ISSN 0378-6986

Official Journal

of the European Communities

C 255

Volume 39

3 September 1996

English edition

Information and Notices

Notice No | Contents | Page

(1) Text with EEA relevance

(Continued overleaf)

Notice No | Contents (continued) | Page

Notice (see page 3 of the cover)

EN

I

(Information)

COMMISSION

Rate of interest applied by the European Monetary Institute for its operations in ecus: 4,25 % for September 1996

Ecu (1)

(96/C 255/01)

Currency amount for one unit:

	2. 9. 1996	*August* (2)		*2. 9. 1996*	*August* (2)
Belgian and Luxembourg franc	39,2215	39,1954	Finnish markka	5,77441	5,74750
Danish krone	7,35957	7,35381	Swedish krona	8,51330	8,49551
German mark	1,90477	1,90229	Pound sterling	0,821691	0,827934
Greek drachma	304,129	303,998	United States dollar	1,28406	1,28325
Spanish peseta	160,892	161,319	Canadian dollar	1,75723	1,76084
French franc	6,51466	6,49518	Japanese yen	140,116	138,418
Irish pound	0,791895	0,796395	Swiss franc	1,54767	1,54317
Italian lira	1940,83	1946,30	Norwegian krone	8,23915	8,22904
Dutch guilder	2,13552	2,13381	Icelandic krona	85,0816	85,0551
Austrian schilling	13,4043	13,3864	Australian dollar	1,62498	1,63852
Portuguese escudo	195,112	195,336	New Zealand dollar	1,86176	1,86269
			South African rand	5,74166	5,80222

The Commission has installed a telex with an automatic answering device which gives the conversion rates in a number of currencies. This service is available every day from 3.30 p.m. until 1 p.m. the following day.

Users of the service should do as follows:

— call telex number Brussels 23789;

— give their own telex code;

— type the code 'cccc' which puts the automatic system into operation resulting in the transmission of the conversion rates of the ecu;

— the transmission should not be interrupted until the end of the message, which is marked by the code 'ffff'.

Note: The Commission also has an automatic fax answering service (No 296 10 97/296 60 11) providing daily data concerning calculation of the conversion rates applicable for the purposes of the common agricultural policy.

---

(1) Council Regulation (EEC) No 3180/78 of 18 December 1978 (OJ No L 379, 30. 12. 1978, p. 1), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1971/89 (OJ No L 189, 4. 7. 1989, p. 1).
Council Decision 80/1184/EEC of 18 December 1980 (Convention of Lomé) (OJ No L 349, 23. 12. 1980, p. 34).
Commission Decision No 3334/80/ECSC of 19 December 1980 (OJ No L 349, 23. 12. 1980, p. 27).
Financial Regulation of 16 December 1980 concerning the general budget of the European Communities (OJ No L 345, 20. 12. 1980, p. 23).
Council Regulation (EEC) No 3308/80 of 16 December 1980 (OJ No L 345, 20. 12. 1980, p. 1).
Decision of the Council of Governors of the European Investment Bank of 13 May 1981 (OJ No L 311, 30. 10. 1981, p. 1).

(2) The monthly average of ecu exchange rates will be published at the end of each month.

Notice pursuant to Article 19 (3) of Council Regulation 17 [1] concerning a request for negative clearance or an exemption pursuant to Article 85 (3) of the EC Treaty

(Case IV/35.518 — Iridium)

(96/C 255/02)

I. INTRODUCTION

On 2 May 1995, own initiative procedures were opened by DG IV against two satellite-personal communications systems (S-PCS) competitors to Inmarsat-P: Iridium and Globalstar. Following that, on 11 August 1995, the agreements giving birth to the Iridium system were formally notified.

The Iridium system was conceived by the United States company Motorola Inc. in 1987 to provide global digital wireless communications services using a constellation of low earth orbit (LEO) satellites. Services will include voice, paging and basic data services (such as facsimile) and will be provided via portable hand-held (dual mode or single mode) telephones, vehicle mounted telephones, pagers and other subscriber equipment.

