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⁽¹⁾ Text with EEA relevance

I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 1515/2006**of 10 October 2006**

repealing the anti-dumping duty on imports of synthetic staple fibres of polyesters originating in Australia, India, Indonesia and Thailand and terminating the proceedings in respect of such imports, following expiry reviews pursuant to Article 11(2) of Council Regulation (EC) No 384/96, and terminating the partial interim review pursuant to Article 11(3) of such imports originating in Thailand

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

on imports of PSF originating in India and the Republic of Korea. The investigation that led to these measures will be referred to as 'the original investigation 2'.

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⁾ (the basic Regulation), and in particular Articles 11(2) and 11(3) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal submitted by the Commission after consulting the Advisory Committee,

Whereas:

A. PROCEDURE**1. Measures in force**

- (1) In July 2000, the Council, by Regulation (EC) No 1522/2000⁽²⁾, imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of synthetic staple fibres of polyesters (polyester staple fibres or PSF) originating in Australia, Indonesia and Thailand. The investigation that led to these measures will be referred to as 'the original investigation 1'.
- (2) In December 2000, the Council, by Regulation (EC) No 2852/2000⁽³⁾, imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty

- (3) The measures imposed by Regulation (EC) No 2852/2000 consisted of an *ad valorem* duty, except for imports from one Indian exporting producer from which an undertaking was accepted by Commission Decision 2000/818/EC⁽⁴⁾. Following an interim review covering both dumping and injury, the measures on imports originating in the Republic of Korea have been amended and renewed for five years by Council Regulation (EC) No 428/2005⁽⁵⁾.

2. Requests for reviews

- (4) Following the publication of two notices of impending expiry, one concerning the anti-dumping measures in force on imports of PSF originating in Australia, Indonesia and Thailand⁽⁶⁾ and another regarding the anti-dumping measures in force on imports of PSF originating in India⁽⁷⁾, the Commission, on 13 April 2005 and 23 September 2005, received requests to review these measures pursuant to Article 11(2) of the basic Regulation.
- (5) These requests were lodged by the Comité International de la Rayonne et des Fibres Synthétiques (CIRFS) on behalf of producers representing a major proportion, in this case more than 50 %, of the total Community production of PSF. The requests were based on the grounds that the expiry of the measures would be likely to result in a recurrence of dumping and injury to the Community industry.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 56, 6.3.1996, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2117/2005 (OJ L 340, 23.12.2005, p. 17).

⁽²⁾ OJ L 175, 14.7.2000, p. 10.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 332, 28.12.2000, p. 17.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 332, 28.12.2000, p. 116.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 71, 17.3.2005, p. 1. Regulation as amended by Regulation (EC) No 1333/2005 (OJ L 211, 13.8.2005, p. 1).

⁽⁶⁾ OJ C 261, 23.10.2004, p. 2.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ C 130, 27.5.2005, p. 8.

- (6) Furthermore, a request for a partial interim review of Regulation (EC) No 1522/2000 was received from Tuntex (Thailand) Public Company Limited (Tuntex), a producer of PSF in Thailand subject to the anti-dumping measures in force.
- (7) In the request pursuant to Article 11(3) of the basic Regulation, Tuntex provided *prima facie* evidence to support its claims that, as far as it is concerned, the circumstances on the basis of which measures were established have changed and that these changes are of a lasting nature. Tuntex provided evidence showing that a comparison of normal value based on its own cost/domestic prices and its export prices to a third country market would lead to a reduction of dumping significantly below the level of the current measure (27,7 %). Therefore, Tuntex claimed that the continued imposition of measures at the existing levels, which were based on the level of dumping previously established, was no longer necessary to offset dumping.
- (8) Having determined, after consulting the Advisory Committee, that sufficient evidence existed for the initiation of two reviews pursuant to Article 11(2) of the basic Regulation and one review, limited in scope to the examination of dumping, pursuant to Article 11(3) of the basic Regulation, the Commission initiated these three reviews by notices published in the *Official Journal of the European Union* ⁽¹⁾.

3. Investigations

- (9) The Commission officially advised the producers in Australia, India, Indonesia and Thailand, importers, users and their associations in the Community known to be concerned, the representatives of the exporting countries concerned, CIRFS and known Community producers of the initiation of the expiry reviews. Interested parties were given the opportunity to make their views known in writing and to request a hearing within the time limit set out in the notices of initiation.
- (10) The Commission officially advised Tuntex, as well as the representatives of the exporting country, of the initiation of the partial interim review. Interested parties were also given the opportunity to make their views known in writing and to request a hearing within the time limit set out in the notice of initiation.
- (11) In view of the large number of Indian, Indonesian and Thai producers as well as Community producers listed in the requests for the expiry reviews, and the large number

of Community importers of PSF known to be concerned, it was considered appropriate, in conformity with Article 17 of the basic Regulation, to examine whether sampling should be used. In order to enable the Commission to decide whether sampling would be necessary and, if so, to select a sample, the above parties were requested, pursuant to Article 17(2) of the basic Regulation, to make themselves known within 15 days of the initiation of the reviews and to provide the Commission with the information requested in the notices of initiation.

- (12) After examination of the information submitted and given the low number of cooperating producers in India, Indonesia and Thailand which indicated their willingness to cooperate, it was decided that sampling was not necessary as regards producers in these countries.
- (13) No importer provided the Commission with the information requested in the notices of initiation and, therefore, sampling for importers was not necessary. In fact, no importer cooperated in the reviews.
- (14) Ten Community producers completed the sampling form and formally agreed to cooperate further in the investigation. Five out of these ten companies, which were found to be representative of the Community industry in terms of volume of production and sales of PSF in the Community, were selected for the sample. This sample constituted the largest representative volume of production and sales of PSF in the Community which could reasonably be investigated within the time available.
- (15) Questionnaires were, therefore, sent to the five sampled Community producers, to the producers in Australia and to those which cooperated with the sampling exercise for their country and to known users. The five non-sampled Community producers were requested to provide information on certain injury indicators and to comment on the impact of the repeal or maintenance of the anti-dumping measures.
- (16) Replies to the questionnaires were received from four out of five sampled Community producers (so the sample represented 38 % of production and sales in the Community), one producer in Australia, three producers in India, four producers in Indonesia, four producers in Thailand (two of them related) and eight users. Two associations of users made submissions. Furthermore, four out of five non-sampled Community producers provided the information requested (so the cooperating producers represented 60 % of production in the Community).

⁽¹⁾ OJ C 174, 14.7.2005, p. 15; OJ C 307, 3.12.2005, p. 2; OJ C 323, 20.12.2005, p. 21.

(17) The Commission sought and verified all the information it deemed necessary for its analysis and carried out verification visits at the premises of the following companies:

(a) sampled Community producers

Advansa GmbH, Hamm, Germany

Elana, Branch Office of Boryszew SA, Torun, Poland

La Seda de Barcelona SA, El Prat de Llobregat, Spain

Wellman International Limited, Mullagh, Ireland;

(b) producer in Australia

Leading Synthetics Pty Ltd, Campbellfield;

(c) producers in India

Futura Polyesters Limited, Chennai

Indo Rama Synthetics (India) Ltd, Nagpur

Reliance Industries Limited, Mumbai;

(d) producers in Indonesia

PT Global Fiberindo, Tangerang

PT Indo-Rama Synthetics Tbk, Jakarta

PT Panasia Indosyntec Tbk, Bandung

PT Susilia Indah Synthetic Fibers Industries, Tangerang;

(e) producers in Thailand

New World Polyester Co., Ltd, Samutprakarn

Teijin Polyester (Thailand) Limited, Bangkok

Teijin (Thailand) Limited, Bangkok

Tuntex (Thailand) Public Company Limited, Bangkok.

(18) As regards the expiry reviews, the investigation on the continuation and/or recurrence of dumping and injury

covered the period from 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005 (review investigation period or RIP). The examination of the trends relevant for the assessment of a likelihood of a continuation or recurrence of injury covered the period from 1 January 2002 up to the end of the RIP (period considered). The investigation period used in the partial interim review for the investigation of dumping is the same as the RIP used in the expiry reviews.

B. PRODUCT CONCERNED AND LIKE PRODUCT

1. Product concerned

(19) The definition of the product concerned corresponds to the one that was used in the original investigations mentioned in recitals 1 and 2.

(20) The product concerned is synthetic staple fibres of polyesters, not carded, combed or otherwise processed for spinning originating in Australia, India, Indonesia and Thailand, currently classifiable within CN code 5503 20 00. It is commonly referred to as polyester staple fibres or PSF.

(21) PSF is a basic material used at various stages of the manufacturing process of textile products. PSF is either used for spinning, i.e. manufacturing filaments for the production of textiles, after mixing or not with other fibres such as cotton and wool, or for non-woven applications such as filling, i.e. stuffing or padding of certain textile goods such as cushions, car seats and jackets.

(22) The product is sold in different product types which can be identified through different specifications such as denier or decitex, tenacity, lustre and silicon treatment. From a production point of view, a distinction can be made between virgin PSF, produced from virgin raw materials, and regenerated PSF, produced from recycled polyester. Finally, the quality may be first grade or sub-standard.

(23) The investigation has shown that all types of the product concerned as defined in recital 20, despite differences in a variety of factors as defined in the preceding recital, have the same basic physical and chemical characteristics and the same uses. Therefore, and for the purpose of the current reviews, all types of the product concerned are considered as one product.

2. Like product

- (24) The current reviews have shown that the product concerned and the PSF produced and sold on the domestic markets of the countries concerned as well as the PSF manufactured and sold in the Community by the Community producers have the same basic physical and chemical characteristics and the same uses. Therefore, these products are considered to be a like product within the meaning of Article 1(4) of the basic Regulation.

C. LIKELIHOOD OF A CONTINUATION OR RECURRENCE OF DUMPING

1. Preliminary remarks

- (25) Concerning the expiry reviews, in accordance with Article 11(2) of the basic Regulation, it was examined whether dumping was currently taking place and whether the expiry of the measures would be likely to lead to a continuation or a recurrence of dumping.
- (26) During the RIP, exports to the Community of PSF originating in Australia, India, Indonesia and Thailand (the countries concerned) were negligible. According to Eurostat, imports from the countries concerned amounted to only 1 056 tonnes during the RIP (0,1 % of Community consumption), whilst they were more than 69 000 tonnes during the investigation periods of the original investigations.
- (27) All cooperating producers had no or negligible export sales of PSF to the Community in the RIP and, thus, no representative dumping calculations could be made in order to determine the likelihood of continuation of dumping.
- (28) Consequently, for the likelihood of recurrence of dumping analysis account was taken, amongst others, of prices for exports to other third countries.
- (29) Given the findings of the expiry reviews set out below, it was not considered necessary to pursue the interim review requested by Tuntex.

2. Likelihood of recurrence of dumping should measures be repealed

2.1. Australia

Preliminary remarks

- (30) The sole producer of PSF in Australia has stopped exporting PSF to all markets, including the Community, in 2003. The company has invested in a new flexible production line allegedly in order to cover only a regional part of the Australian PSF market; mainly the market of the State of Victoria where it is located.

Relationship between the domestic price level and the price level in the Community

- (31) Since there were no exports to any country during the RIP, the domestic prices in Australia, which were found to be loss making but above variable cost, were compared and found significantly lower than the average price of the Community producers in the RIP. This is an indication that the company might have an incentive to resume some exports to the Community should measures be repealed. However, as set out in recital 32, the company has no capacity to resume any significant volume of exports to the Community.

Unused capacity and stocks

- (32) Although the capacity utilisation of the Australian producer was not very high in the RIP, the available spare capacity is a small fraction of the Community consumption (significantly less than 0,5 %). Even if all this spare capacity were sold at dumped prices to the Community following the repeal of the measures in force, the effect on the Community market would be minimal. Stocks is not a meaningful indicator as regards PSF produced in Australia because the product is mainly sold on client order basis.
- (33) Finally, it is recalled that the company has not exported to any third country PSF since 2003, irrespective of the existence of similar spare capacity during this period. Consequently, it is concluded that there is no likelihood of recurrence of dumped exports in significant volumes from Australia to the Community should the existing measures be repealed.

2.2. India

Preliminary remarks

- (34) Three Indian PSF producers cooperated in the investigation. Two of them had some minor export sales to the Community in the RIP; the third had no exports to the Community. It is noted that one of these cooperating producers had three related companies producing PSF in India. However, these related producers were not investigated separately, since only one of them made some — very limited — direct sales of PSF in the RIP, all on the domestic market.
- (35) It is known that there was at least one small PSF producer in India in the RIP, which did not cooperate in the investigation. For those non-cooperating producer(s), the information available from Eurostat and other sources was analysed. On that basis, it was found that the Indian exports of PSF to the Community from other than the cooperating Indian producers were also negligible in the RIP. However, no reliable information as to the production capacity and volumes, stocks and sales was available for the non-cooperating company/companies. In this respect, and in the absence of any indication to the contrary, it was considered that findings for any non-cooperating companies would be in line with those established for cooperating companies.
- (36) Since there were no sufficient exports to the Community for a representative dumping analysis in the RIP and in order to establish whether dumping would be likely to recur should the measures be repealed, the pricing behaviour of the cooperating producers on other export markets and their production capacity and stocks were examined. The analysis was based on the information provided by the cooperating producers mentioned in recital 17.

Relationship between export prices to third countries and the price level in India

- (37) Data from the three Indian cooperating producers showed that export prices to third countries were lower than domestic prices in India. In fact, the investigation established that overall this price difference ranged in the RIP between 15 % and 27 %. This may indicate a likelihood of recurrence of dumping on exports to the Community should measures be repealed.

Relationship between export prices to third countries and the price level in the Community

- (38) It was found that the sales prices of the Community producers in the Community were on average consi-

derably higher than the export prices of the cooperating Indian producers to other third countries in the RIP. This may indicate that the prevailing price level for the product concerned in the Community market could make this market attractive for the Indian producers. On this basis, it was considered that there is an economic incentive to shift exports from other third countries to the higher priced Community market in case of repeal of the measures in force. However, since prices in the Community are considerably higher than export prices to other third countries, it is unlikely that any exports to the Community would be made at dumped prices should measures be repealed.

