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I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 3118/90
of 29 October 1990**

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 1340/90⁽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 2205/90⁽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 1801/90⁽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 the other currencies, an exchange rate based on an average of the ecu rates published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*, C series, over a period to be determined, multiplied by the coefficient referred to in the preceding indent;

Whereas these exchange rates being those recorded on 26 October 1990;

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 1801/90 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 30 October 1990.

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

Done at Brussels, 29 October 1990.

For the Commission

Ray MAC SHARRY

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 134, 28. 5. 1990, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 164, 24. 6. 1985, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 201, 31. 7. 1990, p. 9.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 167, 30. 6. 1990, p. 8.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 29 October 1990 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	26,98	141,30 ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
0712 90 19	26,98	141,30 ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
1001 10 10	21,43	192,65 ⁽¹⁾ ⁽³⁾
1001 10 90	21,43	192,65 ⁽¹⁾ ⁽³⁾
1001 90 91	27,45	165,12
1001 90 99	27,45	165,12
1002 00 00	53,04	159,05 ⁽⁶⁾
1003 00 10	44,41	149,48
1003 00 90	44,41	149,48
1004 00 10	36,05	137,93
1004 00 90	36,05	137,93
1005 10 90	26,98	141,30 ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
1005 90 00	26,98	141,30 ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
1007 00 90	44,41	143,73 ⁽⁴⁾
1008 10 00	44,41	56,37
1008 20 00	44,41	122,24 ⁽⁴⁾
1008 30 00	44,41	55,98 ⁽⁵⁾
1008 90 10	(7)	(7)
1008 90 90	44,41	55,98
1101 00 00	51,94	244,68
1103 10 00	86,90	236,18
1103 11 10	46,41	312,72
1103 11 90	55,55	263,71

⁽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 715/90 the levies are not applied to products imported directly into the French overseas departments, 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 applied in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 715/90.

⁽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 3119/90
of 29 October 1990

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

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

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 of 29 October 1975 on the common organization of the market in cereals ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1340/90 ⁽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 2205/90 ⁽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 1802/90 ⁽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 the other currencies, an exchange rate based on an average of the ecu rates published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*, C series, over a period to be determined, multiplied by the coefficient referred to in the preceding indent;

Whereas these exchange rates being those recorded on 26 October 1990;

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 30 October 1990.

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

Done at Brussels, 29 October 1990.

For the Commission

Ray MAC SHARRY

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 134, 28. 5. 1990, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 164, 24. 6. 1985, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 201, 31. 7. 1990, p. 9.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 167, 30. 6. 1990, p. 11.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 29 October 1990 fixing the premiums to be added to the import levies on cereals, flour and malt

A. Cereals and flour

CN code	(ECU/tonne)			
	Current 10	1st period 11	2nd period 12	3rd period 1
0709 90 60	0	0	0	0
0712 90 19	0	0	0	0
1001 10 10	0	0	0	0
1001 10 90	0	0	0	0
1001 90 91	0	0	0	0
1001 90 99	0	0	0	0
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	1,61	1,61	1,61
1004 00 90	0	1,61	1,61	1,61
1005 10 90	0	0	0	0
1005 90 00	0	0	0	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	0

B. Malt

CN code	(ECU/tonne)				
	Current 10	1st period 11	2nd period 12	3rd period 1	4th period 2
1107 10 11	0	0	0	0	0
1107 10 19	0	0	0	0	0
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 3120/90

of 29 October 1990

fixing the export refunds on products processed from cereals and rice

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 of 29 October 1975 on the common organization of the market in cereals ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1340/90 ⁽²⁾, and in particular the fourth subparagraph of Article 16 (2) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1418/76 of 21 June 1976 on the common organization of the market in rice ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1806/89 ⁽⁴⁾, and in particular the fourth subparagraph of Article 17 (2) thereof,

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary Committee,

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

Whereas Article 2 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2746/75 ⁽⁵⁾, and Article 2 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1431/76 ⁽⁶⁾ laying down general rules for granting export refunds on cereals and rice respectively and criteria for fixing the amount of such refunds, provide that when refunds are being fixed account must be taken of the existing situation and the future trend with regard to prices and availabilities of cereals, rice and broken rice on the Community market on the one hand and prices for cereals, rice, broken rice and cereal products on the world market on the other; whereas the same Articles provide that it is also important to ensure equilibrium and the natural development of prices and trade on the markets in cereals and rice and, furthermore, to take into account the economic aspect of the proposed exports, and the need to avoid disturbances on the Community market;

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

system for products processed from cereals and from rice ⁽⁷⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1906/87 ⁽⁸⁾, defines the specific criteria to be taken into account when the refund on these products is being calculated;

Whereas, on the basis of the criteria laid down in Regulation (EEC) No 2744/75, particular account should be taken of the prices and quantities of basic products used to calculate the variable component of the levy; whereas Article 8 of Regulation (EEC) No 2744/75 and Article 1 of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1077/68 ⁽⁹⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2764/71 ⁽¹⁰⁾, provide that the amount of the export refund should, for certain products, be reduced by an amount equal to the production refund granted in respect of the basic products;

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

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

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

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 134, 28. 5. 1990, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 166, 25. 6. 1976, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 177, 24. 6. 1989, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 78.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 166, 25. 6. 1976, p. 36.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 65.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ No L 182, 3. 7. 1987, p. 49.

⁽⁹⁾ OJ No L 181, 27. 7. 1968, p. 1.

⁽¹⁰⁾ OJ No L 283, 24. 12. 1971, p. 30.

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

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

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

- in the case of currencies which are maintained in relation to each other at any given moment within a band of 2,25 %, a rate of exchange based on their central rate, multiplied by the corrective factor provided for in the last paragraph of Article 3 (1) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1676/85 ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2205/90 ⁽²⁾,
- for the other currencies, an exchange rate based on an average of the ecu rates published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*, C series, over a period to be determined, multiplied by the coefficient referred to in the preceding indent ;

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

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

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Article 1

1. The export refunds on the products listed in Article 1 (d) of Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 and in Article 1 (1) (c) of Regulation (EEC) No 1418/79 and subject to Regulation (EEC) No 2744/75 are hereby fixed as shown in the Annex to this Regulation.
2. The refund on export to Portugal has not been fixed.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 November 1990.

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

Done at Brussels, 29 October 1990.

For the Commission

Ray MAC SHARRY

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 164, 24. 6. 1985, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 201, 31. 7. 1990, p. 9.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 29 October 1990 fixing the export refunds on products
processed from cereals and rice

(ECU/tonne)		(ECU/tonne)	
Product code	Refund	Product code	Refund
1102 20 10 100	169,02	1104 22 30 100	170,43
1102 20 10 300	144,88	1104 22 30 900	—
1102 20 10 900	—	1104 22 50 000	—
1102 20 90 100	144,88	1104 23 10 100	181,10
1102 20 90 900	—	1104 23 10 300	138,84
1102 30 00 000	—	1104 23 10 900	—
1102 90 10 100	149,79	1104 29 11 000	—
1102 90 10 900	101,86	1104 29 15 000	—
1102 90 30 100	180,45	1104 29 19 000	—
1102 90 30 900	—	1104 29 91 000	100,04
1103 12 00 100	180,45	1104 29 95 000	100,04
1103 12 00 900	—	1104 30 10 000	24,90
1103 13 11 100	217,31	1104 30 90 000	30,18
1103 13 11 300	169,02	1107 10 11 000	177,27
1103 13 11 500	144,88	1107 10 91 000	177,75
1103 13 11 900	—	1108 11 00 100	199,18
1103 13 19 100	217,31	1108 11 00 900	—
1103 13 19 300	169,02	1108 12 00 100	193,17
1103 13 19 500	144,88	1108 12 00 900	—
1103 13 19 900	—	1108 13 00 100	193,17
1103 13 90 100	144,88	1108 13 00 900	—
1103 13 90 900	—	1108 14 00 100	—
1103 14 00 000	—	1108 14 00 900	—
1103 19 10 000	100,04	1108 19 10 100	266,73
1103 19 30 100	154,78	1108 19 10 900	—
1103 19 30 900	—	1108 19 90 100	—
1103 21 00 000	101,58	1108 19 90 900	—
1103 29 20 000	101,86	1109 00 00 100	0,00
1103 29 30 000	—	1109 00 00 900	—
1103 29 40 000	123,14	1702 30 51 000	252,33
1104 11 90 100	149,79	1702 30 59 000	193,17
1104 11 90 900	—	1702 30 91 000	252,33
1104 12 90 100	200,50	1702 30 99 000	193,17
1104 12 90 300	160,40	1702 40 90 000	193,17
1104 12 90 900	—	1702 90 50 100	252,33
1104 19 10 000	101,58	1702 90 50 900	193,17
1104 19 50 110	193,17	1702 90 75 000	264,40
1104 19 50 130	156,95	1702 90 79 000	183,51
1104 19 50 150	—	2106 90 55 000	193,17
1104 19 50 190	—	2302 10 10 000	25,61
1104 19 50 900	—	2302 10 90 100	25,61
1104 19 91 000	—	2302 10 90 900	—
1104 21 10 100	149,79	2302 20 10 000	25,61
1104 21 10 900	—	2302 20 90 100	25,61
1104 21 30 100	149,79	2302 20 90 900	—
1104 21 30 900	—	2302 30 10 000	25,61
1104 21 50 100	199,72	2302 30 90 000	25,61
1104 21 50 300	159,78	2302 40 10 000	25,61
1104 21 50 900	—	2302 40 90 000	25,61
1104 22 10 100	160,40	2303 10 11 100	96,58
1104 22 10 900	—	2303 10 11 900	—

NB: The product codes and the footnotes are defined in amended Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3846/87 (OJ No L 366, 24. 12. 1987, p. 1).

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 3121/90

of 29 October 1990

fixing the export refunds on cereal-based compound feedingstuffs

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 of 29 October 1975 on the common organization of the market in cereals⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1340/90⁽²⁾, and in particular the fourth subparagraph of Article 16 (2) thereof,

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary Committee,

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

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

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

Whereas Article 7 (1) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2743/75 of 29 October 1975 on the system to be applied to cereal-based compound feedingstuffs⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 944/87⁽⁵⁾, provides

that, when export refunds on cereal-based compound feedingstuffs are being fixed, only certain products used in the manufacture of compound feedingstuffs for which a refund may be fixed should be taken into account;

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1913/69 of 29 September 1969 on the granting and the advance fixing of the export refund on cereal-based compound feedingstuffs⁽⁶⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1349/87⁽⁷⁾, provides that calculation of the export refund must be based on the averages of the refunds granted and the levies calculated on the most commonly used basic cereals, adjusted on the basis of the threshold price in force during the current month; whereas that calculation must also take account of the cereal products content; whereas, therefore, in the interest of simplification, compound feedingstuffs should be placed in categories and the refund for each category should be fixed on the basis of the quantity of cereal products content for the category concerned; whereas, furthermore, the amount of the refund must also take into account the possibilities and conditions for the sale of those products on the world market, the need to avoid disturbances on the Community market and the economic aspect of the export;

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

Whereas the world market situation or the specific requirements of certain markets may make it necessary to vary the refund for compound feedingstuffs according to composition and destination; whereas, for purposes of varying the refund, the destination zones laid down in Annex II to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1124/77 of 27 May 1977 redefining the destination zones for export refunds or levies and for certain export licences for cereals and rice⁽⁸⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3049/89⁽⁹⁾, should be used;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 134, 28. 5. 1990, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 78.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 60.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 90, 2. 4. 1987, p. 2.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 246, 30. 9. 1969, p. 11.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 127, 16. 5. 1987, p. 14.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ No L 134, 28. 5. 1977, p. 53.

⁽⁹⁾ OJ No L 292, 11. 10. 1989, p. 10.

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

- in the case of currencies which are maintained in relation to each other at any given moment within a band of 2,25 %, a rate of exchange based on their central rate, multiplied by the corrective factor provided for in the last paragraph of Article 3 (1) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1676/85 ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2205/90 ⁽²⁾,
- for the other currencies, an exchange rate based on an average of the ecu rates published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*, C series, over a period to be determined, multiplied by the coefficient referred to in the preceding indent;

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

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

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

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. The export refunds on the compound feedingstuffs covered by Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 and subject to Regulation (EEC) No 2743/75 are hereby fixed as shown in the Annex to this Regulation.
2. The refund on export to Portugal has not been fixed.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 November 1990.

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

Done at Brussels, 29 October 1990.

For the Commission

Ray MAC SHARRY

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 164, 24. 6. 1985, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 201, 31. 7. 1990, p. 9.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 29 October 1990 fixing the export refunds on
cereal-based compound feedingstuffs

(ECU/tonne)		
Product code	Destination (1)	Amount of refund
2309 10 11 050	—	—
2309 10 11 110	01	6,64
	09	—
2309 10 11 190	01	5,27
	09	—
2309 10 11 210	01	13,28
	09	—
2309 10 11 290	01	10,53
	09	—
2309 10 11 310	01	26,56
	09	—
2309 10 11 390	01	21,07
	09	—
2309 10 11 900	—	—
2309 10 13 050	—	—
2309 10 13 110	01	6,64
	09	—
2309 10 13 190	01	5,27
	09	—
2309 10 13 210	01	13,28
	09	—
2309 10 13 290	01	10,53
	09	—
2309 10 13 310	01	26,56
	09	—
2309 10 13 390	01	21,07
	09	—
2309 10 13 900	—	—
2309 10 31 050	—	—
2309 10 31 110	01	6,64
	09	—
2309 10 31 190	01	5,27
	09	—
2309 10 31 210	01	13,28
	09	—
2309 10 31 290	01	10,53
	09	—
2309 10 31 310	01	26,56
	09	—
2309 10 31 390	01	21,07
	09	—
2309 10 31 410	01	39,84
	09	—
2309 10 31 490	01	31,60
	09	—
2309 10 31 510	01	53,12
	09	—

(ECU/tonne)		
Product code	Destination (°)	Amount of refund
2309 10 31 590	01	42,14
	09	—
2309 10 31 610	01	66,40
	09	—
2309 10 31 690	01	52,67
	09	—
2309 10 31 900	—	—
2309 10 33 050	—	—
2309 10 33 110	01	6,64
	09	—
2309 10 33 190	01	5,27
	09	—
2309 10 33 210	01	13,28
	09	—
2309 10 33 290	01	10,53
	09	—
2309 10 33 310	01	26,56
	09	—
2309 10 33 390	01	21,07
	09	—
2309 10 33 410	01	39,84
	09	—
2309 10 33 490	01	31,60
	09	—
2309 10 33 510	01	53,12
	09	—
2309 10 33 590	01	42,14
	09	—
2309 10 33 610	01	66,40
	09	—
2309 10 33 690	01	52,67
	09	—
2309 10 33 900	—	—
2309 10 51 050	—	—
2309 10 51 110	01	6,64
	09	—
2309 10 51 190	01	5,27
	09	—
2309 10 51 210	01	13,28
	09	—
2309 10 51 290	01	10,53
	09	—
2309 10 51 310	01	26,56
	09	—
2309 10 51 390	01	21,07
	09	—
2309 10 51 410	01	39,84
	09	—
2309 10 51 490	01	31,60
	09	—
2309 10 51 510	01	53,12
	09	—
2309 10 51 590	01	42,14
	09	—
2309 10 51 610	01	66,40
	09	—

(ECU/tonne)		
Product code	Destination (1)	Amount of refund
2309 10 51 690	01	52,67
	09	—
2309 10 51 710	01	79,68
	09	—
2309 10 51 790	01	63,21
	09	—
2309 10 51 810	01	86,93
	09	—
2309 10 51 890	01	68,95
	09	—
2309 10 51 900	—	—
2309 10 53 050	—	—
2309 10 53 110	01	6,64
	09	—
2309 10 53 190	01	5,27
	09	—
2309 10 53 210	01	13,28
	09	—
2309 10 53 290	01	10,53
	09	—
2309 10 53 310	01	26,56
	09	—
2309 10 53 390	01	21,07
	09	—
2309 10 53 410	01	39,84
	09	—
2309 10 53 490	01	31,60
	09	—
2309 10 53 510	01	53,12
	09	—
2309 10 53 590	01	42,14
	09	—
2309 10 53 610	01	66,40
	09	—
2309 10 53 690	01	52,67
	09	—
2309 10 53 710	01	79,68
	09	—
2309 10 53 790	01	63,21
	09	—
2309 10 53 810	01	86,93
	09	—
2309 10 53 890	01	68,95
	09	—
2309 10 53 900	—	—
2309 90 31 050	—	—
2309 90 31 110	01	6,64
	09	—

(ECU/tonne)		
Product code	Destination (°)	Amount of refund
2309 90 31 190	01	5,27
	09	—
2309 90 31 210	01	13,28
	09	—
2309 90 31 290	01	10,53
	09	—
2309 90 31 310	01	26,56
	09	—
2309 90 31 390	01	21,07
	09	—
2309 90 31 900	—	—
2309 90 33 050	—	—
2309 90 33 110	01	6,64
	09	—
2309 90 33 190	01	5,27
	09	—
2309 90 33 210	01	13,28
	09	—
2309 90 33 290	01	10,53
	09	—
2309 90 33 310	01	26,56
	09	—
2309 90 33 390	01	21,07
	09	—
2309 90 33 900	—	—
2309 90 41 050	—	—
2309 90 41 110	01	6,64
	09	—
2309 90 41 190	01	5,27
	09	—
2309 90 41 210	01	13,28
	09	—
2309 90 41 290	01	10,53
	09	—
2309 90 41 310	01	26,56
	09	—
2309 90 41 390	01	21,07
	09	—
2309 90 41 410	01	39,84
	09	—
2309 90 41 490	01	31,60
	09	—
2309 90 41 510	01	53,12
	09	—
2309 90 41 590	01	42,14
	09	—
2309 90 41 610	01	66,40
	09	—
2309 90 41 690	01	52,67
	09	—
2309 90 41 900	—	—
2309 90 43 050	—	—
2309 90 43 110	01	6,64
	09	—
2309 90 43 190	01	5,27
	09	—

(ECU / tonne)		
Product code	Destination (1)	Amount of refund
2309 90 43 210	01	13,28
	09	—
2309 90 43 290	01	10,53
	09	—
2309 90 43 310	01	26,56
	09	—
2309 90 43 390	01	21,07
	09	—
2309 90 43 410	01	39,84
	09	—
2309 90 43 490	01	31,60
	09	—
2309 90 43 510	01	53,12
	09	—
2309 90 43 590	01	42,14
	09	—
2309 90 43 610	01	66,40
	09	—
2309 90 43 690	01	52,67
	09	—
2309 90 43 900	—	—
2309 90 51 050	—	—
2309 90 51 110	01	6,64
	09	—
2309 90 51 190	01	5,27
	09	—
2309 90 51 210	01	13,28
	09	—
2309 90 51 290	01	10,53
	09	—
2309 90 51 310	01	26,56
	09	—
2309 90 51 390	01	21,07
	09	—
2309 90 51 410	01	39,84
	09	—
2309 90 51 490	01	31,60
	09	—
2309 90 51 510	01	53,12
	09	—
2309 90 51 590	01	42,14
	09	—
2309 90 51 610	01	66,40
	09	—
2309 90 51 690	01	52,67
	09	—
2309 90 51 710	01	79,68
	09	—
2309 90 51 790	01	63,21
	09	—
2309 90 51 810	01	86,93
	09	—

(ECU / tonne)

Product code	Destination (1)	Amount of refund
2309 90 51 890	01	68,95
	09	—
2309 90 51 900	—	—
2309 90 53 050	—	—
2309 90 53 110	01	6,64
	09	—
2309 90 53 190	01	5,27
	09	—
2309 90 53 210	01	13,28
	09	—
2309 90 53 290	01	10,53
	09	—
2309 90 53 310	01	26,56
	09	—
2309 90 53 390	01	21,07
	09	—
2309 90 53 410	01	39,84
	09	—
2309 90 53 490	01	31,60
	09	—
2309 90 53 510	01	53,12
	09	—
2309 90 53 590	01	42,14
	09	—
2309 90 53 610	01	66,40
	09	—
2309 90 53 690	01	52,67
	09	—
2309 90 53 710	01	79,68
	09	—
2309 90 53 790	01	63,21
	09	—
2309 90 53 810	01	86,93
	09	—
2309 90 53 890	01	68,95
	09	—
2309 90 53 900	—	—

(1) The destinations are as follows :

01 Zones A, B, C, D and E as specified in Annex II to Regulation (EEC) No 1124/77 and Greenland,
09 Other destinations.

NB : The product codes and the footnotes are defined in amended Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3846/87 (OJ No L 366, 24. 12. 1987, p. 1).

