary Committee,

Whereas Article 9 of Regulation (EEC) No 2777/75 provides that the difference between prices on the world market for the products listed in Article 1 (1) of that Regulation and prices for those products within the Community may be covered by an export refund;

Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 2779/75 of 29 October 1975 ⁽³⁾, lays down general rules for granting export refunds and criteria for fixing the amount of such refunds;

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

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

Whereas 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 ⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1636/87 ⁽⁵⁾;

- 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 Commission Regulation (EEC) No 634/86 of 28 February 1986 laying down specific rules on export refunds in the poultrymeat sector following the accession of Portugal and amending Regulation (EEC) No 189/86 ⁽⁶⁾ established the principle that no Community refund should be granted on poultrymeat products originating in Portugal;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. The list of products for which, when they are exported, the export refund referred to in Article 9 of Regulation (EEC) No 2777/75 is granted, and the amount of that refund shall be as shown in the Annex hereto.
2. The refund referred to in paragraph 1 shall not be granted in respect of exports to Portugal from 1 March 1986.
3. The refund referred to in paragraph 1 shall not be granted in respect of exports of products originating in Portugal.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 November 1987.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 282, 1. 11. 1975, p. 77.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 133, 21. 5. 1986, p. 39.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 282, 1. 11. 1975, p. 90.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 164, 24. 6. 1985, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 153, 13. 6. 1987, p. 1.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 60, 1. 3. 1986, p. 15.

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

Done at Brussels, 27 October 1987.

For the Commission
Frans ANDRIESEN
Vice-President

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 27 October 1987 fixing the export refunds on poultrymeat

CCT heading No	Description	Refund
		ECU/100 units
01.05	Live poultry, that is to say, fowls, ducks, geese, turkeys and guinea fowls :	
	For all exports except to the United States of America :	
	A. Of a weight not exceeding 185 g, known as 'chicks' :	
	I. Turkeys and geese II. Other	8,40 4,20
		ECU/100 kg
	B. Other :	
	I. Fowls	24,00
02.02	Dead poultry (that is to say fowls, ducks, geese, turkeys and guinea fowls) and edible offals thereof (except liver), fresh, chilled or frozen :	
	For all exports except to the United States of America :	
	A. Whole poultry :	
	I. Fowls :	
	a) Plucked and gutted, with heads and feet, known as '83 % chickens'	37,00
	b) Plucked and drawn, without heads and feet but with hearts, livers and gizzards, known as '70 % chickens'	
	— for exports to Egypt, Iraq, the Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla	45,00
	— for exports to other destinations except the United States of America	37,00
	c) Plucked and drawn, without heads and feet and without hearts, livers and gizzards, known as '65 % chickens'	
	— for exports to Egypt, Iraq, the Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla	49,00
	— for exports to other destinations except the United States of America	37,00
	For all exports except to the United States of America :	
	II. Ducks :	
	a) Plucked, bled, not drawn or gutted with heads and feet, known as '85 % ducks'	55,00
	b) Plucked and drawn without heads and feet, with hearts, livers and gizzards known as '70 % ducks'	55,00
	c) Plucked and drawn without heads and feet, without hearts, livers and gizzards, known as '63 % ducks'	55,00

CCT heading No	Description	Refund
		ECU/100 kg
02.02 (cont'd)	IV. Turkeys :	
	a) Plucked and drawn, without heads and feet but with necks, hearts, livers and gizzards, known as '80 % turkeys'	37,00
	b) Plucked and drawn, without heads and feet and without necks, hearts, livers and gizzards, known as '73 % turkeys'	37,00
	For all exports except to the United States of America	
	B. Poultry cuts (excluding offals) :	
	I. Boned or boneless :	
	b) Of turkeys :	
	— Homogenized meat, including mechanically recovered meat :	
	— In the proportion of water: protein not exceeding 4,3 and in the proportion of fat content: protein not exceeding 1,2 (%)	20,00
	— Other	0,00
	— Other	74,00
	c) Of other poultry :	
	— Homogenized meat, including mechanically recovered meat :	
	— In the proportion of water: protein not exceeding 4,3 and in the proportion of fat content: protein not exceeding 1,2 (%)	20,00
	— Other	0,00
	— Other	74,00
	II. Unboned (bone-in) :	
	a) Halves or quarters :	
	1. Of fowls	
	— for exports to Egypt, Iraq, the Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla	53,00
	— for exports to other destinations except the United States of America	43,00
	For all exports except to the United States of America :	
	2. Of ducks	55,00
	4. Of turkeys	38,00
	b) Whole wings, with or without tips	25,00
	d) Breasts and cuts of breasts :	
	2. Of turkeys	58,00
	3. Of other poultry	58,00
	e) Legs and cuts of legs :	
	2. Of turkeys	
	aa) Drumsticks and cuts of drumsticks	30,00
	bb) Other	53,00
	3. Of other poultry	
	— for exports to Egypt, Iraq, the Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla	69,00
	— for exports to other destinations except the United States of America	55,00
	For all exports except to the United States of America :	

CCT heading No	Description	Refund
		ECU/100 kg
02.02 (cont'd)	ex g) Other : — turkey wingcuts comprising either the humerus or the radius and/or ulna, without the wing tip — Halves or quarters of fowls, without rumps — for exports to Egypt, Iraq, the Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla — for exports to other destinations except the United States of America	25,00 53,00 43,00
16.02	Other prepared or preserved meat or meat offal : For all exports except to the United States of America : B. Other : I. Poultrymeat or offal : a) Containing 57 % or more by weight of poultrymeat (?) 1. Containing uncooked meat or offal ; mixtures of cooked meat or offal and uncooked meat or offal : ex bb) Other : Fowls, whole ; cuts thereof (excluding offals) as described under subheadings 02.02 B I c) (excluding homogenized meat, including mechanically recovered meat), 02.02 B II a) 1, 02.02 B II d) 3 and 02.02 B II e) 3.	29,00

(¹) Water, protein and fat contents shall be determined in accordance with recognized ISO (International Organization for Standardization) methods as set out below :

Water : ISO 1442-1973

Protein : Multiplication of the nitrogen content, determined in accordance with ISO 937-1978, by the factor 6,25

Fat : ISO 1443-1973.

(²) For the purpose of determining the percentage of poultrymeat the weight of any bones shall be disregarded.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 3206/87
of 27 October 1987
fixing the export refunds on eggs

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 2771/75 of 29 October 1975 on the common organization of the market in eggs⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1475/86⁽²⁾, and in particular the first sentence of the fifth subparagraph of Article 9 (2) thereof,

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary Committee,

Whereas Article 9 of Regulation (EEC) No 2771/75 provides that the difference between prices on the world market for the products listed in Article 1 (1) of that Regulation and prices for those products within the Community may be covered by an export refund;

Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 2774/75 of 29 October 1975⁽³⁾ lays down general rules for granting export refunds and criteria for fixing the amount of such refunds;

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⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1636/87⁽⁵⁾;
- 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 rela-

tion to the Community currencies referred to in the previous indent and the aforesaid coefficient;

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

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 633/86 of 28 February 1986 laying down specific rules on export refunds in the egg sector following the accession of Portugal and amending Regulation (EEC) No 188/86⁽⁶⁾ established the principle that no Community refund should be granted on egg products originating in Portugal;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. The list of products for which, when they are exported, the export refund referred to in Article 9 of Regulation (EEC) No 2771/75 is granted, and the amount of that refund shall be as shown in the Annex hereto.
2. The refund referred to in paragraph 1 shall not be granted in respect of exports to Portugal from 1 March 1986.
3. The refund referred to in paragraph 1 shall not be granted in respect of exports of products originating in Portugal.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 November 1987.