Unused capacity and stocks

- (39) There were no significant spare capacities in the three cooperating companies in India during the RIP. However, two of these major producers were already implementing significant investments into their PSF production, which will result in an aggregated increase of their production capacity by 361 000 tonnes per annum in the year 2007. These investments were said to be based on developments on the Indian PSF market, which they allege is expected to grow sharply this year and in the near future. According to the information available, the Indian PSF market size is currently about 610 000 tonnes per annum. It is noted that the above production capacity increase represents more than 50 % of the total production capacity of the three cooperating Indian producers in the RIP. It is also noted that, according to the information available, there was at least one new PSF producer in India in the start-up phase of production for this product at the time of the investigation. On the other hand, the biggest Indian producer acquired recently a Community producer which is non-cooperating with the investigation. Thus, this Indian exporter may have no interest to export to the Community significant quantities of PSF in the future. Moreover, data from the cooperating producers show that their domestic sales have been increasing during the period considered and that they will continue increasing in the future. Thus, the new capacities will meet the rising domestic demand although it cannot be excluded that there might be at times some excess capacity.
- (40) Stock levels for the three Indian producers did not show any significant change in the period considered. It is, however, noted that stocks can not be considered a meaningful indicator in the case of India because the production of one of the cooperating producers is based on orders from customers and another cooperating producer manufactures significant quantities of PSF for captive use.

- (41) Overall, it is considered that there is no likelihood of resumption of exports to the Community in significant quantities and that, even if a part of the new production capacities in India would end up in the Community should measures be repealed, it is unlikely that such exports would be made at dumped prices (see recital 38).

2.3. Indonesia

Preliminary remarks

- (42) Four Indonesian PSF producers cooperated in the investigation. None of these producers had related companies producing PSF in Indonesia. Three of them had some minor export sales to the Community in the RIP; the fourth had no exports to the Community.
- (43) It is known that there were at least five active PSF producers in Indonesia during the RIP, which did not cooperate in the investigation. For those non-cooperating producers, the information available from Eurostat and other sources was analysed. On that basis, it was found that the Indonesian exports of PSF to the Community from other than the cooperating Indonesian producers were also negligible in the RIP. No reliable information as to the production capacity and volumes, stocks and sales was available for these non-cooperating companies. In this respect, and in the absence of any indication to the contrary, it was considered that findings for any non-cooperating companies would be in line with those established for cooperating companies. The examination of whether it would be likely that dumping recurs should the measures be repealed was therefore based on the information available, i.e. the information provided by the cooperating producers mentioned in recital 17.
- (44) In order to establish whether dumping would be likely to recur should the measures be repealed, the pricing behaviour of the cooperating producers on other export markets and the exporters' production capacity and stocks were examined.

Relationship between export prices to third countries and the price level in Indonesia

- (45) For one of the four cooperating Indonesian producers, no data related to export prices could be found since this company did not export PSF at all in the RIP. Data concerning the other three producers showed that

export prices to third countries were in general slightly lower than domestic prices in Indonesia for two of them. In fact, the investigation established that this price difference was on average around 4 % in the RIP. For the third producer, export prices to third countries were found overall slightly higher than domestic prices in Indonesia. This does not indicate a likelihood of recurrence of any significant dumping on exports to the Community should measures be repealed.

Relationship between export prices to third countries and the price level in the Community

- (46) It was found that the sales prices of the Community producers in the Community were on average considerably higher than the export prices of the cooperating Indonesian producers to third countries in the RIP. This may indicate that the prevailing price level of the product concerned in the Community could make this market attractive for the Indonesian producers. On this basis, it is considered that should measures be repealed, there is an economic incentive to shift exports from third countries to the higher priced Community market. However, since prices in the Community are considerably higher than export prices to other third countries, it is unlikely that any exports to the Community would be made at dumped prices should measures be repealed.

Unused capacity and stocks

- (47) There was no uniform pattern concerning capacity utilisation of the cooperating producers in Indonesia during the RIP. While some of the companies were able to utilise almost all their installed capacity, others had significant spare capacities available. However, overall this spare capacity was less than 20 % of their total capacity. None of the cooperating companies in Indonesia appeared to be planning any significant investments in order to expand PSF production capacity in the future. Concerning the capacity utilisation of the non-cooperating Indonesian producers, an estimate of the spare capacity was made on the basis of information provided by the cooperating companies and the Indonesian association of PSF producers. According to this information, the installed capacity of the cooperating producers accounts for less than half of the total installed PSF production capacity in Indonesia. On this basis, it was estimated that the existing spare production capacity in Indonesia is maximum around 90 000 tonnes. Furthermore, data from the cooperating producers show that overall domestic sales have been increasing during the period considered and that they will continue increasing in the future. Therefore, the spare capacity in Indonesia would be probably used for domestic sales rather than export sales to the Community.

(48) Stock levels for the four Indonesian producers did not show any significant change in the period considered. It is, however, noted that stocks cannot be considered a meaningful indicator because the production of PSF is mostly based on orders from customers and/or captive use.

(49) Overall, it is considered that there is no likelihood of resumption of exports to the Community in significant quantities and that, even if a part of the spare production capacity in Indonesia would end up in the Community should measures be repealed, it is rather unlikely for the reasons set out in recitals 45 and 46 that the prices of such exports would be dumped.

2.4. Thailand

Preliminary remarks

(50) There are eight producers of PSF in Thailand known to the Commission. Four of them cooperated in the current investigation. Only one of them has exported a minor quantity of PSF to the Community in the RIP.

(51) The information on stocks and sales to markets other than the Community refers only to the cooperating producers. It was, however, possible to obtain data on production capacity in Thailand from the Thai Synthetic Fiber Manufacturer's Association and to make an estimate of the production volume of all producers in Thailand. This estimate was based on the assumption that the capacity utilisation of the non-cooperating producers was similar to that of the cooperating producers. In this respect, and in the absence of any indication to the contrary, it was considered that findings for non-cooperating companies would be in line with those established for cooperating companies.

(52) In order to establish whether a recurrence of dumping would be likely should measures be repealed, the pricing behaviour of the cooperating producers in export markets other than the Community, production capacity in Thailand and stocks of cooperating producers were examined.

(53) According to Eurostat, import volumes originating in Thailand were negligible during the RIP.

Relationship between export prices to third countries and the price level in Thailand

(54) Data from the four cooperating producers showed that sales to third countries were made at prices below those

on the domestic market or below cost of production — differences ranging overall from 10 % to 15 %. This may indicate a likelihood of recurrence of dumping on exports to the Community should measures be repealed.

Relationship between export prices to third countries and the price level in the Community

(55) The export prices to third countries charged by the co-operating producers in Thailand were on average significantly below the sales prices of the Community producers in the Community, which may indicate that the prevailing price level of PSF on the Community market would make this market attractive for producers in Thailand if the anti-dumping measures were repealed. On this basis, it is considered that there is an economic incentive to shift exports from third countries to the higher priced Community market in case the anti-dumping measures in force are repealed. However, since prices in the Community are considerably higher than export prices to other third countries, it is unlikely that any exports to the Community would be made at dumped prices should measures be repealed.

Unused capacity and stocks

(56) The capacity utilisation of cooperating producers has been rather high in the period considered, on average around 92 %. At this level of capacity utilisation, and assuming that non-cooperating producers had a similar level of capacity utilisation, producers in Thailand had a spare capacity of not more than 50 000 tonnes in the RIP. Although such capacity could be partially used to resume export sales to the Community should measures be repealed, given the important share of domestic sales and the high number of export markets supplied by the cooperating producers, it is unlikely that significant volumes of PSF could end up in the Community market.

(57) Stocks are not a meaningful indicator as regards PSF produced in Thailand. Production is mostly based on orders from customers and, therefore, stocks are mainly made up of PSF that is waiting to be shipped to already known buyers.

(58) Overall, it is considered that there is no likelihood of resumption of exports to the Community in significant quantities and that, even if a part of the spare production capacity in Thailand would end up in the Community should measures be repealed, it is rather unlikely for the reason set out in recital 55 that the prices of such exports would be dumped.

2.5. Conclusion

- (59) For the examination as to whether it would be likely that dumping would recur should the anti-dumping measures be repealed, spare capacities and unused stocks as well as pricing and export strategies in different markets were analysed.
- (60) This examination revealed that, whilst there may be some spare production capacities in Australia, India, Indonesia and Thailand which could lead to a resumption of exports to the Community if measures are allowed to expire, there are no reasons to believe that the volume of such exports will be significant and, more importantly, any such exports are not expected to be made at dumped prices as established in the original investigations.
- (61) Consequently, since there is no likelihood of recurrence of dumped exports from the countries concerned which could cause injury, there is no need to analyse the likelihood of recurrence of injury and Community interest. The measures on imports of PSF originating in Australia, India, Indonesia and Thailand should therefore be repealed and the proceedings terminated.

D. PARTIAL INTERIM REVIEW CONCERNING THAILAND

- (62) Since in accordance with the preceding recital the measures against Thailand should be repealed and the proceeding terminated, the partial interim review concerning Tuntex should also be terminated.

E. DISCLOSURE

- (63) Interested parties were informed of the essential facts and considerations on the basis of which it was intended to propose that the existing measures against Australia, India, Indonesia and Thailand be repealed and the proceedings terminated. All parties were given an opportunity to comment. Producers in the countries concerned and users in the Community supported the above conclusions. However, CIRFS and certain Community producers opposed but, overall, the comments received were not of a nature to change the conclusions.
- (64) CIRFS and certain Community producers argued that the Commission's own findings on spare capacity and

dumping clearly indicated that there was likelihood of recurrence of injurious dumping.

- (65) As regards the sole Australian producer, they considered that it had not been explained whether the production capacity previously used for export to the Community is still available, and if so whether it is likely to be brought back on stream if the duties are allowed to expire. They noted that sales on the domestic market were below normal value and, taking into account that injurious dumping on exports to the Community was found in the original investigation as well as in another investigation on PET, a product closely related to PSF, it should be concluded that there is likelihood of recurrence of injurious dumping.
- (66) CIRFS and certain Community producers considered that an increase of the capacity of two major Indian producers by 361 000 tonnes in 2007 and the existence of at least one new PSF producer in the start-up phase with an estimated capacity of 180 000 tonnes means overall Indian capacity will exceed domestic demand for PSF by more than 300 000 tonnes in the whole period to 2010. This fact coupled with dumping margins between 15 % and 27 % on exports to third countries in the RIP, as well as the Commission's own admission that the prevailing price level on the Community market could make it attractive for Indian producers, shows that there can be little doubt as to the likelihood of recurrence of injurious dumped imports if the measures are repealed.

- (67) As regards Indonesia, they stressed the fact that the Commission draws conclusions only from the analysis of four cooperating producers when the market and financial situation of the non-cooperating producers, which the Commission estimates as having more than half of the total installed capacity in Indonesia, is significantly worse. They also considered that there are over 140 000 tonnes of spare capacity, i.e. 50 000 tonnes more than the Commission's estimate, and that excess capacity will still be over 100 000 tonnes in several years' time. Even the 90 000 tonnes of spare capacity estimated by the Commission make it likely that Indonesian producers, which already have commercial contacts in the Community for sales of polyester filament, will significantly increase their exports to the Community once the measures are repealed. As their margins on exports to third countries are still above *de minimis* levels, imports originating in Indonesia would be made at injurious dumped prices.

- (68) CIRFS and certain Community producers noted that dumping margins of 10 % to 15 % on exports of Thai cooperating producers to third countries, significant spare capacity and the fact that Thai PSF producers are already exporting polyester textile filament to the Community clearly indicate a likelihood of a rapid recurrence of dumping on imports originating in Thailand should measures be repealed.
- (69) They also claimed that countries such as China, India and Vietnam, which were until recently net importers of PSF and important export markets for the countries concerned, have built up capacity to an extent that they will be soon net exporters, thus putting further pressure on the countries concerned to resume exports of significant quantities to the Community at injurious dumped prices.
- (70) Finally, a Community producer stressed the strategic importance of upstream recycling industries, which could be negatively affected by the downsizing or even closure of Community producers of PSF.
- (71) In an expiry review, the findings on likelihood of continuation or recurrence of dumping and injury are prospective and, therefore, include an element of appreciation. Overall, the facts concerning capacity and capacity utilisation in the countries concerned as established in the investigation were not challenged. CIRFS and certain Community producers have simply made a different forecast on the likelihood of recurrence of dumped PSF exports to the Community for the countries concerned. It has tried to support its forecast by references to products other than PSF. However, the fact that certain producers in the countries concerned may export other products to the Community does not show by itself that there is a likelihood of resumption of significant quantities of dumped exports of PSF to the Community should measures be repealed.
- (72) In the current case, the fact that the price difference between exports from India, Indonesia and Thailand to third countries and their domestic sales in the RIP was found significantly lower than that established in the original investigations on their exports to the Community is an indication that the price situation in the markets has changed. Furthermore, the fact that prices in the Community are significantly higher than prices for sales to third countries indicates that such price differences may even be lower, if not negative, if significant exports to the Community from these three countries were to resume. Thus, under the current circumstances it is not expected that dumping could take place on exports to the Community from these countries. It is recalled that there were no exports from Australia whatsoever in the RIP and, thus, such assertions cannot be made for this country.
- (73) Furthermore, the capacity utilisation in India, Indonesia and Thailand was generally high and their domestic markets important and in some cases growing fast. In India, 90 % of the sales of the cooperating producers were made on the domestic market in the RIP. In Indonesia, the same ratio was 80 %. In Thailand, where this ratio was around 40 %, the estimated spare capacity was rather low and in any event significantly lower than that in India and Indonesia. No evidence was submitted that the situation of non-cooperating producers in these countries was different. As far as Australia is concerned, there are no indications that the old capacity of the sole producer could be easily reinstalled and used to resume exports to the Community should measures be repealed. As already indicated, the existing capacity in Australia, even if it is to be used completely for exports to the Community, could not reach a share above the *de minimis* threshold of 1 % of the Community market. It is, thus, considered that there are no indications that spare capacities could be used to resume significant exports to the Community should measures be repealed.
- (74) With regard to the argument that certain third countries have built new capacities and may reduce or even stop imports in the future, thus allowing more spare capacities for exports to the Community, it is noted that there is no indication that the fast growing demand for PSF worldwide would stop in the near future. In this respect, it is also noted that the existing capacity in the Community could cover maximum 60 % of the growing Community demand in the RIP. Consequently, it is not expected that a world wide overcapacity situation is imminent or that it could affect significantly the Community market.
- (75) Finally, it is true that upstream recycling industries could be negatively affected by the downsizing or even closure of Community producers of PSF, as the latter are the most important consumers of bottle flakes. However, this consideration is irrelevant to the determination on the likelihood of resumption of dumped exports from the countries concerned. It is therefore considered that the comments of CIRFS and certain Community producers cannot change the conclusion that there is no likelihood of resumption of significant quantities of dumped exports to the Community from the countries concerned and, thus, the measures should be repealed and the proceedings terminated,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 2

The partial interim review of the anti-dumping measures applicable to imports of synthetic staple fibres of polyesters, not carded, combed or otherwise processed for spinning originating in Thailand is hereby terminated.

