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I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

**COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 1671/1999
of 19 July 1999
fixing the monthly increases in the intervention price for cereals for the 1999/2000 marketing year**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Article 1

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 of 30 June 1992 on the common organisation of the market in cereals ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 3(4) thereof,

Without prejudice to the last subparagraph of Article 3(3) of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92, for the 1999/2000 marketing year, the monthly increases to be applied to the intervention price applicable for the first month of the marketing year, shall be as follows:

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission ⁽²⁾,

(in EUR per tonne)

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament ⁽³⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee ⁽⁴⁾,

Whereas:

- (1) when the amounts and the number of the monthly increases are fixed and the first month in which they are to apply is determined, account should be taken of the storage costs and financing charges for storing cereals in the Community and of the need to ensure that the disposal of stocks of cereals is in line with market requirements;
- (2) under the reform of the common agricultural policy, provision was made for the fixing of a single intervention price for all cereals; this price has been fixed at a substantially reduced level applied in stages; this fact should be taken into account in the fixing of the size of the monthly increases;
- (3) the intervention price for maize and sorghum applicable in July, August and September is to be the price valid in May of the previous marketing year, in accordance with Article 3(3) of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92,

		Monthly increase in the intervention price
July	1999	—
August	1999	—
September	1999	—
October	1999	—
November	1999	1,0
December	1999	2,0
January	2000	3,0
February	2000	4,0
March	2000	5,0
April	2000	6,0
May	2000	7,0
June	2000	7,0

Article 2

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

It shall apply with effect from the 1999/2000 marketing year.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 181, 1.7.1992, p. 21. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 923/96 (OJ L 126, 24.5.1996, p. 37).

⁽²⁾ OJ C 59, 1.3.1999, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ C 219, 30.7.1999.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ C 169, 16.6.1999.

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

Done at Brussels, 19 July 1999.

For the Council

The President

K. HEMILÄ

COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 1672/1999**of 19 July 1999****derogating from Regulation (EEC) No 1765/92 establishing a support system for producers of certain arable crops, as regards the ceiling for irrigated land**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Articles 36 and 37 thereof,

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

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

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

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EEC) No 1765/92 ⁽⁴⁾ provides for a system of penalties where the base area and the ceiling for irrigated land are exceeded; derogations from the system have been made in previous marketing years;
- (2) Under Agenda 2000, the exceptional set-aside arrangements, to be applied where there is an overrun of a base area, and the ceiling are repealed, with effect from the 2000/2001 marketing year, by Regulation (EC) No 1251/1999 ⁽⁵⁾; consequently, if there is an overrun of a base area for the 1999/2000 marketing year, the proportional reduction in the compensatory payments made for that year only will apply;

- (3) In the interests of consistency with the approach taken in preceding marketing years and with Agenda 2000, provision should be made that, where there is an overrun of the ceiling in 1999/2000, the compensatory payments will be reduced in the same way as in the case of an overrun of a base area,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

For the 1999/2000 marketing years, notwithstanding the sixth subparagraph of Article 3(1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1765/92, where the ceiling for irrigated land is exceeded, the compensatory payments for the 'irrigated' rate shall in all cases be reduced proportionally to the rate of the overshoot recorded.

Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 19 July 1999.

For the Council

The President

K. HEMILÄ

⁽¹⁾ OJ C 59, 1.3.1999, p. 3.

⁽²⁾ OJ C 219, 30.7.1999.

⁽³⁾ OJ C 169, 16.6.1999.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 181, 1.7.1992, p. 12. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1624/98 (OJ L 210, 28.7.1998, p. 3).

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, p. 1.

COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 1673/1999
of 19 July 1999
fixing the monthly increases in the intervention price for paddy rice for the 1999/2000 marketing year

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 of 22 December 1995 on the common organisation of the market in rice ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 3(2) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission ⁽²⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament ⁽³⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee ⁽⁴⁾,

Whereas, when the amounts of the monthly increases are fixed, account should be taken on the one hand of the storage costs and the financing charges for storing rice in the Community and on the other hand of the need to ensure that the disposal of stocks of rice is in line with market requirements,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

For the 1999/2000 marketing year, the monthly increases provided for in Article 3(2) of Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 shall be EUR 2/t for the intervention price.

Article 2

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

It shall apply from 1 September 1999.

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

Done at Brussels, 19 July 1999.

For the Council

The President

K. HEMILÄ

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 329, 30.12.1995, p. 18. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) 2072/98 (OJ L 265, 30.9.1998, p. 4).

⁽²⁾ OJ C 59, 1.3.1999, p. 4.

⁽³⁾ OJ C 219, 30.7.1999.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ C 169, 16.6.1999.

**COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 1674/1999
of 19 July 1999**

**fixing the amounts of aid for flax fibre and hemp and the amount withheld to finance measures to
promote the use of flax fibre for the 1999/2000 marketing year**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1308/70 of 29 June 1970 on the common organisation of the market in flax and hemp ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Articles 2(3) and 4(3) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission ⁽²⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament ⁽³⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee ⁽⁴⁾,

Whereas:

- (1) Article 4 of Regulation (EEC) No 1308/70 provides that the amounts of aid for flax grown mainly for fibre and for hemp grown in the Community are to be fixed each year;
- (2) in accordance with Article 4(2) of that Regulation, this amount shall be fixed per hectare of area sown and harvested so as to ensure an even balance between the volume of production required in the Community and the amount that can be marketed; it must be fixed, taking into account the price for fibres and flax and hemp seed on the world market;
- (3) Article 2(3) of Regulation (EEC) No 1308/70 provides that the portion of aid for financing Community measures to encourage the use of flax fibre is to be fixed when the aid is fixed for the marketing year in question in accordance with the criteria referred to in the said Article 2(3); it is to be fixed in the light of trends on the

market in flax, the amount of the aid for flax and the cost of the measures to be introduced; account should also be taken of the financing already provided for;

- (4) application of the abovementioned criteria entails fixing the amount of aid and the portion of the aid to be used for financing measures to promote the use of flax fibre at the levels set out below,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

For the 1999/2000 marketing year, the amounts of aid provided for in Article 4 of Regulation (EEC) No 1308/70 shall be:

- (a) EUR 815,86 per hectare as regards flax;
- (b) EUR 662,88 per hectare as regards hemp.

Article 2

For the 1999/2000 marketing year, the amount of the aid for flax to be used to finance the measures to promote the use of flax fibre referred to in Article 2 of Regulation (EEC) No 1308/70 shall be EUR 0 per hectare.

Article 3

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

It shall apply from 1 August 1999.

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

Done at Brussels, 19 July 1999.

For the Council

The President

K. HEMILÄ

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 146, 4.7.1970, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 3290/94 (OJ L 349, 31.12.1994, p. 105).

⁽²⁾ OJ C 59, 1.3.1999, p. 9.

⁽³⁾ OJ C 219, 30.7.1999.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ C 169, 16.6.1999.

COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 1675/1999**of 19 July 1999****fixing the amount of aid in respect of silkworms for the 1999/2000 rearing year**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 845/72 of 24 April 1972 laying down special measures to encourage silkworm rearing ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 2(3) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission ⁽²⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament ⁽³⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee ⁽⁴⁾,

Whereas:

- (1) Article 2 of Regulation (EEC) No 845/72 provides that the amount of aid for silkworms reared within the Community must be fixed each year in such a way as to help ensure a fair income for silkworm rearers, taking into account the state of the market in cocoons and raw silk, of foreseeable trends on the market and of import policy;
- (2) application of the abovementioned criteria entails fixing the amount of aid at the level mentioned below,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

For the 1999/2000 rearing year, the amount of aid in respect of silkworms as referred to in Article 2 of Regulation (EEC) No 845/77 shall be fixed at EUR 133,26 per box of silkworm eggs used.

Article 2

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

It shall apply from 1 April 1999.

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

Done at Brussels, 19 July 1999.

For the Council

The President

K. HEMILÄ

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 100, 27.4.1972, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2059/92 (OJ L 215, 30.7.1992, p. 19).

⁽²⁾ OJ C 59, 1.3.1999, p. 11.

⁽³⁾ OJ C 219, 30.7.1999.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ C 169, 16.6.1999.

COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 1676/1999
of 19 July 1999
fixing the guide price for wine for the 1999/2000 wine year

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 822/87 of 16 March 1987 on the common organisation of the market in wine ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 27(5) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission ⁽²⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament ⁽³⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee ⁽⁴⁾,

Whereas:

- (1) when the guide prices for the various types of table wine are fixed, account should be taken of the objectives of the common agricultural policy; the objectives of the common agricultural community, to assure the availability of supplies and to ensure that supplies reach consumers at reasonable prices;
- (2) if these objectives are to be achieved, it is of prime importance that the gap between production and demand should not be opened further; to that end, the guide prices for the 1999/2000 wine year should be set at the same levels as the previous year;
- (3) the guide prices, as defined in Annex III to Regulation (EEC) No 822/87, must be fixed for each type of table wine representative of Community production,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

For the 1999/2000 wine year, the guide prices for table wine shall be as follows:

Type of wine	Guide price
R I	EUR 3,828/% vol/hl
R II	EUR 3,828/% vol/hl
R III	EUR 62,15/hl
A I	EUR 3,828/% vol/hl
A II	EUR 82,81/hl
A III	EUR 94,57/hl

Article 2

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

It shall apply from 1 September 1999.

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

Done at Brussels, 19 July 1999.

For the Council

The President

K. HEMILÄ

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 84, 27.3.1987, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1627/98 (OJ L 210, 28.7.1998, p. 8).

⁽²⁾ OJ C 59, 1.3.1999, p. 12.

⁽³⁾ OJ C 219, 30.7.1999.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ C 169, 16.6.1999.

COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 1677/1999
of 19 July 1999
amending Regulation (EEC) No 822/87 on the common organisation of the market in wine

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 37 thereof,

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

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

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

Whereas:

- (1) the production potential arrangements, provided for in Council Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999 of 17 May on the common organisation of the wine market ⁽⁴⁾, involve the granting of new planting rights within a certain limit; these arrangements enter into force on 1 August 2000; the requirements for additional rights in certain wine-growing regions justify granting such rights in advance; the new planting of vines should therefore be permitted as from 1 January 2000; that possibility can be provided for only if the relevant provisions of Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999 are complied with;
- (2) to take account of the special conditions in which table wines are produced in Spain, temporary derogations should be laid down concerning blending of wines in that Member State;
- (3) as a temporary derogation, the total acidity of table wines should be fixed at a lower level in certain wine-growing zones;
- (4) pending application of the reform of the sector and in order to avoid any legal hiatus, certain provisions referred to in Article 39 of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87 ⁽⁵⁾ should be extended for a further wine year;
- (5) Article 46(4) of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87 provides that campaigns to promote the consumption of grape juice may be conducted only until the 1998/1999 wine year; they should be continued for one wine year so that their effectiveness may be assessed;
- (6) Article 65(5) of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87 provides that, during the 1998/1999 wine year, the Commission is to submit to the Council a report on maximum sulphur dioxide levels in wine and any proposals arising

therefrom; the significance for the sector of the sulphur dioxide problem calls for proposals taking account in particular of the work of the International Vine and Wine Office (IWO); that time limit should therefore be deferred by one wine year,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EEC) No 822/87 is hereby amended as follows:

1. the following paragraph shall be inserted in Article 6:

'1a. Member States may, in addition, grant authorisation for new planting as from 1 January 2000 and until the end of the 1999/2000 wine year by using up to 20 % of the planting rights newly created which are allocated to them in accordance with Article 6(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999. These rights may be used only subject to compliance with the provisions laid down in Title II, Chapter I of that Regulation. The rights thus granted will be deducted from the rights available for the Member States concerned pursuant to Article 6(1) of that Regulation';

2. in the third subparagraph of Article 16(5), 'between 1 September 1998 and 31 August 1999' shall be replaced by 'between 1 September 1999 and 31 August 2000';

3. in Article 39:

- in the first and second subparagraphs of paragraph 10, '1998/1999' shall be replaced by '1999/2000',
- in paragraph 11, '1998/1999' shall be replaced by '1999/2000';

4. in Article 46(4), '1998/1999' shall be replaced by '1999/2000';

5. in Article 65(5), '1 April 1999' shall be replaced by '1 April 2000' and '1 September 1999' by '1 September 2000';

6. in Annex I, the third subparagraph of point 13 shall be replaced by the following:

'For the 1997/1998, 1998/1999 and 1999/2000 wine years, table wines produced in Greece, France, Italy, Portugal and in the Spanish parts of wine-growing zones C other than the regions of Asturias, Baleares, Cantabria, Galicia, and the provinces of Guipúzcoa and Vizcaya may have a total acidity content of not less than 3,5 gr per litre, expressed as tartaric acid.'

⁽¹⁾ OJ C 59, 1.3.1999, p. 13.

⁽²⁾ OJ C 219, 30.7.1999.

⁽³⁾ OJ C 169, 16.6.1999.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 179, 14.7.1999, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 84, 27.3.1987, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1627/98 (OJ L 210, 28.7.1998, p. 8).

Article 2

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

It shall apply from 1 September 1999.

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

Done at Brussels, 19 July 1999.

For the Council

The President

K. HEMILÄ

**COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 1678/1999
of 19 July 1999**

**amending Regulation (EEC) No 2332/92 as regards sparkling wines produced in the Community
and Regulation (EEC) No 4252/88 on the preparation and marketing of liqueur wines produced in
the Community**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 37 thereof,

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

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

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

Whereas Articles 11 and 16 of Regulation (EEC) No 2332/92 ⁽⁴⁾ and Article 6(2) of Regulation (EEC) No 4252/88 ⁽⁵⁾ fix the maximum sulphur dioxide content of sparkling wines and of liqueur wines; whereas those Articles provide for the presentation by 1 April 1999 of a report from the Commission to the Council on those contents, together, where appropriate, with proposals; whereas the measures proposed should be consistent with others that the Commission is required to draft; whereas the abovementioned deadline should therefore be postponed; whereas the same is true for the deadlines provided for in Article 4(2) of Regulation (EEC) No 4252/88,

Article 1

Regulation (EEC) No 2332/92 is hereby amended as follows:

1. in Article 11(3), '1 April 1999' and '1 September 1999' shall be replaced respectively by '1 April 2000' and '1 September 2000'.
2. in Article 16(3), '1 April 1999' and '1 September 1999' shall be replaced respectively by '1 April 2000' and '1 September 2000'.

Article 2

Regulation (EEC) No 4252/88 is hereby amended as follows:

1. in Article 4(2), '1 April 1999' and '1 September 1999' shall be replaced respectively by '1 April 2000' and '1 September 2000';
2. in Article 6(2), '1 April 1999' and '1 September 1999' shall be replaced respectively by '1 April 2000' and '1 September 2000'.

Article 3

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

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

Done at Brussels, 19 July 1999.

For the Council

The President

K. HEMILÄ

⁽¹⁾ OJ C 59, 1.3.1999, p. 15.

⁽²⁾ OJ C 219, 30.7.1999.

⁽³⁾ OJ C 169, 16.6.1999.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 231, 13.8.1992, p.1. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1629/98 (OJ L 210, 28.7.1998, p.11).

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 373, 31.12.1988, p.59. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1629/98.

**COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 1679/1999
of 19 July 1999**

**amending Regulation (EEC) No 1442/88 on the granting, for the 1988/1989 to 1998/1999 wine
years, of permanent abandonment premiums in respect of wine-growing areas**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Articles 36 and 37 thereof,

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

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

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

Whereas:

- (1) the encouragement of the permanent abandonment of wine-growing areas by the grant of premiums is provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 1442/88 ⁽⁴⁾;
- (2) pending application of the reform of the common organisation of the market in wine, the existing scheme for the grant of permanent abandonment premiums in respect of wine-growing areas should be extended, whilst limiting the total area that may be covered by it;
- (3) in order to facilitate the use of this measure as much as possible, the deadline set for the submission of applications for premiums should be extended,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EEC) No 1442/88 is hereby amended as follows:

1. the title shall be replaced by the following:

‘Council Regulation (EEC) No 1442/88 of 24 May 1988 on the granting, for the 1988/1989 to 1999/2000 wine years,

of permanent abandonment premiums in respect of wine-growing areas’;

2. in the introductory wording to the second subparagraph of Article 1(1), the words ‘1996/97 and 1997/98, marketing years’ shall be replaced by ‘1996/1997, 1997/1998, 1998/1999 and 1999/2000 marketing years’;

3. in Article 4:

— in the first subparagraph of paragraph 1 shall be replaced by the following:

‘Applications for premiums must be submitted before 31 March of each year to the departments appointed by the Member States.’

— the first subparagraph of paragraph 2 shall be replaced by the following:

‘The grant of the premium shall be subject to a written declaration in which the applicant undertakes to grub up the vines on the areas in respect of which the premium has been applied for or to have them grubbed up before the 15 May following the submission of the application.’

4. in the third subparagraph of Article 17a, ‘15 May 1999’ shall be replaced by ‘15 May 2000’;

Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 19 July 1999.

For the Council

The President

K. HEMILÄ

⁽¹⁾ OJ C 59, 1.3.1999, p. 16.

⁽²⁾ OJ C 219, 30.7.1999.

⁽³⁾ OJ C 169, 16.6.1999.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 132, 28.5.1988, p. 3. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 859/99 (OJ L 108, 27.4.1999, p. 9).

COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 1680/1999**of 19 July 1999****fixing the basic price, and the seasonal adjustments to the basic price, for sheepmeat for the 2000 marketing year**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 2467/98 of 3 November 1998 on the common organisation of the market in sheepmeat and goatmeat ⁽¹⁾ and in particular Article 3(1) and (2) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission ⁽²⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament ⁽³⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee ⁽⁴⁾,

Whereas:

- (1) the basic price should be fixed in accordance with the criteria laid down in Article 3(2) of Regulation (EC) No 2467/98;
- (2) when the basic price for sheep carcasses is fixed, account should be taken of the objectives of the common agricultural policy; the main objectives of the common agricultural policy are, in particular, to guarantee a fair standard of living for the farming community and to ensure that supplies are available and that they reach consumers at reasonable prices; these factors result in

the price for the 2000 marketing year being fixed at the level laid down in this Regulation;

- (3) the weekly seasonally adjusted amounts applicable to the basic price should be fixed in the light of experience gained during the 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997 and 1998 marketing years concerning private storage,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

For the 2000 marketing year, the basic price for sheepmeat is hereby fixed at EUR 504,07/100 kg carcase weight.

Article 2

The basic price referred to in Article 1 is hereby seasonally adjusted in accordance with the table set out in the Annex.

Article 3

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

It shall apply from the beginning of the 2000 marketing year.

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

Done at Brussels, 19 July 1999.

For the Council

The President

K. HEMILÄ

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 312, 20.11.1998, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ C 59, 1.3.1999, p. 25.

⁽³⁾ OJ C 219, 30.7.1999.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ C 169, 16.6.1999.

