

Official Journal

of the European Communities

ISSN 0378-6978

L 112

Volume 36

6 May 1993

English edition

Legislation

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I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1097/93**of 5 May 1993****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 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 1738/92⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 13 (5) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3813/92 of 28 December 1992 on the unit of account and the conversion rates to be applied for the purposes of the common agricultural policy⁽³⁾, and in particular Article 5 thereof,

Whereas the import levies on cereals, wheat and rye flour, and wheat groats and meal were fixed by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 762/93⁽⁴⁾ and subsequent amending Regulations;

Whereas, in order to make it possible for the levy arrangements to function normally, the representative market rate established during the reference period from 4 May

1993, as regards floating currencies, should be used to calculate the levies;

Whereas it follows from applying the detailed rules contained in Regulation (EEC) No 762/93 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 6 May 1993.

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

Done at Brussels, 5 May 1993.

For the Commission

René STEICHEN

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 180, 1. 7. 1992, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 387, 31. 12. 1992, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 79, 1. 4. 1993, p. 11.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 5 May 1993 fixing the import levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal

CN code	Third countries ^(*)
0709 90 60	140,42 ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
0712 90 19	140,42 ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
1001 10 00	182,73 ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾
1001 90 91	146,18
1001 90 99	146,18 ⁽²⁾
1002 00 00	156,10 ⁽²⁾
1003 00 10	142,21
1003 00 20	142,21
1003 00 80	142,21 ⁽²⁾
1004 00 00	116,24
1005 10 90	140,42 ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
1005 90 00	140,42 ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
1007 00 90	145,64 ⁽⁴⁾
1008 10 00	58,17 ⁽²⁾
1008 20 00	102,53 ⁽⁴⁾
1008 30 00	62,71 ⁽²⁾
1008 90 10	⁽⁷⁾
1008 90 90	62,71
1101 00 00	216,27 ⁽²⁾
1102 10 00	231,14
1103 11 30	295,27
1103 11 50	295,27
1103 11 90	231,93

⁽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.

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

⁽⁴⁾ Where millet and sorghum originating in the ACP 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), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1902/92 (OJ No L 192, 11. 7. 1992, p. 3), and Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2622/71 (OJ No L 271, 10. 12. 1971, p. 22), as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 560/91 (OJ No L 62, 8. 3. 1991, p. 26).

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

⁽⁸⁾ No levy applies to OCT originating products according to Article 101 (1) of Decision 91/482/EEC.

⁽⁹⁾ Products falling within this code, imported from Poland, Czechoslovakia or Hungary under the Interim Agreements concluded between those countries and the Community, and in respect of which EUR.1 certificates issued in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 585/92 have been presented, are subject to the levies set out in the Annex to that Regulation.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1098/93

of 5 May 1993

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 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 1738/92 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 15 (6) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3813/92 of 28 December 1992 on the unit of account and the conversion rates to be applied for the purposes of the common agricultural policy ⁽³⁾, and in particular Article 5 thereof,

Whereas the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt were fixed by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3874/92 ⁽⁴⁾ and subsequent amending Regulations;

Whereas, in order to make it possible for the levy arrangements to function normally, the representative market rate established during the reference period from 4 May

1993, as regards floating currencies, should be used to calculate the levies;

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

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 6 May 1993.

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

Done at Brussels, 5 May 1993.

For the Commission

René STEICHEN

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 180, 1. 7. 1992, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 387, 31. 12. 1992, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 390, 31. 12. 1992, p. 121.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 5 May 1993 fixing the premiums to be added to the import levies on cereals, flour and malt

A. Cereals and flour

(ECU/tonne)

CN code	Current 5	1st period 6	2nd period 7	3rd period 8
0709 90 60	0	0	0	0
0712 90 19	0	0	0	0
1001 10 00	0	0	0	0
1001 90 91	0	6,82	6,82	10,49
1001 90 99	0	6,82	6,82	10,49
1002 00 00	0	0	0	0
1003 00 10	0	0	0	0
1003 00 20	0	0	0	0
1003 00 80	0	0	0	0
1004 00 00	0	0	0	0
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	9,53	9,53	14,69

B. Malt

(ECU/tonne)

CN code	Current 5	1st period 6	2nd period 7	3rd period 8	4th period 9
1107 10 11	0	12,14	12,14	18,67	18,67
1107 10 19	0	9,07	9,07	13,95	13,95
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 1099/93**of 4 May 1993****establishing unit values for the determination of the customs value of certain perishable goods**

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

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1577/81 of 12 June 1981 establishing a system of simplified procedures for the determination of the customs value of certain perishable goods⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3334/90⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 1 thereof,

Whereas Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 1577/81 provides that the Commission shall periodically establish unit values for the products referred to in the classification in the Annex;

Whereas the result of applying the rules and criteria laid down in that same Regulation to the elements communi-

cated to the Commission in accordance with Article 1 (2) of that Regulation is that the unit values set out in the Annex to this Regulation should be established in regard to the products in question,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The unit values provided for in Article 1 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1577/81 are hereby established as set out in the table in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 7 May 1993.

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

Done at Brussels, 4 May 1993.

For the Commission

Christiane SCRIVENER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 154, 13. 6. 1981, p. 26.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 321, 21. 11. 1990, p. 6.

ANNEX

Code	CN code	Description	Amount of unit values per 100 kg net									
			ECU	Bfrs/Lfrs	Dkr	DM	FF	Dr	£ Irl	Lit	Fl	£
1.10	0701 90 51 0701 90 59	New potatoes	32,20	1 294	242,08	62,92	212,12	8 552	25,83	58 945	70,70	25,31
1.20	0702 00 10 0702 00 90	Tomatoes	78,52	3 155	590,27	153,43	517,22	20 852	62,99	143 721	172,40	61,71
1.30	0703 10 19	Onions (other than seed)	30,24	1 215	227,32	59,09	199,19	8 030	24,26	55 350	66,39	23,76
1.40	0703 20 00	Garlic	192,37	7 730	1 446,13	375,90	1 267,16	51 086	154,33	352 110	422,37	151,20
1.50	ex 0703 90 00	Leeks	27,80	1 117	209,04	54,33	183,17	7 384	22,31	50 899	61,05	21,85
1.60	ex 0704 10 10 ex 0704 10 90	Cauliflowers	57,81	2 331	438,81	113,34	385,48	15 133	43,14	104 614	127,38	45,06
1.70	0704 20 00	Brussels sprouts	53,72	2 267	423,88	110,06	374,08	11 735	41,29	82 719	124,09	37,72
1.80	0704 90 10	White cabbages and red cabbages	31,38	1 265	239,40	61,47	210,09	8 126	23,42	54 525	69,15	25,05
1.90	ex 0704 90 90	Sprouting broccoli or calabrese (<i>Brassica oleracea</i> var. <i>italica</i>)	95,54	3 839	718,21	186,69	629,33	25 372	76,65	174 874	209,77	75,09
1.100	ex 0704 90 90	Chinese cabbage	72,65	2 919	546,13	141,96	478,54	19 292	58,28	132 975	159,50	57,10
1.110	0705 11 10 0705 11 90	Cabbage lettuce (head lettuce)	67,35	2 706	506,31	131,61	443,65	17 886	54,03	123 279	147,87	52,93
1.120	ex 0705 29 00	Endives	21,82	877	162,70	42,58	143,89	5 690	17,51	39 262	47,92	17,72
1.130	ex 0706 10 00	Carrots	34,35	1 380	258,28	67,13	226,31	9 124	27,56	62 887	75,43	27,00
1.140	ex 0706 90 90	Radishes	67,01	2 692	503,74	130,94	441,40	17 795	53,76	122 654	147,12	52,67
1.150	0707 00 11 0707 00 19	Cucumbers	50,37	2 024	378,69	98,44	331,83	13 378	40,41	92 207	110,60	39,59
1.160	0708 10 10 0708 10 90	Peas (<i>Pisum sativum</i>)	293,01	11 774	2 202,63	572,55	1 930,04	77 811	235,07	536 307	643,32	230,29
1.170		Beans :										
1.170.1	0708 20 10 0708 20 90	Beans (<i>Vigna</i> spp., <i>Phaseolus</i> spp.)	137,58	5 529	1 034,28	268,85	906,28	36 537	110,38	251 832	302,08	108,14
1.170.2	0708 20 10 0708 20 90	Beans (<i>Phaseolus</i> spp., <i>vulgaris</i> var. <i>Compressus Savi</i>)	171,25	6 882	1 287,38	334,64	1 128,06	45 478	137,39	313 457	376,00	134,60
1.180	ex 0708 90 00	Broad beans	92,83	3 894	734,40	189,09	645,42	21 793	71,04	142 837	212,96	66,61
1.190	0709 10 00	Globe artichokes	136,32	5 478	1 024,80	266,38	897,97	36 202	109,37	249 524	299,31	107,15
1.200		Asparagus :										
1.200.1	ex 0709 20 00	— green	544,10	21 865	4 090,13	1 063,19	3 583,96	144 490	436,51	995 886	1 194,61	427,65
1.200.2	ex 0709 20 00	— other	526,03	21 024	3 913,81	1 020,70	3 455,29	137 215	418,45	976 186	1 149,14	431,29
1.210	0709 30 00	Aubergines (egg-plants)	55,67	2 237	418,53	108,79	366,73	14 785	44,66	101 907	122,24	43,76
1.220	ex 0709 40 00	Ribbed celery (<i>Apium graveolens</i> var. <i>dulce</i>)	65,70	2 640	493,94	128,39	432,82	17 449	52,71	120 269	144,26	51,64
1.230	0709 51 30	Chantarelles	1 419,0	57 401	10 720,9	2 789,11	9 463,39	362 312	1 059,4	2 384 427	3 138,97	1 157,8
1.240	0709 60 10	Sweet peppers	174,37	7 007	1 310,81	340,73	1 148,59	46 306	139,89	319 164	382,85	137,05
1.250	0709 90 50	Fennel	73,55	2 966	558,22	144,18	490,38	19 251	54,88	133 083	162,05	57,33
1.260	0709 90 70	Courgettes	49,65	1 995	373,28	97,03	327,09	13 186	39,83	90 889	109,02	39,02
1.270	ex 0714 20 10	Sweet potatoes, whole, fresh (intended for human consumption)	78,62	3 159	591,02	153,63	517,88	20 878	63,07	143 904	172,62	61,79
2.10	ex 0802 40 00	Chestnuts (<i>Castanea</i> spp.), fresh	83,78	3 378	639,04	164,08	560,82	21 691	62,54	145 547	184,60	66,87
2.20	ex 0803 00 10	Bananas (other than plantains), fresh	29,44	1 183	221,33	57,53	193,94	7 818	23,62	53 891	64,64	23,14
2.30	ex 0804 30 00	Pineapples, fresh	45,24	1 818	340,11	88,41	298,02	12 015	36,29	82 812	99,33	35,56
2.40	ex 0804 40 10 ex 0804 40 90	Avocados, fresh	118,23	4 751	888,80	231,03	778,80	31 398	94,85	216 410	259,59	92,93