Article 1

The anti-dumping measures on imports of synthetic staple fibres of polyesters, not carded, combed or otherwise processed for spinning originating in Australia, India, Indonesia and Thailand imposed by Regulations (EC) No 1522/2000 and (EC) No 2852/2000 are hereby repealed and the proceedings concerning these imports are terminated.

Article 3

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

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

Done at Luxembourg, 10 October 2006.

For the Council
The President
H. HEINÄLUOMA

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1516/2006**of 12 October 2006****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⁾, and in particular Article 4(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EC) No 3223/94 lays down, pursuant to the outcome of the Uruguay Round multilateral 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) 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 13 October 2006.

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

Done at Brussels, 12 October 2006.

For the Commission

Jean-Luc DEMARTY

*Director-General for Agriculture and
Rural Development*

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 337, 24.12.1994, p. 66. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 386/2005 (OJ L 62, 9.3.2005, p. 3).

ANNEX

to Commission Regulation of 12 October 2006 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
0702 00 00	052	76,1
	096	33,6
	204	43,7
	999	51,1
0707 00 05	052	66,6
	999	66,6
0709 90 70	052	87,3
	999	87,3
0805 50 10	052	65,6
	388	56,3
	524	57,2
	528	58,1
	999	59,3
0806 10 10	052	93,5
	092	44,8
	096	48,4
	400	178,4
	999	91,3
0808 10 80	388	86,4
	400	96,2
	508	74,9
	512	82,4
	720	74,9
	800	177,6
	804	99,6
0808 20 50	999	98,9
	052	103,3
	999	103,3

⁽¹⁾ Country nomenclature as fixed by Commission Regulation (EC) No 750/2005 (OJ L 126, 19.5.2005, p. 12). Code '999' stands for 'of other origin'.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1517/2006**of 12 October 2006****opening crisis distillation as provided for in Article 30 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999 for certain wines in Spain**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999 of 17 May 1999 on the common organisation of the market in wine ⁽¹⁾, and in particular point (f) in the second subparagraph of Article 33(1) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Article 30 of Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999 provides for the possibility of a crisis distillation measure in the event of exceptional market disturbance due to major surpluses. Such measures may be limited to certain categories of wine and/or certain areas of production, and may apply to quality wines psr at the request of the Member State concerned.

(2) Spain has requested that crisis distillation be opened for quality red wines produced in specified regions (psr) of its territory. In particular, this concerns quality red wines produced in the specified region of Jumilla and quality red wines produced in the specified regions of Conca de Barberà, Costers del Segre, Empordà, Penedès, Tarragona and Terra Alta. Considerable surpluses have been recorded on the market in quality red wines psr, which are reflected in a fall in prices and a worrying rise in stocks towards the end of the current marketing year. In order to reverse this negative trend, and so remedy the difficult market situation, stocks of quality wine psr should be reduced to a level that can be regarded as normal in terms of covering market requirements.

(3) Since the conditions laid down in Article 30(5) of Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999 are satisfied, a crisis distillation measure should be opened for a maximum of 100 000 hectolitres of quality red wines produced in Jumilla and for a maximum of 85 000 hectolitres of quality red wines produced in the specified regions of Conca de Barberà, Costers del Segre, Empordà, Penedès, Tarragona and Terra Alta.

(4) The crisis distillation opened by this Regulation must comply with the conditions laid down by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1623/2000 of 25 July 2000 laying down detailed rules for implementing Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999 on the common organisation of the market in wine with regard to market mechanisms ⁽²⁾ as regards the distillation measure provided for in Article 30 of Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999. Other provisions of Regulation (EC) No 1623/2000 must also apply, in particular those concerning the delivery of alcohol to intervention agencies and the payment of advances.

(5) The price distillers must pay producers should be set at a level that permits the market disturbance to be dealt with while allowing producers to take advantage of the possibility afforded by this measure.

(6) The product of crisis distillation must be raw or neutral alcohol only, for compulsory delivery to the intervention agency in order to avoid disturbing the market for potable alcohol, which is supplied largely by the distillation provided for in Article 29 of Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999.

(7) 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

Crisis distillation as provided for in Article 30 of Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999 is hereby opened for a maximum of 100 000 hectolitres of quality red wines produced in the specified region of Jumilla and of 85 000 hectolitres of quality red wines produced in the specified regions of Conca de Barberà, Costers del Segre, Empordà, Penedès, Tarragona and Terra Alta, in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 1623/2000 concerning this type of distillation.

Article 2

Producers may conclude contracts as provided for in Article 65 of Regulation (EC) No 1623/2000 (hereinafter referred to as the contracts) from 16 October to 17 November 2006.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 179, 14.7.1999, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2165/2005 (OJ L 345, 28.12.2005, p. 1).

⁽²⁾ OJ L 194, 31.7.2000, p. 45. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1221/2006 (OJ L 221, 12.8.2006, p. 3).

Contracts shall be accompanied by proof that a security equal to EUR 5 per hectolitre has been lodged.

Contracts may not be transferred.

Article 3

1. If the total quantity covered by the contracts submitted to the intervention agency exceeds the quantity laid down in Article 1, Spain shall determine the rate of reduction to be applied to the above contracts.

2. Spain shall take the administrative steps necessary to approve the contracts by 1 December 2006 at the latest. The approval shall specify any rate of reduction applied and the quantity of wine accepted per contract and shall stipulate that the producer may cancel the contract where the quantity to be distilled is reduced.

Spain shall notify the Commission before 12 December 2006 of the quantities of wine covered by approved contracts.

3. Spain may limit the number of contracts that individual producers may conclude under this Regulation.

Article 4

1. The quantities of wine covered by approved contracts shall be delivered to the distilleries not later than 11 May 2007. The alcohol obtained shall be delivered to the intervention agency in accordance with Article 6(1) not later than 31 July 2007.

2. The security shall be released for the quantities delivered when the producer presents proof of delivery to a distillery.

The security shall be forfeit where no delivery is made within the time limit laid down in paragraph 1.

Article 5

The minimum price paid for wine delivered for distillation under this Regulation shall be EUR 3/ % vol/hl.

Article 6

1. Distillers shall deliver the product obtained from distillation to the intervention agency. That product shall be of an alcoholic strength of at least 92 % vol.

2. The price the intervention agency must pay distillers for raw alcohol delivered shall be EUR 3,367/ % vol/hl. The payment shall be made in accordance with Article 62(5) of Regulation (EC) No 1623/2000.

Distillers may receive an advance of EUR 2,208/ % vol/hl on that amount. In that case the advance shall be deducted from the price actually paid. Articles 66 and 67 of Regulation (EC) No 1623/2000 shall apply.

Article 7

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

It shall apply from 16 October 2006.

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

Done at Brussels, 12 October 2006.

For the Commission

Mariann FISCHER BOEL

Member of the Commission

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1518/2006**of 12 October 2006****amending the rates of the refunds applicable to certain milk products exported in the form of goods not covered by Annex I to the Treaty**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1255/1999 of 17 May 1999 on the common organisation of the markets in the milk and milk products sector ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 31(3) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) The rates of the refunds applicable from 29 September 2006 to the products listed in the Annex, exported in the form of goods not covered by Annex I to the Treaty, were fixed by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1431/2006 ⁽²⁾.

- (2) It follows from applying the rules and criteria contained in Regulation (EC) No 1431/2006 to the information at present available to the Commission that the export refunds at present applicable should be altered as shown in the Annex hereto,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The rates of refund fixed by Regulation (EC) No 1431/2006 are hereby altered as shown in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 13 October 2006.

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

Done at Brussels, 12 October 2006.

For the Commission
Günter VERHEUGEN
Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, p. 48. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1913/2005 (OJ L 307, 25.11.2005, p. 2).

⁽²⁾ OJ L 270, 29.9.2006, p. 51.

ANNEX

Rates of the refunds applicable from 13 October 2006 to certain milk products exported in the form of goods not covered by Annex I to the Treaty ⁽¹⁾

(EUR/100 kg)

CN code	Description	Rate of refund	
		In case of advance fixing of refunds	Other
ex 0402 10 19	Powdered milk, in granules or other solid forms, not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter, with a fat content not exceeding 1,5 % by weight (PG 2):		
	(a) on exportation of goods of CN code 3501	—	—
	(b) on exportation of other goods	0,00	0,00
ex 0402 21 19	Powdered milk, in granules or other solid forms, not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter, with a fat content of 26 % by weight (PG 3):		
	(a) where goods incorporating, in the form of products assimilated to PG 3, reduced-price butter or cream obtained pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1898/2005 are exported	24,10	24,10
	(b) on exportation of other goods	52,00	52,00
ex 0405 10	Butter, with a fat content by weight of 82 % (PG 6):		
	(a) where goods containing reduced-price butter or cream which have been manufactured in accordance with the conditions provided for in Regulation (EC) No 1898/2005 are exported	76,00	76,00
	(b) on exportation of goods of CN code 2106 90 98 containing 40 % or more by weight of milk fat	106,75	106,75
	(c) on exportation of other goods	99,50	99,50

⁽¹⁾ The rates set out in this Annex are not applicable to exports to Bulgaria, with effect from 1 October 2004, to Romania with effect from 1 December 2005, and to the goods listed in Tables I and II to Protocol No 2 the Agreement between the European Community and the Swiss Confederation of 22 July 1972 exported to the Swiss Confederation or to the Principality of Liechtenstein with effect from 1 February 2005.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1519/2006**of 12 October 2006****fixing the rates of the refunds applicable to certain cereal and rice products exported in the form of goods not covered by Annex I to the Treaty**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1784/2003 of 29 September 2003 on the common organisation of the market in cereals ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 13(3) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1785/2003 of 29 September 2003 on the common organisation of the market in rice ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 14(3) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Article 13(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1784/2003 and Article 14(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1785/2003 provide that the difference between quotations or prices on the world market for the products listed in Article 1 of each of those Regulations and the prices within the Community may be covered by an export refund.
- (2) Commission Regulation (EC) No 1043/2005 of 30 June 2005 implementing Council Regulation (EC) No 3448/93 as regards the system of granting export refunds on certain agricultural products exported in the form of goods not covered by Annex I to the Treaty, and the criteria for fixing the amount of such refunds ⁽³⁾, specifies the products for which a rate of refund is to be fixed, to be applied where these products are exported in the form of goods listed in Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 1784/2003 or in Annex IV to Regulation (EC) No 1785/2003 as appropriate.
- (3) In accordance with the first paragraph of Article 14 of Regulation (EC) No 1043/2005, the rate of the refund per 100 kilograms for each of the basic products in question is to be fixed each month.
- (4) The commitments entered into with regard to refunds which may be granted for the export of agricultural products contained in goods not covered by Annex I to the Treaty may be jeopardised by the fixing in advance of high refund rates. It is therefore necessary to take precautionary measures in such situations without, however, preventing the conclusion of long-

term contracts. The fixing of a specific refund rate for the advance fixing of refunds is a measure which enables these various objectives to be met.

- (5) Taking into account the settlement between the European Community and the United States of America on Community exports of pasta products to the United States, approved by Council Decision 87/482/EEC ⁽⁴⁾, it is necessary to differentiate the refund on goods falling within CN codes 1902 11 00 and 1902 19 according to their destination.
- (6) Pursuant to Article 15(2) and (3) of Regulation (EC) No 1043/2005, a reduced rate of export refund has to be fixed, taking account of the amount of the production refund applicable, pursuant to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1722/93 ⁽⁵⁾, for the basic product in question, used during the assumed period of manufacture of the goods.
- (7) Spirituous beverages are considered less sensitive to the price of the cereals used in their manufacture. However, Protocol 19 of the Act of Accession of the United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark provides that the necessary measures must be decided to facilitate the use of Community cereals in the manufacture of spirituous beverages obtained from cereals. Accordingly, it is necessary to adapt the refund rate applying to cereals exported in the form of spirituous beverages.
- (8) 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 rates of the refunds applicable to the basic products listed in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1043/2005 and in Article 1 of Regulation (EC) No 1784/2003 or in Article 1 of Regulation (EC) No 1785/2003, and exported in the form of goods listed in Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 1784/2003 or in Annex IV to Regulation (EC) No 1785/2003 respectively, shall be fixed as set out in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 13 October 2006.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 270, 21.10.2003, p. 78.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 270, 21.10.2003, p. 96.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 172, 5.7.2005, p. 24.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 275, 29.9.1987, p. 36.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 159, 1.7.1993, p. 112. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1584/2004 (OJ L 280, 31.8.2004, p. 11).

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

Done at Brussels, 12 October 2006.