ANNEX

2000 MARKETING YEAR

(EUR/100 kg carcase weight)		
Week beginning	Week	Basic price
3 January 2000	1	515,06
10 January 2000	2	518,58
17 January 2000	3	522,67
24 January 2000	4	525,59
31 January 2000	5	528,51
7 February 2000	6	531,42
14 February 2000	7	534,35
21 February 2000	8	537,27
28 February 2000	9	539,61
6 March 2000	10	541,94
13 March 2000	11	543,11
20 March 2000	12	543,11
27 March 2000	13	541,94
3 April 2000	14	540,30
10 April 2000	15	538,09
17 April 2000	16	534,94
24 April 2000	17	532,60
1 May 2000	18	529,09
8 May 2000	19	525,59
15 May 2000	20	520,92
22 May 2000	21	515,08
29 May 2000	22	509,23
5 June 2000	23	502,24
12 June 2000	24	496,39
19 June 2000	25	491,72
26 June 2000	26	487,05
3 July 2000	27	483,55
10 July 2000	28	481,20
17 July 2000	29	480,01
24 July 2000	30	479,45
31 July 2000	31	478,83
7 August 2000	32	478,83
14 August 2000	33	478,83
21 August 2000	34	478,83
28 August 2000	35	478,83
4 September 2000	36	478,83
11 September 2000	37	478,83
18 September 2000	38	478,83
25 September 2000	39	478,86
2 October 2000	40	478,98
9 October 2000	41	479,10

<i>(EUR/100 kg carcase weight)</i>		
Week beginning	Week	Basic price
16 October 2000	42	479,20
23 October 2000	43	479,30
30 October 2000	44	480,00
6 November 2000	45	480,95
13 November 2000	46	482,00
20 November 2000	47	483,20
27 November 2000	48	486,10
4 December 2000	49	490,75
11 December 200	50	496,60
18 December 2000	51	503,85
25 December 2000	52	511,50

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1681/1999**of 26 July 1999****fixing the buying-in prices, aids and certain other amounts applicable for the 1999/2000 wine year to intervention measures in the wine sector**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to the Act of Accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden, and in particular Article 149(1) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 822/87 of 16 March 1987 on the common organisation of the market in wine ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1677/1999 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Articles 35(8), 36(6), 38(5), 41(10), 44, 45(9) and 46(5) thereof,

(1) Whereas Article 4 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 3299/94 of 21 December 1994 on transitional measures applicable in Austria in the wine-growing sector ⁽³⁾, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 670/95 ⁽⁴⁾, provides for Title III of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87 to apply in its entirety in Austria from the 1995/96 wine year, whereas, however, Austria should, in the interests of administrative clarity, be considered to form part of the wine-growing zone B provided for in Annex IV to Regulation (EEC) No 822/87;

(2) Whereas Council Regulation (EC) No 1676/1999 ⁽⁵⁾ fixes the guide prices for wine for the 1999/2000 wine year; whereas the prices, aids and other amounts for the various intervention measures to be adopted for that wine year should accordingly be fixed on that basis;

(3) Whereas this Regulation applies to Austria and Portugal; whereas, however, since wine-growing zones have not been delimited in those countries, the oenological practices authorised in accordance with the rules laid down under Title II of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87 should be defined for the 1999/2000 wine year pending the adoption of definitive rules;

(4) Whereas, since enrichment is an exceptional practice, the same reduction in the buying-in price for wine provided for in Article 44 of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87 and laid down in Annex VIII should be applied as in wine growing zone C; whereas, in the light of experience the derogations in force for 'vinho verde' should be extended;

(5) Whereas the aid for the use in wine-making of concentrated grape must and rectified concentrated grape must as provided for in Article 45(1) of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87 must be fixed taking into account the difference between the cost of enrichment achieved using concentrated grape must and using sucrose; whereas, in the light of the data available to the Commission, the amount of the aid should be varied with the product used for enrichment;

(6) Whereas distillers may, in accordance with Articles 35(6) and 36(4) of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87, either receive aid for the product to be distilled or deliver the product obtained from distillation to the intervention agency; whereas the amount of the aid must be fixed on the basis of the criteria laid down in Article 16 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2046/89 ⁽⁶⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2468/96 ⁽⁷⁾;

(7) Whereas the price of wine to be distilled under Articles 38 and 41 of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87 does not normally allow the marketing at market prices of products obtained from distillation; whereas provision must therefore be made for aid, the amount of which is to be fixed on the basis of the criteria laid down in Article 8 of Regulation (EEC) No 2046/89, account also being taken of the present uncertainty of prices on the market for distillation products;

(8) Whereas some wine delivered for one of the distillation operations may be processed into wine fortified for distillation; whereas the amounts applicable to distillation in accordance with the rules laid down in Article 26 of Regulation (EEC) No 2046/89 should be adjusted accordingly;

(9) Whereas experience gained in sales by invitation to tender of alcohol held by intervention agencies shows that the difference between prices which may be obtained for neutral spirits and raw alcohol does not justify the takeover of the former; whereas, moreover, quantities of neutral spirits currently available are sufficient to satisfy, at least for one wine year, any demand for that product; whereas under these circumstances the possibility provided for in Articles 35, 36 and 39 of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87 should be used by producing for the buying in of all alcohol at the price for raw alcohol;

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 84, 27.3.1987, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ See page 8.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 341, 30.12.1994, p. 37.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 70, 30.3.1995, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ See page 7.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ L 202, 14.7.1989, p. 14.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ L 335, 24.12.1996, p. 7.

- (10) Whereas Article 4 of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3105/88 ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 194/98 ⁽²⁾, laying down detailed rules for the application of compulsory distillation as provided for in Articles 35 and 36 of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87 sets a standard natural alcohol strength by volume to be applied in the various wine-growing zones for the purpose of determining the volume of alcohol to be delivered for distillation under Article 35 of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87; whereas it has not been possible to fix this standard natural alcoholic strength in Portugal because the wine-growing zones in that country have not yet been delimited; whereas, therefore, a provisional standard natural alcohol strength should be fixed;
- (11) Whereas Article 46(3) of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87 lays down criteria for fixing the aid provided for in that Article; whereas, as regards the aid for the use of grapes, grape must and concentrated grape must for the manufacture of grape juice, paragraph 4 of that Article stipulates that a part of the aid should be set aside for the organisation of campaigns to promote the consumption of grape juice; whereas the aid may be increased to that end; whereas, having regard to the criteria laid down and of the need to finance those campaigns, the aid should be fixed at a level permitting sufficient quantities to be obtained for the effective promotion of the product;
- (12) Whereas the reduction in the buying-in price for wine provided for in Article 44 of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87 depends on the average increase in the natural alcoholic strength in each wine-growing zone; whereas experience shows that that increase corresponds on average to half the maximum increase authorised; whereas the reduction in the buying-in price must accordingly correspond to the added alcoholic strength as a percentage of the alcoholic strength of wine delivered for distillation;
- (13) Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3800/81 of 16 December 1981 determining the classification of vine varieties ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1231/98 ⁽⁴⁾, establishes the list of vine varieties recommended and authorised in Portugal; whereas, in assessing the production of wine in Portugal, reference should be made to those vine varieties;
- (14) Whereas the measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Wine,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

This Regulation fixes the buying-in prices, the aids and certain other amounts applicable for the 1999/2000 wine year to intervention measures in the wine sector in the Community. As regards the measures provided for in Articles 38 and 41 of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87, those amounts shall be fixed

subject to a subsequent decision on the activating of those measures.

Article 2

1. The buying-in prices of the products and of wine delivered during the 1999/2000 wine year for compulsory distillation as provided for in Articles 35 and 36 of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87 and, for those products:

- aid to distillers,
- aid to fortifiers of wine of distillation,
- the buying-in prices of alcohol obtained, delivered to an intervention agency,
- the contribution from the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund towards the taking over of that alcohol,

shall be as set out in Annexes I and II hereto.

2. In accordance with the second subparagraph of Article 35(6), the second subparagraph of Article 36(4) and the second subparagraph of Article 39(7), the intervention agency shall pay the raw alcohol price for the alcohol delivered to it.

Article 3

The buying-in prices for wine delivered during the 1999/2000 wine year for voluntary distillation as provided for in Articles 38 and 41 of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87 and, for those products:

- aid to distillers,
- aid to fortifiers of wine for distillation,

shall be as set out respectively in Annexes III and IV.

Article 4

The aid for utilisation during the 1999/2000 wine year of concentrated grape must and rectified concentrated grape must as provided for in Article 45(1) and in the first subparagraph of Article 46(1) of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87 shall be as set out respectively in Annexes V, VI and VII hereto.

Article 5

The reductions provided for in Article 44 of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87 applicable to the buying-in prices for wine delivered during the 1999/2000 wine year for distillation as provided for in Articles 36, 38, 39 or 41 of that Regulation and, for that wine:

- to the aid to the distiller,
- to the buying-in prices of alcohol obtained, delivered to an intervention agency,
- to the contribution from the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund to the taking over of that alcohol,

shall be as set out in Annex VIII hereto.

For the purposes of this Article, Portugal shall be considered to form part of wine-growing zone C, and Austria of wine-growing zone B.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 277, 8.10.1988, p. 21.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 20, 27.1.1998, p. 19.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 381, 31.12.1981, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 168, 13.6.1998, p. 24.

Article 6

For the application of the rules governing oenological practices and processes laid down in Title II of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87, Austria shall be considered to form part of wine-growing zone B for the 1999/2000 wine year.

Article 7

1. The rules governing oenological practices and processes laid down in Title II of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87 shall apply to Portugal during the 1999/2000 wine year subject to the following conditions:

- (a) increase in alcoholic strength shall be limited to 2 % vol. Products eligible under this measure shall have a natural alcoholic strength by volume of at least 7,5 % vol, before enrichment and total alcoholic strength by volume of not more than 13 % after enrichment. However, products upstream of table wine originating in the 'Vinho verde' region must have an alcoholic strength by volume of at least 7 % before enrichment.

The addition of concentrated grape must or rectified concentrated grape must shall not have the effect of increasing the initial volume of fresh crushed grapes, grape must, grape must in fermentation or new wine still in fermentation by more than 6,5 %;

- (b) fresh grapes, grape must, grape must in fermentation, new wine still in fermentation and wine may be the subject of acidification or deacidification.

2. The wine varieties which may be used to produce table wine shall be those listed in the Annex to Regulation (EEC) No 3800/81.

'Vinho verde' may:

- be marketed with a minimum total alcoholic strength by volume of 8,5 % for wines which have not been subject to enrichment,
- possess a total content of sulphine dioxide no greater than 300 milligrams per litre for white 'Vinho verde' wines with a residual sugar content not less than 5 g/l.

3. The quantity of alcohol which producers of table wine in Portugal must deliver for distillation in accordance with Article 35 of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87 shall be calculated on the basis of a standard natural alcoholic strength, to be taken into consideration for the assessment of the volume of alcohol contained in the wine produced, equal to 9 % by volume, with the exception of wines produced in the delimited 'Vinho verde' region, for which the alcoholic strength to be taken into consideration shall be 8,5 %.

Article 8

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 September 1999.

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

Done at Brussels, 26 July 1999.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

ANNEX I

DISTILLATION AS PROVIDED FOR IN ARTICLE 35 OF REGULATION (EEC) No 822/87

1999/2000 WINE YEAR

(EUR/% vol/hl)

1. Buying-in price to be paid to the producer by the distiller	0,9902
2. Aid:	
(a) for distillation	
1. neutral spirits:	
— flat-rate	0,6279
— of marc	0,8453
— of wine and lees	0,4106
2. spirits distilled from marc	0,3985
3. spirits distilled from wine	0,2777
4. raw spirits:	
— flat-rate	0,4951
— of marc	0,7124
— of wine and lees	0,2777
(b) for the fortification of wine for distillation	0,2657
3. Prices of raw spirits delivered ⁽¹⁾ :	
— flat-rate	1,654
— spirits distilled from marc	1,872
— spirits distilled from wine and lees	1,437
4. EAGGF contribution for spirits ⁽²⁾	0,4951

⁽¹⁾ If the distiller has received the aid under 2, these prices are to be reduced by an amount equal to the aid (third subparagraph of Article 18(2) of Regulation (EEC) No 2046/89).

⁽²⁾ For quantities of alcohol delivered to the intervention agency in respect of which aid has been paid to the distiller, this contribution is to be reduced by the amount of the flat-rate aid paid.

ANNEX II

DISTILLATION AS PROVIDED FOR IN ARTICLE 36 OF REGULATION (EEC) No 822/87

1999/2000 WINE YEAR

(EUR/% vol/hl)

1. Buying-in price to be paid to the producer by the distiller	1,340
2. Aid:	
(a) for distillation:	
1. neutral spirits	0,7728
2. spirits distilled from wine and raw spirits	0,6401
(b) for the fortification of wine for distillation	0,6158
3. Prices of raw spirits delivered ⁽¹⁾	1,799
4. EAGGF contribution for spirits ⁽²⁾	0,6401

⁽¹⁾ If the distiller has received the aid under 2, these prices are to be reduced by an amount equal to the aid (third subparagraph of Article 18(2) of Regulation (EEC) No 2046/89).

⁽²⁾ For quantities of alcohol delivered to the intervention agency in respect of which aid has been paid to the distiller, this contribution is to be reduced by the amount of the flat-rate aid paid.

ANNEX III

DISTILLATION AS PROVIDED FOR IN ARTICLE 38 OF REGULATION (EEC) No 822/87

1999/2000 WINE YEAR

(EUR/% vol/hl)

1. Buying-in price to be paid to the producer by the distiller:	
— type A I — R I and R II ⁽¹⁾	2,487
— type A II	5,385
— type A III	6,146
— type R III	3,852
2. Aid:	
(a) for distillation:	
1. neutral spirits:	
— type A I — R I and R II	1,884
— type A II	4,818
— type A III	5,603
— type R III	3,272
2. spirits distilled from wine and raw spirits:	
— type A I — R I and R II	1,751
— type A II	4,685
— type A III	5,470
— type R III	3,140
(b) for the fortification of wine for distillation:	
— type A I — R I and R II	1,715
— type A II	4,613
— type A III	5,373
— type R III	3,079

⁽¹⁾ And table wine in a close economic relationship with these types of table wine, or wines suitable for yielding table wine.

ANNEX IV

DISTILLATION AS PROVIDED FOR IN ARTICLE 41 OF REGULATION (EEC) N° 822/87

1999/2000 WINE YEAR

(EUR/% vol/hl)

1. Buying-in price to be paid to the producer by the distiller:	
— type A I, R I and R II ⁽¹⁾	3,140
— type A II	6,798
— type A III	7,752
— type R III	4,854
2. Aid:	
(a) for distillation:	
1. neutral spirits:	
— type A I, R I and R II	2,548
— type A II	6,255
— type A III	7,233
— type R III	4,287
2. spirits distilled from wine and raw spirits:	
— type A I, R I and R II	2,415
— type A II	6,122
— type A III	7,100
— type R III	4,154
(b) for the fortification of wine for distillation:	
— type A I, R I and R II	2,367
— type A II	6,025
— type A III	6,979
— type R III	4,081

⁽¹⁾ And table wine in a close economic relationship with these types of table wine.

ANNEX V

AID FOR THE USE IN WINE-MAKING OF CONCENTRATED GRAPE MUST AND RECTIFIED CONCENTRATED GRAPE MUST (ARTICLE 45(1) OF REGULATION (EEC) No 822/87

1999/2000 WINE YEAR

(EUR % vol/hl)

Amount of the aid:	
a) concentrated grape must:	
— wine-growing zones C III(a) and C III(b)	1,699
— others, including Portugal	1,446
b) rectified concentrated grape must:	
— wine-growing zones C III(a) and C III(b)	2,206
— others, if production commenced before 30 June 1982 (EUR 10) or before 1 January 1986 (Spain)	2,206
— others, including Portugal	1,953

ANNEX VI

AID FOR THE USE OF GRAPE MUST AND CONCENTRATED GRAPE MUST FOR THE PURPOSE OF MANUFACTURING CERTAIN PRODUCTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND IN IRELAND (SECOND AND THIRD INDENTS OF ARTICLE 46(1) OF REGULATION (EEC) No 822/87)

1999/2000 WINE YEAR

(EUR/kg)

Flat-rate amount of the aid:	
1. Products referred to in the second indent of Article 46(1) of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87	0,2379
2. Products referred to in the third indent of Article 46(1) of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87	0,3103

ANNEX VII

AID FOR THE USE OF GRAPES, GRAPE MUST AND CONCENTRATED GRAPE MUST FOR THE PURPOSE OF MANUFACTURING GRAPE JUICE (FIRST INDENT OF ARTICLE 46(1) OF REGULATION (EEC) No 822/87)

1999/2000 WINE YEAR

(EUR)

Flat-rate amount of the aid:	
a) grapes (per 100 kg)	6,603
b) grape must (per hl)	8,257
c) concentrated grape must (per hl)	28,873
Percentage of the amount of the aid withheld for the financing of the promotion campaign	25

ANNEX VIII

Reduction in the buying-in price of wine as provided for in article 44 of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87

Wine Year 1999/2000

(EUR/% vol/hl)

Zone A	Zone B	Zone C and Portugal
0,3623	0,3019	0,1811

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1682/1999
of 29 July 1999
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 1498/98 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 4 (1) thereof,

- (1) Whereas Regulation (EC) No 3223/94 lays down, pursuant to the outcome of the Uruguay Round multi-lateral trade negotiations, the criteria whereby the Commission fixes the standard values for imports from third countries, in respect of the products and periods stipulated in the Annex thereto;

- (2) Whereas, in compliance with the above criteria, the standard 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 30 July 1999.

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

Done at Brussels, 29 July 1999.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 337, 24.12.1994, p. 66.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 198, 15.7.1998, p. 4.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 29 July 1999 establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables

(EUR/100 kg)

CN code	Third country code ⁽¹⁾	Standard import value
0707 00 05	628	129,7
	999	129,7
	052	47,4
0709 90 70	999	47,4
	388	61,3
	524	52,4
0805 30 10	528	64,7
	999	59,5
	052	103,9
0806 10 10	220	92,0
	388	132,7
	400	232,1
	508	160,4
	512	44,9
	600	106,6
	624	131,8
	999	125,6
	388	76,1
	400	66,8
0808 10 20, 0808 10 50, 0808 10 90	508	81,4
	512	56,5
	524	65,3
	528	42,0
	800	167,4
	804	94,4
	999	81,2
	052	114,9
	388	81,8
	512	78,6
0808 20 50	528	39,6
	804	75,8
	999	78,1
	052	108,1
	064	67,4
0809 10 00	999	87,8
	052	167,4
	400	218,6
0809 20 95	616	222,4
	999	202,8
	064	54,3
0809 40 05	624	188,6
	999	121,4

⁽¹⁾ Country nomenclature as fixed by Commission Regulation (EC) No 2645/98 (OJ L 335, 10.12.1998, p. 22). Code '999' stands for 'of other origin'.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1683/1999**of 28 July 1999**

initiating an investigation concerning the alleged circumvention of anti-dumping measures imposed by Council Regulation (EC) No 584/96 on imports of certain tube and pipe fittings of iron or steel originating in the People's Republic of China by imports of the same tube and pipe fittings of iron or steel transhipped through Taiwan, and making such imports subject to registration

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

C. PRODUCT

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 384/96 of 22 December 1995 on protection against dumped imports from countries not members of the European Community ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 905/98 ⁽²⁾ and in particular Articles 13(3) and 14(5) thereof,

After having consulted the Advisory Committee,

Whereas:

- (3) The product concerned by the allegation of circumvention is tube and pipe fittings (other than cast fittings, flanges and threaded fittings), of iron or steel (not including stainless steel), with a greatest external diameter not exceeding 609,6 mm, of a kind used for butt-welding or other purposes, currently classifiable within CN codes ex 7307 93 11, ex 7307 93 19, ex 7307 99 30 and ex 7307 99 90. These codes are given for information only.