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

Done at Brussels, 27 October 1987.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 282, 1. 11. 1975, p. 49.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 133, 21. 5. 1986, p. 39.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 282, 1. 11. 1975, p. 68.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 164, 24. 6. 1985, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 153, 13. 6. 1987, p. 1.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 60, 1. 3. 1986, p. 13.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 27 October 1987 fixing the export refunds on eggs

CCT heading No	Description	Refund
		ECU/100 units
04.05	Birds' eggs and egg yolks, fresh, dried or otherwise preserved, sweetened or not :	
	A. Eggs in shell, fresh or preserved :	
	I. Poultry eggs	
	For all exports except to the United States of America :	
	a) Eggs for hatching (a) :	
	1. Of turkeys or geese	5,20
	2. Other	2,80
		ECU/100 kg
	For all exports :	
	b) Other	30,00
	B. Eggs, not in shell, egg yolks :	
	For all exports :	
	I. Suitable for human consumption :	
	a) Eggs, not in shell :	
	1. Dried	146,00
	2. Other	37,00
	b) Egg yolks :	
	1. Liquid	65,00
	2. Frozen	71,00
	3. Dried	149,00

(a) Only poultry eggs which fulfil the conditions stipulated by the competent authorities of the European Communities are and on which are stamped the identifying number of the producer establishment, and/or other particulars as provided for in Article 5 (4) of Regulation (EEC) No 2782/75 (OJ No L 282, 1. 11. 1975, p. 100).

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 3207/87

of 26 October 1987

on the issue of import licences on 30 October 1987 for sheepmeat and goatmeat products originating in certain non-member countries

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1837/80 of 27 June 1980 on the common organization of the market in sheepmeat and goatmeat ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 794/87 ⁽²⁾,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3643/85 of 19 December 1985 concerning the import system applicable to certain non-member countries in the sheepmeat and goatmeat sector, as from 1986 ⁽³⁾, and in particular Article 3 thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3653/85 ⁽⁴⁾ laid down detailed rules for implementing the import system provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 3643/85; whereas provision should be made, pursuant to Article 2 (5) of Regulation (EEC) No 3653/85, for determining the extent to which import licences may be issued in connection with applications lodged in respect of the fourth quarter of 1987;

Whereas, in cases where the quantities in respect of which licence applications have been lodged exceed the quantities which may be imported pursuant to Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 3653/85, such quantities should be reduced by a single percentage figure in accordance with Article 2 (5) (b) of that Regulation;

Whereas all the licence applications may be granted in cases where the quantities in respect of which licence

applications have been lodged do not exceed the quantities provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 3653/85,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Member States shall, on 30 October 1987, issue the import licences provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 3653/85 and applied for from 1 to 10 October 1987 subject to the following conditions:

- (a) for products falling within subheading 02.01 A IV a) of the Common Customs Tariff, the quantities applied for, originating in other non-member countries, shall be granted in full;
- (b) for products falling within subheading 02.01 A IV b) of the Common Customs Tariff, the quantities applied for, originating:
 - in Chile, shall be granted in full,
 - in other non-member countries, shall be granted in full;
- (c) for products falling within subheading 01.04 B of the Common Customs Tariff, the quantities applied for, originating in other non-member countries, shall be reduced by 75,447 %.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 28 October 1987.

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

Done at Brussels, 26 October 1987.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 183, 16. 7. 1980, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 79, 21. 3. 1987, p. 3.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 348, 24. 12. 1985, p. 2.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 348, 24. 12. 1985, p. 21.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 3208/87

of 27 October 1987

opening an invitation to tender for the refund for the export of maize to countries of zones I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII and VIII, the German Democratic Republic and the Canary Islands

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

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⁾,

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⁾, and in particular Article 5 thereof,

Whereas, in view of the current situation on the cereals market, an invitation should be opened in respect of maize to tender for the export refund provided for in Article 5 of Regulation (EEC) No 2746/75; whereas, in order to ensure supply, the invitation to tender for export should be limited to zones I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII and VIII, the German Democratic Republic and the Canary Islands;

Whereas the detailed procedural rules governing invitations to tender are, as regards the fixing of the export refund, in Commission Regulation (EEC) No 279/75⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2788/86⁽⁵⁾; whereas the commitments on the part of the tenderer include an obligation to lodge an application for an export licence; whereas compliance with this obligation may be ensured by requiring tenderers to lodge a tendering security of 12 ECU per tonne when they submit their tenders;

Whereas, in order to ensure that all those concerned are treated equally, it is necessary to lay down that the period of validity of the licences issued should be identical;

Whereas, since the interested parties are already aware of the terms of the invitation, a derogation may be made

from the provisions of Regulation (EEC) No 279/75 on the period that must elapse between the date of publication and the first closing date for the submission of tenders;

Whereas, in order to ensure the smooth operation of the tendering procedure, it is appropriate to prescribe a minimum quantity to be tendered for and a time limit and form for the communication of tenders submitted to the competent authorities;

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

1. Tenders shall be invited for the export refund provided for in Article 5 of Regulation (EEC) No 2746/75.
2. The invitation to tender shall relate to maize for export to the countries of zones I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII and VIII, the German Democratic Republic and the Canary Islands as defined in Annex I to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1124/77⁽⁶⁾.
3. The invitation shall remain open until 24 March 1988. During this period weekly awards shall be made, for which the quantities and the time limits for the submission of tenders shall be as prescribed in the notice of invitation to tender.

Article 2

A tender shall be valid only if it related to an amount of not less than 1 000 tonnes.

Article 3

The security referred to in Article 3 of Regulation (EEC) No 279/75 shall be 12 ECU per tonne.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 134, 28. 5. 1977, p. 53.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 182, 3. 7. 1987, p. 40.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 78.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 31, 5. 2. 1975, p. 8.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 257, 10. 9. 1986, p. 32.

Article 4

1. Notwithstanding Article 21 (1) of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3183/80⁽¹⁾, export licences issued under Article 8 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 279/75 shall, for the purpose of determining their period of validity, be deemed to have been issued on the day on which the tender was submitted.

2. Export licences issued in connection with the invitation to tender pursuant to this Regulation shall be valid from their date of issue, as defined in paragraph 1, until the end of the fourth month following that of issue.

Article 5

1. Notwithstanding Article 5 of Regulation (EEC) No 279/75, the Commission shall decide, under the procedure laid down in Article 26 of Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75:

- to fix a maximum export refund, taking account in particular of the criteria laid down in Articles 2 and 3 of Regulation (EEC) No 2746/75, or
- to make no award.

2. Where a maximum export refund is fixed, a contract shall be awarded to any tenderer whose tender indicates a rate of refund equal to or less than such maximum export refund.

Article 6

Tenders submitted must reach the Commission through the intermediary Member States, at the latest one and a half hours after expiry of the period for the weekly submission of tenders as specified in the notice of invitation to tender. They must be communicated in the form indicated in the Annex.

If no tenders are received, Member States shall inform the Commission of this within the time limit indicated in the preceding paragraph.

Article 7

The time limits fixed for the submission of tenders shall correspond to Belgian time.

Article 8

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, 27 October 1987.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 338, 13. 12. 1980, p. 1.

ANNEX

Weekly tender for the refund for the export of maize to countries of zones I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII and VIII, the German Democratic Republic and the Canary Islands

Closing date for the submission of tenders (date/time)

1	2	3
Number of tenderer	Quantity in tonnes	Amount of export refund in ECU per tonne
1		
2		
3		
etc.		