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 3122/90
of 29 October 1990
fixing production refunds in the cereals and rice sectors.

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 1340/90 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 11a (5) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1009/86 of 25 March 1986 establishing general rules applying to production refunds in the cereals and rice sectors ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2779/89 ⁽⁴⁾ and in particular Article 6 thereof,

Whereas Article 2 of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2169/86 of 10 July 1986 laying down detailed rules for the control and payment of production refunds in the cereals and rice sectors ⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3056/90 ⁽⁶⁾, provides that the production refund shall be fixed on a each month taking into account the export refund valid for maize during the month in question, less a lump sum representing in particular forwarding costs, multiplied by a coefficient of 1,6; whereas the same Article provides for the possibility of altering the

calculated refund in the event of significant movements in the prices of maize and wheat;

Whereas the production refunds to be fixed in this Regulation should be adjusted by the coefficients listed in the Annex to Regulation (EEC) No 2169/86 to establish the exact amount payable;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The production refunds payable in the cereals and rice sectors in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 1009/86 and calculated in accordance with amended Regulation (EEC) No 2169/86 shall be as follows in ECU 169,17 per tonne.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 November 1990.

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

Done at Brussels, 29 October 1990.

For the Commission

Ray MAC SHARRY

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 134, 28. 5. 1990, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 94, 9. 4. 1986, p. 6.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 268, 15. 9. 1989, p. 20.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 189, 11. 7. 1986, p. 12.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 294, 25. 10. 1990, p. 13.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 3123/90**of 29 October 1990****closing an invitation to tender on the supply of white sugar to the UNHCR as food aid**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3972/86 of 22 December 1986 on food-aid policy and food-aid management⁽¹⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1930/90⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 6 (1) (c) thereof,Whereas, by Annex I to Regulation (EEC) No 2902/90⁽³⁾, the Commission issued an invitation to tender for the supply of 2 250 tonnes of white sugar to the UNHCR as food aid; whereas the conditions of the supply should be reviewed and the invitation to tender in question should consequently be closed,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

For lot O of Annex I to Regulation (EEC) No 2902/90, the tender is closed.

*Article 2*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, 29 October 1990.

For the Commission

Ray MAC SHARRY

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 370, 30. 12. 1986, p. 1.⁽²⁾ OJ No L 174, 7. 7. 1990, p. 6.⁽³⁾ OJ No L 277, 9. 10. 1990, p. 12.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 3124/90
of 29 October 1990

amending Regulation (EEC) No 2326/90 and increasing to 47 300 tonnes the amount of maize held by the German intervention agency for which a standing invitation to tender for resale has been opened

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,
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 1340/90 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 7 (6) thereof,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1836/82 of 7 July 1982 laying down the procedure and conditions for the disposal of cereals held by intervention agencies ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2619/90 ⁽⁴⁾,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2326/90 ⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2680/90 ⁽⁶⁾, opened a standing invitation to tender for the resale of 40 000 tonnes of maize held by German intervention agency ;

Whereas in the present situation on the market the quantity of maize held by the German intervention agency put up for sale on the internal market of the Community should be increased to 47 300 tonnes and the last partial invitation to tender should be postponed ;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Article 1

Regulation (EEC) No 2326/90 is hereby amended as follows :

1. In Article 1 'of 40 000 tonnes' is replaced by 'of 47 300 tonnes'.
2. Article 2 (2) is replaced by the following :
'2. The final date for the submission of tenders for the last partial invitation to tender shall expire on 18 December 1990.'

Article 2

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, 29 October 1990.

For the Commission

Ray MAC SHARRY

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 134, 28. 5. 1990, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 202, 9. 7. 1982, p. 23.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 249, 12. 9. 1990, p. 8.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 209, 8. 8. 1990, p. 7.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 255, 19. 9. 1990, p. 7.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 3125/90
of 29 October 1990

amending Regulation (EEC) No 2477/90 on the issuing of a standing invitation of tender for the resale on the internal market of 148 000 tonnes of maize held by the Spanish intervention agency

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 of 29 October 1975 on the common organization of the market in cereals ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1340/90 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 7 (6) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1836/82 of 7 July 1982 laying down the procedure and conditions for the disposal of cereals held by the intervention agencies ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2619/90 ⁽⁴⁾,

Whereas the last partial invitation to tender under Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2477/90 ⁽⁵⁾ should be postponed;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Article 2 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 2477/90 is replaced by the following:

'2. The final date for the submission of tenders for the last partial invitation to tender shall expire on 29 November 1990.'

Article 2

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, 29 October 1990.

For the Commission

Ray MAC SHARRY

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 134, 28. 5. 1990, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 202, 9. 7. 1982, p. 23.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 249, 12. 9. 1990, p. 8.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 234, 29. 8. 1990, p. 12.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 3126/90**of 29 October 1990****fixing for the period 1 November to 31 December 1990 the Community offer prices for cabbage lettuce applicable with regard to Spain**

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 3709/89 of 4 December 1989 laying down general rules for implementing the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal as regards the compensation mechanism on exports of fruit and vegetables originating in Spain⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 4 (1) thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3815/89⁽²⁾, lays down detailed rules for the application of the compensation mechanism to imports of fruit and vegetables from Spain;

Whereas, pursuant to Article 152 of the Act of Accession, a compensation mechanism is to be introduced on imports into the Community as constituted at 31 December 1985, hereinafter referred to as the 'Community of Ten', from 1 January 1990, of fruit and vegetables from Spain for which a reference price is fixed with regard to third countries; whereas, Community offer prices for cabbage lettuce coming from Spain should be fixed only during the period where reference prices are fixed with regard to third countries;

Whereas, in accordance with Article 152 (2) (a) of the Act of Accession, a Community offer price is to be calculated annually on the basis of the arithmetic mean of the producer prices in each Member State of the Community of Ten, plus transport and packaging costs incurred by the products from the production regions to the representative consumption centres of the Community and bearing in mind developments in the cost of production in the fruit and vegetable sector; whereas the abovementioned producer prices correspond to the average prices recorded during the three years preceding the date of fixing of the Community offer price; whereas, however, the annual Community offer price cannot exceed the reference price applied for third countries;

Whereas, in order to take account of seasonal variations in prices, the marketing year should be divided into one or

more periods and a Community offer price should be fixed for each of them;

Whereas, in accordance with Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 3709/89, the producer prices to be used for the determination of the Community offer price are to be those of a domestic product defined by its commercial characteristics recorded on the representative market or markets located in the production areas where prices are lowest for products or varieties representing a considerable proportion of production marketed throughout the year or during a part of the latter and which meet Quality Class I requirements and conditions laid down as regards packaging; whereas the average price for each representative market must be established after disregarding prices which may be considered excessively high or excessively low compared with the normal fluctuations recorded on the market; whereas, moreover, if the average price for a Member State shows excessive variations with respect of normal price fluctuations, it shall not be taken into account;

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 784/90 of 29 March 1990 fixing the reducing coefficient for agricultural prices in the 1990/91 marketing year as a result of the monetary realignment of 5 January 1990 and amending the prices and amounts fixed in ecus for that marketing year⁽³⁾ establishes the list of prices and amounts to which the coefficient 1,001712 is applied in the framework of the arrangements on the automatic dismantlement of negative monetary gaps; whereas the prices and amounts fixed in ecus by the Commission for the 1990/91 marketing year must take account of the resulting reduction; whereas this reducing coefficient shall apply to the prices referred to above;

Whereas the application of the abovementioned criteria results in the Community offer price being fixed for cabbage lettuce for the period 1 November to 31 December 1990 at the level set out hereinafter;

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 363, 13. 12. 1989, p. 3.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 371, 20. 12. 1989, p. 28.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 83, 30. 3. 1990, p. 102.

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

net of packed products of Class I, of all sizes, shall be 70,70.

Article 1

For the period 1 November to 31 December 1990 the Community offer price for cabbage lettuce (CN codes 0705 11 10 and 90), expressed in ecus per 100 kilograms

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 November 1990.

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

Done at Brussels, 29 October 1990.

For the Commission

Ray MAC SHARRY

Member of the Commission

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 3127/90

of 29 October 1990

fixing for the period 1 November to 31 December 1990 the Community offer prices for artichokes applicable with regard to Spain

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 3709/89 of 4 December 1989 laying down general rules for implementing the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal as regards the compensation mechanism on exports of fruit and vegetables originating in Spain⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 4 (1) thereof,Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3815/89⁽²⁾ lays down detailed rules for the application of the compensation mechanism to imports of fruit and vegetables from Spain;

Whereas, pursuant to Article 152 of the Act of Accession, a compensation mechanism is to be introduced on imports into the Community as constituted at 31 December 1985, hereinafter referred to as the 'Community of Ten', from 1 January 1990, of fruit and vegetables from Spain for which a reference price is fixed with regard to third countries; whereas, Community offer prices for artichokes coming from Spain should be fixed only during the period where reference prices are fixed with regard to third countries;

Whereas, in accordance with Article 152 (2) (a) of the Act of Accession, a Community offer price is to be calculated annually on the basis of the arithmetic mean of the producer prices in each Member State of the Community of Ten, plus transport and packaging costs incurred by the products from the production regions to the representative consumption centres of the Community and bearing in mind developments in the cost of production in the fruit and vegetable sector; whereas the abovementioned producer prices correspond to the average prices recorded during the three years preceding the date of fixing of the Community offer price; whereas, however, the annual Community offer price cannot exceed the reference price applied for third countries;

Whereas, in order to take account of seasonal variations in prices, the marketing year should be divided into one or

more periods and a Community offer price should be fixed for each of them;

Whereas, in accordance with Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 3709/89, the producer prices to be used for the determination of the Community offer price are to be those of a domestic product defined by its commercial characteristics recorded on the representative market or markets located in the production areas where prices are lowest for products or varieties representing a considerable proportion of production marketed throughout the year or during a part of the latter and which meet Quality Class I requirements and conditions laid down as regards packaging; whereas the average price for each representative market must be established after disregarding prices which may be considered excessively high or excessively low compared with the normal fluctuations recorded on the market; whereas, moreover, if the average price for a Member State shows excessive variations with respect of normal price fluctuations, it shall not be taken into account;

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 784/90 of 29 March 1990 fixing the reducing coefficient for agricultural prices in the 1990/91 marketing year as a result of the monetary realignment of 5 January 1990 and amending the prices and amounts fixed in ecus for that marketing year⁽³⁾ establishes the list of prices and amounts to which the coefficient 1,001712 is applied in the framework of the arrangements on the automatic dismantlement of negative monetary gaps; whereas the prices and amounts fixed in ecus by the Commission for the 1990/91 marketing year must take account of the resulting reduction; whereas this reducing coefficient shall apply to the prices referred to above;

Whereas the application of the abovementioned criteria results in the Community offer price being fixed for artichokes for the period 1 November to 1 December 1990 at the level set out hereinafter;

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 363, 13. 12. 1989, p. 3.⁽²⁾ OJ No L 371, 20. 12. 1989, p. 28.⁽³⁾ OJ No L 83, 30. 3. 1990, p. 102.

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

0709 10 00), expressed in ecus per 100 kilograms net of packed products of Class I, of all sizes, shall be 89,84.

Article 1

For the period 1 November to 31 December 1990 the Community offer price for artichokes (CN code

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 November 1990.

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

Done at Brussels, 29 October 1990.

For the Commission

Ray MAC SHARRY

Member of the Commission

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 3128/90

of 29 October 1990

fixing for the period 15 November to 31 December 1990 the Community offer prices for broad-leaved (Batavian) endives applicable with regard to Spain

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 3709/89 of 4 December 1989 laying down general rules for implementing the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal as regards the compensation mechanism on exports of fruit and vegetables originating in Spain⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 4 (1) thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3815/89⁽²⁾ lays down detailed rules for the application of the compensation mechanism to imports of fruit and vegetables from Spain;

Whereas, pursuant to Article 152 of the Act of Accession, a compensation mechanism is to be introduced on imports into the Community as constituted at 31 December 1985, hereinafter referred to as the 'Community of Ten', from 1 January 1990, of fruit and vegetables from Spain for which a reference price is fixed with regard to third countries; whereas, Community offer prices for broad-leaved (Batavian) endives coming from Spain should be fixed only during the period where reference prices are fixed with regard to third countries;

Whereas, in accordance with Article 152 (2) (a) of the Act of Accession, a Community offer price is to be calculated annually on the basis of the arithmetic mean of the producer prices in each Member State of the Community of Ten, plus transport and packaging costs incurred by the products from the production regions to the representative consumption centres of the Community and bearing in mind developments in the cost of production in the fruit and vegetable sector; whereas the abovementioned producer prices correspond to the average prices recorded during the three years preceding the date of fixing of the Community offer price; whereas, however, the annual Community offer price cannot exceed the reference price applied for third countries;

Whereas, in order to take account of seasonal variations in prices, the marketing year should be divided into one or more periods and a Community offer price should be fixed for each of them;

Whereas, in accordance with Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 3709/89, the producer prices to be used for the determination of the Community offer price are to be those of a domestic product defined by its commercial characteristics recorded on the representative market or markets located in the production areas where prices are lowest for products or varieties representing a considerable proportion of production marketed throughout the year or during a part of the latter and which meet Quality Class I requirements and conditions laid down as regards packaging; whereas the average price for each representative market must be established after disregarding prices which may be considered excessively high or excessively low compared with the normal fluctuations recorded on the market; whereas, moreover, if the average price for a Member State shows excessive variations with respect of normal price fluctuations, it shall not be taken into account;

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 784/90 of 29 March 1990 fixing the reducing coefficient for agricultural prices in the 1990/91 marketing year as a result of the monetary realignment of 5 January 1990 and amending the prices and amounts fixed in ecus for that marketing year⁽³⁾ establishes the list of prices and amounts to which the coefficient 1,001712 is applied in the framework of the arrangements on the automatic dismantlement of negative monetary gaps; whereas the prices and amounts fixed in ecus by the Commission for the 1990/91 marketing year must take account of the resulting reduction; whereas this reducing coefficient shall apply to the prices referred to above;

Whereas the application of the abovementioned criteria results in the Community offer price being fixed for broad-leaved (Batavian) endives for the period 15 November to 31 December 1990 at the level set out hereinafter;

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 363, 13. 12. 1989, p. 3.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 371, 20. 12. 1989, p. 28.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 83, 30. 3. 1990, p. 102.

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

kilograms net of packed products of Class I, of all sizes, shall be 57,30.

Article 1

For the period 15 November to 31 December 1990 the Community offer price for broad-leaved (Batavian) endives (CN code 0705 29 00), expressed in ecus per 100

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 15 November 1990.

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

Done at Brussels, 29 October 1990.

For the Commission

Ray MAC SHARRY

Member of the Commission

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 3129/90

of 29 October 1990

fixing Community producer prices for carnations and roses for the application of the import arrangements for certain floricultural products originating in Cyprus, Israel, Jordan and Morocco

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 4088/87 of 21 December 1987 fixing conditions for the application of preferential customs duties on imports of certain flowers originating in Cyprus, Israel, Jordan and Morocco⁽¹⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3551/88⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 5 (2) (a) thereof,

Whereas, pursuant to Article 3 of the abovementioned Regulation (EEC) No 4088/87, Community producer prices applicable for fortnightly periods are fixed twice a year before 15 May and 15 October for uniflorous (bloom) carnations, multiflorous (spray) carnations, large-flowered roses and small-flowered roses; whereas, pursuant to Article 1 of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 700/88 of 17 March 1988 laying down certain detailed rules for the application of the arrangements for the import into the Community of certain flowers originating in Cyprus, Israel and Jordan⁽³⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3556/88⁽⁴⁾, prices for roses are determined on the basis of the average daily prices recorded on the representative producer markets for the pilot varieties of quality grade 1 in the three preceding years; whereas for carnations those prices are fixed under the same conditions for the bloom and spray types; whereas, for the determination of the average, prices which differ by 40 % and more from the

average price recorded on the same market during the same period during the three preceding years are excluded;

Whereas the Community producer prices for the fortnightly periods to 2 June 1991 should be determined on the basis of data provided by the Member States;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The Community producer for large-flowered roses, small-flowered roses, uniflorous (bloom) carnations and multiflorous (spray) carnations provided for in Article 3 of Regulation (EEC) No 4088/87 for the fortnightly periods 5 November 1990 to 2 June 1991 shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

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, 29 October 1990.