A. REQUEST

- (1) The Commission has received a request pursuant to Article 13(3) of Regulation (EC) No 384/96 (hereinafter referred to as 'the Basic Regulation') to investigate the alleged circumvention of the anti-dumping measures imposed by Council Regulation (EC) No 584/96 ⁽³⁾ on imports of certain tube and pipe fittings of iron or steel (hereinafter referred to as 'tube and pipe fittings') originating in the People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as 'the PRC'). According to the request, the aforementioned anti-dumping measures are allegedly circumvented by imports of the same tube and pipe fittings transhipped, without undergoing substantial transformation, through Taiwan. Furthermore, a request was made to make these imports subject to registration by the Customs authorities pursuant to Article 14(5) of the Basic Regulation and, where justified, to propose to the Council the extension of the above anti-dumping measures to these imports.

B. APPLICANT

- (2) The request has been lodged on 11 June 1999 by the Defence Committee of the EEC steel butt-welding fittings industry on behalf of producers representing approximately 90 % of the Community production of tube and pipe fittings.

D. EVIDENCE

- (4) The request contains sufficient *prima facie* evidence in accordance with the requirements of Article 13 of the Basic Regulation, that the anti-dumping measures on imports of tube and pipe fittings of iron or steel originating in the PRC are being circumvented by imports of the same tube and pipe fittings transhipped through Taiwan.
- (5) The evidence submitted is as follows:
- (a) The request shows that a clear change in the pattern of trade between the PRC, Taiwan and the Community has taken place, following imposition of provisional measures in 1995 and definitive measures in 1996. Volumes of imports originating in the PRC, recorded under CN codes within which the tube and pipe fitting are classified, have decreased from 3 941 tonnes in 1995 to 503 tonnes in 1996, and 283 tonnes in 1998, i.e. a total decrease by 93 % or 3 658 tonnes. Concomitantly, imports of the same product from Taiwan have increased from 1 442 tonnes in 1995 to 6 920 tonnes in 1996, and 5 321 tonnes in 1998, i.e. a total increase over the period by 269 %, or 3 879 tonnes. The total decrease of Chinese imports (3 658 tonnes) nearly exactly corresponds to the total increase of Taiwanese imports (3 879 tonnes). This change in the pattern of trade is alleged to stem from a transshipment of Chinese tube and pipe fittings via Taiwan, where they undergo none or minor modification, for which there is insufficient due course or economic justification other than the existence of the anti-dumping duty of 58,6 % on tube and pipe fitting originating in the PRC.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 56, 6.3.1996, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 128, 30.4.1998, p. 18.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 84, 3.4.1996, p. 1.

(b) Furthermore, the request contains sufficient *prima facie* evidence that the remedial effects of the existing anti-dumping duties on tube and pipe fittings are being undermined in terms of quantities and prices. Indeed, imports of the product subject to investigation consigned from Taiwan have replaced those previously imported from the PRC in terms of quantities; in addition, while prices of imports from the PRC have remained more or less stable over the period 1995 to 1998, prices of imports from Taiwan have decreased by 26 % and have almost reached the level of the Chinese export prices prior to the imposition of measures.

(c) Finally, the request contains sufficient *prima facie* evidence which shows that dumping is taking place in relation to the normal value previously established.

E. PROCEDURE

(6) In the light of the above, the Commission has concluded that sufficient evidence exists to justify the initiation of an investigation pursuant to Article 13 of the Basic Regulation and to make imports from Taiwan of tube and pipe fittings subject to registration, in accordance with Article 14(5) of the said Regulation.

(i) Questionnaires

(7) In order to obtain the information it deems necessary for its investigation, the Commission will send questionnaires to Taiwanese exporting producers and traders named in the request. Information, as appropriate, may also be sought from the Community industry.

(8) Other interested parties should request a questionnaire from the Commission within 15 days from publication of this Regulation in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*. Any request for questionnaires must be made in writing to the address mentioned below and should indicate the name, address, telephone, fax numbers and E-Mail address of the requesting party.

(9) The authorities of the PRC as well as of Taiwan will be notified of the initiation of the investigation and provided with a copy of the request.

(ii) Certificates of non-circumvention

(10) In accordance with Article 13(4) of the Basic Regulation, certificates exempting the imports of the product concerned from registration or measures may be issued by the Customs authorities to importers if the importation does not constitute circumvention.

(11) Since the issue of this certificate requires the prior authorisation of the Community institutions, requests for such authorisations should be addressed by interested importers to the Commission as early as possible in the course of the investigation so that they may be considered on the basis of a thorough appraisal of their merits.

F. REGISTRATION

(12) Pursuant to Article 14(5) of the Basic Regulation imports of the product concerned should be made subject to registration in order to ensure that, should the investigation result in findings of circumvention, anti-dumping duties can be levied retroactively from the date of the initiation of this investigation on tube and pipe fittings transhipped through Taiwan.

G. TIME LIMIT

(13) In the interest of sound administration, a period of 40 days from the date of publication of this Regulation in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* shall be fixed within which interested parties, provided they can show that they are likely to be affected by the results of the investigation, may make their views known in writing. The same period shall apply for interested parties who wish to make a written request for a hearing showing that there are particular reasons why they should be heard.

H. NON-COOPERATION

(14) In cases in which any interested party refuses access to or does not provide the necessary information within the time limits, or significantly impedes the investigation, provisional or final findings, affirmative or negative, may be made in accordance with Article 18 of the Basic Regulation, on the basis of the facts available. Where it is found that any interested party has supplied false or misleading information, the information shall be disregarded and use may be made of facts available,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

An investigation, pursuant to Article 13(3) of Regulation (EC) No 384/96, concerning imports into the Community consigned from Taiwan of tube and pipe fittings (other than cast fittings, flanges and threaded fittings), of iron or steel (not including stainless steel), with a greatest external diameter not exceeding 609,6 mm, of a kind used for butt-welding or other purposes, falling within CN codes ex 7307 93 11, ex 7307 93 19, ex 7307 99 30 and ex 7307 99 90, is hereby initiated.

Article 2

The Customs authorities are hereby directed, pursuant to Articles 13(3) and 14(5) of Regulation (EC) No 384/96, to take the appropriate steps to register the imports into the Community consigned from Taiwan of certain tube and pipe fittings of iron or steel falling within the CN codes ex 7307 93 11, ex 7307 93 19, ex 7307 99 30 and ex 7307 99 90, Taric codes 7307 93 11 90, 7307 93 19 90, 7307 99 30 91 and 7307 99 90 91.

Registration shall, pursuant to Article 14(5) of the Regulation (EC) No 384/96, expire nine months following the date of entry into force of this Regulation.

Imports shall not be subject to registration where they are accompanied by a Customs certificate issued in accordance with Article 13(4) of Regulation (EC) No 384/96.

Article 3

1. Interested parties, if their representations are to be taken into account during the investigation, must make themselves known, present their views in writing and submit information, unless otherwise specified, within 40 days from the date of the publication of this Regulation in the *Official Journal of the*

European Communities. Interested parties may also apply to be heard by the Commission within the same time limit.

2. Questionnaires should be requested from the Commission within 15 days from publication of this Regulation in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

3. Any information relating to the matter, any request for a hearing or for a questionnaire as well as any request for authorisation of certificates of noncircumvention should be sent to the following address:

European Commission
Directorate-General I
External Relations: Commercial Policy and Relations with
North America, The Far East, Australia and New Zealand
Directorates C and E
DM 24 - 8/37
Rue de la Loi/Wetstraat 200
B-1049 Brussels
Fax (32-2) 295 65 05
Telex COMEU B 21877.

Article 4

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, 28 July 1999.

For the Commission

Leon BRITTAN

Vice-President

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1684/1999**of 28 July 1999****establishing projected regional reference amounts and the value of the advance payments to be made to producers of soya beans, rapeseed and sunflower seed for the 1999/2000 marketing year**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (CEE) No 1765/92 of 30 June 1992 establishing a support system for producers of certain arable crops ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1624/98 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 12 thereof,

- (1) Whereas Article 5(1)(c) of Regulation (EEC) No 1765/92 specifies that the Commission is to establish a projected regional reference amount for each region identified in a Member State's regionalisation plan on the basis of a comparison between the cereal or oilseed yield for that region and the Community's average cereal or oilseed yield;
- (2) Whereas Article 11(2) of Regulation (EEC) No 1765/92 specifies that producers who apply for an oilseeds compensatory payment are entitled to an advance payment of no more than 50 % of the appropriate projected regional reference amount;
- (3) Whereas the measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Joint Manage-

ment Committee for Cereals, Oils and Fats and Dried Fodder,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. A short explanation is given in Annex I of how the projected regional reference amounts referred to in Article 5(3) of Regulation (EEC) No 1765/92 are calculated.

2. The projected regional reference amounts for the 1999/2000 marketing year shall be as given in Annex II.

Article 2

The advance payments to be made to producers of oilseeds under Article 11(2) of Regulation (EEC) No 1765/92 for the 1999/2000 year shall be equal to 50 % of the appropriate projected regional reference amount given in Annex II.

Article 3

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, 28 July 1999.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 181, 1.7.1992, p. 12.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 210, 28.7.1998, p. 3.

ANNEX I

How the projected regional reference amounts for oilseed producers in the 1999/2000 marketing year are calculated

The projected regional reference amounts have been calculated in accordance with Article 5(1)(c) or Regulation (EEC) No 1765/92.

The Commission has calculated these amounts on the basis of the information supplied by the Member States under Article 3(2) of the above Regulation and according to whether the Member States have opted for a comparison of yields based on cereals or oilseeds under Article 5(1)(c).

The projected regional reference amounts for 1999/2000 are given in Annex II.

ANNEX II

PROJECTED REGIONAL REFERENCE AMOUNTS 1999/2000

Member State	Region	Reference	Yield (tonnes/ha)	Projected Reference amount (EUR/ha)
België/Belgique:	Polders/Polders	Oilseeds	2,40	440,85
	Leemstreek/Limoneuse	Oilseeds	3,31	608,00
	Zandleemstreek/Sablolimoneuse	Oilseeds	3,12	573,10
	Condroz/Condroz	Oilseeds	3,07	563,92
	Weidestreek/Herbagère	Oilseeds	3,03	556,57
	Zandstreek/Sablonneuse	Oilseeds	2,85	523,51
	Kempen/Campine	Oilseeds	2,72	499,63
	Famenne/Famenne	Oilseeds	2,97	545,55
	Fagnes/Fagnes	Oilseeds	3,15	578,61
	Ardennen/Ardenne	Oilseeds	2,99	549,22
	Jurastreek/Jurassique	Oilseeds	3,38	620,86
	Hen. Kempen/Campine-Hennuyère	Cereals	6,44	606,90
	Hoge Ardennen/Haute Ardenne	Cereals	3,77	355,28
Danmark:		Oilseeds	2,700	495,95
Deutschland:	Schleswig-Holstein	Oilseeds	3,380	620,86
	Hamburg	Oilseeds	3,070	563,92
	Bremen	Oilseeds	3,130	574,94
	Niedersachsen			
	— Regions 1-9	Oilseeds	3,060	562,08
	— Region 10	Oilseeds	3,440	631,88
	Nordrhein-Westfalen	Oilseeds	3,110	571,26
	Hessen	Oilseeds	3,100	569,43
	Rheinland-Pfalz	Oilseeds	2,850	523,51
	Baden-Württemberg	Oilseeds	2,970	545,55
	Bayern	Oilseeds	3,180	584,12
	Saarland	Oilseeds	2,700	495,95
	Berlin	Oilseeds	2,680	492,28
	Brandenburg			
	— Region 1	Oilseeds	3,440	631,88
	— Region 2	Oilseeds	2,680	492,28
	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	Oilseeds	3,440	631,88
	Sachsen	Oilseeds	2,960	543,71
	Sachsen-Anhalt	Oilseeds	2,670	490,44
	Thüringen	Oilseeds	2,870	527,18
Ellada:	Region 1	Oilseeds	1,900	349,00
	Region 2	Oilseeds	2,200	404,11

Member State	Region	Reference	Yield (tonnes/ha)	Projected Reference amount (EUR/ha)
España:	Secano:	1 Cereals	0,900	84,82
		2 Cereals	1,200	113,09
		3 Cereals	1,500	141,36
		4 Cereals	1,800	169,63
		5 Cereals	2,000	188,48
		6 Cereals	2,200	207,33
		7 Cereals	2,500	235,60
		8 Cereals	2,700	254,45
		9 Cereals	3,200	301,57
		10 Cereals	3,700	348,68
		11 Cereals	4,100	386,38
	Regadío:	1 Cereals	3,000	282,72
		2 Cereals	3,100	292,14
		3 Cereals	3,200	301,57
		4 Cereals	3,400	320,41
		5 Cereals	3,500	329,84
		6 Cereals	3,600	339,26
		7 Cereals	3,700	348,68
		8 Cereals	3,800	358,11
		9 Cereals	3,900	367,53
		10 Cereals	4,000	376,96
		11 Cereals	4,100	386,38
		12 Cereals	4,200	395,80
		13 Cereals	4,300	405,23
		14 Cereals	4,400	414,65
		15 Cereals	4,500	424,08
		16 Cereals	4,600	433,50
		17 Cereals	4,700	442,92
		18 Cereals	4,800	452,35
		19 Cereals	4,900	461,77
		20 Cereals	5,000	471,20
		21 Cereals	5,100	480,62
		22 Cereals	5,200	490,04
		23 Cereals	5,300	499,47
		24 Cereals	5,400	508,89
		25 Cereals	5,500	518,32
		26 Cereals	5,700	537,16
		27 Cereals	5,800	546,59
		28 Cereals	5,900	556,01
		29 Cereals	6,100	574,86
		30 Cereals	6,200	584,28
		31 Cereals	6,300	593,71

Member State	Region	Reference	Yield (tonnes/ha)	Projected Reference amount (EUR/ha)
	32	Cereals	6,400	603,13
	33	Cereals	6,600	621,98
	34	Cereals	7,100	669,10
	35	Cereals	8,200	772,76
	36	Cereals	8,300	782,18
France:	Zone I			
	Soja: — Non irrigué	Cereals	5,930	558,84
	— Irrigué	Cereals	8,120	765,22
	Colza/Tournesol	Cereals	6,023	567,60
	Zona II			
	Soja: — Non irrigué	Cereals	4,680	441,04
	— Irrigué	Cereals	8,770	826,48
	Colza/Tournesol	Cereals	5,554	523,40
Ireland		Oilseeds	3,300	606,17
Italia:				
	Torino montagna interna	Cereals	2,224	209,59
	Torino collina interna	Oilseeds	3,612	663,48
	Torino pianura	Oilseeds	4,399	808,04
	Vercelli-Biella montagna interna	Cereals	4,853	457,34
	Vercelli-Biella collina interna	Oilseeds	4,233	777,54
	Vercelli-Biella pianura	Oilseeds	4,826	886,47
	Novara-Verbanò-Cuseo-Oss. montagna interna	Cereals	3,731	351,61
	Novara-Verbanò-Cuseo-Oss. collina interna	Oilseeds	3,744	687,72
	Novara pianura	Oilseeds	4,488	824,38
	Cuneo montagna interna	Oilseeds	3,762	691,03
	Cuneo collina interna	Oilseeds	3,877	712,15
	Cuneo pianura	Oilseeds	4,187	769,10
	Asti collina interna	Oilseeds	3,254	597,72
	Asti pianura	Oilseeds	3,409	626,19
	Alessandria montagna interna	Oilseeds	3,550	652,09
	Alessandria collina interna	Oilseeds	3,384	621,59
	Alessandria pianura	Oilseeds	3,359	617,00
	Aosta montagna interna	Cereals	2,328	219,39
	Varese montagna interna	Oilseeds	3,950	725,56
	Varese collina interna	Oilseeds	3,437	631,33
	Varese pianura	Oilseeds	3,244	595,88
	Como-Lecco subz. 1 montagna interna	Cereals	6,652	626,88
	Como-Lecco subz. 1 collina interna	Oilseeds	3,541	650,43

Member State	Region	Reference	Yield (tonnes/ha)	Projected Reference amount (EUR/ha)
	Como pianura	Oilseeds	4,167	765,42
	Sondrio montagna interna	Cereals	4,793	451,69
	Milano collina interna	Oilseeds	4,349	798,85
	Milano-Lodi pianura	Oilseeds	4,662	856,35
	Bergamo-Lecco subz. 2 montagna interna	Cereals	3,817	359,71
	Bergamo-Lecco subz. 2 collina interna	Oilseeds	4,375	803,63
	Bergamo pianura	Oilseeds	5,000	918,43
	Brescia montagna interna	Cereals	5,469	515,39
	Brescia collina interna	Oilseeds	5,000	918,43
	Brescia pianura	Oilseeds	5,000	918,43
	Pavia montagna interna	Oilseeds	3,377	620,31
	Pavia collina interna	Oilseeds	3,578	657,23
	Pavia pianura	Oilseeds	4,194	770,38
	Cremona pianura	Oilseeds	4,737	870,12
	Mantova collina interna	Oilseeds	4,620	848,63
	Mantova pianura	Oilseeds	5,000	918,43
	Bolzano montagna interna	Cereals	1,848	174,15
	Trento montagna interna	Cereals	4,374	412,20
	Verona montagna interna	Oilseeds	5,000	918,43
	Verona collina interna	Oilseeds	4,715	866,08
	Verona pianura	Oilseeds	4,972	913,29
	Vicenza montagna interna	Oilseeds	4,439	815,38
	Vicenza collina interna	Oilseeds	5,000	918,43
	Vicenza pianura	Oilseeds	4,817	884,82
	Belluno montagna interna	Oilseeds	3,499	642,72
	Treviso collina interna	Oilseeds	4,422	812,26
	Treviso pianura	Oilseeds	4,640	852,31
	Venezia pianura	Oilseeds	4,688	861,12
	Padova collina interna	Oilseeds	4,044	742,83
	Padova pianura	Oilseeds	4,300	789,85
	Rovigo pianura	Oilseeds	4,502	826,96
	Udine montagna interna	Cereals	4,320	407,11
	Udine collina interna	Oilseeds	4,159	763,95
	Udine pianura	Oilseeds	4,552	836,14
	Gorizia collina interna	Oilseeds	4,049	743,75
	Gorizia pianura	Oilseeds	4,517	829,71
	Trieste pianura	Cereals	4,879	459,79
	Pordenone montagna interna	Oilseeds	3,012	553,26
	Pordenone collina interna	Oilseeds	3,570	655,76
	Pordenone pianura	Oilseeds	4,150	762,30

