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## Legislation

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## I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1234/92  
of 14 May 1992**

**fixing the import levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal**

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

Having regard to the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 of 29 October 1975 on the common organization of the market in cereals<sup>(1)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 674/92<sup>(2)</sup>, and in particular Article 13 (5) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1676/85 of 11 June 1985 on the value of the unit of account and the exchange rates to be applied for the purposes of the common agricultural policy<sup>(3)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2205/90<sup>(4)</sup>, and in particular Article 3 thereof,

Whereas the import levies on cereals, wheat and rye flour, and wheat groats and meal were fixed by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 986/92<sup>(5)</sup> and subsequent amending Regulations;

Whereas, if the levy system is to operate normally, levies should be calculated on the following basis:

- in the case of currencies which are maintained in relation to each other at any given moment within a band of 2,25 %, a rate of exchange based on their central rate, multiplied by the corrective factor provided for in

the last paragraph of Article 3 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1676/85,

- for the other currencies, an exchange rate based on an average of the ecu rates published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*, C series, over a period to be determined, multiplied by the coefficient referred to in the preceding indent;

Whereas these exchange rates being those recorded on 13 May 1992;

Whereas the aforesaid corrective factor affects the entire calculation basis for the levies, including the equivalence coefficients;

Whereas it follows from applying the detailed rules contained in Regulation (EEC) No 986/92 to today's offer prices and quotations known to the Commission that the levies at present in force should be altered to the amounts set out in the Annex hereto,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

The import levies to be charged on products listed in Article 1 (a), (b) and (c) of Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

*Article 2*

This Regulation shall enter into force on 15 May 1992.

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

Done at Brussels, 14 May 1992.

*For the Commission*

Ray MAC SHARRY

*Member of the Commission*

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No L 73, 19. 3. 1992, p. 7.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ No L 164, 24. 6. 1985, p. 1.

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ No L 201, 31. 7. 1990, p. 9.

<sup>(5)</sup> OJ No L 105, 23. 4. 1992, p. 1.

## ANNEX

## to the Commission Regulation of 14 May 1992 fixing the import levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal

<i>(ECU/tonne)</i>	
CN code	Levy (°)
0709 90 60	143,89 (°) (°)
0712 90 19	143,89 (°) (°)
1001 10 10	169,78 (°) (°) (10)
1001 10 90	169,78 (°) (°) (10)
1001 90 91	161,82
1001 90 99	161,82 (11)
1002 00 00	167,25 (°)
1003 00 10	148,56
1003 00 90	148,56 (11)
1004 00 10	123,76
1004 00 90	123,76
1005 10 90	143,89 (°) (°)
1005 90 00	143,89 (°) (°)
1007 00 90	149,79 (°)
1008 10 00	64,18 (11)
1008 20 00	119,71 (°)
1008 30 00	64,76 (°)
1008 90 10	(°)
1008 90 90	64,76
1101 00 00	239,55 (°) (11)
1102 10 00	247,91 (°)
1103 11 10	276,79 (°) (10)
1103 11 90	257,03 (°)

- (1) Where durum wheat originating in Morocco is transported directly from that country to the Community, the levy is reduced by ECU 0,60/tonne.
- (2) In accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 715/90 the levies are not applied to products imported directly into the French overseas departments, originating in the African, Caribbean and Pacific States.
- (3) Where maize originating in the ACP is imported into the Community the levy is reduced by ECU 1,81/tonne.
- (4) Where millet and sorghum originating in the ACP is imported into the Community the levy is applied in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 715/90.
- (5) Where durum wheat and canary seed produced in Turkey are transported directly from that country to the Community, the levy is reduced by ECU 0,60/tonne.
- (6) The import levy charged on rye produced in Turkey and transported directly from that country to the Community is laid down in Council Regulation (EEC) No 1180/77 and Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2622/71.
- (7) The levy applicable to rye shall be charged on imports of the product falling within CN code 1008 90 10 (triticale).
- (8) On importation into Portugal the levy is increased by the amount specified in Article 2 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 3808/90.
- (9) No levy applies to OCT originating products according to Article 101 (1) of Decision 91/482/EEC, except if paragraph 4 of the same Article applies.
- (10) An amount equal to the amount fixed by Regulation (EEC) No 1825/91 is to be levied in accordance with Article 101 (4) of Decision 91/482/EEC.
- (11) Products falling within this code, imported from Poland, Czechoslovakia or Hungary under the Interim Agreements concluded between those countries and the Community, and in respect of which EUR.1 certificates issued in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 585/92 have been presented, are subject to the levies set out in the Annex to that Regulation.

## COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1235/92

of 14 May 1992

fixing the premiums to be added to the import levies on cereals, flour and malt

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 of 29 October 1975 on the common organization of the market in cereals<sup>(1)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 674/92<sup>(2)</sup>, and in particular Article 15 (6) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1676/85 of 11 June 1985 on the value of the unit of account and the exchange rates to be applied for the purposes of the common agricultural policy<sup>(3)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2205/90<sup>(4)</sup>, and in particular Article 3 thereof,

Whereas the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt were fixed by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1845/91<sup>(5)</sup> and subsequent amending Regulations;

Whereas, if the levy system is to operate normally, levies should be calculated on the following basis:

- in the case of currencies which are maintained in relation to each other at any given moment within a band of 2,25 %, a rate of exchange based on their central rate, multiplied by the corrective factor provided for in the last paragraph of Article 3 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1676/85,

— for the other currencies, an exchange rate based on an average of the ecu rates published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*, C series, over a period to be determined, multiplied by the coefficient referred to in the preceding indent;

Whereas these exchange rates being those recorded on 13 May 1992;

Whereas, on the basis of today's cif prices and cif forward delivery prices, the premiums at present in force, which are to be added to the levies, should be altered to the amounts set out in the Annex hereto,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

The premiums referred to in Article 15 of Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 to be added to the import levies fixed in advance in respect of cereals and malt coming from third countries shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

*Article 2*

This Regulation shall enter into force on 15 May 1992.

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

Done at Brussels, 14 May 1992.

*For the Commission*

Ray MAC SHARRY

*Member of the Commission*

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No L 73, 19. 3. 1992, p. 7.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ No L 164, 24. 6. 1985, p. 1.

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ No L 201, 31. 7. 1990, p. 9.

<sup>(5)</sup> OJ No L 168, 29. 6. 1991, p. 4.

## ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 14 May 1992 fixing the premiums to be added to the import levies on cereals, flour and malt

## A. Cereals and flour

*(ECU/tonne)*

CN code	Current	1st period	2nd period	3rd period
	5	6	7	8
0709 90 60	0	0	0	0
0712 90 19	0	0	0	0
1001 10 10	0	0	0	0
1001 10 90	0	0	0	0
1001 90 91	0	0	0	0
1001 90 99	0	0	0	0
1002 00 00	0	0	0	0
1003 00 10	0	0	0	0
1003 00 90	0	0	0	0
1004 00 10	0	0	0	0
1004 00 90	0	0	0	0
1005 10 90	0	0	0	0
1005 90 00	0	0	0	0
1007 00 90	0	0	0	0
1008 10 00	0	0	0	0
1008 20 00	0	0	0	0
1008 30 00	0	0	0	0
1008 90 90	0	0	0	0
1101 00 00	0	0	0	0

## B. Malt

*(ECU/tonne)*

CN code	Current	1st period	2nd period	3rd period	4th period
	5	6	7	8	9
1107 10 11	0	0	0	0	0
1107 10 19	0	0	0	0	0
1107 10 91	0	0	0	0	0
1107 10 99	0	0	0	0	0
1107 20 00	0	0	0	0	0

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1236/92**

of 14 May 1992

**fixing the minimum levies on the importation of olive oil and levies on the importation of other olive oil sector products**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal,

Having regard to Council Regulation No 136/66/EEC of 22 September 1966 on the establishment of a common organization of the market in oils and fats<sup>(1)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1720/91<sup>(2)</sup>, and in particular Article 16 (2) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1514/76 of 24 June 1976 on imports of olive oil originating in Algeria<sup>(3)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 728/91<sup>(4)</sup>, and in particular Article 5 thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1521/76 of 24 June 1976 on imports of olive oil originating in Morocco<sup>(5)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 729/91<sup>(6)</sup>, and in particular Article 5 thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1508/76 of 24 June 1976 on imports of olive oil originating in Tunisia<sup>(7)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 413/86<sup>(8)</sup>, and in particular Article 5 thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1180/77 of 17 May 1977 on imports into the Community of certain agricultural products originating in Turkey<sup>(9)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 730/91<sup>(10)</sup>, and in particular Article 10 (2) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1620/77 of 18 July 1977 laying down detailed rules for the importation of olive oil from Lebanon<sup>(11)</sup>,

