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I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 911/89**of 10 April 1989****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 166/89⁽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 2401/88⁽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 7 April 1989;

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 2401/88 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 11 April 1989.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 20, 25. 1. 1989, p. 16.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 164, 24. 6. 1985, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 153, 13. 6. 1987, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 205, 30. 7. 1988, p. 96.

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

Done at Brussels, 10 April 1989.

For the Commission

Ray MAC SHARRY

Member of the Commission

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 10 April 1989 fixing the import levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal

(ECU/tonne)

CN code	Levies	
	Portugal	Third country
0709 90 60	23,43	130,98
0712 90 19	23,43	130,98
1001 10 10	57,12	188,94 ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾
1001 10 90	57,12	188,94 ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾
1001 90 91	33,89	124,63
1001 90 99	33,89	124,63
1002 00 00	61,56	113,70 ⁽³⁾
1003 00 10	52,12	118,53
1003 00 90	52,12	118,53
1004 00 10	43,18	84,44
1004 00 90	43,18	84,44
1005 10 90	23,43	130,98 ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
1005 90 00	23,43	130,98 ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
1007 00 90	46,77	139,10 ⁽⁴⁾
1008 10 00	52,12	24,45
1008 20 00	52,12	35,34 ⁽⁴⁾
1008 30 00	52,12	0,00 ⁽⁵⁾
1008 90 10	(?)	(?)
1008 90 90	52,12	0,00
1101 00 00	61,97	189,01
1102 10 00	100,71	173,71
1103 11 10	102,11	306,43
1103 11 90	65,30	202,50

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

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

⁽³⁾ Where maize originating in the ACP or OCT is imported into the Community the levy is reduced by ECU 1,81/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 ECU 0,60/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 (OJ No L 142, 9. 6. 1977, p. 10) and Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2622/71 (OJ No L 271, 10. 12. 1971, p. 22).

⁽⁷⁾ The levy applicable to rye shall be charged on imports of the product falling within CN code 1008 90 10 (triticale).

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 912/89

of 10 April 1989

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 Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 of the Council of 29 October 1975 on the common organization of the market in cereals⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 166/89⁽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 2402/88⁽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 7 April 1989;

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 11 April 1989.

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

Done at Brussels, 10 April 1989.

For the Commission

Ray MAC SHARRY

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 20, 25. 1. 1989, p. 16.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 164, 24. 6. 1985, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 153, 13. 6. 1987, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 205, 30. 7. 1988, p. 99.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 10 April 1989 fixing the premiums to be added to the import levies on cereals, flour and malt

A. Cereals and flour

CN code	(ECU/tonne)			
	Current 4	1st period 5	2nd period 6	3rd period 7
0709 90 60	0	0,28	0,28	0
0712 90 19	0	0,28	0,28	0
1001 10 10	0	3,22	3,22	3,22
1001 10 90	0	3,22	3,22	3,22
1001 90 91	0	0	0	6,24
1001 90 99	0	0	0	6,24
1002 00 00	0	0	0	0
1003 00 10	0	0	0	0
1003 00 90	0	0	0	0
1004 00 10	0	0	0	0
1004 00 90	0	0	0	0
1005 10 90	0	0,28	0,28	0
1005 90 00	0	0,28	0,28	0
1007 00 90	0	0	0	0
1008 10 00	0	0	0	0
1008 20 00	0	0	0	0
1008 30 00	0	0	0	0
1008 90 90	0	0	0	0
1101 00 00	0	0	0	8,74

B. Malt

CN code	(ECU/tonne)				
	Current 4	1st period 5	2nd period 6	3rd period 7	4th period 8
1107 10 11	0	0	0	11,11	11,11
1107 10 19	0	0	0	8,30	8,30
1107 10 91	0	0	0	0	0
1107 10 99	0	0	0	0	0
1107 20 00	0	0	0	0	0

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 913/89

of 10 April 1989

on the sale of unprocessed dried grapes by storage agencies for the manufacture of alcohol

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 426/86 of 24 February 1986 on the common organization of the market in products processed from fruit and vegetables ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2247/88 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Articles 8 (8) and 20 thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1277/84 of 8 May 1984 laying down general rules for the system of production aid for processed fruit and vegetables ⁽³⁾, and in particular Article 6 (1) thereof,

Whereas Article 6 (2) of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 626/85 of 12 March 1985 on the purchasing, selling and storage of unprocessed dried grapes and figs by storage agencies ⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2328/88 ⁽⁵⁾, provides that products intended for specific uses to be determined are to be sold at prices fixed in advance or determined by an invitation to tender;

Whereas unprocessed dried grapes have traditionally been used by the distillation industry; whereas products bought in by storage agencies must be sold for that purpose; whereas the conditions governing the sales must be such that they do not disturb the Community market in alcohol and spirituous beverages; whereas the products should be sold at prices fixed in advance;

Whereas, in order to ensure uniform treatment of the distillation industries in all Member States, the finished product to be obtained should be defined; whereas a processing security should be required to ensure that the unprocessed dried grapes are used in accordance with the provisions in force;

Whereas Regulation (EEC) No 626/85 lays down the conditions applying to the sale of products by storage agencies; whereas the purchase application referred to in Article 7 (2) of that Regulation should contain a declaration by the purchaser indicating the restrictions on uses of the products;

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

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 49, 27. 2. 1986, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 198, 26. 7. 1988, p. 21.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 123, 9. 5. 1984, p. 25.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 72, 13. 3. 1985, p. 7.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 202, 27. 7. 1988, p. 45.

Article 1

Unprocessed dried grapes purchased by storage agencies pursuant to Regulation (EEC) No 626/85 may be sold at a price fixed in advance to the distillation industry in accordance with the provisions laid down in this Regulation.

Article 2

1. The unprocessed dried grapes shall be used for the manufacture of alcohol of an alcoholic strength of 80 % vol. or higher, falling within CN code 2207 10 00. The manufacture shall be finished not later than 120 days after the date of acceptance of the purchase application as referred to in Article 8 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 626/85, pursuant to Article 6 (1) of that Regulation.

2. A processing security guaranteeing that the unprocessed dried grapes will be used within the period fixed for the manufacture of the alcohol as provided for in paragraph 1 shall be lodged.

3. The obligations referred to in paragraph 1 shall be deemed primary requirements within the meaning of Article 20 of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2220/85 ⁽⁶⁾. They shall only be deemed to be fulfilled if the purchaser provides proof of compliance therewith in accordance with Commission Regulation (EEC) No 569/88 ⁽⁷⁾.

Article 3

Purchase applications shall, in addition to the particulars provided for in Article 7 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 626/85, contain a declaration to the effect that the applicant undertakes to use the products for the purpose referred to in Article 2 (1).

Article 4

During the period in which unprocessed dried grapes are offered for sale pursuant to this Regulation, the Member States shall notify the Commission:

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 205, 3. 8. 1985, p. 5.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 55, 1. 3. 1988, p. 1.

- (a) not later than the 10th of each month, of the quantity sold in the period from the 16th to the last day of the preceding month ;
- (b) not later than the 25th of each month, of the quantity sold in the period from the 1st to the 15th of that month.

Article 5

The storage agencies responsible for the sales pursuant to this Regulation, the prices to be applied, and the amount

of the processing security shall be determined in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 22 of Regulation (EEC) No 426/86.

Article 6

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

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

Done at Brussels, 10 April 1989.

For the Commission

Ray MAC SHARRY

Member of the Commission

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 914/89**of 10 April 1989****on the sale at a price fixed in advance of unprocessed dried grapes from the 1985 and 1986 harvests to distillation industries**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 426/86 of 24 February 1986 on the common organization of the market in products processed from fruit and vegetables ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2247/88 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 8 (8) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1277/84 of 8 May 1984 laying down general rules for the system of production aid for processed fruit and vegetables ⁽³⁾, and in particular Article 6 (1) thereof,

Whereas Article 6 (2) of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 626/85 of 12 March 1985 on the purchasing, selling and storage of unprocessed dried grapes and figs by storage agencies ⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2328/88 ⁽⁵⁾, provides that products intended for specific uses shall be sold at prices fixed in advance or determined by an invitation to tender;

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 913/89 of 10 April 1989 on the sale of unprocessed dried grapes by storage agencies for the manufacture of alcohol ⁽⁶⁾ provides that unprocessed dried grapes may be sold at a price fixed in advance to distillation industries;

Whereas the Greek storage agencies are holding roughly 7 760 tonnes of unprocessed dried grapes from the 1985 and 1986 harvests; whereas these products cannot find outlets for direct human consumption; whereas the products should be offered to the distillation industries;

Whereas the selling price should be fixed in such a way that disturbance of the Community market in alcohol and spirituous beverages is avoided;

Whereas the amount of the processing security provided for in Article 2 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 913/89 should be fixed, taking into consideration the difference between the normal market price for dried grapes and the selling price fixed by this Regulation;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. The Greek storage agencies listed in the Annex shall proceed to the sale of a maximum of 526 tonnes of currants from the 1985 harvest and of 2 500 tonnes of sultanas from the 1986 harvest, in accordance with Regulations (EEC) No 626/85 and (EEC) No 913/89 at a price of:

- ECU 16,8 per 100 kilograms net for currants, and
- ECU 14,8 per 100 kilograms net for sultanas.

2. The processing security referred to in Article 2 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 913/89 shall be ECU 15,1 per 100 kilograms net for currants and ECU 17,1 per 100 kilograms net for sultanas.

Article 2

1. Purchase applications must be lodged in writing with each Greek storage agency at the headquarters of the YDAGEP, 241 Acharnon Street, Athens.

2. Details of quantities and storage locations may be obtained by interested parties at the addresses given in the Annex.

Article 3

1. The competent authority shall ensure that the quantity referred to in Article 1 (1) is not exceeded.

2. The storage agencies shall notify the competent authority on a daily basis of the applications and quantities deemed acceptable under Article 8 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 626/85. For this purpose, the said authority shall approve the purchase applications before acceptance.

3. Where purchase applications exceed the quantity referred to in Article 1 (1), the competent authority shall assign the quantity of dried grapes available by drawing lots.

Article 4

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

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 49, 27. 2. 1986, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 198, 26. 7. 1988, p. 21.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 123, 9. 5. 1984, p. 25.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 72, 13. 3. 1985, p. 7.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 202, 27. 7. 1988, p. 45.

⁽⁶⁾ See page 5 of this Official Journal.

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

Done at Brussels, 10 April 1989.

For the Commission

Ray MAC SHARRY

Member of the Commission

ANNEX

List of storage agencies referred to in Article 1 of this Regulation

SULTANAS

1. KSOS, 24 Kanari Street, Athens, Greece.
2. Enosis Georgikon Sineterismon Iracliou Crete, Iraclio Crete, Greece.
3. Enosis Georgikon Sineterismon Messaras, Mires Iracliou Crete, Greece.
4. Enosis Georgikon Sineterismon Monofatsiou, Assimi Iracliou Crete, Greece.