For the Commission

Ray MAC SHARRY

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 382, 31. 12. 1987, p. 22.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 311, 17. 11. 1988, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 72, 18. 3. 1988, p. 16.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 311, 17. 11. 1988, p. 8.

ANNEX

Community producer prices

(ECU/100 pieces)

Weeks	Period	Uniflorous carnations (bloom)	Multiflorous carnations (spray)	Large-flowered roses	Small-flowered roses
45. / 46.	5. 11. — 18. 11. 1990	14,26	11,86	30,75	15,16
47. / 48.	19. 11. — 2. 12. 1990	13,72	11,06	33,71	15,74
49. / 50.	3. 12. — 16. 12. 1990	15,94	11,01	37,50	18,89
51. / 52.	17. 12. — 31. 12. 1990	18,44	10,71	44,97	18,00
1. / 2.	1. 1. — 13. 1. 1991	15,48	10,62	42,17	20,60
3. / 4.	14. 1. — 27. 1. 1991	13,74	11,15	50,83	23,02
5. / 6.	28. 1. — 10. 2. 1991	16,06	12,35	58,97	26,16
7. / 8.	11. 2. — 24. 2. 1991	13,77	10,79	49,56	26,69
9. / 10.	25. 2. — 10. 3. 1991	11,85	9,66	40,77	23,73
11. / 12.	11. 3. — 24. 3. 1991	12,23	10,24	38,15	19,10
13. / 14.	25. 3. — 7. 4. 1991	13,15	11,19	30,89	16,14
15. / 16.	8. 4. — 21. 4. 1991	13,11	12,94	29,27	15,02
17. / 18.	22. 4. — 5. 5. 1991	13,83	11,28	25,85	16,51
19. / 20.	6. 5. — 19. 5. 1991	10,58	9,43	23,15	15,15
21. / 22.	20. 5. — 2. 6. 1991	9,55	9,29	23,61	14,02

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 3130/90

of 29 October 1990

amending Regulation (EEC) No 2116/90 fixing for the first five months of the 1990/91 marketing year the maximum quantities of sunflower oil that may be released for consumption in Spain and exported therefrom

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 475/86 of 25 February 1986 laying down general rules for the system for controlling the prices and the quantities of certain products in the oils and fats sector released for consumption in Spain ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 387/90 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 16 thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2116/90 ⁽³⁾ fixes in particular the quantity of sunflower seed which may qualify for compensatory aid;

Whereas, in view of the positive balance in the forecast supply balance for sunflower oil for the 1990/91 marketing year, the quantity of sunflower seed which may qualify for compensatory aid should be increased;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

In the third indent of Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 2116/90, '250 000' is hereby replaced by '362 500'.

Article 2

The following subparagraph is added to Article 13 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 1183/86 ⁽⁴⁾:

'The competent agency shall pay the advance on the compensatory aid once the seeds have been identified and on condition that a security equal to 115 % of the aid in respect of which the advance is paid is lodged by the recipient prior to such payment.'

Article 3

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, 29 October 1990.

For the Commission

Ray MAC SHARRY

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 53, 1. 3. 1986, p. 47.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 42, 16. 2. 1990, p. 8.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 193, 25. 7. 1990, p. 16.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 107, 24. 4. 1986, p. 17.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 3131/90

of 29 October 1990

amending Regulation (EEC) No 685/69 on detailed rules of application for intervention on the market for butter and cream

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 804/68 of 27 June 1968 on the common organization of the market in milk and milk products ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3879/89 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 6 (7) thereof,

Whereas Article 24 (3) of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 685/69 ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1490/90 ⁽⁴⁾, lays down the various components relating to the fixing of aid for private storage; whereas the current surpluses on the market for butter and cream make it necessary to allow the storer to extend, at his request, the maximum duration of storage under contract;

Whereas the change in the buying-in price likely to produce a change in the amount of private storage aid referred to in the first paragraph of Article 29 of the above Regulation relates to the change in the intervention price for butter expressed in national currency; whereas this measure should be explicitly extended where the application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 777/87 of 16 March 1987 modifying the intervention arrangements for butter and skimmed-milk powder ⁽⁵⁾ entails a major modification of the maximum buying-in price fixed by tender and likely to affect the market price;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EEC) No 685/69 is hereby amended as follows:

1. The second subparagraph of Article 24 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 685/69 is replaced by the following:

'The amount may not exceed an amount corresponding to a storage period of 210 days. However, at the request of the storer, the maximum storage period shall be extended to 240 days and the amount of aid shall be adjusted accordingly;'

2. In Article 29, the first paragraph is replaced by the following:

'If there is a modification of the buying-in price of butter, expressed in national currency, by the intervention agencies or if application of Article 1 (4) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 777/87 ^(*) brings about a modification greater than or equal to 2 % of the maximum buying-in price fixed by tender in accordance with Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1589/87 ^(**), the aid referred to in Article 24 for quantities of butter and cream expressed in butter equivalent in respect of which the first day of the contractual storage period is prior to the date of application of the modification of the buying-in price or maximum buying-in price and which are still in storage at the time when the price is modified:

- (a) will be increased by an amount equal to that of any reduction in the buying-in price or maximum buying-in price; or
- (b) will be reduced by an amount equal to that of any increase in the buying-in price or maximum buying-in price,

unless the Commission decides otherwise in accordance with the procedure provided for in Article 30 of Regulation (EEC) No 804/68 if justified by the market situation.

^(*) OJ No L 78, 20. 3. 1987, p. 10.

^(**) OJ No L 146, 6. 6. 1987, p. 21.'

Article 2

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

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 148, 28. 6. 1968, p. 13.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 378, 27. 12. 1989, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 90, 15. 4. 1969, p. 12.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 140, 1. 6. 1990, p. 105.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 78, 20. 3. 1987, p. 10.

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

Done at Brussels, 29 October 1990.

For the Commission
Ray MAC SHARRY
Member of the Commission

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 3132/90

of 29 October 1990

on the issue of import licences on 30 October 1990 for sheepmeat and goatmeat products originating in certain non-member countries

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3013/89 of 25 September 1989 on the common organization of the market in sheepmeat and goatmeat⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3643/85 of 19 December 1985 concerning the import system applicable to certain non-member countries in the sheepmeat and goatmeat sector, as from 1986⁽²⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3939/87⁽³⁾, and in particular Article 3 thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3653/85⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1645/89⁽⁵⁾, laid down detailed rules for implementing the import system provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 3643/85; whereas provision should be made, pursuant to Article 2 (5) of Regulation (EEC) No 3653/85, for determining the extent to which import licences may be issued in connection with applications lodged in respect of the fourth quarter of 1990;

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

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

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Member States shall, on 30 October 1990, issue the import licences provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 3653/85 and applied for from 1 to 10 October 1990 subject to the following conditions:

- (a) for products falling within CN codes 0204 10 00, 0204 21 00, 0204 22 10, 0204 22 30, 0204 22 50, 0204 22 90, 0204 23 00, 0204 50 11, 0204 50 13, 0204 50 15, 0204 50 19, 0204 50 31 and 0204 50 39, the quantities applied for, originating in other non-member countries, shall be granted in full;
- (b) for products falling within CN codes 0204 30 00, 0204 41 00, 0204 42 10, 0204 42 30, 0204 42 50, 0204 42 90, 0204 43 00, 0204 50 51, 0204 50 53, 0204 50 55, 0204 50 59, 0204 50 71 and 0204 50 79, the quantities applied for originating:
 - in Chile, shall be reduced by 100,000 %,
 - in other non-member countries, shall be granted in full;
- (c) for products falling within CN codes 0104 10 90 and 0104 20 90, the quantities applied for, originating in other non-member countries, shall be reduced by 97,909 %.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 30 October 1990.

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

Done at Brussels, 29 October 1990.

For the Commission

Ray MAC SHARRY

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 289, 7. 10. 1989, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 348, 24. 12. 1985, p. 2.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 373, 31. 12. 1987, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 348, 24. 12. 1985, p. 21.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 162, 13. 6. 1989, p. 21.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 3133/90

of 29 October 1990

fixing the export refunds on beef and veal

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 805/68 of 27 June 1968 on the common organization of the market in beef and veal ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 571/89 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 18 thereof,

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary Committee,

Whereas Article 18 of Regulation (EEC) No 805/68 provides that the difference between prices on the world market for the products listed in Article 1 of that Regulation and prices for those products within the Community may be covered by an export refund;

Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 885/68 ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 427/77 ⁽⁴⁾, lays down general rules for granting export refunds and criteria for fixing the amount of such refunds;

Whereas Regulation (EEC) No 32/82 ⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3169/87 ⁽⁶⁾, Regulation (EEC) No 1964/82 ⁽⁷⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3169/87, and Regulation (EEC) No 2388/84 ⁽⁸⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3988/87 ⁽⁹⁾, lay down the conditions for granting special export refunds for certain cuts of beef and veal and certain preserved beef and veal products;

Whereas it follows from applying those rules and criteria to the foreseeable situation on the market in beef and veal that the refund should be as set out below;

Whereas given the current market situation in the Community and the possibilities of disposal in certain third countries, in particular export refunds on adult male bovine animals of a live weight of at least 300 kilograms and other bovines of a live weight of at least 250 kilograms; whereas experience gained in recent years has shown that it is advisable to treat live pure-bred breeding animals of a weight of at least 250 kilograms for females and 300 kilograms for males in an identical manner to other bovine animals, while subjecting them to certain special administrative formalities;

Whereas export refunds should be granted for certain destinations on certain fresh or chilled meat listed in the Annex under CN code 0201, on certain frozen meat listed in the Annex under CN code 0202, on certain meat or offal listed in the Annex under CN code 0206 and on certain other prepared or preserved meat or offal listed in the Annex under CN code 1602 50 10;

Whereas, in view of the wide differences in products covered by the CN codes 0201 20 90 700 and 0202 20 90 100 used for refund purposes, the refund should only be granted on cuts in which the weight of bone does not exceed one third;

Whereas refunds should also be granted on fresh or frozen boned or boneless pieces, even where each piece is not individually wrapped, and on minced meat, and the wording of the tariff subheadings for fresh boned or boneless pieces specified;

Whereas, in the case of meat of bovine animals, boned or boneless, salted and dried, there are traditional trade flows to Switzerland; whereas to allow this trade to continue, the refund should be set to cover the difference between prices on the Swiss market and export prices in the Member States; whereas there are possibilities for exporting such meat and smoked dried meat to certain African, Near and Middle Eastern countries; whereas a refund should accordingly be set;

Whereas, in the case of certain other cuts and preserves of meat or offal shown in the Annex under CN code 1602 50 90, Community participation in international trade may be maintained by granting a refund corresponding to that at present available;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 148, 28. 6. 1968, p. 24.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 61, 4. 3. 1989, p. 43.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 156, 4. 7. 1968, p. 2.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 61, 5. 3. 1977, p. 16.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 4, 8. 1. 1982, p. 11.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 301, 24. 10. 1987, p. 21.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 212, 21. 7. 1982, p. 48.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ No L 221, 18. 8. 1984, p. 28.

⁽⁹⁾ OJ No L 376, 31. 12. 1987, p. 31.

Whereas, in the case of other beef and veal products, a refund need not be fixed since Community participation in world trade is not significant;

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

- in the case of currencies which are maintained in relation to each other at any given moment within a band of 2,25 %, a rate of exchange based on their central rate, multiplied by the corrective factor provided for in the last paragraph of Article 3 (1) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1676/85 ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2205/90 ⁽²⁾,
- for the other currencies, an exchange rate based on an average of the ecu rates published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*, C series, over a period to be determined, multiplied by the coefficient referred to in the preceding indent;

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3846/87 ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 998/90 ⁽⁴⁾ establishes the agricultural product nomenclature for the purposes of export refunds;

Whereas, in order to simplify customs export formalities for operators, the refunds for all boned cuts packed individually should be harmonized; whereas, therefore the refunds on all frozen cuts should be brought in line with those on fresh or chilled cuts other than those from adult male bovine animals, except in the case of certain frozen beef held by the intervention agencies that is to be exported under Commission Regulations (EEC) No 243/90 ⁽⁵⁾, (EEC) No 676/90 ⁽⁶⁾;

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

Done at Brussels, 29 October 1990.

Whereas in certain cases experience has shown that it is often difficult to determine quantities of other meat, as compared with that from the bovine species alone contained in prepared or preserved meat covered by CN code 1602 50; whereas products of the bovine species alone should accordingly be set apart and a new heading should be created for mixtures of meats or offals; whereas control over products other than mixtures of meat or offal should be reinforced by marking the granting of refunds on certain of these products conditional on manufacturer under the arrangements provided for in Article 4 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 565/80 of 4 March 1980 on the advance payment of export refunds in respect of agricultural products ⁽⁷⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2026/83 ⁽⁸⁾;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The list of products on which the export refund referred to in Article 18 of Regulation (EEC) No 805/68 is granted and the amount of that refund shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 November 1990.

For the Commission

Ray MAC SHARRY

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 164, 24. 6. 1985, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 201, 31. 7. 1990, p. 9.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 366, 24. 12. 1987, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 101, 21. 4. 1990, p. 10.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 27, 31. 1. 1990, p. 8.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 75, 21. 3. 1990, p. 8.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 62, 7. 3. 1980, p. 5.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ No L 199, 22. 7. 1983, p. 12.

ANNEX

(ECU/100 kg)		
Product code	Destination (7)	Amount of refund (8)
— Live weight —		
0102 10 00 190	01	96,00
0102 10 00 390	01	96,00
0102 90 31 900	02	85,50
	03	55,50
	04	25,50
0102 90 33 900	02	85,50
	03	55,50
	04	25,50
0102 90 35 900	02	101,50
	03	73,00
	04	34,50
0102 90 37 900	02	101,50
	03	73,00
	04	34,50
— Net weight —		
0201 10 10 100	02	92,00
	03	65,00
	04	32,50
0201 10 10 900	02	126,50
	03	88,00
	04	44,00
0201 10 90 110 (1)	02	124,50
	03	85,00
	04	42,50
0201 10 90 190	02	92,00
	03	65,00
	04	32,50
0201 10 90 910 (1)	02	171,50
	03	115,00
	04	57,50
0201 10 90 990	02	126,50
	03	88,00
	04	44,00
0201 20 21 000	02	126,50
	03	88,00
	04	44,00

(ECU/100 kg)		
Product code	Destination (7)	Amount of refund (8)
		— Net weight —
0201 20 29 100 (1)	02	171,50
	03	115,00
	04	57,50
0201 20 29 900	02	126,50
	03	88,00
	04	44,00
0201 20 31 000	02	92,00
	03	65,00
	04	32,50
0201 20 39 100 (1)	02	124,50
	03	85,00
	04	42,50
0201 20 39 900	02	92,00
	03	65,00
	04	32,50
0201 20 51 100	02	161,00
	03	110,50
	04	56,00
0201 20 51 900	02	92,00
	03	65,00
	04	32,50
0201 20 59 110 (1)	02	218,50
	03	146,00
	04	73,00
0201 20 59 190	02	161,00
	03	110,50
	04	56,00
0201 20 59 910 (1)	02	124,50
	03	85,00
	04	42,50
0201 20 59 990	02	92,00
	03	65,00
	04	32,50
0201 20 90 700	02	92,00
	03	65,00
	04	32,50
0201 30 00 050 (4)	05	112,00
0201 30 00 100 (2)	02	312,00
	03	208,50
	04	104,50
	06	266,50
0201 30 00 150	02	180,00
	03	125,00
	04	62,50
	06	144,50
	07	90,00
0201 30 00 190 (6)	02	128,00
	03	84,00
	04	42,00
	06	102,50
	07	90,00

(ECU/100 kg)		
Product code	Destination (7)	Amount of refund (8)
		— Net weight —
0202 10 00 100	02	92,00
	03	65,00
	04	32,50
0202 10 00 900	02	126,50
	03	88,00
	04	44,00
0202 20 10 000	02	126,50 ⁽¹⁰⁾
	03	88,00
	04	44,00
0202 20 30 000	02	92,00 ⁽¹⁰⁾
	03	65,00
	04	32,50
0202 20 50 100	02	161,00 ⁽¹⁰⁾
	03	110,50
	04	56,00
0202 20 50 900	02	92,00
	03	65,00
	04	32,50
0202 20 90 100	02	92,00
	03	65,00
	04	32,50
0202 30 90 100 (*)	05	112,00
0202 30 90 400	02	180,00 ⁽¹⁰⁾
	03	125,00 ⁽¹⁰⁾
	04	62,50 ⁽¹⁰⁾
	06	144,50 ⁽¹⁰⁾
	07	90,00 ⁽¹⁰⁾
0202 30 90 500 (*)	02	128,00
	03	84,00
	04	42,00
	06	102,50
	07	90,00
0202 30 90 900	07	90,00
0206 10 95 000	02	128,00
	03	84,00
	04	42,00
	06	102,50
0206 29 91 000	02	128,00
	03	84,00
	04	42,00
	06	102,50
0210 20 90 100	08	102,50
	09	60,50
0210 20 90 300	02	128,00
0210 20 90 500 (*)	02	128,00
1602 50 10 120	02	134,50 ⁽⁹⁾
	03	108,00 ⁽⁹⁾
	04	108,00 ⁽⁹⁾
1602 50 10 140	02	119,50 ⁽⁹⁾
	03	96,00 ⁽⁹⁾
	04	96,00 ⁽⁹⁾

(ECU/100 kg)

Product code	Destination (7)	Amount of refund (8)
		— Net weight —
1602 50 10 160	02	96,00 (9)
	03	77,00 (9)
	04	77,00 (9)
1602 50 10 180	02	63,50
	03	51,00
	04	51,00
1602 50 10 240	02	36,00
	03	36,00
	04	36,00
1602 50 10 260	02	26,00
	03	26,00
	04	26,00
1602 50 10 280	02	16,00
	03	16,00
	04	16,00
1602 50 90 120	01	116,00 (9)
1602 50 90 170	01	73,00 (9)
1602 50 90 320	01	103,00 (9)
1602 50 90 370	01	65,00 (9)
1602 50 90 520	01	77,00 (9)
1602 50 90 570	01	48,50 (9)
1602 50 90 610	01	36,00
1602 50 90 620	01	16,00
1602 50 90 700	01	36,00
1602 50 90 800	01	26,00
1602 50 90 900	01	16,00

(1) Entry under this subheading is subject to the submission of the certificate appearing in the Annex to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 32/82.