Whereas by Regulation (EEC) No 3131/78<sup>(12)</sup>, as amended by the Act of Accession of Greece, the Commis-

sion decided to use the tendering procedure to fix levies on olive oil;

Whereas Article 3 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2751/78 of 23 November 1978 laying down general rules for fixing the import levy on olive oil by tender<sup>(13)</sup> specifies that the minimum levy rate shall be fixed for each of the products concerned on the basis of the situation on the world market and the Community market and of the levy rates indicated by tenderers;

Whereas, in the collection of the levy, account should be taken of the provisions in the Agreements between the Community and certain third countries; whereas in particular the levy applicable for those countries must be fixed, taking as a basis for calculation the levy to be collected on imports from the other third countries;

Whereas, with regard to Turkey and the Maghreb countries, the provisions of this Regulation should be without prejudice to the additional amount to be determined in accordance with the agreements between the Community and these third countries;

Whereas, pursuant to Article 101 (1) of Council Decision 91/482/EEC of 25 July 1991 on the association of the overseas countries and territories with the European Economic Community<sup>(14)</sup>, no levies shall apply on imports of products originating in the overseas countries and territories; whereas, however, pursuant to Article 101 (4) of the abovementioned Decision, a special amount shall be charged on imports of certain products originating in the overseas countries and territories in order to prevent products originating from these countries and territories from receiving more favourable treatment than similar products imported from Spain or Portugal into the Community as constituted on 31 December 1985;

Whereas application of the rules recalled above to the levy rates indicated by tenderers on 11 and 12 May 1992 leads to the minimum levies being fixed as indicated in Annex I to this Regulation;

Whereas the import levy on olives falling within 29 codes 0709 90 39 and 0711 20 90 and on products falling within CN codes 1522 00 31, 1522 00 39 and 2306 90 19 must be calculated from the minimum levy applicable on the olive oil contained in these products; whereas, however, the levy charged for olive oil may not be less than an amount equal to 8 % of the value of the imported product, such amount to be fixed at a standard rate; whereas application of these provisions leads to the levies being fixed as indicated in Annex II to this Regulation,

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No 172, 30. 9. 1966, p. 3025/66.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No L 162, 26. 6. 1991, p. 27.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ No L 169, 28. 6. 1976, p. 24.

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ No L 80, 27. 3. 1991, p. 1.

<sup>(5)</sup> OJ No L 169, 28. 6. 1976, p. 43.

<sup>(6)</sup> OJ No L 80, 27. 3. 1991, p. 2.

<sup>(7)</sup> OJ No L 169, 28. 6. 1976, p. 9.

<sup>(8)</sup> OJ No L 48, 26. 2. 1986, p. 1.

<sup>(9)</sup> OJ No L 142, 9. 6. 1977, p. 10.

<sup>(10)</sup> OJ No L 80, 27. 3. 1991, p. 3.

<sup>(11)</sup> OJ No L 181, 21. 7. 1977, p. 4.

<sup>(12)</sup> OJ No L 370, 30. 12. 1978, p. 60.

<sup>(13)</sup> OJ No L 331, 28. 11. 1978, p. 6.

<sup>(14)</sup> OJ No L 263, 19. 9. 1991, p. 1.

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

*Article 1*

The minimum levies on olive oil imports are fixed in Annex I.

*Article 2*

The levies applicable on imports of other olive oil sector products are fixed in Annex II.

*Article 3*

This Regulation shall enter into force on 15 May 1992.

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

Done at Brussels, 14 May 1992.

*For the Commission*

Ray MAC SHARRY

*Member of the Commission*



## ANNEX I

Minimum import levies on olive oil <sup>(1)</sup>

(ECU/100 kg)

CN code	Non-member countries
1509 10 10	72,00 <sup>(2)</sup>
1509 10 90	72,00 <sup>(2)</sup>
1509 90 00	83,00 <sup>(2)</sup>
1510 00 10	77,00 <sup>(2)</sup>
1510 00 90	122,00 <sup>(4)</sup>

<sup>(1)</sup> No levy applies to OCT originating products according to Article 101 (1) of Decision 91/482/EEC. However, an amount equal to the amount fixed by Regulation (EEC) No 3148/91 is to be levied in accordance with Article 101 (4) of the abovementioned Decision.

<sup>(2)</sup> For imports of oil falling within this CN code and produced entirely in one of the countries listed below and transported directly from any of those countries to the Community, the levy to be collected is reduced by :

(a) Lebanon : ECU 0,60 per 100 kg ;

(b) Turkey : ECU 11,48 per 100 kg <sup>(\*)</sup> provided that the operator furnishes proof of having paid the export tax applied by that country ; however, the repayment may not exceed the amount of the tax in force ;

(c) Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco : ECU 12,69 per 100 kg <sup>(\*)</sup> provided that the operator furnishes proof of having paid the export tax applied by that country ; however, the repayment may not exceed the amount of the tax in force.

<sup>(\*)</sup> These amounts may be increased by an additional amount to be determined by the Community and the third countries in question.

<sup>(3)</sup> For imports of oil falling within this CN code :

(a) produced entirely in Algeria, Morocco or Tunisia and transported directly from any of those countries to the Community, the levy to be collected is reduced by ECU 3,86 per 100 kg ;

(b) produced entirely in Turkey and transported directly from that country to the Community, the levy to be collected is reduced by ECU 3,09 per 100 kg.

<sup>(4)</sup> For imports of oil falling within this CN code :

(a) produced entirely in Algeria, Morocco or Tunisia and transported directly from any of those countries to the Community, the levy to be collected is reduced by ECU 7,25 per 100 kg ;

(b) produced entirely in Turkey and transported directly from that country to the Community, the levy to be collected is reduced by ECU 5,80 per 100 kg.

## ANNEX II

Import levies on other olive oil sector products <sup>(1)</sup>

(ECU/100 kg)

CN code	Non-member countries
0709 90 39	15,84
0711 20 90	15,84
1522 00 31	36,00
1522 00 39	57,60
2306 90 19	6,16

<sup>(1)</sup> No levy applies to OCT originating products according to Article 101 (1) of Decision 91/482/EEC. However, an amount equal to the amount fixed by Regulation (EEC) No 3148/91 is to be levied in accordance with Article 101 (4) of the abovementioned Decision.

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1237/92**  
**of 14 May 1992**  
**fixing the import levies on milk and milk products**

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 804/68 of 27 June 1968 on the common organization of the market in milk and milk products <sup>(1)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 816/92 <sup>(2)</sup>, and in particular Article 14 (8) thereof,

Whereas the import levies on milk and milk products were fixed by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 798/92 <sup>(3)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1068/92 <sup>(4)</sup>;

Whereas it follows from applying the detailed rules contained in Regulation (EEC) No 798/92 to the prices

known to the Commission that the levies at present in force should be altered to the amounts set out in the Annex hereto,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

The import levies referred to in Article 14 of Regulation (EEC) No 804/68 shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

*Article 2*

This Regulation shall enter into force on 16 May 1992.

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

Done at Brussels, 14 May 1992.

*For the Commission*

Ray MAC SHARRY

*Member of the Commission*

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No L 148, 28. 6. 1968, p. 13.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No L 86, 1. 4. 1992, p. 83.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ No L 86, 1. 4. 1992, p. 24.

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ No L 112, 30. 4. 1992, p. 29.

## ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 14 May 1992 fixing the import levies on milk and milk products

(ECU/100 kg net weight, unless otherwise indicated)

CN code	Note (*)	Import levy
0401 10 10		16,73
0401 10 90		15,52
0401 20 11		23,11
0401 20 19		21,90
0401 20 91		28,45
0401 20 99		27,24
0401 30 11		73,07
0401 30 19		71,86
0401 30 31		140,68
0401 30 39		139,47
0401 30 91		236,20
0401 30 99		234,99
0402 10 11	(*)	116,01
0402 10 19	(*)(*)	108,76
0402 10 91	(*)(*)	1,0876/kg + 29,46
0402 10 99	(*)(*)	1,0876/kg + 22,21
0402 21 11	(*)	174,32
0402 21 17	(*)	167,07
0402 21 19	(*)(*)	167,07
0402 21 91	(*)(*)	212,18
0402 21 99	(*)(*)	204,93
0402 29 11	(*)(*)(*)	1,6707/kg + 29,46
0402 29 15	(*)(*)	1,6707/kg + 29,46
0402 29 19	(*)(*)	1,6707/kg + 22,21
0402 29 91	(*)(*)	2,0493/kg + 29,46
0402 29 99	(*)(*)	2,0493/kg + 22,21
0402 91 11	(*)	30,28
0402 91 19	(*)	30,28
0402 91 31	(*)	37,85
0402 91 39	(*)	37,85
0402 91 51	(*)	140,68
0402 91 59	(*)	139,47
0402 91 91	(*)	236,20
0402 91 99	(*)	234,99
0402 99 11	(*)	49,85
0402 99 19	(*)	49,85
0402 99 31	(*)(*)	1,3705/kg + 25,84
0402 99 39	(*)(*)	1,3705/kg + 24,63
0402 99 91	(*)(*)	2,3257/kg + 25,84
0402 99 99	(*)(*)	2,3257/kg + 24,63
0403 10 02		116,01
0403 10 04		174,32

(ECU/100 kg net weight, unless otherwise indicated)

CN code	Note (1)	Import levy
0403 10 06		212,18
0403 10 12	(1)	1,0876/kg + 29,46
0403 10 14	(1)	1,6707/kg + 29,46
0403 10 16	(1)	2,0493/kg + 29,46
0403 10 22		25,52
0403 10 24		30,86
0403 10 26		75,48
0403 10 32	(1)	0,1948/kg + 28,25
0403 10 34	(1)	0,2482/kg + 28,25
0403 10 36	(1)	0,6944/kg + 28,25
0403 90 11		116,01
0403 90 13		174,32
0403 90 19		212,18
0403 90 31	(1)	1,0876/kg + 29,46
0403 90 33	(1)	1,6707/kg + 29,46
0403 90 39	(1)	2,0493/kg + 29,46
0403 90 51		25,52
0403 90 53		30,86
0403 90 59		75,48
0403 90 61	(1)	0,1948/kg + 28,25
0403 90 63	(1)	0,2482/kg + 28,25
0403 90 69	(1)	0,6944/kg + 28,25
0404 10 11 * 11		20,21
0404 10 11 * 14		174,32
0404 10 11 * 17		212,18
0404 10 11 * 21		116,01
0404 10 11 * 24		174,32
0404 10 11 * 27		212,18
0404 10 19 * 11	(1)	0,2021/kg + 22,21
0404 10 19 * 14	(1)	1,6707/kg + 29,46
0404 10 19 * 17	(1)	2,0493/kg + 29,46
0404 10 19 * 21	(1)	1,0876/kg + 29,46
0404 10 19 * 24	(1)	1,6707/kg + 29,46
0404 10 19 * 27	(1)	2,0493/kg + 29,46
0404 10 91 * 11	(2)	0,2021/kg
0404 10 91 * 14	(2)	1,6707/kg + 6,04
0404 10 91 * 17	(2)	2,0493/kg + 6,04
0404 10 91 * 21	(2)	1,0876/kg + 6,04
0404 10 91 * 24	(2)	1,6707/kg + 6,04
0404 10 91 * 27	(2)	2,0493/kg + 6,04
0404 10 99 * 11	(2)	0,2021/kg + 22,21
0404 10 99 * 14	(2)	1,6707/kg + 28,25
0404 10 99 * 17	(2)	2,0493/kg + 28,25
0404 10 99 * 21	(2)	1,0876/kg + 28,25
0404 10 99 * 24	(2)	1,6707/kg + 28,25
0404 10 99 * 27	(2)	2,0493/kg + 28,25
0404 90 11		116,01
0404 90 13		174,32
0404 90 19		212,18
0404 90 31		116,01
0404 90 33		174,32
0404 90 39		212,18
0404 90 51	(1)	1,0876/kg + 29,46
0404 90 53	(1)(2)	1,6707/kg + 29,46
0404 90 59	(1)	2,0493/kg + 29,46
0404 90 91	(1)	1,0876/kg + 29,46
0404 90 93	(1)(2)	1,6707/kg + 29,46
0404 90 99	(1)	2,0493/kg + 29,46

(ECU/100 kg net weight, unless otherwise indicated)

CN code	Note (?)	Import levy
0405 00 10	(6)	243,43
0405 00 90		296,98
0406 10 20	(*) (6)	239,67
0406 10 80	(*) (6)	292,57
0406 20 10	(3) (*) (6)	393,22
0406 20 90	(*) (6)	393,22
0406 30 10	(3) (*) (6)	188,02
0406 30 31	(3) (*) (6)	180,94
0406 30 39	(3) (*) (6)	188,02
0406 30 90	(3) (*) (6)	284,74
0406 40 00	(3) (*) (6)	148,14
0406 90 11	(3) (*) (6)	219,68
0406 90 13	(3) (*) (6)	173,37
0406 90 15	(3) (*) (6)	173,37
0406 90 17	(3) (*) (6)	173,37
0406 90 19	(3) (*) (6)	393,22
0406 90 21	(3) (*) (6)	219,68
0406 90 23	(3) (*) (6)	195,85
0406 90 25	(3) (*) (6)	195,85
0406 90 27	(3) (*) (6)	195,85
0406 90 29	(3) (*) (6)	195,85
0406 90 31	(3) (*) (6)	195,85
0406 90 33	(*) (6)	195,85
0406 90 35	(3) (*) (6)	195,85
0406 90 37	(3) (*) (6)	195,85
0406 90 39	(3) (*) (6)	195,85
0406 90 50	(3) (*) (6)	195,85
0406 90 61	(*) (6)	393,22
0406 90 63	(*) (6)	393,22
0406 90 69	(*) (6)	393,22
0406 90 73	(*) (6)	195,85
0406 90 75	(*) (6)	195,85
0406 90 77	(*) (6)	195,85
0406 90 79	(*) (6)	195,85
0406 90 81	(*) (6)	195,85
0406 90 85	(*) (6)	195,85
0406 90 89	(3) (*) (6)	195,85
0406 90 93	(*) (6)	239,67
0406 90 99	(*) (6)	292,57
1702 10 10		24,98
1702 10 90		24,98
2106 90 51		24,98
2309 10 15		83,99
2309 10 19		109,00
2309 10 39		102,58
2309 10 59		85,68
2309 10 70		109,00
2309 90 35		83,99
2309 90 39		109,00
2309 90 49		102,58
2309 90 59		85,68
2309 90 70		109,00

- 
- (1) The levy on 100 kg of product falling within this code is equal to the sum of the following :
- (a) the amount per kilogram shown, multiplied by the weight of lactic matter contained in 100 kg of product ;  
and
  - (b) the other amount indicated.
- (2) The levy on 100 kg of product falling within this code is equal to :
- (a) the amount per kilogram shown, multiplied by the weight of the dry lactic matter contained in 100 kg of product plus, where appropriate,
  - (b) the other amount indicated.
- (3) Products falling within this code imported from a third country under special arrangements concluded between that country and the Community for which an IMA 1 certificate issued under the conditions provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 1767/82 is issued are subject to the levies in Annex I to that Regulation.
- (4) The levy applicable is limited under the conditions laid down in Regulation (EEC) No 715/90.
- (5) No levy applies to OCT originating products according to Article 101 (1) of Decision 91/482/EEC.
- (6) Products falling within this code, imported from Poland, Czechoslovakia or Hungary under the Interim Agreements concluded between those countries and the Community, and in respect of which EUR.1 certificates issued in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 584/92 have been presented, are subject to the levies set out in the Annex to that Regulation.
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## COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1238/92

of 8 May 1992

## determining the Community methods applicable in the wine sector for the analysis of neutral alcohol

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 822/87 of 16 March 1987 on the common organization of the market in wine <sup>(1)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1734/91 <sup>(2)</sup>, and in particular Articles 35 (8), 36 (6), 38 (5), 39 (9), 41 (10) and 42 (6),

Whereas, under Council Regulation (EEC) No 2046/89 of 19 June 1989 laying down general rules for distillation operations involving wine and the by products of wine-making <sup>(3)</sup>, neutral alcohol obtained by distillation operations in the wine-growing sector must be as defined in the Annex to that Regulation on the basis of criteria relating to its composition; whereas Community methods of analysis should be adopted in order to check whether the criteria have been complied with;

Whereas these methods must be binding for all commercial transactions and control operations; whereas, in view of the restricted opportunities for trade, a limited number of general methods permitting a rapid and sufficiently accurate analysis of the required components of the neutral alcohol should be adopted;

Whereas the Community methods of analysis adopted should be generally recognized in order to ensure that they are supplied on a uniform basis;

Whereas the current Community methods of analysis for neutral alcohol in the wine sector were adopted by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3590/83 <sup>(4)</sup>; whereas scientific progress necessitates the replacement of some methods with more suitable ones, the amendment of other methods and the introduction of new ones; whereas, in view of the large number and complexity of these changes, all the methods of analysis should be incorporated into a new Regulation and Regulation (EEC) No 3590/83 should be replaced;

Whereas the terms used for the repeatability and comparability of the results obtained with these methods should be defined so that the results obtained in application of the methods of analysis listed in Article 74 of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87 can be compared;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

1. The Community methods for the analysis of neutral alcohol as defined in the Annex to Regulation (EEC) No 2046/89 shall be as set out in the Annex to this Regulation.

