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I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 1974/95**of 10 July 1995****extending the provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of disodium carbonate
originating in the United States of America**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European 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,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EC) No 823/95⁽²⁾ imposed a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of disodium carbonate originating in the United States of America;

Whereas examination of the facts has not yet been completed and the Commission has informed the exporters known to be concerned of its intention to propose an

extension of the validity of the provisional duty for an additional period of two months;

Whereas the exporters have raised no objections,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The validity of the provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of disodium carbonate originating in the United States of America imposed by Regulation (EC) No 823/95 shall be extended for a period of two months and shall expire on 14 October 1995. It shall cease to apply if, before this date the Council adopts definitive measures or the proceeding is terminated pursuant to Article 9 of Regulation (EEC) No 2423/88.

Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 10 July 1995.

For the Council

The President

P. SOLBES MIRA

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 209, 2. 8. 1988, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 522/94. (OJ No L 66, 10. 3. 1994, p. 10).

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 83, 13. 4. 1995, p. 8.

COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 1975/95**of 4 August 1995****on actions for the free supply of agricultural products to the peoples of Georgia,
Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 of 30 June 1992 on the common organization of the market in cereals⁽¹⁾, and in particular Articles 5 and 6 thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 136/66 of 22 September 1966 on the establishment of a common organization of the market in oils and fats⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 12 thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 804/68 of 27 June 1968 on the common organization of the market in milk and milk products⁽³⁾, and in particular Articles 6 (6) and 7 (4) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 805/68 of 27 June 1968 on the common organization of the market in beef and veal⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 7 (2) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72 of 18 May 1972 on the common organization of the market in fruit and vegetables⁽⁵⁾, and in particular Article 35 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Whereas it is advisable to supply Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan with agricultural products in order to improve the food supply situation, taking into account the diversity of local situations without compromising development towards supplies according to market rules;

Whereas the Community has agricultural products in stock following intervention measures and it is advisable,

exceptionally, to dispose, in priority, of these products in carrying out the action envisaged;

Whereas it is important to verify that the agricultural products provided under these measures reach their intended destinations;

Whereas it is for the Commission to lay down the rules for the implementation of these measures;

Whereas in view of the pressing needs, the products have to reach the peoples concerned as soon as possible; whereas the operations should start immediately and the expenses involved should be borne by the EAGGF Guarantee Section,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Under the conditions laid down by this Regulation, measures shall be taken for the free supply to Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan of agricultural products, to be determined, which are available as a result of intervention measures; in the case where the products are temporarily not available in intervention they may be mobilized on the Community market in order to meet the commitments of the Community.

Article 2

1. The products shall be supplied unprocessed or in processed form.

2. The measures may also relate to foodstuffs available or which may be obtained on the market by payment with products coming from intervention stocks and belonging to the same group of products.

3. The supply costs, including transport and, where applicable, processing costs, shall be determined by invitation to tender or, for reasons connected with urgency or with difficulties of transportation, by direct agreement procedure.

4. Products consigned pursuant to this Regulation shall not qualify for export refunds applicable for agricultural products.

5. Transport costs shall be borne by the Community, in so far as the recipients do not themselves take over the products within the Community.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 181, 1. 7. 1992, p. 21. Regulation as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1664/95 (OJ No L 158, 8. 7. 1995, p. 13).

⁽²⁾ OJ No 172, 30. 9. 1966, p. 3025/66. Regulation as last amended by the Act of Accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden.

⁽³⁾ OJ No 148, 28. 6. 1968, p. 13. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1538/95 (OJ No L 148, 30. 6. 1995, p. 17).

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No 148, 28. 6. 1968, p. 24. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 424/95 (OJ No L 45, 1. 3. 1995, p. 2).

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No 118, 20. 5. 1972, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1363/95 (OJ No L 132, 16. 6. 1995, p. 8).

6. Without prejudice to paragraph 7, the products will be sold, by agreement between the Commission and the competent authorities of the States involved, at a price which does not lead to market disturbance and which permits the constitution of a counterpart fund which will be used for the setting up of policies and measures aimed at securing food supplies by means of restructuring of the agricultural sector, targeted budgetary support, etc.

7. If by way of exception the supply comprises targeted distribution free of charge to the recipient peoples, the corresponding expenses shall be borne in accordance with the usual emergency-aid procedures.

Article 3

Expenditure on these actions shall be limited to ECU 80 million, entered in the general budget of the European Communities.

Article 4

1. The Commission shall be responsible for the execution of these measures as well as for monitoring the

supply operations. The Commission will make all such monitoring reports available to Member States.

2. The Commission shall employ independent experts to carry out a full *ex post facto* evaluation of the impact and effectiveness of this operation. The report of this evaluation shall be made available to Member States.

3. The detailed rules for applying this Regulation shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 23 of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 or, as appropriate, in the corresponding Articles in the other Regulations on the common organization of the markets.

Article 5

The accounting value of the agricultural products disposed of, originating from intervention stocks, shall be fixed in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 13 of Regulation (EEC) No 729/70⁽¹⁾.

Article 6

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

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

Done at Brussels, 4 August 1995.

For the Council

The President

J. SOLANA

⁽¹⁾ OJ No 94, 28. 4. 1970, p. 13. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1518/95 (OJ No L 147, 30. 6. 1995, p. 55).

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1976/95
of 11 August 1995
on the supply of milk products as food aid

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3972/86 of 22 December 1986 on food-aid policy and food-aid management ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1930/90 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 6 (1) (c) thereof,

Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 1420/87 of 21 May 1987 laying down implementing rules for Regulation (EEC) No 3972/86 on food-aid policy and food-aid management ⁽³⁾ lays down the list of countries and organizations eligible for food-aid operations and specifies the general criteria on the transport of food aid beyond the fob stage;

Whereas following the taking of a number of decisions on the allocation of food aid the Commission has allocated to certain recipients 1 300 tonnes of milk powder;

Whereas it is necessary to provide for the carrying-out of this measure in accordance with the rules laid down by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2200/87 of 8 July 1987 laying down general rules for the mobilization in the Community of products to be supplied as Community food aid ⁽⁴⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 790/91 ⁽⁵⁾; whereas it is necessary to specify the time limits and conditions of supply and the procedure to be followed to determine the resultant costs;

Whereas, for a given lot, given the small quantities to be supplied, the packaging methods and the large number of

destinations of the supplies, provision should be made for the possibility for tenderers to indicate two ports of loading, where necessary not belonging to the same port area,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Milk products shall be mobilized in the Community, as Community food aid, for supply to the recipients listed in the Annexes in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 2200/87 and under the conditions set out in the Annexes. Supplies shall be awarded by the tendering procedure.

Notwithstanding Article 7 (3) (d) of Regulation (EEC) No 2200/87, the tender may indicate two ports of shipment not necessarily belonging to the same port area.

The successful tenderer is deemed to have noted and accepted all the general and specific conditions applicable. Any other condition or reservation included in his tender is deemed unwritten.

Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 11 August 1995.

For the Commission

Martin BANGEMANN

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 370, 30. 12. 1986, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 174, 7. 7. 1990, p. 6.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 136, 26. 5. 1987, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 204, 25. 7. 1987, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 81, 28. 3. 1991, p. 108.

ANNEX I

LOT A

1. **Operation Nos** ⁽¹⁾: see Annex II
2. **Programme**: 1994/95
3. **Recipient** ⁽²⁾: Euronaid, PO Box 12, NL-2501 CA Den Haag (tel. (31 70) 33 05 757; telefax 36 41 701; telex 30960 EURON NL)
4. **Representative of the recipient** ⁽³⁾: to be designated by the recipient
5. **Place or countries of destination**: see Annex II
6. **Product to be mobilized**: vitaminized skimmed-milk powder
7. **Characteristics and quality of the goods** ⁽³⁾ ⁽⁴⁾:
see OJ No C 114, 29. 4. 1991, p. 1 (under I.B(1))
8. **Total quantity**: 1 300 tonnes
9. **Number of lots**: 1 (see Annex II)
10. **Packaging and marking** ⁽⁷⁾ ⁽⁸⁾: 25 kg
see OJ No C 114, 29. 4. 1991, p. 1 (under I.B(2), I.A(2) (3) and I.B(3))
language to be used for the marking: see Annex II
11. **Method of mobilization**: the Community market
manufacture of skimmed-milk powder, and the incorporation of vitamins, must be carried out after the award of the tender
12. **Stage of supply**: free at port of shipment ⁽⁹⁾
13. **Port of shipment**: —
14. **Port of landing specified by the recipient**: —
15. **Port of landing**: —
16. **Address of the warehouse and, if appropriate, port of landing**: —
17. **Period for making the goods available at the port of shipment**: 25. 9 — 15. 10. 1995
18. **Deadline for the supply**: —
19. **Procedure for determining the costs of supply**: invitation to tender
20. **Date of expiry of the period allowed for submission of tenders**: 12 noon (Brussels time) on 28. 8. 1995
21. **In the case of a second invitation to tender**:
 - (a) deadline for the submission of tenders: 12 noon (Brussels time) on 11. 9. 1995
 - (b) period for making the goods available at the port of shipment: 9 — 29. 10. 1995
 - (c) deadline for the supply: —
22. **Amount of tendering security**: ECU 20 per tonne
23. **Amount of delivery security**: 10 % of the tender in ecus
24. **Address for submission of tenders and tendering securities** ⁽¹⁾:
Bureau de l'aide alimentaire,
à l'attention de Monsieur T. Vestergaard,
Bâtiment Loi 120, bureau 7/46,
Rue de la Loi/Wetstraat 200,
B-1049 Bruxelles/Brussel
(telex 22037 AGREC B; fax (32 2) 296 20 05 / 295 01 32 / 296 10 97)
25. **Refund payable on application by the successful tenderer** ⁽¹⁾: refund applicable on 8. 8. 1995 fixed by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1854/95 (OJ No L 177, 28. 7. 1995, p. 51)