For the Commission

Günter VERHEUGEN

Vice-President

ANNEX

Rates of the refunds applicable from 13 October 2006 to certain cereals and rice products exported in the form of goods not covered by Annex I to the Treaty (*)

CN code	Description of products ⁽¹⁾	(EUR/100 kg) Rate of refund per 100 kg of basic product	
		In case of advance fixing of refunds	Other
1001 10 00	Durum wheat:		
	– on exports of goods falling within CN codes 1902 11 and 1902 19 to the United States of America	—	—
	– in other cases	—	—
1001 90 99	Common wheat and meslin:		
	– on exports of goods falling within CN codes 1902 11 and 1902 19 to the United States of America	—	—
	– in other cases:		
	– – where Article 15(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1043/2005 applies ⁽²⁾	—	—
	– – where goods falling within subheading 2208 ⁽³⁾ are exported	—	—
	– – in other cases	—	—
1002 00 00	Rye	—	—
1003 00 90	Barley		
	– where goods falling within subheading 2208 ⁽³⁾ are exported	—	—
	– in other cases	—	—
1004 00 00	Oats	—	—
1005 90 00	Maize (corn) used in the form of:		
	– starch:		
	– – where Article 15(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1043/2005 applies ⁽²⁾	1,484	1,484
	– – where goods falling within subheading 2208 ⁽³⁾ are exported	—	—
	– – in other cases	1,578	1,578
	– glucose, glucose syrup, maltodextrine, maltodextrine syrup of CN codes 1702 30 51, 1702 30 59, 1702 30 91, 1702 30 99, 1702 40 90, 1702 90 50, 1702 90 75, 1702 90 79, 2106 90 55 ⁽⁴⁾ :		
	– – where Article 15(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1043/2005 applies ⁽²⁾	1,089	1,089
	– – where goods falling within subheading 2208 ⁽³⁾ are exported	—	—
	– – in other cases	1,184	1,184
	– where goods falling within subheading 2208 ⁽³⁾ are exported	—	—
	– other (including unprocessed)	1,578	1,578
	Potato starch of CN code 1108 13 00 similar to a product obtained from processed maize:		
	– where Article 15(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1043/2005 applies ⁽²⁾	1,578	1,578
	– where goods falling within subheading 2208 ⁽³⁾ are exported	—	—
	– in other cases	1,578	1,578

(*) The rates set out in this Annex are not applicable to exports to Bulgaria with effect from 1 October 2004, to Romania with effect from 1 December 2005, and to the goods listed in Tables I and II to Protocol No 2 to the Agreement between the European Community and the Swiss Confederation of 22 July 1972 exported to the Swiss Confederation or to the Principality of Liechtenstein with effect from 1 February 2005.

CN code	Description of products ⁽¹⁾	Rate of refund per 100 kg of basic product (EUR/100 kg)	
		In case of advance fixing of refunds	Other
ex 1006 30	Wholly milled rice:		
	– round grain	—	—
	– medium grain	—	—
	– long grain	—	—
1006 40 00	Broken rice	—	—
1007 00 90	Grain sorghum, other than hybrid for sowing	—	—

⁽¹⁾ As far as agricultural products obtained from the processing of a basic product or/and assimilated products are concerned, the coefficients set out in Annex V to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1043/2005 is applicable.

⁽²⁾ The goods concerned fall under CN code 3505 10 50.

⁽³⁾ Goods listed in Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 1784/2003 or referred to in Article 2 of Regulation (EEC) No 2825/93 (OJ L 258, 16.10.1993, p. 6).

⁽⁴⁾ For syrups of CN codes NC 1702 30 99, 1702 40 90 and 1702 60 90, obtained from mixing glucose and fructose syrup, the export refund relates only to the glucose syrup.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1520/2006**of 12 October 2006****amending the representative prices and additional duties for the import of certain products in the sugar sector fixed by Regulation (EC) No 1002/2006 for the 2006/2007 marketing year**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 318/2006 of 20 February 2006 on the common organisation of the markets in the sugar sector ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 951/2006 of 30 June 2006 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 318/2006 as regards trade with third countries in the sugar sector ⁽²⁾, and in particular of the Article 36,

Whereas:

- (1) The representative prices and additional duties applicable to imports of white sugar, raw sugar and certain syrups

for the 2006/2007 marketing year are fixed by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1002/2006 ⁽³⁾. These prices and duties have been last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1509/2006 ⁽⁴⁾.

- (2) The data currently available to the Commission indicate that the said amounts should be changed in accordance with the rules and procedures laid down in Regulation (EC) No 951/2006,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The representative prices and additional duties on imports of the products referred to in Article 36 of Regulation (EC) No 951/2006, as fixed by Regulation (EC) No 1002/2006 for the 2006/2007 marketing year are hereby amended as set out in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 13 October 2006.

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

Done at Brussels, 12 October 2006.

For the Commission

Jean-Luc DEMARTY

*Director-General for Agriculture and
Rural Development*

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 55, 28.2.2006, p. 1.
⁽²⁾ OJ L 178, 1.7.2006, p. 24.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 179, 1.7.2006, p. 36.
⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 280, 12.10.2006, p. 14.

ANNEX

Amended representative prices and additional duties applicable to imports of white sugar, raw sugar and products covered by CN code 1702 90 99 applicable from 13 October 2006

(EUR)

CN code	Representative price per 100 kg of the product concerned	Additional duty per 100 kg of the product concerned
1701 11 10 ⁽¹⁾	22,40	5,10
1701 11 90 ⁽¹⁾	22,40	10,33
1701 12 10 ⁽¹⁾	22,40	4,91
1701 12 90 ⁽¹⁾	22,40	9,90
1701 91 00 ⁽²⁾	31,41	9,53
1701 99 10 ⁽²⁾	31,41	5,01
1701 99 90 ⁽²⁾	31,41	5,01
1702 90 99 ⁽³⁾	0,31	0,34

⁽¹⁾ Fixed for the standard quality defined in Annex I.III to Council Regulation (EC) No 318/2006 (OJ L 58, 28.2.2006, p. 1).⁽²⁾ Fixed for the standard quality defined in Annex I.II to Regulation (EC) No 318/2006.⁽³⁾ Fixed per 1 % sucrose content.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1521/2006
of 12 October 2006
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 (EC) No 1255/1999 of 17 May 1999 on the common organisation of the market in milk and milk products ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 31(3) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Article 31(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1255/1999 provides that the difference between prices on the world market for the products listed in Article 1 of that Regulation and prices for those products on the Community market may be covered by an export refund.
- (2) Given the present situation on the market in milk and milk products, export refunds should therefore be fixed in accordance with the rules and certain criteria provided for in Article 31 of Regulation (EC) No 1255/1999.
- (3) The second subparagraph of Article 31(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1255/1999 provides that the world market

situation or the specific requirements of certain markets may make it necessary to vary the refund according to destination.

- (4) In accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding between the European Community and the Dominican Republic on import protection for milk powder in the Dominican Republic ⁽²⁾ approved by Council Decision 98/486/EC ⁽³⁾, a certain amount of Community milk products exported to the Dominican Republic can benefit from reduced customs duties. For this reason, export refunds granted to products exported under this scheme should be reduced by a certain percentage.
- (5) The Management Committee for Milk and Milk Products has not delivered an opinion within the time limit set by its chairman,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Export refunds as provided for in Article 31 of Regulation (EC) No 1255/1999 shall be granted on the products and for the amounts set out in the Annex to this Regulation subject to the conditions provided for in Article 1(4) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 174/1999 ⁽⁴⁾.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 13 October 2006.

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

Done at Brussels, 12 October 2006.

For the Commission

Jean-Luc DEMARTY

*Director-General for Agriculture and
Rural Development*

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, p. 48. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1913/2005 (OJ L 307, 25.11.2005, p. 2).

⁽²⁾ OJ L 218, 6.8.1998, p. 46.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 218, 6.8.1998, p. 45.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 20, 27.1.1999, p. 8.

ANNEX

Export refunds on milk and milk products applicable from 13 October 2006

Product code	Destination	Unit of measurement	Refunds	Product code	Destination	Unit of measurement	Refunds
0401 30 31 9100	L02	EUR/100 kg	13,02	0402 21 99 9400	L02	EUR/100 kg	43,71
	L20	EUR/100 kg	18,61		L20	EUR/100 kg	56,12
0401 30 31 9400	L02	EUR/100 kg	20,34	0402 21 99 9500	L02	EUR/100 kg	44,51
	L20	EUR/100 kg	29,07		L20	EUR/100 kg	57,14
0401 30 31 9700	L02	EUR/100 kg	22,45	0402 21 99 9600	L02	EUR/100 kg	47,67
	L20	EUR/100 kg	32,06		L20	EUR/100 kg	61,18
0401 30 39 9100	L02	EUR/100 kg	13,02	0402 21 99 9700	L02	EUR/100 kg	49,42
	L20	EUR/100 kg	18,61		L20	EUR/100 kg	63,47
0401 30 39 9400	L02	EUR/100 kg	20,34	0402 29 15 9200	L02	EUR/100 kg	—
	L20	EUR/100 kg	29,07		L20	EUR/100 kg	—
0401 30 39 9700	L02	EUR/100 kg	22,45	0402 29 15 9300	L02	EUR/100 kg	36,43
	L20	EUR/100 kg	32,06		L20	EUR/100 kg	46,74
0401 30 91 9100	L02	EUR/100 kg	25,57	0402 29 15 9500	L02	EUR/100 kg	38,01
	L20	EUR/100 kg	36,54		L20	EUR/100 kg	48,79
0401 30 99 9100	L02	EUR/100 kg	25,57	0402 29 19 9300	L02	EUR/100 kg	36,43
	L20	EUR/100 kg	36,54		L20	EUR/100 kg	46,74
0401 30 99 9500	L02	EUR/100 kg	37,59	0402 29 19 9500	L02	EUR/100 kg	38,01
	L20	EUR/100 kg	53,70		L20	EUR/100 kg	48,79
0402 10 11 9000	L02	EUR/100 kg	—	0402 29 19 9900	L02	EUR/100 kg	40,50
	L20 ⁽¹⁾	EUR/100 kg	—		L20	EUR/100 kg	52,00
0402 10 19 9000	L02	EUR/100 kg	—	0402 29 99 9100	L02	EUR/100 kg	40,76
	L20 ⁽¹⁾	EUR/100 kg	—		L20	EUR/100 kg	52,31
0402 10 99 9000	L02	EUR/100 kg	—	0402 29 99 9500	L02	EUR/100 kg	43,71
	L20	EUR/100 kg	—		L20	EUR/100 kg	56,12
0402 21 11 9200	L02	EUR/100 kg	—	0402 91 11 9370	L02	EUR/100 kg	4,13
	L20	EUR/100 kg	—		L20	EUR/100 kg	5,90
0402 21 11 9300	L02	EUR/100 kg	36,43	0402 91 19 9370	L02	EUR/100 kg	4,13
	L20	EUR/100 kg	46,74		L20	EUR/100 kg	5,90
0402 21 11 9500	L02	EUR/100 kg	38,01	0402 91 31 9300	L02	EUR/100 kg	4,88
	L20	EUR/100 kg	48,79		L20	EUR/100 kg	6,97
0402 21 11 9900	L02	EUR/100 kg	40,50	0402 91 39 9300	L02	EUR/100 kg	4,88
	L20 ⁽¹⁾	EUR/100 kg	52,00		L20	EUR/100 kg	6,97
0402 21 17 9000	L02	EUR/100 kg	—	0402 91 99 9000	L02	EUR/100 kg	15,71
	L20	EUR/100 kg	—		L20	EUR/100 kg	22,46
0402 21 19 9300	L02	EUR/100 kg	36,43	0402 99 11 9350	L02	EUR/100 kg	10,55
	L20	EUR/100 kg	46,74		L20	EUR/100 kg	15,08
0402 21 19 9500	L02	EUR/100 kg	38,01	0402 99 19 9350	L02	EUR/100 kg	10,55
	L20	EUR/100 kg	48,79		L20	EUR/100 kg	15,08
0402 21 19 9900	L02	EUR/100 kg	40,50	0402 99 31 9300	L02	EUR/100 kg	9,40
	L20 ⁽¹⁾	EUR/100 kg	52,00		L20	EUR/100 kg	13,44
0402 21 91 9100	L02	EUR/100 kg	40,76	0403 90 11 9000	L02	EUR/100 kg	—
	L20	EUR/100 kg	52,31		L20	EUR/100 kg	—
0402 21 91 9200	L02	EUR/100 kg	40,99	0403 90 13 9200	L02	EUR/100 kg	—
	L20 ⁽¹⁾	EUR/100 kg	52,64		L20	EUR/100 kg	—
0402 21 91 9350	L02	EUR/100 kg	41,44	0403 90 13 9300	L02	EUR/100 kg	36,09
	L20	EUR/100 kg	53,17		L20	EUR/100 kg	46,33
0402 21 99 9100	L02	EUR/100 kg	40,76	0403 90 13 9500	L02	EUR/100 kg	37,68
	L20	EUR/100 kg	52,31		L20	EUR/100 kg	48,36
0402 21 99 9200	L02	EUR/100 kg	40,99	0403 90 13 9900	L02	EUR/100 kg	40,16
	L20 ⁽¹⁾	EUR/100 kg	52,64		L20	EUR/100 kg	51,53
0402 21 99 9300	L02	EUR/100 kg	41,44	0403 90 33 9400	L02	EUR/100 kg	36,09
	L20	EUR/100 kg	53,17		L20	EUR/100 kg	46,33