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 3209/87

of 26 October 1987

on the supply of various consignments of cereals to the International Committee
of the Red Cross (ICRC) 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 3972/86
of 22 December 1986 on food-aid management ⁽¹⁾, and in
particular Article 6 (1) (c) thereof,

Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 1420/87 of 21
May 1987 laying down implementing rules for Regulation
(EEC) No 3972/86 on food-aid policy and food-aid mana-
gement ⁽²⁾ lays down the list of countries and organiza-
tions eligible for food-aid operations and specifies the
general criteria on the transport of food aid beyond the
fob stage;

Whereas, by its Decision of 10 February 1986 on the
supply of food-aid to ICRC, the Commission allocated to
the latter organization 1 360 tonnes of cereals;

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 2200/87 of 8 July

1987 laying down general rules for the mobilization in
the Community of products to be supplied as Community
food-aid ⁽³⁾; whereas it is necessary to specify the time
limits and conditions of supply and the procedure to be
followed to determine the resultant costs,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

A tendering procedure is hereby initiated for the award of
a contract for the supply of cereals to ICRC in accordance
with the provisions of Regulation (EEC) No 2200/87 and
with the conditions laid down in the Annexes 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, 26 October 1987

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 370, 30. 12. 1986, p. 1 and corrigendum OJ No L
42, 12. 2. 1987, p. 54.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 136, 26. 5. 1987, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 204, 25. 7. 1987, p. 1.

ANNEX I

1. **Operation No⁽¹⁾**: 914/87
2. **Programme**: 1986
3. **Recipient**: ICRC
4. **Representative of the recipient⁽²⁾**: Comité International de la Croix-Rouge, 17, av. de la Paix, CH-1211 Genève (Tél.: (022) 34 60 01; telex 22269 CICR CH)
5. **Place or country of destination**: Nicaragua
6. **Product to be mobilized**: Milled long grain rice (not parboiled)
7. **Characteristics and quality of the goods⁽³⁾**:
See list published in *Official Journal of the European Communities* No C 216 of 14 August 1987, page 3 (under II A 10)
8. **Total quantity**: 250 tonnes (725 tonnes cereals)
9. **Number of lots**: one
10. **Packaging and marking⁽⁴⁾**:
See list published in *Official Journal of the European Communities* No C 216 of 14 August 1987, page 3 (under II B 1 c)
marking on the bags: a red cross 15 × 15 followed by, in letters at least 5 cm high:
'ACCIÓN Nº 914/87 / NIC / 88 / ARROZ / DONACIÓN DE LA COMUNIDAD ECONÓMICA EUROPEA / ACCIÓN DEL COMITÉ INTERNACIONAL DE LA CRUZ ROJA / DESTINADO A LA DISTRIBUCIÓN GRATUITA / CORINTO'
11. **Method of mobilization**: Community market
12. **Stage of supply**: free at port of landing — landed
13. **Port of shipment**: —
14. **Port of landing specified by the recipient**: —
15. **Port of landing**: Corinto
16. **Address of the warehouse and, if appropriate, port of landing**: —
17. **Period for making the goods available at the port of shipment where the supply is awarded at the port of shipment stage**: 1 to 31 December 1987
18. **Deadline for the supply**: 31 January 1988
19. **Procedure for determining the costs of supply**: tendering
20. **Date of expiry of the period allowed for submission of tenders**: 10 November 1987 at 12 noon
21. **In the case of a second invitation to tender**:
 - (a) deadline for the submission of tenders: 24 November 1987 at 12 noon
 - (b) period for making the goods available at the port of shipment where the supply is awarded at the port of shipment stage: 15 December 1987 to 15 January 1988
 - (c) deadline for the supply: 15 February 1988
22. **Amount of the tendering security**: 5 ECU/tonne
23. **Amount of the delivery security**: 10 % of the amount of the tender in ECU
24. **Address for submission of tenders⁽⁵⁾**:
Bureau de l'aide alimentaire,
à l'attention de Monsieur N. Arend,
bâtiment Berlaymont, bureau 6/73,
200, rue de la Loi,
B-1049 Bruxelles
Telex: AGREC 22037 B.
25. **Refund payable on request by the successful tenderer⁽⁶⁾**:
Refund applicable on 20 October 1987 fixed by Regulation (EEC) No 2891/87 in *Official Journal of the European Communities* No L 275 of 29 September 1987

ANNEX II

1. **Operation No⁽¹⁾:** 915/87
2. **Programme:** 1986
3. **Recipient:** ICRC
4. **Representative of the recipient⁽²⁾:** Comité International de la Croix-Rouge, 17, av. de la Paix, CH-1211 Genève (Tél.: (022) 34 60 01; telex 22269 CICR CH)
5. **Place or country of destination:** Nicaragua
6. **Product to be mobilized:** rolled oats
7. **Characteristics and quality of the goods⁽³⁾:**
See list published in *Official Journal of the European Communities* No C 216 of 14 August 1987, page 3 (under II A 9)
8. **Total quantity:** 200 tonnes (345 tonnes cereals)
9. **Number of lots:** one
10. **Packaging and marking⁽⁴⁾:**
See list published in *Official Journal of the European Communities* No C 216 of 14 August 1987, page 3 (under II B 3)
marking on the bags: a red cross 15 × 15 followed by, in letters at least 3 cm high:
'ACCIÓN Nº 915/87 / NIC / 88 / COPOS DE AVENA / DONACIÓN DE LA COMUNIDAD ECONÓMICA EUROPEA / ACCIÓN DEL COMITÉ INTERNACIONAL DE LA CRUZ ROJA / DESTINADO A LA DISTRIBUCIÓN GRATUITA / CORINTO'
11. **Method of mobilization:** Community market
12. **Stage of supply:** free at port of landing — landed
13. **Port of shipment:** —
14. **Port of landing specified by the recipient:** —
15. **Port of landing:** Corinto
16. **Address of the warehouse and, if appropriate, port of landing:** —
17. **Period for making the goods available at the port of shipment where the supply is awarded at the port of shipment stage:** 1 to 31 December 1987
18. **Deadline for the supply:** 31 January 1988
19. **Procedure for determining the costs of supply:** tendering
20. **Date of expiry of the period allowed for submission of tenders:** 10 November 1987 at 12 noon
21. **In the case of a second invitation to tender:**
 - (a) deadline for the submission of tenders: 24 November 1987 at 12 noon
 - (b) period for making the goods available at the port of shipment where the supply is awarded at the port of shipment stage: 15 December 1987 to 15 January 1988
 - (c) deadline for the supply: 15 February 1988
22. **Amount of the tendering security:** 5 ECU/tonne
23. **Amount of the delivery security:** 10 % of the amount of the tender in ECU
24. **Address for submission of tenders⁽⁵⁾:**
Bureau de l'aide alimentaire,
à l'attention de Monsieur N. Arend,
bâtiment Berlaymont, bureau 6/73,
200, rue de la Loi,
B-1049 Bruxelles
Telex: AGREC 22037 B.
25. **Refund payable on request by the successful tenderer⁽⁶⁾:**
Refund applicable on 20 October 1987 fixed by Regulation (EEC) No 2891/87 in *Official Journal of the European Communities* No L 275 of 29 September 1987