Iridium expects to be the first operational provider of global S-PCS services. The system is expected to become commercially operational by 1 October 1998. For so doing, 66 satellites will have to be launched and placed in orbit during the next 24 months. First launch (using a Chinese Long March rocket launcher) is scheduled for late 1996.

II. PARTIES

1. **Motorola Inc.** is a United States provider of wireless communications and electronic equipment, systems, components and services for worldwide markets. Motorola is the originator of the Iridium concept and is the primary contractor to Iridium for the procurement of the space segment and a major supplier for other components of the Iridium system.

Motorola's investment percentage in Iridium is 20,1 %. It has reserved for itself the Mexican/Central American gateway [2], has an interest in the South American gateway and shares the North American gateway with Iridium Canada and Sprint.

Under the Space System Contract Motorola has agreed not to produce for itself or others a similar satellite based system without Iridium's prior written approval until 31 July 2003 or the termination of the Space System Contract, whichever is earlier.

2. Apart from Motorola, Iridium is owned by 16 strategic investors including a number of telecommunication services providers and equipment manufacturers from around the world. Each of them (with the exceptions of Lockheed Martin and Raytheon) is expected to own and operate a gateway (individually or jointly) and may also act as service provider (or nominate others to do so) within its allocated exclusive gateway services territory.

Investors are the following: China Great Wall Industry Corporation (China — investment percentage 4,4 %), Iridium Africa Co. (formed by the Saudi group Mawarid Overseas Co. — 2,5 %), Iridium Canada Inc. (owned by a Motorola subsidiary — 33 % — and by two subsidiaries of the Canadian company BCE Inc. — 4,4 %), Iridium India Telecom Private Ltd (India — 3,9 %), Iridium Middle East Co. (owned by two Saudi groups — 5 %), Khrunichev State Research and Production Space Center (Russia — 4,4 %), Iridium Sudamérica (owned by a Motorola subsidiary, a Venezuelan consortium and a Brazilian group — 8,8 %), Korea Mobile Telecommunications (controlled by the South Korean conglomerate Sunkyong Business Group — 4,4 %), Lockheed Martin (United States — 1,3 %), Nippon Iridium Co. (a consortium formed by two Japanese groups, DDI Co. and Kyocena Co., and a number of other Japanese investors — 13,2 %), Pacific Electric Wire & Cable Co. (Taiwan — 4,4 %), Raytheon Co. (United States — 0,7 %), Sprint (United States — 4,4 %) and Thai Satellite Telecommunications Co. Ltd (Thailand — 4,4 %).

Two European companies are also strategic investors: Stet (Italy — 3,8 %) and Vebacom (Germany — 10 %). Each of the two has its own gateway service territory covering different parts of Europe and the associated exclusive right to construct and operate a gateway within its respective territory. However, they have concluded an agreement jointly to install and operate their gateways. For so doing they will create a joint venture. The first gateway will be that in Italy.

[1] OJ No 13, 21. 2. 1962, p. 204/62.

[2] For a description of a gateway, see page 00 of the Official Journal.

Most of the above investors do not operate yet; they have been created for the purpose of investing in Iridium. In the building-up phase of the system, many of the investors will provide some services to Iridium, basically as subcontractors to Motorola. So, China Great Wall and Khrunichev will provide launching services, Lockheed Martin is a principal subcontractor in the construction of the Iridium satellites, Raytheon is primarily responsible for providing the satellite antennas and Stet, through its subsidiary Telespazio, will build and operate the backup system control facility.

3. **Iridium Inc.,** a United States-incorporated company, has been formed to establish and commercialize the Iridium communications system. It will own the space-related portion of the system including the satellites and the related ground infrastructure for the delivery of Iridium services.

As regards distribution of Iridium services, it will have a central role, issuing guidelines for the appointment of service providers by gateway operators and establishing commercial and pricing policies. In addition it will provide some business support functions required by gateway operators and service providers, including a clearinghouse to calculate the amounts due to and from Iridium and each gateway operator.