Code	CN code	Description	Amount of unit values per 100 kg net									
			ECU	Bfrs/Lfrs	Dkr	DM	FF	Dr	£ Irl	Lit	Fl	£
2.50	ex 0804 50 00	Guavas and mangoes, fresh	167,21	6719	1 257,00	326,74	1 101,44	44 405	134,15	306 062	367,13	131,42
2.60		Sweet oranges, fresh :										
2.60.1	0805 10 11 0805 10 21 0805 10 31 0805 10 41	— Sanguines and semi-sanguines	32,48	1 305	244,16	63,46	213,94	8 625	26,05	59 450	71,31	25,52
2.60.2	0805 10 15 0805 10 25 0805 10 35 0805 10 45	— Navels, Navelines, Navelates, Salustianas, Vernas, Valencia lates, Maltese, Shamoutis, Ovalis, Trovita and Hamlins	32,10	1 290	241,33	62,73	211,47	8 525	25,75	58 762	70,48	25,23
2.60.3	0805 10 19 0805 10 29 0805 10 39 0805 10 49	— Others	23,55	944	176,29	45,90	155,16	6 258	18,81	43 923	51,58	18,59
2.70		Mandarins (including tangerines and satsumas), fresh ; clementines, wilkings and similar citrus hybrids, fresh :										
2.70.1	ex 0805 20 10	— Clementines	68,35	2 742	511,68	133,24	450,35	18 163	54,59	127 485	149,72	53,96
2.70.2	ex 0805 20 30	— Monreales and Satsumas	72,94	2 931	548,32	142,53	480,46	19 370	58,52	133 508	160,14	57,33
2.70.3	ex 0805 20 50	— Mandarins and wilkings	71,68	2 880	538,84	140,06	472,16	19 035	57,50	131 201	157,38	56,34
2.70.4	ex 0805 20 70 ex 0805 20 90	— Tangerines and others	43,33	1 741	325,72	84,66	285,41	11 506	34,76	79 309	95,13	74,05
2.80	ex 0805 30 10	Lemons (<i>Citrus limon</i> , <i>Citrus limonum</i>), fresh	24,65	990	185,36	48,18	162,42	6 548	19,78	45 132	54,13	19,38
2.85	ex 0805 30 90	Limes (<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i>), fresh	194,69	7 823	1 463,56	380,44	1 282,44	51 702	156,19	356 356	427,46	153,02
2.90		Grapefruit, fresh :										
2.90.1	ex 0805 40 00	— white	28,86	1 159	216,96	56,39	190,11	7 664	23,15	52 827	63,36	22,68
2.90.2	ex 0805 40 00	— pink	56,47	2 269	424,50	110,34	371,97	14 996	45,30	103 361	123,98	44,38
2.100	0806 10 11 0806 10 15 0806 10 19	Table grapes	121,85	4 896	916,03	238,11	802,67	32 360	97,76	223 041	267,54	95,77
2.110	0807 10 10	Water-melons	59,64	2 396	448,33	116,54	392,85	15 838	47,84	109 162	130,94	46,87
2.120		Melons (other than water-melons) :										
2.120.1	ex 0807 10 90	— Amarillo, Cuper, Honey dew (including Cantalene), Onteniente, Piel de Sapo (including Verde Liso), Rochet, Tendral, Futuro	51,96	2 088	390,61	101,53	342,27	13 799	41,68	95 108	114,08	40,84
2.120.2	ex 0807 10 90	— other	127,81	5 136	960,80	249,75	841,90	33 941	102,54	233 941	280,62	100,45
2.130	0808 10 91 0808 10 93 0808 10 99	Apples	51,37	2 064	386,16	100,38	338,37	13 642	41,21	94 026	112,78	40,37
2.140		Pears										
2.140.1	0808 20 31 0808 20 33 0808 20 35 0808 20 39	Pears — Nashi (<i>Pyrus pyrifolia</i>)	125,11	5 027	940,49	244,47	824,10	33 224	100,37	228 995	274,69	98,33
2.140.2	0808 20 31 0808 20 33 0808 20 35 0808 20 39	Other	65,46	2 630	492,08	127,91	431,18	17 383	52,51	119 815	143,72	51,45
2.150	0809 10 00	Apricots	149,80	6 026	1 116,94	292,34	987,82	39 062	120,27	269 535	328,97	121,69
2.160	0809 20 10 0809 20 90	Cherries	131,05	5 272	977,14	255,75	864,18	34 173	105,21	235 798	287,79	106,46
2.170	ex 0809 30 00	Peaches	130,39	5 240	980,23	254,80	858,92	34 628	104,61	238 672	286,29	102,49

Code	CN code	Description	Amount of unit values per 100 kg net									
			ECU	Bfrs/Lfrs	Dkr	DM	FF	Dr	£ Irl	Lit	Fl	£
2.180	ex 0809 30 00	Nectarines	144,57	5 809	1 086,81	282,51	952,32	38 393	115,99	264 624	317,42	113,63
2.190	0809 40 11 0809 40 19	Plums	157,20	6 317	1 181,69	307,17	1 035,45	41 745	126,11	287 725	345,14	123,55
2.200	0810 10 10 0810 10 90	Strawberries	151,62	6 092	1 139,75	296,27	998,70	40 263	121,64	277 513	332,88	119,16
2.205	0810 20 10	Raspberries	1 057,1	42 483	7 946,97	2 065,75	6 963,49	280 738	848,14	1 934 968	2 321,08	830,90
2.210	0810 40 30	Fruit of the species <i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	161,42	6 779	1 268,11	329,16	1 111,99	40 501	123,65	249 172	371,08	116,29
2.220	0810 90 10	Kiwi fruit (<i>Actinidia chinensis</i> Planch.)	74,89	3 009	563,02	146,35	493,34	19 889	60,08	137 087	164,44	58,86
2.230	ex 0810 90 80	Pomegranates	102,73	4 108	767,46	199,44	680,79	27 113	82,31	193 169	224,15	81,76
2.240	ex 0810 90 80	Khakis (including Sharon fruit)	360,94	14 504	2 713,27	705,29	2 377,49	95 850	289,57	660 641	792,46	283,69
2.250	ex 0810 90 30	Lychees	78,61	3 143	587,26	152,61	520,94	20 747	62,99	147 812	171,51	62,56

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1100/93

of 5 May 1993

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

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

Having regard to 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 3814/92 ⁽²⁾, and in particular the second subparagraph of Article 19 ⁽⁴⁾ thereof,

Whereas the refunds on white sugar and raw sugar exported in the natural state were fixed by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 996/93 ⁽³⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1050/93 ⁽⁴⁾;

Whereas it follows from applying the detailed rules contained in Regulation (EEC) No 996/93 to the information known to the Commission that the export refunds at present in force should be altered to the amounts set out in the Annex hereto;

Whereas the representative market rates defined in Article 1 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3813/92 ⁽⁵⁾ are used to

convert amounts expressed in third country currencies and are used as the basis for determining the agricultural conversion rates of the Member States' currencies; whereas detailed rules on the application and determination of these conversions were set by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1068/93 ⁽⁶⁾,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The export refunds on the products listed in Article 1 (1) (a) of Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81, undenatured and exported in the natural state, as fixed in the Annex to amended Regulation (EEC) No 996/93 are hereby altered to the amounts shown in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 6 May 1993.

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

Done at Brussels, 5 May 1993.

For the Commission

René STEICHEN

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 177, 1. 7. 1981, p. 4.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 387, 31. 12. 1992, p. 7.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 104, 29. 4. 1993, p. 18.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 108, 1. 5. 1993, p. 49.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 387, 31. 12. 1992, p. 1.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 108, 1. 5. 1993, p. 106.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 5 May 1993 altering the export refunds on white sugar and raw sugar exported in the natural state

Product code	Amount of refund ⁽¹⁾
	— ECU/100 kg —
1701 11 90 100	32,87 ⁽¹⁾
1701 11 90 910	30,38 ⁽¹⁾
1701 11 90 950	⁽²⁾
1701 12 90 100	32,87 ⁽¹⁾
1701 12 90 910	30,38 ⁽¹⁾
1701 12 90 950	⁽²⁾
	— ECU/1 % of sucrose × 100 kg —
1701 91 00 000	0,3573
	— ECU/100 kg —
1701 99 10 100	35,73
1701 99 10 910	36,17
1701 99 10 950	36,17
	— ECU/1 % of sucrose × 100 kg —
1701 99 90 100	0,3573

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

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

⁽³⁾ Refunds on exports to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) may be granted only where the conditions laid down in Regulation (EEC) No 990/93 are observed.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1101/93

of 5 May 1993

on the sale by the procedure laid down in Regulation (EEC) No 2539/84 of boneless beef held by certain intervention agencies and intended for export, and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 371/93

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 805/68 of 27 June 1968 on the common organization of the market in beef and veal⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 125/93⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 7 (3) thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2539/84 of 5 September 1984 laying down detailed rules for certain sales of frozen beef held by the intervention agencies⁽³⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1809/87⁽⁴⁾, has provided for the possibility of applying a two-stage procedure when selling beef from intervention stocks;

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2824/85 of 9 October 1985 laying down detailed rules for the sale of frozen boned beef from intervention stocks for export, either in the same state or after cutting and/or repackaging⁽⁵⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3807/92⁽⁶⁾, has provided for repackaging under certain conditions;

Whereas certain intervention agencies hold large stocks of boneless intervention meat; whereas an extension of the period of storage for the meat bought in should be avoided on account of the ensuing high costs; whereas, as there are outlets in certain third countries for the products concerned, part of the meat should be put up for sale in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 2539/84 and (EEC) No 2824/85;

Whereas it is necessary to lay down a time limit for export of the said meat; whereas this time limit should be fixed by taking into account Article 5 (b) of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2377/80 of 4 September 1980 on special detailed rules for the application of the system of import and export licences in the beef and veal sector⁽⁷⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3662/92⁽⁸⁾;

Whereas, in order to ensure that beef sold is exported, lodging of security, as specified in Article 5 (2) (a) of Regulation (EEC) No 2539/84, should be required;

Whereas it is appropriate to specify that, in view of the prices which have been fixed in the context of this sale in order to permit the disposal of certain cuts, exports of such cuts should not be eligible for the refunds periodically fixed in the beef and veal sector;

Whereas products held by intervention agencies and intended for export are subject to the provisions of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3002/92⁽⁹⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 75/93⁽¹⁰⁾;

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 371/93⁽¹¹⁾ should be repealed;

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

1. A sale shall be organized of approximately :
 - 5 000 tonnes of boneless beef held by the Irish intervention agency and bought in before 1 January 1993,
 - 5 000 tonnes of boneless beef held by the intervention agency of the United Kingdom and bought in between 15 June 1990 and 1 December 1992,
 - 1 000 tonnes of boneless beef held by the Danish intervention agency and bought in before 1 November 1992,
 - 5 000 tonnes of boneless beef held by the French intervention agency and bought in before 1 February 1993,
 - 200 tonnes of boned beef held by the Italian intervention agency and bought in before 1 December 1992.