CURRANTS

1. ASO, Mezonos 241, Patras, Greece.
 2. Enosis Georgikon Sineterismon Zakynthou, Zakynthos, Greece.
-

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 915/89

of 10 April 1989

laying down detailed rules for the application of arrangements for producers who have taken part in the arrangements for the set-aside of arable land to be exempted from the co-responsibility levies in the cereals sector

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 of the Council of 29 October 1975 on the common organization of the market in cereals⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 166/89⁽²⁾, and in particular Articles 4 (5) and 4b (5) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 797/85 of 12 March 1985 on improving the efficiency of agricultural structures⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 591/89⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 1a (6) thereof,

Whereas co-responsibility levies for producers taking part in the scheme for the set-aside of arable land provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 797/85 in accordance with Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1272/88 of 29 April 1988 laying down detailed rules for applying the set-aside incentive scheme for arable land⁽⁵⁾ may be reimbursed in respect only of quantities of cereals marketed during the marketing years in which production was affected by the said scheme;

Whereas a producer qualifying under the scheme provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 797/85 may also qualify under the direct-aid arrangements provided for in Council Regulation (EEC) No 729/89 of 20 March 1989 laying down general rules for the special arrangements applicable to small producers under the co-responsibility arrangements in the cereals sector⁽⁶⁾; whereas, in that case and in the interest of proper management of the arrangements in question, the reimbursement provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 729/89 should be applied first; whereas, where that reimbursement is only partial, account should be taken of this under the arrangements laid down in Regulation (EEC) No 797/85;

Whereas, moreover, where a producer's undertaking to withdraw arable land from production is not fulfilled, provision should be made for the recovery of sums reimbursed, plus an amount making it not worthwhile to take advantage unduly of the reimbursement;

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

(¹) OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

(²) OJ No L 20, 25. 1. 1989, p. 16.

(³) OJ No L 93, 30. 3. 1985, p. 1.

(⁴) OJ No L 65, 9. 3. 1989, p. 1.

(⁵) OJ No L 121, 11. 5. 1988, p. 36.

(⁶) OJ No L 80, 23. 3. 1989, p. 5.

Article 1

The reimbursement provided for in the second indent of the second subparagraph of Article 4 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 of the co-responsibility levies provided for in Articles 4 and 4b of that Regulation shall be made in accordance with this Regulation.

Article 2

1. To qualify for the reimbursement referred to in Article 1, producers must provide proof of having entered into the undertaking provided for in Article 8 of Regulation (EEC) No 1272/88 in respect of at least 30 % of the arable land on their holdings.

2. Reimbursement shall be due for quantities of cereals placed on the market during each of the marketing years in which production was affected by the undertaking referred to in paragraph 1, in respect of up to 20 tonnes.

3. Member States may fix a minimum amount per producer below which reimbursement shall not be made. Such a minimum amount may not exceed ECU 25 per producer.

Article 3

1. Reimbursement shall take place on application by the parties concerned for each of the marketing years in question by 31 December at the latest following the end of the marketing year in respect of which that reimbursement is due.

2. Applications for reimbursement shall be accompanied by supporting documents testifying that the applicant has borne the co-responsibility levies provided for in Articles 4 and 4b of Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75. The Member States may require any other supporting documents to be submitted.

Article 4

Where a producer is also a recipient under the arrangements laid down in Regulation (EEC) No 729/89, the Member States shall make the reimbursement provided for in the latter Regulation. Where such reimbursement is only partial, the quantity not compensated for shall be taken into account when the reimbursement under this Regulation is carried out in respect of up to 20 tonnes.

Article 5

1. The Member States shall take any requisite additional measures, and in particular controls, to ensure that reimbursement is carried out in accordance with this Regulation. They may request operators to provide any additional information which they consider useful. Such controls must in particular ensure compliance with Article 4.

2. Where the undertaking referred to in Article 2 (1) is not complied with, except in cases of *force majeure*, co-responsibility levies unduly reimbursed, plus 30 %,

shall be recovered without prejudice to the application of national penal provisions.

Article 6

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

It shall apply for the 1989/90 to 1991/92 marketing years.

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

Done at Brussels, 10 April 1989.

For the Commission

Ray MAC SHARRY

Member of the Commission

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 916/89

of 10 April 1989

fixing for the 1989 marketing year the reference prices for plums

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 Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72 of the Council of 18 May 1972 on the common organization of the market in fruit and vegetables ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 789/89 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 27 (1) thereof,

Whereas, pursuant to Article 23 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72, reference prices valid for the whole Community are to be fixed at the beginning of the marketing year;

Whereas plums are produced in such quantities in the Community that reference prices should be fixed for them;

Whereas plums harvested during a given crop year are marketed from June to October; whereas the quantities harvested during the first 10 days of June and in October are so small that there is no need to fix reference prices for these periods; whereas reference prices should be fixed only for the period 11 June to 30 September inclusive;

Whereas Article 23 (2) (b) of Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72 stipulates that reference prices are to be fixed at the same level as for the preceding marketing year, adjusted, after deducting the standard cost of transporting Community products between production areas and Community consumption centres in the preceding year, by:

- the increase in production costs for fruit and vegetables, less productivity growth, and
- the standard rate of transport costs in the current marketing year;

Whereas the resulting figure may nevertheless not exceed the arithmetic mean of producer prices in each Member State plus transport costs for the current year, after this amount has been increased by the rise in production costs less productivity growth; whereas the reference price may,

however, not be lower than in the preceding marketing year;

Whereas, since the varieties of plums are not all comparable as regards the estimation of their commercial value, these varieties should be classified in two groups;

Whereas, to take seasonal variations into account, the year should be divided into several periods and a reference price fixed for each of these periods;

Whereas producer prices are to correspond to the average of the prices recorded on the representative market or markets situated in the production areas where prices are lowest, during the three years prior to the date on which the reference price is fixed, for a home-grown product with defined commercial characteristics, being a product or variety representing a substantial proportion of the production marketed over the year or over part thereof and satisfying specified requirements as regards market preparation; whereas, when the average of prices recorded on each representative market is being calculated, prices which could be considered excessively high or excessively low in relation to normal price fluctuations on that market are to be disregarded;

Whereas, in accordance with Articles 140 (2) and 272 (3) of the Act of Accession, the prices of Spanish and Portuguese products will not be used for the purpose of calculating reference prices, during the first phase in the case of Spain and during the first stage in the case of Portugal;

Whereas, for the purpose of calculating entry prices, the varieties imported from third countries of which the entry prices are to be compared with the prices fixed for group I and with those fixed for group II, respectively, should be specified;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. For the 1989 marketing year, the reference prices for plums falling within CN codes 0809 40 11 and 0809 40 19 expressed in ecus per 100 kilograms net of packed products of groups I and II, of class I, of all sizes, shall be as follows for each of the groups of varieties:

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 118, 20. 5. 1972, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 85, 30. 3. 1989, p. 3.

	<i>Group I</i>	<i>Group II</i>
11 June to 31 July :	69,39	—
August :	69,39	55,37
September :	60,71	47,69

2. The groups of varieties referred to in paragraph 1 shall be composed of the following varieties :

Group I :

Altesse double (Italian quetsche), Précoce favourite, Belle de Louvain, Conducta, Early Rivers, Kirk's Blue, Jefferson Gage, Lützelsachser (early Lützelsachsen quetsche), Anna Späth, Ersinger (early Ersingen quetsche), Zimmers (Zimmer quetsche), Bühler (early Bühl quetsche), Burbank, Florentina, Goccia d'oro, Reine-Claude, Czar, Victorias, Damsons and Santa Rosa ;

Group II :

Altesse simple (common quetsche, Hauszwetschge), Reine-Claude d'Oullins, Sveskeblommer, Ruth Gerstetter and Ontario ;

3. The entry prices of imported products are to be compared :

(a) with the prices fixed for group I where the imported products belong to varieties other than those shown in (b) ;

(b) with the prices fixed for group II where the imported products belong to the following varieties : Altesse simple (common quetsche, Hauszwetschge), Reine-Claude d'Oullins (Oullins Gage), Sveskeblommer, Ruth Gerstetter, Ontario, Wangenheimer (early Wangenheim quetsche), Pershore (yellow egg), Mirabelle, Bosniche and Ortenauer.

Amendments to the preceding subparagraph shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 33 of Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72, having regard to changes in the varieties imported from third countries.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 11 June 1989.

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

Done at Brussels, 10 April 1989.

For the Commission

Ray MAC SHARRY

Member of the Commission

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 917/89

of 10 April 1989

fixing for the 1989 marketing year the reference prices for table grapes

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 Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72 of the Council of 18 May 1972 on the common organization of the market in fruit and vegetables⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 789/89⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 27 (1) thereof,

Whereas, pursuant to Article 23 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72, reference prices valid for the whole Community are to be fixed at the beginning of the marketing year;

Whereas table grapes are produced in such quantities in the Community that reference prices should be fixed for them;

Whereas table grapes harvested during a given crop year are marketed from May to April of the next year; whereas the quantities harvested in May and June, during the first 20 days of July and also January to April of the next year are so small that there is no need to fix reference prices for these periods; whereas, due principally to developments in production techniques, a relatively large increase in the marketing of Community products during the last 10 days of November and in the month of December can be expected; whereas, however, the figures at present available are insufficiently conclusive to justify fixing a reference price for that period; whereas, reference prices should be fixed only for the period 21 July to 20 November inclusive;

Whereas Article 23 (2) (b) of Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72 stipulates that reference prices are to be fixed at the same level as for the preceding marketing year, adjusted, after deducting the standard cost of transporting Community products between production areas and Community consumption centres in the preceding year, by:

- the increase in production costs for fruit and vegetables, less productivity growth, and
- the standard rate of transport costs in the current marketing year;

Whereas the resulting figure may nevertheless not exceed the arithmetic mean of producer prices in each Member State plus transport costs for the current year, after this amount has been increased by the rise in production costs less productivity growth; whereas the reference price may, however, not be lower than in the preceding marketing year;

Whereas, to take seasonal variations into account, the year should be divided into several periods and a reference price fixed for each of these periods;

Whereas producer prices are to correspond to the average of the prices recorded on the representative market or markets situated in the production areas where prices are lowest during the three years prior to the date on which the reference price is fixed, for a home-grown product with defined commercial characteristics, being a product or variety representing a substantial proportion of the production marketed over the year or over part thereof and satisfying specified requirements as regards market preparation; whereas, when the average of prices recorded on each representative market is being calculated, prices which could be considered excessively high or excessively low in relation to normal price fluctuations on that market are to be disregarded;

Whereas, in accordance with Articles 140 (2) and 272 (3) of the Act of Accession, the prices of Spanish and Portuguese products will not be used for the purpose of calculating reference prices, during the first phase in the case of Spain and during the first stage in the case of Portugal;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

For the 1989 marketing year, the reference prices for table grapes, falling within CN codes 0806 10 15 and 0806 10 19, expressed in ecus per 100 kilograms net of packed products of class I, of all sizes, shall be as follows:

21 July to 31 August:	51,61,
September and October:	48,90,
November (1 to 20):	44,61.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 21 July 1989.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 118, 20. 5. 1972, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 85, 30. 3. 1989, p. 3.