(2) Entry under this subheading is subject to compliance with the condition laid down in Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1964/82.

(3) The refund on beef in brine is granted on the net weight of the meat, after deduction of the weight of the brine.

(4) OJ No L 336, 29. 12. 1979, p. 44.

(5) OJ No L 221, 19. 8. 1984, p. 28.

(6) The lean bovine meat content excluding fat is determined in accordance with the procedure described in the Annex to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2429/86 (OJ No L 210, 1. 8. 1986, p. 39).

(7) The destinations are as follows:

01 Third countries.

02 North African, Near and Middle East third countries, West, Central East and South African third countries, except Lebanon, Cyprus, Botswana, Kenya, Madagascar, Swaziland and Zimbabwe.

03 European third countries, the Canary Islands, Ceuta, Melilla, Lebanon, Cyprus, Greenland, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Burma, Thailand, Vietnam, Indonesia, the Philippines, China, North Korea and Hong Kong and the destinations referred to in Article 34 of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3665/87 (OJ No L 351, 14. 12. 1987, p. 1), except Austria, Sweden and Switzerland.

04 Austria, Sweden and Switzerland.

05 The United States of America, carried out in accordance with Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2973/79 (OJ No L 336, 29. 12. 1979, p. 44).

06 French Polynesia and New Caledonia.

07 Canada.

08 North, West, Central, East and South African third countries, except Botswana, Kenya, Madagascar, Swaziland and Zimbabwe.

09 Switzerland.

-
- (⁸) Article 7 of Regulation (EEC) No 885/68 provides that no export refunds shall be granted on products imported from third countries and re-exported to third countries.
- (⁹) The refund is granted only on products manufactured under the arrangement provided for in Article 4 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 565/80.
- (¹⁰) Excluding frozen meat exported under Regulations (EEC) No 243/90, (EEC) No 676/90, (EEC) No 1680/90 and (EEC) No 1682/90. However, in the case of exports under Regulations (EEC) No 1680/90 and (EEC) No 1682/90, the export refunds set out in the Annex to Regulation (EEC) No 1309/90 should be applied.
-

NB: The countries are as defined in Commission Regulation (EEC) No 420/90 (OJ No L 44, 20. 2. 1990, p. 15). The descriptions corresponding to the product codes and the footnotes are set out in Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3846/87 as amended.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 3134/90**of 29 October 1990****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 1069/89 ⁽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 2547/90 ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3113/90 ⁽⁴⁾;

Whereas it follows from applying the detailed rules contained in Regulation (EEC) No 2547/90 to the information 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 30 October 1990.

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

Done at Brussels, 29 October 1990.

For the Commission

Ray MAC SHARRY

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 177, 1. 7. 1981, p. 4.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 114, 27. 4. 1989, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 237, 1. 9. 1990, p. 102.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 296, 27. 10. 1990, p. 52.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 29 October 1990 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar

(ECU/100 kg)

CN code	Levy
1701 11 10	39,13 ⁽¹⁾
1701 11 90	39,13 ⁽¹⁾
1701 12 10	39,13 ⁽¹⁾
1701 12 90	39,13 ⁽¹⁾
1701 91 00	44,84
1701 99 10	44,84
1701 99 90	44,84 ⁽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.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 3135/90

of 29 October 1990

amending Regulation (EEC) No 2983/90 concerning the allocation of the quantities of the import quota for frozen meat of bovine animals, opened by Regulation (EEC) No 3889/89, for which import licence applications have not been lodged

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3889/89 of 11 December 1989 opening, allocating and providing for the administration of a Community tariff quota for frozen meat of bovine animals falling within CN code 0202 and products falling within CN code 0206 29 91 (1990) ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 4 thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 805/68 of 27 June 1968 on the common organization of the market in beef and veal ⁽²⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 571/89 ⁽³⁾, and in particular Article 15 (2) thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 4024/89 ⁽⁴⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 143/90 ⁽⁵⁾, lays down detailed rules for the application of the import arrangements provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 3889/89;

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2983/90 ⁽⁶⁾ has provided for the re-allocation of the quantities of the import quota for frozen meat of bovine animals, opened by Regulation (EEC) No 3889/89, for which import licence applications have not been lodged;

Whereas of that total a quantity slightly exceeding 15 tonnes is currently the subject of court proceedings

pending in a Member State concerning the decision by the national authorities not to grant an import licence;

Whereas it is therefore appropriate to suspend the allocation by the Commission of those 15 tonnes;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

In Article 4 of Regulation (EEC) No 2983/90, the following paragraph 3 is inserted:

'3. The allocation provided for in paragraph 1 shall cover 20 tonnes. After 29 November 1990 the Commission, shall decide on the allocation of the remaining 15 tonnes.'

Article 2

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, 29 October 1990.

For the Commission

Ray MAC SHARRY

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 378, 27. 12. 1989, p. 16.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 148, 28. 6. 1968, p. 24.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 61, 4. 3. 1989, p. 43.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 382, 30. 12. 1989, p. 53.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 16, 20. 1. 1990, p. 29.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 283, 16. 10. 1990, p. 36.

COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC) No 3136/90

of 29 October 1990

amending Regulation (EEC) No 1678/85 fixing the conversion rates to be applied
in agriculture

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1676/85 of 11 June 1985 on the value of the unit of account and the conversion rates to be applied for the purposes of the common agricultural policy ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2205/90 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 2 (3) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary Committee,

Whereas the representative rates currently applicable were fixed by Regulation (EEC) No 1678/85 ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2929/90 ⁽⁴⁾;

Whereas certain agricultural conversion rates and certain effective dates, fixed as a result of the automatic dismantling of the monetary gaps created by the realignment of 6 October 1990, should be adjusted in order to complete the automatic dismantling of the newly created gaps;

Whereas, in order to avoid market distortion, the agricultural conversion rates resulting from the automatic dismantling of the monetary gaps created by realignments and applicable at the beginning of the 1990/91 marketing year to olive oil in Greece and Portugal should be fixed with effect from 1 November 1990,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The Annexes to Regulation (EEC) No 1678/85 are hereby replaced by the Annexes hereto.

*Article 2*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 Luxembourg, 29 October 1990.

*For the Council**The President*

G. RUFFOLO

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 164, 24. 6. 1985, p. 1.⁽²⁾ OJ No L 201, 31. 7. 1990, p. 9.⁽³⁾ OJ No L 164, 24. 6. 1985, p. 11.⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 279, 11. 10. 1990, p. 42.

ANNEX I

BELGIUM/LUXEMBOURG

Products	Agricultural conversion rates			
	ECU 1 = Bfrs/Lfrs ...	Applicable until	ECU 1 = Bfrs/Lfrs ...	Applicable from
Milk and milk products	48,2869	10. 10. 1990	48,5563	11. 10. 1990
Beef and veal	48,2869	10. 10. 1990	48,5563	11. 10. 1990
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	48,2869	10. 10. 1990	48,5563	11. 10. 1990
Sugar and isoglucose	48,2869	10. 10. 1990	48,5563	11. 10. 1990
Cereals	48,2869	10. 10. 1990	48,5563	11. 10. 1990
Rice	48,2869	10. 10. 1990	48,5563	11. 10. 1990
Eggs and poultrymeat and ovalbumin and lactalbumin	48,2869	10. 10. 1990	48,5563	11. 10. 1990
Pigmeat ⁽¹⁾	48,2869	31. 10. 1990	48,5563	1. 11. 1990
Wine	48,2869	10. 10. 1990	48,5563	11. 10. 1990
Fishery products	48,2869	10. 10. 1990	48,5563	11. 10. 1990
Tobacco	48,2869	10. 10. 1990	48,5563	11. 10. 1990
Seeds	48,2869	10. 10. 1990	48,5563	11. 10. 1990
Olive oil	48,2869	10. 10. 1990	48,5563	11. 10. 1990
Oil seeds :				
— colza and rapeseed	48,2869	10. 10. 1990	48,5563	11. 10. 1990
— sunflower and linseed	48,2869	10. 10. 1990	48,5563	11. 10. 1990
— soya beans	48,2869	10. 10. 1990	48,5563	11. 10. 1990
Dried fodder	48,2869	10. 10. 1990	48,5563	11. 10. 1990
Field beans and peas and sweet lupins	48,2869	10. 10. 1990	48,5563	11. 10. 1990
Grain legumes	48,2869	10. 10. 1990	48,5563	11. 10. 1990
Flax and hemp	48,2869	10. 10. 1990	48,5563	11. 10. 1990
Silkworms	48,2869	10. 10. 1990	48,5563	11. 10. 1990
Cotton	48,2869	10. 10. 1990	48,5563	11. 10. 1990
Fruit and vegetables :				
— cherries	48,2869	10. 10. 1990	48,5563	11. 10. 1990
— cucumbers	48,2869	10. 10. 1990	48,5563	11. 10. 1990
— tomatoes	48,2869	10. 10. 1990	48,5563	11. 10. 1990
— courgettes	48,2869	10. 10. 1990	48,5563	11. 10. 1990
— aubergines	48,2869	10. 10. 1990	48,5563	11. 10. 1990
— cauliflowers	48,2869	10. 10. 1990	48,5563	11. 10. 1990
— plums	48,2869	10. 10. 1990	48,5563	11. 10. 1990
— apricots	48,2869	10. 10. 1990	48,5563	11. 10. 1990
— peaches and nectarines	48,2869	10. 10. 1990	48,5563	11. 10. 1990
— table grapes	48,2869	10. 10. 1990	48,5563	11. 10. 1990
— pears	48,2869	10. 10. 1990	48,5563	11. 10. 1990
— lemons	48,2869	10. 10. 1990	48,5563	11. 10. 1990
— broad-leaved (Batavian) endives	48,2869	10. 10. 1990	48,5563	11. 10. 1990
— cabbage lettuce	48,2869	10. 10. 1990	48,5563	11. 10. 1990
— apples	48,2869	10. 10. 1990	48,5563	11. 10. 1990
— nuts and locust beans	48,2869	10. 10. 1990	48,5563	11. 10. 1990
— mandarins and satsumas	48,2869	10. 10. 1990	48,5563	11. 10. 1990
— clementines	48,2869	10. 10. 1990	48,5563	11. 10. 1990
— sweet oranges	48,2869	10. 10. 1990	48,5563	11. 10. 1990
— artichokes	48,2869	10. 10. 1990	48,5563	11. 10. 1990
— other fresh fruit and vegetables	48,2869	10. 10. 1990	48,5563	11. 10. 1990

⁽¹⁾ Subject to Article 6a of Regulation (EEC) No 1677/85.

Products	Agricultural conversion rates			
	ECU 1 = Bfrs/Lfrs ...	Applicable until	ECU 1 = Bfrs/Lfrs ...	Applicable from
Processed fruit and vegetables :				
— cherries preserved in syrup	48,2869	10. 10. 1990	48,5563	11. 10. 1990
— tinned pineapples	48,2869	10. 10. 1990	48,5563	11. 10. 1990
— tomatoes :				
— peeled, whether or not cooked, preserved by freezing	48,2869	10. 10. 1990	48,5563	11. 10. 1990
— flakes	48,2869	10. 10. 1990	48,5563	11. 10. 1990
— prepared or preserved	48,2869	10. 10. 1990	48,5563	11. 10. 1990
— juices	48,2869	10. 10. 1990	48,5563	11. 10. 1990
— peaches preserved in syrup	48,2869	10. 10. 1990	48,5563	11. 10. 1990
— dried figs	48,2869	10. 10. 1990	48,5563	11. 10. 1990
— Williams pears preserved in syrup	48,2869	10. 10. 1990	48,5563	11. 10. 1990
— dried grapes	48,2869	10. 10. 1990	48,5563	11. 10. 1990
— prunes derived from 'Prunes d'Ente'	48,2869	10. 10. 1990	48,5563	11. 10. 1990
— other processed fruit and vegetables	48,2869	10. 10. 1990	48,5563	11. 10. 1990
Amounts unrelated to price fixing	48,2869	10. 10. 1990	48,5563	11. 10. 1990
All other products	48,2869	10. 10. 1990	48,5563	11. 10. 1990

ANNEX II

DENMARK

Products	Agricultural conversion rates			
	ECU 1 = Dkr ...	Applicable until	ECU 1 = Dkr ...	Applicable from
Milk and milk products	8,93007	10. 10. 1990	8,97989	11. 10. 1990
Beef and veal	8,93007	10. 10. 1990	8,97989	11. 10. 1990
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	8,93007	10. 10. 1990	8,97989	11. 10. 1990
Sugar and isoglucose	8,93007	10. 10. 1990	8,97989	11. 10. 1990
Cereals	8,93007	10. 10. 1990	8,97989	11. 10. 1990
Rice	8,93007	10. 10. 1990	8,97989	11. 10. 1990
Eggs, poultrymeat, ovalbumin and lactalbumin	8,93007	10. 10. 1990	8,97989	11. 10. 1990
Pigmeat ⁽¹⁾	8,93007	31. 10. 1990	8,97989	1. 11. 1990
Wine	8,93007	10. 10. 1990	8,97989	11. 10. 1990
Fishery products	8,93007	10. 10. 1990	8,97989	11. 10. 1990
Tobacco	8,93007	10. 10. 1990	8,97989	11. 10. 1990
Seeds	8,93007	10. 10. 1990	8,97989	11. 10. 1990
Olive oil	8,93007	10. 10. 1990	8,97989	11. 10. 1990
Oil seeds:				
— colza and rapeseed	8,93007	10. 10. 1990	8,97989	11. 10. 1990
— sunflower and linseed	8,93007	10. 10. 1990	8,97989	11. 10. 1990
— soya beans	8,93007	10. 10. 1990	8,97989	11. 10. 1990
Dried fodder	8,93007	10. 10. 1990	8,97989	11. 10. 1990
Field beans and peas and sweet lupins	8,93007	10. 10. 1990	8,97989	11. 10. 1990
Grain legumes	8,93007	10. 10. 1990	8,97989	11. 10. 1990
Flax and hemp	8,93007	10. 10. 1990	8,97989	11. 10. 1990
Silkworms	8,93007	10. 10. 1990	8,97989	11. 10. 1990
Cotton	8,93007	10. 10. 1990	8,97989	11. 10. 1990
Fruit and vegetables:				
— cherries	8,93007	10. 10. 1990	8,97989	11. 10. 1990
— cucumbers	8,93007	10. 10. 1990	8,97989	11. 10. 1990
— tomatoes	8,93007	10. 10. 1990	8,97989	11. 10. 1990
— courgettes	8,93007	10. 10. 1990	8,97989	11. 10. 1990
— aubergines	8,93007	10. 10. 1990	8,97989	11. 10. 1990
— cauliflowers	8,93007	10. 10. 1990	8,97989	11. 10. 1990
— plums	8,93007	10. 10. 1990	8,97989	11. 10. 1990
— apricots	8,93007	10. 10. 1990	8,97989	11. 10. 1990
— peaches and nectarines	8,93007	10. 10. 1990	8,97989	11. 10. 1990
— table grapes	8,93007	10. 10. 1990	8,97989	11. 10. 1990
— pears	8,93007	10. 10. 1990	8,97989	11. 10. 1990
— lemons	8,93007	10. 10. 1990	8,97989	11. 10. 1990
— broad-leaved (Batavian) endives	8,93007	10. 10. 1990	8,97989	11. 10. 1990
— cabbage lettuce	8,93007	10. 10. 1990	8,97989	11. 10. 1990
— apples	8,93007	10. 10. 1990	8,97989	11. 10. 1990
— nuts and locust beans	8,93007	10. 10. 1990	8,97989	11. 10. 1990
— mandarins and satsumas	8,93007	10. 10. 1990	8,97989	11. 10. 1990
— clementines	8,93007	10. 10. 1990	8,97989	11. 10. 1990
— sweet oranges	8,93007	10. 10. 1990	8,97989	11. 10. 1990
— artichokes	8,93007	10. 10. 1990	8,97989	11. 10. 1990
— other fresh fruit and vegetables	8,93007	10. 10. 1990	8,97989	11. 10. 1990

⁽¹⁾ Subject to Article 6a of Regulation (EEC) No 1677/85.