Member State	Region	Reference	Yield (tonnes/ha)	Projected Reference amount (EUR/ha)
	Imperia montagna interna	Cereals	3,372	317,77
	Imperia collina interna	Cereals	3,372	317,77
	Imperia collina litoranea	Cereals	3,372	317,77
	Savona montagna interna	Cereals	3,372	317,77
	Savona montagna litoranea	Cereals	3,372	317,77
	Savona collina interna	Cereals	3,372	317,77
	Savona collina litoranea	Cereals	3,372	317,77
	Genova montagna interna	Cereals	3,372	317,77
	Genova montagna litoranea	Cereals	3,372	317,77
	Genova collina interna	Cereals	3,372	317,77
	Genova collina litoranea	Cereals	3,372	317,77
	La Spezia montagna interna	Cereals	3,372	317,77
	La Spezia collina interna	Cereals	3,372	317,77
	La Spezia collina litoranea	Cereals	3,372	317,77
	Piacenza montagna interna	Cereals	3,676	346,42
	Piacenza collina interna	Oilseeds	3,607	662,56
	Piacenza pianura	Oilseeds	3,895	715,46
	Parma montagna interna	Oilseeds	3,631	666,97
	Parma collina interna	Oilseeds	3,693	678,35
	Parma pianura	Oilseeds	3,808	699,48
	Reggio-Emilia montagna interna	Cereals	3,188	300,43
	Reggio-Emilia collina interna	Oilseeds	2,989	549,04
	Reggio-Emilia pianura	Oilseeds	4,124	757,52
	Modena montagna interna	Cereals	3,834	361,31
	Modena collina interna	Oilseeds	3,599	661,09
	Modena pianura	Oilseeds	4,209	773,14
	Bologna montagna interna	Cereals	4,360	410,88
	Bologna collina interna	Oilseeds	3,277	601,94
	Bologna pianura	Oilseeds	3,890	714,54
	Ferrara pianura	Oilseeds	4,590	843,12
	Ravenna collina interna	Oilseeds	3,366	618,29
	Ravenna pianura	Oilseeds	3,644	669,35
	Forlì montagna interna	Cereals	2,828	266,51
	Forlì-Rimini collina interna	Oilseeds	3,190	585,96
	Forlì-Rimini collina litoranea	Oilseeds	3,125	574,02
	Forlì-Rimini pianura	Oilseeds	3,426	629,31
	Massa-Carrara montagna interna	Cereals	5,659	533,30
	Massa-Carrara montagna litoranea	Cereals	7,970	751,09
	Massa-Carrara collina interna	Cereals	5,952	560,91
	Lucca montagna litoranea	Cereals	5,320	501,35
	Lucca montagna interna	Cereals	3,437	323,90
	Lucca pianura	Oilseeds	3,135	575,86

Member State	Region	Reference	Yield (tonnes/ha)	Projected Reference amount (EUR/ha)
	Pistoia montagna interna	Oilseeds	3,536	649,52
	Pistoia collina interna	Oilseeds	3,495	641,98
	Firenze-Prato montagna interna	Oilseeds	2,971	545,73
	Firenze-Prato collina interna	Oilseeds	2,695	495,03
	Firenze pianura	Oilseeds	2,873	527,73
	Livorno collina litoranea	Oilseeds	3,089	567,41
	Pisa collina interna	Oilseeds	2,850	523,51
	Pisa collina litoranea	Oilseeds	2,848	523,14
	Pisa pianura	Oilseeds	2,947	541,32
	Arezzo montagna interna	Oilseeds	2,967	545,00
	Arezzo collina interna	Oilseeds	2,816	517,26
	Siena montagna interna	Oilseeds	2,560	470,24
	Siena collina interna	Oilseeds	3,027	556,02
	Grosseto montagna interna	Oilseeds	2,478	455,18
	Grosseto collina interna	Oilseeds	3,013	553,45
	Grosseto collina litoranea	Oilseeds	2,961	543,90
	Grosseto pianura	Oilseeds	3,040	558,41
	Perugia montagna interna	Oilseeds	2,964	544,45
	Perugia collina interna	Oilseeds	3,003	551,61
	Terni montagna interna	Oilseeds	3,837	704,80
	Terni collina interna	Oilseeds	3,103	569,98
	Pesaro-Urbino montagna interna	Oilseeds	2,979	547,20
	Pesaro-Urbino collina interna	Oilseeds	3,005	551,98
	Pesaro-Urbino collina litoranea	Oilseeds	3,066	563,18
	Ancona montagna interna	Oilseeds	3,099	569,24
	Ancona collina interna	Oilseeds	3,122	573,47
	Ancona collina litoranea	Oilseeds	3,160	580,45
	Macerata montagna interna	Oilseeds	3,075	564,84
	Macerata collina interna	Oilseeds	3,218	591,10
	Macerata collina litoranea	Oilseeds	3,207	589,08
	Ascoli Piceno montagna interna	Cereals	3,446	324,75
	Ascoli Piceno collina interna	Oilseeds	3,054	560,98
	Ascoli Piceno collina litoranea	Oilseeds	3,067	563,37
	Viterbo collina interna	Oilseeds	3,027	556,02
	Viterbo pianura	Oilseeds	3,239	594,96
	Rieti montagna interna	Oilseeds	3,352	615,72
	Rieti collina interna	Oilseeds	3,186	585,23
	Roma montagna interna	Oilseeds	3,016	554,00
	Roma collina interna	Oilseeds	3,114	572,00
	Roma collina litoranea	Oilseeds	3,138	576,41
	Roma pianura	Oilseeds	3,133	575,49

Member State	Region	Reference	Yield (tonnes/ha)	Projected Reference amount (EUR/ha)
	Latina montagna interna	Oilseeds	2,662	488,97
	Latina collina interna	Oilseeds	3,637	668,07
	Latina collina litoranea	Cereals	4,697	442,64
	Latina pianura	Oilseeds	3,398	624,17
	Frosinone montagna interna	Oilseeds	2,401	441,03
	Frosinone collina interna	Oilseeds	3,305	607,08
	L'Aquila montagna interna	Oilseeds	3,038	558,04
	Teramo montagna interna	Oilseeds	2,849	523,32
	Teramo collina interna	Oilseeds	3,003	551,61
	Teramo collina litoranea	Oilseeds	3,104	570,16
	Pescara montagna interna	Cereals	3,323	313,16
	Pescara collina interna	Oilseeds	2,976	546,65
	Pescara collina litoranea	Oilseeds	3,108	570,90
	Chieti montagna interna	Cereals	2,443	230,23
	Chieti collina interna	Oilseeds	2,850	523,51
	Chieti collina litoranea	Oilseeds	3,098	569,06
	Campobasso montagna interna	Oilseeds	2,875	528,10
	Campobasso collina interna	Oilseeds	2,981	547,57
	Campobasso collina litoranea	Oilseeds	2,983	547,94
	Isernia montagna interna	Cereals	3,005	283,19
	Isernia collina interna	Cereals	3,788	356,98
	Caserta montagna interna	Oilseeds	4,000	734,75
	Caserta collina interna	Oilseeds	2,712	498,16
	Caserta collina litoranea	Oilseeds	3,237	594,59
	Caserta pianura	Oilseeds	3,176	583,39
	Benevento collina interna	Oilseeds	2,763	507,53
	Benevento montagna interna	Oilseeds	2,941	540,22
	Napoli collina interna	Oilseeds	3,560	653,92
	Napoli collina litoranea	Cereals	5,316	500,98
	Napoli pianura	Cereals	8,209	773,61
	Avellino montagna interna	Oilseeds	2,901	532,87
	Avellino collina interna	Cereals	3,809	358,96
	Salerno montagna interna	Cereals	1,842	173,59
	Salerno collina interna	Oilseeds	3,760	690,66
	Salerno collina litoranea	Cereals	2,087	196,68
	Salerno pianura	Oilseeds	3,656	671,56
	Foggia montagna interna	Oilseeds	2,898	532,32
	Foggia collina interna	Oilseeds	2,897	532,14
	Foggia collina litoranea	Cereals	2,485	234,18
	Foggia pianura	Oilseeds	2,901	532,87
	Bari collina interna	Oilseeds	2,916	535,63
	Bari pianura	Cereals	1,535	144,66

Member State	Region	Reference	Yield (tonnes/ha)	Projected Reference amount (EUR/ha)
	Taranto collina litoranea	Oilseeds	3,121	573,29
	Taranto pianura	Oilseeds	2,783	511,20
	Brindisi collina litoranea	Cereals	1,154	108,75
	Brindisi pianura	Oilseeds	3,970	729,24
	Lecce pianura	Oilseeds	3,637	668,07
	Potenza montagna interna	Cereals	1,611	151,82
	Potenza montagna litoranea	Cereals	1,601	150,88
	Potenza collina interna	Oilseeds	2,458	451,50
	Matera montagna interna	Oilseeds	2,444	448,93
	Matera collina interna	Oilseeds	2,508	460,69
	Matera pianura	Oilseeds	2,788	512,12
	Cosenza montagna interna	Oilseeds	4,000	734,75
	Cosenza montagna litoranea	Cereals	1,632	153,80
	Cosenza collina interna	Oilseeds	2,758	506,61
	Cosenza collina litoranea	Cereals	1,451	136,74
	Cosenza pianura	Oilseeds	3,185	585,04
	Catanzaro-Crotone-Vibo montagna interna Val.	Oilseeds	3,375	619,94
	Catanzaro-Crotone-Vibo collina interna Val.	Cereals	2,074	195,45
	Catanzaro-Crotone-Vibo collina litoranea Val.	Cereals	1,861	175,38
	Catanzaro-Crotone pianura	Cereals	1,664	156,81
	Reggio Calabria montagna interna	Cereals	1,702	160,40
	Reggio Calabria montagna litoranea	Cereals	1,612	151,91
	Reggio Calabria collina litoranea	Cereals	1,697	159,92
	Reggio Calabria pianura	Cereals	2,678	252,37
	Trapani collina interna	Cereals	1,706	160,77
	Trapani collina litoranea	Cereals	1,606	151,35
	Trapani pianura	Cereals	1,606	151,35
	Palermo montagna interna	Cereals	1,918	180,75
	Palermo montagna litoranea	Cereals	1,610	151,73
	Palermo collina interna	Cereals	1,584	149,27
	Palermo collina litoranea	Cereals	1,556	146,64
	Palermo pianura	Cereals	1,507	142,02
	Messina montagna interna	Cereals	1,278	120,44
	Messina montagna litoranea	Cereals	1,222	115,16
	Messina collina litoranea	Cereals	1,289	121,47

Member State	Region	Reference	Yield (tonnes/ha)	Projected Reference amount (EUR/ha)
	Agrigento montagna interna	Cereals	1,669	157,29
	Agrigento collina interna	Cereals	1,512	142,49
	Agrigento collina litoranea	Cereals	1,333	125,62
	Agrigento pianura	Cereals	1,667	157,10
	Caltanissetta collina interna	Cereals	1,333	125,62
	Caltanissetta collina litoranea	Cereals	1,080	101,78
	Caltanissetta pianura	Cereals	1,027	96,78
	Enna montagna interna	Cereals	1,100	103,66
	Enna collina interna	Oilseeds	2,397	440,30
	Catania montagna interna	Oilseeds	2,922	536,73
	Catania montagna litoranea	Cereals	5,000	471,20
	Catania collina interna	Oilseeds	2,326	427,25
	Catania collina litoranea	Oilseeds	2,575	472,99
	Catania pianura	Oilseeds	2,509	460,87
	Ragusa collina interna	Cereals	2,200	207,33
	Ragusa collina litoranea	Cereals	2,584	243,51
	Ragusa pianura	Cereals	3,590	338,32
	Siracusa collina interna	Cereals	1,362	128,35
	Siracusa collina litoranea	Oilseeds	2,700	495,95
	Siracusa pianura	Oilseeds	2,625	482,18
	Sassari montagna interna	Cereals	1,750	164,92
	Sassari collina interna	Cereals	1,667	157,10
	Sassari collina litoranea	Cereals	1,752	165,11
	Sassari pianura	Oilseeds	3,999	734,56
	Nuoro montagna interna	Cereals	1,350	127,22
	Nuoro collina interna	Cereals	1,536	144,75
	Nuoro collina litoranea	Cereals	1,772	166,99
	Cagliari collina interna	Oilseeds	4,000	734,75
	Cagliari collina litoranea	Oilseeds	4,000	734,75
	Cagliari pianura	Oilseeds	3,904	717,11
	Oristano collina interna	Oilseeds	2,991	549,41
	Oristano pianura	Oilseeds	4,000	734,75
Luxembourg:		Oilseeds	2,700	495,95
Nederland:	1	Cereals	7,100	669,10
	2	Cereals	5,000	471,20
Österreich:		Oilseeds	2,74	503,30

Member State	Region	Reference	Yield (tonnes/ha)	Projected Reference amount (EUR/ha)
Portugal:	Sequeiro	S-C.1 Cereals	1,50	141,36
		S-C.2 Cereals	1,10	103,66
		S-C.3 Cereals	2,05	193,19
		S-C.4 Cereals	3,20	301,57
		S-C.5 Cereals	2,60	245,02
	Regadio	S-M.1 Cereals	2,00	188,48
		S-A.1 Cereals	3,80	358,11
		R-C.1 Cereals	8,20	772,76
		R-C.2 Cereals	6,80	640,83
		R-C.3 Cereals	4,25	400,52
		R-C.4 Cereals	2,40	226,17
		R-C.5 Cereals	6,95	654,96
		R-C.6 Cereals	5,05	475,91
		R-C.7 Cereals	5,60	527,74
		R-C.8 Cereals	4,45	419,36
		R-C.9 Cereals	3,20	301,57
		R-M.1 Cereals	4,40	414,65
Suomi:		Oilseeds	1,59	292,06
Sverige:	Zon 1	Oilseeds	2,674	491,18
	Zon 2	Oilseeds	2,259	414,95
	Zon 3	Cereals	4,147	390,81
	Zon 4	Cereals	3,626	341,71
	Zon 5	Cereals	2,875	270,94
United Kingdom:	England	Oilseeds	3,08	565,75
	Wales	Oilseeds	3,14	576,78
	Northern Ireland	Oilseeds	2,92	536,36
	Scotland (LFA)	Oilseeds	2,84	521,67
	Scotland (remainder)	Oilseeds	3,45	633,72

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1685/1999
of 29 July 1999
fixing the export refunds on 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 organisation of the market in milk and milk products ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1587/96 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 17(3) thereof,

(1) Whereas Article 17 of Regulation (EEC) No 804/68 provides that the difference between prices in international trade for the products listed in Article 1 of that Regulation and prices for those products within the Community may be covered by an export refund within the limits resulting from agreements concluded in accordance with Article 228 of the Treaty;

(2) Whereas Regulation (EEC) No 804/68 provides that when the refunds on the products listed in Article 1 of the abovementioned Regulation, exported in the natural state, are being fixed, account must be taken of:

- the existing situation and the future trend with regard to prices and availabilities of milk and milk products on the Community market and prices for milk and milk products in international trade,
- marketing costs and the most favourable transport charges from Community markets to ports or other points of export in the Community, as well as costs incurred in placing the goods on the market of the country of destination,
- the aims of the common organisation of the market in milk and milk products which are to ensure equilibrium and the natural development of prices and trade on this market,
- the limits resulting from agreements concluded in accordance with Article 228 of the Treaty, and
- the need to avoid disturbances on the Community market, and
- the economic aspect of the proposed exports;

(3) Whereas Article 17(5) of Regulation (EEC) No 804/68 provides that when prices within the Community are being determined account should be taken of the ruling prices which are most favourable for exportation, and

that when prices in international trade are being determined particular account should be taken of:

- (a) prices ruling on third country markets;
- (b) the most favourable prices in third countries of destination for third country imports;
- (c) producer prices recorded in exporting third countries, account being taken, where appropriate, of subsidies granted by those countries; and
- (d) free-at-Community-frontier offer prices;

(4) Whereas Article 17(3) of Regulation (EEC) No 804/68 provides that the world market situation or the specific requirements of certain markets may make it necessary to vary the refund on the products listed in Article 1 of the abovementioned Regulation according to destination;

(5) Whereas Article 17(3) of Regulation (EEC) No 804/68 provides that the list of products on which export refunds are granted and the amount of such refunds should be fixed at least once every four weeks; whereas the amount of the refund may, however, remain at the same level for more than four weeks;

(6) Whereas, in accordance with Article 16 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 174/1999 of 26 January 1999 on specific detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 804/68 as regards export licences and export refunds on milk and milk products ⁽³⁾, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 1596/1999 ⁽⁴⁾; the refund granted for milk products containing added sugar is equal to the sum of the two components; whereas one is intended to take account of the quantity of milk products and is calculated by multiplying the basic amount by the milk products content in the product concerned; whereas the other is intended to take account of the quantity of added sucrose and is calculated by multiplying the sucrose content of the entire product by the basic amount of the refund valid on the day of exportation for the products listed in Article 1(1)(d) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81 of 30 June 1981 on the common organisation of the markets in the sugar sector ⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1148/98 ⁽⁶⁾; whereas, however, this second component is applied only if the added sucrose has been produced using sugar beet or cane harvested in the Community;

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 148, 28.6.1968, p. 13.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 206, 16.8.1996, p. 21.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 20, 27.1.1999, p. 8.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 188, 21.7.1999, p. 39.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 177, 1.7.1981, p. 4.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ L 159, 3.6.1998, p. 38.

- (7) Whereas the level of refund for cheeses is calculated for products intended for direct consumption; whereas the cheese rinds and cheese wastes are not products intended for this purpose; whereas, to avoid any confusion in interpretation, it should be specified that there will be no refund for cheeses of a free-at-frontier value less than EUR 230,00 per 100 kilograms;
- (8) Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 896/84 ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 222/88 ⁽²⁾, laid down additional provisions concerning the granting of refunds on the change from one milk year to another; whereas those provisions provide for the possibility of varying refunds according to the date of manufacture of the products;
- (9) Whereas for the calculation of the refund for processed cheese provision must be made where casein or caseinates are added for that quantity not to be taken into account;
- (10) Whereas it follows from applying the rules set out above to the present situation on the market in milk and in particular to quotations or prices for milk products within the Community and on the world market that the

refund should be as set out in the Annex to this Regulation;

- (11) 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

1. The export refunds referred to in Article 17 of Regulation (EEC) No 804/68 on products exported in the natural state shall be as set out in the Annex.
2. There shall be no refunds for exports to destination No 400 for products falling within CN codes 0401, 0402, 0403, 0404, 0405 and 2309.
3. There shall be no refunds for exports to destinations No 021, 023, 024, 028, 043, 044, 045, 046, 052, 404, 600, 800 and 804 for products falling within CN code 0406.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 30 July 1999.