Product code	Destination	Unit of measurement	Refunds	Product code	Destination	Unit of measurement	Refunds
0403 90 59 9310	L02	EUR/100 kg	13,02	0405 90 90 9000	L02	EUR/100 kg	73,66
	L20	EUR/100 kg	18,61		L20	EUR/100 kg	99,32
0403 90 59 9340	L02	EUR/100 kg	19,06	0406 10 20 9640	L04	EUR/100 kg	26,04
	L20	EUR/100 kg	27,22		L40	EUR/100 kg	32,55
0403 90 59 9370	L02	EUR/100 kg	19,06	0406 10 20 9650	L04	EUR/100 kg	21,71
	L20	EUR/100 kg	27,22		L40	EUR/100 kg	27,13
0404 90 21 9120	L02	EUR/100 kg	—	0406 10 20 9830	L04	EUR/100 kg	8,06
	L20	EUR/100 kg	—		L40	EUR/100 kg	10,06
0404 90 21 9160	L02	EUR/100 kg	—	0406 10 20 9850	L04	EUR/100 kg	9,76
	L20	EUR/100 kg	—		L40	EUR/100 kg	12,20
0404 90 23 9120	L02	EUR/100 kg	—	0406 20 90 9913	L04	EUR/100 kg	19,33
	L20	EUR/100 kg	—		L40	EUR/100 kg	24,15
0404 90 23 9130	L02	EUR/100 kg	36,43	0406 20 90 9915	L04	EUR/100 kg	26,24
	L20	EUR/100 kg	46,74		L40	EUR/100 kg	32,80
0404 90 23 9140	L02	EUR/100 kg	38,01	0406 20 90 9917	L04	EUR/100 kg	27,89
	L20	EUR/100 kg	48,79		L40	EUR/100 kg	34,85
0404 90 23 9150	L02	EUR/100 kg	40,50	0406 20 90 9919	L04	EUR/100 kg	31,15
	L20	EUR/100 kg	52,00		L40	EUR/100 kg	38,95
0404 90 81 9100	L02	EUR/100 kg	—	0406 30 31 9730	L04	EUR/100 kg	3,47
	L20	EUR/100 kg	—		L40	EUR/100 kg	8,15
0404 90 83 9110	L02	EUR/100 kg	—	0406 30 31 9930	L04	EUR/100 kg	3,47
	L20	EUR/100 kg	—		L40	EUR/100 kg	8,15
0404 90 83 9130	L02	EUR/100 kg	36,43	0406 30 31 9950	L04	EUR/100 kg	5,05
	L20	EUR/100 kg	46,74		L40	EUR/100 kg	11,85
0404 90 83 9150	L02	EUR/100 kg	38,01	0406 30 39 9500	L04	EUR/100 kg	3,47
	L20	EUR/100 kg	48,79		L40	EUR/100 kg	8,15
0404 90 83 9170	L02	EUR/100 kg	40,50	0406 30 39 9700	L04	EUR/100 kg	5,05
	L20	EUR/100 kg	52,00		L40	EUR/100 kg	11,85
0405 10 11 9500	L02	EUR/100 kg	72,00	0406 30 39 9930	L04	EUR/100 kg	5,05
	L20	EUR/100 kg	97,08		L40	EUR/100 kg	11,85
0405 10 11 9700	L02	EUR/100 kg	73,79	0406 30 39 9950	L04	EUR/100 kg	5,72
	L20	EUR/100 kg	99,50		L40	EUR/100 kg	13,40
0405 10 19 9500	L02	EUR/100 kg	72,00	0406 40 50 9000	L04	EUR/100 kg	30,62
	L20	EUR/100 kg	97,08		L40	EUR/100 kg	38,27
0405 10 19 9700	L02	EUR/100 kg	73,79	0406 40 90 9000	L04	EUR/100 kg	31,45
	L20	EUR/100 kg	99,50		L40	EUR/100 kg	39,31
0405 10 30 9100	L02	EUR/100 kg	72,00	0406 90 13 9000	L04	EUR/100 kg	34,85
	L20	EUR/100 kg	97,08		L40	EUR/100 kg	49,89
0405 10 30 9300	L02	EUR/100 kg	73,79	0406 90 15 9100	L04	EUR/100 kg	36,03
	L20	EUR/100 kg	99,50		L40	EUR/100 kg	51,56
0405 10 30 9700	L02	EUR/100 kg	73,79	0406 90 17 9100	L04	EUR/100 kg	36,03
	L20	EUR/100 kg	99,50		L40	EUR/100 kg	51,56
0405 10 50 9500	L02	EUR/100 kg	72,00	0406 90 21 9900	L04	EUR/100 kg	35,02
	L20	EUR/100 kg	97,08		L40	EUR/100 kg	50,00
0405 10 50 9700	L02	EUR/100 kg	73,79	0406 90 23 9900	L04	EUR/100 kg	31,39
	L20	EUR/100 kg	99,50		L40	EUR/100 kg	45,14
0405 10 90 9000	L02	EUR/100 kg	76,50	0406 90 25 9900	L04	EUR/100 kg	30,79
	L20	EUR/100 kg	103,15		L40	EUR/100 kg	44,07
0405 20 90 9500	L02	EUR/100 kg	67,51	0406 90 27 9900	L04	EUR/100 kg	27,88
	L20	EUR/100 kg	91,01		L40	EUR/100 kg	39,92
0405 20 90 9700	L02	EUR/100 kg	70,20	0406 90 31 9119	L04	EUR/100 kg	25,78
	L20	EUR/100 kg	94,64		L40	EUR/100 kg	36,95
0405 90 10 9000	L02	EUR/100 kg	92,11	0406 90 33 9119	L04	EUR/100 kg	25,78
	L20	EUR/100 kg	124,18		L40	EUR/100 kg	36,95

Product code	Destination	Unit of measurement	Refunds	Product code	Destination	Unit of measurement	Refunds
0406 90 35 9190	L04	EUR/100 kg	36,71	0406 90 85 9970	L04	EUR/100 kg	32,72
	L40	EUR/100 kg	52,80		L40	EUR/100 kg	47,05
0406 90 35 9990	L04	EUR/100 kg	36,71	0406 90 86 9200	L04	EUR/100 kg	31,63
	L40	EUR/100 kg	52,80		L40	EUR/100 kg	46,89
0406 90 37 9000	L04	EUR/100 kg	34,85	0406 90 86 9400	L04	EUR/100 kg	33,89
	L40	EUR/100 kg	49,89		L40	EUR/100 kg	49,55
0406 90 61 9000	L04	EUR/100 kg	39,68	0406 90 86 9900	L04	EUR/100 kg	35,66
	L40	EUR/100 kg	57,42		L40	EUR/100 kg	51,34
0406 90 63 9100	L04	EUR/100 kg	39,09	0406 90 87 9300	L04	EUR/100 kg	29,45
	L40	EUR/100 kg	56,38		L40	EUR/100 kg	43,52
0406 90 63 9900	L04	EUR/100 kg	37,57	0406 90 87 9400	L04	EUR/100 kg	30,07
	L40	EUR/100 kg	54,45		L40	EUR/100 kg	43,95
0406 90 69 9910	L04	EUR/100 kg	38,13	0406 90 87 9951	L04	EUR/100 kg	31,95
	L40	EUR/100 kg	55,25		L40	EUR/100 kg	45,74
0406 90 73 9900	L04	EUR/100 kg	32,08	0406 90 87 9971	L04	EUR/100 kg	31,95
	L40	EUR/100 kg	45,96		L40	EUR/100 kg	45,74
0406 90 75 9900	L04	EUR/100 kg	32,72	0406 90 87 9973	L04	EUR/100 kg	31,37
	L40	EUR/100 kg	47,05		L40	EUR/100 kg	44,91
0406 90 76 9300	L04	EUR/100 kg	29,05	0406 90 87 9974	L04	EUR/100 kg	33,61
	L40	EUR/100 kg	41,58		L40	EUR/100 kg	47,89
0406 90 76 9400	L04	EUR/100 kg	32,53	0406 90 87 9975	L04	EUR/100 kg	33,32
	L40	EUR/100 kg	46,57		L40	EUR/100 kg	47,09
0406 90 76 9500	L04	EUR/100 kg	30,13	0406 90 87 9979	L04	EUR/100 kg	31,39
	L40	EUR/100 kg	42,76		L40	EUR/100 kg	45,14
0406 90 78 9100	L04	EUR/100 kg	31,86	0406 90 88 9300	L04	EUR/100 kg	26,01
	L40	EUR/100 kg	46,55		L40	EUR/100 kg	38,30
0406 90 78 9300	L04	EUR/100 kg	31,56	0406 90 88 9500	L04	EUR/100 kg	26,82
	L40	EUR/100 kg	45,08		L40	EUR/100 kg	38,32
0406 90 79 9900	L04	EUR/100 kg	26,06				
	L40	EUR/100 kg	37,47				
0406 90 81 9900	L04	EUR/100 kg	32,53				
	L40	EUR/100 kg	46,57				
0406 90 85 9930	L04	EUR/100 kg	35,66				
	L40	EUR/100 kg	51,34				

(¹) As for the relevant products intended for exports to Dominican Republic under the quota 2006/2007 referred to in the Decision 98/486/EC, and complying with the conditions laid down in Article 20a of Regulation (EC) No 174/1999, the following rates should apply:

- (a) products falling within CN codes 0402 10 11 9000 and 0402 10 19 9000 0,00 EUR/100 kg
- (b) products falling within CN codes 0402 21 11 9900, 0402 21 19 9900, 0402 21 91 9200 and 0402 21 99 9200 28,00 EUR/100 kg

The destinations are defined as follows:

L02: Andorra and Gibraltar.

L20: All destinations except L02, Ceuta, Melilla, Holy See (Vatican City State), the United States of America, Bulgaria, Romania and the areas of the Republic of Cyprus in which the Government of the Republic of Cyprus does not exercise effective control.

L04: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Serbia, Montenegro and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

L40: All destinations except L02, L04, Ceuta, Melilla, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Switzerland, Holy See (Vatican City State), the United States of America, Bulgaria, Romania, Croatia, Turkey, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the areas of the Republic of Cyprus in which the Government of the Republic of Cyprus does not exercise effective control.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1522/2006**of 12 October 2006****fixing the maximum export refund for butter in the framework of the standing invitation to tender provided for in Regulation (EC) No 581/2004**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1255/1999 of 17 May 1999 on the common organisation of the market in milk and milk products ⁽¹⁾, and in particular the third subparagraph of Article 31(3) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Regulation (EC) No 581/2004 of 26 March 2004 opening a standing invitation to tender for export refunds concerning certain types of butter ⁽²⁾ provides for a permanent tender.
- (2) Pursuant to Article 5 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 580/2004 of 26 March 2004 establishing a tender procedure concerning export refunds for certain milk products ⁽³⁾ and following an examination of the

tenders submitted in response to the invitation to tender, it is appropriate to fix a maximum export refund for the tendering period ending on 10 October 2006.

- (3) The Management Committee for Milk and Milk Products has not delivered an opinion within the time limit set by its chairman,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

For the permanent tender opened by Regulation (EC) No 581/2004, for the tendering period ending on 10 October 2006, the maximum amount of refund for the products referred to in Article 1(1) of that Regulation shall be as shown in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 13 October 2006.

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

Done at Brussels, 12 October 2006.

For the Commission

Jean-Luc DEMARTY

*Director-General for Agriculture and
Rural Development*

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, p. 48. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1913/2005 (OJ L 307, 25.11.2005, p. 2).

⁽²⁾ OJ L 90, 27.3.2004, p. 64. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 409/2006 (OJ L 71, 10.3.2006, p. 5).

⁽³⁾ OJ L 90, 27.3.2004, p. 58. Regulation as amended by Regulation (EC) No 1814/2005 (OJ L 292, 8.11.2005, p. 3).

ANNEX

(EUR/100 kg)

Product	Export refund Code	Maximum amount of export refund for export to the destinations referred to in the second subparagraph of Article 1(1) of Regulation (EC) No 581/2004
Butter	ex 0405 10 19 9500	100,50
Butter	ex 0405 10 19 9700	107,50
Butteroil	ex 0405 90 10 9000	130,00

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1523/2006**of 12 October 2006****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 (EC) No 1784/2003 of 29 September 2003 on the common organisation of the market in cereals ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 13(3) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1785/2003 of 29 September 2003 on the common organisation of the market in rice ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 14(3) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Article 13 of Regulation (EC) No 1784/2003 and Article 14 of Regulation (EC) No 1785/2003 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) Article 14 of Regulation (EC) No 1785/2003 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. 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) Article 4 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1518/95 ⁽³⁾ 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.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 270, 21.10.2003, p. 78. Regulation as amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1154/2005 (OJ L 187, 19.7.2005, p. 11).

⁽²⁾ OJ L 270, 21.10.2003, p. 96. Regulation as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1549/2004 (OJ L 280, 31.8.2004, p. 13).

⁽³⁾ OJ L 147, 30.6.1995, p. 55. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2993/95 (OJ L 312, 23.12.1995, p. 25).

(4) 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) 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. 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) 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) The refund must be fixed once a month. It may be altered in the intervening period.

(8) 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 pregelatinised starch, no export refund is to be granted.

(9) 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 products listed in Article 1 of Regulation (EC) No 1518/95 are hereby fixed as shown in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 13 October 2006.

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

Done at Brussels, 12 October 2006.

For the Commission

Jean-Luc DEMARTY

*Director-General for Agriculture and
Rural Development*

ANNEX

to Commission Regulation of 12 October 2006 fixing the export refunds on products processed from cereals and rice

Product code	Destination	Unit of measurement	Refunds	Product code	Destination	Unit of measurement	Refunds
1102 20 10 9200 ⁽¹⁾	C13	EUR/t	22,09	1104 23 10 9300	C13	EUR/t	18,15
1102 20 10 9400 ⁽¹⁾	C13	EUR/t	18,94	1104 29 11 9000	C13	EUR/t	0,00
1102 20 90 9200 ⁽¹⁾	C13	EUR/t	18,94	1104 29 51 9000	C13	EUR/t	0,00
1102 90 10 9100	C13	EUR/t	0,00	1104 29 55 9000	C13	EUR/t	0,00
1102 90 10 9900	C13	EUR/t	0,00	1104 30 10 9000	C13	EUR/t	0,00
1102 90 30 9100	C13	EUR/t	0,00	1104 30 90 9000	C13	EUR/t	3,95
1103 19 40 9100	C13	EUR/t	0,00	1107 10 11 9000	C13	EUR/t	0,00
1103 13 10 9100 ⁽¹⁾	C13	EUR/t	28,40	1107 10 91 9000	C13	EUR/t	0,00
1103 13 10 9300 ⁽¹⁾	C13	EUR/t	22,09	1108 11 00 9200	C13	EUR/t	0,00
1103 13 10 9500 ⁽¹⁾	C13	EUR/t	18,94	1108 11 00 9300	C13	EUR/t	0,00
1103 13 90 9100 ⁽¹⁾	C13	EUR/t	18,94	1108 12 00 9200	C13	EUR/t	25,25
1103 19 10 9000	C13	EUR/t	0,00	1108 12 00 9300	C13	EUR/t	25,25
1103 19 30 9100	C13	EUR/t	0,00	1108 13 00 9200	C13	EUR/t	25,25
1103 20 60 9000	C13	EUR/t	0,00	1108 13 00 9300	C13	EUR/t	25,25
1103 20 20 9000	C13	EUR/t	0,00	1108 19 10 9200	C13	EUR/t	0,00
1104 19 69 9100	C13	EUR/t	0,00	1108 19 10 9300	C13	EUR/t	0,00
1104 12 90 9100	C13	EUR/t	0,00	1109 00 00 9100	C13	EUR/t	0,00
1104 12 90 9300	C13	EUR/t	0,00	1702 30 51 9000 ⁽²⁾	C13	EUR/t	24,74
1104 19 10 9000	C13	EUR/t	0,00	1702 30 59 9000 ⁽²⁾	C13	EUR/t	18,94
1104 19 50 9110	C13	EUR/t	25,25	1702 30 91 9000	C13	EUR/t	24,74
1104 19 50 9130	C13	EUR/t	20,51	1702 30 99 9000	C13	EUR/t	18,94
1104 29 01 9100	C13	EUR/t	0,00	1702 40 90 9000	C13	EUR/t	18,94
1104 29 03 9100	C13	EUR/t	0,00	1702 90 50 9100	C13	EUR/t	24,74
1104 29 05 9100	C13	EUR/t	0,00	1702 90 50 9900	C13	EUR/t	18,94
1104 29 05 9300	C13	EUR/t	0,00	1702 90 75 9000	C13	EUR/t	25,92
1104 22 20 9100	C13	EUR/t	0,00	1702 90 79 9000	C13	EUR/t	17,99
1104 22 30 9100	C13	EUR/t	0,00	2106 90 55 9000	C14	EUR/t	18,94
1104 23 10 9100	C13	EUR/t	23,67				

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

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

NB: The product codes and the 'A' series destination codes are set out in Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3846/87 (OJ L 366, 24.12.1987, p. 1) as amended.