Products	Agricultural conversion rates			
	ECU 1 = Dkr ...	Applicable until	ECU 1 = Dkr ...	Applicable from
Processed fruit and vegetables :				
— cherries preserved in syrup	8,93007	10. 10. 1990	8,97989	11. 10. 1990
— tinned pineapples	8,93007	10. 10. 1990	8,97989	11. 10. 1990
— tomatoes :				
— peeled, whether or not cooked, preserved by freezing	8,93007	10. 10. 1990	8,97989	11. 10. 1990
— flakes	8,93007	10. 10. 1990	8,97989	11. 10. 1990
— prepared or preserved	8,93007	10. 10. 1990	8,97989	11. 10. 1990
— juices	8,93007	10. 10. 1990	8,97989	11. 10. 1990
— peaches preserved in syrup	8,93007	10. 10. 1990	8,97989	11. 10. 1990
— dried figs	8,93007	10. 10. 1990	8,97989	11. 10. 1990
— Williams pears preserved in syrup	8,93007	10. 10. 1990	8,97989	11. 10. 1990
— dried grapes	8,93007	10. 10. 1990	8,97989	11. 10. 1990
— prunes derived from 'Prunes d'Ente'	8,93007	10. 10. 1990	8,97989	11. 10. 1990
— other processed fruit and vegetables	8,93007	10. 10. 1990	8,97989	11. 10. 1990
Amounts unrelated to price fixing	8,93007	10. 10. 1990	8,97989	11. 10. 1990
All other products	8,93007	10. 10. 1990	8,97989	11. 10. 1990

ANNEX III

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Products	Agricultural conversion rates			
	ECU 1 = DM ...	Applicable until	ECU 1 = DM ...	Applicable from
Milk and milk products	2,34113	10. 10. 1990	2,35418	11. 10. 1990
Beef and veal	2,34113	10. 10. 1990	2,35418	11. 10. 1990
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	2,35418	6. 1. 1991	2,35418	7. 1. 1991
Sugar and isoglucose	2,34113	10. 10. 1990	2,35418	11. 10. 1990
Cereals	2,37360	30. 6. 1990	2,37360	1. 7. 1990
Rice	2,34113	10. 10. 1990	2,35418	11. 10. 1990
Eggs, poultrymeat, ovalbumin and lactalbumin	2,34113	10. 10. 1990	2,35418	11. 10. 1990
Pigmeat ⁽¹⁾	2,34113	31. 10. 1990	2,35418	1. 11. 1990
Wine	2,34113	10. 10. 1990	2,35418	11. 10. 1990
Fishery products	2,35418	31. 12. 1990	2,35418	1. 1. 1991
Tobacco	2,34113	10. 10. 1990	2,35418	11. 10. 1990
Seeds	2,34113	10. 10. 1990	2,35418	11. 10. 1990
Olive oil	2,36110	31. 10. 1990	2,35418	1. 11. 1990
Oilseeds :				
— colza and rapeseed	2,34113	10. 10. 1990	2,35418	11. 10. 1990
— sunflower and linseed	2,34113	10. 10. 1990	2,35418	11. 10. 1990
— soya beans	2,34113	10. 10. 1990	2,35418	11. 10. 1990
Dried fodder	2,34113	10. 10. 1990	2,35418	11. 10. 1990
Field beans and peas and sweet lupins	2,34113	10. 10. 1990	2,35418	11. 10. 1990
Grain legumes	2,34113	10. 10. 1990	2,35418	11. 10. 1990
Flax and hemp	2,34113	10. 10. 1990	2,35418	11. 10. 1990
Silkworms	2,34113	10. 10. 1990	2,35418	11. 10. 1990
Cotton	2,34113	10. 10. 1990	2,35418	11. 10. 1990
Fruit and vegetables :				
— cherries	2,34113	10. 10. 1990	2,35418	11. 10. 1990
— cucumbers	2,34113	10. 10. 1990	2,35418	11. 10. 1990
— tomatoes	2,34113	10. 10. 1990	2,35418	11. 10. 1990
— courgettes	2,34113	10. 10. 1990	2,35418	11. 10. 1990
— aubergines	2,34113	10. 10. 1990	2,35418	11. 10. 1990
— cauliflowers	2,34113	10. 10. 1990	2,35418	11. 10. 1990
— plums	2,34113	10. 10. 1990	2,35418	11. 10. 1990
— apricots	2,34113	10. 10. 1990	2,35418	11. 10. 1990
— peaches and nectarines	2,34113	10. 10. 1990	2,35418	11. 10. 1990
— table grapes	2,34113	10. 10. 1990	2,35418	11. 10. 1990
— pears	2,34113	10. 10. 1990	2,35418	11. 10. 1990
— lemons	2,34113	10. 10. 1990	2,35418	11. 10. 1990
— broad-leaved (Batavian) endives	2,34113	10. 10. 1990	2,35418	11. 10. 1990
— cabbage lettuce	2,34113	10. 10. 1990	2,35418	11. 10. 1990
— apples	2,34113	10. 10. 1990	2,35418	11. 10. 1990
— nuts and locust beans	2,34113	10. 10. 1990	2,35418	11. 10. 1990
— mandarins and satsumas	2,34113	10. 10. 1990	2,35418	11. 10. 1990
— clementines	2,34113	10. 10. 1990	2,35418	11. 10. 1990
— sweet oranges	2,34113	10. 10. 1990	2,35418	11. 10. 1990
— artichokes	2,34113	10. 10. 1990	2,35418	11. 10. 1990
— other fresh fruit and vegetables	2,34113	10. 10. 1990	2,35418	11. 10. 1990

⁽¹⁾ Subject to Article 6a of Regulation (EEC) No 1677/85.

Products	Agricultural conversion rates			
	ECU 1 = DM ...	Applicable until	ECU 1 = DM ...	Applicable from
Processed fruit and vegetables :				
— cherries preserved in syrup	2,34113	10. 10. 1990	2,35418	11. 10. 1990
— tinned pineapples	2,34113	10. 10. 1990	2,35418	11. 10. 1990
— tomatoes :				
— peeled, whether or not cooked, preserved by freezing	2,34113	10. 10. 1990	2,35418	11. 10. 1990
— flakes	2,34113	10. 10. 1990	2,35418	11. 10. 1990
— prepared or preserved	2,34113	10. 10. 1990	2,35418	11. 10. 1990
— juices	2,34113	10. 10. 1990	2,35418	11. 10. 1990
— peaches preserved in syrup	2,34113	10. 10. 1990	2,35418	11. 10. 1990
— dried figs	2,34113	10. 10. 1990	2,35418	11. 10. 1990
— Williams pears preserved in syrup	2,34113	10. 10. 1990	2,35418	11. 10. 1990
— dried grapes	2,34113	10. 10. 1990	2,35418	11. 10. 1990
— prunes derived from 'Prunes d'Ente'	2,34113	10. 10. 1990	2,35418	11. 10. 1990
— other processed fruit and vegetables	2,34113	10. 10. 1990	2,35418	11. 10. 1990
Amounts unrelated to price fixing	2,34113	10. 10. 1990	2,35418	11. 10. 1990
All other products	2,34113	10. 10. 1990	2,35418	11. 10. 1990

ANNEX IV

GREECE

Products	Agricultural conversion rates			
	ECU 1 = Dr ...	Applicable until	ECU 1 = Dr ...	Applicable from
Milk and milk products	199,603	10. 10. 1990	204,710	11. 10. 1990
Beef and veal	199,603	10. 10. 1990	204,710	11. 10. 1990
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	216,902	6. 1. 1991	231,754	7. 1. 1991
Sugar and isoglucose	224,722	10. 10. 1990	230,472	11. 10. 1990
Cereals	224,722	10. 10. 1990	230,472	11. 10. 1990
Rice	217,343	10. 10. 1990	222,905	11. 10. 1990
Eggs, poultrymeat, ovalbumin and lactalbumin	207,201	10. 10. 1990	212,503	11. 10. 1990
Pigmeat ⁽¹⁾	230,420	10. 10. 1990	232,759	11. 10. 1990
Wine	224,722	10. 10. 1990	230,472	11. 10. 1990
Fishery products	181,094	31. 12. 1990	206,395	1. 1. 1991
Tobacco	224,722	10. 10. 1990	230,472	11. 10. 1990
Seeds	217,343	10. 10. 1990	222,905	11. 10. 1990
Olive oil	209,631	31. 10. 1990	232,153	1. 11. 1990
Oil seeds :				
— colza and rapeseed	217,343	10. 10. 1990	222,905	11. 10. 1990
— sunflower and linseed	217,343	10. 10. 1990	222,905	11. 10. 1990
— soya beans	217,343	10. 10. 1990	222,905	11. 10. 1990
Dried fodder	217,343	10. 10. 1990	222,905	11. 10. 1990
Field beans and peas and sweet lupins	217,343	10. 10. 1990	222,905	11. 10. 1990
Grain legumes	199,603	10. 10. 1990	204,710	11. 10. 1990
Flax and hemp	217,343	10. 10. 1990	222,905	11. 10. 1990
Silkworms	217,343	10. 10. 1990	222,905	11. 10. 1990
Cotton	217,343	10. 10. 1990	222,905	11. 10. 1990
Fruit and vegetables :				
— cherries	217,343	10. 10. 1990	222,905	11. 10. 1990
— cucumbers	222,905	31. 12. 1990	231,968	1. 1. 1991
— tomatoes	222,905	31. 12. 1990	231,968	1. 1. 1991
— courgettes	222,905	31. 12. 1990	231,968	1. 1. 1991
— aubergines	222,905	31. 12. 1990	231,968	1. 1. 1991
— cauliflowers	217,343	10. 10. 1990	222,905	11. 10. 1990
— plums	217,343	10. 10. 1990	222,905	11. 10. 1990
— apricots	217,343	10. 10. 1990	222,905	11. 10. 1990
— peaches and nectarines	217,343	10. 10. 1990	222,905	11. 10. 1990
— table grapes	217,343	10. 10. 1990	222,905	11. 10. 1990
— pears	217,343	10. 10. 1990	222,905	11. 10. 1990
— lemons	217,343	10. 10. 1990	222,905	11. 10. 1990
— broad-leaved (Batavian) endives	217,343	10. 10. 1990	222,905	11. 10. 1990
— cabbage lettuce	217,343	10. 10. 1990	222,905	11. 10. 1990
— apples	217,343	10. 10. 1990	222,905	11. 10. 1990
— nuts and locust beans	217,343	10. 10. 1990	222,905	11. 10. 1990
— mandarins and satsumas	217,343	10. 10. 1990	222,905	11. 10. 1990
— clementines	217,343	10. 10. 1990	222,905	11. 10. 1990
— sweet oranges	217,343	10. 10. 1990	222,905	11. 10. 1990
— artichokes	217,343	10. 10. 1990	222,905	11. 10. 1990
— other fresh fruit and vegetables	217,343	10. 10. 1990	222,905	11. 10. 1990

⁽¹⁾ Subject to Article 6a of Regulation (EEC) No 1677/85.

Products	Agricultural conversion rates			
	ECU 1 = Dr ...	Applicable until	ECU 1 = Dr ...	Applicable from
Processed fruit and vegetables :				
— cherries preserved in syrup	217,343	10. 10. 1990	222,905	11. 10. 1990
— tinned pineapples	217,343	10. 10. 1990	222,905	11. 10. 1990
— tomatoes :				
— peeled, whether or not cooked, preserved by freezing	217,343	10. 10. 1990	222,905	11. 10. 1990
— flakes	217,343	10. 10. 1990	222,905	11. 10. 1990
— prepared or preserved	217,343	10. 10. 1990	222,905	11. 10. 1990
— juices	217,343	10. 10. 1990	222,905	11. 10. 1990
— peaches preserved in syrup	217,343	10. 10. 1990	222,905	11. 10. 1990
— dried figs	217,343	10. 10. 1990	222,905	11. 10. 1990
— Williams pears preserved in syrup	217,343	10. 10. 1990	222,905	11. 10. 1990
— dried grapes	217,343	10. 10. 1990	222,905	11. 10. 1990
— prunes derived from 'Prunes d'Ente'	217,343	10. 10. 1990	222,905	11. 10. 1990
— other processed fruit and vegetables	217,343	10. 10. 1990	222,905	11. 10. 1990
Amounts unrelated to price fixing	224,589	10. 10. 1990	230,337	11. 10. 1990
All other products	199,603	10. 10. 1990	204,710	11. 10. 1990

ANNEX V

SPAIN

Products	Agricultural conversion rates			
	ECU 1 = Pta ...	Applicable until	ECU 1 = Pta ...	Applicable from
Milk and milk products	155,786	13. 5. 1990	154,794	14. 5. 1990
Beef and veal	155,786	13. 5. 1990	155,786	14. 5. 1990
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	153,315	6. 1. 1991	152,756	7. 1. 1991
Sugar and isoglucose	154,213	30. 9. 1990	153,498	1. 10. 1990
Cereals	154,213	30. 6. 1990	154,213	1. 7. 1990
Rice	152,896	31. 8. 1990	152,896	1. 9. 1990
Eggs, poultrymeat, ovalbumin and lactalbumin	155,786	30. 6. 1990	154,794	1. 7. 1990
Pigmeat ⁽¹⁾	146,893	29. 7. 1990	146,105	30. 7. 1990
Wine	152,896	31. 8. 1990	151,927	1. 9. 1990
Fishery products	155,786	31. 12. 1990	154,794	1. 1. 1991
Tobacco	154,213	13. 5. 1990	153,498	14. 5. 1990
Seeds	154,213	30. 6. 1990	153,498	1. 7. 1990
Olive oil	152,896	31. 10. 1990	151,927	1. 11. 1990
Oil seeds:				
— colza and rapeseed	152,896	30. 6. 1990	152,896	1. 7. 1990
— sunflower and linseed	152,896	31. 7. 1990	152,896	1. 8. 1990
— soya beans	152,896	31. 8. 1990	152,896	1. 9. 1990
Dried fodder	152,896	13. 5. 1990	151,927	14. 5. 1990
Field beans and peas and sweet lupins	154,213	30. 6. 1990	153,498	1. 7. 1990
Grain legumes	155,786	30. 6. 1990	154,794	1. 7. 1990
Flax and hemp	152,896	31. 7. 1990	151,927	1. 8. 1990
Silkworms	152,896	13. 5. 1990	151,927	14. 5. 1990
Cotton	154,213	31. 8. 1990	154,213	1. 9. 1990
Fruit and vegetables:				
— cherries	152,896	13. 5. 1990	152,896	14. 5. 1990
— cucumbers	152,896	13. 5. 1990	152,896	14. 5. 1990
— tomatoes	152,896	13. 5. 1990	152,896	14. 5. 1990
— aubergines	152,896	13. 5. 1990	152,896	14. 5. 1990
— courgettes	152,896	13. 5. 1990	152,896	14. 5. 1990
— cauliflowers	152,896	13. 5. 1990	152,896	14. 5. 1990
— plums	152,896	31. 5. 1990	152,896	1. 6. 1990
— apricots	152,896	13. 5. 1990	152,896	14. 5. 1990
— peaches and nectarines	152,896	13. 5. 1990	152,896	14. 5. 1990
— table grapes	152,896	13. 5. 1990	152,896	14. 5. 1990
— pears	152,896	31. 5. 1990	152,896	1. 6. 1990
— lemons	152,896	31. 5. 1990	152,896	1. 6. 1990
— broad-leaved (Batavian) endives	152,896	30. 6. 1990	152,896	1. 7. 1990
— cabbage lettuce	152,896	30. 6. 1990	152,896	1. 7. 1990
— apples	152,896	30. 6. 1990	152,896	1. 7. 1990
— nuts and locust beans	152,896	31. 8. 1990	152,896	1. 9. 1990
— mandarins and satsumas	152,896	30. 9. 1990	152,896	1. 10. 1990
— clementines	152,896	30. 9. 1990	152,896	1. 10. 1990
— sweet oranges	152,896	30. 9. 1990	152,896	1. 10. 1990
— artichokes	152,896	30. 9. 1990	152,896	1. 10. 1990
— other fresh fruit and vegetables	152,896	13. 5. 1990	152,896	14. 5. 1990

(¹) Subject to Article 6a of Regulation (EEC) No 1677/85.

Products	Agricultural conversion rates			
	ECU 1 = Pta ...	Applicable until	ECU 1 = Pta ...	Applicable from
Processed fruit and vegetables :				
— cherries preserved in syrup	152,896	13. 5. 1990	152,896	14. 5. 1990
— tinned pineapples	152,896	31. 5. 1990	152,896	1. 6. 1990
— processed lemons	152,896	31. 5. 1990	152,896	1. 6. 1990
— processed oranges	152,896	30. 9. 1990	152,896	1. 10. 1990
— tomatoes :				
— peeled, whether or not cooked, preserved by freezing	152,896	30. 6. 1990	152,896	1. 7. 1990
— flakes	152,896	30. 6. 1990	152,896	1. 7. 1990
— prepared or preserved	152,896	30. 6. 1990	152,896	1. 7. 1990
— juices	152,896	30. 6. 1990	152,896	1. 7. 1990
— peaches preserved in syrup	152,896	30. 6. 1990	152,896	1. 7. 1990
— dried figs	152,896	30. 6. 1990	152,896	1. 7. 1990
— Williams pears preserved in syrup	152,896	14. 7. 1990	152,896	15. 7. 1990
— dried grapes	152,896	31. 8. 1990	152,896	1. 9. 1990
— prunes derived from 'Prunes d'Ente'	152,896	31. 8. 1990	152,896	1. 9. 1990
— other processed fruit and vegetables	152,896	13. 5. 1990	152,896	14. 5. 1990
Amounts unrelated to price fixing	155,786	13. 5. 1990	154,794	14. 5. 1990
All other products	155,786	13. 5. 1990	154,794	14. 5. 1990