Iridium will be managed by a board of directors (BOD) made up of 25 members. Of these 24 will be elected by the investors and the chairman will be elected by the other 24. The BOD will delegate certain executive authority to the management team of the company, which will include a CEO and a president. The chairman of the BOD will also be the CEO. The CEO will be in the general and active charge of the entire business and affairs of the corporation. The president shall have general charge of the business, affairs and property of the corporation under the supervision of the BOD and the CEO. The management will be responsible for carrying out the directions of the BOD and for informing them of progress in the company's development and business.

Decisions by the BOD will be adopted by simple majority.

III. THE IRIDIUM SYSTEM

1. **The network**

The system will consist of the space segment, the gateways and the user handheld terminals. Iridium will own the space segment, while gateway operator investors will own and operate the gateways and subscribers will purchase or lease the subscriber terminal equipment from service providers and other retailers.

The total system's implementation costs are estimated at nearly US $ 4,7 billion.

The space segment includes the satellites and the system control segment (SCS) necessary to monitor, manage and control the satellites and the provision of services.

Iridium intends to operate a constellation of 66 (3) satellites to be deployed in low earth orbit (780 km above the earth's surface). The satellites will be arranged in six planes of 11 satellites each, in near polar orbit. Each satellite (4) will circle the earth every 100 minutes.

Each satellite will cover a circular area with a diameter of approximately 4 700 km.

Satellites are equipped to communicate with subscriber terminals and to send traffic directly from one satellite to another. As regards the latter, each Iridium satellite will have four cross-link antennas to allow it to communicate and route traffic to the two satellites that are fore and aft of it in the same orbital plane as well as neighbouring satellites in the adjacent co-rotating orbital planes. Inter-satellite networking provides access to the Iridium system irrespective of gateway location by routing a call from satellite to satellite until it is connected to the gateway which is most appropriate to the destination of the particular call. In that respect, the system allows a user in any country that has authorized the Iridium service to receive a call originating from any gateway.

The system will use a frequency in the range of 1616 to 1626,5 MHz for user links (as reserved for S-PCS systems during WARC-92), 19,4 to 19,6 GHz and 29,1 to 29,3 GHz for feeder and gateway links (space to earth and earth to space) and 23,18 to 23,38 GHz for the inter-satellite links.

The SCS includes a master control facility (5) (located in the United States), a back-up control facility (to be locatd in Italy) and two tracking, telemetry and control stations (TT&C) (6) located in Canada and Hawaii.

(3) The system also includes a number of spare satellites in orbit, intended to replace failed ones.

(4) Satellites will weight 700 k and have an operational life of five years.

(5) The master control facility will control the performance and status of satellites and manage the network. The back-up control facility will replace the master control facility in case of failure and will control spare satellites in orbit.

(6) TT&C stations will track the movements of the satellites and adjust their orbits to maintain the constellation.

Gateways are switches which communicate with subscribers' units and other satellites via the SCS and the constellation. They will serve as the interface between the satellite constellation and the public switched telephone networks (PSTN). As indicated above, they will be owned by investors. There would be 13 gateways operational.

The concrete functions of a gateway will be to support the subscriber billing function, to process calls, to keep track of each user location and to communicate with PSTN to which it will be interconnected.

Finally, handsets will be produced by major manufacturers of equipment. Motorola has agreed to license to others suppliers the right to use its proprietary information to manufacture and sell Iridium-compatible subscriber equipment subject to reasonable terms and conditions mutually acceptable to both. Most handsets will be capable of dual-mode operation with both satellite and terrestrial cellular (including GSM systems), so that they will be able to select, either automatically or under user control, satellite or terrestrial modes of operation.

2. **Distribution of the services**

Distribution of Iridium services will involve different participants in the notified agreements.

— Iridium will have responsibility for central functions, such as the space segment and certain business support systems including the clearinghouse,

— gateway operators will be responsible for the gateway, and

— service providers will provide services to customers and will sell and/or lease subscriber equipment.