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

Done at Brussels, 10 April 1989.

For the Commission

Ray MAC SHARRY

Member of the Commission

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 918/89

of 10 April 1989

fixing for the 1989 marketing year the reference prices for apricots

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 Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72 of the Council of 18 May 1972 on the common organization of the market in fruit and vegetables⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 789/89⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 27 (1) thereof,

Whereas, pursuant to Article 23 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72, reference prices valid for the whole Community are to be fixed at the beginning of the marketing year;

Whereas apricots are produced in such quantities in the Community that reference prices should be fixed for them;

Whereas apricots harvested during a given crop year are marketed from May to August; whereas the quantities harvested in May and in August are so small that there is no need to fix reference prices for these months; whereas reference prices should be fixed only for the period 1 June up to and including 31 July;

Whereas Article 23 (2) (b) of Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72 stipulates that reference prices are to be fixed at the same level as for the preceding marketing year, adjusted, after deducting the standard cost of transporting Community products between production areas and Community consumption centres in the preceding year, by:

- the increase in production costs for fruit and vegetables, less productivity growth, and
- the standard rate of transport costs in the current marketing year;

Whereas the resulting figure may nevertheless not exceed the arithmetic mean of producer prices in each Member State plus transport costs for the current year, after this amount has been increased by the rise in production costs

less productivity growth; whereas the reference price may, however, not be lower than in the preceding marketing year;

Whereas, to take seasonal price variations into account, the marketing year should be divided into several periods and a reference price fixed for each of these periods;

Whereas producer prices are to correspond to the average of the prices recorded on the representative market or markets situated in the production areas where prices are lowest, during the three years prior to the date on which the reference price is fixed, for a home-grown product with defined commercial characteristics, being a product or variety representing a substantial proportion of the production marketed over the year or over part thereof and satisfying specified requirements as regards market preparation; whereas, when the average of prices recorded on each representative market is being calculated, prices which could be considered excessively high or excessively low in relation to normal price fluctuations on that market are to be disregarded;

Whereas, in accordance with Articles 140 (2) and 272 (3) of the Act of Accession, the prices of Spanish and Portuguese products will not be used for the purpose of calculating reference prices, during the first phase in the case of Spain and during the first stage in the case of Portugal;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

For the 1989 marketing year, the reference prices for apricots falling within CN code 0809 10 00, expressed in ecus per 100 kilograms net of packed products of class I, of all sizes, shall be as follows:

June (1 to 10):	106,26,
(11 to 20):	93,94,
(21 to 30):	82,07,
July:	73,15.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 June 1989.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 118, 20. 5. 1972, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 85, 30. 3. 1989, p. 3.

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

Done at Brussels, 10 April 1989.

For the Commission
Ray MAC SHARRY
Member of the Commission

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 919/89

of 10 April 1989

fixing for the 1989 marketing year the reference prices for peaches including nectarines

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 Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72 of the Council of 18 May 1972 on the common organization of the market in fruit and vegetables ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 789/89 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 27 (1) thereof,

Whereas, pursuant to Article 23 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72, reference prices valid for the whole Community are to be fixed at the beginning of the marketing year;

Whereas peaches are produced in such quantities in the Community that reference prices should be fixed for them and be operative also for nectarines;

Whereas, however, both on the Community market and for imports, prices for both types of nectarine run parallel at different levels to those for peaches; whereas, moreover, quotations for nectarines are not regularly recorded on these markets; whereas there is no need, therefore, to take producer prices for nectarines into consideration for the application of Article 23 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72;

Whereas peaches harvested during a given crop year are marketed from May to October; whereas the quantities harvested in May, during the first 10 days of June and in October are so small that there is no need to fix reference prices for these periods; whereas reference prices should be fixed only for the period 11 June to 30 September inclusive;

Whereas Article 23 (2) (b) of Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72 stipulates that reference prices are to be fixed at the same level as for the preceding marketing year,

adjusted, after deducting the standard cost of transporting Community products between production areas and Community consumption centres in the preceding year, by:

- the increase in production costs for fruit and vegetables, less productivity growth, and
- the standard rate of transport costs in the current marketing year;

Whereas the resulting figure may nevertheless not exceed the arithmetic mean of producer prices in each Member State plus transport costs for the current year, after this amount has been increased by the rise in production costs less productivity growth; whereas the reference price may, however, not be lower than in the preceding marketing year;

Whereas, to take seasonal variations into account, the year should be divided into several periods and a reference price fixed for each of these periods;

Whereas producer prices are to correspond to the average of the prices recorded on the representative market or markets situated in the production areas where prices are lowest, during the three years prior to the date on which the reference price is fixed, for a home-grown product with defined commercial characteristics, being a product or variety representing a substantial proportion of the production marketed over the year or over part thereof and satisfying specified requirements as regards market preparation; whereas, when the average of prices recorded on each representative market is being calculated, prices which could be considered excessively high or excessively low in relation to normal price fluctuations on that market are to be disregarded;

Whereas, in accordance with Articles 140 (2) and 272 (3) of the Act of Accession, the prices of Spanish and Portuguese products will not be used for the purpose of calculating reference prices, during the first phase in the case of Spain and during the first stage in the case of Portugal;

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

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 118, 20. 5. 1972, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 85, 30. 3. 1989, p. 3.

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

For the 1989 marketing year, the reference prices for peaches including nectarines, falling within CN code 0809 30 00, expressed in ecus per 100 kilograms net of packed products of class I, of all sizes, shall be as follows:

June (11 to 20):	81,91,
(21 to 30):	71,65,
July:	71,22,
August:	56,98,
September:	56,23.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 11 June 1989.

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

Done at Brussels, 10 April 1989.

For the Commission

Ray MAC SHARRY

Member of the Commission

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 920/89

of 10 April 1989

laying down quality standards for carrots, citrus fruit and dessert apples and pears and amending Commission Regulation No 58

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72 of the Council of 18 May 1972 on the common organization of the market in fruit and vegetables ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 789/89 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 2 (3) thereof,Whereas Annex I/5 to Commission Regulation No 58 ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1730/87 ⁽⁴⁾, lays down common quality standards for carrots;Whereas Regulation (EEC) No 379/71 of the Commission ⁽⁵⁾ lays down quality standards for citrus fruit;Whereas Regulation (EEC) No 1641/71 ⁽⁶⁾ of the Commission as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1653/87 ⁽⁷⁾, lays down quality standards for dessert apples and pears;

Whereas a change has occurred in the production and marketing of these products, in particular as regards the wholesale and consumer market requirements; whereas quality standards must accordingly be amended to take account of those new requirements;

Whereas the standards are applicable at all stages of marketing; whereas carriage over a great distance, storage for a certain length of time or the various handling operations to which the products are subjected may bring about deterioration due to the biological development of the products or their tendency to perish; whereas account should be taken of such deterioration when applying the standards at the marketing stages which follow dispatch; whereas, as products in the 'Extras' class have to be particularly carefully sorted and packaged, only lack of freshness and turgescence is to be taken into account in their case;

Whereas, for the sake of clarity and reliability as to legal requirements and for the convenience of the parties concerned, when new amendments are made to the

regulations on the subject, they should be consolidated in a single text;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The quality standards for:

- carrots falling within CN code ex 0706 10 00,
- citrus fruit falling within by CN codes ex 0805 10, ex 0805 20, ex 0805 30 and
- dessert apples and pears falling within CN codes ex 0808 10 and ex 0808 20

shall be as set out in Annexes I, II and III.

Those standards shall apply at all stages of marketing under the conditions laid down in Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72.

However, at stages following dispatch, the products may show in relation to the provisions of the standards:

- a slight lack of freshness and turgescence,
- for products graded in classes other than the 'Extra' class, slight deteriorations due to their development and their tendency to perish.

Article 2

Regulation No 58 is hereby amended as follows:

- the line 'ex 07.01 G II Carrots' in the table in Article 1 is deleted,
- Annex I/5 is deleted.

Article 3

Regulations (EEC) No 379/71 and (EEC) No 1641/71 are hereby repealed.

Article 4

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 July 1989.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 118, 20. 5. 1972, p. 1.⁽²⁾ OJ No L 85, 30. 3. 1989, p. 3.⁽³⁾ OJ No 56, 7. 7. 1962, p. 1606/62.⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 163, 23. 6. 1987, p. 25.⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 45, 24. 2. 1971, p. 1.⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 172, 31. 7. 1971, p. 1.⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 153, 13. 6. 1987, p. 34.

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

Done at Brussels, 10 April 1989.

For the Commission

Ray MAC SHARRY

Member of the Commission

ANNEX I

QUALITY STANDARD FOR CARROTS

I. DEFINITION OF PRODUCE

This standard applies to carrots of the varieties (cultivars) grown from *Daucus carota L.*, to be supplied fresh to the consumer, carrots for industrial processing being excluded.

II. PROVISIONS CONCERNING QUALITY

The purpose of the standard is to define the quality requirements for carrots after preparation and packaging.

A. Minimum requirements

In all classes, subject to the special provisions for each class and the tolerances allowed, the carrots must be :

- sound ; produce affected by rotting or deterioration such as to make it unfit for consumption is excluded,
- clean, that is to say :
 - practically free from visible foreign matter if they are washed,
 - practically free from excess dirt and impurities if they are not washed,
- not woody,
- firm,
- practically free from pests,
- practically free from damage caused by pests,
- not running to seed,
- not forked, free from secondary roots,
- free of abnormal external moisture, i. e. sufficiently dried after washing,
- free of any foreign smell and/or taste.

The development and condition of the carrots must be such as to enable them :

- to withstand transport and handling, and
- to arrive in satisfactory condition at the place of destination.

B. Classification

The carrots are classified into the three classes defined below :

(i) 'Extra' class

Carrots in this class must be of superior quality and washed.

The roots must be :

- intact,
- smooth,
- of fresh appearance,
- regular in shape,
- free from fissures,
- free from bruises and cracks,
- free from damage caused by frost.

They must have the characteristics typical of the variety. Green or violet/purple tops are not allowed.

(ii) Class I

Carrots in this class must be of good quality.

The roots must :

- be intact,
- be of fresh appearance,
- possess the characteristics typical of the variety.

They may, however, show the following slight defects, provided these do not impair the general appearance, quality, conservation or presentation of the product :

- slight defects in shape,
- slight defects in colouring,
- slight healed cracks,
- slight cracks or fissures due to handling or washing.

Green or violet/purple tops up to 1,0 cm long for carrots not exceeding 8 cm in length, and up to 2,0 cm for other carrots, are allowed.