2. The methods of analysis specified in paragraph 1 shall apply to neutral alcohol obtained by the distillation operations provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 822/87.

*Article 2*

For the purposes of applying this Regulation:

- (a) the repeatability shall be the value below which the absolute difference between the two single test results obtained using tests conducted under the same conditions (same operator, same apparatus, same laboratory and a short interval of time) may be expected to lie within a specified probability;
- (b) the comparability shall be the value below which the absolute difference between two single test results obtained under different conditions (different operators, different apparatus and/or different laboratories and/or different time) may be expected to lie within a specified probability.

The term 'single test result' shall be the value obtained when the standardized test method is applied fully and once to a single sample. Unless otherwise stated, the probability shall be 95 %.

*Article 3*

Regulation (EEC) No 3590/83 is hereby repealed.

*Article 4*

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

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No L 84, 27. 3. 1987, p. 1.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No L 163, 26. 6. 1991, p. 6.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ No L 202, 14. 7. 1989, p. 14.

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ No L 363, 24. 12. 1983, p. 1.

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

Done at Brussels, 8 May 1992.

*For the Commission*  
Ray MAC SHARRY  
*Member of the Commission*

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## ANNEX

COMMUNITY METHODS APPLICABLE IN THE WINE SECTOR FOR ANALYSIS OF  
NEUTRAL ALCOHOL

## Introduction

## 1. PREPARATION OF THE SAMPLE FOR ANALYSIS

## 1.1. General

The volume of laboratory sample intended for analysis must normally be 1,5 l unless a larger quantity is required for a specific determination.

## 1.2. Sample preparation

The sample shall be made homogeneous before analysis.

## 1.3. Preservation

The prepared sample shall always be kept in an air-tight and moisture-tight container and stored so that deterioration is prevented; in particular seals of cork, rubber and plastic should not come into direct contact with the alcohol and the use of sealing wax is expressly prohibited.

## 2. REAGENTS

## 2.1. Water

2.1.1. Wherever mention is made of water for solution, dilution or washing purposes, dilution or washing purposes, distilled water, or demineralized water of a least equivalent purity shall be used.

2.1.2. Wherever reference is made to 'solution' or 'dilution', without further indication of a reagent, an aqueous solution is intended.

## 2.2. Chemicals

All chemicals shall be of analytical reagent quality except where otherwise specified.

## 3. EQUIPMENT

## 3.1. List of equipment

The list of equipment contains only those items with a specialized use and items with a particular specification.

## 3.2. Analytical balance

Analytical balance means a balance with a sensitivity of 0,1 mg or better.

## 4. EXPRESSION OF RESULTS

## 4.1. Results

The result stated in the analytical report is the mean value obtained from at least two determinations, the repeatability ( $r$ ) of which is satisfactory.

## 4.2. Calculation of results

Except where otherwise specified, the results shall be calculated as g per hl of ethanol at 100 % vol.

## 4.3. Number of significant figures

The result shall not contain more significant figures than are justified by the precision of the method of analysis used.

## Method 1 : Determination of alcohol content

The alcoholic strength by volume of the alcohol shall be determined in accordance with existing national provisions or, in the event of dispute, by means of alcoholometers or hydrometers as defined in Council Directive 76/765/EEC of 27 July 1976 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to alcoholometers and alcohol hydrometers<sup>(1)</sup>.

It shall be expressed as percentage by volume, as prescribed by Council Directive 76/766/EEC of 27 July 1976 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to alcohol tables<sup>(2)</sup>.

(1) OJ No L 262, 27. 9. 1976, p. 143.

(2) OJ No L 262, 27. 9. 1976, p. 149.

**Method 2: Evaluation of colour and/or clarity****1. SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION**

The method enables the colour and/or clarity of neutral alcohol to be assessed.

**2. DEFINITION**

The colour and/or clarity: the colour and/or clarity as assessed by the procedure specified.

**3. PRINCIPLE**

The colour and clarity are assessed visually by comparison with water against a white background and a black background respectively.

**4. APPARATUS**

- 4.1. Glass cylinders, colourless, at least 40 cm in height.

**5. PROCEDURE**

Place two glass cylinders (4) on the white background or black background and fill one cylinder with sample to a depth of approximately 40 cm and the other with water to the same depth.

Observe the sample from above i.e. through the length of the cylinder, and compare it with the comparison cylinder.

**6. INTERPRETATION**

Assess the colour and/or clarity of the sample when observed as set out in 5.

**Method 3: Determination of permanganate clearing time****1. SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION**

The method determines the permanganate clearing time of neutral alcohol.

**2. DEFINITION**

The permanganate clearing time, as determined by the method specified, is the number of minutes required for the colour of the sample to match that of the colour standard after adding 1 ml of a 1 mmol/l potassium permanganate solution to 10 ml of the sample.

**3. PRINCIPLE**

The time for the colour of the sample, after addition of potassium permanganate, to match that of a colour standard is determined and defined as the permanganate clearing time.

**4. REAGENTS**

- 4.1. Potassium permanganate solution, 1 mmol/l. Prepare immediately before use.

**4.2. Colour solution A (red)**

— Weigh accurately 59,50 g  $\text{CoCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .

— Prepare a mixture of 25 ml hydrochloric acid ( $P^{20} = 1,19 \text{ g/ml}$ ) and 975 ml water.

— Add the cobalt chloride to some of the HCl/water mixture in a 1 000 ml volumetric flask and make up to the mark with the rest of the mixture at 20 °C.

**4.3. Colour solution B (yellow)**

— Weigh accurately 45,00 g  $\text{FeCl}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .

— Prepare a mixture of 25 ml hydrochloric acid ( $P^{20} = 1,19 \text{ g/ml}$ ) and 975 ml water and then proceed with the weighed quantity of ferric chloride as for colour solution A.

**4.4. Colour standard solution**

Pipette 13 ml of colour solution A and 5,5 ml colour solution B into a 100 ml volumetric flask and make up to the mark with water at 20 °C.

*Note:*

Colour solutions A and B may be stored in the dark at 4 °C for several months; the colour standard should be freshly prepared from time to time.

## 5. APPARATUS

- 5.1. 100 ml Nessler tubes of colourless transparent glass, graduated to 50 ml, with ground-glass stopper, or test tubes, colourless, circa 20 mm diameter.
- 5.2. Pipettes, 1,2, 5, 10 and 50 ml.
- 5.3. Thermometer, range up to 50 °C in 0,1 or 0,2 °C.
- 5.4. Analytical balance.
- 5.5. Water bath, thermostatically controlled at  $20 \pm 0,5$  °C.
- 5.6. Volumetric flasks, 100 and 1 000 ml with ground glass stoppers.

## 6. PROCEDURE

### 6.1.

- Pipette 10 ml of the sample into a test tube or 50 ml in a Nessler tube.
- Place in water bath at 20 °C.
- Add 1 ml or 5 ml, depending on the sample quantity used, of 1 mmol/l  $\text{KMnO}_4$  solution, mix and leave in the water bath at 20 °C.
- Note the time.
- Pipette 10 ml of the colour standard into a test tube of the same diameter or 50 ml of the colour standard into a Nessler tube.
- Observe the change of colour of the sample and compare it with the colour standard against a white background from time to time.
- Note the time at which the colour of the sample becomes the same as that of the colour standard.

*Note:* Take care not to expose the sample solution to direct sunlight during the test.

## 7. EXPRESSION OF RESULTS

- 7.1. Interpretation of the time of clearing shall be the time required for the colour of the sample tube to match that of the standard tube. For a neutral alcohol that time must be at least 18 minutes at a temperature of 20 °C.
- 7.2. Repeatability

The difference in the times of two tests, carried out simultaneously or in rapid succession, by the same analyst, on the same sample, under the same conditions, shall not exceed two minutes.

## 8. NOTES

- 8.1. Traces of manganese dioxide have a catalyzing effect on the reaction, ensure that pipettes and test tubes are used which have been scrupulously cleaned and reserved exclusively for the purpose. Clean them with hydrochloric acid and rinse thoroughly with water, no brown coloration shall be visible on the glass apparatus.
- 8.2. The quality of the water to prepare the dilute permanganate solution (4.1) shall be carefully monitored; it must not consume any permanganate. If the required quality cannot be obtained, distilled water should be brought to the boil and a small quantity of permanganate added in order to obtain a very slightly pink coloration. This should then be cooled and used for the dilution.
- 8.3. For some samples the decoloration may occur without passing through the exact shade of the reference solution.
- 8.4. The permanganate test may be distorted when the alcohol sample for analysis has not been stored in a perfectly clean glass flask, sealed with either a ground glass stopper which has been rinsed with alcohol or another stopper encased in tin or aluminium.