Notes :

- (¹) The operation number should be mentioned in all correspondence.
- (²) The successful tenderer shall contact the recipient as soon as possible to establish which consignment documents are required.
- (³) The successful tenderer shall deliver to the beneficiary a certificate from an official entity certifying that for the product to be delivered the standards applicable, relative to nuclear radiation, in the Member State concerned, have not been exceeded. The radioactivity certificate must indicate the caesium-134 and -137 and iodine-131 levels.
- (⁴) Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2330/87 (OJ No L 210, 1. 8. 1987, p. 56), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2226/89 (OJ No L 214, 25. 7. 1989, p. 10), is applicable as regards the export refund. The date referred to in Article 2 of the said Regulation is that referred to in point 25 of this Annex.
- The amount of the refund shall be converted into national currency by applying the agricultural conversion rate applicable on the day of completion of the customs export formalities. The provisions of Articles 13 to 17 of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1068/93 (OJ No L 108, 1. 5. 1993, p. 106), as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1053/95 (OJ No L 107, 12. 5. 1995, p. 4), shall not apply to this amount.
- (⁵) The supplier should send a duplicate of the original invoice to : Willis Corroon Scheuer, PO Box 1315, NL-1000 BH Amsterdam.
- (⁶) The successful tenderer shall supply to the beneficiary or its representative, on delivery, the following documents :
- health certificate (A2 : health certificate must be issued by official authorities and be legalized ; A9 : + Expiry date)
 - veterinary certificate issued by an official entity stating that the product was processed with pasteurized milk, coming from healthy animals, processed under excellent sanitary conditions which are supervised by qualified technical personnel and that the area of production of raw milk had not registered foot-and-mouth disease nor any other notifiable infectious/contagious disease during the 12 months prior to the processing.
- The veterinary certificate must state the temperature and duration of the pasteurization, the temperature and duration in the spray-drying tower and the expiry date for consumption.
- (⁷) Notwithstanding OJ No C 114, point I.B (3) (c) is replaced by the following : 'the words "European Community"'.
- (⁸) Shipment to take place in 20-foot containers, condition FCL/FCL.
- The supplier shall be responsible for the cost of making the container available in the stack position at the container terminal at the port of shipment. The recipient shall be responsible for all subsequent loading costs, including the cost of moving the containers from the container terminal. The provisions of Article 13 (2), second subparagraph, of Regulation (EEC) No 2200/87 shall not apply.
- The successful tenderer has to submit to the recipient's agent a complete packing list of each container, specifying number of bags belonging to each shipping number as specified in the invitation to tender.
- The successful tenderer has to seal each container with a numbered locktainer (Sysko locktainer 180 seal), the number of which to be provided to the beneficiary's forwarder.
- (⁹) Notwithstanding Article 7 (3) (d) of Regulation (EEC) No 2200/87, the tender may indicate two ports of shipment not necessarily belonging to the same port area.

ANEXO II — BILAG II — ANHANG II — ΠΑΡΑΡΤΗΜΑ II — ANNEX II — ANNEXE II — ALLEGATO II — BIJLAGE II —
ANEXO II — LIITE II — BILAGA II

Lote	Cantidad total (en toneladas)	Cantidades parciales (en toneladas)	Acción n°	País de destino	Lengua que se debe utilizar en la rotulación
Parti	Totalmængde (tons)	Delmængde (tons)	Aktion nr.	Bestemmelsesland	Mærkning på følgende sprog
Partie	Gesamtmenge (in Tonnen)	Teilmengen (in Tonnen)	Maßnahme Nr.	Bestimmungsland	Kennzeichnung in folgender Sprache
Παρτίδα	Συνολική ποσότητα (σε τόνους)	Μερικές ποσότητες (σε τόνους)	Δράση αριθ.	Χώρα προορισμού	Γλώσσα που πρέπει να χρησιμοποιηθεί για τη σήμανση
Lot	Total quantity (in tonnes)	Partial quantities (in tonnes)	Operation No	Country of destination	Language to be used for the marking
Lot	Quantité totale (en tonnes)	Quantités partielles (en tonnes)	Action n°	Pays de destination	Langue à utiliser pour le marquage
Lotto	Quantità totale (in tonnellate)	Quantitativi parziali (in tonnellate)	Azione n.	Paese di destinazione	Lingua da utilizzare per la marcatura
Partij	Totale hoeveelheid (in ton)	Deelhoeveelheden (in ton)	Maatregel nr.	Land van bestemming	Taal te gebruiken voor de opschriften
Lote	Quantidade total (em toneladas)	Quantidades parciais (em toneladas)	Ação n°	País de destino	Língua a utilizar na rotulagem
Erä	Kokonaismäärä (tonnia)	Osittaismäärä (tonnia)	Toimi N:o	Määrämaa	Merkinnässä käytettävä kieli
Parti	Total kvantitet (ton)	Delkvantitet (ton)	Aktion nr	Bestämmelsesland	Märkning på följande språk
A	1 300	A 1: 30 A 2: 250 A 3: 45 A 4: 30 A 5: 465 A 6: 75 A 7: 15 A 8: 75 A 9: 30 A 10: 165 A 11: 120	1643/94 1655/94 1656/94 1664/94 1665/94 109/95 110/95 111/95 112/95 141/95 142/95	Niger Guatemala Gambia Ecuador Burkina Faso Togo Togo Haïti Perú Burkina Faso Ghana	Français Español English Español Français Français Français Français Español Français English

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1977/95
of 11 August 1995

**opening and providing for the administration of an import tariff quota for
frozen beef intended for processing (1 July 1995 — 30 June 1996)**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European 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 (EC) No 424/95⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 12 (1) and (4) thereof,

Whereas under the agreement concluded during the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations the Community has undertaken to open an annual import tariff quota of 50 000 tonnes of frozen beef intended for processing; whereas the rules of application for the quota year 1995/96 starting 1 July 1995 must be established;

Whereas the import of frozen beef under the tariff quota shall qualify for the total suspension of the specific rate of customs duty where the meat is intended for the manufacturer of preserved food, which does not contain characteristic components other than beef and jelly; whereas where the meat is intended for other processed products containing beef the import shall qualify for a 55 % suspension of the autonomous rate of customs duty; whereas the breakdown of the tariff quota into each of the arrangements referred to above should be made taking into account the experience gained in respect of similar imports in the past;

Whereas so as to avoid speculation access to the quota should be allowed only to active processors carrying out processing of a viable commercial minimum quantity;

Whereas, pursuant to Article 9 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 805/68, imports into the Community under the present tariff quota are subject to presentation of an import licence; whereas licences may be issued following allocations of import rights on the basis of applications from eligible processors; whereas subject to the provisions of this Regulation the provisions of Commission Regulations (EEC) No 3719/88 of 16 November 1988 laying down common detailed rules for the application of the system of import and export licences and advance fixing certificates for agricultural products⁽³⁾, as last amended by

Regulation (EC) No 1199/95⁽⁴⁾, and (EC) No 1445/95 of 26 June 1995 on rules of application for import and export licences in the beef and veal sector and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 2377/80⁽⁵⁾ shall apply to import licences issued under this Regulation;

Whereas the application of the present tariff quota requires strict surveillance of imports and effective checks as to their use and destination; whereas the processing should therefore be authorized only in the importing Member State; whereas, furthermore, a security shall be lodged in order to ensure that the imported meat is used according to the tariff quota specifications; whereas the amount of security should be fixed taking into account the difference between the customs duties applicable inside and outside the quota;

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1136/79⁽⁶⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3661/92⁽⁷⁾, 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. An import tariff quota of 50 000 tonnes, bone-in equivalent of frozen beef falling within CN codes 0202 20 30, 0202 30 10, 0202 30 50, 0202 30 90 or 0206 29 91 and intended for processing in the Community is hereby opened for the period 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996.

2. The overall quantity referred to in paragraph 1 shall be divided into two quantities:

- (a) 37 500 tonnes of frozen beef intended for manufacture of preserved food as defined in Article 7 (a),
- (b) 12 500 tonnes of frozen beef intended for manufacture of beef containing products as defined in Article 7 (b).

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 148, 28. 6. 1968, p. 24.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 45, 1. 3. 1995, p. 2.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 331, 2. 12. 1988, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 119, 30. 5. 1995, p. 4.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 143, 27. 6. 1995, p. 35.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 141, 9. 6. 1979, p. 10.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 370, 19. 12. 1992, p. 16.

3. The import duties to apply on frozen beef under the present tariff quota are those fixed in order No 12 of Annex 7 to Section III of Part Three of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1359/95⁽¹⁾.

The conversion rate for the relevant amounts of duty shall be the agricultural rate applicable on the day of importation.

4. For the purpose of this Regulation the day of importation is the day of acceptance of the declaration of release for free circulation.

Article 2

1. An application for imports rights is valid only if it is lodged by a natural or legal person who during the last 12 months has produced at least 50 tonnes of processed products containing beef and who is entered in a national VAT register.

2. Applicants no longer active in the meat processing industry on 1 July 1995 shall not qualify under the arrangements provided for in this Regulation.

3. Documentary evidence, to the satisfaction of the competent authority, of compliance with the conditions of the preceding paragraphs shall be lodged together with the application.

Article 3

1. Each application for import rights for production of A-products or B-products shall be expressed in bone-in equivalence and shall not exceed the available quantity under each of the two categories.

Where under any one category referred to above, an applicant submits more than one application all such applications shall be inadmissible.