2. This meat shall be for export.

3. Subject to the provisions of this Regulation, the sale shall take place in accordance with the provisions of Regulations (EEC) No 2539/84, (EEC) No 2824/85 and (EEC) No 3002/92.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 148, 28. 6. 1968, p. 24.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 18, 27. 1. 1993, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 238, 6. 9. 1984, p. 13.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 170, 30. 6. 1987, p. 23.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 268, 10. 10. 1985, p. 14.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 384, 30. 12. 1992, p. 33.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 241, 13. 9. 1980, p. 5.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ No L 370, 19. 12. 1992, p. 43.

⁽⁹⁾ OJ No L 301, 17. 10. 1992, p. 17.

⁽¹⁰⁾ OJ No L 11, 19. 1. 1993, p. 5.

⁽¹¹⁾ OJ No L 42, 19. 2. 1993, p. 16.

The provisions of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 985/81⁽¹⁾ shall not apply to this sale.

4. The qualities and the minimum prices referred to in Article 3 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2539/84 are given in Annex I hereto.

5. Only those tenders shall be taken into consideration which reach the intervention agencies concerned not later than 12 noon on 13 May 1993.

6. Particulars of the quantities and the places where the products are stored shall be available to interested parties at the addresses given in Annex II.

Article 2

The products referred to in Article 1 must be exported within five months from the date of conclusion of the contract of sale.

Article 3

1. The security provided for in Article 5 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2539/84 shall be ECU 30 per 100 kilograms.

2. The security provided for in Article 5 (2) (a) of Regulation (EEC) No 2539/84 shall be ECU 450 per 100 kilograms of boneless beef referred to under (a) in Annex I and ECU 230 per 100 kilograms of boneless beef referred to under (b) in Annex I.

Article 4

In the case of the meat referred to under 1 (b), 2 (b), 3 (b), and 4 (b) in Annex I no export refund shall be granted.

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

Done at Brussels, 5 May 1993.

Article 5

1. In the removal order referred to in Article 3 (1) (b) of Regulation (EEC) No 3002/92, the export declaration, and, where appropriate, the T5 control copy shall be entered:

Productos de intervención [Reglamento (CEE) n° 1101/93];

Interventionsprodukter [Forordning (EØF) nr. 1101/93];
Interventionserzeugnisse [Verordnung (EWG) Nr. 1101/93];

Προϊόντα παρεμβάσεως [κανονισμός (ΕΟΚ) αριθ. 1101/93];

Intervention products [Regulation (EEC) No 1101/93];
Produits d'intervention [Règlement (CEE) n° 1101/93];
Prodotti d'intervento [Regolamento (CEE) n. 1101/93];
Produkten uit interventievoororden [Verordening (EEG) nr. 1101/93];

Produtos de intervenção [Regulamento (CEE) n° 1101/93];

2. With regard to the security provided for in Article 3 (2), compliance with the provisions of paragraph 1 shall constitute a primary requirement within the meaning of Article 20 of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2220/85⁽²⁾.

Article 6

Regulation (EEC) No 371/93 is hereby repealed.

Article 7

This Regulation shall enter into force on 13 May 1993.

For the Commission

René STEICHEN

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 99, 10. 4. 1981, p. 38.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 205, 3. 8. 1985, p. 5.

*ANEXO I — BILAG I — ANHANG I — ΠΑΡΑΡΤΗΜΑ I — ANNEX I — ANNEXE I —
ALLEGATO I — BIJLAGE I — ANEXO I*

Precio mínimo expresado en ecus por tonelada⁽¹⁾ — Mindestpreise in ECU/ton⁽¹⁾ — Mindestpreise, ausgedrückt in ECU/Tonne⁽¹⁾ — Ελάχιστες τιμές πώλησεως εκφραζόμενες σε Ecu ανά τόνο⁽¹⁾ — Minimum prices expressed in ECU per tonne⁽¹⁾ — Prix minimaux exprimés en écus par tonne⁽¹⁾ — Prezzi minimi espressi in ecu per tonnellata⁽¹⁾ — Minimumprijzen uitgedrukt in ecu per ton⁽¹⁾ — Preço mínimo expresso em ecus por tonelada⁽¹⁾

1. IRELAND

a) Fillets	6 150
Striploins	2 850
Insides	2 500
Outsides	2 400
Knuckles	2 400
Rumps	2 300
Cube-rolls	3 500
b) Briskets	550
Forequarters	950
Shins/shanks	950
Plates/flanks	400

2. UNITED KINGDOM

a) Fillets	5 000
Striploins	2 500
Topsides	2 250
Silversides	2 200
Thick flanks	2 200
Rumps	2 150
b) Shins and shanks	900
Clod and sticking	950
Ponies	950
Thin flanks	350
Forequarter flanks	350
Briskets	450
Foreribs	950

3. DANMARK

a) Mørbrad med bimørbrad	5 800
Filet med entrecôte og tyndsteg	2 700
Inderlår med kappe	2 400
Tykstegsfilet med kappe	2 350
Klump med kappe	2 350
Yderlår med lårtunge	2 350
b) Bryst og slag	700
Øvrigt kød af forfjerdinger	1 200
Skank og muskel	750

4. FRANCE

a) Filet	5 800
Faux filet	2 700
Tende de tranche	2 500
Tranche grasse	2 450
Rumsteak	2 350
Gîte à la noix	2 450
Entrecôte	2 350
b) Caisse B	450
Jarret	800
Macreuse	800
Caisse A	950
Boule de gîte	800
Bavette	800

5. ITALIA

a) Filetto	5 000
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⁽¹⁾ Estos precios se entenderán netos con arreglo a lo dispuesto en el apartado 1 del artículo 17 del Reglamento (CEE) n° 2173/79.

⁽¹⁾ Disse priser gælder netto i overensstemmelse med bestemmelserne i artikel 17, stk. 1, i forordning (EØF) nr. 2173/79.

⁽¹⁾ Diese Preise gelten netto gemäß den Vorschriften von Artikel 17 Absatz 1 der Verordnung (EWG) Nr. 2173/79.

⁽¹⁾ Οι τιμές αυτές εφαρμόζονται επί του καθαρού βάρους σύμφωνα με τις διατάξεις του άρθρου 17 παράγραφος 1 του κανονισμού (ΕΟΚ) αριθ. 2173/79.

⁽¹⁾ These prices shall apply to net weight in accordance with the provisions of Article 17 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2173/79.

⁽¹⁾ Ces prix s'entendent poids net conformément aux dispositions de l'article 17 paragraphe 1 du règlement (CEE) n° 2173/79.

⁽¹⁾ Il prezzo si intende peso netto in conformità del disposto dell'articolo 17, paragrafo 1 del regolamento (CEE) n. 2173/79.

⁽¹⁾ Deze prijzen gelden netto, overeenkomstig de bepalingen van artikel 17, lid 1, van Verordening (EEG) nr. 2173/79.

⁽¹⁾ Estes preços aplicam-se a peso líquido, conforme o disposto no n° 1 do artigo 17° do Regulamento (CEE) n° 2173/79.

*ANEXO II — BILAG II — ANHANG II — ΠΑΡΑΡΤΗΜΑ II — ANNEX II — ANNEXE II —
ALLEGATO II — BIJLAGE II — ANEXO II*

**Direcciones de los organismos de intervención — Interventionsorganernes adresser —
Anschriften der Interventionsstellen — Διευθύνσεις των οργανισμών παρεμβάσεως — Addresses
of the intervention agencies — Adresses des organismes d'intervention — Indirizzi degli
organismi d'intervento — Adressen van de interventiebureaus — Endereços dos organismos de
intervenção**

- IRELAND:** Department of Agriculture and Food
Agriculture House
Kildare Street
Dublin 2
Tel. (01) 678 90 11, ext. 2278 and 3806
Telex 93292 and 93607, telefax (01) 6616263, (01) 6785214 and (01) 6620198
- DANMARK:** EF-Direktoratet
Frederiksborggade 18
DK-1360 København K
Tlf. (33) 92 70 00, telex 15137 EFDIR DK, telefax (33) 92 69 48
- ITALIA:** Azienda di Stato per gli interventi nel mercato agricolo (AIMA)
Via Palestro 81
I-00185 Roma
Tel. 49 49 91
Telex 61 30 03
- UNITED KINGDOM:** Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce
Fountain House
2 Queens Walk
Reading RG1 7QW
Berkshire
Tel. (0734) 58 36 26
Telex 848 302, telefax: (0734) 56 67 50
- FRANCE:** OFIVAL
Tour Montparnasse
33, avenue du Maine
F-75755 Paris Cedex 15
Tél. 45 38 84 00, télex 205476
-

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1102/93

of 5 May 1993

on the sale by the procedure laid down in Regulation (EEC) No 2539/84 of beef held by certain intervention agencies and intended for processing within the Community and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 244/93

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 805/68 of 27 June 1968 on the common organization of the market in beef and veal ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 125/93 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 7 (3) thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2539/84 of 5 September 1984 laying down detailed rules for certain sales of frozen beef held by the intervention agencies ⁽³⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1809/87 ⁽⁴⁾, has provided for the possibility of applying a two-stage procedure when selling beef from intervention stocks;

Whereas certain intervention agencies hold stocks of intervention meat; whereas an extension of the period of storage should be avoided on account of the ensuing high costs; whereas, in the present market situation, there are outlets for such meat for processing in the Community;

Whereas such sales should be made in accordance with Commission Regulations (EEC) No 2539/84, (EEC) No 3002/92 ⁽⁵⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 75/93 ⁽⁶⁾, and (EEC) No 2182/77 ⁽⁷⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3807/92 ⁽⁸⁾, subject to certain special exceptions on account of the particular use to which the products in question are to be put;

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 244/93 ⁽⁹⁾ should be repealed;

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

1. The following approximate quantities of beef shall be put up for sale for processing within the Community:

- ⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 148, 28. 6. 1968, p. 24.
- ⁽²⁾ OJ No L 18, 27. 1. 1993, p. 1.
- ⁽³⁾ OJ No L 238, 6. 9. 1984, p. 13.
- ⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 170, 30. 6. 1987, p. 23.
- ⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 301, 17. 10. 1992, p. 17.
- ⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 11, 19. 1. 1993, p. 5.
- ⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 251, 1. 10. 1977, p. 60.
- ⁽⁸⁾ OJ No L 384, 30. 12. 1992, p. 33.
- ⁽⁹⁾ OJ No L 28, 5. 2. 1993, p. 22.