The numeric destination codes are set out in Regulation (EC) No 2081/2003 (OJ L 313, 28.11.2003, p. 11).

The other destinations are as follows:

C10: All destinations

C11: All destinations except for Bulgaria

C12: All destinations except for Romania

C13: All destinations except for Bulgaria and Romania

C14: All destinations except for Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Bulgaria and Romania.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1524/2006**of 12 October 2006****establishing a prohibition of fishing for bluefin tuna in the Atlantic Ocean, east of longitude 45° W, and Mediterranean by vessels flying the flag of France**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 2371/2002 of 20 December 2002 on the conservation and sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources under the Common Fisheries Policy ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 26(4) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2847/93 of 12 October 1993 establishing a control system applicable to common fisheries policy ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 21(3) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Council Regulation (EC) No 51/2006 of 22 December 2005 fixing for 2006 the fishing opportunities and associated conditions for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks applicable in Community waters and for Community vessels, in waters where catch limitations are required ⁽³⁾, lays down quotas for 2006.
- (2) According to the information received by the Commission, catches of the stock referred to in the Annex to this Regulation by vessels flying the flag of or registered in the Member State referred to therein have exhausted the quota allocated for 2006.

- (3) It is therefore necessary to prohibit fishing for that stock and its retention on board, transhipment and landing,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1***Quota exhaustion**

The fishing quota allocated to the Member State referred to in the Annex to this Regulation for the stock referred to therein for 2006 shall be deemed to be exhausted from the date set out in that Annex.

*Article 2***Prohibitions**

Fishing for the stock referred to in the Annex to this Regulation by vessels flying the flag of or registered in the Member State referred to therein shall be prohibited from the date set out in that Annex. It shall be prohibited to retain on board, tranship or land such stock caught by those vessels after that date.

*Article 3***Entry into force**

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

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

Done at Brussels, 12 October 2006.

For the Commission

Jörgen HOLMQUIST

Director-General for Fisheries and Maritime Affairs

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 358, 31.12.2002, p 59.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 261, 20.10.1993, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 768/2005 (OJ L 128, 21.5.2005, p. 1).

⁽³⁾ OJ L 16, 20.1.2006, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1262/2006 (OJ L 230, 24.8.2006, p. 4).

ANNEX

No	37
Member State	France
Stock	BFT/AE045W
Species	Bluefin tuna (<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>)
Zone	Atlantic Ocean, east of longitude 45° W, and Mediterranean
Date	26 September 2006

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1525/2006**of 12 October 2006****fixing the export refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1784/2003 of 29 September 2003 on the common organisation of the market in cereals ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 13(3) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Article 13 of Regulation (EC) No 1784/2003 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 in the Community may be covered by an export refund.
- (2) The refunds must be fixed taking into account the factors referred to in Article 1 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1501/95 of 29 June 1995 laying down certain detailed rules under Council Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 on the granting of export refunds on cereals and the measures to be taken in the event of disturbance on the market for cereals ⁽²⁾.
- (3) As far as wheat and rye flour, groats and meal are concerned, when the refund on these products is being calculated, account must be taken of the quantities of cereals required for their manufacture. These quantities were fixed in Regulation (EC) No 1501/95.

- (4) 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.
- (5) The refund must be fixed once a month. It may be altered in the intervening period.
- (6) It follows from applying the detailed rules set out above to the present situation on the market in cereals, and in particular to quotations or prices for these products within the Community and on the world market, that the refunds should be as set out in the Annex hereto.
- (7) 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(a), (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 1784/2003, excluding malt, exported in the natural state, shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 13 October 2006.

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

Done at Brussels, 12 October 2006.

For the Commission

Jean-Luc DEMARTY

*Director-General for Agriculture and
Rural Development*

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 270, 21.10.2003, p. 78. Regulation as amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1154/2005 (OJ L 187, 19.7.2005, p. 11).

⁽²⁾ OJ L 147, 30.6.1995, p. 7. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 777/2004 (OJ L 123, 27.4.2004, p. 50).

ANNEX

**to the Commission Regulation of 12 October 2006 fixing the export refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye
flour, groats and meal**

Product code	Destination	Unit of measurement	Amount of refunds	Product code	Destination	Unit of measurement	Amount of refunds
1001 10 00 9200	—	EUR/t	—	1101 00 15 9130	C01	EUR/t	0
1001 10 00 9400	A00	EUR/t	0	1101 00 15 9150	C01	EUR/t	0
1001 90 91 9000	—	EUR/t	—	1101 00 15 9170	C01	EUR/t	0
1001 90 99 9000	A00	EUR/t	—	1101 00 15 9180	C01	EUR/t	0
1002 00 00 9000	A00	EUR/t	0	1101 00 15 9190	—	EUR/t	—
1003 00 10 9000	—	EUR/t	—	1101 00 90 9000	—	EUR/t	—
1003 00 90 9000	A00	EUR/t	0	1102 10 00 9500	A00	EUR/t	0
1004 00 00 9200	—	EUR/t	—	1102 10 00 9700	A00	EUR/t	0
1004 00 00 9400	A00	EUR/t	0	1102 10 00 9900	—	EUR/t	—
1005 10 90 9000	—	EUR/t	—	1103 11 10 9200	A00	EUR/t	0
1005 90 00 9000	A00	EUR/t	0	1103 11 10 9400	A00	EUR/t	0
1007 00 90 9000	—	EUR/t	—	1103 11 10 9900	—	EUR/t	—
1008 20 00 9000	—	EUR/t	—	1103 11 90 9200	A00	EUR/t	0
1101 00 11 9000	—	EUR/t	—	1103 11 90 9800	—	EUR/t	—
1101 00 15 9100	C01	EUR/t	0				

NB: The product codes and the 'A' series destination codes are set out in the Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3846/87 (OJ L 366, 24.12.1987, p. 1), as amended.

C01: All third countries with the exception of Albania, Bulgaria, Romania, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Lichtenstein and Switzerland.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1526/2006**of 12 October 2006****concerning tenders notified in response to the invitation to tender for the export of barley issued
in Regulation (EC) No 935/2006**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

the market for cereals ⁽³⁾, and in particular Article 13(3) thereof,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

(3) On the basis of the criteria laid down in Article 1 of Regulation (EC) No 1501/95, a maximum refund should not be fixed.

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1784/2003 of 29 September 2003 on the common organisation of the market in cereals ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 13(3) thereof,

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

Whereas:

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

(1) An invitation to tender for the refund for the export of barley to certain third countries was opened pursuant to Commission Regulation (EC) No 935/2006 ⁽²⁾.*Article 1*

No action shall be taken on the tenders notified from 6 to 12 October 2006 in response to the invitation to tender for the refund for the export of barley issued in Regulation (EC) No 935/2006.

(2) Article 7 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1501/95 of 29 June 1995 laying down certain detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 on the granting of export refunds on cereals and the measures to be taken in the event of disturbance on

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 13 October 2006.

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

Done at Brussels, 12 October 2006.

For the Commission

Jean-Luc DEMARTY

*Director-General for Agriculture and
Rural Development*

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 270, 21.10.2003, p. 78. Regulation as amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1154/2005 (OJ L 187, 19.7.2005, p. 11).

⁽²⁾ OJ L 172, 24.6.2006, p. 3.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 147, 30.6.1995, p. 7. Regulation as last modified by Regulation (EC) No 777/2004 (OJ L 123, 27.4.2004, p. 50).

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1527/2006**of 12 October 2006****concerning tenders notified in response to the invitation to tender for the export of common wheat issued in Regulation (EC) No 936/2006**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1784/2003 of 29 September 2003 on the common organisation of the market in cereals ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 13(3) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) An invitation to tender for the refund for the export of common wheat to certain third countries was opened pursuant to Commission Regulation (EC) No 936/2006 ⁽²⁾.
- (2) Article 7 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1501/95 of 29 June 1995 laying down certain detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 on the granting of export refunds on cereals and the measures to be taken in the event of disturbance on

the market for cereals ⁽³⁾, and in particular Article 13(3) thereof,

- (3) On the basis of the criteria laid down in Article 1 of Regulation (EC) No 1501/95, a maximum refund should not be fixed.
- (4) 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

No action shall be taken on the tenders notified from 6 to 12 October 2006 in response to the invitation to tender for the refund for the export of common wheat issued in Regulation (EC) No 936/2006.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 13 October 2006.

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

Done at Brussels, 12 October 2006.

For the Commission

Jean-Luc DEMARTY

*Director-General for Agriculture and
Rural Development*

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 270, 21.10.2003, p. 78. Regulation as amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1154/2005 (OJ L 187, 19.7.2005, p. 11).

⁽²⁾ OJ L 172, 24.6.2006, p. 6.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 147, 30.6.1995, p. 7. Regulation as last modified by Regulation (EC) No 777/2004 (OJ L 123, 27.4.2004, p. 50).

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1528/2006**of 12 October 2006****concerning tenders notified in response to the invitation to tender for the import of maize issued in Regulation (EC) No 1421/2006**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1784/2003 of 29 September 2003 on the common organisation of the market in cereals ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 12(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) An invitation to tender for the maximum reduction in the duty on maize imported into Spain from third countries was opened pursuant to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1421/2006 ⁽²⁾.
- (2) Article 7 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1839/95 ⁽³⁾, allows the Commission to decide, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 25 of Regulation (EC) No 1784/2003 and on the basis of the tenders notified, to make no award.

(3) On the basis of the criteria laid down in Articles 6 and 7 of Regulation (EC) No 1839/95 a maximum reduction in the duty should not be fixed.

(4) 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

No action shall be taken on the tenders notified from 6 October to 12 October 2006 in response to the invitation to tender for the reduction in the duty on imported maize issued in Regulation (EC) No 1421/2006.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 13 October 2006.

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

Done at Brussels, 12 October 2006.

For the Commission

Jean-Luc DEMARTY

*Director-General for Agriculture and
Rural Development*

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 270, 21.10.2003, p. 78. Regulation as amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1154/2005 (OJ L 187, 19.7.2005, p. 11).

⁽²⁾ OJ L 269, 28.9.2006, p. 6.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 177, 28.7.1995, p. 4. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1558/2005 (OJ L 249, 24.9.2005, p. 6).

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1529/2006**of 12 October 2006****amending the import duties in the cereals sector applicable from 13 October 2006**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1784/2003 of 29 September 2003 on the common organisation of the market in cereals ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1249/96 of 28 June 1996 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 as regards import duties in the cereals sector ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 2(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) The import duties in the cereals sector are fixed by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1442/2006 ⁽³⁾.

- (2) Article 2(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1249/96 provides that if during the period of application, the average import duty calculated differs by EUR 5 per tonne from the duty fixed, a corresponding adjustment is to be made. Such a difference has arisen. It is therefore necessary to adjust the import duties fixed in Regulation (EC) 1442/2006,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Annexes I and II to Regulation (EC) No 1442/2006 are hereby replaced by Annexes I and II to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 13 October 2006.

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

Done at Brussels, 12 October 2006.

For the Commission

Jean-Luc DEMARTY

*Director-General for Agriculture and
Rural Development*

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 270, 29.9.2003, p. 78. Regulation as amended by Regulation (EC) No 1154/2005 (OJ L 187, 19.7.2005, p. 11).

⁽²⁾ OJ L 161, 29.6.1996, p. 125. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1110/2003 (OJ L 158, 27.6.2003, p. 12).

⁽³⁾ OJ L 271, 30.9.2006, p. 9. Regulation as amended by Regulation (EC) No 1512/2006 (OJ L 280, 12.10.2006, p. 21).

ANNEX I

Import duties for the products covered by Article 10(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1784/2003 applicable from 13 October 2006

CN code	Description	Import duty ⁽¹⁾ (EUR/tonne)
1001 10 00	Durum wheat high quality	0,00
	medium quality	0,00
	low quality	0,00
1001 90 91	Common wheat seed	0,00
ex 1001 90 99	Common high quality wheat other than for sowing	0,00
1002 00 00	Rye	0,00
1005 10 90	Maize seed other than hybrid	28,88
1005 90 00	Maize other than seed ⁽²⁾	28,88
1007 00 90	Grain sorghum other than hybrids for sowing	0,00

⁽¹⁾ For goods arriving in the Community via the Atlantic Ocean or via the Suez Canal (Article 2(4) of Regulation (EC) No 1249/96), the importer may benefit from a reduction in the duty of:

— EUR 3/t, where the port of unloading is on the Mediterranean Sea, or

— EUR 2/t, where the port of unloading is in Ireland, the United Kingdom, Denmark, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Finland, Sweden or the Atlantic coasts of the Iberian peninsula.

⁽²⁾ The importer may benefit from a flat-rate reduction of EUR 24/t, where the conditions laid down in Article 2(5) of Regulation (EC) No 1249/96 are met.

ANNEX II

Factors for calculating duties

(29.9.2006-11.10.2006)

1. Averages over the reference period referred to in Article 2(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1249/96:

Exchange quotations	Minneapolis	Chicago	Minneapolis	Minneapolis	Minneapolis	Minneapolis
Product (% proteins at 12 % humidity)	HRS2	YC3	HAD2	Medium quality (*)	Low quality (**)	US barley 2
Quotation (EUR/t)	146,20 (***)	85,10	163,76	153,76	133,76	125,60
Gulf premium (EUR/t)	—	18,83	—			—
Great Lakes premium (EUR/t)	14,83	—	—			—

(*) A discount of 10 EUR/t (Article 4(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1249/96).