2. Each application referring to either A-products or B-products shall reach the competent authority by 1 September 1995.

3. Member States shall forward to the Commission by 8 September 1995 a list of applicants and quantities applied for under each of the two categories.

The Commission shall decide as soon as possible to what extent applications may be accepted, where necessary as a percentage of the quantity applied for.

Article 4

1. Any import of frozen beef for which import rights have been allocated pursuant to Article 3 shall be subject to presentation of an import licence.

2. Within his allocated import rights a processor may apply for import licences until 29 February 1996 at the

latest. The application shall be lodged in the Member State where the import rights are registered.

For the purpose of this paragraph 100 kilogrammes of bone-in beef equals 77 kilogrammes of boneless beef.

3. A security shall be lodged with the competent authority at the time of importation ensuring that the processor processes the entire imported quantity of meat into the required finished products in the establishment specified in the licence application, within three months following the day of importation.

The amounts of security are fixed in Annex I.

Article 5

1. On the licence application and the licence itself shall be entered:

- (a) in box 8, the country of origin,
- (b) in box 16, one of the eligible CN codes,
- (c) in box 20, at least one of the following endorsements:

- Certificado válido en ... (Estado miembro expedidor) / carne destinada a la transformación ... [productos A] [productos B] (táchese lo que no proceda) en ... (designación exacta del establecimiento en el que vaya a procederse a la transformación / Reglamento (CE) n° 1977/95.
- Licens gyldig i ... (udstedende medlemsstat) / Kød bestemt til forarbejdning til (A-produkter) (B-produkter) (det ikke gældende overstreges) i ... (nøjagtig betegnelse for den virksomhed, hvor forarbejdningen sker) / forordning (EF) nr. 1977/95.
- In ... (ausstellender Mitgliedstaat) gültige Lizenz / Fleisch für die Verarbeitung zu [A-Erzeugnissen] [B-Erzeugnissen] (Unzutreffendes bitte streichen) in ... (genaue Bezeichnung des Betriebs, in dem die Verarbeitung erfolgen soll) / Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1977/95.
- Το πιστοποιητικό ισχύει ... (κράτος μέλος έκδοσης) / Κρέας που προορίζεται για μεταποίηση .. [προϊόντα Α] [προϊόντα Β] (διαγράφεται η περιττή ένδειξη) ... (ακριβής περιγραφή της μονάδας όπου πρόκειται να πραγματοποιηθεί η μεταποίηση) / Κανονισμός (ΕΚ) αριθ. 1977/95.
- Licence valid in ... (issuing Member State) / Meat intended for processing ... [A-products] [B-products] (delete as appropriate) at ... (exact designation of the establishment where the processing is to take place) / Regulation (EC) No 1977/95.
- Certificat valable ... (État membre émetteur) / viande destinée à la transformation de ... [produits A] [produits B] (rayer la mention inutile) dans ... (désignation exacte de l'établissement dans lequel la transformation doit avoir lieu) / règlement (CE) n° 1977/95.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 142, 26. 6. 1995, p. 1.

- Titolo valido in ... (Stato membro di rilascio) / Carni destinate alla trasformazione ... [prodotti A] [prodotti B] (depennare la voce inutile) presso ... (esatta designazione dello stabilimento nel quale è prevista la trasformazione) / Regolamento (CE) n. 1977/95.
- Certificaat geldig in ... (Lid-Staat van afgifte) / Vlees bestemd voor verwerking tot [A-produkten] [B-produkten] (doorhalen wat niet van toepassing is) in ... (nauwkeurige aanduiding van het bedrijf waar de verwerking zal plaatsvinden) / Verordening (EG) nr. 1977/95.
- Certificado válido em ... (Estado-membro emissor) / carne destinada à transformação ... [produtos A] [produtos B] (riscar o que não interessa) em ... (designação exacta do estabelecimento em que a transformação será efectuada) / Regulamento (CE) nº 1977/95.
- Lisenssi on voimassa ... (myöntäjäjäsenvaltio) / Liha on tarkoitettu (A-luokan tuotteet) (B-luokan tuotteet) (tarpeeton poistettava) jalostukseen ...ssa (tarkka ilmoitus laitoksesta, jossa jalostus suoritetaan) / Asetus (EY) N:o 1977/95.
- Licensen är giltig i ... (utfärdande medlemsstat) / Kött avsett för bearbetning ... [A-produkter] [B-produkter] (stryk det som inte gäller) vid ... (exakt angivelse av anläggningen där bearbetningen skall ske) / Förordning (EG) nr 1977/95.

2. Without prejudice to the provisions of this Regulation, Regulations (EEC) No 3719/88 and (EC) No 1445/95 shall apply.

3. Import licences shall be valid for 120 days from the date of issue within the meaning of Article 21 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 3719/88. However, their term of validity shall expire on 30 June 1996 at the latest.

4. Article 8 (4) of Regulation (EEC) No 3719/88 shall apply. However, the full Common Customs Tariff duty shall be collected in respect of quantities imported in excess of those stated on the import licence.

Article 6

1. Quantities for which import licence applications have not been lodged by 29 February 1996 shall be subject of a further allocation of import rights.

To that end, by 6 March 1996, Member States shall forward to the Commission details of the quantities for which no applications have been received.

2. The Commission shall decide as soon as possible on the breakdown of those quantities into those intended for A-products and those intended for B-products. In doing so, the actual utilization of the import rights allocated pursuant to Article 3 under each of the two categories shall be taken into account.

3. For the purposes of this Article, Articles 2 to 5 shall apply. However, the date referred to in Article 3 (2) shall be replaced by 4 April 1996 and the date referred to in Article 3 (3) shall be replaced by 11 April 1996.

Article 7

For the purposes of this Regulation :

- (a) An A-product shall be defined as a processed product falling within CN codes 1602 50 31, 1602 50 39 or 1602 50 80, not containing meat other than that of animals of the bovine species, with a collagen/protein ratio of no more than 0,45 % ⁽¹⁾ and containing by weight at least 20 % ⁽²⁾ of lean meat (excluding offal ⁽³⁾ and fat) with meat and jelly accounting for at least 85 % of the total net weight.

The product must be subjected to a heat treatment sufficient to ensure the coagulation of meat proteins in the whole of the product and which therefore show no traces of a pinkish liquid on the cut surface when the product is cut along a line passing through its thickest part.

However, a product which has been processed in a retail or catering establishment and offered for sale to the ultimate consumer shall not be considered as an A-product.

- (b) A B-product shall be defined as a processed product containing beef, other than :

— one specified in Article 1 (1) (a) of Regulation (EEC) No 805/68, or

— one referred to under (a).

However, a processed product falling within CN code 0210 20 90 which has been dried or smoked so that the colour and consistency of the fresh meat has totally disappeared and with a water/protein ratio not exceeding 3,2 shall be considered to be a B-product.

Article 8

Member States shall set up a system of physical and documentary supervision to ensure that all meat is processed into the category of product specified on the import licence concerned.

⁽¹⁾ Determination of collagen content : the collagen content shall be taken to mean the hydroxyproline content multiplied by the factor 8. The hydroxyproline content must be determined according to ISO method 3496-1978.

⁽²⁾ The lean bovine meat content excluding fat is determined in accordance with the procedure prescribed in the Annex to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2429/86 (OJ No L 210, 1. 8. 1986, p. 39).

⁽³⁾ Offal includes the following : heads and cuts thereof (including ears), feet, tails, hearts, udders, livers, kidneys, sweetbreads (thymus glands and pancreas), brains, lungs, throats, thick skirts, spleens, tongues, caul, spinal cords, edible skin, reproductive organs (i.e. uteri, ovaries and testes), thyroid glands, pituitary glands.

The system must include physical checks of quantity and quality at the start of the processing, during the processing and after the processing operation is completed. To this end, processors shall at any time be able to demonstrate the identity and use of the imported meat through appropriate production records.

Upon technical verification of the production method by the competent authority, to the extent necessary, allowance may be taken for drip losses and trimmings.

In order to verify the quality of the finished product and establish the correspondance with the processor's recipe Member States shall proceed to representative samplings and analysis of those products. The costs of such operations shall be born by the processor concerned.

Article 9

1. The security referred to in Article 4 (3) shall be released in proportion to the quantity for which, within seven months, proof has been furnished to the satisfaction of the competent authority that all or part of the imported meat has been processed into the relevant products within three months following the day of importation in the designated establishment.

However,

- (a) if processing took place after the abovementioned three-month time limit, the security shall be released minus
 - 15 % and
 - 2 % of the remaining amount for each day by which the time limit has been exceeded ;
- (b) if proof of processing is established within the abovementioned seven-month time limit and is produced

within 18 months following those seven months the amount forfeited less 15 % of the security amount, shall be repaid.

- 2. The amount of security not released shall be forfeited and retained as a customs duty.

Article 10

1. Member States shall communicate to the Commission not later than the 15th day of each month the quantities imported during the preceding months giving separate particulars for each of the CN codes for frozen meat and for each of the two categories of finished products.

2. All communications to the Commission under this Regulation, including nil returns, shall be made to the address referred to in Annex II.

Article 11

Regulation (EEC) No 1136/79 is repealed.

However, it shall remain applicable for imports under Regulations (EC) No 3172/94 and (EC) No 757/95.

Article 12

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

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

Done at Brussels, 11 August 1995.

For the Commission

Martin BANGEMANN

Member of the Commission

ANNEX I

AMOUNTS OF SECURITY

<i>(in ECU/1 000 kg net)</i>		
Product (CN code)	For manufacture of A-products	For manufacture of B-products
0202 20 30	2 077	1 083
0202 30 10	3 247	1 693
0202 30 50	3 247	1 693
0202 30 90	4 467	2 329
0206 29 91	4 467	2 329

The conversion rate shall be the agricultural rate valid on the day of application for the licence.