### Method 4 : Determination of aldehydes

#### 1. SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

The method determines aldehydes, expressed as acetaldehyde, in neutral alcohol.

#### 2. DEFINITION

The aldehyde content : the content of aldehydes, expressed as acetaldehyde, as determined by the method specified.

#### 3. PRINCIPLE

The colour obtained after the reaction of the sample with Schiff's reagent is compared with standard solutions having a known acetaldehyde content.

## 4. REAGENTS

p-rosaniline hydrochloride (basic fuchsin)

sodium sulphite or anhydrous sodium metabisulphite

hydrochloric acid, density

$p^{20} = 1,19$  g/ml

powdered active carbon

starch solution, prepared from 1 g soluble starch and 5 mg  $HgI_2$  (preservative) which are suspended in a little cold water, mixed with 500 ml boiling water, boiled for 5 minutes and filtered when cold.

iodine solution, 0,05 mol/l

1-amino-ethanol  $CH_3CH(NH_2)OH$  (MW 61.08)

Schiff's reagent

— Dissolve 5,0 g powdered p-rosaniline hydrochloride with about 1 000 ml hot water in a 2 000 ml volumetric flask.

— Leave in the water bath until completely dissolved if necessary.

— Dissolve 30 g anhydrous sodium sulphite (or an equivalent quantity of sodium metabisulphite) in circa 200 ml water and add to the cool prosaniline solution.

— Leave to stand for about 10 minutes.

— Add 60 ml hydrochloric acid ( $p^{20} = 1,19$  g/ml).

— Where the solution is colourless — a slight degree of brown colouration can be ignored — make up to the mark with water.

— If necessary filter with a little active carbon over a folded filter to render the solution colourless.

*Notes:*

(1) The Schiff's reagent should be prepared at least 14 days before it is used.

(2) The free  $SO_2$  content in the reagent should be between 2,8 and 6,0 mmol/100 ml, the pH must be 1.

Determination of free  $SO_2$

— Pipette 10 ml Schiff's reagent into a 250 ml Erlenmeyer flask.

— Add 200 ml water.

— Add 5 ml starch solution.

— Titrate with 0,05 mol/l iodine solution to starch end-point.

— If the free  $SO_2$  content is outside the indicated range it should either be:

— raised with a calculated quantity of sodium metabisulphite (0,126 g  $Na_2SO_3$ /100 ml reagent per mmol  $SO_2$  lacking), or

— lowered by bubbling air through the reagent.

Calculation of free  $SO_2$  in the reagent:

mmol free  $SO_2$ /100 ml reagent

$$= \frac{\text{consumed ml iodine solution (0,05 mol/l)} \cdot 3,2 \cdot 100}{64 \cdot 10}$$

$$= \frac{\text{consumed ml iodine solution (0,05 mol/l)}}{2}$$

*Important:*

If other methods are used to prepare the Schiff's reagent, the sensitivity of the reagent should be checked so that during the test:

— there is no colouration with the aldehyde-free reference alcohol,

— the pink colouration should be visible from 0,1 g acetaldehyde per hl alcohol at 100 % vol.

(3) Purification of commercial 1-amino-ethanol

— Dissolve 5 g 1-amino-ethanol completely in circa 15 ml absolute ethanol.

— Add circa 50 ml dry diethyl ether (1-amino-ethanol precipitates).

— Leave for several hours in a refrigerator.

— Filter off the crystals and wash with dry diethyl ether.

— Dry for three to four hours in a desiccator over sulphuric acid in a partial vacuum.

*Note :*

The cleaned 1-amino-ethanol must be white ; if not, repeat the recrystallization process.

## 5. APPARATUS

- 5.1. Colorimetric tubes, each provided with a ground-glass stopper, capacity 20 ml.
- 5.2. 1 ml, 2ml, 3ml, 4 ml, 5 ml and 10 ml pipettes.
- 5.3. Water bath, thermostatically controlled at  $20 \pm 0,5$  °C.
- 5.4. Spectrophotometer with cuvettes of 50 mm path length.

## 6. PROCEDURE

## 6.1. Preliminary remark

When using this method to determine aldehyde content ensure that the sample's alcohol content is at least 90,0 % vol. If not it must be raised by adding corresponding amounts of aldehyde-free ethanol.

## 6.2. Calibration curve

Weigh 1,3860 g purified and dried 1-amino-ethanol accurately on an analytical balance.

Place in a 1 000 ml volumetric flask and add aldehyde-free ethanol-free ethanol, make up to the mark at 20 °C. The solution content 1 g/l acetaldehyde.

Prepare the dilution series in two stages to produce 10 reference solutions containing 0,1 to 1,0 mg acetaldehyde per 100 ml solution.

Determine the absorbance values for these reference solutions according to 6.3 and construct graph.

## 6.3. Determining the aldehyde content

Pipette 5 ml of the sample into a colorimetric tube.

Add 5 ml water, mix and keep at a constant temperature of 20 °C.

At the same time make a blank using 5 ml aldehyde-free ethanol at 96 % vol, add 5 ml water and keep at a temperature of 20 °C.

Then add 5 ml Schiff's reagent to each tube, close with ground-glass stoppers and shake well.

Keep in water bath for 20 minutes at 20 ° C.

Put contents into cuvettes.

Determine absorbance values at 546 nm.

*Notes :*

- (1) To determine the aldehyde figures it is necessary to check the validity of the calibration curves by comparison with test solutions ; if not, the calibration curve must be prepared again.
- (2) Ensure that the blank is always colourless.

## 7. EXPRESSION OF RESULTS

## 7.1. Formula and method of calculation

Construct a graph of optical density against concentration of acetaldehyde and determine the concentration in the sample by reference to this plot.

The content of aldehydes, expressed as acetaldehyde, in g/hl ethanol at 100 % vol is given by

$$\frac{100 A}{T}$$

where :

A is the content, in g per hl of acetaldehyde in the sample solution as determined by reference to the standard curve,

T is the alcoholic strength by volume of the sample as determined by method 1.

## 7.2. Repeatability

The difference between the results of two determinations, carried out simultaneously or in rapid succession, by the same analyst, on the same sample, under the same conditions, shall not exceed 0,1 g aldehyde per hl Ethanol at 100 % vol.

### Method 5 : Determination of higher alcohols

#### 1. SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

The method determines budget alcohols, expressed as 2-methylpropan-1-ol, in neutral alcohol.

#### 2. DEFINITION

The higher alcohol content: the content of higher alcohols, expressed as 2-methylpropan-1-ol as determined by the method specified.

#### 3. PRINCIPLE

The absorbance of the coloured products resulting from the reaction of higher alcohols and an aromatic aldehyde in hot dilute sulphuric acid (Komarowsky reaction) are determined at 560 nm, corrected for the presence of any aldehyde in the sample and then compared with that produced by 2-methylpropan-1-ol reacting under the same conditions.

#### 4. REAGENTS

4.1. Salicyl aldehyde solution, 1 % mas. Prepare by adding 1 g of salicyl aldehyde to 99 g of ethanol at 96 % vol (which is free of fusel oil).

4.2. Sulphuric acid, concentrated, density 1,84 g/m<sup>3</sup>.

4.3. 2-methylpropan-1-ol.

4.4. Standard 2-methylpropan-1-ol solutions

Dilute 2-methylpropan-1-ol (4.3) with an aqueous solution of 96 % vol ethanol to give a series of standards containing 0,1, 0,2, 0,4, 0,6 and 1,0 g of 2-methylpropan-1-ol per hl of solution.

4.5. Standard acetaldehyde solutions.

Prepare the standard acetaldehyde solutions as described in section 6.2 of method 4.

4.6. Ethanol 96 % vol free from higher alcohols and aldehydes.

#### 5. APPARATUS

5.1. UV-VIS spectrophotometer, capable of determining absorbance of solutions at 560 nm.

5.2. Spectrophotometer cuvettes, 10, 20 and 50 mm pathlengths.

5.3. Water bath, thermostatically regulated at  $20 \pm 0,5$  °C.

5.4. Colorimetric tubes made of thick glass Pyrex or similar with ground-glass stoppers, content circa 50 ml.

#### 6. PROCEDURE

6.1. Aldehyde content

Determine the aldehyde content, expressed as acetaldehyde, in the sample using methanol 4.