(iii) *Class II*

This class includes carrots which do not qualify for inclusion in the higher classes, but satisfy the minimum requirements specified above.

However, they may show :

- defects in shape and in colouring,
- healed cracks not reaching the heart,
- cracks or fissures due to handling or washing.

Not more than 25 % by weight of broken carrots may be allowed. Green or violet/purple tops up to 2,0 cm long for carrots not exceeding 8 cm in length, and up to 3,0 cm for other carrots, are allowed.

III. PROVISIONS CONCERNING SIZING

Sizing is determined by the maximum diameter or the weight of the carrot without foliage.

(i) **Early carrots⁽¹⁾ and small root varieties**

Roots must not be less than 10 mm when sizing is by diameter and not less than 8 g when sizing is by weight.

Roots must not be more than 40 mm when sizing is by diameter and not more than 150 g when sizing is by weight.

(ii) **Main-crop carrots and large root varieties**

Roots must not be less than 20 mm when sizing is by diameter and not less than 50 g when sizing is by weight. Roots classified in the 'Extras' class must not be more than 45 mm when sizing is by diameter and not more than 200 g when sizing is by weight, and the difference in diameter or in weight between the smallest and the largest root in any one package must not be more than 20 mm or 150 g.

For roots classified in class I, the difference in diameter or weight between the smallest and the largest root in any one package must not be more than 30 mm or 200 g.

For roots classified in class II, the roots need only satisfy the minimum sizing requirements.

IV. PROVISIONS CONCERNING TOLERANCES

The following tolerances in respect of quality and size are allowed for produce not satisfying the requirements for the class indicated in each package or, in the case of carrots dispatched in bulk, each consignment.

A. Quality tolerances

(i) *'Extra' class*

- 5 % by weight of roots not satisfying the requirements for the class, but meeting those for class I or, exceptionally, coming within the tolerances for that class,
- 5 % by weight of roots having a slight trace of green or violet/purple colouring at the top.

(ii) *Class I*

- 10 % by weight of roots not satisfying the requirements for the class but meeting those for class II or, exceptionally, coming within the tolerances for that class. However, that tolerance does not cover broken carrots and/or roots that have lost their tips,
- 10 % by weight of broken carrots and/or roots that have lost their tips.

(iii) *Class II*

10 % by weight of roots satisfying neither the requirements for the class nor the minimum requirements with the exception of produce affected by rotting or any other deterioration rendering it unfit for consumption.

B. Size tolerances

10 % by weight of carrots not conforming to the sizing requirements.

⁽¹⁾ Roots in which growth has not been arrested.

V. PROVISIONS CONCERNING PRESENTATION

A. Uniformity

The contents of each package or, in the case of carrots dispatched in bulk, each consignment, must be uniform and contain only carrots of the same origin, variety, quality and size (if the produce has to be sized).

The visible part of the contents of each package or lot must be representative of the entire contents.

B. Presentation

Carrots may be presented in one of the following two ways :

1. *Bunched carrots*

The roots must be presented with their foliage, which must be fresh, green and sound. The bunches in each package should be practically uniform in weight and arranged evenly in one or more layers.

2. *Topped carrots*

The foliage must be evened off or cut off at the top of the carrot without damaging the root.

The roots may be :

- put up in small packages,
- arranged in several layers or jumble packed,
- dispatched in bulk (loaded direct into a transport vehicle or compartment thereof) for class II.

C. Packaging

The carrots must be packed in such a way as to protect the produce properly.

The materials used inside the package must be new, clean and of a quality such as to avoid causing any external or internal damage to the produce. The use of materials and particularly of paper or stamps bearing trade specifications is allowed provided that the printing or labelling has been done with a non-toxic ink or glue. The packages or consignments, in the case of carrots dispatched in bulk, must be free from all foreign matter.

IV. PROVISIONS CONCERNING MARKING

1. For carrots presented in packages, each package must bear the following particulars in letters grouped on the same side, legibly and indelibly marked and visible from the outside :

A. Identification

Packer
and/or
dispatcher

}

name and address or officially issued or accepted code mark

B. Nature of produce

- 'bunched carrots' or 'carrots'
- 'early carrots' or 'main-crop carrots'
- name of the variety for the 'Extras' class.

}

if the contents are not visible from the outside

C. Origin of produce

Country of origin and, optionally, district where grown or national, regional or local place name.

D. Commercial specifications

- class,
- if sized, size expressed by minimum and maximum diameters or weight per carrot,
- number of bunches for carrots presented in bunches.

E. Official control mark (optional)

2. For carrots transported in bulk (loaded directly into a vehicle or vehicle compartment), the above particulars must appear on a document accompanying the goods or on a notice placed in a visible position inside the vehicle.

ANNEX II

QUALITY STANDARD FOR CITRUS FRUIT

I. DEFINITION OF PRODUCE

This standard applies to the following fruit, classified as 'citrus fruit', to be supplied fresh to the consumer, citrus fruit for industrial processing being excluded:

- lemons: fruit of varieties (cultivars) derived from the species *Citrus limonia* (L.) Burmf.
- mandarins, tangerines, satsumas, clementines, wilkings and other fruit of varieties (cultivars) derived from the species *Citrus reticulata* (Blanco) or hybrids of that species,
- oranges: fruit of varieties (cultivars) derived from the species *Citrus sinensis* (Osbeck).

II. PROVISIONS CONCERNING QUALITY

The purpose of the standard is to define the quality requirements for citrus fruit after preparation and packaging.

A. Minimum requirements

In all classes, subject to the special provisions for each class and the tolerances allowed, the citrus fruit must be:

- intact,
- sound; produce affected by rotting or deterioration such as to make it unfit for consumption is excluded,
- free from damage and/or external deterioration caused by frost,
- clean, practically free of any visible foreign matter,
- free of abnormal external moisture,
- free of any foreign taste and/or smell⁽¹⁾.

The citrus fruit must have been carefully picked and have reached an appropriate degree of development and ripeness in accordance with criteria proper to the variety and to the district in which they are grown. The state of ripeness must be such as to allow the fruit:

- to withstand transport and handling, and
- to arrive in satisfactory condition at the place of destination.

Furthermore, the degree of colouring shall be such that, following development, the citrus fruit reach their normal variety colour (subject to special conditions applicable to each class) at their destination point, account being taken of the time of picking, the growing area and the duration of transport.

Citrus fruit meeting this ripeness requirement may be 'de-greened'. This treatment is permitted only if the other natural organoleptic characteristics are not modified. It shall be carried out in the manner prescribed by the administrative authorities in each Member State and under their supervision.

The citrus fruit must be free from signs of internal shrivelling caused by frost and from bruising or extensive healed-over cuts.

B. Minimum juice content and colouring

(Minimum content in comparison with the total weight of the fruit — extraction by means of a hand press.)

(i) LEMONS

- minimum juice content:
 - Verdelli and primofiore lemons: 20 %
 - Other lemons: 25 %
- colouring:

Colouring must be normal for the varietal type. Lemons with a light green colour are allowed if they meet with the minimum requirements as to juice content, account being taken of the time of picking and of the growing district. Verdelli lemons may be green but not dark green.

⁽¹⁾ This provision does not preclude a smell which might be caused by a preserving agent used in accordance with Community provisions.

(ii) *CLEMENTINES, ELLENDALES, MONREALES AND SATSUMAS*

- minimum juice content :
 - monreales and satsumas : 33 %
 - clementines and ellendales : 40 %
- colouring :

Colouring must be normal for the varietal type on at least one-third of the surface of the fruit.

(iii) *WILKINGS, TANGERINES, OTHER MANDARINS AND THEIR HYBRIDS*

- minimum juice content : 33 %
- colouring :

Colouring must be normal for the varietal type on at least two-thirds of the surface of the fruit.

(iv) *ORANGES*

- minimum juice content :
 - Thomson navels and Tarocco : 30 %
 - Washington navels : 33 %
 - other varieties : 35 %
- colouring :

Colouring must be typical of the variety ; however, a tolerance of light green colour is allowed, provided it does not exceed one-fifth of the total surface of the fruit, account being taken of the time of picking and of the growing district.

C. Classification

Citrus fruit is classified into four classes defined below.

(i) *Extra class*

Citrus fruit in this class must be of superior quality. In shape, external appearance, development and colouring they must be typical of the variety. They must be free from defects, except slight superficial blemishes which must not impair the quality, or the general appearance of the fruit, or the presentation of the package.

(ii) *Class I*

Citrus fruit in this class must be of good quality. They must display the characteristics typical of the variety or type, having regard to the time of packing and to the district in which they are grown.

The following defects, however, are allowed, provided they do not impair the general appearance or keeping quality of fruit of a given consignment :

- slight defect in shape,
- slight defect in colouring,
- slight skin defects inherent in the formation of fruit, such as silver scurfs, russets, etc.,
- slight healed defects due to mechanical causes, such as rubbing, damage due to hail, knocks, etc.

(iii) *Class II*

This class includes citrus fruit which, as a whole, do not qualify for inclusion in the higher classes but satisfy the minimum requirements specified above.

Defects in shape, development and colour are allowed if they do not seriously harm the general appearance, or the keeping qualities of fruit of a given consignment :

- defect in shape,
- defect in colouring,
- rough skin,
- superficial healed skin alterations,
- slight and partial detachment of the pericarp for oranges (detachment being normal for mandarins, clementines, satsumas, wilkings and tangerines).

(iv) *Class III⁽¹⁾*

This class includes citrus fruit which do not qualify for inclusion in the higher classes but satisfy the requirements for class II. However they may have lost their buttons.

⁽¹⁾ Additional class as provided for in Article 2 (1) of Regulation No 1035/72/EEC. The application of this quality class or some of its requirements shall be subject to a Decision to be taken under Article 4 (1) of the same Regulation.

III. PROVISIONS CONCERNING SIZING

Sizing is determined by the maximum diameter of the equatorial section.

A. Minimum size

Fruits of less than the following minimum dimensions are excluded :

- lemons : 45 mm for 'Extra', class I and class II
42 mm for class III
- oranges : 53 mm
- satumas, tangerines, wilkings, other mandarins and their hybrids : 45 mm
- clementines and monreales : 35 mm

B. Size scales

The scales of sizes are as follows :

Oranges		Lemons		Clementines and monreales, satumas, tangerines, wilkings and other mandarins, and their hybrids (?)	
Size	Diameter in mm	Size	Diameter in mm	Size	Diameter in mm
0	100 and above ⁽¹⁾	0	83 and above ⁽¹⁾	1	63 and above
1	87 - 100	1	72 - 83	2	58 - 69
2	84 - 96	2	68 - 78	3	54 - 64
3	81 - 92	3	63 - 72	4	50 - 60
4	77 - 88	4	58 - 67	5	46 - 56
5	73 - 84	5	53 - 62	6 ⁽²⁾	43 - 52
6	70 - 80	6	48 - 57	7 ⁽²⁾	41 - 48
7	67 - 76	7	45 - 52	8	39 - 46
8	64 - 73	8	42 - 49 ⁽¹⁾	9	37 - 44
9	62 - 70			10	35 - 42
10	60 - 68				
11	58 - 66				
12	56 - 63				
13	53 - 60				

⁽¹⁾ Only for Class III.