ANNEX II

Commission of the European Communities
DG VI-D.2 — Beef/veal and sheepmeat
Rue de la Loi/Wetstraat 130
B-1049 Brussels.
Telefax : (322) 295 36 13.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1978/95

of 11 August 1995

amending Regulations (EC) No 1945/95, (EC) No 1947/95 and (EC) No 1953/95
establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of
certain fruit and vegetables

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European
Community,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No
3223/94 of 21 December 1994 on detailed rules for the
application of the import arrangements for fruit and vege-
tables ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No
1740/95 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 4 (1) 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⁾, as last amended by Regu-
lation (EC) No 150/95 ⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 3 (3)
thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulations (EC) No 1945/95 ⁽⁵⁾,
(EC) No 1947/95 ⁽⁶⁾ and (EC) No 1953/95 ⁽⁷⁾ establish the
standard import values for determining the entry price of
certain fruit and vegetables;

Whereas a check has shown that an error appears in the
Annex to these Regulations; whereas the Regulations in
question should accordingly be corrected,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. The Annex to Regulation (EC) No 1945/95 is hereby replaced by Annex I hereto.
2. The Annex to Regulation (EC) No 1947/95 is hereby replaced by Annex II hereto.
3. The Annex to Regulation (EC) No 1953/95 is hereby replaced by Annex III hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 12 August 1995:

Article 1 (1) shall apply from 5 to 7 August 1995.

Article 1 (2) shall apply on 8 August 1995.

Article 1 (3) shall apply on 9 August 1995.

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

Done at Brussels, 11 August 1995.

For the Commission

Martin BANGEMANN

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 337, 24. 12. 1994, p. 66.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 167, 18. 7. 1995, p. 10.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 387, 31. 12. 1992, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 22, 31. 1. 1995, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 186, 5. 8. 1995, p. 40.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 187, 8. 8. 1995, p. 2.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 188, 9. 8. 1995, p. 4.

ANNEX I

(ECU/100 kg)			(ECU/100 kg)		
CN code	Third country code ⁽¹⁾	Standard import value	CN code	Third country code ⁽¹⁾	Standard import value
0702 00 35	052	47,7	0808 10 92, 0808 10 94, 0808 10 98	039	79,3
	060	80,2		064	79,1
	066	41,7		388	62,7
	068	32,4		400	59,5
	204	50,9		508	70,9
	212	117,9		512	48,9
	624	75,0		524	45,8
	999	63,7		528	55,2
				800	93,1
0707 00 25	052	50,1	0808 20 57	804	77,0
	053	166,9		999	67,2
	060	39,2		052	77,7
	066	53,8		388	61,0
	068	60,4		512	43,5
	204	49,1		528	54,0
	624	207,3		800	55,8
0709 90 79	999	89,5		804	64,8
	052	55,6	0809 20 69	999	59,5
	204	77,5		052	249,1
	624	196,3		061	182,0
0805 30 30	999	109,8		064	254,1
	388	67,8		068	262,6
	512	77,7		400	204,0
	524	62,5		624	239,5
	528	55,2		676	166,2
	600	54,7		999	222,5
	624	78,0	0809 30 41, 0809 30 49	052	59,2
	999	66,0		220	121,8
0806 10 40	052	128,4		624	106,8
	220	110,8		999	95,9
	400	147,3	0809 40 30	064	80,3
	412	132,4		066	66,5
	512	186,0		624	197,5
	600	95,0		999	114,8
	624	125,4			
	999	132,2			

⁽¹⁾ Country nomenclature as fixed by Commission Regulation (EC) No 3079/94 (OJ No L 325, 17. 12. 1994, p. 17). Code '999' stands for 'of other origin.'

ANNEX II

(ECU/100 kg)			(ECU/100 kg)		
CN code	Third country code ⁽¹⁾	Standard import value	CN code	Third country code ⁽¹⁾	Standard import value
0702 00 35	052	47,7	0808 10 92, 0808 10 94, 0808 10 98	039	79,3
	060	80,2		064	79,1
	066	41,7		388	57,4
	068	32,4		400	63,4
	204	50,9		508	68,4
	212	117,9		512	42,8
	624	75,0		524	45,8
	999	63,7		528	57,0
0707 00 25	052	50,1	0808 20 57	800	94,9
	053	166,9		804	76,3
	060	39,2		999	66,4
	066	53,8		052	77,7
	068	60,4		388	47,0
	204	49,1		512	40,0
	624	207,3		528	54,0
	999	89,5		800	55,8
0709 90 79	052	55,6	0808 20 69	804	64,8
	204	77,5		999	56,5
	624	196,3		052	257,2
	999	109,8		061	182,0
0805 30 30	388	61,7		064	254,1
	512	77,7		068	262,6
	524	61,6		400	323,5
	528	54,7		624	239,5
	600	54,7		676	166,2
	624	78,0		999	240,7
	999	64,7		052	59,2
0806 10 40	052	128,4	0809 30 41, 0809 30 49	220	121,8
	220	110,8		624	106,8
	400	148,0		999	95,9
	412	132,4		064	84,8
	512	186,0	0809 40 30	066	66,5
	600	97,3		624	152,8
	624	123,1		999	101,4
	999	132,3			

⁽¹⁾ Country nomenclature as fixed by Commission Regulation (EC) No 3079/94 (OJ No L 325, 17. 12. 1994, p. 17). Code '999' stands for 'of other origin.'

ANNEX III

(ECU/100 kg)			(ECU/100 kg)		
CN code	Third country code ⁽¹⁾	Standard import value	CN code	Third country code ⁽¹⁾	Standard import value
0702 00 35	052	47,7	0808 10 92, 0808 10 94, 0808 10 98	039	79,3
	060	80,2		064	79,1
	066	41,7		388	58,4
	068	32,4		400	57,6
	204	50,9		508	68,4
	212	117,9		512	47,6
	624	75,0		524	45,8
	999	63,7		528	51,8
				800	95,8
0707 00 25	052	50,1	0808 20 57	804	77,4
	053	166,9		999	66,1
	060	39,2		052	77,4
	066	53,8		388	111,1
	068	60,4		512	39,8
	204	49,1		528	54,0
	624	207,3		800	55,8
	999	89,5		804	64,8
				999	67,2
0709 90 79	052	55,6	0809 20 69	052	258,4
	204	77,5		061	182,0
	624	196,3		064	254,1
	999	109,8		068	262,6
0805 30 30	388	66,8	0809 30 41, 0809 30 49	400	332,0
	512	77,7		600	94,9
	524	62,8		624	239,5
	528	58,4		676	166,2
	600	54,7		999	223,7
	624	78,0		052	59,2
	999	66,4		220	121,8
				624	106,8
0806 10 40	052	113,9	0809 40 30	999	95,9
	220	110,8		064	71,7
	400	148,3		066	62,1
	412	132,4		624	152,8
	512	186,0		999	95,5
	600	155,2			
	624	129,7			
	999	139,5			

⁽¹⁾ Country nomenclature as fixed by Commission Regulation (EC) No 3079/94 (OJ No L 325, 17. 12. 1994, p. 17). Code '999' stands for 'of other origin.'

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1979/95**of 11 August 1995****establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of
certain fruit and vegetables**

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

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No
3223/94 of 21 December 1994 on detailed rules for the
application of the import arrangements for fruit and
vegetables⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No
1740/95⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 4 (1) 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⁾, as last amended by Regu-
lation (EC) No 150/95⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 3 (3)
thereof,

Whereas Regulation (EC) No 3223/94 lays down,
pursuant to the outcome of the Uruguay Round multila-
teral trade negotiations, the criteria whereby the Commis-

sion fixes the standard values for imports from third
countries, in respect of the products and periods stipu-
lated in the Annex thereto;

Whereas, in compliance with the above criteria, the stan-
dard import values must be fixed at the levels set out in
the Annex to this Regulation,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The standard import values referred to in Article 4 of
Regulation (EC) No 3223/94 shall be fixed as indicated in
the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 12 August 1995.

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

Done at Brussels, 11 August 1995.

For the Commission

Martin BANGEMANN

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 337, 24. 12. 1994, p. 66.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 167, 18. 7. 1995, p. 10.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 387, 31. 12. 1992, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 22, 31. 1. 1995, p. 1.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 11 August 1995 establishing the standard import values
for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables

(ECU/100 kg)			(ECU/100 kg)		
CN code	Third country code (1)	Standard import value	CN code	Third country code (1)	Standard import value
0702 00 35	052	47,7	0808 10 92, 0808 10 94, 0808 10 98	512	186,0
	060	80,2		600	137,5
	066	41,7		624	130,1
	068	32,4		999	137,2
	204	50,9		039	79,3
	212	117,9		064	79,1
	624	75,0		388	57,0
	999	63,7		400	67,8
0707 00 25	052	50,1	0808 20 57	508	68,4
	053	166,9		512	54,7
	060	39,2		524	45,8
	066	53,8		528	56,5
	068	60,4		800	97,1
	204	49,1		804	81,8
	624	207,3		999	68,8
	999	89,5		052	70,4
0709 90 79	052	55,6	0809 30 41, 0809 30 49	388	45,5
	204	77,5		512	39,4
	624	196,3		528	54,0
	999	109,8		800	55,8
0805 30 30	388	62,8	0809 40 30	804	64,8
	512	77,7		999	55,0
	524	62,8		052	56,5
	528	59,9		220	121,8
	600	54,7		624	106,8
	624	78,0		999	95,0
0806 10 40	999	66,0		064	77,1
	052	109,2		066	62,1
	220	110,8		624	152,8
	400	154,6		999	97,3
	412	132,4			

(1) Country nomenclature as fixed by Commission Regulation (EC) No 3079/94 (OJ No L 325, 17. 12. 1994, p. 17). Code '999' stands for 'of other origin.'