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

Done at Brussels, 29 July 1999.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 91, 1.4.1984, p. 71.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 28, 1.2.1988, p. 1.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 29 July 1999 fixing the export refunds on milk and milk products

(in EUR/100 kg net weight unless otherwise indicated)

Product code	Destination (*)	Amount of refund	Product code	Destination (*)	Amount of refund
0401 10 10 9000	970	2,327	0402 21 91 9900	+	159,96
	***	—	0402 21 99 9100	+	120,86
0401 10 90 9000	970	2,327	0402 21 99 9200	+	121,69
	***	—	0402 21 99 9300	+	123,20
0401 20 11 9100	970	2,327	0402 21 99 9400	+	131,67
	***	—	0402 21 99 9500	+	134,61
0401 20 11 9500	970	3,597	0402 21 99 9600	+	145,88
	***	—	0402 21 99 9700	+	152,49
0401 20 19 9100	970	2,327	0402 21 99 9900	+	159,96
	***	—	0402 29 15 9200	+	0,9000
0401 20 19 9500	970	3,597	0402 29 15 9300	+	1,0589
	***	—	0402 29 15 9500	+	1,1156
0401 20 91 9100	970	4,551	0402 29 15 9900	+	1,2002
	***	—	0402 29 19 9200	+	0,9000
0401 20 91 9500	+	—	0402 29 19 9300	+	1,0589
0401 20 99 9100	970	4,551	0402 29 19 9500	+	1,1156
	***	—	0402 29 19 9900	+	1,2002
0401 20 99 9500	+	—	0402 29 91 9100	+	1,2086
0401 30 11 9100	+	—	0402 29 91 9500	+	1,3167
0401 30 11 9400	970	10,50	0402 29 99 9100	+	1,2086
	***	—	0402 29 99 9500	+	1,3167
0401 30 11 9700	970	15,77	0402 91 11 9110	+	—
	***	—	0402 91 11 9120	+	—
0401 30 19 9100	+	—	0402 91 11 9310	+	11,31
0401 30 19 9400	+	—	0402 91 11 9350	+	13,85
0401 30 19 9700	970	15,77	0402 91 11 9370	+	16,84
	***	—	0402 91 19 9110	+	—
0401 30 31 9100	+	38,32	0402 91 19 9120	+	—
0401 30 31 9400	+	59,85	0402 91 19 9310	+	11,31
0401 30 31 9700	+	66,00	0402 91 19 9350	+	13,85
0401 30 39 9100	+	38,32	0402 91 19 9370	+	16,84
0401 30 39 9400	+	59,85	0402 91 31 9100	+	—
0401 30 39 9700	+	66,00	0402 91 31 9300	+	19,91
0401 30 91 9100	+	75,22	0402 91 39 9100	+	—
0401 30 91 9400	+	110,55	0402 91 39 9300	+	19,91
0401 30 91 9700	+	129,01	0402 91 51 9000	+	—
0401 30 99 9100	+	75,22	0402 91 59 9000	+	—
0401 30 99 9400	+	110,55	0402 91 91 9000	+	63,94
0401 30 99 9700	+	129,01	0402 91 99 9000	+	63,94
0402 10 11 9000	+	90,00	0402 99 11 9110	+	—
0402 10 19 9000	+	90,00	0402 99 11 9130	+	—
0402 10 91 9000	+	0,9000	0402 99 11 9150	+	—
0402 10 99 9000	+	0,9000	0402 99 11 9310	+	0,2689
0402 21 11 9200	+	90,00	0402 99 11 9330	+	0,3228
0402 21 11 9300	+	105,89	0402 99 11 9350	+	0,4291
0402 21 11 9500	+	111,56	0402 99 19 9110	+	—
0402 21 11 9900	+	120,00	0402 99 19 9130	+	—
0402 21 17 9000	+	90,00	0402 99 19 9150	+	—
0402 21 19 9300	+	105,89	0402 99 19 9310	+	0,2689
0402 21 19 9500	+	111,56	0402 99 19 9330	+	0,3228
0402 21 19 9900	+	120,00	0402 99 19 9350	+	0,4291
0402 21 91 9100	+	120,86	0402 99 31 9110	+	—
0402 21 91 9200	+	121,69	0402 99 31 9150	+	0,4467
0402 21 91 9300	+	123,20	0402 99 31 9300	+	0,3832
0402 21 91 9400	+	131,67	0402 99 31 9500	+	0,6600
0402 21 91 9500	+	134,61	0402 99 39 9110	+	—
0402 21 91 9600	+	145,88	0402 99 39 9150	+	0,4467
0402 21 91 9700	+	152,49	0402 99 39 9300	+	0,3832

Product code	Destination (*)	Amount of refund	Product code	Destination (*)	Amount of refund
0402 99 39 9500	+	0,6600	0404 90 29 9160	+	152,49
0402 99 91 9000	+	0,7522	0404 90 29 9180	+	159,96
0402 99 99 9000	+	0,7522	0404 90 81 9100	+	0,9000
0403 10 11 9400	+	—	0404 90 81 9910	+	—
0403 10 11 9800	+	—	0404 90 81 9950	+	0,2689
0403 10 13 9800	+	—	0404 90 83 9110	+	0,9000
0403 10 19 9800	+	—	0404 90 83 9130	+	1,0589
0403 10 31 9400	+	—	0404 90 83 9150	+	1,1156
0403 10 31 9800	+	—	0404 90 83 9170	+	1,2002
0403 10 33 9800	+	—	0404 90 83 9911	+	—
0403 10 39 9800	+	—	0404 90 83 9913	+	—
0403 90 11 9000	+	88,48	0404 90 83 9915	+	—
0403 90 13 9200	+	88,48	0404 90 83 9917	+	—
0403 90 13 9300	+	104,95	0404 90 83 9919	+	—
0403 90 13 9500	+	110,56	0404 90 83 9931	+	0,2689
0403 90 13 9900	+	118,93	0404 90 83 9933	+	0,3228
0403 90 19 9000	+	119,81	0404 90 83 9935	+	0,4291
0403 90 31 9000	+	0,8848	0404 90 83 9937	+	0,4467
0403 90 33 9200	+	0,8848	0404 90 89 9130	+	1,2086
0403 90 33 9300	+	1,0495	0404 90 89 9150	+	1,3167
0403 90 33 9500	+	1,1056	0404 90 89 9930	+	0,4601
0403 90 33 9900	+	1,1893	0404 90 89 9950	+	0,6600
0403 90 39 9000	+	1,1981	0404 90 89 9990	+	0,7522
0403 90 51 9100	970	2,327	0405 10 11 9500	+	165,85
	***	—	0405 10 11 9700	+	170,00
0403 90 51 9300	+	—	0405 10 19 9500	+	165,85
0403 90 53 9000	+	—	0405 10 19 9700	+	170,00
0403 90 59 9110	+	—	0405 10 30 9100	+	165,85
0403 90 59 9140	+	—	0405 10 30 9300	+	170,00
0403 90 59 9170	970	15,77	0405 10 30 9500	+	165,85
	***	—	0405 10 30 9700	+	170,00
0403 90 59 9310	+	38,32	0405 10 50 9100	+	165,85
0403 90 59 9340	+	59,85	0405 10 50 9300	+	170,00
0403 90 59 9370	+	64,80	0405 10 50 9500	+	165,85
0403 90 59 9510	+	64,80	0405 10 50 9700	+	170,00
0403 90 59 9540	+	64,80	0405 10 90 9000	+	176,22
0403 90 59 9570	+	64,80	0405 20 90 9500	+	155,49
0403 90 61 9100	+	—	0405 20 90 9700	+	161,71
0403 90 61 9300	+	—	0405 90 10 9000	+	216,00
0403 90 63 9000	+	—	0405 90 90 9000	+	170,00
0403 90 69 9000	+	—	0406 10 20 9100	+	—
0404 90 21 9100	+	90,00	0406 10 20 9230	037	—
0404 90 21 9910	+	—		039	—
0404 90 21 9950	+	11,31		097	37,68
0404 90 23 9120	+	90,00		098	37,68
0404 90 23 9130	+	105,89		400	22,83
0404 90 23 9140	+	111,56		***	37,68
0404 90 23 9150	+	120,00	0406 10 20 9290	037	—
0404 90 23 9911	+	—		039	—
0404 90 23 9913	+	—		097	35,05
0404 90 23 9915	+	—		098	35,05
0404 90 23 9917	+	—		400	15,29
0404 90 23 9919	+	—		***	35,05
0404 90 23 9931	+	11,31	0406 10 20 9300	037	—
0404 90 23 9933	+	13,85		039	—
0404 90 23 9935	+	16,84		097	15,39
0404 90 23 9937	+	19,91		098	15,39
0404 90 23 9939	+	20,81		400	7,834
0404 90 29 9110	+	120,86		***	15,39
0404 90 29 9115	+	121,69			
0404 90 29 9120	+	123,20			
0404 90 29 9130	+	131,67			
0404 90 29 9135	+	134,61			
0404 90 29 9150	+	145,88			

Product code	Destination (*)	Amount of refund	Product code	Destination (*)	Amount of refund
0406 10 20 9610	037	—	0406 20 90 9990 0406 30 31 9710	+	—
	039	—		037	—
	097	51,11		039	—
	098	51,11		097	17,88
	400	30,98		098	9,536
0406 10 20 9620	***	51,11	0406 30 31 9730	400	8,346
	037	—		***	17,88
	039	—		037	—
	097	51,83		039	—
	098	51,83		097	26,24
0406 10 20 9630	400	31,42	0406 30 31 9910	098	13,99
	***	51,83		400	12,25
	037	—		***	26,24
	039	—		037	—
	097	57,86		039	—
0406 10 20 9640	098	57,86	0406 30 31 9930	097	17,88
	400	35,06		098	9,536
	***	57,86		400	8,346
	037	—		***	17,88
	039	—		037	—
0406 10 20 9650	097	85,03	0406 30 31 9950	039	—
	098	85,03		097	26,24
	400	48,35		098	13,99
	***	85,03		400	12,25
	037	—		***	26,24
0406 10 20 9660 0406 10 20 9830	039	—	0406 30 31 9970	037	—
	097	70,86		039	—
	098	70,86		097	38,17
	400	25,44		098	20,36
	***	70,86		400	17,81
0406 10 20 9850	+	—	0406 30 39 9500	***	38,17
	037	—		037	—
	039	—		039	—
	097	26,28		097	26,24
	098	26,28		098	13,99
0406 10 20 9870 0406 10 20 9900 0406 20 90 9100 0406 20 90 9913	400	13,38	0406 30 39 9700	400	12,25
	***	26,28		***	26,24
	037	—		037	—
	039	—		039	—
	097	31,87		097	38,17
0406 20 90 9915	098	31,87	0406 30 39 9930	098	20,36
	400	16,22		400	17,81
	***	31,87		***	38,17
	037	—		037	—
	039	—		039	—
0406 20 90 9917	097	58,77	0406 30 39 9950	097	38,17
	098	58,77		098	20,36
	400	31,59		400	17,81
	***	58,77		***	38,17
	037	—		037	—
0406 20 90 9919	039	—	0406 30 90 9000	039	—
	097	77,56		097	45,28
	098	77,56		098	24,15
	400	42,12		400	21,14
	***	77,56		***	45,28
0406 20 90 9919	037	—	0406 40 50 9000	037	—
	039	—		039	—
	097	92,10		097	90,00
	098	92,10		098	90,00
	400	50,02		400	32,98
	***	92,10		***	90,00

Product code	Destination (*)	Amount of refund	Product code	Destination (*)	Amount of refund
0406 40 90 9000	037	—	0406 90 33 9951	037	—
	039	—		039	—
	097	92,42		097	78,66
	098	92,42		098	68,98
	400	32,98		400	20,01
	***	92,42		***	78,66
0406 90 13 9000	037	—	0406 90 35 9190	037	33,29
	039	—		039	33,29
	097	116,37		097	121,56
	098	101,62		098	105,71
	400	60,16		400	61,40
	***	116,37		***	121,56
0406 90 15 9100	037	—	0406 90 35 9990	037	—
	039	—		039	—
	097	120,25		097	121,56
	098	105,01		098	105,71
	400	62,17		400	40,19
	***	120,25		***	121,56
0406 90 17 9100	037	—	0406 90 37 9000	037	—
	039	—		039	—
	097	120,25		097	116,37
	098	105,01		098	101,62
	400	62,17		400	60,16
	***	120,25		***	116,37
0406 90 21 9900	037	—	0406 90 61 9000	037	47,01
	039	—		039	47,01
	097	117,54		097	129,64
	098	102,90		098	112,00
	400	44,53		400	57,27
	***	117,54		***	129,64
0406 90 23 9900	037	—	0406 90 63 9100	037	42,83
	039	—		039	42,83
	097	103,92		097	128,55
	098	90,36		098	111,41
	400	18,57		400	63,89
	***	103,92		***	128,55
0406 90 25 9900	037	—	0406 90 63 9900	037	34,22
	039	—		039	34,22
	097	102,80		097	124,18
	098	89,77		098	107,11
	400	21,16		400	48,93
	***	102,80		***	124,18
0406 90 27 9900	037	—	0406 90 69 9100	+	—
	039	—	0406 90 69 9910	037	—
	097	93,10		039	—
	098	81,30		097	124,18
	400	18,57		098	107,11
	***	93,10		400	48,93
0406 90 31 9119	037	—		***	124,18
	039	—	0406 90 73 9900	037	—
	097	85,71		039	—
	098	74,72		097	106,91
	400	25,56		098	93,28
	***	85,71		400	52,63
0406 90 33 9119	037	—		***	106,91
	039	—	0406 90 75 9900	037	—
	097	85,71		039	—
	098	74,72		097	108,07
	400	25,56		098	93,90
	***	85,71		400	22,27
0406 90 33 9919	037	—		***	108,07
	039	—	0406 90 76 9300	037	—
	097	78,60		039	—
	098	68,29		097	96,98
	400	20,33		098	84,68
	***	78,60		400	20,12
				***	96,98

Product code	Destination (*)	Amount of refund	Product code	Destination (*)	Amount of refund
0406 90 76 9400	037	—	0406 90 85 9999	+	—
	039	—	0406 90 86 9100	+	—
	097	108,62	0406 90 86 9200	037	—
	098	94,85		039	—
	400	23,22		097	102,23
	***	108,62		098	86,17
0406 90 76 9500	037	—		400	27,65
	039	—		***	102,23
	097	102,45	0406 90 86 9300	037	—
	098	90,24		039	—
	400	23,22		097	103,32
	***	102,45		098	87,41
0406 90 78 9100	037	—		400	30,30
	039	—		***	103,32
	097	102,26	0406 90 86 9400	037	—
	098	87,50		039	—
	400	18,14		097	108,62
	***	102,26		098	92,87
0406 90 78 9300	037	—		400	34,28
	039	—		***	108,62
	097	105,98	0406 90 86 9900	037	—
	098	92,78		039	—
	400	20,12		097	117,90
	***	105,98		098	102,43
0406 90 78 9500	037	—		400	40,24
	039	—		***	117,90
	097	104,35	0406 90 87 9100	+	—
	098	91,91	0406 90 87 9200	037	—
	400	23,22		039	—
	***	104,35		097	85,19
0406 90 79 9900	037	—		098	71,81
	039	—		400	24,78
	097	86,27		***	85,19
	098	75,02	0406 90 87 9300	037	—
	400	19,23		039	—
	***	86,27		097	94,89
0406 90 81 9900	037	—		098	80,27
	039	—		400	28,02
	097	108,62		***	94,89
	098	94,85	0406 90 87 9400	037	—
	400	47,61		039	—
	***	108,62		097	96,33
0406 90 85 9910	037	33,32		098	82,36
	039	33,32		400	30,66
	097	117,90		***	96,33
	098	102,43	0406 90 87 9951	037	—
	400	59,27		039	—
	***	117,90		097	106,68
0406 90 85 9991	037	—		098	93,15
	039	—		400	42,19
	097	117,90		***	106,68
	098	102,43	0406 90 87 9971	037	—
	400	40,19		039	—
	***	117,90		097	106,68
0406 90 85 9995	037	—		098	93,15
	039	—		400	34,41
	097	108,07		***	106,68
	098	93,90	0406 90 87 9972	097	45,63
	400	21,16		098	39,68
	***	108,07		400	13,67
				***	45,63

Product code	Destination (*)	Amount of refund	Product code	Destination (*)	Amount of refund
0406 90 87 9973	037	—	2309 10 19 9100	+	—
	039	—	2309 10 19 9200	+	—
	097	104,74	2309 10 19 9300	+	—
	098	91,46	2309 10 19 9400	+	—
	400	24,08	2309 10 19 9500	+	—
	***	104,74	2309 10 19 9600	+	—
0406 90 87 9974	037	—	2309 10 19 9700	+	—
	039	—	2309 10 19 9800	+	—
	097	113,19	2309 10 70 9010	+	—
	098	99,26	2309 10 70 9100	+	13,85
	400	24,08	2309 10 70 9200	+	18,47
	***	113,19	2309 10 70 9300	+	23,09
0406 90 87 9975	037	—	2309 10 70 9500	+	27,70
	039	—	2309 10 70 9600	+	32,32
	097	114,45	2309 10 70 9700	+	36,94
	098	101,25	2309 10 70 9800	+	40,63
	400	31,87	2309 90 35 9010	+	—
	***	114,45	2309 90 35 9100	+	—
0406 90 87 9979	037	—	2309 90 35 9200	+	—
	039	—	2309 90 35 9300	+	—
	097	103,92	2309 90 35 9400	+	—
	098	90,36	2309 90 35 9500	+	—
	400	24,08	2309 90 35 9700	+	—
	***	103,92	2309 90 39 9010	+	—
0406 90 88 9100	+	—	2309 90 39 9100	+	—
0406 90 88 9300	037	—	2309 90 39 9200	+	—
	039	—	2309 90 39 9300	+	—
	097	83,50	2309 90 39 9400	+	—
	098	70,90	2309 90 39 9500	+	—
	400	30,30	2309 90 39 9600	+	—
	***	83,50	2309 90 39 9700	+	—
2309 10 15 9010	+	—	2309 90 39 9800	+	—
2309 10 15 9100	+	—	2309 90 70 9010	+	—
2309 10 15 9200	+	—	2309 90 70 9100	+	13,85
2309 10 15 9300	+	—	2309 90 70 9200	+	18,47
2309 10 15 9400	+	—	2309 90 70 9300	+	23,09
2309 10 15 9500	+	—	2309 90 70 9500	+	27,70
2309 10 15 9700	+	—	2309 90 70 9600	+	32,32
2309 10 19 9010	+	—	2309 90 70 9700	+	36,94
			2309 90 70 9800	+	40,63

(*) The code numbers for the destinations are those set out in the Annex to Commission Regulation (EC) No 2645/98 (OJ L 335, 10.12.1998, p. 22).

However:

— '097' covers all destination codes from 072 to 083 inclusive,

— '098' covers all destination codes from 053 to 070 inclusive and from 091 to 096 inclusive,

— '970' covers the exports referred to in Articles 34(1)(a) and (c) and 44(1)(a) and (b) of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 800/1999 (OJ L 107, 17.4.1999, p. 11).

For destinations other than those indicated for each 'product code', the amount of the refund applying is indicated by ***.

Where no destination (+) is indicated, the amount of the refund is applicable for exports to any destination other than those referred to in Article 1(2) and (3).

NB: The product codes and the footnotes are defined in Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3846/87 (OJ L 366, 24.12.1987, p. 1), as amended.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1686/1999
of 29 July 1999
on the issue of import licences for frozen thin skirt of bovine animals

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 996/97 of 3 June 1997 on the opening and administration of an import tariff quota for frozen thin skirt of bovine animals falling within CN code 0206 29 91 ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1266/98 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 8 (3) thereof,

- (1) Whereas Article 1 (3) (b) of Regulation (EC) No 996/97 fixes the amount of frozen thin skirt which may be imported on special terms in 1999/2000 at 800 tonnes;
- (2) Whereas Article 8 (3) of Regulation (EC) No 996/97 lays down that the quantities applied for may be reduced; whereas the applications lodged relate to total quantities which exceed the quantities available; whereas, under

these circumstances and taking care to ensure an equitable distribution of the available quantities, it is appropriate to reduce proportionally the quantities applied for,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

All applications for import licences made pursuant to Article 8 of Regulation (EC) No 996/97 are hereby met to the extent of 0,53333 % of the quantity requested.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 30 July 1999.