⁽²⁾ For satumas, tangerines, wilkings, other mandarins and hybrids, of more than 63 mm in diameter, the classification is as follows :

- No 1 - X 63 - 74
- No 1 - XX 67 - 78
- No 1 - XXX 78 and above.

⁽³⁾ For satumas, tangerines, wilkings, other mandarins and their hybrids, the minimum is 45 mm.

C. Uniformity in sizing

Uniform sizing is required as follows :

(i) For fruit arranged in regular layers, the difference between the smallest and the largest fruit in the same package must not exceed the following maxima :

— ORANGES

- sizes 0 to 2 : 11 mm
- sizes 3 to 6 : 9 mm
- sizes 7 to 13 : 7 mm

— CLEMENTINES AND MONREALES, SATUMAS, TANGERINES, WILKINGS, OTHER MANDARINS AND THEIR HYBRIDS

- sizes 1 to 4 : 9 mm
- sizes 5 to 6 : 8 mm
- sizes 7 to 10 : 7 mm

— LEMONS

- all sizes : 7 mm

- (ii) *For all fruit not arranged in layers*, however presented, the difference between the smallest and the largest fruit in the same package must not exceed the range of the appropriate size grade in the size scale. For lemons, each producer Member State may apply, in respect of its own production and taking account of requirements on the market of destination, the criteria for uniformity laid down for fruit arranged in regular layers.
- (iii) *For fruit in bulk in a transport vehicle or transport vehicle compartment:*
 - either all the fruit must comply with the minimum size requirements,
 - or the maximum size difference must not exceed the range obtained by grouping three consecutive sizes in the size scale.

IV. PROVISIONS CONCERNING TOLERANCES

Tolerances in respect of quality and size shall be allowed, in each package or each bulk consignment, for citrus fruit not meeting the requirements for its class.

A. Quality tolerances

(i) 'Extra' class

5 % by number or weight of citrus fruit not satisfying the requirements for the class, but conforming to those of class I or, exceptionally, coming within the tolerances for that class, and not more than 5 % by number or weight of fruit having lost their buttons.

(ii) Class I

10 % by number or weight of citrus fruit not satisfying the requirements for the class, but conforming to those of class II or, exceptionally, coming within the tolerances for that class, and not more than 20 % by number or weight of fruit having lost their buttons.

(iii) Class II

10 % by number or weight of citrus fruit not satisfying the requirements for the class nor the minimum requirements, of which not more than 5 % of fruit showing slight superficial unhealed and not moist cuts (excluding any trace of decay, showing pronounced or any other deterioration rendering it unfit for consumption) or soft and shrivelled fruit, and not more than 35 % by number or weight of fruit having lost their buttons.

(iv) Class III

15 % by number or weight of citrus fruit not satisfying the requirements for the class nor the minimum requirements excluding fruit affected by rotting, showing pronounced or any other deterioration rendering it unfit for consumption.

Furthermore, in classes 'Extra', I and II, fruit which have been de-greened may have lost their buttons, subject to an endorsement to that effect on the documents accompanying the goods.

B. Size tolerances

For all classes, however presented, a maximum tolerance of 10 % by number or weight of citrus fruit corresponding to the size immediately below or above the size (or sizes, in the case of the combination of three sizes) mentioned on the package or the transport documents is allowed.

Where citrus fruit are in bulk in a transport vehicle or transport vehicle compartment, with no requirements other than the minimum size, the tolerance of 10 % can apply only to fruit, the diameter of which is not smaller than the following minima:

- lemons :
 - 43 mm for class II
 - 40 mm for class III
- oranges : 50 mm
- satsumas, tangerines, wilkings, other mandarins and their hybrids : 43 mm
- clementines and monreales : 34 mm

V. PROVISIONS CONCERNING PRESENTATION

A. Uniformity

Each package of bulk consignment must contain citrus fruit of the same variety, quality, origin size (where required), and practically the same degree of development and ripeness.

In addition, for the 'Extra' class, uniformity in colouring is required.

For citrus fruit in class III, uniformity of development and ripeness is not required.

The visible part of the contents of each package or consignment must be representative of the entire contents.

B. Presentation

Citrus fruit must be presented as follows:

(a) arranged in regular layers, in accordance with the size scales, in closed or open packages. This presentation is compulsory for the 'Extra' class and optional for classes I, II and III;

(b) not arranged in layers, in closed or open packages, in accordance with the size scales.

In bulk in a transport vehicle or transport vehicle compartment, with a maximum difference between fruit not exceeding the range obtained by grouping three consecutive sizes in the size scales.

These types of presentation are only allowed for classes I, II and III.

(c) in bulk in a transport vehicle or transport vehicle compartment, with no requirement other than that of minimum size.

This system of presentation is allowed only for classes II and III.

(d) in individual packages for direct sale to the consumer of a weight less than 5 kg:

(i) when the individual packages are made up by number of fruit, the size scales are compulsory for all classes;

(ii) when the individual packages are made up by weight of fruit, the size scales are not compulsory, with a maximum difference between fruit not exceeding the range obtained by grouping three consecutive sizes in the size scales.

This type of presentation is only allowed for classes 'Extra', I and II.

If the fruit are wrapped, thin, dry new and odourless⁽¹⁾ paper must be used.

The use of any substance tending to modify the natural characteristics of the citrus fruit, especially its taste or smell⁽¹⁾, is prohibited.

C. Packaging

The citrus fruit must be packed in such a way as to ensure that they are suitably protected.

The materials used inside the package must be new, clean and of a quality such as to avoid causing any external or internal damage to the produce. The use of materials and particularly of paper or stamps bearing trade specifications is allowed provided that the printing or labelling has been done with a non-toxic ink or glue.

The package or bulk consignment must be free from any foreign matter; however, a presentation where a short, not woody, twig with some green leaves adheres to the fruit is allowed.

VI. PROVISIONS CONCERNING MARKING

1. For citrus fruit presented in packages, each package must bear in letters grouped on the same side, the following particulars, legibly and indelibly marked and visible from the outside:

A. Identification

Packer and/or dispatcher	}	name and address or officially issued or accepted code mark
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⁽¹⁾ This provision shall not preclude the use of preserving agent in accordance with Community provisions.

B. Nature of produce

Name of species if the produce is not visible from the outside ; for clementines, mandarins, tangerines, satsumas and other small fruit, the name of the species is compulsory in any case ;

name of the variety in the case of oranges ;

name of the type :

- for lemons : possibly the indications 'verdelli' and 'primofiore'
- for clementines :
 - clementines, pipless
 - clementines (1 to 10 pips) :
 - where applicable, montréal clementines or clementines with pips (more than 10 pips).

C. Origin of produce

Country of origin and optionally district of origin, or national, regional or local place name.

D. Commercial specifications

- (i) class ;
- (ii) size to be indicated, however the fruit are presented, in accordance with the size scale, the reference number on the scale to be shown and also the number of fruit if arranged in layers ;
- (iii) where appropriate, mention that a preservative has been used in accordance with Community provisions ;
- (iv) de-greening : in the case where it appears that, because of the use of a 'de-greening' process, the percentages admitted for fruit having lost their button are exceeded or likely to be exceeded, the term 'de-greening' or 'de-greened fruit' must be marked on the document accompanying the produce.

E. Official control mark (optional)

2. For citrus fruit transported in bulk (loaded directly into a vehicle or vehicle compartment) the above particulars must appear on a document accompanying the goods or on a notice placed in a visible position inside the transport vehicle. For consignments of fruit comprising three consecutive sizes, the size must be indicated by the upper and lower limiting reference numbers on the scale.

ANNEX III

Quality standard for apples and pears

I. DEFINITION OF PRODUCE

This standard applies to apples and pears, being fruit grown from varieties (cultivars) of *Malus domestica* Borkh. L and *Pyrus communis* L to be supplied fresh to the consumer, apples and pears for industrial processing being excluded.

II. PROVISIONS CONCERNING QUALITY

The purpose of the standard is to define the quality requirements for apples and pears after preparation and packaging.

A. Minimum requirements

In all classes, subject to the special provisions for each class and the tolerances allowed, apples and pears must be :

- intact,
- sound ; produce affected by rotting or deterioration such as to make it unfit for consumption is excluded,
- clean, practically free of any visible foreign matter,
- practically free from pests,
- free of abnormal external moisture,
- free of any foreign smell and/or taste.

In addition, the fruit must have been carefully picked.

The apples and pears must be sufficiently developed so that they can :

- continue the ripening process in order to reach the degree of maturity appropriate to their varietal characteristics,
- withstand transport and handling, and
- arrive at their destinations in satisfactory condition.

B. Classification

The apples and pears are classified into four classes defined below :

(i) 'Extra' class :

Apples and pears in this class must be of superior quality. In shape, development and colouring⁽¹⁾ they must be typical of the variety and the stem must be intact.

They must have no defects with the exception of very slight alterations of the skin providing they do not detract from the quality and the general appearance of the fruit and/or the contents of the package.

Pears must not be gritty.

(ii) Class I

Apples and pears in this class must be of good quality. They must have the characteristics typical of the variety⁽¹⁾. However, the following may be allowed :

- a slight defect in shape,
- a slight defect in development,
- a slight defect in colouring.

The stem may be slightly damaged.

The flesh must be perfectly sound. Skin defects not liable to impair the general appearance and keeping qualities are, however, allowed for each fruit within the following limits :

- defects of elongated shape must not exceed 2 cm in length,
- in the case of other defects, the total area affected must not exceed 1 cm², with the exception of speckles which must not extend over more than ¼ cm² in area.

Pears must not be gritty.

⁽¹⁾ The criteria for colouring and russetting concerning apples are given in tables 1 and 2 annexed to this standard.

(iii) *Class II*

This class includes apples and pears which do not qualify for inclusion in the higher classes but satisfy the minimum requirements specified above ⁽¹⁾.

Defects in shape, development and colouring are allowed provided that the fruit preserves its characteristics. The stem may be missing, provided that the skin is not damaged.

The flesh must be free from major defects. Skin defects are, however, allowed for each fruit, within the following limits:

- defects of elongated shape: maximum length 4 cm,
- in the case of other defects, the total area affected shall be limited to 2,5 cm² with the exception of speckles, which must not extend over more than 1 cm² in area.

(iv) *Class III* ⁽²⁾

This class includes apples and pears which do not qualify for inclusion in the higher classes but which meet the requirements laid down in respect of class II ⁽¹⁾, with the exception, however, of skin defects which may be larger, provided that they do not exceed:

- defects of elongated shape: 6 cm in length,
- in the case of other defects, the total area affected shall be limited to 5 cm² with the exception of speckles which must not extend over more than 2,5 cm².