ANNEX III

1. **Operation No** ⁽¹⁾: 950/87
2. **Programme**: 1986
3. **Recipient**: CICR, 17, avenue de la Paix, CH-1211 Genève — (Tel.: (022) 34 60 01 Telex 22269 CICR CH)
4. **Representative of the recipient** ⁽²⁾: Delegación del CICR, Edificio Amsa, 9a avenida Norte y 5a Calle Poniente, San Salvador, El Salvador — Telex 20617 CICR SAL
5. **Place or country of destination**: El Salvador
6. **Product to be mobilized**: Milled long grain rice (not parboiled)
7. **Characteristics and quality of the goods** ⁽³⁾:
See list published in *Official Journal of the European Communities* No C 216 of 14 August 1987, page 3 (under II A 10)
8. **Total quantity**: 100 tonnes (290 tonnes cereals)
9. **Number of lots**: one
10. **Packaging and marking** ⁽⁴⁾:
See list published in *Official Journal of the European Communities* No C 216 of 14 August 1987, page 3 (under II B c):
marking on the bags, in letters at least 5 cm high:
'ACCIÓN N° 950/87 SV-30 / ARROZ / DONACIÓN DE LA COMUNIDAD ECONÓMICA EUROPEA / SAN SALVADOR VIA ACAJUTLA'
11. **Method of mobilization**: Community market
12. **Stage of supply**: free at destination
13. **Port of shipment**: —
14. **Port of landing specified by the recipient**: —
15. **Port of landing**: Acajutla
16. **Address of the warehouse and, if appropriate, port of landing**: Delegación del CICR, Edificio Amsa, 9a avenida Norte y 5a Calle Poniente, San Salvador, El Salvador — Telex 20617 CICR SAL.
17. **Period for making the goods available at the port of shipment**: 1 to 31 December 1987
18. **Deadline for the supply**: 15 February 1988
19. **Procedure for determining the costs of supply**: tendering
20. **Date of expiry of the period allowed for submission of tenders**: 10 November 1987 at 12 noon
21. **In the case of a second invitation to tender**:
 - (a) deadline for the submission of tenders: 24 November 1987 at 12 noon
 - (b) period for making the goods available at the port of shipment: 15 December 1987 to 15 January 1988
 - (c) deadline for the supply: 29 February 1988
22. **Amount of the tendering security**: 5 ECU/tonne
23. **Amount of the delivery security**: 10 % of the amount of the tender in ECU
24. **Address for submission of tenders** ⁽⁵⁾:
Bureau de l'aide alimentaire,
à l'attention de Monsieur N. Arend,
bâtiment Berlaymont, bureau 6/73,
200, rue de la Loi,
B-1049 Bruxelles
Telex: AGREC 22037 B.
25. **Refund payable on request by the successful tenderer**:
Refund applicable on 20 October 1987 fixed by Regulation (EEC) No 2891/87 in *Official Journal European Communities* No L 275 of 29 September 1987.

Notes:

- (¹) The operation number is to be quoted in all correspondence.
- (²) Commission delegate to contact by the successful tenderer :
Annexes I, II and III :
Mr Boselli, Quinta Bienvenida, Calle Colibrí, Valle Arriba, Apartado 67076, Las Americas 1061 A, Caracas
— telex 27298 COMEU VC.
- (³) The successful tenderer shall deliver to the beneficiary a certificate from an official entity certifying that for the products to be delivered the standards applicable, relative to nuclear radiation, in the Member State concerned, have not been exceeded.
The successful tenderer shall supply to the beneficiary or its representative, on delivery, the following documents :
— Annexes I, II and III : phytosanitary certificate fumigation certificate,
— II and III : certificate of origin.
- (⁴) 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'.
- (⁵) In order not to overload the telex, tenderers are requested to provide, before the date and time laid down in point 20 of this Annex, evidence that the tendering security referred to in Article 7 (4) (a) of Regulation (EEC) No 2200/87 has been lodged, preferably :
— either by porter at the Office referred to in point 24 of this Annex,
— or by telecopier on one of the following numbers in Brussels :
235 01 32,
236 10 97,
235 01 30,
236 20 05.
- (⁶) Regulation (EEC) No 2330/87 (OJ No L 210, 1. 8. 1987) is applicable as regards the export refund and, where appropriate, the monetary and accession compensatory amounts, the representative rate and the monetary coefficient. The date referred to in Article 2 of the abovementioned Regulation is that referred to in point 25 of this Annex.
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COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 3210/87

of 27 October 1987

fixing the maximum export refund for white sugar for the 26th partial invitation to tender issued within the framework of the standing invitation to tender provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 1092/87

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 the first subparagraph of Article 19 (4) (b) thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1092/87 of 15 April 1987 on a standing invitation to tender in order to determine levies and/or refunds on exports of white sugar⁽³⁾, requires partial invitations to tender to be issued for the export of this sugar;

Whereas, pursuant to Article 9 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1092/87, a maximum export refund shall be fixed, as the case may be, account being taken in particular of the state and foreseeable development of the Community and world markets in sugar, for the partial invitation to tender in question;

Whereas, following an examination of the tenders submitted in response to the 26th partial invitation to tender, the provisions set out in Article 1 should be adopted;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The maximum export refund for the 26th partial invitation to tender for white sugar issued under Regulation (EEC) No 1092/87 is hereby fixed at 45,506 ECU per 100 kilograms.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 28 October 1987.

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

Done at Brussels, 27 October 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 106, 22. 4. 1987, p. 9.

II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

COMMISSION

FIRST COMMISSION DIRECTIVE

of 6 October 1987

laying down Community methods of sampling for chemical analysis for the monitoring of preserved milk products

(87/524/EEC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Article 1

Having regard to Council Directive 85/591/EEC of 20 December 1985 concerning the introduction of Community methods of sampling and analysis for the monitoring of foodstuffs intended for human consumption⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 1 (1) thereof,

Member States shall take all measures necessary to ensure that the taking of samples as referred to in the Annex is carried out in accordance with the methods described therein.

Whereas Council Directive 76/118/EEC of 18 December 1975 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to certain partly or wholly dehydrated preserved milk for human consumption⁽²⁾, as last amended by the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal, lays down Community rules governing the composition, use of reserved designations, conditions of manufacture and labelling of the products in question;

Article 2

Member States shall take all measures necessary to comply with this Directive by 6 April 1989 at the latest. They shall forthwith inform the Commission thereof.

Whereas, pursuant to Article 1 (1) of Directive 85/591/EEC, samples of such products must be taken in accordance with Community methods for the purpose of determining their composition, conditions of manufacture, packaging or labelling;

Article 3

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

Whereas it is desirable to adopt an initial series of methods of sampling for chemical analysis in respect of which studies have been completed;

Done at Brussels, 6 October 1987.

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

For the Commission

COCKFIELD

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 372, 31. 12. 1985, p. 50.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 24, 30. 1. 1976, p. 49.

ANNEX

METHODS OF SAMPLING RELATED TO THE CONTROL OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF CERTAIN PARTLY OR WHOLLY DEHYDRATED PRESERVED MILK PRODUCTS

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. Administrative instructions

1.1. *Personnel*

Sampling shall be performed by an authorized qualified person as specified in the Member State's regulations.

1.2. *Sealing and labelling of samples*

Each sample taken for official use shall be sealed at the place of sampling and identified following the Member State's regulations.

1.3. *Replicate samples*

At least two equivalent samples shall be simultaneously prepared for analysis. Under reservation of Community legislation to be defined, the procedure and number of samples to be taken depending upon the appropriate national legislation for each Member State.

The samples shall be dispatched to the laboratory as soon as possible after sampling.

1.4. *Report*

Samples shall be accompanied by a report, which will be established in accordance with the Member State's legislation.

2. Sampling Equipment

Specifications

All sampling equipment shall be made of suitable material of adequate strength, which does not bring about a change in the sample which may affect any result of the subsequent examination and should not cause any change in the samples while sampling is being carried out. The use of stainless steel is recommended.