(**) A discount of 30 EUR/t (Article 4(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1249/96).

(***) Premium of 14 EUR/t incorporated (Article 4(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1249/96).

2. Averages over the reference period referred to in Article 2(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1249/96:

Freight/cost: Gulf of Mexico–Rotterdam: 24,22 EUR/t; Great Lakes–Rotterdam: 32,75 EUR/t.

3. Subsidy within the meaning of the third paragraph of Article 4(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1249/96: 0,00 EUR/t (HRW2)
-
- 0,00 EUR/t (SRW2).

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1530/2006**of 12 October 2006****providing for the rejection of applications for export licences in relation to certain processed products and cereal-based compound feedingstuffs**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1784/2003 of 29 September 2003 on the common organisation of the market in cereals ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1342/2003 of 28 July 2003 laying down special detailed rules for the application of the system of import and export licences for cereals and rice ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 8(1) thereof,

Whereas:

The quantity covered by applications for advance fixing of refunds on potato starch and maize-based products is of great importance and could give rise to speculation. It has therefore

been decided to reject all applications for export licences of such products made on 10, 11 and 12 October 2006,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

In accordance with Article 8(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1342/2003, applications for export licences with advance fixing of refunds for products falling within CN codes 1102 20 10, 1102 20 90, 1103 13 10, 1103 13 90, 1104 23 10, 1108 12 00, 1108 13 00, 1702 30 51, 1702 30 91, 1702 30 99, 1702 40 90 and 1702 90 50 made on 10, 11 and 12 October 2006 shall be rejected.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 13 October 2006.

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

Done at Brussels, 12 October 2006.

For the Commission

Jean-Luc DEMARTY

*Director-General for Agriculture and
Rural Development*

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 270, 21.10.2003, p. 78. Regulation as amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1154/2005 (OJ L 187, 19.7.2005, p. 11).

⁽²⁾ OJ L 189, 29.7.2003, p. 12. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1263/2006 (OJ L 230, 24.8.2006, p. 6).

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1531/2006**of 12 October 2006****providing for the rejection of applications for export licences in the cereal sector in relation to products of CN code 1001 90**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1784/2003 of 29 September 2003 on the common organisation of the market in cereals ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1342/2003 of 27 July 2003 laying down special detailed rules for the application of the system of import and export licences for cereals and rice ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 8(1) thereof,

Whereas:

The quantity covered by applications for advance fixing of refunds on CN code 1001 90 products is of great importance

and could give rise to speculation. It has therefore been decided to reject all applications for export licences of such products made on 12 October 2006,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

In accordance with Article 8(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1342/2003, applications for export licences with advance fixing of refunds for products falling within CN code 1001 90 made on 12 October 2006 shall be rejected.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 13 October 2006.

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

Done at Brussels, 12 October 2006.

For the Commission

Jean-Luc DEMARTY

*Director-General for Agriculture and
Rural Development*

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 270, 21.10.2003, p. 78. Regulation as amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1154/2005 (OJ L 187, 19.7.2005, p. 11).

⁽²⁾ OJ L 189, 29.7.2003, p. 12. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1092/2004 (OJ L 209, 11.6.2004, p. 9).

II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

COMMISSION

COMMISSION DECISION

of 6 October 2006

amending Annexes I and II to Decision 2003/634/EC approving programmes for the purpose of obtaining the status of approved zones and of approved farms in non-approved zones with regard to viral haemorrhagic septicaemia (VHS) and infectious haematopoietic necrosis (IHN) in fish

(notified under document number C(2006) 4363)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2006/685/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⁾, and in particular Article 10(2) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Commission Decision 2003/634/EC ⁽²⁾ approves and lists programmes submitted by various Member States. The programmes are designed to enable the Member State subsequently to initiate the procedures for a zone, or a farm situated in a non-approved zone, to obtain the status of approved zone, or of approved farm situated in a non-approved zone, as regards one or more of the fish diseases viral haemorrhagic septicaemia (VHS) and infectious haematopoietic necrosis (IHN).

(2) By letter dated 22 November 2005, Italy applied for approval of the programme to be applied in the zone Bacino del torrente Taverone. The application submitted has been found to comply with Article 10 of Directive 91/67/EEC and the programme should therefore be approved.

(3) By letter dated 2 February 2006, Italy applied for approval of the programme to be applied in the zone Valle Sessera. The application submitted has been found to comply with Article 10 of Directive 91/67/EEC and the programme should therefore be approved.

(4) By letter dated 21 February 2006, Italy applied for approval of the programme to be applied in the zone Valle del torrente Bondo. The application submitted has been found to comply with Article 10 of Directive 91/67/EEC and the programme should therefore be approved.

(5) By letter dated 22 May 2006, Italy applied for approval of the programme to be applied in the zone Fosso Melga. The application submitted has been found to comply with Article 10 of Directive 91/67/EEC and the programme should therefore be approved.

(6) The programme applicable to the entire territory of Cyprus has been finalised. It should therefore be deleted from Annex I to Decision 2003/634/EC.

(7) The programme applicable to Azienda agricola Bassan Antonio in the Veneto Region has been finalised. It should therefore be deleted from Annex II to Decision 2003/634/EC.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 46, 19.2.1991, p. 1. Directive as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 806/2003 (OJ L 122, 16.5.2003, p. 1).

⁽²⁾ OJ L 220, 3.9.2003, p. 8. Decision as last amended by Decision 2005/770/EC (OJ L 291, 5.11.2005, p. 33).

(8) Decision 2003/634/EC should therefore be amended accordingly.

(9) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Decision 2003/634/EC is amended as follows:

1. Annex I is replaced by the text in Annex I to this Decision.

2. Annex II is replaced by the text in Annex II to this Decision.

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 6 October 2006.

For the Commission

Markos KYPRIANOU

Member of the Commission

ANNEX I

'ANNEX I

PROGRAMMES SUBMITTED FOR THE PURPOSE OF OBTAINING APPROVED ZONE STATUS WITH REGARD TO ONE OR MORE OF THE FISH DISEASES VHS AND IHN

1. DENMARK

THE PROGRAMMES SUBMITTED BY DENMARK ON 22 MAY 1995 COVERING:

- the catchment area of FISKEBÆK Å,
- all PARTS OF JUTLAND south and west of the catchment areas of Storåen, Karup Å, Gudenåen and Grejs Å,
- the area of all THE DANISH ISLES.

2. GERMANY

THE PROGRAMME SUBMITTED BY GERMANY ON 25 FEBRUARY 1999 COVERING:

- a zone in the water catchment area OBERN NAGOLD.

3. ITALY

3.1. THE PROGRAMME SUBMITTED FOR THE AUTONOMOUS PROVINCE OF BOLZANO BY ITALY ON 6 OCTOBER 2001 AS AMENDED BY LETTER OF 27 MARCH 2003, COVERING:

Zona Provincia di Bolzano

- The zone comprises all water catchment areas within the Province of Bolzano.

The zone includes the upper part of the ZONA VAL DELL'ADIGE — i.e. the water catchment areas of the Adige river from its sources in the Province of Bolzano to the border with the Province of Trento.

(NB: the remaining, lower part of the ZONA VAL DELL'ADIGE is covered by the approved programme for the Autonomous Province of Trento. The upper and lower parts of this zone must be viewed as a single epidemiological unit.)

3.2. THE PROGRAMMES SUBMITTED FOR THE AUTONOMOUS PROVINCE OF TRENTO BY ITALY ON 23 DECEMBER 1996 AND 14 JULY 1997 COVERING:

Zona Val di Sole e Val di Non

- the water catchment area from the source of the Noce to the S. Giustina dam.

Zona Val dell'Adige — lower part

- the water catchment areas of the Adige river and its sources in the territory of the Autonomous Province of Trento, from the border with the Province of Bolzano to the Ala dam (hydroelectric generating station).

(NB: the upper part of the ZONA VAL DELL'ADIGE is covered by the approved programme for the Province of Bolzano. The upper and lower parts of this zone must be viewed as a single epidemiological unit.)

Zona Torrente Arnò

- the water catchment area from the source of the Arnò stream to the dams down stream, near the point where the Arnò stream flows into the Sarca river.

Zona val Banale

- the water catchment area of the Ambies stream to the hydroelectric dam.

Zona Varone

- the water catchment area from the source of the Magnone stream to the waterfall.

Zona Alto e Basso Chiese

- the water catchment area of the Chiese river from its source to the Condino dam, excluding the catchment areas of the Adanà and Palvico streams.

Zona Torrente Palvico

- the water catchment area of the Palvico stream to the concrete and stone dam.

3.3. THE PROGRAMME SUBMITTED FOR THE VENETO REGION BY ITALY ON 21 FEBRUARY 2001 COVERING:

Zona Torrente Astico

- the water catchment area of the Astico river, from its sources (in the Autonomous Province of Trento and in the Province of Vicenza (Veneto Region) to the dam near the Pedescala bridge in the Province of Vicenza.

The downstream part of the Astico river between the dam near to the Pedescala bridge and the Pria Maglio dam is considered a buffer zone.

3.4. THE PROGRAMME SUBMITTED FOR THE UMBRIA REGION BY ITALY ON 20 FEBRUARY 2002 COVERING:

Zona Fosso de Monterivoso: the water catchment area of the Monterivoso river from its sources to the Ferentillo dams.

3.5. THE PROGRAMME SUBMITTED FOR THE LOMBARDY REGION BY ITALY ON 23 DECEMBER 2003 COVERING:

Zona valle de Torrente Venina:

- the water catchment area of the Vienna river from its sources to the following boundaries:
- west: Livrio valley,
- south: Orobic Alps from Publino Pass to Redorta Peak,
- east: Armisa and Armisola valleys.

3.6. THE PROGRAMME SUBMITTED FOR THE TUSCANY REGION BY ITALY ON 23 SEPTEMBER 2004 COVERING:

Zona Valle di Tosi:

- the water catchment area of the Vicano di S. Ellero river from its sources to the dam at Il Greto near the village of Raggioli.

3.7. THE PROGRAMME SUBMITTED FOR THE TUSCANY REGION BY ITALY ON 22 NOVEMBER 2005 COVERING:

Bacino del Torrente Taverone:

- the water catchment area of the Taverone river from its sources to the dam situated downstream from the fish farm Il Giardino.

- 3.8. THE PROGRAMME SUBMITTED FOR BY ITALY IN THE PIEMONTE REGION BY ITALY ON 2 FEBRUARY 2006 COVERING:

Zona Valle Sessera:

- the water catchment area of the Sessera river from its sources to the 'Ponte Granero' dam in the municipality of Coggiola.

- 3.9. THE PROGRAMME SUBMITTED FOR THE LOMBARDY REGION BY ITALY ON 21 FEBRUARY 2006 COVERING:

Zona Valle del Torrente Bondo:

- the water catchment area of the Bondo river from its sources to the Vesio dam.

- 3.10. THE PROGRAMME SUBMITTED FOR THE LOMBARDY REGION BY ITALY ON 22 MAY 2006 COVERING:

Zona Fosso Melga — Bagolino:

- the water catchment area of the Fosso Melga river from its sources to the dam where Fosso Melga drains into the river Caffaro.

4. *FINLAND*

- 4.1. THE PROGRAMME FOR VHS-FREEDOM⁽¹⁾ INCLUDING SPECIFIC ERADICATION MEASURES SUBMITTED BY FINLAND ON 29 MAY 1995, AS AMENDED BY LETTERS OF 27 MARCH AND 4 JUNE 2002, 12 MARCH, 12 JUNE AND 20 OCTOBER 2003 AND 17 MAY 2005 COVERING:

- all coastal areas of FINLAND with special eradication measures in:
 - the Province of Åland,
 - the restriction area in Pyhtää,
 - the restriction area covering the municipalities of Uusikaupunki, Pyhäranta and Rauma.

⁽¹⁾ The programme was terminated by Decision 2005/770/EC with respect to IHN, for which approved status has been granted.'

ANNEX II

‘ANNEX II

PROGRAMMES SUBMITTED FOR THE PURPOSE OF OBTAINING STATUS AS APPROVED FARM SITUATED IN A NON-APPROVED ZONE WITH REGARD TO ONE OR MORE OF THE FISH DISEASES VHS AND IHN

1. ITALY

- 1.1. THE PROGRAMME SUBMITTED FOR THE PROVINCE OF UDINE IN THE REGION OF FRIULI VENEZIA GIULIA BY ITALY ON 2 MAY 2000 COVERING:

Farms in the water catchment area of the Tagliamento river:

— Azienda Vidotti Giulio s.n.c., Sutrio’.

COMMISSION DECISION**of 12 October 2006****on the allocation to the Netherlands of additional fishing days within Skagerrak, area IV, division IIa (EC waters), divisions VIIa and VIa***(notified under document number C(2006) 4777)***(Only the Dutch text is authentic)****(Text with EEA relevance)****(2006/686/EC)**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 51/2006 of 22 December 2005 fixing for 2006 the fishing opportunities and associated conditions for certain fish stocks and groups of stocks, applicable in Community waters and for Community vessels in waters where catch limitations are required ⁽¹⁾, and in particular point 10 of Annex IIA,

Whereas:

- (1) Point 8 of Annex IIA to Regulation (EC) No 51/2006 specifies the maximum number of days on which Community vessels of an overall length equal to or greater than 10 meters carrying on board beam trawls of mesh sizes equal to or larger than 80 mm may be present within Skagerrak, Area IV, Divisions IIa (EC waters) and VIId, within Division VIIa and within Division VIa as defined in point 2 of Annex IIA from 1 February 2006 to 31 January 2007.
- (2) Point 10 of Annex IIA enables the Commission to allocate an additional number of fishing days on which a vessel may be present within the geographical area when carrying on board such beam trawls, on the basis of permanent cessations of fishing activities that have taken place since 1 January 2002.
- (3) The Netherlands submitted data demonstrating that vessels, which have ceased activities since 1 January 2002, deployed 14,18 % of the fishing effort deployed in 2001 by Dutch vessels present within the geographical area and carrying on board beam trawls of mesh size

equal to or greater than 80 mm. Within the philosophy of Regulation (EC) No 51/2006, the Dutch Authorities have committed themselves to reduce the fishing effort deployed in flatfish fisheries.