III. PROVISIONS CONCERNING SIZING

Sizing is determined by the maximum diameter of the equatorial section. The difference in diameter between fruit in the same package should be limited to 5 mm ⁽³⁾:

1. for 'Extra' class fruit;
2. for classes I and II fruit packed in rows and layers ⁽⁴⁾.

The difference in diameter may amount to 10 mm for class fruit packed in bulk ⁽⁵⁾.

No limit is laid down for class II fruit packed in bulk, nor for class III fruit however packed.

In addition, a minimum size is required for all classes as follows:

Apples	Extra	I	II	III
large fruit varieties ⁽⁶⁾	65 mm	60 mm	60 mm	50 mm
other varieties	60 mm	55 mm	50 mm	50 mm
Pears				
large fruit varieties ⁽⁶⁾	60 mm	55 mm	55 mm	45 mm
other varieties	55 mm	50 mm	45 mm	45 mm

Exceptionally, and for summer pears included in the exhaustive list in table 4 annexed to this standard, no minimum size will be laid down for consignments dispatched between 10 June and 31 July (inclusive) of any year.

⁽¹⁾ The criteria for colouring and russeting concerning apples are given in tables 1 and 2 annexed to this standard.

⁽²⁾ Additional class within the meaning of Article 2 (1) of EEC Regulation No 1035/72 of the Council. The application of this quality class or of certain of its specifications is subject to a decision to be taken under Article 4 (1) of that Regulation.

⁽³⁾ Nevertheless, for a given fruit, the sizing determination should not take account of a deviation of more or less than 1 mm with regard to the size selected, provided that the deviation results only from the normal running of the sizing equipment and that the number of fruit concerned is not such as to detract from the good appearance of the produce.

⁽⁴⁾ However, for apples of the varieties Bramley's seedling (Bramley, Triomphe de Kiel) and Horenburger, the difference in diameter may amount to 10 mm.

⁽⁵⁾ However, for apples of the varieties Bramley's seedling (Bramley, Triomphe de Kiel) and Horenburger, the difference in diameter may amount to 20 mm.

⁽⁶⁾ See table 3 annexed to this standard.

IV. PROVISIONS CONCERNING TOLERANCES

Tolerances in respect of quality and size shall be allowed in each package for produce not satisfying the requirements for the class indicated.

A. Quality tolerances

(i) 'Extra' class

5 % by number or weight of apples and pears not satisfying the requirements for the class, but meeting the requirements for class I or, exceptionally, coming within the tolerances for that class.

(ii) Class I

10 % by number or weight of apples and pears not satisfying the requirements for the class, but meeting the requirements for class II or, exceptionally, coming within the tolerances for that class.

For apples

25 % by number or weight of stemless fruit, provided there is no injury to the skin in the stem cavity. However, there shall be no percentage limitation for stemless fruit of the Granny Smith variety provided there is no injury to the skin in the stem cavity.

(iii) Classes II and III

10 % by number or weight of apples and pears not satisfying the requirements for the class nor the minimum requirements, with the exception of fruit affected by rot, marked bruising or any other deterioration rendering it unfit for consumption.

The tolerances for classes II and III may in no case include more than 2 % by number or weight of fruit which is maggoty or shows the following defects:

- serious attacks of cork (bitter pit) or water-core,
- slight damage or unhealed cracks,
- very slight traces of rot.

B. Size tolerances

(i) 'Extra' class, class I and class II

- (a) for fruit which is subject to the rules on uniformity, apart from the variation of 1 mm either way allowed in Section III, 10 % by number or weight of fruit corresponding to the size immediately above or below that marked on the package, with for fruit classified in the smallest grade allowed, a maximum variation of 5 mm below the minimum.
- (b) for fruit which is not subject to the rules on uniformity, 10 % by number or weight of fruit below the minimum size laid down, with a maximum variation of 5 mm below that minimum size.

(ii) Class III

The requirements are identical to those laid down in (i) (b) above. The percentage is, however, raised to 15 %.

V. PROVISIONS CONCERNING PRESENTATION

A. Uniformity

The contents of each package must be uniform; each package must contain only apples and pears of the same origin, variety and quality and the same degree of ripeness.

In the case of the 'Extra' class, uniformity also applies to colouring.

In the case of class III, it is enough that the origin and variety are uniform.

The visible part of the contents of each package must be representative of the entire contents.

B. Presentation

Apples and pears in the 'Extra' class must be packed in layers.

C. Packaging

The apples and pears must be packed in such a way as to ensure that they are suitably protected.

The materials used inside the package, must be new, clean and of a quality such as to avoid causing any external or internal damage to the produce. The use of materials and particularly of paper or stamps bearing trade specifications is allowed provided that the printing or labelling has been done with a non-toxic ink or glue.

Packages must be free from all foreign matter.

VI. PROVISIONS CONCERNING MARKING

Each package must bear the following particulars in letters grouped on the same side, legibly and indelibly marked and visible from the outside :

A. Identification

Packer and/or dispatcher	}	name and address or officially issued or accepted code mark
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B. Nature of produce

- 'apples' or 'pears', if the contents of the package are not visible from the outside,
- name of the variety for classes 'Extra' and I.

C. Origin of produce

Country of origin and, optionally, district where grown, or national, regional or local place name.

D. Commercial specifications

- class,
- size, or for fruit packed in layers, number of units.

If identification is by size this should be expressed :

- (a) for produce subject to the uniformity rules, as minimum diameter and possibly also maximum diameter or the words 'and over'.
- (b) for produce not subject to the uniformity rules, as minimum diameter and possibly also maximum diameter or the words 'and over'.

E. Official control mark (optional)

TABLE 1

COLOURING CRITERIA FOR APPLES

Apple varieties are classified in four groups according to colouring:

Group A — red varieties

'Extra' class:	at least three-quarters of the surface of the fruit red coloured
Class I:	at least half of the surface of the fruit red coloured
Classes II and III:	at least a quarter of the surface of the fruit red coloured

Varieties

- Black Ben Davis,
- Black Stayman,
- Carmio,
- Democrat,
- Jonagored,
- King David,
- Red Delicious and mutations (Richared, Starking, Starkrimson, Well Spur, Oregon, Fortuna Delicious, Top Red, Red Chief and Royal Red),
- Red Dougherty,
- Red Rome,
- Red Stayman (Staymared),
- Red York,
- Roja de Benjama (Verruga, Roja del Valle, Clavelina),
- Royal Gala (Tenroy),
- Stark Delicious,
- Spartan,
- Rose de Berne,
- Reinette étoilée,
- Winesap (Winter Winesap).

Group B — varieties of mixed red colouring (the red part brightly coloured)

'Extra' class:	at least half of the surface of the fruit red coloured
Classe I:	at least one-third of the surface of the fruit red coloured
Classes II and III:	at least one-tenth of the surface of the fruit red coloured

Varieties

- Akane (Prime Rouge, Tohoku 3),
- Bellavista (Vista bella),
- Belfort (Pella),
- Boskoop rouge,
- Cardinal,
- Cherry Cox,
- Cortland,
- Delicious ordinaire,
- Discovery,
- Delicious Pilafa,
- Gloster 69,
- Idared,
- Ingrid Marie,
- Jersey mac,
- Jonathan,
- Katy (Katja),
- Lobo,
- McIntosh,
- Morgenduft (Rome Beauty),
- Nueva Orleans,
- Stayman Winesap,
- Tydeman's Early Worcester (Tydeman's Early),
- Wealthy,
- York,
- Gravenstein rouge,
- James Grieve rouge,
- Odin,
- Ontario,
- Ortell,
- Paula Red,
- Rambour Franc,
- Red Berlepsch,

- Reineta Encarnada,
- Reineta Roja del Canada,
- Stalapfel,
- Summerred,
- Wagener,
- Worcester Pearmain.

Group C — striped varieties, slightly coloured

- 'Extra' class : at least one-third of the surface of the fruit streaked with characteristic red colouring
- Class I : at least one-tenth of the surface of the fruit streaked with characteristic red colouring

Varieties

- Abbondanza,
- Alkmene,
- Arlet,
- Berlepsch,
- Braeburn,
- Casanova de Alcobaça,
- Cunha (Riscadinha),
- Chata Encarnada,
- Commercio,
- Cox's orange pippin (Cox orange) and mutations⁽¹⁾,
- Ellisons's orange,
- Elstar,
- Fuji,
- Gala,
- Imperatore (Emperor Alexander),
- Jamba,
- Jonagold⁽²⁾,
- Karmijn de Sonnaville,
- Kidd's orange red,
- Laxton's Superb,
- Lord Lambourne,
- Mantet rouge,
- Maigold,
- Melrose,
- Normanda,
- Nueva Europa,
- Oldenburg,
- Pomme raisin,
- Reine des Reinettes (Goldparmäne),
- Rose de Caldarò (Kalterer),
- Stark's Earliest,
- Winston.

Group D

Other varieties.

⁽¹⁾ Except Cherry Cox.

⁽²⁾ However, for the variety Jonagold, at least one-tenth surface of the fruit in class II must be streaked with red colouring.

TABLE 2

CRITERIA CONCERNING RUSSETING ON APPLES

Apple varieties for which russeting is a characteristic of the skin of the variety and does not constitute a defect if it conforms with the typical appearance of the variety.

Exhaustive list

- Ashmead's Kernel,
- Egremont Russet,
- Dunns Seedling,
- Groupe des Boskoop,
- Golden Russet,
- Groupe des Cox's orange,
- Ingrid Marie,
- Karmijn de Sonnaville,
- Kent,
- Kidd's Orange red,
- Fortune,
- Laxton's Superb,
- Mingan (Peromangan, Mingana),
- Reinette du Canada,
- Reinette grise,
- St. Edmund's Pippin,
- Sturmer Pippin,
- Suntan,
- Sunset,
- Torenó,
- Yellow Newton (Albemarle Pippin).