- approximately 1 500 tonnes of bone-in beef held by the Spanish intervention agency,
- approximately 2 000 tonnes of bone-in beef held by the Italian intervention agency,
- approximately 600 tonnes of bone-in beef held by the Irish intervention agency,
- approximately 2 500 tonnes of bone-in beef held by the French intervention agency,
- approximately 2 000 tonnes of bone-in beef held by the German intervention agency,
- approximately 7 000 tonnes of boned beef held by the United Kingdom intervention agency and bought in before 1 September 1992,
- approximately 3 000 tonnes of boned beef held by the Irish intervention agency and bought in before 1 September 1992,
- approximately 300 tonnes of boned beef held by the Danish intervention agency and bought in before 1 December 1992,
- approximately 3 000 tonnes of boned beef held by the Italian intervention agency and bought in before 1 January 1993,
- approximately 1 000 tonnes of boned beef held by the French intervention agency and bought in before 1 January 1993.

2. The intervention agencies referred to in paragraph 1 shall sell first the meat which has been stored the longest.

3. The sales shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of Regulations (EEC) No 2539/84, (EEC) No 3002/92, (EEC) No 2182/77 and this Regulation.

4. The qualities and the minimum prices referred to in Article 3 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2539/84 are given in Annex I hereto.

5. Only those tenders shall be taken into consideration which reach the intervention agencies concerned no later than 12 noon on 12 May 1993.

6. Particulars relating to the quantities and the places where the products are stored shall be available to interested parties at the addresses given in Annex II.

Article 2

1. Notwithstanding Article 3 (1) and (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 2182/77, the tender or application to purchase :

(a) shall be valid only if presented by a natural or legal person who, for at least 12 months, has been engaged in the processing of products containing beef and who is entered in a public register of a Member State ;

(b) must be accompanied by :

- a written undertaking by the applicant to process the meat purchased into products specified in Article 1 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2182/77 within the period referred to in Article 5 (1) of the abovementioned Regulation,
- a precise indication of the establishment or establishments where the meat which has been purchased will be processed.

2. The applicants referred to in paragraph 1 may instruct an agent to take delivery, on their behalf, of the products which they purchase. In this case the agent shall submit the tenders or applications to purchase of the purchasers whom he represents.

3. The purchasers and agents referred to in the foregoing paragraphs shall maintain and keep up to date an accounting system which permits the destination and use of the products to be ascertained with a view particularly to checking to ensure that the quantities of products purchased and manufactured tally.

Article 3

1. The security provided for in Article 5 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2539/84 shall be ECU 10 per 100 kilograms.

2. The security provided for in Article 5 (3) (a) of Regulation (EEC) No 2539/84 shall be :

- ECU 100 per 100 kilograms for bone-in forequarters,
- ECU 140 per 100 kilograms for boned meat.

Article 4

Regulation (EEC) No 244/93 is hereby repealed.

Article 5

This Regulation shall enter into force on 12 May 1993.

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

Done at Brussels, 5 May 1993.

For the Commission

René STEICHEN

Member of the Commission

ANEXO I — BILAG I — ANHANG I — ΠΑΡΑΡΤΗΜΑ I — ANNEX I — ANNEXE I — ALLEGATO I — BIJLAGE I — ANEXO I

Estado miembro Medlemsstat Mitgliedstaat Κράτος μέλος Member State État membre Stato membro Lid-Staat Estado-membro	Productos Produkter Erzeugnisse Προϊόντα Products Produits Prodotti Produkten Produtos	Cantidades (toneladas) Mængde (tons) Mengen (Tonnen) Ποσότητες (τόνοι) Quantities (tonnes) Quantités (tonnes) Quantità (tonnellate) Hoeveelheid (ton) Quantidade (toneladas)	Precio mínimo expresado en ecus por tonelada (1) Mindstepriser i ECU/ton (1) Mindestpreise, ausgedrückt in ECU/Tonne (1) Ελάχιστες τιμές πώλησώς εκφραζόμενες σε Ecu τόνο (1) Minimum prices expressed in ecus per tonne (1) Prix minimaux exprimés en écus par tonne (1) Prezzi minimi espressi in ecu per tonnellata (1) Minimumprijzen uitgedrukt in ecu per ton (1) Preço mínimo expresso em ecus por tonelada (1)
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a) Carne sin deshuesar — Ikke-udbenet kød — Fleisch mit Knochen — Κρέας μη αποστεωμένο — Unboned beef — Viande avec os — Carni con osso — Vlees met been — Carne com osso

Ireland	— Forequarters: Category C, classes U, R and O	600	1 100
Italia	— Quarti anteriori provenienti dai: Categoria A, classi U, R e O	2 000	1 100
France	— Quartiers avant: Catégorie A/C, classe U, R et O	2 500	1 100
España	— Cuartos delanteros, provenientes de: Categoria A, clases U, R y O	1 500	1 100
Deutschland	— Vorderviertel, stammend von: Kategorien A/C, Klassen U, R und O	2 000	1 100

b) Carne deshuesada — Udbenet kød — Fleisch ohne Knochen — Αποστεωμένο κρέας — Boned beef — Viande désossée — Carni senza osso — Vlees zonder been — Carne desossada

Ireland	— Category C: Shins and shanks Plates and flanks Forequarters Insides Outsides Knuckles Rumps Briskets	400 1 000 500 100 200 300 300 200	1 600 1 100 1 700 2 800 2 800 2 400 2 250 1 550
United Kingdom	— Category C: Rumps Thick flanks Topsides Silversides Briskets Pony parts Pony Foreribs Forequarter flanks Thin flanks Shins and shanks Clod and sticking	500 300 800 800 600 400 1 200 200 600 1 000 300 300	2 200 2 250 3 100 3 000 1 500 1 400 2 000 1 600 1 100 1 200 1 550 1 950

Estado miembro Medlemsstat Mitgliedstaat Κράτος μέλος Member State État membre Stato membro Lid-Staat Estado-membro	Productos Produkt Erzeugnisse Προϊόντα Products Produits Prodotti Produkten Produtos	Cantidades (toneladas) Mængde (tons) Mengen (Tonnen) Ποσότητες (τόνοι) Quantities (tonnes) Quantités (tonnes) Quantità (tonnellate) Hoeveelheid (ton) Quantidade (toneladas)	Precio mínimo expresado en ecus por tonelada ⁽¹⁾ Mindstepriser i ECU/ton ⁽¹⁾ Mindestpreise, ausgedrückt in ECU/Tonne ⁽¹⁾ Ελάχιστες τιμές πώλησεως εκφραζόμενες σε Ecu τόνο ⁽¹⁾ Minimum prices expressed in ecus per tonne ⁽¹⁾ Prix minimaux exprimés en écus par tonne ⁽¹⁾ Prezzi minimi espressi in ecu per tonnellata ⁽¹⁾ Minimumprijzen uitgedrukt in ecu per ton ⁽¹⁾ Preço mínimo expresso em ecus por tonelada ⁽¹⁾
Italia	— <i>Categoria A:</i> Pancia Petto Collo sottospalla Sottospalla Collo Geretto/Pesce	700 700 400 300 300 600	1 100 1 600 1 750 1 750 1 750 1 600
Danmark	— <i>Kategori A/C:</i> Bryst og slag Øvrigt kød af forfjerding Skank og muskel	135 160 5	1 200 1 600 1 400
France	— <i>Catégorie A/C:</i> Caisse A Caisse B	500 500	1 550 1 250

⁽¹⁾ Estos precios se entenderán con arreglo a lo dispuesto en el apartado 1 del artículo 17 del Reglamento (CEE) n° 2173/79.

⁽¹⁾ Disse priser gælder i overensstemmelse med bestemmelserne i artikel 17, stk. 1, i forordning (EØF) nr. 2173/79.

⁽¹⁾ Diese Preise gelten gemäß Artikel 17 Absatz 1 der Verordnung (EWG) Nr. 2173/79.

⁽¹⁾ Οι τιμές αυτές εφαρμόζονται σύμφωνα με τις διατάξεις του άρθρου 17 παράγραφος 1 του κανονισμού (ΕΟΚ) αριθ. 2173/79.

⁽¹⁾ These prices shall apply in accordance with the provisions of Article 17 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2173/79.

⁽¹⁾ Ces prix s'entendent conformément aux dispositions de l'article 17 paragraphe 1 du règlement (CEE) n° 2173/79.

⁽¹⁾ Il prezzo si intende in conformità del disposto dell'articolo 17, paragrafo 1 del regolamento (CEE) n. 2173/79.

⁽¹⁾ Deze prijzen gelden overeenkomstig de bepalingen van artikel 17, lid 1, van Verordening (EEG) nr. 2173/79.

⁽¹⁾ Estes preços aplicam-se conforme o disposto no n° 1 do artigo 17º do Regulamento (CEE) n° 2173/79.

*ANEXO II — BILAG II — ANHANG II — ΠΑΡΑΡΤΗΜΑ II — ANNEX II — ANNEXE II —
ALLEGATO II — BIJLAGE II — ANEXO II*

Direcciones de los organismos de intervención — Interventionsorganernes adresser —
Anschriften der Interventionsstellen — Διευθύνσεις των οργανισμών παρεμβάσεως — Addresses
of the intervention agencies — Adresses des organismes d'intervention — Indirizzi degli
organismi d'intervento — Adressen van de interventiebureaus — Endereços dos organismos de
intervenção

IRELAND: Department of Agriculture and Food
Agriculture House
Kildare Street
Dublin 2
Tel. (01) 678 90 11, ext. 2278 and 3806
Telex 93292 and 93607, telefax (01) 6616263, (01) 6785214 and (01) 6620198

DANMARK: EF-Direktoratet
Frederiksborggade 18
DK-1360 København K
Tlf. (33) 92 70 00, telex 15137 EFDIR DK, telefax (33) 92 69 48

ITALIA: Azienda di Stato per gli interventi nel mercato agricolo (AIMA)
Via Palestro 81
I-00185 Roma
Tel. 49 49 91
Telex 61 30 03

UNITED KINGDOM: Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce
Fountain House
2 Queens Walk
Reading RG1 7QW
Berkshire
Tel. (0734) 58 36 26
Telex 848 302, telefax: (0734) 56 67 50

FRANCE: OFIVAL
Tour Montparnasse
33, avenue du Maine
F-75755 Paris Cedex 15
Tél. 45 38 84 00, télex 205476

ESPAÑA: Servicio Nacional de Productos Agrarios (SENPA)
c/Beneficencia 8
E-28004 Madrid
Tel. 347 63 10 / 347 65 00
Télex 23427 SENPA E
Telefax 521 98 32 / 522 43 87

DEUTSCHLAND: Bundesanstalt für landwirtschaftliche Marktordnung (BALM)
Geschäftsbereich 3 (Fleisch und Fleischerzeugnisse)
Postfach 180 107 — Adickesallee 40
D-6000 Frankfurt am Main 18
Tel. (069) 1 56 47 72/3
Telex: 04 11 156, Telefax: 069 15 64 791

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1103/93

of 30 April 1993

imposing a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports into the Community of certain electronic weighing scales originating in Singapore and the Republic of Korea

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2423/88 of 11 July 1988 on protection against dumped or subsidized imports from countries not members of the European Economic Community⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 11 thereof,

After consultation within the Advisory Committee as provided for under the above Regulation,

Whereas :

A. PROCEDURE

- (1) In January 1992, on the basis of a complaint lodged by several Community producers allegedly representing a major proportion of the Community production, the Commission, by means of a notice published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*⁽²⁾, initiated an anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports into the Community of certain retail electronic weighing scales (hereafter referred to as REWS) originating in Singapore and falling within CN code 8423 81 50, and commenced an investigation.
- (2) In March 1992, a further complaint was introduced by the same Community manufacturers as mentioned in recital 1 to extend the proceeding concerning imports of REWS originating in Singapore to imports of the same type of product originating in the Republic of Korea.
- (3) In April 1992, the Commission published a notice of extension⁽³⁾ by which the imports of REWS originating in the Republic of Korea were included in the proceeding concerning imports of this product originating in Singapore.
- (4) The Commission officially notified the exporters and the Community importers and producers

known to be concerned and gave them the opportunity to make known their views in writing and to request a hearing.