ANNEX VI

FRANCE

Products	Agricultural conversion rates			
	ECU 1 = FF ...	Applicable until	ECU 1 = FF ...	Applicable from
Milk and milk products	7,85183	10. 10. 1990	7,89563	11. 10. 1990
Beef and veal	7,85183	10. 10. 1990	7,89563	11. 10. 1990
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	7,74081	6. 1. 1991	7,89563	7. 1. 1991
Sugar and isoglucose	7,85183	10. 10. 1990	7,89563	11. 10. 1990
Cereals	7,85183	10. 10. 1990	7,89563	11. 10. 1990
Rice	7,85183	10. 10. 1990	7,89563	11. 10. 1990
Eggs, poultrymeat, ovalbumin and lactalbumin	7,85183	10. 10. 1990	7,89563	11. 10. 1990
Pigmeat ⁽¹⁾	7,85183	31. 10. 1990	7,89563	1. 11. 1990
Wine	7,85183	10. 10. 1990	7,89563	11. 10. 1990
Fishery products	7,74081	31. 12. 1990	7,89563	1. 1. 1991
Tobacco	7,85183	10. 10. 1990	7,89563	11. 10. 1990
Seeds	7,85183	10. 10. 1990	7,89563	11. 10. 1990
Olive oil	7,74081	31. 10. 1990	7,89563	1. 11. 1990
Oil seeds :				
— colza and rapeseed	7,85183	10. 10. 1990	7,89563	11. 10. 1990
— sunflower and linseed	7,85183	10. 10. 1990	7,89563	11. 10. 1990
— soya beans	7,85183	10. 10. 1990	7,89563	11. 10. 1990
Dried fodder	7,85183	10. 10. 1990	7,89563	11. 10. 1990
Field beans and peas and sweet lupins	7,85183	10. 10. 1990	7,89563	11. 10. 1990
Grain legumes	7,85183	10. 10. 1990	7,89563	11. 10. 1990
Flax and hemp	7,85183	10. 10. 1990	7,89563	11. 10. 1990
Silkworms	7,85183	10. 10. 1990	7,89563	11. 10. 1990
Cotton	7,85183	10. 10. 1990	7,89563	11. 10. 1990
Fruit and vegetables :				
— cherries	7,85183	10. 10. 1990	7,89563	11. 10. 1990
— cucumbers	7,85183	10. 10. 1990	7,89563	11. 10. 1990
— tomatoes	7,85183	10. 10. 1990	7,89563	11. 10. 1990
— courgettes	7,85183	10. 10. 1990	7,89563	11. 10. 1990
— aubergines	7,85183	10. 10. 1990	7,89563	11. 10. 1990
— cauliflowers	7,85183	10. 10. 1990	7,89563	11. 10. 1990
— plums	7,85183	10. 10. 1990	7,89563	11. 10. 1990
— apricots	7,85183	10. 10. 1990	7,89563	11. 10. 1990
— peaches and nectarines	7,85183	10. 10. 1990	7,89563	11. 10. 1990
— table grapes	7,85183	10. 10. 1990	7,89563	11. 10. 1990
— pears	7,85183	10. 10. 1990	7,89563	11. 10. 1990
— lemons	7,85183	10. 10. 1990	7,89563	11. 10. 1990
— broad-leaved (Batavian) endives	7,85183	10. 10. 1990	7,89563	11. 10. 1990
— cabbage lettuce	7,85183	10. 10. 1990	7,89563	11. 10. 1990
— apples	7,85183	10. 10. 1990	7,89563	11. 10. 1990
— nuts and locust beans	7,85183	10. 10. 1990	7,89563	11. 10. 1990
— mandarins and satsumas	7,85183	10. 10. 1990	7,89563	11. 10. 1990
— clementines	7,85183	10. 10. 1990	7,89563	11. 10. 1990
— sweet oranges	7,85183	10. 10. 1990	7,89563	11. 10. 1990
— artichokes	7,85183	10. 10. 1990	7,89563	11. 10. 1990
— other fresh fruit and vegetables	7,85183	10. 10. 1990	7,89563	11. 10. 1990

(¹) Subject to Article 6a of Regulation (EEC) No 1677/85.

Products	Agricultural conversion rates			
	ECU 1 = FF ...	Applicable until	ECU 1 = FF ...	Applicable from
Processed fruit and vegetables :				
— cherries preserved in syrup	7,85183	10. 10. 1990	7,89563	11. 10. 1990
— tinned pineapples	7,85183	10. 10. 1990	7,89563	11. 10. 1990
— tomatoes :				
— peeled, whether or not cooked, preserved by freezing	7,85183	10. 10. 1990	7,89563	11. 10. 1990
— flakes	7,85183	10. 10. 1990	7,89563	11. 10. 1990
— prepared or preserved	7,85183	10. 10. 1990	7,89563	11. 10. 1990
— juices	7,85183	10. 10. 1990	7,89563	11. 10. 1990
— peaches preserved in syrup	7,85183	10. 10. 1990	7,89563	11. 10. 1990
— dried figs	7,85183	10. 10. 1990	7,89563	11. 10. 1990
— Williams pears preserved in syrup	7,85183	10. 10. 1990	7,89563	11. 10. 1990
— dried grapes	7,85183	10. 10. 1990	7,89563	11. 10. 1990
— prunes derived from 'Prunes d'Ente'	7,85183	10. 10. 1990	7,89563	11. 10. 1990
— other processed fruit and vegetables	7,85183	10. 10. 1990	7,89563	11. 10. 1990
Amounts unrelated to price fixing	7,85183	10. 10. 1990	7,89563	11. 10. 1990
All other products	7,85183	10. 10. 1990	7,89563	11. 10. 1990

ANNEX VII

IRELAND

Products	Agricultural conversion rates			
	ECU 1 = £ Irl ...	Applicable until	ECU 1 = £ Irl ...	Applicable from
Milk and milk products	0,873900	10. 10. 1990	0,878776	11. 10. 1990
Beef and veal	0,873900	10. 10. 1990	0,878776	11. 10. 1990
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	0,861545	6. 1. 1991	0,878776	7. 1. 1991
Sugar and isoglucose	0,873900	10. 10. 1990	0,878776	11. 10. 1990
Cereals	0,873900	10. 10. 1990	0,878776	11. 10. 1990
Rice	0,873900	10. 10. 1990	0,878776	11. 10. 1990
Eggs, poultrymeat, ovalbumin and lactalbumin	0,873900	10. 10. 1990	0,878776	11. 10. 1990
Pigmeat ⁽¹⁾	0,873900	31. 10. 1990	0,878776	1. 11. 1990
Wine	0,873900	10. 10. 1990	0,878776	11. 10. 1990
Fishery products	0,861545	31. 12. 1990	0,878776	1. 1. 1991
Tobacco	0,873900	10. 10. 1990	0,878776	11. 10. 1990
Seeds	0,873900	10. 10. 1990	0,878776	11. 10. 1990
Olive oil	0,861545	31. 10. 1990	0,878776	1. 11. 1990
Oilseeds:				
— colza and rapeseed	0,873900	10. 10. 1990	0,878776	11. 10. 1990
— sunflower and linseed	0,873900	10. 10. 1990	0,878776	11. 10. 1990
— soya beans	0,873900	10. 10. 1990	0,878776	11. 10. 1990
Dried fodder	0,873900	10. 10. 1990	0,878776	11. 10. 1990
Field beans and peas and sweet lupins	0,873900	10. 10. 1990	0,878776	11. 10. 1990
Grain legumes	0,873900	10. 10. 1990	0,878776	11. 10. 1990
Flax and hemp	0,873900	10. 10. 1990	0,878776	11. 10. 1990
Silkworms	0,873900	10. 10. 1990	0,878776	11. 10. 1990
Cotton	0,873900	10. 10. 1990	0,878776	11. 10. 1990
Fruit and vegetables:				
— cherries	0,873900	10. 10. 1990	0,878776	11. 10. 1990
— cucumbers	0,873900	10. 10. 1990	0,878776	11. 10. 1990
— tomatoes	0,873900	10. 10. 1990	0,878776	11. 10. 1990
— courgettes	0,873900	10. 10. 1990	0,878776	11. 10. 1990
— aubergines	0,873900	10. 10. 1990	0,878776	11. 10. 1990
— cauliflowers	0,873900	10. 10. 1990	0,878776	11. 10. 1990
— plums	0,873900	10. 10. 1990	0,878776	11. 10. 1990
— apricots	0,873900	10. 10. 1990	0,878776	11. 10. 1990
— peaches and nectarines	0,873900	10. 10. 1990	0,878776	11. 10. 1990
— table grapes	0,873900	10. 10. 1990	0,878776	11. 10. 1990
— pears	0,873900	10. 10. 1990	0,878776	11. 10. 1990
— lemons	0,873900	10. 10. 1990	0,878776	11. 10. 1990
— broad-leaved (Batavian) endives	0,873900	10. 10. 1990	0,878776	11. 10. 1990
— cabbage lettuce	0,873900	10. 10. 1990	0,878776	11. 10. 1990
— apples	0,873900	10. 10. 1990	0,878776	11. 10. 1990
— nuts and locust beans	0,873900	10. 10. 1990	0,878776	11. 10. 1990
— mandarins and satsumas	0,873900	10. 10. 1990	0,878776	11. 10. 1990
— clementines	0,873900	10. 10. 1990	0,878776	11. 10. 1990
— sweet oranges	0,873900	10. 10. 1990	0,878776	11. 10. 1990
— artichokes	0,873900	10. 10. 1990	0,878776	11. 10. 1990
— other fresh fruit and vegetables	0,873900	10. 10. 1990	0,878776	11. 10. 1990

⁽¹⁾ Subject to Article 6a of Regulation (EEC) No 1677/85.

Products	Agricultural conversion rates			
	ECU 1 = £ Irl ...	Applicable until	ECU 1 = £ Irl ...	Applicable from
Processed fruit and vegetables :				
— cherries preserved in syrup	0,873900	10. 10. 1990	0,878776	11. 10. 1990
— tinned pineapples	0,873900	10. 10. 1990	0,878776	11. 10. 1990
— tomatoes :				
— peeled, whether or not cooked, preserved by freezing	0,873900	10. 10. 1990	0,878776	11. 10. 1990
— flakes	0,873900	10. 10. 1990	0,878776	11. 10. 1990
— prepared or preserved	0,873900	10. 10. 1990	0,878776	11. 10. 1990
— juices	0,873900	10. 10. 1990	0,878776	11. 10. 1990
— peaches preserved in syrup	0,873900	10. 10. 1990	0,878776	11. 10. 1990
— dried figs	0,873900	10. 10. 1990	0,878776	11. 10. 1990
— Williams pears preserved in syrup	0,873900	10. 10. 1990	0,878776	11. 10. 1990
— dried grapes	0,873900	10. 10. 1990	0,878776	11. 10. 1990
— prunes derived from 'Prunes d'Ente'	0,873900	10. 10. 1990	0,878776	11. 10. 1990
— other processed fruit and vegetables	0,873900	10. 10. 1990	0,878776	11. 10. 1990
Amounts unrelated to price fixing	0,873900	10. 10. 1990	0,878776	11. 10. 1990
All other products	0,873900	10. 10. 1990	0,878776	11. 10. 1990

ANNEX VIII

ITALY

Products	Agricultural conversion rates			
	ECU 1 = Lit ...	Applicable until	ECU 1 = Lit ...	Applicable from
Milk and milk products	1 751,67	10. 10. 1990	1 761,45	11. 10. 1990
Beef and veal	1 751,67	10. 10. 1990	1 761,45	11. 10. 1990
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	1 718,00	6. 1. 1991	1 761,45	7. 1. 1991
Sugar and isoglucose	1 751,67	10. 10. 1990	1 761,45	11. 10. 1990
Cereals	1 751,67	10. 10. 1990	1 761,45	11. 10. 1990
Rice	1 751,67	10. 10. 1990	1 761,45	11. 10. 1990
Eggs, poultrymeat, ovalbumin and lactalbumin	1 751,67	10. 10. 1990	1 761,45	11. 10. 1990
Pigmeat ⁽¹⁾	1 751,67	31. 10. 1990	1 761,45	1. 11. 1990
Wine	1 751,67	10. 10. 1990	1 761,45	11. 10. 1990
Fishery products	1 718,00	31. 12. 1990	1 761,45	1. 1. 1991
Tobacco	1 751,67	10. 10. 1990	1 761,45	11. 10. 1990
Seeds	1 751,67	10. 10. 1990	1 761,45	11. 10. 1990
Olive oil	1 718,00	31. 10. 1990	1 761,45	1. 11. 1990
Oilseeds:				
— colza and rapeseed	1 751,67	10. 10. 1990	1 761,45	11. 10. 1990
— sunflower and linseed	1 751,67	10. 10. 1990	1 761,45	11. 10. 1990
— soya beans	1 751,67	10. 10. 1990	1 761,45	11. 10. 1990
Dried fodder	1 751,67	10. 10. 1990	1 761,45	11. 10. 1990
Field beans and peas and sweet lupins	1 751,67	10. 10. 1990	1 761,45	11. 10. 1990
Grain legumes	1 751,67	10. 10. 1990	1 761,45	11. 10. 1990
Flax and hemp	1 751,67	10. 10. 1990	1 761,45	11. 10. 1990
Silkworms	1 751,67	10. 10. 1990	1 761,45	11. 10. 1990
Cotton	1 751,67	10. 10. 1990	1 761,45	11. 10. 1990
Fruit and vegetables:				
— cherries	1 751,67	10. 10. 1990	1 761,45	11. 10. 1990
— cucumbers	1 751,67	10. 10. 1990	1 761,45	11. 10. 1990
— tomatoes	1 751,67	10. 10. 1990	1 761,45	11. 10. 1990
— courgettes	1 751,67	10. 10. 1990	1 761,45	11. 10. 1990
— aubergines	1 751,67	10. 10. 1990	1 761,45	11. 10. 1990
— cauliflowers	1 751,67	10. 10. 1990	1 761,45	11. 10. 1990
— plums	1 751,67	10. 10. 1990	1 761,45	11. 10. 1990
— apricots	1 751,67	10. 10. 1990	1 761,45	11. 10. 1990
— peaches and nectarines	1 751,67	10. 10. 1990	1 761,45	11. 10. 1990
— table grapes	1 751,67	10. 10. 1990	1 761,45	11. 10. 1990
— pears	1 751,67	10. 10. 1990	1 761,45	11. 10. 1990
— lemons	1 751,67	10. 10. 1990	1 761,45	11. 10. 1990
— broad-leaved (Batavian) endives	1 751,67	10. 10. 1990	1 761,45	11. 10. 1990
— cabbage lettuce	1 751,67	10. 10. 1990	1 761,45	11. 10. 1990
— apples	1 751,67	10. 10. 1990	1 761,45	11. 10. 1990
— nuts and locust beans	1 751,67	10. 10. 1990	1 761,45	11. 10. 1990
— mandarins and satsumas	1 751,67	10. 10. 1990	1 761,45	11. 10. 1990
— clementines	1 751,67	10. 10. 1990	1 761,45	11. 10. 1990
— sweet oranges	1 751,67	10. 10. 1990	1 761,45	11. 10. 1990
— artichokes	1 751,67	10. 10. 1990	1 761,45	11. 10. 1990
— other fresh fruit and vegetables	1 751,67	10. 10. 1990	1 761,45	11. 10. 1990

⁽¹⁾ Subject to Article 6a of Regulation (EEC) No 1677/85.

Products	Agricultural conversion rates			
	ECU 1 = Lit ...	Applicable until	ECU 1 = Lit ...	Applicable from
Processed fruit and vegetables :				
— cherries preserved in syrup	1 751,67	10. 10. 1990	1 761,45	11. 10. 1990
— tinned pineapples	1 751,67	10. 10. 1990	1 761,45	11. 10. 1990
— tomatoes :				
— peeled, whether or not cooked, preserved by freezing	1 751,67	10. 10. 1990	1 761,45	11. 10. 1990
— flakes	1 751,67	10. 10. 1990	1 761,45	11. 10. 1990
— prepared or preserved	1 751,67	10. 10. 1990	1 761,45	11. 10. 1990
— juices	1 751,67	10. 10. 1990	1 761,45	11. 10. 1990
— peaches preserved in syrup	1 751,67	10. 10. 1990	1 761,45	11. 10. 1990
— dried figs	1 751,67	10. 10. 1990	1 761,45	11. 10. 1990
— Williams pears preserved in syrup	1 751,67	10. 10. 1990	1 761,45	11. 10. 1990
— dried grapes	1 751,67	10. 10. 1990	1 761,45	11. 10. 1990
— prunes derived from 'Prunes d'Ente'	1 751,67	10. 10. 1990	1 761,45	11. 10. 1990
— other processed fruit and vegetables	1 751,67	10. 10. 1990	1 761,45	11. 10. 1990
Amounts unrelated to price fixing	1 751,67	10. 10. 1990	1 761,45	11. 10. 1990
All other products	1 751,67	10. 10. 1990	1 761,45	11. 10. 1990

ANNEX IX

NETHERLANDS

Products	Agricultural conversion rates			
	ECU 1 = Fl ...	Applicable until	ECU 1 = Fl ...	Applicable from
Milk and milk products	2,63785	10. 10. 1990	2,65256	11. 10. 1990
Beef and veal	2,63785	10. 10. 1990	2,65256	11. 10. 1990
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	2,63785	10. 10. 1990	2,65256	11. 10. 1990
Sugar and isoglucose	2,63785	10. 10. 1990	2,65256	11. 10. 1990
Cereals	2,66089	30. 6. 1990	2,66089	1. 7. 1990
Rice	2,63785	10. 10. 1990	2,65256	11. 10. 1990
Eggs, poultrymeat, ovalbumin and lactalbumin	2,63785	10. 10. 1990	2,65256	11. 10. 1990
Pigmeat ⁽¹⁾	2,63785	31. 10. 1990	2,65256	1. 11. 1990
Wine	2,63785	10. 10. 1990	2,65256	11. 10. 1990
Fishery products	2,63785	10. 10. 1990	2,65256	11. 10. 1990
Tobacco	2,63785	10. 10. 1990	2,65256	11. 10. 1990
Seeds	2,63785	10. 10. 1990	2,65256	11. 10. 1990
Olive oil	2,63785	10. 10. 1990	2,65256	11. 10. 1990
Oilseeds :				
— colza and rapeseed	2,63785	10. 10. 1990	2,65256	11. 10. 1990
— sunflower and linseed	2,63785	10. 10. 1990	2,65256	11. 10. 1990
— soya beans	2,63785	10. 10. 1990	2,65256	11. 10. 1990
Dried fodder	2,63785	10. 10. 1990	2,65256	11. 10. 1990
Field beans and peas and sweet lupins	2,63785	10. 10. 1990	2,65256	11. 10. 1990
Grain legumes	2,63785	10. 10. 1990	2,65256	11. 10. 1990
Flax and hemp	2,63785	10. 10. 1990	2,65256	11. 10. 1990
Silkworms	2,63785	10. 10. 1990	2,65256	11. 10. 1990
Cotton	2,63785	10. 10. 1990	2,65256	11. 10. 1990
Fruit and vegetables :				
— cherries	2,63785	10. 10. 1990	2,65256	11. 10. 1990
— cucumbers	2,63785	10. 10. 1990	2,65256	11. 10. 1990
— tomatoes	2,63785	10. 10. 1990	2,65256	11. 10. 1990
— courgettes	2,63785	10. 10. 1990	2,65256	11. 10. 1990
— aubergines	2,63785	10. 10. 1990	2,65256	11. 10. 1990
— cauliflowers	2,63785	10. 10. 1990	2,65256	11. 10. 1990
— plums	2,63785	10. 10. 1990	2,65256	11. 10. 1990
— apricots	2,63785	10. 10. 1990	2,65256	11. 10. 1990
— peaches and nectarines	2,63785	10. 10. 1990	2,65256	11. 10. 1990
— table grapes	2,63785	10. 10. 1990	2,65256	11. 10. 1990
— pears	2,63785	10. 10. 1990	2,65256	11. 10. 1990
— lemons	2,63785	10. 10. 1990	2,65256	11. 10. 1990
— broad-leaved (Batavian) endives	2,63785	10. 10. 1990	2,65256	11. 10. 1990
— cabbage lettuce	2,63785	10. 10. 1990	2,65256	11. 10. 1990
— apples	2,63785	10. 10. 1990	2,65256	11. 10. 1990
— nuts and locust beans	2,63785	10. 10. 1990	2,65256	11. 10. 1990
— mandarins and satsumas	2,63785	10. 10. 1990	2,65256	11. 10. 1990
— clementines	2,63785	10. 10. 1990	2,65256	11. 10. 1990
— sweet oranges	2,63785	10. 10. 1990	2,65256	11. 10. 1990
— artichokes	2,63785	10. 10. 1990	2,65256	11. 10. 1990
— other fresh fruit and vegetables	2,63785	10. 10. 1990	2,65256	11. 10. 1990

⁽¹⁾ Subject to Article 6a of Regulation (EEC) No 1677/85.