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

Done at Brussels, 29 July 1999.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 144, 4.6.1997, p. 6.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 175, 19.6.1998, p. 9.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1687/1999**of 29 July 1999****fixing the export refunds on products processed from cereals and rice**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 of 30 June 1992 on the common organization of the market in cereals ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1253/1999 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 13(3) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 of 22 December 1995 on the common organization of the market in rice ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2072/98 ⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 13(3) thereof,

(1) Whereas Article 13 of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 and Article 13 of Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 provide that the difference between quotations or prices on the world market for the products listed in Article 1 of those Regulations and prices for those products within the Community may be covered by an export refund;

(2) Whereas Article 13 of Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 provides that when refunds are being fixed account must be taken of the existing situation and the future trend with regard to prices and availabilities of cereals, rice and broken rice on the Community market on the one hand and prices for cereals, rice, broken rice and cereal products on the world market on the other; whereas the same Articles provide that it is also important to ensure equilibrium and the natural development of prices and trade on the markets in cereals and rice and, furthermore, to take into account the economic aspect of the proposed exports, and the need to avoid disturbances on the Community market;

(3) Whereas Article 4 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1518/95 ⁽⁵⁾, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 2993/95 ⁽⁶⁾, on the import and export system for products processed from cereals and from rice defines the specific criteria to be taken into account when the refund on these products is being calculated;

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

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

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

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

(8) Whereas certain processed maize products may undergo a heat treatment following which a refund might be granted that does not correspond to the quality of the product; whereas it should therefore be specified that on these products, containing pregelatinized starch, no export refund is to be granted;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The export refunds on the products listed in Article 1(1)(d) of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 and in Article 1(1)(c) of Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 and subject to Regulation (EC) No 1518/95 are hereby fixed as shown in the Annex to this Regulation.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 181, 1.7.1992, p. 21.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, p. 18.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 329, 30.12.1995, p. 18.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 265, 30.9.1998, p. 4.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 147, 30.6.1995, p. 55.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ L 312, 23.12.1995, p. 25.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 30 July 1999.

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

Done at Brussels, 29 July 1999.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 29 July 1999 fixing the export refunds on products processed from cereals and rice

(EUR/tonne)		(EUR/tonne)	
Product code	Refund	Product code	Refund
1102 20 10 9200 ⁽¹⁾	85,79	1104 23 10 9100	91,92
1102 20 10 9400 ⁽¹⁾	73,54	1104 23 10 9300	70,47
1102 20 90 9200 ⁽¹⁾	73,54	1104 29 11 9000	35,00
1102 90 10 9100	52,01	1104 29 51 9000	34,31
1102 90 10 9900	35,36	1104 29 55 9000	34,31
1102 90 30 9100	75,46	1104 30 10 9000	8,58
1103 12 00 9100	75,46	1104 30 90 9000	15,32
1103 13 10 9100 ⁽¹⁾	110,30	1107 10 11 9000	61,07
1103 13 10 9300 ⁽¹⁾	85,79	1107 10 91 9000	61,71
1103 13 10 9500 ⁽¹⁾	73,54	1108 11 00 9200	68,62
1103 13 90 9100 ⁽¹⁾	73,54	1108 11 00 9300	68,62
1103 19 10 9000	44,93	1108 12 00 9200	98,05
1103 19 30 9100	53,74	1108 12 00 9300	98,05
1103 21 00 9000	35,00	1108 13 00 9200	98,05
1103 29 20 9000	35,36	1108 13 00 9300	98,05
1104 11 90 9100	52,01	1108 19 10 9200	33,44
1104 12 90 9100	83,84	1108 19 10 9300	33,44
1104 12 90 9300	67,07	1109 00 00 9100	0,00
1104 19 10 9000	35,00	1702 30 51 9000 ⁽²⁾	113,98
1104 19 50 9110	98,05	1702 30 59 9000 ⁽²⁾	87,26
1104 19 50 9130	79,66	1702 30 91 9000	113,98
1104 21 10 9100	52,01	1702 30 99 9000	87,26
1104 21 30 9100	52,01	1702 40 90 9000	87,26
1104 21 50 9100	69,34	1702 90 50 9100	113,98
1104 21 50 9300	55,47	1702 90 50 9900	87,26
1104 22 20 9100	67,07	1702 90 75 9000	119,44
1104 22 30 9100	71,26	1702 90 79 9000	82,90
		2106 90 55 9000	87,26

⁽¹⁾ No refund shall be granted on products given a heat treatment resulting in pregelatinization of the starch.

⁽²⁾ Refunds are granted in accordance with Council Regulation (EEC) No 2730/75 (OJ L 281, 1.11.1975, p. 20), amended.

NB: The product codes and the footnotes are defined in Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3846/87 (OJ L 366, 24.12.1987, p. 1), amended.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1688/1999
of 29 July 1999
fixing the export refunds on cereal-based compound feedingstuffs

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

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⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1253/1999 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 13(3) thereof,

- (1) Whereas Article 13 of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 provides that the difference between quotations or prices on the world market for the products listed in Article 1 of that Regulation and prices for those products within the Community may be covered by an export refund;
- (2) Whereas Regulation (EC) No 1517/95 of 29 June 1995 laying down detailed rules for the application of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 as regards the arrangements for the export and import of compound feedingstuffs based on cereals and amending Regulation (EC) No 1162/95 laying down special detailed rules for the application of the system of import and export licences for cereals and rice ⁽³⁾ in Article 2 lays down general rules for fixing the amount of such refunds;
- (3) Whereas that calculation must also take account of the cereal products content; whereas in the interest of simplification, the refund should be paid in respect of two categories of 'cereal products', namely for maize, the most commonly used cereal in exported compound feeds and maize products, and for 'other cereals', these being eligible cereal products excluding maize and maize products; whereas a refund should be granted in respect of the quantity of cereal products present in the compound feedingstuff;

- (4) Whereas furthermore, the amount of the refund must also take into account the possibilities and conditions for the sale of those products on the world market, the need to avoid disturbances on the Community market and the economic aspect of the export;
- (5) Whereas, however, in fixing the rate of refund it would seem advisable to base it at this time on the difference in the cost of raw inputs widely used in compound feedingstuffs as the Community and world markets, allowing more accurate account to be taken of the commercial conditions under which such products are exported;
- (6) Whereas the refund must be fixed once a month; whereas it may be altered in the intervening period;
- (7) Whereas the Management Committee for Cereals has not delivered an opinion within the time limit set by its chairman,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The export refunds on the compound feedingstuffs covered by Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 and subject to Regulation (EC) No 1517/95 are hereby fixed as shown in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 30 July 1999.

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

Done at Brussels, 29 July 1999.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 181, 1.7.1992, p. 21.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, p. 18.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 147, 30.6.1995, p. 51.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation 29 July 1999 fixing the export refunds on cereal-based compound feedingstuffs

Product code benefiting from export refund ⁽¹⁾:

2309 10 11 9000, 2309 10 13 9000, 2309 10 31 9000,
2309 10 33 9000, 2309 10 51 9000, 2309 10 53 9000,
2309 90 31 9000, 2309 90 33 9000, 2309 90 41 9000,
2309 90 43 9000, 2309 90 51 9000, 2309 90 53 9000.

(EUR/t)

Cereal products ⁽²⁾	Amount of refund ⁽²⁾
Maize and maize products: CN codes 0709 90 60, 0712 90 19, 1005, 1102 20, 1103 13, 1103 29 40, 1104 19 50, 1104 23, 1904 10 10	61,28
Cereal products ⁽²⁾ excluding maize and maize products	34,49

⁽¹⁾ The product codes are defined in Sector 5 of the Annex to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3846/87 (OJ L 366, 24.12.1987, p 1), amended.

⁽²⁾ For the purposes of the refund only the starch coming from cereal products is taken into account.

Cereal products means the products falling within subheadings 0709 90 60 and 0712 90 19, Chapter 10, and headings Nos 1101, 1102, 1103 and 1104 (unprocessed and not reconstituted excluding subheading 1104 30) and the cereals content of the products falling within subheadings 1904 10 10 and 1904 10 90 of the combined nomenclature. The cereals content in products under subheadings 1904 10 10 and 1904 10 90 of the combined nomenclature is considered to be equal to the weight of this final product.

No refund is paid for cereals where the origin of the starch cannot be clearly established by analysis.

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1689/1999
of 29 July 1999
fixing production refunds on cereals and rice**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

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 organisation of the market in cereals ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1253/1999 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 7 ⁽³⁾ thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 of 22 December 1995 on the common organisation of the market in rice ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2072/98 ⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 7(2) thereof,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1722/93 of 30 June 1993 laying down detailed rules for the arrangements concerning production refunds in the cereals and rice sectors ⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 87/1999 ⁽⁶⁾, and in particular Article 3 thereof,

- (1) Whereas Regulation (EEC) No 1722/93 establishes the conditions for granting the production refund; whereas the basis for the calculation is established in Article 3 of the said Regulation; whereas the refund thus calculated

must be fixed once a month and may be altered if the price of maize and/or wheat changes significantly;

- (2) Whereas the production refunds to be fixed in this Regulation should be adjusted by the coefficients listed in the Annex II to Regulation (EEC) No 1722/93 to establish the exact amount payable;
- (3) Whereas the measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Cereals,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The refund referred to in Article 3(2) of Regulation (EEC) No 1722/93, expressed per tonne of starch extracted from maize, wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, rice or broken rice, shall be EUR 56,56/t.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 30 July 1999.

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

Done at Brussels, 29 July 1999.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 181, 1.7.1992, p. 21.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, p. 18.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 329, 30.12.1995, p. 18.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 265, 30.9.1998, p. 4.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 159, 1.7.1993, p. 112.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ L 9, 15.1.1999, p. 8.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1690/1999**of 29 July 1999****fixing the export refunds on rice and broken rice and suspending the issue of export licences**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 of 22 December 1995 on the common organisation of the market in rice ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2072/98 ⁽²⁾, and in particular the second subparagraph of Article 13(3) and (15) thereof,

(1) Whereas Article 13 of Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 provides that the difference between quotations or prices on the world market for the products listed in Article 1 of that Regulation and prices for those products within the Community may be covered by an export refund;

(2) Whereas Article 13(4) of Regulation (EC) No 3072/95, provides that when refunds are being fixed account must be taken of the existing situation and the future trend with regard to prices and availabilities of rice and broken rice on the Community market on the one hand and prices for rice and broken rice on the world market on the other; whereas the same Article provides that it is also important to ensure equilibrium and the natural development of prices and trade on the rice market and, furthermore, to take into account the economic aspect of the proposed exports and the need to avoid disturbances of the Community market with limits resulting from agreements concluded in accordance with Article 228 of the Treaty;

(3) Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1361/76 ⁽³⁾ lays down the maximum percentage of broken rice allowed in rice for which an export refund is fixed and specifies the percentage by which that refund is to be reduced where the proportion of broken rice in the rice exported exceeds that maximum;

(4) Whereas export possibilities exist for a quantity of 1 378 t of rice to certain destinations; whereas the procedure laid down in Article 7(4) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1162/95 ⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1432/1999 ⁽⁵⁾ should be used; whereas account should be taken of this when the refunds are fixed;

(5) Whereas Article 13(5) of Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 defines the specific criteria to be taken into account

when the export refund on rice and broken rice is being calculated;

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

(7) Whereas a separate refund should be fixed for packaged long grain rice to accommodate current demand for the product on certain markets;

(8) Whereas the refund must be fixed at least once a month; whereas it may be altered in the intervening period;

(9) Whereas it follows from applying these rules and criteria to the present situation on the market in rice and in particular to quotations or prices for rice and broken rice within the Community and on the world market, that the refund should be fixed as set out in the Annex hereto;

(10) Whereas, for the purposes of administering the volume restrictions resulting from Community commitments in the context of the WTO, the issue of export licences with advance fixing of the refund should be restricted;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The export refunds on the products listed in Article 1 of Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 with the exception of those listed in paragraph 1(c) of that Article, exported in the natural state, shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

With the exception of the quantity of 1 378 t provided for in the Annex, the issue of export licences with advance fixing of the refund is suspended.

Article 3

This Regulation shall enter into force on 30 July 1999.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 329, 30.12.1995, p. 18.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 265, 30.9.1998, p. 4.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 154, 15.6.1976, p. 11.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 117, 24.5.1995, p. 2.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 166, 1.7.1999, p. 56.

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

Done at Brussels, 29 July 1999.

For the Commission
Franz FISCHLER
Member of the Commission

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 29 July 1999 fixing the export refunds on rice and broken rice and suspending, the issue of export licences

(EUR/t)			(EUR/t)		
Product code	Destination (¹)	Amount of refunds	Product code	Destination (¹)	Amount of refunds
1006 20 11 9000	01	—	1006 30 65 9900	01	—
1006 20 13 9000	01	—		04	—
1006 20 15 9000	01	—	1006 30 67 9100	05	—
1006 20 17 9000	—	—	1006 30 67 9900	—	—
1006 20 92 9000	01	—	1006 30 92 9100	01	—
1006 20 94 9000	01	—		02	92,00 ⁽²⁾
1006 20 96 9000	01	—		03	97,00 ⁽²⁾
1006 20 98 9000	—	—		04	—
1006 30 21 9000	01	—		05	—
1006 30 23 9000	01	—	1006 30 92 9900	01	—
1006 30 25 9000	01	—		04	—
1006 30 27 9000	—	—	1006 30 94 9100	01	—
1006 30 42 9000	01	—		02	92,00 ⁽²⁾
1006 30 44 9000	01	—		03	97,00 ⁽²⁾
1006 30 46 9000	01	—		04	—
1006 30 48 9000	—	—		05	—
1006 30 61 9100	01	—	1006 30 94 9900	01	—
	02	92,00 ⁽²⁾		04	—
	03	97,00 ⁽²⁾	1006 30 96 9100	01	—
	04	—		02	92,00 ⁽²⁾
	05	—		03	97,00 ⁽²⁾
1006 30 61 9900	01	—		04	—
	04	—		05	—
1006 30 63 9100	01	—	1006 30 96 9900	01	—
	02	92,00 ⁽²⁾		04	—
	03	97,00 ⁽²⁾	1006 30 98 9100	05	—
	04	—	1006 30 98 9900	—	—
	05	—		—	—
1006 30 63 9900	01	—	1006 40 00 9000	—	—
	04	—			
1006 30 65 9100	01	—			
	02	92,00 ⁽²⁾			
	03	97,00 ⁽²⁾			
	04	—			
	05	—			

(¹) The destinations are identified as follows:

01 Liechtenstein, Switzerland, the communes of Livigno and Campione d'Italia,

02 Zones I, II, III, VI, excluding Turkey,

03 Zones IV, V, VII (c), Canada and Zone VIII excluding Suriname, Guyana and Madagascar,

04 Destinations mentioned in Article 34 of amended Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3665/87,

05 Ceuta and Melilla.

(²) For rice of destinations 02 and 03, refunds fixed under the procedure laid down in Article 7(4) of Regulation (EC) No 1162/95 in respect of a total quantity of 1 378 t.
NB: The zones are those defined in the Annex to amended Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2145/92.

**DIRECTIVE 1999/33/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
of 10 May 1999**

**amending Council Directive 67/548/EEC as regards the labelling of certain dangerous substances in
Austria and Sweden**

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE
EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European
Community, and in particular Article 95 thereof,

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

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social
Committee ⁽²⁾,

Acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article
251 of the Treaty ⁽³⁾,

and whereas the wording of those R-phrases is laid
down in Annex III to the said Directive;

- (1) Whereas Article 30 of Council Directive 67/548/EEC of
27 June 1967 on the approximation of the laws, regula-
tions and administrative provisions relating to the clas-
sification, packaging and labelling of dangerous
substances ⁽⁴⁾, provides that Member States may not
prohibit, restrict or impede the placing on the market of
substances which comply with that Directive;
- (2) Whereas Article 23(2)(c) of Directive 67/548/EEC
thereof requires every package of a substance to show
danger symbols, as laid down in Annex II; whereas
Article 23(2)(e) of the said Directive requires every
package of a substance to show specific S-phrases (safety
phrases) relating to the safe use of the substance, and
whereas the wording of those S-phrases is laid down in
Annex IV to that Directive;
- (3) Whereas Article 69 of the 1994 Act of Accession and
Annex VIII thereto provide that Article 30 in conjunc-
tion with Article 23(2) of Directive 67/548/EEC is not to
apply to Austria before 1 January 1999, in that Austria
may require the use of labels with additional symbols
not included in Annex II and labels with additional
S-phrases not listed in Annex IV to the said Directive
regarding counter-measures in case of accident, and that
those provisions are to be reviewed in accordance with
EC procedures before 31 December 1998;
- (4) Whereas Article 23(2)(d) of Directive 67/548/EEC
requires every package of a substance to show specific
R-phrases (risk phrases) indicating the special risks
arising from the dangers involved in using the substance,

- (5) Whereas Article 112 of the 1994 Treaty of Accession
and Annex XII thereto provide that Article 30 in
conjunction with Article 23(2)(d) of Directive 67/
548/EEC is not to apply to Sweden before 1 January
1999, in that Sweden may require the use of the addi-
tional R-phrases 'R-322' and 'R-340' not listed in Annex
III to the said Directive, and that those provisions are to
be reviewed in accordance with Community procedures
before 31 December 1998;

- (6) Whereas Directive 1999/45/EC of the European Parlia-
ment and of the Council of 31 May 1999 concerning
the approximation of the laws, regulations and adminis-
trative provisions of the Member States relating to the
classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous
preparations ⁽⁵⁾ provides for certain specific conditions
for the application of the Directive as regards, *inter alia*,
additional symbols, R-phrases and S-phrases for Austria
and Sweden in order to take account of the level of their
standards for the protection of health and the protection
of the environment; whereas those specific conditions
are limited to the two-year period running from 1
January 1999 to 31 December 2000; whereas during
that period coherence of the marketing conditions of
dangerous substances and preparations should be
sought;

- (7) Whereas scientific and technical progress is foreseeable
within the framework of international negotiations on
the harmonisation of the classification of dangerous
substances with regard to 'R-322', and whereas, in the
light of the ongoing international negotiations on the
labelling of dangerous substances and taking account of
the labelling survey launched by the Commission,
Member State experts have agreed to consider the in-
depth revision of existing Community legislation with
regard to 'R-340' an important priority;

- (8) Whereas Community legislation will have to be reviewed
in the light of the outcome of the negotiations on the
international harmonisation of the classification and
labelling of dangerous substances, and whereas it can be
expected that the outcome will lead to an approximation
of standards in this respect throughout the Community;

⁽¹⁾ OJ C 374, 3.12.1998, p. 15.

⁽²⁾ OJ C 40, 15.2.1999, p. 43.

⁽³⁾ Opinion of the European Parliament of 16 December 1998 (OJ C 98, 9.4.1999, p. 151), Council Common Position of 8 February 1999 (OJ C 58, 1.3.1999, p. 26) and Decision of the European Parliament of 10 March 1999 (OJ C 175, 21.6.1999). Council Decision of 29 April 1999.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ 196, 16.8.1967, p. 1. Directive as last amended by Commission Directive 98/98/EC (OJ L 355, 30.12.1998, p. 1).

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 200, 30.7.1999, p. 1.