- (5) Representatives of the exporters and most of the complainant Community producers made their views known in writing. Submissions were also made by a number of importers. Some of these parties requested and were granted hearings.
- (6) The Commission sought and verified all information it considered necessary for a preliminary determination of dumping and injury and carried out investigations at the premises of the following :

(a) Community producers :

- Bizerba Werke GmbH, Balingen, Germany,
- Gec Avery, Smethwick, United Kingdom,
- Maatschappij van Berkels Patent NV, Rijswijk, Netherlands,
- Testut, Béthune, France,
- Lutrana, Viry-Châtillon, France,
- Brevetti van Berkel Spa, Milan, Italy,
- Santo Stefano Spa, Cassano Magnago, Italy,
- Vandoni Spa, San Donato Milanese, Italy,
- Grupo Campesa, Barcelona, Spain.

These Community producers account for approximately 80 % of the total Community production of REWS.

(b) Singaporean exporting producers :

- Teraoka Weigh-System PTE, Singapore.

(c) Korean exporting producers :

- Cas Corporation, Seoul,
- Descom Scales Manufacturing Co. Ltd, Seoul, formerly Dailim-Ishida Scales Mfg Co. Ltd, Seoul,
- Han Instrumentation Technology Co. Ltd, Seoul.

(d) Unrelated importers :

- Biesta BV, Leusden, Netherlands,
- Carrin & Co NV, Antwerp, Belgium,
- Digi System NV, Antwerp, Belgium,
- Herbert & Sons, Suffolk, United Kingdom.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 209, 2. 8. 1988, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No C 6, 10. 1. 1992, p. 2.

⁽³⁾ OJ No C 84, 4. 4. 1992, p. 14.

- (7) The Commission requested and received written and oral submissions from the complainants, from the exporters named and from a number of unrelated importers and verified the information provided to the extent considered necessary.
- (8) The investigation into dumping practices covered the period 1 January to 31 December 1991 (investigation period).

B. PRODUCT

1. Product description

- (9) The products under investigation are electronic weighing scales for use in the retail trade which incorporate a digital display of the weight, unit price and price to be paid (whether or not including a means of printing this data) falling within CN code 8423 81 50. REWS are produced with different types or levels of performance and technology. In this respect, the industry defines three segments of REWS, i.e. the
- low-range segment which comprises stand-alone REWS, without built-in printer and without preset key system,
 - mid-range segment with built-in printer and an additional preset key system,
 - top-range segment with the additional possibility of being part of a system and of being computer-related.

Although the potential use and quality of REWS can vary, there is no significant difference in the basic physical characteristics, or marketing methods within the various types of REWS.

In addition, between these three segments there are no clear dividing lines, models in neighbouring segments often being interchangeable. They have, therefore, to be considered as one product for the purposes of this proceeding.

2. Like product

- (10) The investigation has shown that the various REWS sold on the Korean and Singaporean market are, despite differences in size, life-span, voltage or design, identical to or closely resemble the REWS exported from Korea and Singapore to the

Community and accordingly have to be considered as like products.

Likewise, apart from minor technical differences, the range of Community-produced REWS in all three segments are alike in all respects to the REWS exported from Korea and Singapore to the Community.

C. DUMPING

1. Singapore

1.1. Normal value

- (11) Normal value was established on the basis of the weighted average domestic prices for models sold in the ordinary course of trade.

The prices were net of all discounts and rebates directly related to the sales of REWS.

- (12) A small quantity of sample sales made at prices which represented 50 % of their cost of production were considered as not having been made in the normal course of trade and were therefore excluded from the transaction on which normal value was calculated.

The remaining domestic sales were considered sufficiently representative as a basis for normal value since they exceeded 5 % of the export sales to the Community.

1.2. Export price

- (13) Export sales were made directly to independent importers in the Community. Export prices were therefore determined on the basis of the prices actually paid or payable for the product sold for export to the Community.

1.3. Comparison

- (14) In comparing the normal value with export prices, transaction by transaction, the Commission, in accordance with Article 2 (9) and (10) of Regulation (EEC) No 2423/88, took account, where warranted, of the differences affecting price comparability such as physical characteristics, salesmen's salaries and direct selling expenses — i.e., credit terms, transport, insurance and handling costs, packing, technical assistance and ancillary costs — where the direct relationship of these expenses to the sales under consideration could be satisfactorily demonstrated.

All comparisons were made at the ex works stage and at the same level of trade.

1.4. *Dumping margin*

- (15) The weighted average dumping margin for Teraoka Weigh-System PTE Ltd, as a percentage of the free-at-Community-frontier value of imports, duty unpaid, is 8,5 %.
- (16) In the case of firms which failed to cooperate in the investigation, the Commission considered that the dumping margin should be established on the basis of the facts available in accordance with Article 7 (7) (b) of Regulation (EEC) No 2423/88. It was considered that the most reasonable facts were those established during the investigation and that it would constitute a bonus for non-cooperation and could lead to circumvention of the anti-dumping measures should such firms be considered to have sold to the Community at a price higher than the lowest established for the cooperating company, which accounted for approximately 80 % of exports to the Community. Consequently, the dumping margin for non-cooperating companies was calculated to amount to 31 %.

2. Republic of Korea

2.1. *Export prices*

Sales to independent importers

- (17) Where sales were made directly to independent importers in the Community, export prices were determined on the basis of the prices actually paid or payable for the product sold for export to the Community. The Korean producers identified these sales as being made at the level of importer/distributor or dealer, and the Commission is satisfied, on the basis of the evidence presented, that this was the case.

In accepting this claim, the Commission took account of the functions of both seller and buyer based on the costs incurred and the quantities sold, on a consistency in the prices charged at the particular level and, finally, on the evidence available on the distribution chain.

Sales to related importers

- (18) Where exports were made to related importers in the Community, export prices were constructed, in

accordance with Article 2 (8) (b) of Regulation (EEC) No 2423/88, on the basis of resale prices to the first independent purchaser adjusted to take account of all costs incurred between importation and resale together with a 5 % profit margin which was considered reasonable in view of the information available to the Commission from the unrelated importer which cooperated.

The Commission accepted a Korean producer's claim that the export prices, reconstructed to a cif Community frontier basis, were made at the level of importer/distributor. The claim was accepted on the same grounds as outlined above for sales to independent importers.

2.2. *Normal value*

(a) Normal value based on prices in the exporting country

- (19) For the three exporters cooperating in this proceeding, normal value for the models exported to the Community had been established on the basis of the weighted average domestic selling price as these models were sold in sufficient quantities (exceeding 5 % of the export sales to the Community) and at prices permitting the recovery of all costs reasonably allocated in the ordinary course of trade on the domestic market in Korea.

The prices were net of all discounts and rebates directly related to the domestic sales of REWS.

(b) Selective normal value

- (20) Two of the three Korean exporters claimed that a distinction should be made between categories of their independent buyers on the domestic market, and that normal value should be established selectively on the basis of the weighted average prices of their sales to a specific category of independent customer, i.e. alleged dealers, which they claimed to be at the most appropriate level of trade for comparison with their export sales. They contended in particular that this special category of customer had different functions from the other unrelated customers, which were reflected in the scale and type of costs incurred, the quantities sold and in the pattern of prices charged.

- (21) In this respect, it is the Community institutions' consistent position that a specific level of trade can only be adequately identified if a demonstration is made of all relevant factors including the functions of both seller and buyer and the consistency of quantities, costs and prices at the distribution level in question in relation to other levels.

Another important question in identifying a specific category of customer is how it stands in relation to the distribution system of the market concerned and whether this comparison can indicate that only this category should be compared to export customers which hold a similar position in the distribution system of the export market.

- (22) After an examination of the sales structure of the exporting producers in the domestic market and in the Community, the Commission took the view that this claim should be rejected. Indeed, the producers failed to establish adequately a consistency of quantities, costs and prices at one distribution level in relation to other levels. In fact the evidence provided on some of these factors for the specific category of customer in question showed that they were similar to a significant degree to other categories alleged to be different.
- (23) In these circumstances, the Commission concluded for the producers in question, that the evidence presented was insufficient to demonstrate that sales were made to specific and clearly distinguishable categories of customer or that only one of these allegedly different categories was more appropriate than all domestic sales for comparison with the export prices. Thus, normal value for these producers was determined on the basis of all sales to independent customers.

2.3. Comparison

- (24) Since prices varied, normal value was compared with export prices on a transaction-by-transaction basis. The Commission, in accordance with Article 2 (9) and (10) of Regulation (EEC) No 2423/88, took account, where warranted, of the differences affecting price comparability, such as physical characteristics, sales personnel salaries and direct selling expenses, i.e., credit terms, transport, insurance and handling costs, packing, technical assistance and ancillary costs, where a direct relation-

ship of these differences to the sales under consideration could be satisfactorily demonstrated.

All comparisons were made at the ex works stage and at the same level of trade.

- (25) Two Korean producers concerned claimed that the normal value should be reduced in respect of certain alleged rebates granted to their customers on the domestic market to which running account facilities for these customers' purchases of all products in the producers' range were made available. However, the Commission found that the rebates in question, in addition to not being specifically related to weighing scales, were not granted on the basis of the value of the sales made but according to the reduction in the level of the overall outstanding balance. Accordingly, it was concluded that there was no direct link between the rebate and the sales under consideration.
- (26) For two Korean producers, the amount of the allowance claimed for sales personnel salaries was adjusted to take account of the fact that some of the personnel for which the allowance had been claimed were not wholly engaged in direct selling activities. Likewise, the amount for transport was reduced since the costs to which the allowance referred included general travel and communication expenses. Such costs could not be directly linked to the sale of the product and accordingly are not allowable pursuant to Article 2 (10) of Regulation (EEC) No 2423/88.