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1980/95
of 11 August 1995
amending representative prices and additional duties for the import of certain
products in the sugar sector

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,
Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European 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 (EC) No 1101/95 ⁽²⁾,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1423/95 of 23 June 1995 laying down detailed implementing rules for the import of products in the sugar sector other than molasses ⁽³⁾, and in particular the second subparagraph of Article 1 (2), and Article 3 (1) thereof,

Whereas the amounts of the representative prices and additional duties applicable to the import of white sugar, raw sugar and certain syrups are fixed by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1568/95 ⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1973/95 ⁽⁵⁾;

Whereas it follows from applying the general and detailed fixing rules contained in Regulation (EC) No 1423/95 to the information known to the Commission that the representative prices and additional duties at present in force should be altered to the amounts set out in the Annex hereto,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The representative prices and additional duties on imports of the products referred to in Article 1 of Regulation (EC) No 1423/95 shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 12 August 1995.

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

Done at Brussels, 11 August 1995.

For the Commission

Martin BANGEMANN

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 177, 1. 7. 1981, p. 4.
⁽²⁾ OJ No L 110, 17. 5. 1995, p. 1.
⁽³⁾ OJ No L 141, 24. 6. 1995, p. 16.
⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 150, 1. 7. 1995, p. 36.
⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 190, 11. 8. 1995, p. 7.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 11 August 1995 amending representative prices and the amounts of additional duties applicable to imports of white sugar, raw sugar and products covered by CN code 1702 90 99

(ECU)

CN code	Amount of representative prices per 100 kg net of product concerned	Amount of additional duty per 100 kg net of product concerned
1701 11 10 ⁽¹⁾	23,83	4,39
1701 11 90 ⁽¹⁾	23,83	9,62
1701 12 10 ⁽¹⁾	23,83	4,20
1701 12 90 ⁽¹⁾	23,83	9,19
1701 91 00 ⁽²⁾	32,29	9,09
1701 99 10 ⁽²⁾	32,29	4,65
1701 99 90 ⁽²⁾	32,29	4,65
1702 90 99 ⁽³⁾	0,32	0,34

⁽¹⁾ For the standard quality as defined in Article 1 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 431/68 (OJ No L 89, 10. 4. 1968, p. 3).

⁽²⁾ For the standard quality as defined in Article 1 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/72 (OJ No L 94, 21. 4. 1972, p. 1).

⁽³⁾ By 1 % sucrose content.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1981/95

of 11 August 1995

correcting Regulation (EC) No 1600/95 laying down detailed rules for the application of the import arrangements and opening tariff quotas for milk and milk products

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 804/68 of 27 June 1968 on the common organization of the market in milk and milk products ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1538/95 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 13 (3) and 16 (4) thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EC) No 1600/95 ⁽³⁾, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 1763/95 ⁽⁴⁾, lays down detailed rules for the application of the import arrangements and opens tariff quotas for milk and milk products; whereas certain mistakes and ambiguities appear in the text of that Regulation; whereas the mistakes should therefore be corrected and the ambiguities clarified;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EC) No 1600/95 is hereby corrected as follows:

1. Article 13 (d) should read:

'(d) Section 15 of licence applications shall give a detailed description of the product, in particular:

- the raw material used,
- the fat content, by weight (%), in the dry matter,
- the water content, by weight (%), in the non-fatty matter,
- the fat content, by weight (%).'

2. In Article 14 (4) the words 'fixed percentage' are replaced by 'allocation factor'.

3. In Article 14 (5):

- the word 'percentage' is replaced by 'allocation factor',
- the words 'more than 20 %' are replaced by 'less than 0,8000'.

4. Annexes V and IX are replaced by the Annexes to this Regulation.

5. The title of the Summary Tables following the Annexes is replaced by 'Summary Tables (indicative only)'.

Article 2

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

It shall apply as from 1 July 1995.

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

Done at Brussels, 11 August 1995.

For the Commission

Martin BANGEMANN

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 148, 28. 6. 1968, p. 13.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 148, 30. 6. 1995, p. 17.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 151, 1. 7. 1995, p. 12.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 171, 21. 7. 1995, p. 36.

ANNEX I
ANNEX V
CERTIFICATE IMA 1

1. Seller	2. Serial No of issue	ORIGINAL	
3. Buyer	CERTIFICATE for the admission of certain milk products to certain headings or subheadings of the combined nomenclature		
4. Number and date of invoice	5. Country of origin	6. Member State of destination	
IMPORTANT A. A separate certificate must be made out for each form of presentation of each product. B. The certificate must be in an official language of the European Community. It may also contain a translation into the official language or one official language of the exporting country. C. The certificate must be made out in accordance with the Community provisions in force. D. The original, and where appropriate, a copy of the certificate must be presented to the customs office in the Community at the time when the product is being put into free circulation.			
7. Marks, numbers, number and kind of packages; detailed description of product and particulars of its form of presentation		8. Gross weight (kg)	9. Net weight (kg)
10. Raw material used			
11. Fat content by weight (%), in the dry matter			
12. Water content by weight (%), in the non-fatty matter			
13. Fat content, by weight (%)			
14. Ripening period			
15. Community free-at-frontier price per 100 kg net weight (in ECU) equal to or more than:			
16. Observations: (a) tariff quota ⁽¹⁾ (b) intended for processing ⁽¹⁾			
17. IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED — that the particulars set out above are accurate and comply with the Community provisions in force, — that for the products described above no discount, refund, or any other rebate will be granted to the buyer which may lead to the product in question having a value less than the minimum import value fixed for such product ⁽²⁾ .			
18. Issuing agency	Place Year Month Day (Signature and stamp of issuing agency)		

⁽¹⁾ Delete where not applicable.

⁽²⁾ This clause is deleted for cheeses of sheep's or buffalo milk, for Glaris, Tilsit and Butterkäse and for special milk for infants.^{*}

ANNEX II

'ANNEX IX

APPLICATION OF ARTICLE 14

(Page /)

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
DG VI/D/1 — MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS

APPLICATIONS FOR IMPORT LICENCES AT REDUCED DUTIES

... THREE-MONTH PERIOD

Member State :

CN code	Order No in Annex 7 of the Combined Nomenclature	Applicant (name and address)	Quantity (tonnes)	Country of origin
		Total (tonnes) by order number	'	

II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

COUNCIL

COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION

of 10 July 1995

on the broad guidelines of the economic policies of the Member States and of the Community

(95/326/EC)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 103 (2) thereof,

Having regard to the recommendation from the Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary Committee,

Having regard to the conclusions of the European Council in Cannes of 26 and 27 June 1995,

HEREBY RECOMMENDS:

1. Introduction

Since the summer of 1994, when the previous broad guidelines were adopted, economic growth in the Community has become firmly established. However, as the recent foreign exchange turmoil following the decline of the dollar has highlighted, significant risks and important policy issues remain unresolved. In order to ensure that the growth prospects are fully taken advantage of to increase employment and enhance convergence, economic policies must respond to the challenges and opportunities presented by the emerging economic expansion.

The present set of policy guidelines — prepared and adopted according to Article 103 (2) of the Treaty establishing the European Community — will constitute the

reference for the conduct of economic policies in the Community and the Member States. It re-affirms both the objectives proposed in the earlier versions and the conclusions on fighting unemployment reached by the European Council, notably those of the Essen meeting which recommended five years where action had to be intensified. Full implementation of these guidelines will make possible a strengthening of convergence and a realization of the good growth and employment prospects, thus achieving significant reductions in the rate of unemployment, thereby also contributing to the alleviation of the problem of social exclusion.

Two policy concerns should be given prominence in the present environment. First, there is the possibility that the favourable impact of economic growth could give rise to 'adjustment neglect'. This may take the form of a weakening commitment, induced by the cyclical improvement of the budget deficit, to resolve in a durable manner the structural fiscal imbalances, or, as employment begins to recover, it may be reflected in a reluctance to initiate and implement those measures which are necessary to remove labour market imperfections. It is essential that either type of 'adjustment neglect' should be vigorously resisted.

Secondly, some of the recent exchange-rate changes have not only contributed to greater risks of inflation dispersion. They have also contributed to disturbances in the operation of the internal market and thus threaten the beneficial achievements of economic integration. Those exchange-rate changes which do not correspond to fundamentals will have detrimental effects for all the Member States.

It is clear that, in order to minimize the occurrence of such episodes, creating the conditions for exchange-rate stability reflecting economic fundamentals must become a key priority of economic policies in the Community.

The present guidelines re-affirm the policy objectives set in the December 1993 and July 1994 guidelines: it is essential for the Community and the Member States to turn the present recovery into strong, sustainable, non-inflationary medium-term growth which respects the environment. Such growth is important in order to reduce unemployment substantially and to make possible the achievement of the necessary degree of convergence to facilitate the transition to stage III of EMU. Achievement of these objectives will continue to require a stable, investment-enhancing, short- and medium-term macro-economic framework characterized by:

- a stability-oriented monetary policy whose task is not undermined by inappropriate budgetary and wage developments,
- sustained efforts to consolidate the public finances in most Member States consistent with the objectives of their convergence programmes,
- nominal wage trends consistent with the price stability objective; at the same time, real wage developments should be below the increase in productivity in order to strengthen the profitability of employment-creating investment.

An essential complement of this framework must be provided by structural reforms aimed at fostering the competitiveness of the economies of the Member States and at improving the functioning of their labour markets. The policies necessary for sustaining long-term growth, increasing employment, and strengthening convergence are mutually consistent.