- (9) Whereas the resolution of the Council and of the representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council, of 3 December 1990 on improving the prevention and treatment of acute human poisoning ⁽¹⁾ calls for harmonisation of the procedures for collecting clinical toxicology data for all the poison centres in the Community in order to facilitate the development of a policy for toxic risk prevention; whereas to that end, the relevant competent authorities, in cooperation with the Commission, are to set up between the poison centres or, where appropriate, other competent services a Community system of information and collaboration concerning the availability of antidotes;
- (10) Whereas a symbol showing that residues of certain dangerous substances should be collected separately from other waste could reduce the potential release of dangerous substances to the environment by improving the use of special waste collection systems by the general public; whereas, owing to the lack of certain evidence, a certain amount of time is still required for considering the need for such a symbol within the Community;
- (11) Whereas the review of Community legislation on dangerous substances with regard to the provisions of the 1994 Act of Accession relating to Austria and Sweden could not be completed by 31 December 1998;
- (12) Whereas the provisions covered by this Directive should continue to be reviewed in accordance with Community procedures within the exemption period laid down; whereas, however, without prejudice to the outcome of that review, at the end of that period the *acquis communautaire* will apply to Austria and Sweden under the same conditions as it applies in the other Member States;
- (13) Whereas Community legislation can provide for derogations for limited periods for certain Member States in the light of their specific situations,

HAVE ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

Article 1

The following paragraphs shall be added to Article 23 of Directive 67/548/EEC:

‘5. Austria may from 1 January 1999 until 31 December 2000 require the use of:

- the additional symbol “dustbin with a cross through it” concerning waste disposal, not included in Annex II, and
- the additional S-phrases “Antidote exists, medical staff contact Poisons Information Centre” regarding counter-measures in the case of accident, not listed in Annex IV.

6. Sweden may from 1 January 1999 until 31 December 2000 require the use of the following additional R-phrases, not listed in Annex III:

- “R-322” for substances which present acute toxic effects not covered by criteria for classification of Annex VI (Swedish category “moderately harmful”), and
- “R-340” for substances classified as carcinogenic, category 3, instead of R-phrase R40.’

Article 2

The Republic of Austria and the Kingdom of Sweden shall adopt and publish the provisions necessary to comply with this Directive by 30 July 2000 at the latest. They shall forthwith inform the Commission thereof.

When the Member States concerned adopt these provisions, they shall contain a reference to this Directive or shall be accompanied by such a reference on the occasion of their official publication. The methods of making such a reference shall be laid down by the Member States.

Article 3

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 10 May 1999.

For the European Parliament

The President

J. M. GIL-ROBLES

For the Council

The President

H. EICHEL

⁽¹⁾ OJ C 329, 31.12.1990, p. 6.

II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

COUNCIL

COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION

of 12 July 1999

on the limitation of exposure of the general public to electromagnetic fields (0 Hz to 300 GHz)

(1999/519/EC)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 152(4), second subparagraph,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament ⁽¹⁾,

Whereas:

- (1) In accordance with point (p) of Article 3 of the Treaty, Community action must include a contribution to the attainment of a high level of health protection; the Treaty also makes provision for protecting the health of workers and of consumers;
- (2) In its resolution of 5 May 1994 on combating the harmful effects of non-ionising radiation ⁽²⁾, the European Parliament called on the Commission to propose legislative measures seeking to limit the exposure of workers and the public to non-ionising electromagnetic radiation;
- (3) Community minimum requirements for the protection of health and safety of workers in relation to electromagnetic fields exist for work with display screen equipment ⁽³⁾; Community measures were introduced to encourage improvements in the safety and health at work of pregnant workers and workers who have recently given birth or are breastfeeding ⁽⁴⁾ which oblige, *inter alia*, employers to assess activities which involve a specific risk of exposure to non-ionising radiation;

minimum requirements have been proposed for the protection of workers from physical agents ⁽⁵⁾ which include measures against non-ionising radiation; whereas, therefore, this recommendation does not address the protection of workers against occupational exposure to electromagnetic fields;

- (4) It is imperative to protect members of the general public within the Community against established adverse health effects that may result as a consequence of exposure to electromagnetic fields;
- (5) Measures with regard to electromagnetic fields should afford all Community citizens a high level of protection; provisions by Member States in this area should be based on a commonly agreed framework, so as to contribute to ensuring consistency of protection throughout the Community;
- (6) In accordance with the principle of subsidiarity, any new measure taken in an area which does not fall within the exclusive competence of the Community, such as non-ionising radiation protection of the public, may be taken up by the Community only if, by reason of the scale or effects of the proposed action, the objectives proposed can be better achieved by the Community than by Member States;
- (7) Actions on limiting the exposure of the general public to electromagnetic fields should be balanced with the other health, safety and security benefits that devices emitting electromagnetic fields bring to the quality of life, in such areas as telecommunications, energy and public security;

⁽¹⁾ OJC 175, 21.6.1999.

⁽²⁾ OJ C 205, 25.7.1994, p. 439.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 156, 21.6.1990, p. 14.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 348, 28.11.1992, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJC 77, 18.3.1993, p. 12 and OJC 230, 19.8.1994, p.3.

- (8) There is a need to establish by means of recommendations addressed to Member States a Community framework with regard to exposure to electromagnetic fields with the objective of protecting the public;
- (9) This recommendation has as its objective the protection of the health of the public and it therefore applies, in particular, to relevant areas where members of the public spend significant time in relation to the effects covered by this recommendation;
- (10) The Community framework, which draws on the large body of scientific documentation that already exists, must be based on the best available scientific data and advice in this area and should comprise basic restrictions and reference levels on exposure to electromagnetic fields; recalling that only established effects have been used as the basis for the recommended limitation of exposure; advice on this matter has been given by the International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) and has been endorsed by the Commission's Scientific Steering Committee; the framework should be regularly reviewed and reassessed in the light of new knowledge and developments in technology and applications of sources and practices giving rise to exposure to electromagnetic fields;
- (11) Such basic restrictions and reference levels should apply to all radiations emitted by electromagnetic fields with the exception of optical radiation and ionising radiation; for optical radiation the relevant scientific data and advice still require further consideration, and for ionising radiation Community provisions already exist;
- (12) In order to assess compliance with the basic restrictions provided in this recommendation, the national and European bodies for standardisation (e.g. Cenelec, CEN) should be encouraged to develop standards within the framework of Community legislation for the purposes of the design and testing of equipment;
- (13) Adherence to the recommended restrictions and reference levels should provide a high level of protection as regards the established health effects that may result from exposure to electromagnetic fields but such adherence may not necessarily avoid interference problems with, or effects on the functioning of, medical devices such as metallic prostheses, cardiac pacemakers and defibrillators, cochlear implants and other implants; interference problems with pacemakers may occur at levels below the recommended reference levels and should therefore be the object of appropriate precautions which, however, are not within the scope of this recommendation and are dealt with in the context of legislation on electromagnetic compatibility and medical devices;
- (14) In accordance with the principle of proportionality, this recommendation provides general principles and methods for the protection of members of the public while leaving it to the Member States to provide for detailed rules as regards the sources and practices which give rise to exposure to electromagnetic fields and the classification, as work-related or not, of conditions of exposure of individuals, in accordance with Community provisions concerning the safety and health protection of workers;
- (15) Member States may, in accordance with the Treaty, provide for a higher level of protection than that set out in this recommendation;
- (16) Measures by the Member States in this area, whether binding or non-binding, and the way in which they have taken account of this recommendation should be the object of reports at national and Community level;
- (17) In order to increase awareness of the risks of, and measures of protection against, electromagnetic fields, Member States should promote the dissemination of information and rules of practice in this field, in particular with regard to the design, installation and use of equipment, so as to aim at obtaining levels of exposure that do not exceed the recommended restrictions;
- (18) Attention should be paid to achieving appropriate communication and understanding regarding the risks related to electromagnetic fields, while taking into account public perceptions of such risks;
- (19) The Member States should take note of progress made in scientific knowledge and technology with respect to non-ionising radiation protection, taking into account the aspect of precaution, and should provide for regular scrutiny and review with an assessment being made at regular intervals in the light of guidance issued by competent international organisations, such as the International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection,
- HEREBY RECOMMENDS THAT:
- I. For the purpose of this recommendation Member States should assign to the physical quantities listed in Annex I.A the meanings given to them therein.
- II. Member States, in order to provide for a high level of health protection against exposure to electromagnetic fields, should:
- (a) adopt a framework of basic restrictions and reference levels using Annex I.B as the basis;
- (b) implement measures according to this framework, in respect of sources or practices giving rise to electromagnetic exposure of the general public when the time of exposure is significant with the exception of exposure for medical purposes where the risks and benefits of exposure, above the basic restrictions, must be properly weighed;
- (c) aim to achieve respect of the basic restrictions given in Annex II for public exposure.

III. Member States, in order to facilitate and promote respect of the basic restrictions given in Annex II:

- (a) should take into account the reference levels given in Annex III for exposure assessment purposes or, when they exist, as far as they are recognised by the Member State, European or national standards based on agreed scientifically proven measurement and calculation procedures designed to evaluate compliance with the basic restrictions;
- (b) should evaluate situations involving sources of more than one frequency in accordance with the formulae set out in Annex IV, both in terms of basic restrictions and reference levels;
- (c) may take into account criteria, where appropriate, such as duration of the exposure, exposed parts of the body, age and health status of the public.

IV. Member States should consider both the risks and benefits in deciding whether action is required or not, pursuant to this recommendation, when deciding on policy or adopting measures on exposure of members of the public to electromagnetic fields.

V. Member States, in order to increase understanding of risks and protection against exposure to electromagnetic fields should provide, in an appropriate format, information to the public on the health impact of electromagnetic fields and the measures taken to address them.

VI. Member States, in order to enhance knowledge about the health effects of electromagnetic fields, should promote and review research relevant to electromagnetic fields and human health in the context of their national research programmes, taking into account Community and international research recommendations and efforts from the widest possible range of sources.

VII. Member States, in order to contribute to the establishment of a consistent system of protection against risks of exposure to electromagnetic fields, should prepare reports on the experience obtained with measures that they take in the field covered by this recommendation and should inform the Commission thereof after a period of three years following the adoption of this recommendation, indicating how it has been taken into account in these measures,

HEREBY INVITES the Commission to

1. Work towards the establishment of European standards as referred to in section III(a), including methods of calculation and measure.
2. Encourage research into long and short-term effects of exposure to electromagnetic fields at all relevant frequencies in the implementation of the current research framework programme.
3. Continue to participate in the work of international organisations competent in this field and promote the establishment of an international consensus in guidelines and advice on protective and preventive measures.
4. Keep the matters covered by this recommendation under review, with a view to its revision and updating, taking into account also possible effects, which are currently the object of research, including relevant aspects of precaution and to prepare a report, within five years, taking into account the reports of the Member States and the latest scientific data and advice.

Done at Brussels, 12 July 1999.

For the Council

The President

S. NIINISTÖ

ANNEX I

DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this recommendation, the term electromagnetic fields (EMF) includes static fields, extremely low frequency (ELF) fields and radiofrequency (RF) fields, including microwaves, encompassing the frequency range of 0 Hz to 300 GHz.

A. Physical quantities

In the context of EMF exposure, eight physical quantities are commonly used:

Contact current (I_C) between a person and an object is expressed in amperes (A). A conductive object in an electric field can be charged by the field.

Current density (J) is defined as the current flowing through a unit cross section perpendicular to its direction in a volume conductor such as the human body or part of it, expressed in amperes per square metre (A/m^2).

Electric field strength is a vector quantity (E) that corresponds to the force exerted on a charged particle regardless of its motion in space. It is expressed in volts per metre (V/m).

Magnetic field strength is a vector quantity (H), which, together with the magnetic flux density, specifies a magnetic field at any point in space. It is expressed in amperes per metre (A/m).

Magnetic flux density is a vector quantity (B), resulting in a force that acts on moving charges, it is expressed in teslas (T). In free space and in biological materials, magnetic flux density and magnetic field strength can be interchanged using the equivalence $1 A \cdot m^{-1} = 4\pi \cdot 10^{-7} T$.

Power density (S) is the appropriate quantity used for very high frequencies, where the depth of penetration in the body is low. It is the radiant power incident perpendicular to a surface, divided by the area of the surface and is expressed in watts per square metre (W/m^2).

Specific energy absorption (SA) is defined as the energy absorbed per unit mass of biological tissue, expressed in joules per kilogram (J/kg). In this recommendation it is used for limiting non-thermal effects from pulsed microwave radiation.

Specific energy absorption rate (SAR) averaged over the whole body or over parts of the body, is defined as the rate at which energy is absorbed per unit mass of body tissue and is expressed in watts per kilogram (W/kg). Whole body SAR is a widely accepted measure for relating adverse thermal effects to RF exposure. Besides the whole body average SAR, local SAR values are necessary to evaluate and limit excessive energy deposition in small parts of the body resulting from special exposure conditions. Examples of such conditions are: a grounded individual exposed to RF in the low MHz range and individuals exposed in the near field of an antenna.

Of these quantities, magnetic flux density, contact current, electric and magnetic field strengths and power density can be measured directly.

B. Basic restrictions and reference levels

For the application of restrictions based on the assessment of possible health effects of electromagnetic fields, differentiation should be made between basic restrictions and reference levels.

Note:

These basic restrictions and reference levels for limiting exposure have been developed following a thorough review of all published scientific literature. The criteria applied in the course of the review were designed to evaluate the credibility of the various reported findings; only established effects were used as a basis for the proposed exposure restrictions. Induction of cancer from long-term EMF exposure was not considered to be established. However, since there are safety factors of about 50 between the threshold values for acute effects and the basis restrictions, this recommendation implicitly covers possible long-term effects in the whole frequency range.

Basic restrictions. Restrictions on exposure to time-varying electric, magnetic, and electromagnetic fields which are based directly on established health effects and biological considerations are termed 'basic restrictions'. Depending upon the frequency of the field, the physical quantities used to specify these restrictions are magnetic flux density (B), current density (J), specific energy absorption rate (SAR), and power density (S). Magnetic flux density and power density can be readily measured in exposed individuals.

Reference levels. These levels are provided for practical exposure-assessment purposes to determine whether the basic restrictions are likely to be exceeded. Some reference levels are derived from relevant basic restrictions using measurements and/or computational techniques and some reference levels address perception and adverse indirect effects of exposure to EMFs. The derived quantities are electric field strength (E), magnetic field strength (H), magnetic flux density (B), power density (S), and limb current (I_l). Quantities that address perception and other indirect effects are (contact) current (I_c) and, for pulsed fields, specific energy absorption (SA). In any particular exposure situation, measured or calculated values of any of these quantities can be compared with the appropriate reference level. Respect of the reference level will ensure respect of the relevant basic restriction. If the measured value exceeds the reference level, it does not necessarily follow that the basic restriction will be exceeded. Under such circumstances, however, there is a need to establish whether there is respect of the basic restriction.

Quantitative restrictions on static electric fields are not given in this recommendation. However, it is recommended that annoying perception of surface electric charges and spark discharges causing stress or annoyance should be avoided.

Some quantities such as magnetic flux density (B) and power density (S) serve both as basic restrictions and reference levels, at certain frequencies (see Annexes II and III).

ANNEX II

BASIC RESTRICTIONS

Depending on frequency, the following physical quantities (dosimetric/exposimetric quantities) are used to specify the basic restrictions on electromagnetic fields:

- between 0 and 1 Hz basic restrictions are provided for magnetic flux density for static magnetic fields (0 Hz) and current density for time-varying fields up to 1 Hz, in order to prevent effects on the cardiovascular and central nervous system,
- between 1 Hz and 10 MHz basic restrictions are provided for current density to prevent effects on nervous system functions,
- between 100 kHz and 10 GHz basic restrictions on SAR are provided to prevent whole-body heat stress and excessive localised heating of tissues. In the range 100 kHz to 10 MHz, restrictions on both current density and SAR are provided,
- between 10 GHz and 300 GHz basic restrictions on power density are provided to prevent heating in tissue at or near the body surface.

The basic restrictions, given in Table 1, are set so as to account for uncertainties related to individual sensitivities, environmental conditions, and for the fact that the age and health status of members of the public vary.

Table 1

**Basic restrictions for electric, magnetic and electromagnetic fields
(0 Hz to 300 GHz)**

Frequency range	Magnetic flux density (mT)	Current density (mA/m ²) (rms)	Whole body average SAR (W/kg)	Localised SAR (head and trunk) (W/kg)	Localised SAR (limbs) (W/kg)	Power density, S (W/m ²)
0 Hz	40	—	—	—	—	—
>0-1 Hz	—	8	—	—	—	—
1-4 Hz	—	8/f	—	—	—	—
4-1 000 Hz	—	2	—	—	—	—
1 000 Hz-100 kHz	—	f/500	—	—	—	—
100 kHz-10 MHz	—	f/500	0,08	2	4	—
10 MHz-10 GHz	—	—	0,08	2	4	—
10-300 GHz	—	—	—	—	—	10

Notes:

1. f is the frequency in Hz.
2. The basic restriction on the current density is intended to protect against acute exposure effects on central nervous system tissues in the head and trunk of the body and includes a safety factor. The basic restrictions for ELF fields are based on established adverse effects on the central nervous system. Such acute effects are essentially instantaneous and there is no scientific justification to modify the basic restrictions for exposure of short duration. However, since the basic restriction refers to adverse effects on the central nervous system, this basic restriction may permit higher current densities in body tissues other than the central nervous system under the same exposure conditions.
3. Because of electrical inhomogeneity of the body, current densities should be averaged over a cross section of 1 cm² perpendicular to the current direction.

4. For frequencies up to 100 kHz, peak current density values can be obtained by multiplying the rms value by $\sqrt{2}$ ($\sim 1,414$). For pulses of duration t_p the equivalent frequency to apply in the basic restrictions should be calculated as $f = 1/(2t_p)$.
 5. For frequencies up to 100 kHz and for pulsed magnetic fields, the maximum current density associated with the pulses can be calculated from the rise/fall times and the maximum rate of change of magnetic flux density. The induced current density can then be compared with the appropriate basic restriction.
 6. All SAR values are to be averaged over any six-minute period.
 7. Localised SAR averaging mass is any 10g of contiguous tissue; the maximum SAR so obtained should be the value used for the estimation of exposure. These 10g of tissue are intended to be a mass of contiguous tissue with nearly homogeneous electrical properties. In specifying a contiguous mass of tissue, it is recognised that this concept can be used in computational dosimetry but may present difficulties for direct physical measurements. A simple geometry such as cubic tissue mass can be used provided that the calculated dosimetric quantities have conservative values relative to the exposure guidelines.
 8. For pulses of duration t_p the equivalent frequency to apply in the basic restrictions should be calculated as $f = 1/(2t_p)$. Additionally, for pulsed exposures, in the frequency range 0,3 to 10 GHz and for localised exposure of the head, in order to limit and avoid auditory effects caused by thermoelastic expansion, an additional basic restriction is recommended. This is that the SA should not exceed 2mJ kg^{-1} averaged over 10 g of tissue.
-

ANNEX III

REFERENCE LEVELS

Reference levels of exposure are provided for the purpose of comparison with values of measured quantities. Respect of all recommended reference levels will ensure respect of basic restrictions.

If the quantities of measured values are greater than the reference levels, it does not necessarily follow that the basic restrictions have been exceeded. In this case, an assessment should be made as to whether exposure levels are below the basic restrictions.

The reference levels for limiting exposure are obtained from the basic restrictions for the condition of maximum coupling of the field to the exposed individual, thereby providing maximum protection. A summary of the reference levels is given in Tables 2 and 3. The reference levels are generally intended to be spatially averaged values over the dimension of the body of the exposed individual, but with the important proviso that the localised basic restrictions on exposure are not exceeded.

In certain situations where the exposure is highly localised, such as with hand-held telephones and the human head, the use of reference levels is not appropriate. In such cases respect of the localised basic restriction should be assessed directly.