6.2. Calibration curve: 2-methylpropan-1-ol

Pipette 10 ml of each of the 2-methylpropan-1-ol standards (4.4) into 50 ml glass cylinders each fitted with ground glass stoppers. Pipette 1 ml of the salicyl aldehyde solution (4.1) into the cylinders and then 20 ml of sulphuric acid (4.2). Mix the contents thoroughly by carefully tilting the cylinders backwards and forwards several times (care being taken to lift the stopper in occasionally). Leave for 10 minutes at room temperature and then put in the water bath (5.3) at  $20 \pm 0,5$  °C. After 20 minutes pour the contents into a series of spectrophotometer cuvettes.

Exactly 30 minutes after adding the sulphuric acid determine the absorbance of the solutions at 560 nm using water in the reference cuvette of the spectrophotometer.

Construct a calibration curve of absorbance against 2-methylpropan-1-ol concentration.

**6.3. Calibration curve — aldehydes**

Repeat 6.2 but replacing the 10 ml of each of the 2-methylpropan-1-ol standards by 10 ml of each of the acetaldehyde standards.

Construct a calibration curve of absorbance at 560 nm against acetaldehyde concentration.

**6.4. Sample determination**

Repeat 6.2 but replacing the 10 ml of the 2-methylpropan-1-ol standards by 10 ml of the sample.

Determine the absorbance of the sample.

**7. EXPRESSION OF RESULTS****7.1. Formula and method of calculation**

7.1.1. Correct the absorbance of the sample by subtracting the value of the absorbance corresponding to the aldehyde concentration in the sample (obtained from the calibration curve constructed under 6.3).

7.1.2. Determine the concentration of higher alcohols, expressed as 2-methylpropan-1-ol, in the sample from the calibration curve constructed under 6.2 but using the correct absorbance (7.1.1).

7.1.3. The concentration of higher alcohols, expressed as 2-methylpropan-1-ol in g per hl ethanol at 100 % vol, is given by :

$$\frac{A \times 100}{T}$$

where :

A is the concentration of higher alcohols in the sample as calculated in 7.1.2.

T is the alcoholic strength by volume of the sample as determined by method 1.

**7.2. Repeatability**

The difference between the results of two determinations, when carried out simultaneously or in rapid succession, by the same analyst, on the same sample, under the same conditions, shall not exceed 0,2 g per hl ethanol at 100 % vol.

**Method 6 : Determination of total acidity****1. SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION**

The method determines the total acidity, expressed as acetic acid, of neutral alcohol.

**2. DEFINITION**

The total acidity content, expressed as acetic acid : the content of total acidity, expressed as acetic acid, as determined by the method specified.

**3. PRINCIPLE**

The sample, after de-gassing, is titrated against standard sodium hydroxide solution and the acidity calculated as acetic acid.

**4. REAGENTS**

4.1. Sodium hydroxide solutions, 0,01 mol/l and 0,1 mol/l, stored so that contact with carbon dioxide is minimized.

4.2. Indigo carmine solution (A)

— Weigh 0,2 g indigo carmine.

— Dissolve in 40 ml water and make up to 100 g with ethanol.

Phenol red solution (B)

— Weigh 0,2 g phenol red.

— Dissolve in 6 ml sodium hydroxide 0,1 mol/l and make up to mark with water in a 100 ml volumetric flask.

## 5. APPARATUS

- 5.1. Burette or automatic titrater.
- 5.2. Pipette, 100 ml.
- 5.3. Round-bottom flask with ground-glass stopper, 250 ml.
- 5.4. Reflux condenser with ground-glass stopper.

## 6. PROCEDURE

- Pipette 100 ml of the sample into the 250 ml round-bottom flask.
- Add boiling stones and briefly heat to boiling in the reflux condenser.
- Add one drop of each of indicator solutions A and B to the hot solution.
- Then titrate with sodium hydroxide 0,01 mol/l until the first signs of change from greenish-yellow to violet.

## 7. EXPRESSION OF RESULTS

### 7.1. Formula and method of calculation

The content of total acidity, expressed as acetic acid, in g per hl ethanol at 100 % vol is given by :

$$\frac{V \cdot 60}{T}$$

where :

V is the number of ml of 0,01 mol/l sodium hydroxide required for neutralization.

T is the alcoholic strength by volume of the sample as determined by method 1.

### 7.2. Repeatability

The difference between the results of two determinations, carried out simultaneously or in rapid succession, by the same analyst, on the same sample, under the same conditions, shall not exceed 0,1 g per hl ethanol at 100 % vol.

## Method 7 : Determination of esters

### 1. SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

The method determines esters, expressed as ethyl acetate, in neutral alcohol.

### 2. DEFINITION

The ester content : the content of esters, expressed as ethyl acetate, as determined by the method specified.

### 3. PRINCIPLE

Esters react quantitatively with hydroxylamine hydrochloride in alkaline solution to form hydroxylamic acids. These then form coloured complexes with ferric ions in acid solution. The optical densities of these complexes are measured at 525 nm.

### 4. REAGENTS

- 4.1. Hydrochloric acid 4 mol/l.
- 4.2. Ferric chloride solution, 0,37 mol/l in 1 mol/l hydrochloric acid.
- 4.3. Hydroxylamine Hydrochloride, 2 mol/l. Store in a refrigerator.
- 4.4. Sodium hydroxide solution, 3,5 mol/l.
- 4.5. Ethyl acetate standard solutions containing 0,0, 0,2, 0,4, 0,6, 0,8 and 1,0 g ethyl acetate per hl ester-free ethanol at 96 % vol.

### 5. APPARATUS

- 5.1. spectrophotometer with 50 mm pathlength cuvettes.



## 6. PROCEDURE

### 6.1. Calibration curve

- Weigh accurately 1.0 g ethyl acetate on an analytical balance.
- Add ester-free alcohol in a 1 000 ml volumetric flask and make up to the mark at 20 °C.
- Prepare dilution series in two stages to produce 20 reference solutions containing 0.1 to 2.0 mg ethyl acetate per 100 ml solution.
- Determine absorbance values for the reference solution in accordance with 6.2 and construct a graph.

### 6.2. Determination of ester content

- Pipette 10 ml of the sample into test-tubes fitted with ground-glass stoppers.
- Add 2 ml hydroxylamine hydrochloride solution.
- At the same time prepare a blank using 10 ml ester-free ethanol at 96 % vol and 2 ml hydroxylamine hydrochloride solution.
- Then add 2 ml sodium hydroxide to each solution, close the tubes with ground-glass stoppers and shake well.
- Keep for 15 minutes at 20 °C in a water bath.
- Add 2 ml hydrochloric acid to each tube, shake briefly.
- Add 2 ml ferric chloride solution, mix well.
- Pour contents into cuvettes.
- Determine absorbance values at 525 nm.

## 7. EXPRESSION OF RESULTS

### 7.1. Formula and method of calculation

Plot the optical densitie of the standards against their concentrations.

The ester content (expressed as ethyl acetate = A) corresponding to the absorbance value is read off on the graph and calculated according to the formula :

$$\frac{A \cdot 100}{T}$$

and given in 9 per hl ethanol at 100 % vol,

where T = alcohol content of the sample in % vol determination as described in method 1.

### 7.2. Repeatability

The difference between the results of two determinations, carried out simultaneously or in rapid succession, by the same analyst, on the same sample, under the same conditions, should not exceed 0,1g esters, as ethyl acetate, per hl ethanol at 100 % vol.

## Method 8 : Determination of volatile nitrogen bases

### 1. SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

The method determines volatile nitrogen bases, expressed as nitrogen, in neutral alcohol.

### 2. DEFINITION

The volatile nitrogen bases content : the content of volatile nitrogen bases, expressed as nitrogen, as determined by the method specified.

### 3. PRINCIPLE

The sample is evaporated to a small volume in the presence of sulphuric acid and the ammonia content then determined using the conway micro-diffusion technique.

### 4. REAGENTS

#### 4.1. Sulphuric acid, 1 mol/l.

- 4.2. Boric acid indicator solution. Dissolve 10 g of boric acid, 8 mg of bromocresol green and 4 mg of methyl red in 30 % vol propan-2-ol and make up to 1 000 ml with 30 % vol propan-2-ol.
- 4.3. Potassium hydroxide solution, 500 g/l; carbon dioxide free.
- 4.4. Hydrochloric acid, 0,02 mol/l.

## 5. APPARATUS

- 5.1. Evaporating dish, of sufficient capacity to accept 50 ml of sample.
- 5.2. Water bath.
- 5.3. Conway flask with tightly fitting lid; see figure 1 for description and suggested dimensions.
- 5.4. Micro-burette, capacity 2 to 5 ml, graduated in 0,01 ml.