Products	Agricultural conversion rates			
	ECU 1 = Fl ...	Applicable until	ECU 1 = Fl ...	Applicable from
Processed fruit and vegetables :				
— cherries preserved in syrup	2,63785	10. 10. 1990	2,65256	11. 10. 1990
— tinned pineapples	2,63785	10. 10. 1990	2,65256	11. 10. 1990
— tomatoes :				
— peeled, whether or not cooked, preserved by freezing	2,63785	10. 10. 1990	2,65256	11. 10. 1990
— flakes	2,63785	10. 10. 1990	2,65256	11. 10. 1990
— prepared or preserved	2,63785	10. 10. 1990	2,65256	11. 10. 1990
— juices	2,63785	10. 10. 1990	2,65256	11. 10. 1990
— peaches preserved in syrup	2,63785	10. 10. 1990	2,65256	11. 10. 1990
— dried figs	2,63785	10. 10. 1990	2,65256	11. 10. 1990
— Williams pears preserved in syrup	2,63785	10. 10. 1990	2,65256	11. 10. 1990
— dried grapes	2,63785	10. 10. 1990	2,65256	11. 10. 1990
— prunes derived from 'Prunes d'Ente'	2,63785	10. 10. 1990	2,65256	11. 10. 1990
— other processed fruit and vegetables	2,63785	10. 10. 1990	2,65256	11. 10. 1990
Amounts unrelated to price fixing	2,63785	10. 10. 1990	2,65256	11. 10. 1990
All other products	2,63785	10. 10. 1990	2,65256	11. 10. 1990

ANNEX X

PORTUGAL

Products	Agricultural conversion rates			
	ECU 1 = Esc ...	Applicable until	ECU 1 = Esc ...	Applicable from
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	200,843	6. 1. 1991	208,676	7. 1. 1991
Sugar and isoglucose	206,902	10. 10. 1990	208,676	11. 10. 1990
Fishery products	200,843	31. 12. 1990	208,676	1. 1. 1991
Tobacco	206,902	10. 10. 1990	208,676	11. 10. 1990
Seeds	206,902	10. 10. 1990	208,676	11. 10. 1990
Olive oil	200,843	31. 10. 1990	208,676	1. 11. 1990
Oilseeds :				
— colza and rapeseed	206,902	10. 10. 1990	208,676	11. 10. 1990
— sunflower and linseed	206,902	10. 10. 1990	208,676	11. 10. 1990
— soya beans	206,902	10. 10. 1990	208,676	11. 10. 1990
Dried fodder	206,902	10. 10. 1990	208,676	11. 10. 1990
Field beans and peas and sweet lupins	206,902	10. 10. 1990	208,676	11. 10. 1990
Grain legumes	206,902	10. 10. 1990	208,676	11. 10. 1990
Processed fruit and vegetables :				
— cherries preserved in syrup	206,902	10. 10. 1990	208,676	11. 10. 1990
— tinned pineapples	206,902	10. 10. 1990	208,676	11. 10. 1990
— processed lemons	206,902	10. 10. 1990	208,676	11. 10. 1990
— processed oranges	206,902	10. 10. 1990	208,676	11. 10. 1990
— tomatoes :				
— peeled, whether or not cooked, preserved by freezing	206,902	10. 10. 1990	208,676	11. 10. 1990
— flakes	206,902	10. 10. 1990	208,676	11. 10. 1990
— prepared or preserved	206,902	10. 10. 1990	208,676	11. 10. 1990
— juices	206,902	10. 10. 1990	208,676	11. 10. 1990
— peaches preserved in syrup	206,902	10. 10. 1990	208,676	11. 10. 1990
— dried figs	206,902	10. 10. 1990	208,676	11. 10. 1990
— Williams pears preserved in syrup	206,902	10. 10. 1990	208,676	11. 10. 1990
— dried grapes	206,902	10. 10. 1990	208,676	11. 10. 1990
— prunes derived from 'Prunes d'Ente'	206,902	10. 10. 1990	208,676	11. 10. 1990
— other processed fruit and vegetables	206,902	10. 10. 1990	208,676	11. 10. 1990
Amounts unrelated to price fixing	206,902	10. 10. 1990	208,676	11. 10. 1990
Products covered by Regulations (EEC) No 3033/80 ⁽¹⁾ and (EEC) No 3035/80 ⁽²⁾	206,902	10. 10. 1990	208,676	11. 10. 1990
Other products with the exception of those mentioned in Article 259 of the Act of Accession	206,902	10. 10. 1990	208,676	11. 10. 1990

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 323, 29. 11. 1980, p. 1.⁽²⁾ OJ No L 323, 29. 11. 1980, p. 27.

ANNEX XI

UNITED KINGDOM

Products	Agricultural conversion rates			
	ECU 1 = £ ...	Applicable until	ECU 1 = £ ...	Applicable from
Milk and milk products	0,709729	13. 5. 1990	0,758185	14. 5. 1990
Beef and veal	0,733029	13. 5. 1990	0,795232	14. 5. 1990
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	0,702276	6. 1. 1991	0,779553	7. 1. 1991
Sugar and isoglucose	0,704335	30. 6. 1990	0,779553	1. 7. 1990
Cereals	0,704335	30. 6. 1990	0,779553	1. 7. 1990
Rice	0,704335	31. 8. 1990	0,779553	1. 9. 1990
Eggs, poultrymeat, ovalbumin and lactalbumin	0,709729	30. 6. 1990	0,758185	1. 7. 1990
Pigmeat ⁽¹⁾	0,800625	10. 10. 1990	0,794820	11. 10. 1990
Wine	0,704335	31. 8. 1990	0,779553	1. 9. 1990
Fishery products	0,709729	31. 12. 1990	0,758185	1. 1. 1991
Tobacco	0,704335	13. 5. 1990	0,779553	14. 5. 1990
Seeds	0,704335	30. 6. 1990	0,779553	1. 7. 1990
Olive oil	0,704335	31. 10. 1990	0,779553	1. 11. 1990
Oil seeds :				
— colza and rapeseed	0,704335	30. 6. 1990	0,779553	1. 7. 1990
— sunflower and linseed	0,704335	31. 7. 1990	0,779553	1. 8. 1990
— soya beans	0,704335	31. 8. 1990	0,779553	1. 9. 1990
Dried fodder	0,709837	13. 5. 1990	0,779553	14. 5. 1990
Field beans and peas and sweet lupins	0,704335	30. 6. 1990	0,779553	1. 7. 1990
Grain legumes	0,709729	30. 6. 1990	0,779553	1. 7. 1990
Flax and hemp	0,704335	31. 7. 1990	0,779553	1. 8. 1990
Silkworms	0,709837	13. 5. 1990	0,779553	14. 5. 1990
Cotton	0,704335	31. 8. 1990	0,779553	1. 9. 1990
Fruit and vegetables :				
— cherries	0,709837	13. 5. 1990	0,779553	14. 5. 1990
— cucumbers	0,704335	13. 5. 1990	0,779553	14. 5. 1990
— tomatoes	0,704335	13. 5. 1990	0,779553	14. 5. 1990
— courgettes	0,704335	13. 5. 1990	0,779553	14. 5. 1990
— aubergines	0,704335	13. 5. 1990	0,779553	14. 5. 1990
— cauliflowers	0,709837	13. 5. 1990	0,779553	14. 5. 1990
— plums	0,704335	31. 5. 1990	0,779553	1. 6. 1990
— apricots	0,709837	13. 5. 1990	0,779553	14. 5. 1990
— peaches and nectarines	0,709837	13. 5. 1990	0,779553	14. 5. 1990
— table grapes	0,709837	13. 5. 1990	0,779553	14. 5. 1990
— pears	0,704335	31. 5. 1990	0,779553	1. 6. 1990
— lemons	0,704335	31. 5. 1990	0,779553	1. 6. 1990
— broad-leaved (Batavian) endives	0,704335	30. 6. 1990	0,779553	1. 7. 1990
— cabbage lettuce	0,704335	30. 6. 1990	0,779553	1. 7. 1990
— apples	0,704335	30. 6. 1990	0,779553	1. 7. 1990
— nuts and locust beans	0,704335	31. 8. 1990	0,779553	1. 9. 1990
— mandarins and satsumas	0,704335	30. 9. 1990	0,779553	1. 10. 1990
— clementines	0,704335	30. 9. 1990	0,779553	1. 10. 1990
— sweet oranges	0,704335	30. 9. 1990	0,779553	1. 10. 1990
— artichokes	0,704335	30. 9. 1990	0,779553	1. 10. 1990
— other fresh fruit and vegetables	0,704335	13. 5. 1990	0,779553	14. 5. 1990

⁽¹⁾ Subject to Article 6a of Regulation (EEC) No 1677/85.

Products	Agricultural conversion rates			
	ECU 1 = £ ...	Applicable until	ECU 1 = £ ...	Applicable from
Processed fruit and vegetables :				
— cherries preserved in syrup	0,709837	13. 5. 1990	0,779553	14. 5. 1990
— tinned pineapples	0,704335	31. 5. 1990	0,779553	1. 6. 1990
— tomatoes :				
— peeled, whether or not cooked, preserved by freezing	0,704335	30. 6. 1990	0,779553	1. 7. 1990
— flakes	0,704335	30. 6. 1990	0,779553	1. 7. 1990
— prepared or preserved	0,704335	30. 6. 1990	0,779553	1. 7. 1990
— juices	0,704335	30. 6. 1990	0,779553	1. 7. 1990
— peaches preserved in syrup	0,704335	30. 6. 1990	0,779553	1. 7. 1990
— dried figs	0,704335	30. 6. 1990	0,779553	1. 7. 1990
— Williams pears preserved in syrup	0,704335	14. 7. 1990	0,779553	15. 7. 1990
— dried grapes	0,704335	31. 8. 1990	0,779553	1. 9. 1990
— prunes derived from 'Prunes d'Ente'	0,704335	31. 8. 1990	0,779553	1. 9. 1990
— other processed fruit and vegetables	0,704335	13. 5. 1990	0,779553	14. 5. 1990
Amounts unrelated to price fixing	0,709729	13. 5. 1990	0,758185	14. 5. 1990
All other products	0,709729	13. 5. 1990	0,758185	14. 5. 1990

II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

COMMISSION

COMMISSION DECISION

of 15 October 1990

relating to a proceeding under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty

(IV/32.681 — Cekacan)

(Only the German text is authentic)

(90/535/EEC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation No 17 of 6 February 1962, First Regulation implementing Articles 85 and 86 of the Treaty ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal, and in particular Articles 4, 6 and 8 thereof,

Having regard to the notification made on 28 March 1988 by Akerlund & Rausing (hereinafter referred to as A & R) (Sweden) concerning a cooperation agreement concluded on 17 February 1987 with Europa Carton Aktiengesellschaft (hereinafter referred to as ECA) (Germany),

Having regard to the summary of the notification ⁽²⁾, published pursuant to Article 19 (3) of Regulation No 17,

After consulting the Advisory Committee on Restrictive Practices and Dominant Positions,

Whereas :

I. THE FACTS

- (1) A & R applied for negative clearance or, alternatively, exemption under Article 85 (3) of the EEC Treaty of a cooperation agreement concluded with ECA concerning the use and marketing in certain

Member States of the Community and in non-Community countries of a new method and a new type of packaging known as Cekacan. Cooperation lay essentially in the setting-up of a new company, Ceka Europe, of which 74 % was owned by A & R and 26 % by ECA.

A. The undertakings

- (2) A & R is a Swedish group activities of which comprise packaging, chiefly for foodstuffs. It carries out research into new packaging systems based on materials composed of paperboard, aluminium and plastic, regarded as the new generation of packaging materials compared with traditional glass and metal.

A & R is owned by Swedish Match, a group recently purchased by the Swedish forestry group Stora.

In 1986, A & R achieved a turnover of ECU 250 million, whilst that of Swedish Match was ECU 1 500 million.

- (3) ECA is a German company, the activities of which are chiefly in the paperboard and paperboard packaging sectors. It owns two paperboard mills, carton folding and printing plants and eight corrugated container plants in Germany, and one carton folding and printing plant in the Netherlands. ECA is owned by Consolidated-Bathurst Inc. of Canada, a group recently purchased by the US Stone Container Corporation.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No 13, 21. 2. 1962, p. 204/62.

⁽²⁾ OJ No C 293, 21. 11. 1989, p. 4.

ECA's turnover in 1986 was ECU 400 million, whilst that of Consolidated-Bathurst Inc. was in excess of ECU 1 500 million.

- (4) Ceka International, a division of A & R, obtained ownership of the Cekacan patents, know-how and trade marks with its purchase in 1983 of the Swedish company Esselte Pac Aktiebolag (Esselte Pac), the inventor of the new methods.
- (5) ECA contributed financially to the development of the machines based on the Esselte Pac inventions, having obtained in exchange the exclusive right to exploit this machine in Germany, under a so-called 'exclusive license' agreement signed on 1 April 1982. Following the purchase of Esselte Pac by A & R, ECA became the latter's licensee up until the signature of the cooperation agreement forming the subject of this application. In the event, however, of the cooperation agreement being terminated, an amended version of the 1982 agreement would come into force again.

B. The product and its marketing

- (6) The product consists of a new type of airtight packaging made of paperboard laminated with plastic and aluminium materials, to be used chiefly for dry oxygen-sensitive foodstuffs, such as peanuts, powdered milk, cocoa, etc. The Cekacan packaging is a rigid box, consisting basically of a body, bottom and lid.
- (7) The body and the bottom are made of the same materials: paperboard laminated with plastics and aluminium foil. The laminates are cut and printed beforehand according to customers' requirements and are in the form of sheets. The sheets are placed in the Cekacan machine where the body is formed and the base applied. The box is then filled by the usual methods, including the expulsion of air from the box, and the lid is then affixed in the Cekacan machine. The lid is composed of aluminium and plastics and comprises an easy opening mechanism. A second lid made out of plastic, enabling the package to be closed after use, is usually added for products in long-term use (e.g. for cocoa).
- (8) The Cekacan package is designed to replace the usual aluminium, glass or plastic packaging, foil sachets and folded cartons lined with plastic. The chief characteristic of the Cekacan method is that it makes it possible to manufacture a paperboard package which is nevertheless completely airtight and does not require any inner lining.

The other features of the product are its potential to carry advertising, its ease of opening and of storage (stacking) before use, and of crushing after use. A used Cekacan package is a non-polluting, recyclable waste product.

As far as the parties concerned are aware, there is no similar product existing on the market. The Cekacan method, being a completely new product, has not, for the time being, any market share in the European Community, not even in Germany. The main competing firms are producers of tin cans and packages produced from aluminium, plastic and glass materials.

- (9) Ceka International manufactures the Cekacan machines and the special lids. The lids and certain parts of the Cekacan machines are covered by patents (except in Portugal and Greece) which expire in 1997 in the Community countries.
- (10) The 'laminates' are produced by A & R Flexible (division of Akerlund and Rausing) and can be manufactured by other firms having the necessary know-how. Europa Carton does not possess such know-how.
- (11) The printing and cutting of the laminates can be carried out by any undertaking in the sector. A & R and ECA are competitors as regards the provision of this service.
- (12) Cekacan packages are marketed through the lease or rental of Cekacan machines to customers and the possible supply of the products required to make the packages. Customers are, however, free to purchase the necessary materials from sources other than the supplier of the machines.
- (13) Under the 1982 agreement, ECA had the exclusive right to exploit the method of and to purchase or hire Cekacan machines from the licensor for the German territory. The contract included a licence for the design rights and the trademarks.

ECA was bound to exploit the methods by leasing Cekacan machines to customers and supplying them with packaging materials. The lease/rental contract between ECA and customers included a so-called license to use the machines and sell products packaged in Cekacan containers. However, ECA was prohibited from leasing machines to customers outside the territory (Germany); all such enquiries from customers outside the territory were to be forwarded to the supplier. Nor could ECA re-lease machines returned by customers without informing the supplier thereof.

ECA used its best efforts to market the packages and could not market or produce any similar system to Cekacan without informing the supplier beforehand. Should it do so, the supplier could terminate the exclusivity.

The agreement was to remain in force until 31 December 1994, thereafter prolonged for periods of one year unless terminated by one of the parties.