A. *Gateway operators*

Under the stock purchase agreements, each investor in Iridium designated as a gateway operator will have exclusive rights to provide Iridium services within the geographic territory provided in the contract. Iridium will not authorize any other person to provide gateway services or construct gateways in the investor territory.

In addition, gateway operators will have exclusive right to act and/or designate other to act as service providers within their designated gateway territory.

Finally, under each gateway authorization agreement, Iridium shall provide the gateway operator and its designated service providers, continuous access to the Iridium space system. Such right is subject to continued compliance with the applicable mandatory (7) provisions of the Iridium System Practices.

In exchange, gateway operators have to:

— apply for, obtain and maintain all governmental authorizations and frequency allocations necessary to construct and operate the gateway and to provide services in each of the countries included in the gateway services territory,

— construct, operate and maintain the gateway,

— establish and maintain appropriate interconnection, access and settlement arrangements through and with every PSTN operating within the gateway services territory, and

— provide gateway services to its designated services providers in each of the countries included within its allocated service territory.

B. *Service providers*

Service providers will be responsible for marketing and retail sale of the services and terminals and will have primary contact with end users. They will also be responsible for all aspects of account management and customer care including customer credit, billing, accounting and customer credit risk.

Service providers will be appointed by gateway operators consistent with guidelines provided by Iri-

(7) Iridium Systems Practices (ISP) is the set of guidelines, recommendations, rules, plans and other instructions related to technical and operational matters associated with the operation of the Iridium system. Some technical and operational portions of these practices are intended to be mandatory in order to secure a high degree of network integrity. The ISP has not yet been completed even in draft form.

dium (8). It is intended that most will also be local cellular service providers. Service provider nomination will be non-exclusive.

It is contemplated that a single company could act as a service provider for more than one gateway operator investor. In addition, service providers can operate in more than one country within a gateway service territory.

C. *Pricing*

Price to subscribers will be made up of four charges:

1. a payment by the gateway operator to Iridium for use of the space segment to be established by the Iridium BOD;

2. a payment to the gateway operator for use of the gateway link at a price to be set by the gateway operator, albeit following Iridium's guidelines and recommendations to the extent permitted by applicable law and regulation,

3. a payment to the service provider, and

4. tail charges, if any, for the origination or completion of calls over the PSTN.

Service providers will be the collection point for charges paid by subscribers. Revenues will be distributed by the clearinghouse operated by Iridium.

The clearinghouse will hence act as a central point for collection of call detail records and will calculate and execute the net settlement position among Iridium and all gateways.

End customers for voice services are expected to pay, on global average terms, a monthly fee of around US $ 50 and a tariff per voice minute traffic of around US $ 3 (9) plus any applicable PSTN tail charges.

(8) Such guidelines do not establish any firm or binding criteria for identifying suitable service providers.

(9) Iridium will keep a part of the access fee of the usage fee. In addition, Iridium expects to keep an additional amount as compensation for the clearinghouse function. The remaining will be used to compensate gateway operators, service providers and other parties.

IV. RELEVANT MARKET

1. **Product market**

The term S-PCS denotes a network used to provide satellite personal communications services, usually on a worldwide basis. At least some of the relevant technologies were developed in the framework of R&D military programs in the United States. A S-PCS system, encompasses a constellation of LEO (low earth orbit), MEO (medium earth orbit) or GEO (geostationary earth orbit) satellites (10), their control earth stations and a number of gateway earth stations through which access will be provided to terrestrial fixed or mobile networks. Such a configuration will support full user mobility and identification by a single number anywhere in the world, using 'intelligent' features, similar to those of digital terrestrial cellular systems (such as GSM), that will be located either in earth stations or, as in the current case, in the satellites themselves.