2. Economic Policy Guidelines

Price and exchange rate stability

Substantial progress in reducing inflation in the Community and the Member States has been made since the beginning of the decade. Nine Member States are now expected on the basis of the spring forecasts published by the Commission to see a rate of inflation in the range of between 2 and 3 per cent in 1996, consistent with the objective of the 1993 and 1994 guidelines, with a further two Member States forecast to experience rates of inflation just above this range next year.

Further progress towards price stability must be made. This means, above all, enlarging substantially the group of Member States where inflation performance is in line with the 1994 guidelines. Those Member States that are currently expected to experience rates of inflation between 2 and 3 per cent should maintain a policy aimed at preventing any resurgence of inflationary pressures and at progressing towards or going below 2 %. Other countries need to increase their efforts, in some cases substantially, if they are to meet the guidelines.

Exchange-rate changes could have important implications for inflation convergence. Thus, in most Member States which have experienced currency appreciations, inflation convergence is expected to strengthen. In these Member States wage trends are expected in most cases to develop broadly in line with the objective of price stability too. However, it will be necessary to ensure that wage developments do not lead to reductions in investment profitability, particularly in the export-oriented sectors. On the other hand, in the Member States which have experienced currency depreciations, price tensions have increased as well as the risk of an acceleration of inflation. In these countries utmost caution is needed. In particular, in the context of strong economic growth, it will be important to prevent increases in import prices from generating a vicious circle of price and wage inflation. Otherwise, the achieved credibility of moving towards a stability-oriented policy framework would be rapidly lost.

The combination of the marked depreciation of the dollar, of unresolved structural problems, of uncertain fiscal and inflation prospects and of other uncertainties in some Member States has led to substantial exchange-rate instability within the Community. Exchange-rate changes exceeding those which are warranted by the differentials in the rates of inflation are detrimental to all Member States; in those where currencies have appreciated, growth prospects, while still generally favourable, have been reduced, while in those where currencies have depreciated inflation prospects will increase and call for additional efforts if medium-term inflation objectives are to be achieved. Moreover, the proper functioning of the internal market has been disturbed as business decisions may be made on the basis of misaligned exchange rates, thereby providing false incentives to special interest groups.

By making further progress towards price stability, Member States will improve the prospects for lasting exchange-rate stability, which will, in its turn, help price stability. In this respect, a key role will be played by budgetary policy and by the credibility of fiscal consolidation commitments. Exchange-rate stability will also

contribute to reaping the full benefits of the internal market and to improving resource allocation within the Community. All Member States must continue to treat their exchange-rate policies as a matter of common interest within the framework of the European Monetary System and, where appropriate, its exchange-rate mechanism.

Sound public finances

Despite the consolidation of economic growth, prospects for the resolution of the fiscal imbalances remain uncertain and fiscal convergence continues to be elusive.

The failure to realize greater progress in budgetary consolidation leads, in many cases, to a situation where fiscal policy is severely constrained by a high and rising burden of interest payments. It also undermines sustainable price- and exchange-rate stability, increases uncertainty about the course of fiscal policy and erodes the credibility of policies. It contributes to an unbalanced policy mix, and it undermines the task of monetary policy. Over the medium term, persistent fiscal imbalances will have adverse implications for economic growth and for employment creation. A sound fiscal position is a positive supply factor as it opens up the possibility for tax reductions and for increases in productive public investment. Indeed the arguments for budgetary consolidation based on growth and employment considerations are at least as important as those based on the need to improve the sustainability of debt positions and nominal convergence. If budget deficits and debt ratios cannot be reduced in a durable manner now, during a period of relatively strong growth, when will they be reduced?

The clear task confronting virtually all the Member States is to ensure that advantage is taken of all growth opportunities to promote fiscal consolidation by reducing structural deficits. The Member States should aim to bring their budget deficits below 3 per cent of GDP as soon as possible, as a first step towards the medium term goal, as set out in the December 1993 guidelines, of close to balance. In some countries, the structure of the pension system calls for surpluses in the public accounts.

The current estimates suggest that all the Member States, including those where the forecast deficit for this year will be below the 3 per cent mark, ought to exploit any room provided by economic growth higher than in budget plans, or by a decline in interest rates, to accelerate the process of budget consolidation. This is particularly urgent in the countries which have a high debt-to-GDP ratio. In the event that the exchange-rate turbulence lowers economic growth this year, the efforts to achieve the targets of the convergence programmes should not be relaxed.

The forecast for 1996 indicates that, on the basis of the adjustment measures which have been clearly specified so far among those Member States which have set fiscal

ceilings in their convergence programmes, the fiscal objectives will not be uniformly met. In several cases adjustment effort is needed to reach the targets set out in convergence programmes. On the basis of Commission forecasts and 'unchanged policy' assumptions, only seven Member States will have deficits below 3 % of GDP. This underlines the high importance of respecting convergence programmes and the need to update them regularly so that they assist in fulfilling the objectives of the Treaty.

In many countries, remaining expenditure increases should be the preferred approach since, apart from their impact on employment, there are undoubtedly limits to higher taxation and social charges. But the rationalization of the public expenditure and taxation systems can also contribute to economic growth and employment creation. In particular, as proposed in the 1994 guidelines, Member States should, where necessary, modify their tax structures in ways which are likely to favour employment and benefit the environment, while public expenditure should be re-allocated away from consumption and in favour of productivity-enhancing spending; in the latter category, strengthening public investment and investment in human capital should be accorded a priority. In this context as well, non-wage labour costs should be reduced, especially, in some countries, at the lower end of the wage and productivity scale. It is important, however, that the necessary reduction in budget deficits is not endangered, which implies that compensatory additional revenues should be found.

Fiscal difficulties continue to characterize the public finances of several Member States. In Greece, some progress was made in 1994. However, it is essential that fiscal imbalances be reduced much further in order not to inhibit progress towards convergence. Decisive measures are required, especially on the expenditure side, in a multi-annual framework in order to increase confidence in the course of economic policy. In Italy, the fiscal consolidation measures taken over recent years are beginning to bear fruit. These efforts should be continued through the full implementation of the recently announced three-year plan. In the case of Sweden, which is also confronted with a large deficit, a multiannual adjustment fiscal framework has already been adopted; it is necessary that the adjustment path be adhered to. In Belgium, the high indebtedness necessitates that the fiscal component of the Global Plan be fully implemented and that further progress in reducing the deficit below the 3 per cent of GDP mark be made in order also to achieve a more significant reduction in the debt ratio. In Spain and Portugal, greater efforts are required in the area of fiscal consolidation. Ambitious fiscal objectives are also necessary in the cases of Austria and France. While Finland has not yet prepared a convergence programme, the forecasts suggest that its fiscal objectives are ambitious; efforts to realize these objectives should be sustained. Denmark, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom should continue with the vigorous implementation of their programmes of

fiscal consolidation in line with their convergence programmes to ensure that their deficit is below 3 % in 1996. Fiscal developments and prospects in Germany, Ireland and Luxembourg suggest, on the basis of the Commission's forecasts, that they will continue to show no excessive deficit. In Ireland, the decline in the debt ratio is projected to continue at a healthy pace, while the state of the public finances in Luxembourg continues to be robust.

Where Member States have to follow stringent budgetary policies to ensure that deficits come below 3 % of GDP, the Community itself should adopt a cautious stance towards the financial perspective established by the European Council in Edinburgh — this perspective sets ceilings and not targets.

Promotion of competitiveness and sustainable growth

Following the proposals of the White Paper on 'Growth, Competitiveness, Employment', Member States are implementing reforms aimed at strengthening the forces contributing to growth potential and at enhancing the dynamism and competitiveness of the Community economies.

In order to benefit fully from the opportunities offered by the internal market, the transposition of Community directives into national law now stands at 92,4 per cent, the dispersion among the Member States ranging from 86,3 per cent to 98,6 per cent. Progress is required, however, in the areas of insurance, intellectual and industrial property, public procurement, new technologies and services and freedom of movement. Moreover, progress has been slow in the extension of the single market to telecommunication and energy, while the internal market in transport remains incomplete. Furthermore, additional progress is necessary in reinforcing competition rules, reducing State aids, and reducing the role of the public sector. Privatization, to the extent that Member States judge it compatible with their objectives, could further the progress already made in this direction. Several initiatives have been taken at the Community level. Following the recommendation of the Essen Council, a Competitiveness Advisory Group was set up and it prepared a report for the Cannes European Council on the state of Community competitiveness and related issues; moreover, the Group for Legislative and Administrative Simplification has been established. In order to enhance overall competitiveness, several issues are being reviewed at the Community level, including improving financing for SMEs, enhancing

labour market flexibility, and improving the quality of vocational training.

The growth and employment possibilities flowing from efforts to safeguard the environment should be fully exploited. The report to be prepared for the December 1995 European Council by the Ecofin Council on 'the interrelationship between economic growth and the environment and the consequences this has for economic policy' is of particular importance in this respect.

It is essential for the dynamism of the Community economies that investment be stepped up. This relates in particular to investment in education and training and in the infrastructure of the Community, which needs to be developed to match the requirements of the 21st century. The trans-european networks should be realized and the action plan on the information society should be carried through. In addition, for the active promotion of research and development initiatives, greater coordination between Member States' activities is essential. Parallel, coordinated efforts at the level of the Community and of the Member States is an essential building block to realizing the potential for job creation and growth.