2.4. Dumping margins

- (27) The weighted average dumping margins for each Korean exporter concerned, as a percentage of the free-at-Community-frontier value of imports, were as follows:

— Cas Corporation	9,3 %,
— Descom Scales Manufacturing Co. Ltd	29,0 %,
— Han Instrumentation Technology Co. Ltd	7,2 %.

- (28) In the case of firms which failed to cooperate in the investigation, the dumping margin should be established on the basis of the facts available in accordance with Article 7 (7) (b) of Regulation (EEC) No 2423/88. The Commission considered that the most reasonable facts were those established during the investigation and that it would constitute a bonus for non-cooperation and could

lead to circumvention of anti-dumping measures should such firms be attributed a dumping margin lower than the highest established for the cooperating companies which accounted for approximately 85 % of exports to the Community. Consequently, the dumping margin for non-cooperating companies should amount to 29,0 %.

D. INJURY

1. Cumulation

- (29) When considering whether the effects of Korean and Singaporean imports had to be analysed cumulatively, the Commission took account of the fact that the exported products of each of the countries concerned were alike in all respects or closely resembled each other, were interchangeable, and were marketed in the Community within a comparable period. They also competed with each other and with REWS produced in the Community. In addition, the market share both of Korean and of Singaporean exporters is significant.

Consequently, the effect of the dumped imports concerned on the Community industry was assessed jointly.

2. Injury factors

2.1. *Exporters' behaviour on the Community market*

(a) Evolution of Community consumption

- (30) The Community market for REWS decreased slightly from approximately 140 000 units sold in 1989 to 135 000 units in 1990 and remained at the same level in 1991 (135 000 units sold).

(b) Volume and market share of the dumped imports from Singapore and Korea

- (31) The volume of dumped REWS imported from Singapore and Korea increased from 3 208 units in 1988 to 14 031 units in 1991. The market share held by these two countries rose from 2,3 % in 1988 to 10,3 % in 1991.

(c) Price of the dumped imports

- (32) The Commission investigated whether price undercutting was practised by the Korean and Singaporean exporters during the investigation period. This

was examined in relation to the sales of the exporters in the major Community markets (United Kingdom, Germany, Belgium, Netherlands, Portugal, France and Greece) where these producers sold nearly all exported REWS.

- (33) A comparison between the prices of representative models marketed by the Community industry and those of the comparable models of the exporters concerned was made on the basis of sales taken at the same level of trade (prices to unrelated distributors or dealers) on the major Community markets during the investigation period. No adjustment for technical differences had to be made because the models selected were identical in the perception of the buyer. The comparison outlined above showed price undercutting which, for all companies, exceeded 20 % and 30 % in the case of the Korean exporter found to have the highest dumping margin.

2.2. *Situation of the Community industry*

(a) Production and utilization of capacity

- (34) Community production of REWS fell from 140 000 units in 1988 to 107 000 units in 1991, i.e., by some 23 %. At the same time, production capacity decreased from 181 000 in 1988 to 140 000 in 1991.

The utilization rates have fallen from 77 % in 1988 to 73 % in 1990. A small increase from 1990 to 1991 resulted mainly from the closure of a Community manufacturer with a significant production capacity.

(b) Sales volume and market shares of the Community industry

- (35) The quantity of REWS sold in the Community by the Community industry fell from 113 000 units in 1988 to 105 000 units in 1989 and to 84 600 units in 1991. The Community industry's market share declined as follows: 84 % in 1988, 75 % in 1989, 72 % in 1990 and 62 % in 1991.

(c) Price development

- (36) The prices of the Community industry decreased between 1988 and 1991 by nearly 6 % on a weighted average basis and this despite increasing costs.

(d) Profits

- (37) The Commission found that, overall, the Community industry had recorded losses since 1988 for sales in the Community. The apparent improvement from 1990 to 1991, i.e. the reduced loss on turnover on a weighted average basis from 5,5 to 1 %, merely derived from the closure in 1990 of a Community producer which had recorded considerable losses from 1988 until its closure.

(e) Employment and investment

- (38) Between 1988 and 1991 the Community industry shed 378 jobs, i.e. 25 % of its labour force. Investments were cut back and two factories closed.

(f) Stocks

- (39) Stocks remained at a continuously high level between 1988 and 1991. The small decrease apparent in 1990 derived from the closure of a Community producer in that year.

2.3. Conclusions

- (40) In conclusion, the Commission considers that the Community industry suffered material injury which consisted mainly in persistent financial losses, decline in market share, employment cut backs and a decrease in investment. Community producers were forced to reduce their production or to shut down plants.

3. Causation of injury

3.1. Effects of dumped imports

- (41) In its examination of the cause of the material injury suffered by the Community industry the Commission found that the increase of dumped Korean and Singaporean imports coincided with a significant loss of market share, price erosion and reduced profitability on the part of the Community industry.
- (42) The decline in market shares between 1988 and 1991 from 84 to 62 %, occurred while the Community industry was under attack from two sides. On the one hand, it suffered from the impact of dumped Japanese imports (see Council Regulation (EEC) No 993/93⁽¹⁾), especially in the medium and high segments of REWS, and on the other

hand, it had to face the rapid penetration of the dumped Korean and Singaporean imports particularly in the low-range models whose market share increased over the same period, from 2 to nearly 11 %.

- (43) This situation was aggravated by the fact that the dumped imports were sold in an open and transparent market where prices were well known. Price elasticity combined with considerable price undercutting due to dumping had, therefore, a clear effect on the sales volumes and the profit and loss results of the Community industry.
- (44) The investigation showed, as far as the exporters were concerned, an overall price decrease from 1988 to 1991 by 4 % on a weighted average basis. The Community producers had to adjust their prices to meet this downward trend. Furthermore, price undercutting was widespread and practised constantly on the Community market by the Korean and Singaporean exporters.
- (45) In this respect, it has been found that, at the bottom end of the market, Singaporean and Korean producers compete to a very large extent on price alone, with products of comparatively standard technology and no significant differences in features and quality. The appearance and the rapid penetration of Singaporean and Korean exports to the Community could thus not fail to affect negatively the sales volume, sales prices, market shares and profitability of the Community industry.

3.2. Other factors

- (46) The Commission also considered whether other factors than the dumped imports could have prevented the Community industry from making a reasonable return on sales in the Community.
- (47) In this respect, one exporter alleged that the effects of the increase in volume and the low price of REWS imports from other countries, principally Japan, Taiwan and Turkey, have been at least co-responsible for the injury suffered by the Community industry.
- (48) The Council has already found (see recital 42) that many of the economic difficulties encountered by the Community REWS industry have been caused by dumped Japanese imports. However, this does not detract from the conclusion that the dumped Singaporean and Korean imports also had substantial influence on the injurious situation of the Community industry.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 104, 29. 4. 1993, p. 4.

- (49) As far as imports from Taiwan are concerned, the Commission found that these imported scales are mostly counting scales which are not alike to the product concerned.
- (50) Finally, it appeared that there were no imports from Turkey during the investigation period.
- (51) The Commission did not find any other factors which could explain the precarious economic situation of the Community industry. Indeed, there were neither substantial imports, other than those mentioned above, nor was there any contraction in demand between 1990 and 1991.

3.3. Conclusion

- (52) In these circumstances, and even taking into account that the Japanese imports have also contributed to the poor situation of the Community industry, the Commission has come to the conclusion, for the purpose of a provisional determination, that the effects of dumped imports of REWS originating in Korea and Singapore, taken in isolation, have to be considered as causing material injury to the Community industry.

E. COMMUNITY INTEREST

General considerations

- (53) The purpose of anti-dumping duties is, in general, to remove the injury and to eliminate the distortions caused by unfair trade in order to re-establish a situation of open and fair competition. Such a re-establishment is in the general interest of the Community.
- (54) For the Community industry concerned, the Council, in recitals 94 to 98 of Regulation (EEC) No 993/93 concerning Japan, has already established that Community interests call for intervention. The Commission did not find any element which would justify that a different approach be taken for this proceeding.

F. LEVEL OF THE DUTIES

- (55) According to Article 13 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 2423/88, the amount of the duty necessary to prevent injury during the further proceeding should not exceed the dumping margin or the level necessary to remove injury, whichever is lower.

Since, in the present case, the level of injury (see recitals 32 and 33 regarding price undercutting) exceeds the dumping margin, the latter should form the basis of the anti-dumping duty to be provisionally imposed.

- (56) Accordingly, the following duties should be imposed :

— Cas Corporation, Seoul	9,3 %,
— Han Instrumentation Technology Co. Ltd, Seoul	7,2 %,
— Descom Scales Manufacturing Co. Ltd, Seoul	29,0 %,
— Teraoka Weigh-System PTE Ltd, Singapore	8,5 %.

- (57) In the case of firms which failed to cooperate in the investigation, the Commission considered that the duty should be established on the basis of the facts available in accordance with Article 7 (7) (b) of Regulation (EEC) No 2423/88. It was considered that the most reasonable facts were those established during the investigation and that it would constitute a bonus for non-cooperation and could lead to circumvention of the anti-dumping measures should such firms be attributed a duty lower than the highest dumping margins established for the cooperating companies, namely 31 % for products originating from Singapore and 29 % for products originating from Korea.

G. FINAL PROVISION

- (58) In the interest of sound administration, a period should be fixed within which the parties concerned may make their views known in writing and request a hearing. Furthermore, it should be stated that all findings made for the purpose of this Regulation are provisional and may have to be reconsidered for the purpose of any definitive duty which the Commission may propose,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Article 1

1. A provisional anti-dumping duty is hereby imposed on imports of electronic weighing scales for use in the retail trade which incorporate a digital display of the weight, unit price and price to be paid, whether or not including a means of printing this data falling within CN code 8423 81 50 (Taric code : 8423 81 50*10) and originating in the Republic of Korea and Singapore.

2. The rate of duty applicable to the net free-at-Community-frontier price, before duty, shall be as follows :

(a) Korea

Products manufactured by :

Han Instrumentation Technology Co. Ltd, Seoul (Taric additional code 8700)	7,2 %,
Cas Corporation, Seoul (Taric additional code 8701)	9,3 %,
All others (Taric additional code 8702)	29,0 % ;

(b) Singapore

Products manufactured by :

Teraoka Weigh Systems PTE, Ltd (Taric additional code 8703)	8,5 %,
All others (Taric additional code 8704)	31,0 %.

3. The provisions in force concerning customs duties shall apply.

4. The release for free circulation in the Community of the products referred to in paragraph 1 shall be subject to the provision of a security, equivalent to the amount of the provisional duty.

Article 2

Without prejudice to Article 7 (4) (b) of Regulation (EEC) No 2423/88, the parties concerned may make known their views in writing and apply to be heard orally by the Commission within one month from the date of entry into force of this Regulation.