For varieties other than those listed above, russeting is allowed within the following limits :

	'Extra' class	Class I	Classes II and III	Tolerance for Classes II and III
(i) Brown patches	— not outside the stem cavity — not rough	— may go slightly beyond the stem or pistil cavities — not rough	— may go beyond the stem or pistil cavities — slightly rough	— fruit not likely to impair seriously the appearance and condition of the package
Maximum surface area of the fruit permitted				
(ii) russeting				
— thin net-like russeting (not contrasting with the general colouring of the fruit)	— slight and isolated traces of russeting not altering the general appearance of the fruit and of the package	one-fifth	one-half	— fruit not likely to impair seriously the appearance and condition of the package
— heavy	— none	one-twentieth	one-third	— fruit not likely to impair seriously the appearance and condition of the package
— cumulative defects (with the exception of the brown patches allowed under the above conditions). In no case may thin russeting and heavy russeting taken together exceed a maximum of :	—	one-fifth	one-half	— fruit not likely to impair seriously the appearance and condition of the package

TABLE 3

LIST OF LARGE-FRUITED APPLES AND PEARS ⁽¹⁾

1. Apples

- Aitländer,
- Arlet,
- Belle de Boskoop and mutations,
- Belle fleur double,
- Bismarck,
- Black Ben Davis,
- Black Stayman,
- Blenheim,
- Braeburn,
- Bramley's Seedling (Bramley, Triomphe de Kiel),
- Brettacher,
- Charden,
- Charles Ross,
- Cortland,
- Cox pomona,
- Crimson Bramley,
- Delicious Pilafa,
- Democrat,
- Elan,
- Ellison's orange (Ellison),
- Empire,
- Finkenwerder,
- Fortuna Delicious,
- Fuji,
- Garcia,
- Gelber Edel,
- Glorie von Holland,
- Gloster 69,
- Golden Delicious and mutations,
- Graham (Graham Royal Jubilé),
- Granny Smith,
- Gravensteiner,
- Greensleeves,
- Großherzog Friedrich von Baden,
- Groupe des Calvilles,
- Honey gold,
- Horneburger,
- Howgate wonder,
- Idared,
- Imperatore,
- Ingrid Marie,
- Jacob Fisher,
- Jacques Lebel,
- Jamba,
- James Grieve and mutations,
- Jester,
- Jonagold,
- Jonagored,
- Jupiter,
- Karmijn de Sonnaville,
- Königin (The Queen),
- Lane's Prince Albert,
- Lemoen Apfel (Lemoenappel),
- Maigold,
- Melrose,
- Morgenduft (Rome Beauty),
- Museh,
- Mutsu (Crispin),

⁽¹⁾ Apples and pears presented in class II and in class III without any indication of variety are also to be regarded as failing under this heading.

- Normanda,
- Notarapfel (Notaris, Notarisappel),
- Nueva Orleans,
- Orleans Reinette,
- Ontario,
- Ozargold,
- Pater v. d. Elsen,
- Pero del Cirio,
- Pero Mingan,
- Rambour d'hiver,
- Red Chief,
- Red Delicious and mutations,
- Red Dougherty,
- Red Ingrid Marie,
- Reinette de Orléans,
- Reineta roja del Canada,
- Reinette blanche and Reinette grise du Canada,
- Reinette de France,
- Reinette de Landsberg,
- Royal Red,
- Saure Gamberse (Gamberse zure),
- Septer,
- Signe Tillisch,
- Staymanred,
- Stayman Winesap,
- Starkrimson,
- Transparente de Croncels (Concels),
- Triomphe de Luxembourg,
- Tydeman's Early Worcester,
- Winter Banana,
- Zabergau,
- Zigeunerin.

2. Pears

- Abbé Fétel,
- Alexandrine Douillard,
- Beurré Alexandre Lucas (Lucas),
- Beurré de Aremberg,
- Beurré Clairgeau,
- Beurré Diel,
- Beurré Lebrun,
- Catillac (Pondspaer, Ronde Gratio, Grand Monarque, Charteuse),
- Curé (Curato, Pastoren, Del cura de Ouro, Espadon de invierno, Bella de Berry, Lombardia de Rioja, Batall de Campana),
- Devoe,
- Don Guido,
- Doyenné d'hiver,
- Doyenné du comice,
- Duchesse d'Angoulême,
- Empereur Alexandre (Beurré Bose, Beurré d'Apremont, Bosc),
- Flor de invierno,
- General Leclerc,
- Grand champion,
- Jeanne d'Arc,
- Marguerite Marillat,
- Packham's Triumph (Williams d'Automne),
- Passe Crassane,
- Président Drouart,
- Souvenir du Congrès (Kongreß, Congress),
- Triomphe de Vienne,
- William's Duchess (Pitmaston).

TABLE 4

VARIETIES OF SUMMER PEARS FOR WHICH NO MINIMUM SIZE IS REQUIRED IN RESPECT OF
CONSIGNMENTS SENT BETWEEN 10 JUNE AND 31 JULY OF ANY YEAR

- Abugo o Siete en Boca,
 - André Desportes,
 - Azucar Verde (de confitar),
 - Bergamotten,
 - Beurré Giffard,
 - Beurré Gris,
 - Beurré précoce Morettini,
 - Blanca de Aranjuez (Agua de Aranjuez, Espadona),
 - Buntrocks,
 - Carapinheira,
 - Carusella,
 - Castell (Castell de Verano),
 - Claude Blanchet,
 - Colorée de Juillet (Bunte Juli),
 - Condoula,
 - Coscia (Ercolini),
 - D. Joaquina (Doyenné de Juillet),
 - Gentile,
 - Gentile Bianca di Firenze,
 - Gentilona,
 - Giardina,
 - Gramshirtle,
 - Hartleffs,
 - Leonardeta (Mosqueruela, Margallon, Colorada de Alcanadre, Leonarda de Magallon),
 - Moscatella,
 - Oomskinderen,
 - Perita de San Juan,
 - Pérola,
 - Précoce de Trévoux,
 - Précoce di Altedo,
 - Santa Maria (Santa Maria Morettini),
 - Spadoncina (Agua de Verano, Agua de Agosto),
 - Wilder,
 - Witthöftsbirne.
-

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 921/89

of 10 April 1989

amending Regulation (EEC) No 890/78 laying down detailed rules for the certification of hops

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1696/71 of 26 July 1971 on the common organization of the market in hops ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3998/87 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 2(5) thereof,

Whereas, to determine the proportions of hop leaves, stalks and waste, pursuant to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 890/78 ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3994/88 ⁽⁴⁾, it has been assumed that the densities of hop waste and lupulin are identical; whereas it is now possible to determine the ratio between their respective densities; whereas the method of calculation used for that purpose should accordingly be specified;

Whereas, pursuant to Article 7 of Regulation (EEC) No 890/78, the package in which the product is marketed must bear, after sealing, marking covering the required particulars; whereas, to avoid any possibility of abuse, provision should be made for such marking to be affixed also to the packets or boxes of powder or extract in the package; whereas Regulation (EEC) No 890/78 should be amended accordingly;

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

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

Done at Brussels, 10 April 1989.

Article 1

Regulation (EEC) No 890/78 is hereby amended as follows:

1. in the third paragraph of point C.1 in Annex II, 'The waste and the lupulin cannot be separated. The relative percentage of each must therefore be estimated by an objective assessment of the colour, and the weight is calculated on the assumption that their density is identical.' is replaced by:

'It is extremely difficult to separate the waste and the lupulin precisely. However, it is possible, using a sieve with a mesh size of 0,8 millimetres, to determine approximately the relative proportions of the waste and the lupulin.

When estimating the proportion of lupulin, it should be taken into account that the density of the lupulin is four times greater than that of the waste.';

2. in point (d) of Annex IV, 'and on each packet or box of powder or extract in the sealed package' is added after 'printing on the sealed package'.

Article 2

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

It shall apply from the 1989 hops harvest.

For the Commission

Ray MAC SHARRY

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 175, 4. 8. 1971, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 377, 31. 12. 1987, p. 40.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 117, 29. 4. 1978, p. 43.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 354, 22. 12. 1988, p. 24.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 922/89**of 10 April 1989****abolishing the countervailing charge on artichokes originating in Spain (except the Canary Islands)**

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 Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72 of the Council of 18 May 1972 on the common organization of the market in fruit and vegetables⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2238/88⁽²⁾, and in particular the second subparagraph of Article 27 (2) thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 784/89⁽³⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 863/89⁽⁴⁾, introduced a countervailing charge on artichokes originating in Spain (except the Canary Islands);

Whereas the present trend of prices for these products on the representative markets referred to in Regulation (EEC) No 2118/74 of the Commission⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3811/85⁽⁶⁾, recorded or calculated in accordance with the provisions of Article 5 of that Regulation, indicates that the application of the first subparagraph of Article 26 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No

1035/72 would result in the countervailing charge being fixed at zero; whereas the conditions specified in the second indent of Article 26 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72 are therefore fulfilled and the countervailing charge on imports of these products originating in Spain (except the Canary Islands) can be abolished;

Whereas, pursuant to Article 136 (2) of the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal, the arrangements applicable to trade between, on the one hand, a new Member State and, on the other, the Community as constituted at 31 December 1985, must be those which were applicable before accession,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EEC) No 784/89 is hereby repealed.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 11 April 1989.

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

Done at Brussels, 10 April 1989.

For the Commission

Ray MAC SHARRY

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 118, 20. 5. 1972, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 198, 26. 7. 1988, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 84, 29. 3. 1989, p. 42.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 91, 4. 4. 1989, p. 28.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 220, 10. 8. 1974, p. 20.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 368, 31. 12. 1985, p. 1.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 923/89

of 10 April 1989

altering the import levies on products processed from cereals and rice

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 of the Council of 29 October 1975 on the common organization of the market in cereals⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 166/89⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 14⁽⁴⁾ thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1418/76 of 21 June 1976 on the common organization of the market in rice⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2229/88⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 12⁽⁴⁾ thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation 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⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1636/87⁽⁶⁾, and in particular Article 3 thereof,

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary Committee,

Whereas the import levies on products processed from cereals and rice were fixed by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 799/89⁽⁷⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 871/89⁽⁸⁾;

Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 1906/87⁽⁹⁾ amended Council Regulation (EEC) No 2744/75⁽¹⁰⁾ as regards products falling within CN codes 2302 10, 2302 20, 2302 30 and 2302 40;

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 over 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 7 April 1989;

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

Whereas the levy on the basic product as last fixed differs from the average levy by more than ECU 3,02 per tonne of basic product; whereas, pursuant to Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 1579/74 of the Commission⁽¹¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1740/78⁽¹²⁾, the levies at present in force must therefore 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 processed from cereals and rice covered by Regulation (EEC) No 2744/75 as fixed in the Annex to amended Regulation (EEC) No 799/89 are hereby altered to the amounts set out in the Annex.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 11 April 1989.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 20, 25. 1. 1989, p. 16.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 166, 25. 6. 1976, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 197, 26. 7. 1988, p. 30.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 164, 24. 6. 1985, p. 1.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 153, 13. 6. 1987, p. 1.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 85, 30. 3. 1989, p. 26.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ No L 92, 5. 4. 1989, p. 11.

⁽⁹⁾ OJ No L 182, 3. 7. 1987, p. 49.

⁽¹⁰⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 65.

⁽¹¹⁾ OJ No L 168, 25. 6. 1974, p. 7.

⁽¹²⁾ OJ No L 202, 26. 7. 1978, p. 8.

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

Done at Brussels, 10 April 1989.