Employment and the labour market

The economic recovery, if it progresses as predicted, will absorb the cyclical component of unemployment by 1997. Nevertheless, to continue to reduce unemployment in a significant and progressive manner, it is necessary to achieve a high rate of economic growth over many years and to increase the capacity of that growth to generate jobs. In many Member States, there is a need for stronger differentiation of wages by sectors, geographical areas and qualifications. An essential component of the efforts to achieve the goals is represented by more active and more efficient labour market policies. These must aim at a comprehensive, integrated and coherent effort to bring about structural change in the fields of the educational systems, labour law, work contracts, contractual negotiation systems and the social security system to improve the functioning of the labour market as a whole.

In the context of the White Paper, the European Council identified in Essen the following five priorities for the Member States to address:

- improving the employment opportunities for the labour force by promoting investment in vocational training,
- increasing the employment intensiveness of growth,

- reducing non-wage labour costs,
- improving the effectiveness of labour-market policies,
- improving measures to help groups which are particularly hard hit by unemployment.

Member States were invited by the European Council meeting in Essen to implement measures adapted to their own specific situation and to prepare multiannual programmes spelling out their policy intentions. It is now important that the Member States rapidly adopt these multiannual programmes. As requested by the European Council in Essen, the Council and the Commission will keep close track of employment trends, will monitor the relevant policies of the Member States and will report annually to the European Council on further progress on the employment market, starting in December 1995.

Various measures have already been taken, but greater and more determined efforts are needed.

Examples of the ways in which active and more efficient labour-market policies contribute to the goal of increasing employment are :

- (i) they improve the employment opportunities for the labour force by promoting investment in vocational training, notably in SMEs, and thus raise the quality of human capital which improves competitiveness, potential output and the flexibility of, and opportunities for, the workforce ;
- (ii) they increase the employment intensity of growth, without affecting negatively the rate of growth itself, by :
 - the social partners examining at the appropriate levels whether employment could be promoted, without endangering competitiveness, through innovative forms of work arrangements such as reorganization and new patterns of working time and new combinations of work and leisure,
 - increasing the incentives to employment by reducing non-wage labour costs, especially at the

lower end of the wage and productivity scale, without harming other parts of the labour market ; from a macroeconomic point of view this must be achieved in ways which do not compromise the reduction of budgetary deficits or the competitiveness of enterprises. Reforms including, where appropriate, alternative financing sources of social protection systems are therefore required,

- encouraging the development of new employment opportunities and activities especially at the regional and local level, e.g. in the environmental and social service spheres ;
- (iii) they promote the employability of people when new jobs become available by :
 - improving the effectiveness of labour market policy through enhancing flexibility with respect to professional and geographical mobility (particularly for those workers readily employable),
 - improving measures to help groups which are particularly hard hit by unemployment, through special retraining schemes which concentrate on target groups hit by exclusion.

Labour market policies contributing to the exploiting these three channels constitute not only an indispensable complement to macroeconomic policies and structural policies in the area of competitiveness but they also contribute to maintaining and reinforcing cohesion and the social consensus inside the Union in the long and difficult process of absorbing unemployment.

Done at Brussels, 10 July 1995.

For the Council
The President
P. SOLBES MIRA

COUNCIL DECISION

of 17 July 1995

amending the Agreements in the form of exchanges of letters adjusting the quantities provided for in the voluntary restraint agreements concluded by the European Community with Australia and New Zealand respectively on trade in sheepmeat and goatmeat as a result of the enlargement of the Community

(95/327/EC)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 113 in conjunction with the first sentence of Article 228 (2) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Whereas the voluntary restraint agreements concluded by the European Community with Australia and New Zealand respectively on trade in sheepmeat and goatmeat provide for the adjustment of the quantities which may be imported under those arrangements on the accession of new Member States;

Whereas the Commission has consulted the abovementioned countries on the adjustment for the first six months of 1995 of the quantities set in the 1994 Agreements in the form of exchanges of letters extending the adaptations to the principal voluntary restraint agreements,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

The Agreements in the form of exchanges of letters between the European Community and Australia and

New Zealand respectively, adjusting the quantities provided for in the voluntary restraint agreements on trade in sheepmeat and goatmeat as a result of the enlargement of the Community, are hereby approved on behalf of the European Community.

The texts of the Agreements are attached to this Decision.

Article 2

The President of the Council is hereby authorized to designate the person empowered to sign the Agreements in order to bind the Community.

Done at Luxembourg, 17 July 1995.

*For the Council**The President*

L. ATIENZA SERNA

AGREEMENT

in the form of an exchange of letters adjusting the quantities provided for in the voluntary restraint agreement between the European Community and Australia on trade in sheepmeat and goatmeat as a result of the enlargement of the Community

A. Letter No 1

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to the 1980 Agreement between the European Community and Australia on trade in sheepmeat and goatmeat (hereinafter referred to as the 'Principle Agreement') and in particular Clause 6 providing for the adjustment of the quantities provided for in that Agreement on the accession of new Member States to the Community.

I have the honour to refer also to the Exchange of Letters of 1989 constituting an Agreement between the Community and Australia adapting the Principal Agreement and to the Exchange of Letters of 1994 extending the adaptation of that Agreement to 30 June 1995.

Further to recent discussions, I have the honour to propose that the quantity imported into the Community and set in the Exchange of Letters of 1994 for the first six months of 1995 be increased by 325 tonnes to allow for the enlargement of the Community. I propose in addition that the other quantities and rules provided for in the Exchange of Letters of 1994 continue to apply.

I have the honour to propose that if the foregoing is acceptable to your Government, this letter and your confirmatory reply shall together constitute an Agreement between the Community and the Government of Australia on the matter.

Please accept, Sir, the assurance of my highest consideration.

*On behalf of the Council
of the European Union*

B. Letter No 2

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of today's date which reads as follows :

'I have the honour to refer to the 1980 Agreement between the European Community and Australia on trade in sheepmeat and goatmeat (hereinafter referred to as the "Principle Agreement") and in particular Clause 6 providing for the adjustment of the quantities provided for in that Agreement on the accession of new Member States to the Community.

I have the honour to refer also to the Exchange of Letters of 1989 constituting an Agreement between the Community and Australia adapting the Principal Agreement and to the Exchange of Letters of 1994 extending the adaptation of that Agreement to 30 June 1995.

Further to recent discussions, I have the honour to propose that the quantity imported into the Community and set in the Exchange of Letters of 1994 for the first six months of 1995 be increased by 325 tonnes to allow for the enlargement of the Community. I propose in addition that the other quantities and rules provided for in the Exchange of Letters of 1994 continue to apply.

I have the honour to propose that if the foregoing is acceptable to your Government, this letter and your confirmatory reply shall together constitute an Agreement between the Community and the Government of Australia on the matter.'

I have the honour to confirm that my Government is in agreement with the contents of your letter.

Please accept, Sir, the assurance of my highest consideration.

*On behalf of the Government
of Australia*

AGREEMENT

in the form of an exchange of letters adjusting the quantities provided for in the voluntary restraint agreement between the European Community and New Zealand on trade in sheepmeat and goatmeat as a result of the enlargement of the Community

A. Letter No 1

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to the 1980 Agreement between the European Community and New Zealand on trade in sheepmeat and goatmeat (hereinafter referred to as the 'Principle Agreement') and in particular Clause 6 providing for the adjustment of the quantities provided for in that Agreement on the accession of new Member States to the Community.

I have the honour to refer also to the Exchange of Letters of 1989 constituting an Agreement between the Community and New Zealand adapting the Principal Agreement and to the Exchange of Letters of 1994 extending the adaptation of that Agreement to 30 June 1995.

Further to recent discussions, I have the honour to propose that the quantity imported into the Community and set in the Exchange of Letters of 1994 for the first six months of 1995 be increased by 850 tonnes to allow for the enlargement of the Community. I propose in addition that the other quantities and rules provided for in the Exchange of Letters of 1994 continue to apply.

I have the honour to propose that if the foregoing is acceptable to your Government, this letter and your confirmatory reply shall together constitute an Agreement between the Community and the Government of New Zealand on the matter.

Please accept, Sir, the assurance of my highest consideration.

*On behalf of the Council
of the European Union*

B. Letter No 2

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of today's date which reads as follows :

'I have the honour to refer to the 1980 Agreement between the European Community and New Zealand on trade in sheepmeat and goatmeat (hereinafter referred to as the "Principle Agreement") and in particular Clause 6 providing for the adjustment of the quantities provided for in that Agreement on the accession of new Member States to the Community.

I have the honour to refer also to the Exchange of Letters of 1989 constituting an Agreement between the Community and New Zealand adapting the Principal Agreement and to the Exchange of Letters of 1994 extending the adaptation of that Agreement to 30 June 1995.

Further to recent discussions, I have the honour to propose that the quantity imported into the Community and set in the Exchange of Letters of 1994 for the first six months of 1995 be increased by 850 tonnes to allow for the enlargement of the Community. I propose in addition that the other quantities and rules provided for in the Exchange of Letters of 1994 continue to apply.

I have the honour to propose that if the foregoing is acceptable to your Government, this letter and your confirmatory reply shall together constitute an Agreement between the Community and the Government of New Zealand on the matter.'

I have the honour to confirm that my Government is in agreement with the contents of your letter.

Please accept, Sir, the assurance of my highest consideration.