All surfaces shall be smooth and free from crevices and all corners shall be rounded. Sampling equipment shall comply with the requirements laid down with respect to each product to be sampled.

3. Sampling containers

Specifications

Sample containers and closures shall be of materials and construction which adequately protect the sample and which do not bring about in the sample a change which may affect any result of the subsequent analysis or examination. Materials which are appropriate include glass, some metals and some plastics. The containers shall preferably be opaque. If transparent or translucent the container with contents shall be stored in a dark place.

Containers and closures shall be clean and dry. The shape and capacity of the container shall be appropriate to the requirements laid down for the product to be sampled.

Single service plastic containers, containers made from plastic, laminates including an aluminium foil or suitable plastic bags, with appropriate methods of closure, may be used.

Containers other than plastic bags shall be securely closed either by means of a suitable stopper or by a screw-cap of metal or plastic material having, if necessary, an air-tight plastic liner. Any stopper or liner used should be insoluble, non-absorbant and greaseproof, and will not influence the odour, flavour, properties or composition of the sample.

Stoppers shall be made of, or covered with, non-absorbant odourless materials.

4. Sampling technique

The sample container shall be closed immediately after sampling.

5. Storage of samples

The recommended storage temperatures of the samples of the various products shall not exceed 25 °C. Storage time and temperature must be considered together and not separately.

6. Transport of samples

Samples shall be brought to the laboratory responsible for the tests as soon as possible (preferably within 24 hours of sample taking).

During transit, precautions shall be taken to prevent exposure to contaminating odours, to direct sunlight and to temperatures greater than 25 °C.

II. METHOD 1: SAMPLING OF PARTLY DEHYDRATED MILKS**1. Scope and field of application**

- unsweetened condensed high-fat milk,
- unsweetened condensed milk,
- unsweetened condensed partly skimmed milk,
- unsweetened condensed skimmed milk,
- sweetened condensed milk,
- sweetened condensed skimmed milk,
- sweetened condensed partly skimmed milk.

2. Equipment**2.1. General**

See Section 2 of the General Provisions.

2.2. Plungers and agitators

Plungers or agitators, for mixing liquids in bulk, shall be of sufficient area to produce adequate disturbance of the product without developing rancid flavour. In view of the different shapes and sizes of containers, no specific design of plunger can be recommended for all purposes, but plungers shall be designed in such a way as to avoid scratching the inner surface of the product containers during agitation.

Suitable material has been described in Section 2 of the General Provisions.

A form of plunger recommended as being suitable for the mixing of liquids in buckets or in cans has the following dimensions (Fig. 1): a disc 150 millimetres in diameter, perforated with six holes each of 12,5 millimetres in diameter on a circle 100 millimetres in diameter, the disc being fixed centrally to a metallic rod, the other end of which forms a loop handle. The length of the rod, including the handle, shall be approximately 1 metre.

A suitable plunger for use for small tanks, has the following approximate dimensions (Fig. 2): a rod not less than 2 metres in length, fitted with a disc 300 millimetres in diameter perforated with 12 holes each 30 millimetres in diameter on a circle 230 millimetres in diameter.

For mixing the contents of large vessels, mechanical agitation or agitation by clean compressed air is advisable. Minimal air pressure and volume shall be used to prevent rancid flavour development.

Note: Wherever 'clean compressed air' is required by this guide, it is necessary to use compressed air from which all contaminants (including oil, water and dust) have been excluded.

2.3. Stirrer

Broad bladed, of sufficient depth to reach the bottom of the product container, and which preferably has one edge shaped to the contour of the container (see Fig. 3).

2.4. Dippers

A dipper of suitable size and shape for collecting the sample is illustrated in Fig. 4. The dipper shall be fitted with a solid handle at least 150 millimetres in length. The capacity of the dipper shall be not less than 50 millilitres. It is an advantage for the handle to be bent over. The tapered form of the cup permits nesting of the dippers.

Alternatively, a dipper of similar capacity may be used, but it should have parallel sides graduated into five equal sections for assistance in sampling proportionately consignments held in more than one container.

2.5. Rod

Round, about 1 metre long and 35 millimetres in diameter.

2.6. Container

For sub-sampling capacity of 5 litres, wide mouthed.

2.7. Spoon or spatula

Broad bladed.

2.8. *Sample containers*

See Section 3 of General Provisions.

3. **Procedure**

3.1. *Sampling of unsweetened partly dehydrated milks*

A sample of not less than 200 grams shall be taken.

- 3.1.1. The product shall be thoroughly mixed by plunging or stirring, or by mechanical agitation, or by pouring from one container to another, or by the use of clean compressed air (see note 2.2), until sufficient homogeneity is obtained.

Take the sample immediately after mixing by means of a dipper. If obtaining sufficient homogeneity presents difficulties, samples shall be taken from different portions of the product container to a total of not less than 200 grams. (It shall be noted if the sample is a mixture of sub-samples on the sample label and in the accompanying report).

3.1.2. *Sampling products packed in small retail containers*

The intact and unopened container may constitute the sample. One or more containers with the same batch or code number shall be taken to make up a sample of not less than 200 grams.

3.2. *Sampling of sweetened partly dehydrated milk*

3.2.1. *General*

The sampling of bulk containers of sweetened partly dehydrated milk may be a matter of extreme difficulty, particularly when the product is not homogeneous and is highly viscous. Problems of sampling may arise through the presence of large crystals of sucrose or lactose, or through precipitation of various salts which may occur throughout the body of the product or adhere to the walls, or through the presence of lumpy matter. Such conditions will become apparent when a sampling rod is introduced into the product container and is withdrawn after exploring as large an area of contact as possible. Provided the size of sugar crystals is not larger than 6 millimetres, difficulties in sampling should not be experienced from this cause. When the product is not homogeneous, this fact shall be noted on the sample label of the accompanying report. Since sweetened condensed milk is frequently stored at atmospheric temperature, it is recommended that in order to obtain a representative sample the contents shall be brought to a temperature of not less than 20 °C.

3.2.2. *Procedure*

A sample of not less than 200 grams shall be taken.

— *Open containers*

One end of the container, previously thoroughly cleaned and dried to prevent foreign matter falling into the bulk during the opening process, shall be removed. The contents shall be mixed by using a stirrer (see Fig. 3). The blade shall be scraped around the sides and bottom of the container to remove any adhering product. The contents shall be thoroughly mixed by a combination of rotary and vertical movements, with the stirrer inclined diagonally, taking care to avoid incorporation of air in the sample. The stirrer shall be withdrawn and the condensed milk adhering to it shall be transferred into the 5-litre (2.6) container by means of a spatula or spoon. The mixing and withdrawal shall be repeated until 2 to 3 litres have been collected. This shall be mixed until homogeneous and a sample of not less than 200 grams shall be taken.

— *Enclosed drums with bungs at the end, or at the side*

For the reasons described in 3.2.1, sampling through the bung hole is suitable only with condensed milk which flows readily and is of uniform consistency. The contents shall be mixed by inserting a rod through the bung hole, and after exploring and stirring as far as possible in all directions, the rod shall be withdrawn and a sample shall be prepared as described in 3.2.1. Alternatively, the contents may be allowed to run into a suitable container, care being taken that as much of the contents as possible be recovered from the drum. After stirring with a stirrer the sample shall be collected as described in 3.2.1.

3.2.3. *Sampling products packed in small retail containers*

The intact and unopened container may constitute the sample. One or more containers with the same batch or code number shall be taken to make up a sample of not less than 200 grams.