LEO and MEO orbits are preferred over GEO orbits by most of the currently announced S-PCS systems. There are a few reasons for that. Geostationary satellites are more complex and expensive than other satellites. They require more cooperation from the end-user to establish an unobstructed, clear line of sight to one of the satellites. In addition, power losses over such great distances from earth make the convenience of hand-held portability currently impossible. Advances in technology have reduced the size of a GEO receiver to that of a small briefcase (the size of the Inmarsat-M terminal, for instance). Sheer distances from earth also cause echo and time delays (of a magnitude of around half a second that compares very badly with the 20 to 151 milliseconds of a LEO system like Iridium) that seriously degrade and confuse normal voice communications. In addition, GEO subscribers located at high latitudes (that is, near the Poles) experience a shadowing effect that makes the successful establishment of calls difficult. Finally, it is increasingly difficult to get orbital positions in the crowded geostationary orbit, were most fixed telecommunications and tv-broadcast satellites are currently located.

(10) LEO satellites are located around 900 km above the earth. Full coverage of the earth's surface would require a minimum of 66 LEO satellites. This is the kind of orbit chosen by Iridium.
MEO satellites are located around 10 000 km above the earth. Full coverage of the earth's surface would require a minimum of 10 MEO satellites.
GEO satellites are located at 36 000 km above the earth. Full coverage of the earth's surface would require only 3 GEO satellites.

Substancial efforts are being devoted by equipment manufacturers to develop light hand-held portable terminals capable of dual coverage (terrestrial when within cellular terrestrial coverage, and satellite when outside it). Is is expected that voice service will be the primary application for these networks, but other significant segments will involve so-called mobile personal digital assistants, data transmission and paging.

S-PCS represent the ability to maximize mobility of users, by providing global coverage in remote areas where terrestrial services may be uneconomic. 'Global coverage' means not only that the user can move anywhere, but also that the communications system can 'move' to serve new fixed or 'stationary' users. S-PCS is expected to act as a complement to both GSM ([11]) and digital cordless telephony within fixed radius (DECT) wireless terrestrial mobile technologies. In this respect, it will be offered by GSM network operators as an additional feature priced at a premium rate. In addition, it is expected to act as a complement and even a substitute for the public switched fixed telephone network, enhancing service coverage in remote areas of low population density and/or where the terrestrial infrastructure is very poor. Another important use of S-PCS will be as a substitute for cellular mobile telephony in areas where the cellular network has failed to penetrate (i.e rural parts of the developed world and both urban and rural parts of lower income countries) or where terrestrial roaming is not available because of incompatible technologies.

S-PCS are not intended to compete with terrestrial cellular and paging systems in urban or other densely populated areas because of the advantages such cellular and paging systems have in terms of cost, voice quality and signal strength. In that respect, the performance of a S-PCS system will degrade in urban areas given the existence of a large number of very densely spaced obstacles (e.g. buildings). That degradation will be exacerbated in moving automobiles without external antennas and, in particular, inside buildings.

Major users of S-PCS will be international business travellers using their dual terminals in the terrestrial mode within a given network and switching to satellite in areas outside terrestrial coverage or with incompatible networks. Other important categories of users will be rural communities, government communications and aeronautical users.

([11]) It is expected that the price differential for dual-mode (satellite and GSM) versus single-mode (GSM only) will be as low as 10 %.

2. **Geographical market**

As to the geographic market, the Iridium system will provide global coverage from a technical point of view, so that the market is worldwide in scope.

3. **Competition in the future worldwide S-PCS market**

A number of alternative projects are known to be trying to offer hand-held telecommunication services through satellite, some of them (the so-called 'little LEOs') have a more limited product and/or geographical coverage, others (the so-called 'big LEOs') are aiming at the same relevant market as Iridium. Most planned S-PCS systems are United States-led initiatives. As of now, there is no prospect of a European-led world-wide S-PCS system. However, European industry is already substantially involved in the announced S-PCSs. The most important competitors of Iridium will be:

— Inmarsat-P/ICO ([12])

ICO is a S-PCS system sponsored by Inmarsat and a substantial number of its signatories. Contrary to Iridium it will use 10 satellites in ICO (intermediate circular orbit, an orbit which is included among MEO orbits) to provide global mobile and other ancillary telecommunications services. The system is expected to be operational by the end of the year 2000. The cost of the system approaches US $ 3 billion.