- (4) In view of the data submitted, 20 or 22 additional days at sea should be allocated to the Netherlands for the period between 1 February 2006 and 31 January 2007 for vessels carrying on board beam trawls of groupings of fishing gears 4.b.i, 4.b.ii, 4.b.iii and 4.b.iv, according to whether they are or are not subjected to the special conditions laid down in point 8.1.(c), 8.1.(e) and 8.1.(i) of Annex IIA to Regulation (EC) No 51/2006.
- (5) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee for Fisheries and Aquaculture,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The maximum number of days a fishing vessel flying the flag of the Netherlands and carrying on board beam trawls of groupings of fishing gears, mentioned in points 4.b.i, 4.b.ii, 4.b.iii or 4.b.iv of Annex IIA to Regulation (EC) No 51/2006 and not subject to any of the special conditions listed in point 8.1 of that Annex may be present in the Skagerrak, Area IV and Division IIa (EC waters), in Division VIIa and in Division VIa, as laid down in Table I of that annex, shall be amended to 163 days per year.

Article 2

The maximum number of days a fishing vessel flying the flag of the Netherlands and carrying on board beam trawls of groupings of fishing gears, mentioned in points 4.b.i, 4.b.ii, 4.b.iii or 4.b.iv of Annex IIA to Regulation (EC) No 51/2006 and subject to the special conditions laid down in point 8.1.(c), 8.1.(i) and 8.1.(e) of that Annex, may be present in the Skagerrak, Area IV and Division IIa (EC waters), in Division VIIa and in Division VIa as laid down in Table I of that annex, shall be amended to 177 days per year.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 16, 20.1.2006, p. 1, Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 941/2006 (OJ L 173, 27.6.2006, p. 1).

Article 3

This Decision is addressed to the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

Done at Brussels, 12 October 2006.

For the Commission

Joe BORG

Member of the Commission

COMMISSION DECISION

of 12 October 2006

on programmes which qualify for a Community financial contribution in 2007 for the eradication and monitoring of certain animal diseases, for the prevention of zoonoses, for the monitoring of TSEs as well as programmes for the eradication of BSE and scrapie

(notified under document number C(2006) 4784)

(2006/687/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Decision 90/424/EEC of 26 June 1990 on expenditure in the veterinary field ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 24(5) and Article 32 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Certain Member States have submitted programmes to the Commission for which they wish to receive a Community financial contribution. Those programmes concern the eradication and control of certain animal diseases, programmes of checks aimed at the prevention of zoonoses, programmes for the control of certain transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs) and also programmes for the eradication of bovine spongiform encephalopathies (BSE) and scrapie.
- (2) In accordance with Article 3(2)(a) of Council Regulation (EC) No 1290/2005 of 21 June 2005 on the financing of the common agricultural policy ⁽²⁾, animal disease eradication and control programmes (veterinary measures) are to be financed from the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund. For financial control purposes, Articles 9, 36 and 37 of that Regulation are to apply.
- (3) Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2001 laying down rules for the prevention, control and eradication of certain transmissible spongiform encephalopathies ⁽³⁾, lays down rules for monitoring and eradication of TSEs in bovine, ovine and caprine animals.
- (4) In drawing up the lists of programmes for the eradication and monitoring of animal diseases, the list of programmes of checks aimed at the prevention of zoonoses and the list of programmes for the eradication

and the monitoring of certain TSEs qualifying for a financial contribution from the Community for 2007, and the proposed rate and maximum amount of the contribution for each programme, the interest of each measure in the programmes for the Community, its compliance with the technical provisions of relevant Community veterinary legislation and the volume of available appropriations must be taken into account.

- (5) The Member States have supplied the Commission with information enabling it to assess the interest for the Community of providing a financial contribution to the programmes for 2007.
- (6) The Commission has considered each of the programmes submitted from both the veterinary and the financial point of view and is satisfied that those programmes should be included in the lists of programmes qualifying for a financial contribution from the Community in 2007.
- (7) In view of the importance of those programmes for the protection of public and animal health, as well as the obligatory application in all Member States in the case of the TSE programmes, the most appropriate level of financial assistance from the Community should be ensured.
- (8) It is therefore appropriate to adopt the list of programmes qualifying for a financial contribution from the Community in 2007 and to set the proposed rates and the maximum amount of those contributions.
- (9) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

1. The programmes for the eradication and monitoring of the animal diseases listed in Annex I shall qualify for a financial contribution from the Community in 2007.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 224, 18.8.1990, p. 19. Decision as last amended by Decision 2006/53/EC (OJ L 29, 2.2.2006, p. 37).

⁽²⁾ OJ L 209, 11.8.2005, p. 1. Regulation as amended by Regulation (EC) No 320/2006 (OJ L 58, 28.2.2006, p. 42).

⁽³⁾ OJ L 147, 31.5.2001, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1041/2006 (OJ L 187, 8.7.2006, p. 10).

2. For each programme as referred to in paragraph 1, the proposed rate and maximum amount of the financial contribution from the Community shall be as set out in Annex I.

Article 2

1. The programmes of checks aimed at the prevention of zoonoses listed in Annex II shall qualify for a financial contribution from the Community in 2007.

2. For each programme as referred to in paragraph 1, the proposed rate and maximum amount of the financial contribution from the Community shall be as set out in Annex II.

Article 3

1. The programmes for the monitoring of TSE (BSE and scrapie) listed in Annex III shall qualify for a financial contribution from the Community in 2007.

2. For each programme as referred to in paragraph 1, the proposed rate and maximum amount of the financial contribution from the Community shall be as set out in Annex III.

Article 4

1. The programmes for the eradication of BSE listed in Annex IV shall qualify for a financial contribution from the Community in 2007.

2. For each programme as referred to in paragraph 1, the proposed rate and maximum amount of the financial contribution from the Community shall be as set out in Annex IV.

Article 5

1. The programmes for the eradication of scrapie listed in Annex V shall qualify for a financial contribution from the Community in 2007.

2. For each programme as referred to in paragraph 1, the proposed rate and maximum amount of the financial contribution from the Community shall be as set out in Annex V.

Article 6

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 12 October 2006.

For the Commission

Markos KYPRIANOU

Member of the Commission

ANNEX I

List of programmes for the eradication and monitoring of animal diseases as referred to in Article 1(1)

Rate and maximum amount of the Community financial contribution

Disease	Member State	Rate	Maximum amount (EUR)
Aujeszky's disease	Belgium	50 %	250 000
	Spain	50 %	350 000
Bluetongue	Spain	50 %	4 900 000
	France	50 %	160 000
	Italy	50 %	1 300 000
	Portugal	50 %	600 000
Bovine brucellosis	Spain	50 %	3 500 000
	Ireland	50 %	1 100 000
	Italy	50 %	2 000 000
	Cyprus	50 %	95 000
	Poland	50 %	300 000
	Portugal	50 %	1 600 000
	United Kingdom ⁽¹⁾	50 %	1 100 000
Bovine tuberculosis	Spain	50 %	3 000 000
	Italy	50 %	2 500 000
	Poland	50 %	1 100 000
	Portugal	50 %	450 000
Classical swine fever	Germany	50 %	800 000
	France	50 %	500 000
	Luxembourg	50 %	35 000
	Slovenia	50 %	25 000
	Slovakia	50 %	400 000
Enzootic bovine leucosis	Estonia	50 %	20 000
	Italy	50 %	400 000
	Latvia	50 %	35 000
	Lithuania	50 %	135 000
	Poland	50 %	2 300 000
	Portugal	50 %	225 000
Ovine and caprine brucellosis (<i>B. melitensis</i>)	Greece	50 %	650 000
	Spain	50 %	5 000 000
	France	50 %	200 000
	Italy	50 %	4 000 000
	Cyprus	50 %	120 000
	Portugal	50 %	1 600 000
Poseidom ⁽²⁾	France ⁽³⁾	50 %	50 000

Disease	Member State	Rate	Maximum amount (EUR)
Rabies	Czech Republic	50 %	490 000
	Germany	50 %	850 000
	Estonia	50 %	925 000
	Latvia	50 %	1 200 000
	Lithuania	50 % own territory; 100 % border areas	600 000
	Hungary	50 %	1 850 000
	Austria	50 %	185 000
	Poland	50 %	4 850 000
	Slovenia	50 %	375 000
	Slovakia	50 %	500 000
	Finland	50 %	112 000
African swine fever/ Classical swine fever	Italy	50 %	140 000
Swine vesicular disease	Italy	50 %	120 000
Avian influenza	Belgium	50 %	66 000
	Czech Republic	50 %	74 000
	Denmark	50 %	160 000
	Germany	50 %	243 000
	Estonia	50 %	40 000
	Greece	50 %	42 000
	Spain	50 %	82 000
	France	50 %	280 000
	Ireland	50 %	59 000
	Italy	50 %	510 000
	Cyprus	50 %	15 000
	Latvia	50 %	15 000
	Lithuania	50 %	12 000
	Luxembourg	50 %	10 000
	Hungary	50 %	110 000
	Malta	50 %	5 000
	Netherlands	50 %	126 000
	Austria	50 %	42 000
	Poland	50 %	87 000
	Portugal	50 %	121 000
	Slovenia	50 %	32 000
	Slovakia	50 %	21 000
	Finland	50 %	27 000
	Sweden	50 %	130 000
	United Kingdom	50 %	275 000
Total			55 581 000

⁽¹⁾ United Kingdom only as regards Northern Ireland.

⁽²⁾ Heartwater, babesiosis and anaplasmosis transmitted by vector insects in the French overseas departments.

⁽³⁾ France only as regards Guadeloupe, Martinique and Réunion.

ANNEX II

List of programmes of checks aimed at the prevention of zoonoses as referred to in Article 2(1)

Rate and maximum amount of the Community financial contribution

Zoonosis	Member State	Rate	Maximum amount (EUR)
Salmonella	Belgium	50 %	660 000
	Czech Republic	50 %	330 000
	Denmark	50 %	250 000
	Germany	50 %	175 000
	Estonia	50 %	27 000
	Greece	50 %	60 000
	Spain	50 %	2 000 000
	France	50 %	875 000
	Ireland	50 %	175 000
	Italy	50 %	320 000
	Cyprus	50 %	40 000
	Latvia	50 %	60 000
	Hungary	50 %	60 000
	Netherlands	50 %	1 350 000
	Austria	50 %	80 000
	Poland	50 %	2 000 000
	Portugal	50 %	450 000
	Slovakia	50 %	205 000
Total			9 117 000

ANNEX III

List of programmes for the monitoring of TSEs as referred to in Article 3(1)

Rate and maximum amount of the Community financial contribution

Disease	Member State	Rate rapid tests and discriminatory tests performed	Maximum amount (EUR)
TSEs	Belgium	100 %	2 084 000
	Czech Republic	100 %	1 059 000
	Denmark	100 %	1 680 000
	Germany	100 %	11 307 000
	Estonia	100 %	233 000
	Greece	100 %	1 827 000
	Spain	100 %	10 237 000
	France	100 %	24 815 000
	Ireland	100 %	6 755 000
	Italy	100 %	3 375 000
	Cyprus	100 %	348 000
	Latvia	100 %	312 000
	Lithuania	100 %	645 000
	Luxembourg	100 %	146 000
	Hungary	100 %	784 000
	Malta	100 %	90 000
	Netherlands	100 %	5 112 000
	Austria	100 %	1 759 000
	Poland	100 %	3 744 000
	Portugal	100 %	2 115 000
	Slovenia	100 %	308 000
	Slovakia	100 %	1 088 000
	Finland	100 %	839 000
	Sweden	100 %	2 020 000
	United Kingdom	100 %	6 781 000
Total			89 463 000

ANNEX IV

List of programmes for the eradication of BSE as referred to in Article 4(1)

Rate and maximum amount of the Community financial contribution

Disease	Member State	Rate	Maximum amount (EUR)
BSE	Belgium	50 % culling	50 000
	Czech Republic	50 % culling	750 000
	Denmark	50 % culling	51 000
	Germany	50 % culling	500 000
	Estonia	50 % culling	98 000
	Greece	50 % culling	750 000
	Spain	50 % culling	713 000
	France	50 % culling	50 000
	Ireland	50 % culling	800 000
	Italy	50 % culling	150 000
	Luxembourg	50 % culling	100 000
	Netherlands	50 % culling	60 000
	Austria	50 % culling	48 000
	Poland	50 % culling	328 000
	Portugal	50 % culling	305 000
	Slovenia	50 % culling	25 000
	Slovakia	50 % culling	250 000
	Finland	50 % culling	25 000
	United Kingdom	50 % culling	347 000
	Total		5 400 000

ANNEX V

List of programmes for the eradication of scrapie as referred to in Article 5(1)

Rate and amount of the Community financial contribution

Disease	Member State	Rate	Maximum amount (EUR)
Scrapie	Belgium	50 % culling; 50 % genotyping	99 000
	Czech Republic	50 % culling; 50 % genotyping	107 000
	Germany	50 % culling; 50 % genotyping	927 000
	Estonia	50 % culling; 50 % genotyping	13 000
	Greece	50 % culling; 50 % genotyping	1 306 000
	Spain	50 % culling; 50 % genotyping	5 374 000
	France	50 % culling; 50 % genotyping	8 862 000
	Ireland	50 % culling; 50 % genotyping	629 000
	Italy	50 % culling; 50 % genotyping	3 076 000
	Cyprus	50 % culling; 50 % genotyping	2 200 000
	Luxembourg	50 % culling; 50 % genotyping	28 000
	Hungary	50 % culling; 50 % genotyping	332 000
	Netherlands	50 % culling; 50 % genotyping	543 000
	Austria	50 % culling; 50 % genotyping	14 000
	Portugal	50 % culling; 50 % genotyping	716 000
	Slovenia	50 % culling; 50 % genotyping	83 000
	Slovakia	50 % culling; 50 % genotyping	279 000
	Finland	50 % culling; 50 % genotyping	11 000
	Sweden	50 % culling; 50 % genotyping	6 000
	United Kingdom	50 % culling; 50 % genotyping	9 178 000
Total			33 783 000