3.3. *Preservation, storage and transport of sample*

See Sections 5 and 6 of the General Provisions.

III. METHOD 2: SAMPLING OF POWDERED PRESERVED MILK PRODUCTS

1. **Scope and field of application**

This method describes the sampling for chemical analysis of:

- dried whole milk or whole milk powder,
- dried skimmed milk or skimmed milk powder,
- dried partly skimmed milk or partly skimmed milk powder,
- dried high-fat milk or high-fat milk powder.

2. **Equipment**

See Section 2 of the General Provisions.

2.1. *Borers of sufficient length to reach the bottom of the product container*

Borers conforming to the description given in Part IV are appropriate.

2.2. *Scoop, spoon or broad-bladed spatula*2.3. *Sample containers*

See Section 3 of the General Provisions.

3. **Procedure**3.1. *General*

Care shall be taken to minimize the uptake of atmospheric moisture by the content of the product container or in the period prior to sampling for analysis. The product container shall be securely reclosed after sampling.

3.2. *Sampling*

A sample of not less than 200 grams shall be taken. The clean and dry borer shall be passed through the product, if necessary with the container inclined or laid on its side. The slit shall be oriented downward and an even rate of penetration used. When the borer reaches the bottom of the container it shall be rotated through 180°, withdrawn and the contents discharged into the sample container. One or more borers shall be taken to make a sample of not less than 200 grams. The sample container shall be closed immediately after sampling is complete.

3.2.1. *Sampling products packed in small retail packages*

The intact and unopened package may constitute the sample. One or more containers with the same batch or code number shall be taken to make up a sample of not less than 200 grams.

Note: When products are described as 'instant', a whole unopened package must constitute the sample.

3.3. *Preservation, stockage and transport of sample*

See Sections 5 and 6 of the General Provisions.

IV. BORERS FOR THE SAMPLING OF POWDERED PRESERVED MILK IN BULK

1. **Types of borer**

Type A: long

Type B: short

(see Fig. 5).

2. **Materials**

Blade and stem shall be made of polished metal, preferably stainless steel.

The grip of the long type should preferably be made of stainless steel.

The short type borer shall have a detachable grip of wood or plastic, fitted with a bayonet catch in the blade.

3. **Construction**3.1. *Shape, material and finish shall be such as to permit the borer to be easily cleaned.*3.2. *The protruding edge of the blade of type A shall be sufficiently sharp to serve as a scraper.*3.3. *The point of the blade shall be sufficiently sharp to facilitate sampling.*

4. Principal dimensions

The borers shall conform to the dimensions (subject to a tolerance of 10 %) given in the table hereafter :

<i>(Dimensions in mm)</i>		
	Type A long	Type B short
Length of blade	800	400
Thickness of metal of blade	1 to 2	1 to 2
Inner diameter of blade at point	18	32
Inner diameter of blade at grip or stem	22	28
Slit width at point	4	20
Slit width at grip or stem	14	14

5. Note on use of borers

- 5.1. With less free-flowing powders, the borers can be inserted vertically. Type A borers are then filled completely by turning and can be withdrawn vertically. Type B borers are already filled completely during insertion but must be withdrawn in an oblique position to prevent losses from the lower end.
- 5.2. In the case of free-flowing powder, the container shall be inclined, the borers inserted nearly horizontally with the slit downwards and withdrawn with the slit upwards.