— Globalstar

Globalstar intends to put in place a S-PCS system using 48 LEO satellites. The Globalstar consortium is led and sponsored by the Loral Corporation, a leading United States defence electronics and space company. Partners/contractors include the European aerospace companies Alcatel (France), Aerospatiale (France), Alenia (Italy), Deutsche Aerospace (Germany) and Tesam, a joint venture created by Alcatel and France Télécom. The total cost of the system is estimated at US $ 2 billion.

Globalstar expects to be operational in the United States around 1999 to 2000 and globally around five years later. Globalstar will also be offering voice and data, as well as tracking services

([12]) For details of the Inmarsat-P system see Article 19 (3). Notice published in OJ No C 304, 15. 11. 1995, p. 6.

— Odyssey

The Odyssey S-PCS system is supported by the United States aerospace company TRW and the Canadian telecommunications operator Teleglobe Inc. Odyssey will consist of 12 MEO satellites and is expected to be operational by 1999.

S-PCS systems offering global mobile communications using hand-held terminals represent a market which is expected to result in revenues of ECU 10 to 20 billion during the next decade. Due to the scarcity of frequencies, the very heavy financial implications involved in acquiring, launching and operating the large number of satellites needed for such systems, and the high level of market uncertainty, however, it is unlikely that there will be more than a few major players, at least at the world-wide level. From that point of view, competition is expected to be very intense and coming not only from other S-PCS systems, but also from terrestrial networks.

V. THE NOTIFIED AGREEMENTS

The notified agreements are the following:

— the 'terrestrial network development contract' between Iridium and Motorola,

— the 'stock purchase agreements', including those signed with Stet and Vebacom,

— the 'space system contract' between Iridium and Motorola,

— the 'Iridium communications system operations and maintenance contract' between Iridium and Motorola, and

— the 'gateway authorization agreements' concluded between Iridium and Stet and Vebacom.

In a subsequent submission, the parties provided a standard (non-binding) MoU to be used by gateway operators for the appointment of service providers and of the 'service provider appointment guide for Iridium gateway operators'.

The Commission intends to take a favourable view pursuant to Article 85 of the EC Treaty and Article 53 of the EEA Agreement towards the Iridium system as described in the present notice. Before doing so, it invites interested third parties to send their observations within one month of the publication of this notice to the following address, quoting the reference No 'IV/35.518 — Iridium'.

European Commission
Directorate-General for Competition (DG IV),
Directorate C,
Rue de la Loi/Wetstraat 200,
B-1049 Brussels;
Fax: (32-2) 296 70 81.

Communication regarding Commission recommendation of 30 July 1996 on the use of the Common Procurement Vocabulary (CPV) for describing the subject-matter of public contracts

(96/C 255/03)

(Text with EEA relevance)

The Commission recommendation on the use of the Common Procurement Vocabulary (CPV) is published in the 'L' series of the *Official Journal of the European Communities* of today's date. The full text of the CPV itself, which comprises a main vocabulary, a supplementary vocabulary and an alphabetical index, is published in the *Supplement to the Official Journal* ('S' series) of the same date; a form on which users can propose amendments or additions to the CPV is also included.

The recommendation urges contracting authorities, contracting entities and suppliers or their agents to use the terms and codes in the CPV to describe or search for public contracts published in the Official Journal and via the Tenders Electronic Daily (TED) database. This also applies to notices of public works contracts, for which the CPV is to replace the General Public Works Nomenclature recommended hitherto.

Prior notification of a concentration (Addendum)

(Case No IV/M.820 — British Aerospace/Lagardère SCA)

(96/C 255/04)

(Text with EEA relevance)

The notification [1], pursuant to Article 4 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 4064/89 [2], relates only to non-military activities; the Governments of the United Kingdom and France, relying upon Article 223 (1) (b) of the EEC Treaty, has instructed British Aerospace and Lagardère SCA respectively not to notify the military activities of the joint venture.