Article 3

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

Subject to Articles 11, 12 and 13 of Regulation (EEC) No 2423/88, Article 1 of this Regulation shall apply for a period of four months, unless the Council adopts definitive measures before the expiry of that period.

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

Done at Brussels, 30 April 1993.

For the Commission

Leon BRITTAN

Member of the Commission

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1104/93**of 5 May 1993****amending Regulation (EEC) No 1912/92 laying down detailed implementing rules for the specific measures for supplying the Canary Islands with products from the beef and veal sector**

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1601/92 of 15 June 1992 introducing specific measures for the Canary Islands concerning certain agricultural products ⁽¹⁾, as amended by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3714/92 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 3 (4) thereof,

Whereas the forecast supply balance for fresh and chilled beef and veal for the Canary Islands was fixed by Regulation (EEC) No 1912/92 ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 535/93 ⁽⁴⁾; whereas 96 % of the quantities laid down were completely used during the first 10 months of the period 1 July 1992 to 30 June 1993;

Whereas to ensure supplies to the Canary Islands market up until the end of the said period, the quantities originally laid down should be increased;

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

Annex I to Regulation (EEC) No 1912/92 is hereby replaced by the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 6 May 1993.

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

Done at Brussels, 5 May 1993.

For the Commission

René STEICHEN

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 173, 27. 6. 1992, p. 13.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 378, 23. 12. 1992, p. 23.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 192, 11. 7. 1992, p. 31.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 57, 10. 3. 1993, p. 9.

*ANNEX**ANNEX I*

**Canary Islands : forecast supply balance for beef and veal sector products for period 1 July
1992 to 30 June 1993**

CN code	Description	Quantity (tonnes)
0201	Meat of bovine animals, fresh or chilled	10 200
0202	Meat of bovine animals, frozen	27 000
1602 50	Other preparations or preserves containing meat or offal of domestic bovine species	2 500'

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1105/93

of 5 May 1993

fixing the maximum export refund for white sugar for the 51st partial invitation to tender issued within the framework of the standing invitation to tender provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 920/92

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

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 3814/92⁽²⁾, and in particular the first subparagraph of Article 19 (4) (b) thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 920/92 of 10 April 1992 on a standing invitation to tender to determine levies and/or refunds on exports of white sugar⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 634/93⁽⁴⁾, requires partial invitations to tender to be issued for the export of this sugar;

Whereas, pursuant to Article 9 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 920/92, a maximum export refund shall be fixed, as the case may be, account being taken in particular of the state and foreseeable development of the Community and world markets in sugar, for the partial invitation to tender in question;

Whereas, following an examination of the tenders submitted in response to the 51st partial invitation to tender, the provisions set out in Article 1 should be adopted;

Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 990/93⁽⁵⁾ prohibits trade between the European Economic Community

and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro); whereas this prohibition does not apply in certain situations as comprehensively listed in Articles 2, 4, 5 and 7 thereof; whereas account should be taken of this fact when fixing the refunds;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. For the 51st partial invitation to tender for white sugar issued pursuant to amended Regulation (EEC) No 920/92 the maximum amount of the export refund is fixed at ECU 39,129 per 100 kilograms.

2. Refunds on exports to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) may be granted only where the conditions laid down in Regulation (EEC) No 990/93 are observed.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 6 May 1993.

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

Done at Brussels, 5 May 1993.

For the Commission

René STEICHEN

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 177, 1. 7. 1981, p. 4.
⁽²⁾ OJ No L 387, 31. 12. 1992, p. 7.
⁽³⁾ OJ No L 98, 11. 4. 1992, p. 11.
⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 67, 19. 3. 1993, p. 28.
⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 102, 28. 4. 1993, p. 14.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1106/93
of 5 May 1993
fixing the aid for cotton

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

Having regard to the Act of Accession of Greece, and in particular paragraphs 3 and 10 of Protocol 4 thereto, as amended by the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal, and in particular Protocol 14 annexed thereto, and Commission Regulation (EEC) No 4006/87⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2169/81 of 27 July 1981 laying down the general rules for the system of aid for cotton⁽²⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2053/92⁽³⁾, and in particular Article 5 (1) thereof,

Whereas the amount of the additional aid referred to in Article 5 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2169/81 was fixed by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3868/92⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1049/93⁽⁵⁾;

Whereas it follows from applying the rules and other provisions contained in Regulation (EEC) No 3868/92 to the information at present available to the Commission that the amount of the aid at present in force should be altered as shown in Article 1 to this Regulation,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The aid for unginne cotton referred to in Article 5 of Regulation (EEC) No 2169/81 shall be ECU 70,930 per 100 kilograms.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 6 May 1993.

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

Done at Brussels, 5 May 1993.

For the Commission

René STEICHEN

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 377, 31. 12. 1987, p. 49.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 211, 31. 7. 1981, p. 2.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 215, 30. 7. 1992, p. 12.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 390, 31. 12. 1992, p. 106.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 108, 1. 5. 1993, p. 48.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1107/93
of 5 May 1993
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 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 3814/92 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 16 (8) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3813/92 of 28 December 1992 on the unit of account and the conversion rates to be applied for the purposes of the common agricultural policy ⁽³⁾, and in particular Article 5 thereof,

Whereas the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar were fixed by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 789/93 ⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1095/93 ⁽⁵⁾;

Whereas it follows from applying the detailed rules contained in Commission Regulation (EEC) No 789/93 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;

Whereas, in order to make it possible for the levy arrangements to function normally, the representative market rate established during the reference period from 4 May 1993, as regards floating currencies, should be used to calculate the levies,

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 6 May 1993.

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

Done at Brussels, 5 May 1993.

For the Commission
René STEICHEN
Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 177, 1. 7. 1981, p. 4.
⁽²⁾ OJ No L 387, 31. 12. 1992, p. 7.
⁽³⁾ OJ No L 387, 31. 12. 1992, p. 1.
⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 79, 1. 4. 1993, p. 66.
⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 111, 5. 5. 1993, p. 17.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 5 May 1993 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar

(ECU/100 kg)

CN code	Levy ⁽²⁾
1701 11 10	34,52 ⁽¹⁾
1701 11 90	34,52 ⁽¹⁾
1701 12 10	34,52 ⁽¹⁾
1701 12 90	34,52 ⁽¹⁾
1701 91 00	44,19
1701 99 10	44,19
1701 99 90	44,19 ⁽²⁾

⁽¹⁾ The levy applicable is calculated in accordance with the provisions of Article 2 or 3 of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 837/68.

⁽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.

⁽³⁾ No import levy applies to OCT originating products according to Article 101 (1) of Decision 91/482/EEC.

II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

COUNCIL

COUNCIL DECISION

of 29 April 1993

adopting the second phase of the trans-European cooperation scheme for higher education (Tempus II) (1994 to 1998)

(93/246/EEC)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

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

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

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

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

Whereas on 18 December 1989 the Council adopted Regulation (EEC) No 3906/89 on economic aid to the Republic of Hungary and the Polish People's Republic ⁽⁴⁾, which provides for aid to support the process of economic and social reform in central and eastern European countries in areas including training;

Whereas experience gained in the management of the Phare programme of aid to central and eastern Europe points to the need to adapt and further diversify forms of assistance according to national needs and priorities for reform of the higher education systems concerned and of the structure of higher education establishments and to adopt where possible a multiannual approach to the programming of aid;

Whereas the countries of central and eastern Europe have recognized the importance of higher education in the context of aid measures for their current process of economic and social reform and have accorded priority to the development of the university sector through social reform and have accorded priority to the development of the university sector through cooperation with the Community;

Whereas Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia signed Europe Agreements on 16 December 1991 with the Community which specify that the Tempus scheme provides a framework for cooperation in the field of education and training;

Whereas cooperation in higher education reinforces and consolidates the whole network of relations between the different peoples of Europe, promotes common cultural values, allows fruitful exchanges of ideals and facilitates multinational activities in the scientific, socio-economic, artistic and commercial spheres;

Whereas action at the level of the Community can add a dimension to the attainment of the objectives of Tempus which cannot be achieved by individual Member States;

Whereas the experience and expertise gained within the Community in the areas particularly of inter-university cooperation and student exchange as well as of industry-university cooperation have been drawn on to develop cooperation and mobility between the Community and the countries of central and eastern Europe in the field of higher education as well as to promote mutually beneficial contacts in the field of education and training;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 311, 27. 12. 1992, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No C 115, 26. 4. 1993.

⁽³⁾ OJ No C 73, 15. 3. 1993, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 375, 23. 12. 1989, p. 11. Regulation, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2334/92 (OJ No L 227, 11. 8. 1992, p. 1).

Whereas in its Decision 90/233/EEC⁽¹⁾, the Council established a trans-European mobility scheme for university studies (Tempus), within a perspective of five years, for an initial pilot phase of four years beginning on 1 July 1990;

Whereas Article 11 of Decision 90/233/EEC provides that before 31 December 1992, the Commission shall submit an interim report, including the results of the evaluation as well as a proposal for the continuation or adaptation of Tempus as a whole beyond the initial pilot phase;

Whereas the results of the evaluation of the first year and a half of the pilot phase, carried long-term in accordance with Article 11 of the said Decision, have confirmed that, for each country concerned, the objectives of Tempus should be more clearly targeted whether on the long-term reform of higher education or on the shorter term needs of economic restructuring;

Whereas the competent authorities in the countries of central and eastern Europe have expressed positive views on Tempus and will in future take account of the evaluation in defining their priorities for Phare assistance and their particular strategy and needs in the context of the Tempus scheme;

Whereas on 15 July 1991 the Council adopted Regulation (EEC, Euratom) No 2157/91 concerning the provision of technical assistance to economic reform and recovery in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics⁽²⁾;

Whereas the Ministers of Education of certain Republics of the former Soviet Union have expressed their wish to participate in Tempus as an appropriate instrument for the transformation of their higher education systems in the context of social reforms, which include economic reform and recovery as well as democratic and administrative reform; whereas the first three years of the implementation of the Tempus scheme have generated appropriate experience and insight into the problems of higher education transformation which are directly relevant for these Republics;

Whereas Tempus II can be regarded as a programme which will promote social and socio-economic cohesion between the Community and the countries of the regions covered;

Whereas there exist in the Community and in third countries regional and/or national, public and/or private facilities which can be called upon to assist in the effective provision of financial support in the area of training at higher education level;

Whereas the Treaty does not provide, for the action concerned, powers other than those of Article 235, and the conditions for the use of that Article have been satisfied,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

Duration of Tempus II

The second phase of the trans-European cooperation scheme for university studies (hereinafter referred to as 'Tempus II' is hereby adopted for a period of four years as of 1 July 1994.