C. Summary of the notified agreement

- (14) The cooperation established by the notified agreement between the parties replaced the 1982 agreement. The parties set up, for an unspecified period, a limited liability company in Hamburg known as Ceka Europa, of which 74 % is owned by A & R and 26 % by ECA.

According to the articles of association, the company can be managed by one or two persons. In the latter case, the company is represented on a joint basis. The managers require the approval of the general meeting for operations of major importance exceeding the scope of normal business and involving a particular risk. The general meeting adopts decisions by simple majority, save in special cases where a qualified majority of 80 % of the initial capital is required. Special cases are the resolution on the annual budget, the resolution on the triennial commercial and financial plan, decisions on investments of more than DM 500 000, decision on the distribution of profits and on amendments to the articles of association.

- (15) The new company will be responsible for marketing the method in question within a given territory comprising Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, France, Italy, Greece, Spain, Portugal, Austria and Switzerland.

Ceka Europe is responsible for marketing the product, leasing and installing Cekacan machines in customers' premises and, as sole distributor for A & R and ECA, for supplying the materials needed to manufacture Cekacan packages (if customers so desire) and providing customers with the necessary technical assistance.

- (16) The two parties therefore undertake not to compete against Ceka Europe in the relevant territory by manufacturing and/or directly or indirectly selling the products under contract and/or Cekacan machines.

In the original version of the notified agreement. ECA was also prohibited from manufacturing or selling similar products or machines. Following discussions with the Commission, the parties agreed to abolish this clause.

- (17) The materials and services necessary for the manufacture of Cekacan packages, for which Ceka Europe holds exclusive distribution rights from A & R and ECA, are divided up as follows under the agreement:

- (a) machinery and spare parts (comprising installation and operator and maintenance services), lids and tapes;
- (b) laminates for body and bottom;
- (c) body and bottom printing and cutting.

Thus, to supply customers with the materials for Cekacan packages, A & R and ECA are obliged to go through Ceka Europe although in actual practice, deliveries are made directly by them.

- (18) For each group, there are provisions concerning the supply of Ceka Europe.

- (a) Ceka International supplies Ceka Europe with its total requirements for the products;
- (b) A & R Flexible has, until 1 January 1995, the right of first refusal to supply up to 100 % of Ceka Europe's requirements. After that date, Ceka Europe is free, in respect of new machine installations, to purchase products from other suppliers, although A & R Flexible remains as preferred supplier;
- (c) under Article 6.3 of the main agreement, 'ECA shall up to 1 January 1995 have the right of first refusal to supply Ceka Europe with a large percentage of its requirements for printing and cutting' laminates for use as the bodies and bottoms of the packages manufactured in Cekacan machines. Thus ECA is entitled to supply a minimum quantity equal to 110 % of the volume actually supplied by Ceka Europe to German customers for use in Germany, provided that ECA's deliveries to customers outside Germany do not exceed 20 % of the total volume of blanks delivered to customers outside Germany; Ceka Europe has the right to substitute orders for supplies addressed to ECA from countries other than Germany by orders of the same volume from Germany, whilst not exceeding 15 % of the total volume of supplies within Germany.

For the sale of its cutting and printing services for Cekacan packaging, ECA is limited in practice to Germany. However, if it receives orders, ECA is free to sell its services directly, without passing through Cekacan and in unlimited quantities, either to customers in Germany or to customers in other countries (passive competition).

After 1 January 1995, Ceka Europe will be entitled to obtain cutting and printing services from other suppliers for new machine installations, although ECA will remain a preferred supplier (6.3).

- (19) The notified agreement, which entered into force on 1 March 1987, was concluded for an initial period of three years and is automatically renewed unless notice of termination of at least 10 months is served by one of the parties. As from 1 March 1990, the contract is prolonged for an indefinite period unless terminated by one of the parties subject to 10 months' notice. The agreement can also be terminated without notice if it proves impossible for shareholders to reach agreement on a matter defined as a 'major issue'.

- (20) In the event of termination of the contract, cooperation between the parties is rearranged, under the 1982 agreement which is to be revived and amended; customers are shared out between ECA and A & R so that ECA is allocated customers domiciled in Germany and A & R takes over all other customers. A & R also has the right to purchase all ECA's shares in Ceka Europe.

- (21) The planned amendments to the 1982 agreement included a new clause requiring ECA to purchase from A & R all its requirements in laminates for bodies and bottoms used for the products covered by the agreement.

Following discussions with the Commission the parties agreed to remove this clause.

- (22) In the event of the revival of the agreement from 1982, ECA will be free to supply Cekacan packages to customers outside Germany, either actively, or passively (in response to unsolicited orders). Under the amended agreement, ECA will also have the right to respond to enquiries from countries other than Germany concerning the leasing of machines (passive competition).

- (23) The Commission having made known its views, A & R and ECA agreed to make certain amendments to the notified agreement. The Commission

was notified on 27 April 1989 of the duly amended agreement.

- (24) On 4 January 1990 the Commission received observations of a technical nature from an interested party following the publication pursuant to Article 19 (3) of Regulation No 17. There was, however, no objection to a favourable decision being adopted by the Commission with regard to the notified agreement.

II. LEGAL ASSESSMENT

A. Article 85 (1)

- (25) The setting-up of the new company, Ceka Europe, would not actually appear to constitute a project for the development of long-term cooperation between the two firms in respect of the use of the processes concerned but would rather appear to be aimed solely at cooperation in an initial phase for the purpose of introducing and marketing Cekacan technology in a number of European companies.

- (26) ECA owns only a minority shareholding in Ceka Europe; according to the articles of association, this would empower it to block only really crucial decisions. The agreement was concluded for a period of only three years and may be freely terminated thereafter by either party, subject to 10 months' notice. In view of A & R's right to purchase the shares held by ECA in the event of the agreement being terminated, the situation is such that A & R may, from the third year, acquire full control of Ceka Europe, in which case ECA would revert to using the processes in German territory under the terms of the 1982 agreement.

- (27) Moreover, the parties are also entitled, under the clause on a 'major issue', to terminate the agreement immediately without observing the 10 months period of notice. In addition, even in the present situation, it may be considered, first, that A & R effectually controls the new company, and secondly, that ECA's cutting and printing of laminates for use in the manufacture of Cekacan packaging will be largely limited to Germany. It may be concluded, therefore, that the object of the operation in question does not go beyond what is required to introduce Cekacan technology on a wider market.

- (28) It is not surprising that A & R should wish to benefit from the support of ECA, which, having contributed to the cost of developing the technology, already has experience of using the processes in question in Germany, rather than try to introduce those processes on a wider market on its own.

(29) Furthermore, it is only normal that ECA should give up its exclusive rights in German territory in return for a share in Ceka Europe and a guarantee that the volume of its cutting and printing services for Cekacan applications will be maintained, particularly since it will retain the option of terminating the cooperation agreement and reclaiming its exclusive rights at short notice.

(30) Outside the framework of the 1982 agreement the parties cannot be considered as direct competitors for the purposes of using Cekacan processes or producing the basic materials (laminates) for Cekacan packaging. None the less, they must be considered as potential competitors in the use of methods similar to Cekacan methods and producing and selling laminates.

(31) For ECA is a major producer of corrugated and flexible paperboard. In order to be able to produce paperboard laminated with plastics and aluminium foil, it would merely need to acquire the requisite know-how and make the necessary investments or, alternatively, link up with a firm in possession of such know-how. The same applies to the use of packaging systems which could replace the Cekacan packaging.

(32) In any event, it is clear that A & R and ECA are direct competitors as regards the cutting and printing of laminates used in the production of Cekacan packages.

(33) Thus, despite the amendments introduced by the parties at the request of the Commission, the new cooperation established between the parties as a result of the setting up of Ceka Europe is likely to restrict competition as follows:

(a) Exclusive rights clauses

(34) A & R and ECA undertake to use the processes in the territory concerned only through Ceka Europe and will consequently refrain from engaging in competition against that firm in the area assigned to it. Within the framework outlined, those clauses do not have a restrictive effect as far as relations between A & R and Ceka Europe are concerned, and should be deemed to be intra-group relations.

(35) They do, however, have a restrictive effect on ECA in that they prevent it from freely developing its commercial policy as regards use of the processes in the territory assigned to it (Germany). The setting-up of the new company has in effect removed an independent competitor within the common market. ECA will no longer be able to maintain business relations with German customers

or win new customers to whom it could hire out machines or provide cutting and printing services.

(b) Supply clauses

(36) Materials and services required in the production of Cekacan packaging are supplied by Ceka Europe, as the parties' sole distributor.

The clauses which require Ceka Europe to purchase exclusively from A & R and Ceka International have no direct restrictive effects on competition between those companies as they must be regarded as intra-group agreements.

(37) Where ECA is concerned, those clauses inevitably have a restrictive effect, because ECA is a potential competitor for the manufacture and sale of the materials covered by the clauses, even though they relate either to products which are partly patented, as in the case of Cekacan machinery, or to highly specific products which ECA does not manufacture and does not have the necessary know-how to manufacture (as in the case of the laminates used for the bodies and bottoms of packages). The clauses remove any incentive for ECA to become involved in the manufacture of such materials (laminates in particular), since it would not be able to sell them for Cekacan applications. That also restricts its competitive position in relation to third parties manufacturing such materials, which are free to market them to Cekacan customers.

(38) The object of the clauses requiring the purchase of certain minimum quantities of printed and cut laminates from ECA is not to establish any kind of specialization between the parties but is merely to guarantee that ECA maintains the volume of sales of cutting and printing services for Cekacan applications which it recorded on the date of the Agreement in Germany.

(39) Nevertheless, in restricting the volume of ECA's supplies outside German territory (dual restriction: first, to 10 % of the quantity supplied by Ceka Europe in Germany, and secondly, to 20 % of the quantity supplied by the parties outside Germany), the clause leads to a restriction of competition between ECA and A&R in the services sector, although that restriction is confined to sales in respect of applications for the manufacture of Cekacan packages within the context of the cooperation agreement through the intermediary of Ceka Europe. ECA's competitive position in relation to third parties which are free to supply cutting and printing services to Cekacan customers is also undermined, even though ECA is in theory free to meet orders for services which it receives direct in cases where customers refuse to go through Ceka Europe.

(c) Revival of the 1982 agreement

- (40) The 'main agreement' clause which provides for the revival of the 1982 agreement also makes provision for a share-out of customers between A&R and ECA aimed at reverting to the situation prevailing prior to the setting up of Ceka Europe. This share-out is guaranteed by the agreement, which assigns ECA the territory of Germany (exclusive rights) and prohibits it from using the processes concerned (hiring of machinery) outside the territory assigned, except in response to an unsolicited request.
- (41) Such a share-out of customers and maintenance of ECA's exclusive rights in German territory result in restrictions of competition between ECA and A&R. The business relations of A&R and Ceka Europe with such customers will be interrupted since those companies will be able to supply only ECA with machines in German territory and ECA will no longer be able to propose leasing such machines outside Germany.
- (42) ECA is not actually prohibited from using similar processes. It is merely obliged to inform the supplier beforehand if it decides to sell similar processes. This obligation does not constitute a substantial restriction of competition since termination of exclusive rights will have the effect of promoting competition and loss of exclusive rights will prevent ECA from using another method only if it has reason to doubt the success of the new product, which it would be in a good position to launch.

B. Article 85 (3)

- (43) The agreements notified fulfil the conditions necessary for the application of Article 85 (3) of the Treaty.
- (44) The agreements will help to improve production and distribution of the products concerned and to foster technical progress in the foodstuffs packaging sector. Cekacan is a new product representing a substantial technological innovation which could reach a key position on the market concerned. Cekacan packaging has certain advantages over traditional methods and meets both the preferences of a section of consumers and a market requirement. The object of the agreements is to extend throughout the common market the use of this new packaging, sales of which were initially confined to Germany, through cooperation between the producer of the machinery and packaging materials and the firm which had been responsible for exploiting the processes in Germany. Introducing the process in other common market countries would be much more

difficult if A&R decided to undertake the operation alone without the cooperation of ECA, a Community firm with experience in the paperboard and paperboard packaging sectors which already has the benefit of its experience in introducing the processes in Germany. The cooperation between the two firms should result in a more rapid increase in the number of Cekacan customers in the countries covered by the cooperation arrangement and, consequently, it will be possible for the new packaging process to be used everywhere in the best conditions as regards the provision of supplies and assistance.

- (45) Users — the food manufacturer packaging its products and the final consumer buying the packaged products — will receive a fair share of the benefits deriving from the agreements. Firstly, both already benefit from the fact that a new product, which must be regarded as an appreciable technological innovation, is available on the market. Secondly, competition on the market in question (glass, plastic, metal, etc. packaging for dry oxygen-sensitive foodstuffs) will become keener on account of extensive marketing of the new methods, with foreseeable effects on packaging prices.
- (46) The agreements notified do not impose on the firms concerned any restrictions which are not essential in order to achieve the objectives laid down:

— Centralization by Ceka Europe of operations involving the hiring and maintenance of machines and supplies of basic materials to customers is necessary in order to pursue a satisfactory and rational commercial policy and strategy. Since the supply of packaging materials is an essential component in the operation of the packaging method, the fact that ECA is prohibited from proposing its cutting and packaging (or, in theory, laminate) services direct to Cekacan customers should not be considered excessive. In any case, it remains free to conduct passive sales.

— The clauses governing the provision of supplies to Ceka Europe by the parent companies (A&R and ECA), which will in practice restrict ECA's sales of its cutting and printing services to Germany and will at the same time guarantee ECA a minimum volume of such sales for Cekacan applications, must also be considered necessary. Without such restrictions, A&R would not have entered into a cooperation project with ECA but would have embarked alone on the process of introducing its technology in other countries, with all the extra costs and difficulties which that would have entailed. Without those guarantees, ECA would not have

agreed to give up the position which it held under the 1982 agreement, which guaranteed its sales in German territory. Furthermore, the option granted ECA of meeting orders from customers outside Germany who refuse to go through Ceka Europe, and exports of packaged finished products will also indirectly guarantee ECA's sales for Cekacan applications outside Germany.

- The possibility of terminating the cooperation agreement, as a result of which the licensing agreement would be reactivated and customers shared out between A&R and ECA, is a necessary safeguard allowing the two contracting parties to enter into the envisaged cooperation without too many risks. A&R may thus benefit from ECA's experience and collaboration in exploring wider markets for its methods without losing the possibility, as the holder of the patents and know-how and the manufacturer of the machinery and laminates, of maintaining control of the operation and, at the end of the initial three-year period, returning ECA to its position under the 1982 agreement and resuming sole responsibility for use of the processes in common market countries other than Germany.

In addition, ECA maintains the possibility of reverting to its previous position and regaining its exclusive rights in German territory should that prove preferable from an economic point of view; in that case it would have the option of competing with A&R outside the territory allocated, either passively as regards machine hire and maintenance, or both actively and passively as regards sales of packaging materials and of cutting and printing services.

- (47) Since the market involved is the market for all packaging for dry oxygen-sensitive foodstuffs, including packaging in other materials such as glass, metal and plastic, the agreements cannot afford firms the possibility of eliminating competition in respect of a substantial portion of the products in question.

C. Articles 6 and 8 of Regulation No 17

- (48) The agreement notified by A&R on 28 March 1988 contained a number of provisions which did not

fulfil the conditions for granting an exemption, in particular those provisions relating to restrictions of competition, exclusive purchasing obligations and territorial protection.

As a result of the Commission's comments, the parties agreed to make a number of amendments to their agreement. Consequently, the date on which the exemption may come into effect is that of the notification of the amended agreement.

- (49) In this case, in view of the highly competitive nature of the market concerned and the characteristics of the cooperation agreement, it would be appropriate to grant an exemption for a period of 10 years,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Pursuant to Article 85 (3) of the Treaty, the provisions of Article 85 (1) of the Treaty are hereby declared inapplicable for the period 27 April 1989 to 26 April 1999 to the cooperation agreement concluded between A&R and ECA on 17 February 1987.

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to Akerlund & Rausing, Box 22, S-22100 Lund, Sweden and Europa Carton Aktiengesellschaft, Spitaler Straße 11, D — 2000 Hamburg 1.

Done at Brussels, 15 October 1990.

For the Commission

Leon BRITTAN

Vice-President

COMMISSION DECISION

of 23 October 1990

fixing the aid for private storage of carcasses and half-carcasses of lamb in connection with the invitations to tender issued under Regulations (EEC) No 2732/90 and (EEC) No 2957/90

(90/536/EEC)

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3013/89 of 25 September 1989 on the common organization of the market in sheepmeat and goatmeat⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 7 (5) thereof,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2659/80 of 17 October 1980 laying down detailed rules for granting private storage aid for sheepmeat and goatmeat products⁽²⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3496/88⁽³⁾, and in particular Article 11 (1) (f) thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 287/90 of 1 February 1990 setting out some detailed rules for private storage aid for lamb in the period 1 January to 30 November 1990⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2567/90⁽⁵⁾, supplements the provisions of Regulation (EEC) No 2659/80 and lays down in particular detailed rules governing invitations to tender;

Whereas Commission Regulations (EEC) No 2732/90⁽⁶⁾ and (EEC) No 2957/90⁽⁷⁾ open invitations to tender for the fixing of aid for the private storage of carcasses and half-carcasses of lamb;

Whereas, in accordance with Article 11 (1) (f) of Regulation (EEC) No 2659/80, a maximum amount of aid for private storage should be fixed on the basis of tenders received or no action must be taken in respect of the invitation to tender;

Whereas the tenders received lead to action being taken in respect of the invitation to tender;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The aid referred to in Article 11 (1) (f) of Regulation (EEC) No 2659/80 for the invitations to tender opened by Regulations (EEC) No 2732/90 and (EEC) No 2957/90 shall be as follows: ECU 1 350 per tonne.

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 23 October 1990.

For the Commission

Ray MAC SHARRY

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 289, 7. 10. 1989, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 276, 20. 10. 1980, p. 12.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 306, 11. 11. 1988, p. 28.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 31, 2. 2. 1990, p. 11.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 243, 6. 9. 1990, p. 10.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 262, 26. 9. 1990, p. 24.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 282, 13. 10. 1990, p. 28.