*On behalf of the Government
of New Zealand*

COMMISSION

COMMISSION DECISION

of 25 July 1995

establishing health certification for fishery products from third countries which are not yet covered by a specific decision

(Text with EEA relevance)

(95/328/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 91/493/EEC of 22 July 1991, laying down the health conditions for the production and the placing on the market of fishery products⁽¹⁾ and in particular Article 11 thereof,

Whereas in accordance with Article 11 of Directive 91/493/EEC the Commission has laid down the special conditions for the importation of fishery products from a significant number of third countries;

Whereas for the importations of fishery products from third countries not yet covered by this type of Decision, it is advisable initially to establish a standardized model of health certificate to avoid disruptions to trade;

Whereas the adoption of a standard health certificate would have positive effects on operators and for the control services and would facilitate the free circulation of imported fisheries products within the Community;

Whereas the model of health certificate established by this Decision is provisional and applicable for a period of two years during which individual Decisions may be adopted; whereas the provisional certificate will no longer apply to third countries for which an individual Decision has been adopted;

Whereas the veterinary checks on imported fishery products have to be carried out in accordance with Council Directive 90/675/EEC of 10 December 1990 laying down the principles governing the organization of

the veterinary checks on products entering the Community from third countries⁽²⁾ as last amended by the Treaty of Accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden; whereas these checks provide for the presentation of a health certificate accompanying the imported products;

Whereas the adoption of a standard model of health certificate is without prejudice to specific import conditions adopted for a third country after on the spot assessment of the health situation by Commission experts;

Whereas in view of their particular status, the fishery products defined in Article 10 subparagraph 2 of Directive 91/493/EEC need not be accompanied by the health certificate referred to above;

Whereas, in accordance with Article 10 of Directive 91/493/EEC, the health certificate should attest that the conditions of production, preparation, processing, storage, packaging and transport of fishery products intended for the Community are at least equivalent to those laid down in Directive 91/493/EEC;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

1. Consignments of fishery products introduced into the territories defined in Annex I of Directive 90/675/EEC shall come from an agreed establishment inspected by the competent authority of the third country, and shall be accompanied by a numbered

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 268, 24. 9. 1991, p. 15.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 373, 31. 12. 1990, p. 1.

original health certificate attesting that the health conditions of production, handling, processing, packaging and identification of the products are at least equivalent to those established by Directive 91/493/EEC. The model of the health certificate is laid down in the Annex to this Decision.

2. However, this certificate is not required for the fishery products referred to in Article 10 (2) of Directive 91/493/EEC.

Article 2

The health certificate referred to in Article 1 (1) shall consist of a single sheet of paper and shall be drawn up in at least in one of the official languages of the country of introduction into the Community, and, if necessary, into one of the languages of the country of destination.

Article 3

The health certificate provided for by this Decision does not apply for fishery products from a third country for

which the individual conditions of importation are laid down elsewhere.

Article 4

This Decision shall apply from 1 July 1995 and for a period of two years.

Article 5

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 25 July 1995.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

ANNEX

HEALTH CERTIFICATE

for fishery products intended for export to the European Community

Country of dispatch :

Competent authority ⁽¹⁾ :Inspection body ⁽¹⁾ :

Reference number of health certificate :

I. Details identifying the fishery products

Description :

— species (scientific name) :

— state ⁽²⁾ or type of processing :

Type of packaging :

Number of packages :

Net weight :

Temperature required during storage and transport :

II. Provenance of the fishery products

Address(es) and number(s) of preparation or processing establishment(s) authorized for export by the competent authority :

.....
.....
.....

III. Destination of the fishery products :

The fishery products are to be dispatched

from :

(place of dispatch)

to :

(country and place of destination)

by the following means of transport :

Name and address of the consignor :

.....
.....

Name of consignee and address at place of destination :

.....
.....⁽¹⁾ Name and address.⁽²⁾ Live intended for direct human consumption, prepared, processed, etc.

IV. Health attestation

The undersigned official inspector hereby certifies that :

- (1) the fishery products described above have been handled, prepared or processed, identified, stored and transported under conditions at least equivalent to those laid down in Council Directive 91/493/EEC of 22 July 1991 laying down the health conditions for the production and the placing on the market of fishery products ;
- (2) in addition, in the case of frozen or processed bivalve molluscs, the latter have been gathered in production areas subject to conditions at least equivalent to those laid down in Council Directive 91/492/EEC of 15 July 1991 laying down the health conditions for the production and the placing on the market of live bivalve molluscs.

Done at on
(place) (date)

.....
(Signature of the official inspector)

.....
(Name in capitals, capacity and qualifications)

COMMISSION DECISION

of 25 July 1995

defining the categories of male equidae to which the requirement regarding viral arteritis laid down in Article 15 (b) (ii) of Council Directive 90/426/EEC applies

(Text with EEA relevance)

(95/329/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 90/426/EEC of 26 June 1990 on animal health conditions governing the movement and import from third countries of equidae⁽¹⁾, as last amended by the Act of Accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden, and in particular Article 15 (b) (ii) thereof,

After consultation of the Scientific Veterinary Committee,

Whereas certain categories of male equidae are not liable to transmit equine viral arteritis; whereas the requirement laid down in Article 15 (b) (ii) should therefore apply solely to the other categories of male equidae;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The requirement relating to equine viral arteritis laid down in Article 15 (b) (ii) of Directive 90/426/EEC shall apply to male equidae with the exception of:

- equidae vaccinated against equine viral arteritis under official supervision with a vaccine approved by the competent authority and which have reacted with a negative result at 1 in 4 to a serum neutralization test for that disease. The equidae shall be vaccinated on the date on which the blood specimen is taken or within the following 15 days on condition that they have been isolated during that period. The test shall be carried out and certified, and the result and vaccination certified, under official veterinary supervision. Vaccination shall be repeated at regular intervals. In

the case of registered equidae, vaccinations and the results of serological tests shall be entered in the identification document (passport),

- equidae vaccinated against equine viral arteritis under official supervision with a vaccine approved by the competent authority and which have undergone two serum neutralization tests for that disease at an interval of at least 10 days between the age of 180 and 270 days without an increase in antibodies being established. The equidae shall be isolated under official supervision from the time the first blood specimen is taken up to vaccination. The tests shall be carried out and certified, and the results and vaccinations certified, under official veterinary supervision. Vaccination shall be repeated at regular intervals. In the case of registered equidae, vaccinations and the results of serological tests shall be entered in the identification document (passport),
- equidae less than 180 days old,
- equidae for slaughter sent directly to a slaughterhouse accompanied by a certificate as provided for in Annex I to Commission Decision 93/196/EEC of 5 February 1993 on animal health conditions and veterinary certification for imports of equidae for slaughter⁽²⁾.

Article 2

This Decision shall apply from 1 October 1995.

Article 3

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 25 July 1995.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 224, 18. 8. 1990, p. 42.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 86, 6. 4. 1993, p. 7.

COMMISSION DECISION

of 26 July 1995

modifying Decision No 95/33/EC approving parts of the Finnish programme for the implementation of Articles 138 to 140 of the Act concerning the conditions of accession of the Republic of Austria, the Republic of Finland and the Kingdom of Sweden

(Only the Finnish text is authentic)

(95/330/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

request for Commission authorization to modify that programme as regards the aid rate for two products;

Having regard to the Act concerning the conditions of accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden, and in particular Article 138 thereof,

Whereas on 26 October 1994 Finland notified the Commission pursuant to Article 143 of the abovementioned Act, the Finnish programme for the implementation of its Article 138, 139 and 140 aids for a number of products and activities for the period 1995 to 1999 inclusive;

Whereas parts of this programme, as modified by letter dated 16 December 1994, were approved by Commission Decision No 95/33/EC of 13 February 1995⁽¹⁾;

Whereas on 5 July 1995 Finland notified the Commission pursuant to Article 143 of the abovementioned Act a

Whereas one modification involves nanny goats; whereas milk is the main determinant of producer returns from goats; whereas due in particular to imports of feta cheese, producer prices for goats' milk in Finland recorded to date in 1995 have been significantly lower than anticipated when the request for aid for nanny goats in Decision 95/33/EC was tabled; whereas the output of milk per nanny goat was underestimated in the data upon which that Decision was based; whereas the increase in level of aid envisaged is in accordance with the provisions of the Act and in particular its Article 138;

Whereas the other modification involves sheepmeat; whereas due in particular to imports from third countries, producer prices for sheepmeat in Finland recorded to date in 1995 have been significantly lower than anticipated when the request for aid in Decision 95/33/EC was tabled; whereas the increase in aid envisaged for sheepmeat is in accordance with the provisions of the Act and in particular its Article 138,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The aid levels in Annex I of Commission Decision 95/33/EC concerning nanny goats are hereby replaced by the following:

Headage related aid	Maximum rate of aid in F/animal					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Nanny goats	1 200	1 150	900	650	400	0

Article 2

The aid levels in Annex II of Commission Decision 95/33/EC concerning lamb and sheepmeat are hereby replaced by the following:

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 43, 25. 2. 1995, p. 56.

Production related aid	Maximum rate of aid in F/kg					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
all regions excluding archipelago						
Lamb and sheepmeat	13,81	10,76	7,76	5,14	2,43	0
Archipelago						
Lamb and sheepmeat	18,00	16,62	13,24	8,05	4,29	0

Article 3

This Decision is addressed to the Republic of Finland.

Done at Brussels, 26 July 1995.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

CORRIGENDA

Corrigendum to Council Regulation (EC) No 1981/94 of 25 July 1994 opening and providing for the administration of Community tariff quotas for certain products originating in Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Malta, Morocco, the Occupied Territories, Tunisia and Turkey, and providing detailed rules for extending and adapting these tariff quotas

(Official Journal of the European Communities No L 199 of 2 August 1994)

On page 14, Annex V, Order No 09.1407, Quota volume :

for: '10 300 tonnes
10 600 tonnes',

read: '10 400 tonnes
10 700 tonnes'.

Corrigendum to Council Directive 94/56/EC of 21 November 1994 establishing the fundamental principles governing the investigation of civil aviation accidents and incidents

(Official Journal of the European Communities No L 319 of 12 December 1994)

On page 18, Article 12 (1), third and fourth lines :

for: '... 21 November 1994 ...',

read: '... 21 November 1996 ...'.