## 6. PROCEDURE

- 6.1. Pipette 50 mls of the sample (with an anticipated nitrogen content of less than 0,2 g per hl sample take 200 ml of sample) into a glass dish, add 1 ml of 1 mol/l sulphuric acid (4.1), place the dish (5.1) on a water bath (5.2) and evaporate until there is about 1 ml remaining.
- 6.2. Pipette 1 ml of the boric acid indicator solution (4.2) into the inner chamber of the Conway flask (5.3) and wash the residue liquid from the evaporation process (6.1) into the outer chamber. Slightly tilt the Conway flask and add about 1 ml of the potassium hydroxide solution (4.3) to the outer chamber as quickly as possible but as far from the majority of the liquid in the outer chamber as possible. Immediately seal the Conway flask by covering with a tightly fitting lid smeared with grease.
- 6.3. Mix the two solutions in the outer chamber taking care that there is no liquid spillage from either chamber to the other. Allow to stand for two hours.
- 6.4. Titrate the ammonia in the inner chamber against 0,02 mol/l hydrochloric acid (4.4) using a micro-burette (5.4) to neutralization. The volume of acid used should be between 0,2 and 0,9 ml; let the volume of acid used be  $V_1$  ml.
- 6.5. Carry out a blank titration by repeating sections 6.1 to 6.4 but replacing the 50 ml of sample in section 6.1 by the same volume of water. Let the volume of hydrochloric acid used be  $V_2$  ml.

## 7. EXPRESSION OF RESULTS

- 7.1. Formula and method of calculation.

The content of volatile nitrogen bases, in g per hl ethanol at 100 % vol, calculated and expressed as nitrogen, is given by:

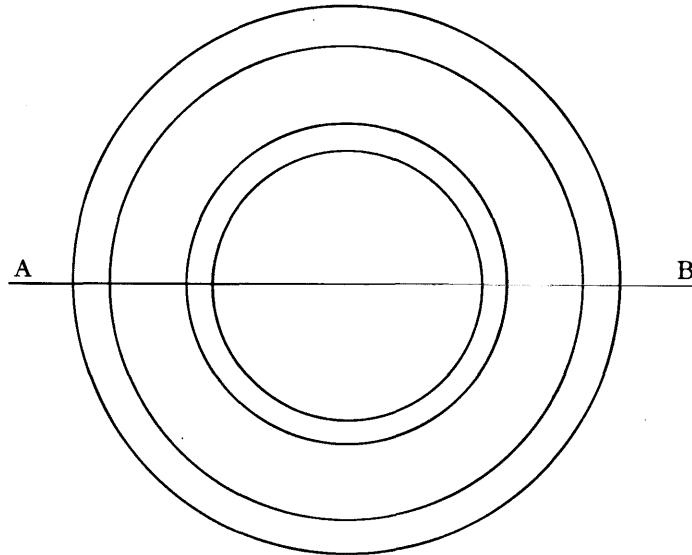
$$\frac{(V_1 - V_2) \cdot 2800}{E \cdot T}$$

Where

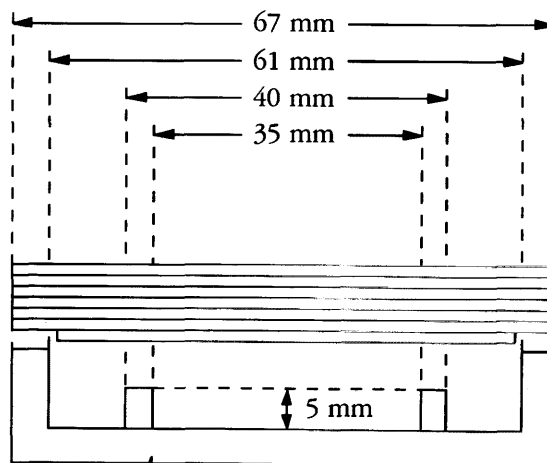
- $V_1$  is the volume, in ml, of the hydrochloric acid used to neutralize the sample.  
 $V_2$  is the volume, in ml, of hydrochloric acid used in the blank test.  
 T is the alcoholic strength by volume of the sample as determined by method 1.  
 E is the quantity of sample used in ml.

- 7.2. Repeatability

The difference between the results of two determinations, carried out simultaneously or in rapid succession, by the same analyst, on the same sample, under the same conditions, shall not exceed 0,05 g per hl ethanol at 100 % vol.



Top view of flask



Vertical Section on line A - B

Typical dimension given

*Figure 1*

Conway flask

**Method 9: Determination of methanol****1. SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION**

The method determines the content of methanol in neutral alcohol

**2. DEFINITION**

The methanol content: the content of methanol as determined by the method specified.

**3. PRINCIPLE**

The methanol concentration is determined by direct injection of sample into a gas liquid chromatography apparatus.

## 4. PROCEDURE

Any GLC method is suitable provided that the gas chromatographic column and conditions employed are capable of achieving a clear separation between methanol, acetaldehyde, ethanol and ethyl acetate. The limit of detection of methanol in ethanol shall be less than 2 g/hl.

## 5. REPEATABILITY

The difference between the results of two determinations, carried out simultaneously or in rapid succession, by the same analyst, on the same sample, under the same conditions, shall not exceed 2 g methanol per hl ethanol at 100 % vol.

**Method 10 : Determination of dry residue**

## 1. SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

The method determines the dry residue content of neutral alcohol.

## 2. DEFINITION

The dry residue content : the dry matter content as determined by the method specified.

## 3. PRINCIPLE

An aliquot of the sample is dried at 103 °C and the residue determined gravimetrically.

## 4. APPARATUS

- 4.1. Water bath, boiling.
- 4.2. Evaporating dish of suitable capacity.
- 4.3. Desiccator, containing freshly activated silica gel (or an equivalent desiccant) with a moisture content indicator.
- 4.4. Analytical balance.
- 4.5. Oven, thermostatically controlled at  $103 \pm 2$  °C.

## 5. PROCEDURE

Accurately weigh, to the nearest 0,1 mg, a clean dry evaporating dish (4.2) ( $m_0$ ). Pipette in several operations if necessary a suitable volume of sample into the dish (100 – 250 ml) ( $V_0$ ,ml). Place the dish with sample on the boiling water bath (4.1) and allow to dry. Place in the oven (4.5) at  $103 \pm 2$  °C for 30 minutes and then transfer dish with residue into a desiccator (4.3). Allow the dish to cool for 30 minutes and then weigh, to the nearest 0,1 mg, the dish with residue ( $M_1$ ).

## 6. EXPRESSION OF RESULTS

## 6.1. Formula and method of calculation

The content of dry residue, to g per hl of ethanol at 100 % vol is given by :

$$\frac{(M_1 - M_0) \times 107}{V_0 \times T}$$

where :

- $M_0$  is the mass, in g, of the clean dry dish,  
 $M_1$  the mass, in g, of the dish and residue after drying,  
 $V_0$  is the volume of sample taken for drying, and  
 $T$  is the alcohols strength by volume of the sample as determined by method 1.

## 6.2. Repeatability

The difference between the results of two determinations, carried out simultaneously or in rapid succession, by the same analyst, on the same sample, under the same conditions, shall not exceed 0,5 g per hl of ethanol at 100 % vol.

**Method 11 : Limit test for the absence of furfural****1. SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION**

The method detects furfural in neutral alcohol.

**2. DEFINITION**

The detection of the limit tests concentration of furfural : the limit test result as determined by the method specified.

**3. PRINCIPLE**

The alcohol sample is mixed with aniline and glacial acetic acid. The presence of furfural is indicated by a salmon pink colour appearing in the solution within 20 minutes of mixing.

**4. REAGENTS**

4.1. Aniline, freshly distilled.

4.2. Acetic acid, glacial.

**5. APPARATUS**

Tubes, fitted with ground glass stoppers.

**6. PROCEDURE**

Pipette 10 ml of the sample into a tube (5); add 0,5 ml of aniline and 2 ml of glacial acetic acid. Shake the tube and contents to mix.

**7. EXPRESSION OF RESULTS****7.1. Limit test interpretation**

If the time of development of any salmon pink colouration in the tube is less than 20 minutes the test is positive and the sample contains furfural.

**7.2. Observations**

The results of two limit tests, carried out simultaneously or in rapid succession, by the same analyst, on the same sample, under the same conditions, shall be identical.

**Method 12 : UV test****1. SCOPE**

This method determines the optical transparence of neutral alcohol.

**2. PRINCIPLE**

The optical transparence of the sample in the wavelength range 220 to 270 nm is measured against a defined reference substance of high optical transparence.