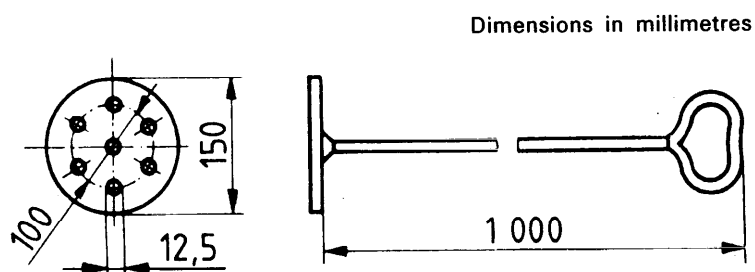


Figure 1: Recommended plunger for cans and buckets

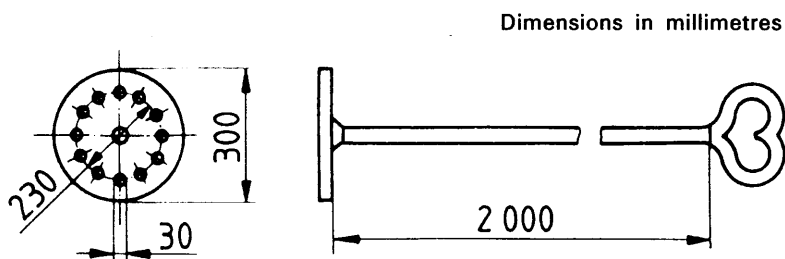


Figure 2: Suitable plunger for small tanks

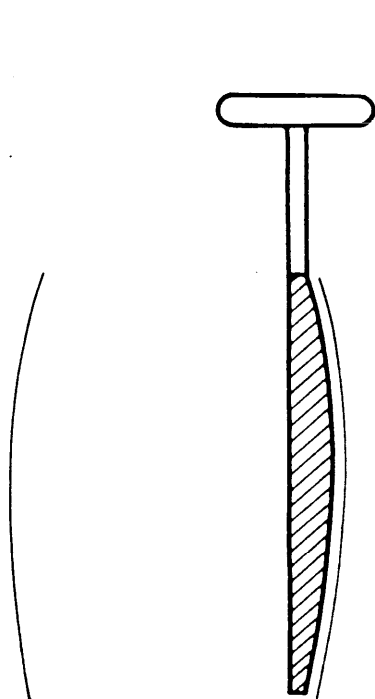


Figure 3: Suitable stirrer for mixing sweetened condensed milk

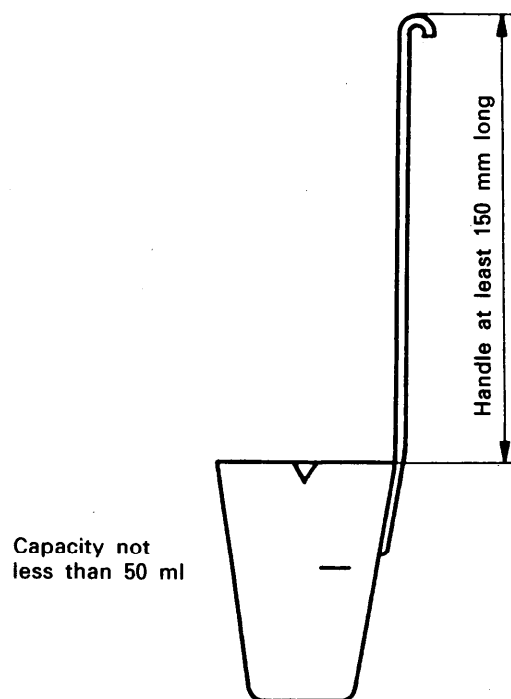


Figure 4: Suitable dipper for liquids

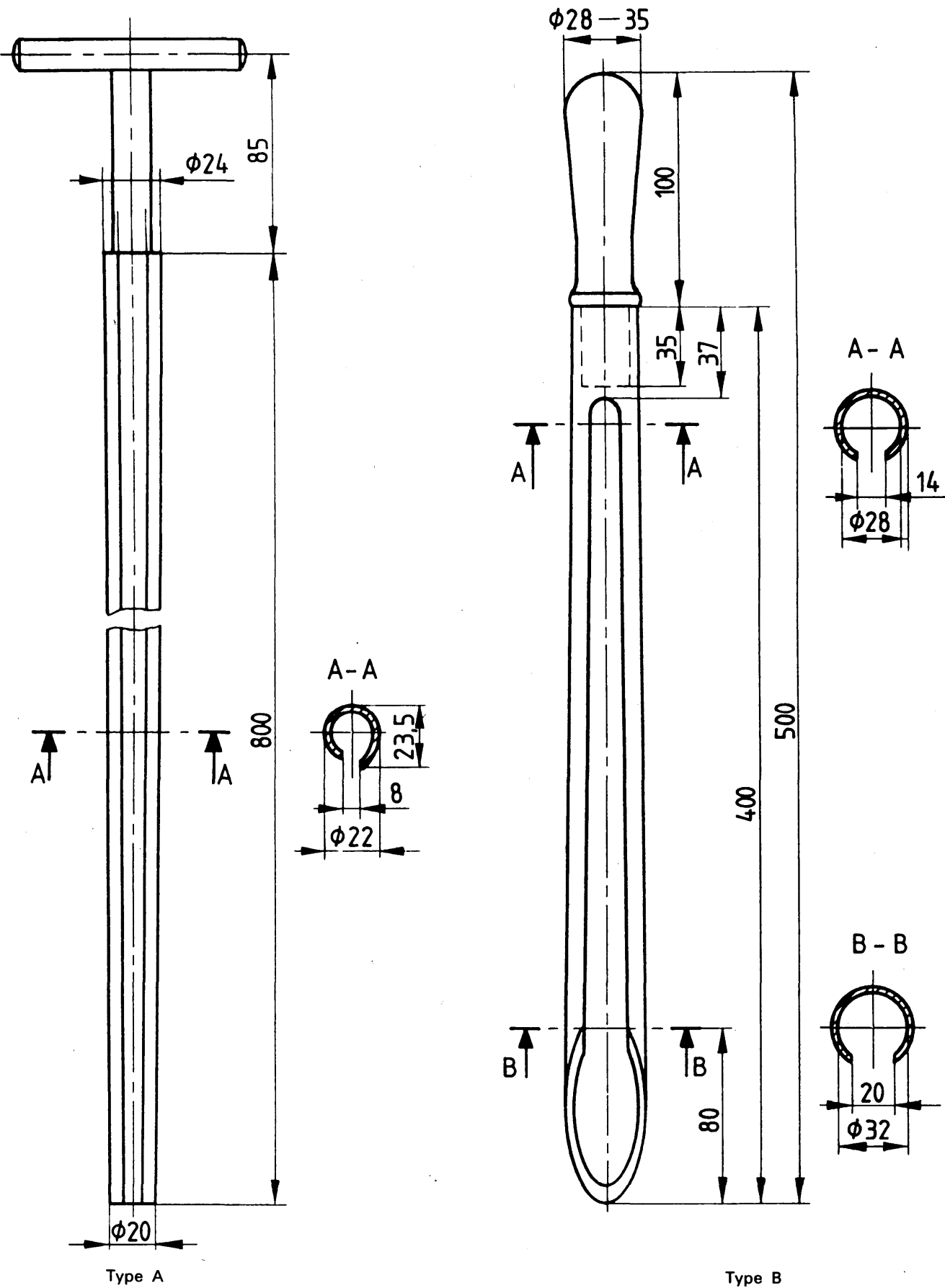


Figure 5: Dried-milk borers (all dimensions in millimetres)

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

of 8 October 1987

to the Portuguese Republic concerning the adjustment of the State monopoly of
a commercial character in alcohol *vis-à-vis* the other Member States

(Only the Portuguese text is authentic)

(87/525/EEC)

I

Article 208 of the Act of Accession states that, without prejudice to paragraph 2 of the same Article, Portugal shall, from 1 January 1986, progressively adjust State monopolies of a commercial character within the meaning of Article 37 (1) of the EEC Treaty so as to ensure that by 1 January 1993 no discrimination regarding the conditions under which goods are procured and marketed exists between nationals of the Member States.

In addition to the products specified in Article 208 (2), in respect of which provision was made for specific adjustment measures, the following products are subject in Portugal to monopolies within the meaning of Article 37 of the EEC Treaty:

- ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin (agricultural product listed in Annex II to the EEC Treaty, as amended by Regulation No 7a adding certain products to the list in Annex II to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community⁽¹⁾),
- ethyl alcohol of non-agricultural origin falling within CCT heading Nos ex 22.08 A and B and ex 22.09 A (Nimexe code code 22.08-10 and 22.08-30),
- wine spirits for use in the making of port wine falling within CCT heading No 22.09 C V a) and b) (Nimexe code 22.09-81 and 22.09-91).

The Portuguese State conferred on itself the exclusive right to import and market the abovementioned products on its national territory. The monopoly in ethyl alcohol is administered by the Administração-geral do açúcar e do álcool (AGA), and that in spirits for use in the making of port wine by the Instituto do Vinho do Porto (IVP).

The second subparagraph of Article 208 (1) of the Act further stipulates that the present Member States shall have equivalent obligations in relation to Portugal. In the other Member States, however, none of the products is or is any longer subject to a monopoly within the meaning of Article 37 (1) of the EEC Treaty.

The third subparagraph of Article 208 (1) of the Act of Accession provides that the Commission shall make recommendations to Portugal as to the manner in which, and the timetable according to which, the adjustment provided for in the first paragraph must be carried out.

II

Since no specific mention is made of the Portuguese monopoly in alcohol — in contrast to the monopoly in petroleum products, in respect of which detailed rules are laid down in Article 208 (2) of the Act of Accession — the Commission believes that the timetable for the gradual removal of existing quantitative restrictions in this area should be based on the criteria provided for in Article 33 of the EEC Treaty. Article 33 stipulates for the original Member States a transitional period of 12 years and the setting of an initial quota amounting to not less than 3 % of national production on the understanding that the initial quota must not be lower than any bilateral quotas open to any other Member States on the entry into force of the Treaty. The quota was to be raised to 5 % at the end of the third year. Thereafter, it was to be increased by not less than 15 % annually. At the end of the tenth year, each quota was to be equal to not less than 20 % of national production.

III

The Commission considers that the provisions of Article 208 (1) of the Act of Accession need to be adapted in setting the volume of the initial quota and its annual rate of increase for Portugal.

The Commission considers that account must be taken of the length of the transitional period, expiring on 31 December 1992, set for Portugal in Article 208 (1), and of the time which has already elapsed.

As regard the initial quotas, account should be taken — by analogy with the provisions of Article 33 of the EEC Treaty — of any bilateral quotas open to any other Member States. In accordance with the objectives of the Act of Accession, the scope for trade existing before the entry into force of the Act must be at least maintained. The initial quota must therefore be equivalent to the amount of bilateral trade. If there are no bilateral quotas, the initial quota should be set at 3 % of national production, where national production is equal to or — in the event of exports — greater than domestic consumption.

In setting the initial quotas for the three products covered by this recommendation, it would therefore seem necessary to take account of production and imports. Since the situation is not the same for each of the three products, they must be treated separately.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No 7, 30. 1. 1961, p. 71/61.

IV

1. In the case of ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin, national production is roughly equivalent to national consumption; it is for this reason that only small quantities have previously been imported. The setting of an initial quota by reference to national production therefore appears to meet the abovementioned objectives of the Act of Accession.

However, the Commission considers that account must also be taken of the provisions of Article 37 (4) of the EEC Treaty. Any existing rules designed to make it easier to dispose of agricultural products or obtain for them the best return should therefore not be called into question so as to ensure equivalent safeguards for the employment and standard of living of the producers concerned, account being taken of possible adjustments and necessary specialization. Nevertheless, any such rules must be brought fully into line with the requirements of Article 37 (1) before the end of the transitional period.