Field levels

Table 2

**Reference levels for electric, magnetic and electromagnetic fields
(0 Hz to 300 GHz, unperturbed rms values)**

Frequency range	E-field strength (V/m)	H-field strength (A/m)	B-field (μT)	Equivalent plane wave power density S_{eq} (W/m ²)
0-1 Hz	—	$3,2 \times 10^4$	4×10^4	—
1-8 Hz	10 000	$3,2 \times 10^4/f^2$	$4 \times 10^4/f^2$	—
8-25 Hz	10 000	$4\,000/f$	$5\,000/f$	—
0,025-0,8 kHz	$250/f$	$4/f$	$5/f$	—
0,8-3 kHz	$250/f$	5	6,25	—
3-150 kHz	87	5	6,25	—
0,15-1 MHz	87	$0,73/f$	$0,92/f$	—
1-10 MHz	$87/f^{1/2}$	$0,73/f$	$0,92/f$	—
10-400 MHz	28	0,073	0,092	2
400-2 000 MHz	$1,375\ f^{1/2}$	$0,0037\ f^{1/2}$	$0,0046\ f^{1/2}$	$f/200$
2-300 GHz	61	0,16	0,20	10

Notes:

1. f as indicated in the frequency range column.
2. For frequencies between 100 kHz and 10 GHz, S_{eq} , E^2 , H^2 , and B^2 are to be averaged over any six-minute period.
3. For frequencies exceeding 10 GHz, S_{eq} , E^2 , H^2 , and B^2 are to be averaged over any $68/f^{1.05}$ -minute period (f in GHz).
4. No E-field value is provided for frequencies < 1 Hz, which are effectively static electric fields. For most people the annoying perception of surface electric charges will not occur at field strengths less than 25 kV/m. Spark discharges causing stress or annoyance should be avoided.

Note:

No higher reference levels on exposure to ELF fields are provided when exposures are of short duration (see Note 2 of Table 1). In many cases, where the measured values exceed the reference level, it does not necessarily follow that the basic restriction will be exceeded. Provided that adverse health impacts of indirect effects of exposure (such as microshocks) can be avoided, it is recognised that the general-public reference levels can be exceeded provided that the basic restriction on the current density is not surpassed. In many practical exposure situations external ELF fields at the reference levels will induce current densities in central nervous-system tissues that are below the basic restrictions. Also it is recognised that a number of common devices emit localised fields in excess of the reference levels. However, this generally occurs under conditions of exposure where the basic restrictions are not exceeded because of weak coupling between the field and the body.

For peak values, the following reference levels apply to the E-field strength (V/m), H-field strength (A/m) and the B-field (μT):

- for frequencies up to 100 kHz, peak reference values are obtained by multiplying the corresponding rms values by $\sqrt{2}$ ($\sim 1,414$). For pulses of duration t_p the equivalent frequency to apply should be calculated as $f = 1/(2t_p)$,
- for frequencies between 100 kHz and 10 MHz peak reference values are obtained by multiplying the corresponding rms values by 10^a , where $a = (0,665 \log(f/10^3) + 0,176)$, f in Hz,
- for frequencies between 10 MHz and 300 GHz peak reference values are obtained by multiplying the corresponding rms values by 32.

Note:

Generally, with regard to pulsed and/or transient fields at low frequencies, there are frequency-dependent basic restrictions and reference levels from which a hazard assessment and exposure guidelines on pulsed and/or transient sources can be derived. A conservative approach involves representing a pulsed or transient EMF signal as a Fourier spectrum of its components in each frequency range, which can then be compared with the reference levels for those frequencies. The summation formulae for simultaneous exposure to multiple frequency fields can also be applied for the purposes of determining compliance with the basic restrictions.

Although little information is available on the relation between biological effects and peak values of pulsed fields, it is suggested that, for frequencies exceeding 10 MHz, S_{eq} as averaged over the pulse width should not exceed 1 000 times the reference levels or that field strengths should not exceed 32 times the fields strength reference levels. For frequencies between about 0,3 GHz and several GHz and for localised exposure of the head, in order to limit or avoid auditory effects caused by thermoelastic expansion, the specific absorption from pulses must be limited. In this frequency range, the threshold SA of $4\text{--}16 \text{ mJ kg}^{-1}$ for producing this effect corresponds, for $30\text{--}\mu\text{s}$ pulses, to peak SAR values of $130\text{--}520 \text{ W kg}^{-1}$ in the brain. Between 100 kHz and 10 MHz, peak values for the fields strengths are obtained by interpolation from the 1,5-fold peak at 100 kHz to the 32-fold peak at 10 MHz.

Contact currents and limb currents

For frequencies up to 110 MHz additional reference levels are recommended in order to avoid hazards due to contact currents. The contact current reference levels are presented in Table 3. The reference levels on contact current were set to account for the fact that the threshold contact currents that elicit biological responses in adult women and children are approximately two-thirds and one-half, respectively, of those for adult men.

Table 3

**Reference levels for contact currents from conductive objects
(f in kHz)**

Frequency range	Maximum contact current (mA)
0 Hz-2,5 kHz	0,5
2,5 kHz-100 kHz	0,2 f
100 kHz-110 MHz	20

For the frequency range 10 MHz to 110 MHz, a reference level of 45 mA in terms of current through any limb is recommended. This is intended to limit the localised SAR over any six-minute period.

ANNEX IV

EXPOSURE FROM SOURCES WITH MULTIPLE FREQUENCIES

In situations where simultaneous exposure to fields of different frequencies occurs, the possibility that these exposures will be additive in their effects must be considered. Calculations based on such additivity should be performed separately for each effect; thus separate evaluations should be made for thermal and electrical stimulation effects on the body.

Basic restrictions

In the case of simultaneous exposure to fields of different frequencies, the following criteria should be satisfied in terms of the basic restrictions.

For electric stimulation, relevant for frequencies from 1 Hz up to 10 MHz, the induced current densities should be added according to:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{10 \text{ MHz}} \frac{J_i}{J_{L,i}} \leq 1$$

For thermal effects, relevant from 100 kHz, specific energy absorption rates and power densities should be added according to:

$$\sum_{i=100 \text{ kHz}}^{10 \text{ GHz}} \frac{\text{SAR}_i}{\text{SAR}_L} + \sum_{i>10 \text{ GHz}}^{300 \text{ GHz}} \frac{S_i}{S_L} \leq 1$$

where

J_i is the current density at frequency i ;

$J_{L,i}$ is the current density basic restriction at frequency i as given in Table 1;

SAR_i is the SAR caused by exposure at frequency i ;

SAR_L is the SAR basic restriction given in Table 1;

S_i is the power density at frequency i ;

S_L is the power density basic restriction given in Table 1.

Reference levels

For application of the basic restrictions, the following criteria regarding reference levels of field strengths should be applied.

For induced current densities and electrical stimulation effects, relevant up to 10 MHz, the following two requirements should be applied to the field levels:

$$\sum_{i=1 \text{ Hz}}^{1 \text{ MHz}} \frac{E_i}{E_{L,i}} + \sum_{i>1 \text{ MHz}}^{10 \text{ MHz}} \frac{E_i}{a} \leq 1$$

and

$$\sum_{j=1}^{150 \text{ kHz}} \frac{H_j}{H_{L,j}} + \sum_{j > 150 \text{ kHz}} \frac{H_j}{b} \leq 1$$

where

E_i is the electric field strength at frequency i ;

$E_{L,i}$ is the electric field strength reference level from Table 2;

H_j is the magnetic field strength at frequency j ;

$H_{L,j}$ is the magnetic field strength reference level from Table 2;

a is 87 V/m and b is 5 A/m (6,25 μ T).

Compared to the ICNIRP guidelines ⁽¹⁾ which deal with both occupational and general public exposure, cut off points in the summations correspond to exposure conditions for members of the public.

The use of the constant values (a and b) above 1 MHz for the electric field and above 150 kHz for the magnetic field is due to the fact that the summation is based on induced current densities, and should not be mixed with thermal effect circumstances. The latter forms the basis for $E_{L,i}$ and $H_{L,j}$ above 1 MHz and 150 kHz respectively, found in Table 2.

For thermal effect circumstances, relevant from 100 kHz, the following two requirements should be applied to the field levels:

$$\sum_{i=100 \text{ kHz}}^{1 \text{ MHz}} \left(\frac{E_i}{c} \right)^2 + \sum_{i > 1 \text{ MHz}} \left(\frac{E_i}{E_{L,i}} \right)^2 \leq 1$$

$$\sum_{j=100 \text{ kHz}}^{150 \text{ kHz}} \left(\frac{H_j}{d} \right)^2 + \sum_{j > 150 \text{ kHz}} \left(\frac{H_j}{H_{L,j}} \right)^2 \leq 1$$

and where

E_i is the electric field strength at frequency i ;

$E_{L,i}$ is the electric field reference level from Table 2;

H_j is the magnetic field strength at frequency j ;

$H_{L,j}$ is the magnetic field reference level derived from Table 2;

c is 87/f^{1/2} V/m and d 0,73/f A/m.

Again, compared to the ICNIRP guidelines some cut-off points have been adjusted for public exposure only.

⁽¹⁾ International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection. Guidelines for limiting exposure to time-varying electric, magnetic, and electromagnetic fields (up to 300 GHz). Health Physics 74(4): 494-522(1998). Response to questions and comments on ICNIRP. Health Physics 75(4): 438-439 (1998).

For limb current and contact current, respectively, the following requirements should be applied:

$$\sum_{k=10 \text{ MHz}}^{110 \text{ MHz}} \left(\frac{I_k}{I_{L,k}} \right)^2 \leq 1 \quad \sum_{n > 1 \text{ Hz}}^{110 \text{ MHz}} \left(\frac{I_n}{I_{C,n}} \right)^2 \leq 1$$

where

I_k is the limb current component at frequency k ;

$I_{L,k}$ is the reference level for limb current, 45 mA;

I_n is the contact current component at frequency n ;

$I_{C,n}$ is the reference level for contact current at frequency (see Table 3).

The above summation formulae assume worst-case phase conditions among the fields from the multiple sources. As a result, typical exposure situations may in practice result in less restrictive exposure levels than indicated by the above formulae for the reference levels.

Information on the date of entry into force of the Agreement between the European Community and the United States of America on sanitary measures to protect public and animal health in trade in live animals and animal products

The two parties having notified each other on 20 July 1999 of the completion of their internal ratification procedures, the Agreement on sanitary measures to protect public and animal health in trade in live animals and animal products, concluded between the European Community and the United States of America ⁽¹⁾ and signed at Brussels on 20 July 1999 will enter into force in accordance with Article 16 thereof on 1 August 1999.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 118, 21.4.1998, p. 1.

COMMISSION

COMMISSION DECISION

of 9 July 1999

amending Decision 98/589/EC concerning an extension of the maximum period laid down for the application of eartags to certain bovine animals belonging to the Spanish herd

(notified under document number C(1999) 2039)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(1999/520/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 820/97 of 21 April 1997 establishing a system for the identification and registration of bovine animals and the labeling of beef and beef products ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 4(2) thereof,

Having regard to the request submitted by Spain,

- (1) whereas by Commission Decision 589/98/EC ⁽²⁾ the Kingdom of Spain has been granted an extension up to six months of the maximum period laid down for the application of the eartags to certain bovine animals due to practical difficulties;
- (2) whereas following a request submitted by the Spanish authorities, the Annex to this Decision should be amended as to include the whole of the province of Palencia instead of the three 'comarcas' mentioned originally in the Annex to Commission Decision 589/98/EC;
- (3) whereas this amendment is justified as animals born in this province fulfill the conditions set by that Decision;

- (4) whereas the measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee for the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

In the Annex to the Commission Decision 589/98/EC, at the column 'comarca', as regards to the 'Provincia Palencia', the references 'El Cerrato, Campos and Saldana-Valdavia' shall be replaced by the reference 'Toda la Provincia'.

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 9 July 1999.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 117, 7.5.1997, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 283, 21.10.1998, p. 19.

COMMISSION DECISION
of 9 July 1999
amending Decision 95/124/EC establishing the list of approved fish farms in Germany

(notified under document number C(1999) 2040)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(1999/521/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 91/67/EEC of 28 January 1991 concerning the animal health conditions governing the placing on the market of aquaculture animals and products ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Directive 98/45/EC ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 6(3) thereof,

- (1) Whereas the Member States may obtain the status of approved farms free of certain fish diseases for fish farms located in non-approved zones in respect of infectious haematopoietic necrosis (IHN) and viral haemorrhagic septicaemia (VHS);
- (2) Whereas the list of approved fish farms in Germany was established by Commission Decision 95/124/EC ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Decision 97/228/EC ⁽⁴⁾;
- (3) Whereas, by letters of 10 and 18 December 1996 and 11 February, 16 March and 19 November 1998, Germany submitted justifications to the Commission for obtaining the status of approved farms located in non-approved zones in respect of IHN and VHS for other fish farms, as well as the national provisions ensuring compliance with the rules on maintenance of approval;
- (4) Whereas the Commission and the Member States have examined the justifications submitted by Germany for those farms;
- (5) Whereas that examination has shown that some farms meet the requirements of Article 6 of Directive 91/67/EEC; whereas some farms do not meet those require-

ments, in particular as regards their sampling programme and infrastructure provisions;

- (6) Whereas the farms that meet the requirements of Directive 91/67/EEC should accordingly qualify for the status of approved farms in non-approved zones;
- (7) Whereas those farms should be added to the list of approved farms;
- (8) 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 Annex to Decision 95/124/EC is replaced by the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 9 July 1999.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 46, 19.2.1991, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 189, 3.7.1998, p. 12.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 84, 14.4.1995, p. 6.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 91, 5.4.1997, p. 35.

ANNEX

I. FARMS IN LOWER SAXONY

1. Jochen Moeller
Fischzucht Harkenbleck
D-30966 Hemmingen-Harkenbleck
2. Versuchsgut Rellichausen der Universität Göttingen
(hatchery only)
D-37586 Dassel
3. Dr R. Rosengarten
Forellenzucht Sieben Quellen
D-49124 Georgsmarienhütte
4. Ulrike und Gudrun Mühler
Forellenhof Fredelsloh
D-37186 Moringen
5. Klaus Kröger
Fischzucht Klaus Kröger
D-21256
Handeloh Wörme
6. Ingeborg Riggert-Schlumbohm
Forellenzucht W. Riggert
D-29465 Schnega

II. FARMS IN THURINGIA

1. Firma Tautenhahn
D-98646 Troststadt
2. Firma Hattop
D-98617 Meiningen
3. Thüringer Forstamt Leinefelde
Fischzucht Worbis
D-37327 Leinefelde
4. Fischzucht Salza GmbH
D-99734 Nordhausen-Salza
5. Fischzucht Kindelbrück GmbH
D-99638 Kindelbrück
6. Forellenhof Wichmar
D-07774 Wichmar
7. Reinhardt Strecker
Forellenzucht Orgelmühle
D-37351 Dingelstadt

III. FARMS IN BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG

1. Heiner Feldmann
Riedlingen/Neufra
D-88630 Pfullendorf
2. Walter Dietmayer
Forellenzucht Walter Dietmayer, Hettingen
D-72501 Gammertingen
3. Heiner Feldmann
Bad Waldsee
D-88630 Pfullendorf
4. Heiner Feldmann
Bergatreute
D-88630 Pfullendorf
5. Walter Jenz
Wuchzenhofen, Boschenmühle
D-72649 Wolfschlügen

6. Peter Schmaus
Fischzucht Schmaus, Steinental
D-88410 Steinental/Hauerz
7. Josef Schnetz
Fenkenmühle
D-88263 Horgenzell
8. Erwin Steinhart
Quellwasseranlage Steinhart, Hettingen
D-72513 Hettingen
9. Hugo Strobel
Quellwasseranlage Otterswang, Sägmühle
D-72505 Hausen am Andelsbach
10. Reinhard Lenz
Forsthaus, Gaimühle
D-64759 Sensbachtal
11. Peter Hofer
Sulzbach
D-78727 Aisteig/Oberndorf
12. Stephan Hofer
Oberer Lautenbach
D-78727 Aisteig/Oberndorf
13. Stephan Hofer
Unterer Lautenbach
D-78727 Aisteig/Oberndorf
14. Stephan Hofer
Schelklingen
D-78727 Aistaig/Oberndorf
15. Hubert Schuppert
Brutanlage, Obere Fischzucht Mastanlage, Untere Fischzucht
D-88454 Unteressendorf
16. Johannes Dreier
Brunnentobel
D-88299 Leutkirch/Hebrachhofen
17. Peter Störk
Wagenhausen
D-88348 Saulgau
18. Erwin Steinhart
Geislingen/St.
D-73312 Geislingen/St.
19. Joachim Schindler
Forellenzucht Lohmühle
D-72275 Alpirsbach
20. Heribert Wolf
Forellenzucht Sohnius
D-72160 Horb-Diessen
21. Claus Lehr
Forellenzucht Reinerzau
D-72275 Alpirsbach-Reinerzau
22. Hugo Hager
Bruthausanlage
D-88639 Walbertsweiler
23. Hugo Hager
Waldanlage
D-88639 Walbertsweiler
24. Gumpfer und Stöll GmbH
Forellenhof Rossle, Honau
D-72805 Liechtenstein

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- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>25. Ulrich Ibele
Pfrungen
D-88271 Pfrungen</p> <p>26. Hans Schmutz
Brutanlage 1 Brutanlage 2 Brut- und Setzlingsanlage 3
(Hausanlage)
D-89155 Erbach</p> <p>27. Wilhelm Draefhn
Obersimonswald
D-77960 Seelbach</p> <p>28. Wilhelm Draefhn
Brutanlage Seelbach
D-77960 Seelbach</p> <p>29. Franz Schwarz
Oberharmersbach
D-77784 Oberharmersbach</p> <p>30. Meinrad Nuber
Langenenslingen
D-88515 Langenenslingen</p> <p>31. Anton Spieß
Hohmühle
D-88353 Kißleg</p> <p>32. Karl Servay
Osterhofen
D-88339 Bad Waldsee</p> <p>33. Kreissportfischereiverein Biberach
Warthausen
D-88400 Biberach</p> <p>34. Hans Schmutz
Gossenzugen
D-89155 Erbach</p> <p>35. Reinhard Rösch
Haigerach
D-77723 Gengenbach</p> | <p>36. Harald Tress
Unterlauchringen
D-79787 Unterlauchringen</p> <p>37. Alfred Tröndle
Tiefenstein
D-79774 Albbruck</p> <p>38. Alfred Tröndle
Unteralpfen
D-79774 Unteralpfen</p> <p>39. Peter Hofer
Schenkenbach
D-78727 Aisteig/Oberndorf</p> <p>40. Heiner Feldmann
Bainders
D-88630 Pfullendorf</p> <p>IV. FARMS IN NORTH RHINE-WESTPHALIA</p> <p>1. Wolfgang Lindhorst-Emme
Hirschquelle
D-33758 Schloß Holte-Stukenbrock</p> <p>2. Wolfgang Lindhorst-Emme
Am Oelbach
D-33758 Schloß Holte-Stukenbrock</p> <p>3. Hugo Rameil und Söhne
Sauerländer Forellenzucht
D-57368 Lennestadt-Gleierbrück</p> <p>4. Peter Horres
Ovenhausen, Jätzer Mühle
D-37671 Höxter</p> <p>V. FARMS IN BAVARIA</p> <p>1. Gerstner Peter
(Forellenzuchtbetrieb Juraquell)
Wellheim
D-97332 Volkach</p> |
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