Article 2

Eligible countries

Tempus II shall concern the countries of central and eastern Europe designated as eligible for economic aid by Regulation (EEC) No 3906/89 (Phare programme), and the Republics of the former Soviet Union as defined in Regulation (EEC, Euratom) No 2157/91 (Tacis programme). These countries shall be referred to hereinafter as 'the eligible countries'. Based on an assessment of the specific situation of each country, the Commission shall, in accordance with the procedures laid down in the abovementioned Regulations, agree with the eligible countries concerned whether they should begin to participate in Tempus II and the general scope and nature of their participation, in the context of the national programming of Community assistance for social and economic reform.

Article 3

Definitions

In the context of Tempus II:

- (a) the term 'university' shall be used to cover all types of post-secondary educational and vocational training establishments which offer, within the framework of advanced education and training, qualifications or diplomas of that level, whatever such establishments may be called;
- (b) the terms 'industry' and 'enterprise' shall be used to indicate all types of economic activity, whatever their legal status, public and local authorities, independent economic organizations, chambers of commerce and industry and/or their equivalents, professional associations, organizations representing employers or employees, as well as training bodies of the abovementioned institutions and organizations.

Each Member State or eligible country may determine what types of establishments as described in (a) may participate in Tempus II.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 131, 23. 5. 1990, p. 21. Decision, as amended by Decision 92/240/EEC (OJ No L 122, 7. 5. 1992, p. 43).

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 201, 24. 7. 1991, p. 2.

Article 4

Objectives

The objectives of Tempus II are to promote, as part of the overall objectives and guidelines of the Phare and Tacis programmes in the context of economic and social reform, the development of the higher education systems in the eligible countries, through as balanced a cooperation as possible with partners from all the Member States of the Community. Specifically, Tempus II seeks to help the higher education systems of the eligible countries to address :

- (a) issues of curriculum development and overhaul in priority areas ;
- (b) the reform of higher education structures and institutions and their management ;
- (c) the development of skill-related training to address specific higher and advanced level skill shortages during economic reform, in particular through improved and extended links with industry.

In realizing the objectives of Tempus II, the Commission shall ensure respect of the Community's general policy on equal opportunity for men and women. The same shall apply for disadvantaged groups, such as those with handicaps.

Article 5

Dialogue with eligible countries

The Commission shall agree with the competent authorities in each country detailed objectives and priorities for the role of Tempus II in the national strategy of economic and social reform, on the basis of the programme's objectives and the provisions of the Annex, and in accordance with, in particular :

- (a) (i) the overall objectives of the Phare programme ;
(ii) the overall objectives of the Tacis programme, with particular reference to its sectoral focus ;
- (b) each eligible country's policy for economic, social and education reform ;
- (c) the need for an appropriate balance to be struck between the selected priority areas and the resources allocated to Tempus II.

Article 6

Committee

1. The Commission shall implement the Tempus II scheme in accordance with the provisions of the Annex, on the basis of detailed guidelines to be adopted annually and following the detailed objectives and priorities agreed with the competent authorities in each eligible country as provided for in Article 5.

2. In the performance of that task, the Commission shall be assisted by a committee composed of two representatives appointed by each Member State and chaired by the Commission representative. The members of the committee may be assisted by experts or advisers.

The committee shall, in particular, assist the Commission in the implementation of the scheme having regard to the objectives set out in Article 4 and shall coordinate its work with that of other committees covering the same field as Tempus II.

3. The Commission representative shall submit to the committee drafts of measures concerning :

- (a) the general guidelines governing Tempus II ;
- (b) the selection procedures and general guidelines on the financial assistance to be provided by the Community (amounts, duration and recipients of assistance) ;
- (c) questions relating to the overall balance of Tempus II, including the breakdown between the various actions ;
- (d) the detailed objectives and priorities to be agreed with the competent authorities in each eligible country ;
- (e) arrangements for the monitoring and evaluation of Tempus II.

4. The committee shall deliver its opinion on these drafts of measures within a time limit which the Chairman may lay down according to the urgency of the matter. The opinion shall be delivered by the majority laid down in Article 148 (2) of the Treaty in the case of decisions which the Council is required to adopt on a proposal from the Commission. The votes of the representatives of the Member States within the committee shall be weighted in the manner set out in that Article. The chairman shall not vote.

The Commission shall adopt measures which shall apply immediately. However, if these measures are not in accordance with the opinion of the committee, they shall be communicated by the Commission to the Council forthwith.

In that event, the Commission may defer application of the measures which it has decided upon for a period of two months.

The Council, acting by a qualified majority, may take a different decision within the time limit referred to in the previous subparagraph.

5. In addition, the Commission may consult the committee on any other matter concerning the implementation of Tempus II, including the annual report.

The representative of the Commission shall submit to the committee a draft of the measures to be taken. The committee shall deliver its opinion on this draft, within a time limit which the chairman may lay down according to the urgency of the matter, if necessary by taking a vote.

The opinion shall be recorded in the minutes; in addition, each Member State shall have the right to ask to have its position recorded in the minutes.

The Commission shall take the utmost account of the opinion delivered by the committee. It shall inform the committee on the manner in which its opinion has been taken into account.

Article 7

Cooperation with relevant agencies

1. The Commission shall cooperate with the agencies in each of the eligible countries designated or set up to coordinate the links and structures necessary for the effective implementation of Tempus II, including the allocation of funds made available by the eligible countries themselves.

2. The Commission shall also cooperate closely in the implementation of Tempus II with the relevant national bodies designated by the Member States. It shall take into account as far as possible relevant bilateral measures taken by Member States.

Article 8

Links with other Community actions

The Commission, in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 6 (5) of this Decision, and, where appropriate, with the procedure set out in Article 9 of Regulation (EEC) No 3906/89, shall ensure consistency and, where necessary, complementarity between Tempus II and other actions at Community level, both within the Community and in assistance to the eligible countries, with particular reference to the activities of the European Training Foundation.

Article 9

Coordination with actions of third countries

1. The Commission shall ensure the appropriate coordination with actions developed by countries which are not members of the Community (*) or by universities and enterprises in these countries which relate to the same field of action as Tempus II, including, where appropriate, participation in Tempus II projects.

2. Such involvement can take various forms, including one or more of the following:

- participation in Tempus II projects via co-financing,
- use of Tempus II facilities for the channelling of bilaterally-funded exchange actions,
- coordination with Tempus II of those nationally-based initiatives which are related to the same aims but which are financed and run separately,
- reciprocal exchange of information on all relevant initiatives in this field.

Article 10

Annual report

An annual report on the functioning of Tempus II shall be submitted by the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council and the Economic and Social Committee. It shall be transmitted for information to the eligible countries.

Article 11

Monitoring and evaluation arrangements — Reports

The Commission shall, in accordance with the procedures set out in Article 6 (3), establish arrangements for the regular monitoring and external evaluation of the experience acquired in the implementation of Tempus II, taking into account the particular objectives set out in Article 4 and the national objectives set in accordance with Article 5.

It shall submit an interim report, including the results of the evaluation, before 30 April 1996, as well as possibly a proposal for the continuation or adaptation of Tempus II for the period beginning 1 July 1998.

A final report shall be presented by the Commission by 30 June 1999.

Done at Luxembourg, 29 April 1993.

For the Council

The President

S. BERGSTEIN

(*) At present these countries shall comprise the non-Community members of the group of G-24 countries, the Republic of Cyprus and Malta, and the participation shall concern projects with the countries of central and eastern Europe eligible under the Phare programme.

ANNEX

Joint European projects

1. The Community will provide support for joint European projects of maximum three years' duration.

Joint European projects will comprise at least one university from an eligible country, one university from a Member State and one partner institution (university or enterprise) from another Member State.

Such projects should where possible be linked, notably in the interests of cost-effectiveness, to existing networks, notably those funded in the framework of the Erasmus, Comett and Lingua programmes, or to the other assistance programmes of the Community for the eligible countries, focused on related aspects of economic and social reform.

2. Joint European project grants may be awarded for activities according to the specific needs of the institutions concerned and according to the priorities laid down, including :

- (i) cooperative education and training actions, notably curricular development and overhaul, the development of universities' capacities to provide continuing education and retraining, the provision of short, intensive courses and the development of open and distance learning capability ;
- (ii) measures for reform and development of higher education, notably via the restructuring of the management of higher education institutions and systems, the upgrading of facilities, and, where appropriate, the provision of technical and financial assistance to responsible authorities ;
- (iii) the promotion of university/industry cooperation in the eligible States via the development of universities' capacities to cooperate with industry and cooperative university/industry training actions ;
- (iv) equipment necessary for the implementation of a joint European project ;
- (v) the development of student and staff mobility within the framework of joint European projects ;
- (vi) activities involving two or more eligible countries.

3. *Mobility within joint European projects*

Within the framework of joint European projects the Community will provide support for student and staff mobility, particularly through grants including amounts for linguistic preparation where appropriate. Specifically :

- (i) grants will be awarded to students, up to and including at doctorate level and will be available both to students from the eligible countries carrying out periods of study in the Community and to students from the Community spending study periods in the eligible countries. Grants will be normally awarded for a period between three months and one year ;
- (ii) for students participating in joint European projects whose specific aim is to foster mobility, priority will be given to students participating in projects where the period of study abroad will be granted full recognition by the student's home university ;
- (iii) for teaching/administrative staff at universities or trainers from enterprises in Member States to carry out teaching/training assignments for periods from one week to one year in eligible countries and vice versa ;
- (iv) for teaching/administrative staff at universities in the eligible countries to undertake retraining and updating periods in the Community ;
- (v) support for industrial or practical placements of one month to one year for teachers, trainers, students and graduates between the end of their studies and first employment from the eligible countries to undertake a practical training period in enterprises in the Community and vice versa.

Individual grants and complementary activities

1. The Community will also provide support outside joint European projects for individual grants to teachers, trainers, university administrators, senior Ministry officials, education planners and other training experts for the following activities :

- (i) short visits of one week to two months to a Member State or an eligible country designed to prepare joint European projects, prepare teaching materials, collect and disseminate information, exchange expert advice and increase mutual understanding of the higher education/training systems concerned ;
- (ii) teaching/training assignments in universities in the Community and in the eligible states for periods of one week to one year ;
- (iii) practical placements in enterprises or education authorities in the Community or in the eligible states for periods of one month to one year ;
- (iv) retraining and updating for university staff from the eligible states in the Community for periods from one week to one year.

2. Grants will be made available to enable eligible countries to participate in the activities of European associations, notably university associations.

3. Support will be provided to facilitate publications and other information activities directly relevant to supporting the development and renewal of the higher education systems of the eligible countries.

4. Support will be provided for activities (in particular technical assistance, training, seminars and studies) designed to assist in the reform and development of higher education and training systems in the eligible countries, particularly with regard to the dissemination of the results and experience of joint European projects.
5. Limited support may be provided to projects involving youth activities as well as exchanges of young people and youth organizers between Member States and eligible countries.

Support activities

1. The necessary technical assistance will be provided to the Commission to underpin the activities undertaken in accordance with the Decision and to ensure the necessary monitoring of the implementation of the programme.
 2. Support will be provided for appropriate external evaluation of Tempus II.
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