For the Commission

Ray MAC SHARRY

Member of the Commission

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 10 April 1989 altering the import levies on products processed from cereals and rice

(ECU/tonne)

CN code	Import levies		
	Portugal	Third countries (other than ACP or OCT)	ACP or OCT
1103 21 00	67,13	230,16	224,12
1104 19 10	67,13	230,16	224,12
1104 29 10*10 (*)	48,16	168,62	165,60
1104 29 30*10 (*)	57,32	202,24	199,22
1104 29 91	37,64	130,02	127,00
1104 30 10	31,50	99,42	93,38
1107 10 11	71,29	232,51	221,63
1107 10 19	56,02	176,48	165,60
1108 11 00	95,22	279,07	258,52
1109 00 00	317,10	651,38	470,04
2302 10 10	21,34	58,00	52,00
2302 10 90	38,88	117,42	111,42
2302 20 10	21,34	58,00	52,00
2302 20 90	38,88	117,42	111,42
2302 30 10	21,34	58,00	52,00
2302 30 90	38,88	117,42	111,42
2302 40 10	21,34	58,00	52,00
2302 40 90	38,88	117,42	111,42

(*) TARIC code : wheat.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 924/89
of 10 April 1989
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 2306/88 ⁽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 2336/88 ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 910/89 ⁽⁴⁾;

Whereas it follows from applying the detailed rules contained in Regulation (EEC) No 2336/88 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 11 April 1989.

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

Done at Brussels, 10 April 1989.

For the Commission

Ray MAC SHARRY

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 177, 1. 7. 1981, p. 4.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 201, 27. 7. 1988, p. 65.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 203, 28. 7. 1988, p. 22.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 95, 8. 4. 1989, p. 26.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 10 April 1989 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar

(ECU/100 kg)

CN code	Levy
1701 11 10	32,13 ⁽¹⁾
1701 11 90	32,13 ⁽¹⁾
1701 12 10	32,13 ⁽¹⁾
1701 12 90	32,13 ⁽¹⁾
1701 91 00	39,28
1701 99 10	39,28
1701 99 90	39,28 ⁽²⁾

⁽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 Commission Regulation (EEC) No 837/68 (OJ No L 151, 30. 6. 1968, p. 42).

⁽²⁾ In accordance with Article 16 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81 this amount is also applicable to sugar obtained from white and raw sugar containing added substances other than flavouring or colouring matter.

II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

COUNCIL

COUNCIL DECISION

of 5 April 1989

amending Decision 87/499/EEC introducing a communications network
Community programme on trade electronic data interchange systems (Tedis)

(89/241/EEC)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 235 thereof,

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

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament ⁽²⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and social Committee ⁽³⁾,

Whereas by Decision 87/499/EEC ⁽⁴⁾ the Council set up a communications network Community programme on trade electronic data interchange systems (Tedis) in trade, industry and administration; whereas this programme includes activities and studies aimed at avoiding incompatibility between different electronic trade data interchange systems by lack of common standards;

Whereas certain non-member countries, in particular the member states of the European Free Trade Association, take an active part in drawing up European and international standards in this area; whereas these countries have expressed the desire to be associated with the Tedis programme;

Whereas it is in the Community's interest to avoid fresh barriers to trade with these countries in the sector in question and to contribute to the coordinated development of trade electronic data interchange systems in Europe;

Whereas agreements to this effect should therefore be concluded with the non-member countries concerned;

Whereas the Treaty does not provide, for the action concerned, powers other than those of Article 235,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

Decision 87/499/EEC is hereby amended as follows:

(1) In Article 5, the phrase 'established in the Community' is replaced by the phrase 'established in the Community or a non-member country with which the Community has concluded an agreement associating the country in question with the programme.'

(2) The following Article shall be inserted:

Article 5a

In accordance with Article 228 of the Treaty, the Community may conclude agreements with non-member countries, and in particular with the members of the European Free Trade Association, with a view to associating them fully or partially with the programme.

The Commission shall be authorized to negotiate these agreements.'

Article 2

This Decision shall take effect on the day of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

Done at Luxembourg, 5 April 1989.

For the Council

The President

M. CHAVES GONZALEZ

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 273, 22. 10. 1988, p. 3.

⁽²⁾ OJ No C 69, 20. 3. 1989.

⁽³⁾ OJ No C 56, 6. 3. 1989, p. 51.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 285, 8. 10. 1987, p. 35.

COUNCIL DECISION

of 5 April 1989

amending Decision 78/774/EEC concerning the activities of certain third countries in the field of cargo shipping

(89/242/EEC)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION :

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 84 (2) thereof,

Having regard to the draft Decision submitted by the Commission ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament ⁽²⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee ⁽³⁾,

Whereas Decision 78/774/EEC ⁽⁴⁾ provides the basis for an information system concerning the activities of certain third countries in the field of cargo shipping ;

Whereas Article 2 of that Decision provides for decisions on the application of the information system to third countries' fleets to be taken unanimously,

Whereas it is necessary to amend this procedure in the light of the revised Article 84 (2) of the Treaty, which provides for voting by qualified majority,

Article 1

The first paragraph of Article 2 of Decision 78/774/EEC is replaced by the following :

'(1) The Council, acting by qualified majority, shall decide to which third countries' fleets the information system shall be jointly applied'.

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Luxembourg, 5 April 1989.

For the Council

The President

M. CHAVES GONZALEZ

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 28, 3. 2. 1989, p. 10.

⁽²⁾ OJ No C 69, 20. 3. 1989.

⁽³⁾ OJ No C 71, 20. 3. 1989, p. 25.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 258, 21. 9. 1978, p. 35.

COUNCIL DECISION**of 5 April 1989****extending the collection of information concerning the activities of carriers
participating in cargo liner traffic in certain areas of operation****(89/243/EEC)**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 84 (2) thereof,

Having regard to Council Decision 78/774/EEC of 19 September 1978 concerning the activities of certain third countries in the field of cargo shipping ⁽¹⁾, as amended by Decision 89/242/EEC ⁽²⁾,

Having regard to the draft Decision submitted by the Commission ⁽³⁾,

Whereas the information collected under Decisions 79/4/EEC ⁽⁴⁾, 80/1181/EEC ⁽⁵⁾, 82/870/EEC ⁽⁶⁾, 84/656/EEC ⁽⁷⁾ and 86/646/EEC ⁽⁸⁾ gives ground for concern about the competitive position of Member State liner companies because of the nature of the competition which they face from certain carriers in the areas of operation referred to in Annex II to Decision 79/4/EEC; whereas the collection of information about traffic in these areas should therefore be continued for a further year;

Whereas the information collected about the traffic between the Community and the countries referred to in Article 2 of Decision 80/1181/EEC, in respect of which detailed rules are established in Decision 81/189/EEC ⁽⁹⁾,

which was extended by Decisions 82/870/EEC, 84/656/EEC and 86/646/EEC, also gives ground for concern about the competitive position of Member State liner companies; whereas the collection of information about this traffic should therefore be continued for a further year,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

In Article 1 of Decision 86/646/EEC, '31 December 1988' is hereby replaced by '31 December 1989'.

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Luxembourg, 5 April 1989.

For the Council

The President

M. CHAVES GONZALEZ

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 258, 21. 9. 1978, p. 35.

⁽²⁾ See page 47 of this Official Journal.

⁽³⁾ OJ No C 28, 3. 2. 1989, p. 9.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 5, 9. 1. 1979, p. 31.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 350, 23. 12. 1980, p. 44.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 368, 28. 12. 1982, p. 42.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 341, 29. 12. 1984, p. 91.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ No L 382, 31. 12. 1986, p. 1.

⁽⁹⁾ OJ No L 88, 2. 4. 1981, p. 32.

CORRIGENDA

Corrigendum to the final adoption of the general budget of the European Communities for the financial year 1989 (89/40/EEC, Euratom, ECSC)

(Official Journal of the European Communities No L 26 of 30 January 1989)

The staff lists appearing on pages 112, 118 and 119 are replaced by the following :

Section I — Parliament

Category and grade	Permanent		Temporary	
				Political groups
Non-category	1	—	—	—
A 1	9	—	1	—
A 2	21 ⁽¹⁾	—	1	8
A 3	64 ⁽²⁾	—	1	15
A 4	70	—	4	37
A 5	43	—	1	37
A 6	83	4	1	52
A 7	49	—	2	18
A 8	—	—	—	—
Total	339	4	11	167
LA 3	32 ⁽³⁾	1	—	—
LA 4	270 ⁽⁴⁾	—	—	—
LA 5	171	—	—	—
LA 6	128	—	—	—
LA 7	63	—	—	—
LA 8	—	—	—	—
Total	664 ⁽⁵⁾	1	—	—
B 1	97	1	3	23
B 2	132	4	—	22
B 3	42	—	1	17
B 4	123	4	1	—
B 5	34	—	—	—
Total	428	9	5	62
C 1	375 ⁽⁶⁾	3	11	53
C 2	504	26	7	66
C 3	253	—	2	44
C 4	139	—	—	—
C 5	—	—	—	—
Total	1 271	29	20	163
D 1	107	—	2	—
D 2	156	—	—	—
D 3	10	—	—	—
D 4	—	—	—	—
Total	273	—	2	—
Grand Total	2 975	43 ⁽⁷⁾	38 ⁽⁸⁾	392
		3 405 ⁽⁹⁾		

(1) Including one A 1 *ad personam*.(2) Including two A 2 *ad personam*.(3) Including one A 2 *ad personam*.(4) Including three LA 3 *ad personam*.

(5) Including 485 for translation and 179 for interpretation.

(6) Including 22 B 3/B 2 *ad personam*.

(7) Nominal reserve for officials seconded to political groups.

(8) Including 16 for the office of the President, 14 for the secretariat of the Vice-Presidents, five for DG V and three for the Staff Committee.

(9) Excluding notional reserve for secondment.

A programme to promote women should be created in order to ensure that the number of women increases in the senior positions in the Administration.

European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training

Category and grade	Permanent posts
Director	1
Deputy Director	2
A 4	1
A 5	15 ⁽¹⁾
A 6	5 ⁽²⁾
A 7	4
A 8	—
Total	28
B 1	3
B 3	4
B 5	4
Total	11
C 1	3
C 2	3
C 3	13
C 5	2
Total	21
D 1	1
D 2	—
D 4	—
Total	1
Grand Total	61
⁽¹⁾ Including seven translators.	
⁽²⁾ Including three translators.	

European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions

Category and grade	Permanent posts
Director	1
Deputy Director	1
A 4	1
A 5	11 ⁽¹⁾
A 6	4 ⁽²⁾
A 7	5 ⁽³⁾
A 8	—
Total	23
B 1	2
B 2	1
B 3	5
B 4	1
B 5	—
Total	9
C 1	—
C 2	1
C 3	11
C 5	4
Total	16
D 2	6
D 4	1
Total	7
Grand Total	55
⁽¹⁾ Including six translators. ⁽²⁾ Including two translators. ⁽³⁾ Including one translator.	