---

[1] OJ No C 250, 28. 8. 1996, p. 4.

[2] OJ No L 395, 30. 12. 1989, p. 1. Corrigendum: OJ No L 257, 21. 9. 1990, p. 13.

Corrigendum to the notice of initiation of an anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of briefcases and schoolbags originating in the People's Republic of China

(96/C 255/05)

Following the publication of a notice of initiation of the anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of briefcases and schoolbags originating in the People's Republic of China [1], the Commission would like to clarify the scope of the product covered by the proceeding.

The description of the product refers to school satchels. The term school satchel is intended to cover all types of bags, regardless of their size, shape, external appearance or commercial denomination designed for the transport of school articles, with or without straps to hang over the shoulders or to be carried on the back.

Interested parties who, in the light of this corrigendum, wish to make representations to be taken into account during the investigation, must make themselves known and request a copy of the appropriate questionnaire not later than 15 days following the date of publication of the present corrigendum. Interested parties may also apply to be heard by the Commission within the same time limit.

Any request for questionnaires must be made in writing to the address mentioned below and should indicate the name, address, telephone, fax and/or telex numbers of the interested party.

Address for correspondence:
European Commission
Directorate General I
External Relations: Commercial Policy and Relations with North America, the Far East, Australia and New Zealand
Directorates C and E
Rue de la Loi/Wetstraat 200
B-1049 Brussels.
Fax: (32 2) 295 65 05;
telex: COMEU B 21877.

---

[1] OJ No C 111, 17. 4. 1996, p. 6.

III

(Notices)

COMMISSION

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC INTEREST GROUPING

Notices published pursuant to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2137/85 of 25 July 1985 (1) — Formation

(96/C 255/06)

1. ***Name of grouping:*** Integrated Consultancy Service - GEIE (progetto di trasferimento di sede)

2. ***Date of registration of grouping:*** 17. 2. 1996, 11. 5. 1996 (date assemblee generali)

3. ***Place of registration of grouping:***

   (a) ***Member State:*** UK

   (b) ***Place:*** UK-Hove East, CML, 59, Woodland avenue, Sussex

4.

5. ***Publication(s):***

   (a) ***Full title of publication:*** Gazzetta Ufficiale della Repubblica Italiana, foglio inserzioni n. 155

   (b) ***Name and address of publisher:*** Istituto Poligrafico e Zecca dello Stato

   (c) ***Date of publication:*** 4. 7. 1996

(1) OJ No L 199, 31. 7. 1985, p. 1.

NOTICE

The *Official Journal of the European Communities* No C 255 A of 3. 9. 1996 consists of Volume I (Chapters 1 to 24) of the integrated tariff of the European Communities (Taric) having as date of reference 1 July 1996.

This volume replaces Volume I of the Taric as published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* No C 98 A of 1 April 1996. It has been necessary to update Volume I as a result of changes to the agriculture chapters.

Subscribers to the Official Journal may obtain free of charge the same number of copies and language versions of this Official Journal as those to which they subscribe. They are requested to return the attached order form, duly completed and bearing their 'subscription registration' No (code appearing on the left of each label and beginning with: O/. . . . .). This Official Journal will remain available free of charge for one year from the date of its publication.

Non-subscribers who are interested may order this Official Journal against payment from the sales office responsible for their country or from the Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Sales Department, L-2985 Luxembourg, which will forward their order to the appropriate sales office.

ORDER FORM

Office for Official Publications
of the European Communities
Sales Department
2, rue Mercier
L-2985 Luxembourg

☐ **I am a subscriber** to the *Official Journal of the European Communities.*

My registration No is as follows: O/. . . . . .

○ Please send me . . . free copy/copies of **Official Journal No C 255 A/1996.**

○ **I would like to order** against payment . . . **additional copy/copies.**

Language(s): .....

☐ **I am not a subscriber** to the *Official Journal of the European Communities* and would like to order . . . **copy/copies against payment.**

Language(s): .....

Name: .....

Address: .....

.....

Date: ..... Signature: .....