In view of the length of the transitional period and of the time which has already elapsed, and in view of the objectives referred to above, the Commission considers that a quota for 1987 amounting to 6 % of national production of ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin and an annual 20 % increase in the quota are fair and reasonable.

2. Ethyl alcohol of non-agricultural origin is not manufactured in Portugal. It is not used in certain sectors, such as the manufacture of beverages. Consequently, the AGA imports only small quantities. The initial quota volume can therefore be set only by reference to the imports actually made.

In view of the part of the transitional period which has already elapsed, the Commission considers that the initial quota for 1987 for ethyl alcohol of non-agricultural origin from the other Member States should amount to not less than 40 % of the highest annual level of imports recorded in the period from 1982 to 1986 inclusive.

3. In the case of wine spirits for use in the making of port wine, by contrast, imports account for a substantial proportion of national domestic consumption, and indeed tend to be well in excess of national production. The IVP is obliged to import wine spirits, being responsible for ensuring that the Portuguese market is properly supplied.

The situation differs fundamentally from the situation regarding ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin, where national production is sufficient to meet the requirements of the market. In the latter case, the opening of an import quota is likely to have an immediate effect on the disposal of national production.

By contrast, the only effect which an import quota would have, in the case of a monopoly which itself imports

considerable quantities, would perhaps be to reduce the imports the monopoly was obliged to make, though the monopoly would remain free to import whatever quantities it wished to distribute on the national market. The monopoly would be in a favourable position where it wished to import large quantities, since its purchase tenders would be for amounts that would be attractive to the major producers.

The Commission accordingly considers that, in setting a quota for such products, reference must be made to the imports carried out by the Portuguese monopoly.

The Commission is nevertheless of the opinion that Portugal should not be required to set the initial quota volume at a level corresponding to the total amount of actual imports in previous years. This could reduce considerably the monopoly's room for manoeuvre and could jeopardize its task of ensuring the disposal of national production; such a situation would not appear to be in line with the objective laid down in Article 208, which does not call for the abrupt dismantlement of the monopoly at the beginning of the transitional period, but merely for its gradual adjustment during the period.

It would seem to the Commission, however, in a situation where the monopoly's imports are well in excess of national production, as was the case in 1986, and in view of the length of the transitional period, that the setting of a quota for the second year amounting to 25 % of imports in 1985 is fair. Article 37 (4) cannot be invoked in this instance, since wine spirits are not agricultural products within the meaning of the EEC Treaty.

However, account should be taken of the effect of all the provisions of the Accession Treaty and in particular those which set the transitional periods for the application of the common agricultural policy to Portugal.

V

For these reasons, and subjects to the position the Commission may subsequently adopt in the light of the results of applying the recommendation, the Commission hereby recommends, pursuant to the third subparagraph of Article 208 (1) of the Act of Accession, that the Portuguese Republic should:

1. — open, for ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin, subject in Portugal to a State monopoly of a commercial character, a quota for the remaining period of 1987 amounting to not less than 6 % of the relevant national production in 1986,
- open, for ethyl alcohol of non-agricultural origin, subject in Portugal to a State monopoly of a commercial character, a quota for the remaining period 1987 amounting to not less than 40 % of the highest annual level of imports recorded in the period 1982 to 1986 inclusive,

- open, for wine spirits for use in making port wine, subject in Portugal to a State monopoly of a commercial character, a quota for the remaining period of 1987 amounting to not less than 25 % of imports made in 1985,
- increase the 1987 quotas by 20 % in 1988,
- increase the previous year's quotas by 20 % in the years thereafter.

It is understood that, by 31 December 1992, all quantitative restrictions will have been removed.

The quotas should be administered in a transparent, objective and non-discriminatory manner. They should be open to any importer other than the monopolies, and the products imported under them should not be

made subject to any exclusive marketing rights in Portugal.

2. — inform all interested parties through the appropriate channels, and in particular by publishing a notice to importers in the Portuguese official journal *Diário da República*, of the possibilities available to them under the abovementioned quotas of obtaining supplies of the products referred to above from the other Member States.

Done at Brussels, 8 October 1987.

For the Commission

Peter SUTHERLAND

Member of the Commission

COMMISSION DECISION

of 9 October 1987

approving the reinforced plan for the eradication of African swine fever
presented by Portugal

(Only the Portuguese text is authentic)

(87/526/EEC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION :

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Decision 86/649/EEC of 16 December 1986 introducing a Community financial measure for the eradication of African swine fever in Portugal⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 3 thereof,

Whereas by letters dated January 1987 and June 1987 Portugal has communicated to the Commission a reinforced plan for the eradication of African swine fever;

Whereas the reinforced plan has been examined and was found to comply with Decision 86/649/EEC; whereas the conditions for financial participation by the Community are therefore met;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Veterinary Committee; whereas the Fund Committee and the Standing Committee on Structures have been consulted,

Article 1

The reinforced plan for the eradication of African swine fever presented by Portugal is hereby approved.

Article 2

Portugal shall bring into force by 1 July 1987 the laws, regulations and administrative provisions for implementing the plan referred to in Article 1.

Article 3

This Decision is addressed to Portugal.

Done at Brussels, 9 October 1987.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 382, 31. 12. 1986, p. 5.

COMMISSION DECISION

of 13 October 1987

on the maintenance of the status of the United Kingdom as regards classical swine fever

(87/527/EEC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 80/1095/EEC of 11 November 1980 laying down conditions designed to render and keep the territory of the Community free from classical swine fever⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Decision 87/230/EEC⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 8 (2) thereof,

Whereas, by Commission Decision 81/400/EEC of 15 May 1981 establishing the status of Member States as regards classical swine fever with a view to its eradication⁽³⁾, the United Kingdom was recognized as being officially free from classical swine fever;

Whereas status as a Member State officially free from classical swine fever is of special importance in view of the rules on intra-Community trade laid down by Council Directive 64/432/EEC of 26 June 1964 on animal health problems affecting intra-Community trade in bovine animals and swine⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 4b thereof, Council Directive 72/461/EEC of 12 December 1972 on health problems affecting intra-Community trade in fresh meat⁽⁵⁾, and in particular Article 13a thereof, and Council Directive 80/215/EEC of 22 January 1980 on animal health problems affecting intra-Community trade in meat products⁽⁶⁾, and in particular Article 10 thereof;

Whereas an outbreak of classical swine fever has been recorded on 30 August 1987 in the territory of the United Kingdom;

Whereas the outbreak recorded is located within a clearly defined part of the territory of the United Kingdom;

Whereas the United Kingdom authorities have taken all measures necessary to control the disease and any move-

ment of pigs and pigmeat products from those parts of the territory exposed to risks of contamination;

Whereas, under those circumstances, the status of the United Kingdom as officially free from classical swine fever should be maintained for the period necessary to clarify the situation and adopt the requisite measures;

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 status of the United Kingdom as a Member State officially free from classical swine fever shall be maintained until 31 October 1987.

Article 2

The Commission shall monitor the development of classical swine fever in the United Kingdom with a view to adopting appropriate decisions before 31 October 1987 depending on such development.

Article 3

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 13 October 1987.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 325, 1. 12. 1980, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 99, 11. 4. 1987, p. 16.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 152, 11. 6. 1981, p. 37.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No C 121, 29. 7. 1964, p. 1977/64.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 302, 31. 12. 1972, p. 24.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 47, 21. 2. 1980, p. 4.