**3. APPARATUS**

3.1. UV-VIS spectrophotometer

3.2. Quartz cuvettes, 10 mn path length, same spectrum transmission.

**4. REAGENTS**

n-Hexane for spectroscopy.

**5. PROCEDURE**

— Rinse clean cuvettes with sample solution and then pour in the sample ; dry the outside of the cuvettes.

— Treat reference cuvette in the same way with n-Hexane and fill.

— Determine absorbence values and construct graph.

**6. EXPRESSION OF RESULTS**

The absorbence values found at 270, 240, 230 and 220 nm may not exceed the following figures : 0,02, 0,08, 0,18 and 0,3. The absorbence curve must be smooth and regular.

**Method 13: Determination of  $^{14}\text{C}$  content in ethanol****1. METHOD TO DETERMINE TYPE OF ALCOHOL**

Determination of the  $^{14}\text{C}$  content in ethanol permits a distinction to be made between alcohol from fossil fuels (synthesis alcohol) and alcohol from recent raw materials (fermentation alcohol).

**2. DEFINITION**

The  $^{14}\text{C}$  content of ethanol is understood to be the  $^{14}\text{C}$  content determined using the method described here.

The natural  $^{14}\text{C}$  content in the atmosphere (the reference value), which is absorbed by living vegetation by assimilation, is not a constant value. The reference value is therefore determined on ethanol from raw materials of the most recent vegetation period. This annual reference value is determined each year by collaborative analyses organized by the Community Bureau of References and the Joint Research Centre, Ispra.

**3. PRINCIPLE**

The  $^{14}\text{C}$  content of samples containing alcohol with at least 85 % mass ethanol is determined directly by liquid scintillation count.

**4. REAGENTS****4.1. Toluene scintillator**

5,0 g 2,5-diphenyloxazole (PPO)

0,5 g p-bis-[4-methyl-5-phenyloxazolyl(2)]-benzene (dimethyl-POPOP) in 1 litre analytical grade toluene.

Commercial, ready-to-use toluene scintillators of this composition can also be used.

**4.2.  $^{14}\text{C}$  standard**

n-Hexadecane  $^{14}\text{C}$  with an activity of about  $1 \times 10^6$  dpm/g (approximately  $1,67 \times 10^6$  cBq/g) and a guaranteed accuracy of determined activity of  $\pm 2$  % rel.

**4.3.  $^{14}\text{C}$ -free ethanol**

Synthesis alcohol from raw materials of fossil origin with at least 85 % mass ethanol, to determine the background.

**4.4. Alcohol from recent raw materials of the most recent vegetation period with at least 85 % mass ethanol as reference material.****5. APPARATUS****5.1. Multi-channel liquid scintillation spectrometer with processor and automatic external standardization and display of the external standard/channel ratio (usual design: three meter channels and two external standard channels).****5.2. Low-potassium counter tubes suitable for the spectrometer, with dark screw-tops containing a polyethylene insert.****5.3. Volumetric pipettes, 10 ml.****5.4. Automatic dosing device 10 ml.****5.5. 250 ml round-bottom flask with ground-glass stopper.****5.6. Alcohol distillation apparatus with heating mantle, e.g. type Micko.****5.7. Microliter syringe 50  $\mu\text{l}$ .****5.8. Pycnometer funnel, pycnometers, 25 ml and 50 ml.****5.9. Thermostat with a temperature stability of  $\pm 0,01$   $^{\circ}\text{C}$ .****5.10. Official alcohol tables in accordance with the Council Directive of 27 July 1976 on the approximation of the laws of Member States relating to alcohol tables, published by the Commission of the European Communities (ISBN 92-825-0146-9).**

## 6. PROCEDURE

### 6.1. Adjusting the equipment

The equipment should be adjusted according to the manufacturer's instructions. Measuring conditions are optimal when the value  $E/B$ , the quality index, is at its maximum.

$E$  = efficiency

$B$  = background

Only two meter channels are optimized. The third is left fully open for control purposes.

### 6.2. Selection of counter tubes

A larger number of counter tubes than will later be needed are each filled with 10 ml of  $^{14}\text{C}$ -free synthesis ethanol and 10 ml toluene scintillator. Each is measured for at least  $4 \times 100$  minutes. Tubes whose backgrounds vary by more than  $\pm 1\%$  rel. from the mean are discarded. Only tubes new from the factory and from the same batch may be used.

### 6.3. Determination of the external standard/channel ratio (ESCR)

During the process of setting the channels (6.1) the ESCR is determined using the appropriate computer program when the efficiency is determined. The external standard used is  $^{137}\text{Caesium}$ , which is already built-in by the manufacturer.

### 6.4. Preparation of sample

Samples having an ethanol content of at least 85 % mass and free from impurities, which absorb at wavelengths below 450 nm can be measured. The low residue of esters and aldehydes is not a problem. After the first few ml have been discarded the sample is distilled direct into the pycnometer and the alcohol content of the sample is determined by pycnometry. The values to be determined are taken from the Official Alcohol Tables.

## 7. MEASUREMENT OF SAMPLES USING EXTERNAL STANDARD

### 7.1. Slightly extinguished samples such as those described in 6.4 with an ESCR of around 1.8 may be measured via the ESCR, which provides a measure of the efficiency.

### 7.2. Measurement

10 ml each of the samples prepared according to 6.4 is pipettes into a selected counter tube checked for background and 10 ml of toluene scintillator is added via an automatic dosing device. The samples in the tubes are homogenized by suitable rotary movements; the liquid must not be allowed to wet the polyethylene insert in the screw-top. A tube containing  $^{14}\text{C}$ -free fossil ethanol is prepared in the same way to measure the background. To check the relevant annual  $^{14}\text{C}$  value a duplicate of recent ethanol from the latest vegetation period is prepared, a tube being mixed with internal standard, see 8.

The control and background samples are placed at the beginning of the measurement series, which should contain no more than 10 samples for analysis. Total measuring time per sample is at least  $2 \times 100$  minutes, with the individual samples being measured in part stages of 100 minutes so that any equipment drift or other defect can be detected. (One cycle therefore corresponds to a measuring interval of 100 minutes per sample.)

Background and control samples should be freshly prepared every four weeks.

This method requires little time and material and is particularly suitable for non-socialist laboratories processing large numbers of samples.

In the case of slightly extinguished samples (ESCR circa 1,8) the efficiency is only negligibly affected by the change in this value. If the change is within  $\pm 5\%$  rel. the same efficiency can be expected. For more greatly extinguished samples, such as denatured alcohols, the efficiency can be established via the extinction correction graph. If an appropriate computer program is not available the internal standard must be used, and this gives an unambiguous result.

## 8. MEASURING SAMPLES USING INTERNAL STANDARD HEXADECANE<sup>14</sup>C

### 8.1. Procedure

Control and background samples (recent and fossil ethanol) and the unknown material are each measured as duplicates. One sample of the duplicate is prepared in a non-selected tube and an accurately dosed quantity (30 µl) of hexadecane<sup>14</sup>C is added as internal standard (added activity around 26 269 dpm/gC approximately 43 782 cBq/gC). For the sample preparation and measuring time of the other samples see 7.2, but the measuring time for the samples with the internal standard can be reduced to about five minutes by presetting at 10<sup>5</sup> pulses. One duplicate each of background and control samples is used per measuring series; these are placed at the beginning of the measuring series.

### 8.2. Handling the internal standard and counter tubes

To prevent contamination when measuring with the internal standard these must be stored and handled well away from the area where the samples for analysis are prepared and measured. After measurement the tubes checked for background may be re-used. The screw-tops and tubes containing the internal standard are disposed of.

## 9. EXPRESSION OF THE RESULTS

### 9.1. The unit of activity of a radio-active substance is the becquerel; 1 Bq = 1 decay/sec.

Indication of specific radio-activity is expressed as becquerels relative to one gram carbon = Bq/gC.

To obtain more practical results it is best to express the results in centi-becquerels = cBq/gC.

The descriptions and formulae used in the literature, based on dpm, may be retained for the time being. To obtain corresponding figures in cBq merely multiply the dpm figure by  $\frac{100}{60}$ .

### 9.2. Expression of results with external standard

$$\text{cBq/g C} = \frac{(\text{cpm}_{pr} - \text{cpm}_{NE}) \cdot 1,918 \cdot 100}{V \cdot F \cdot Z \cdot 60}$$

### 9.3. Expression of results with internal standard

$$\text{cBq/g C} = \frac{(\text{cpm}_{pr} - \text{cpm}_{NE}) \cdot \text{dpm}_{IS} \cdot 1,918 \cdot 100}{(\text{cpm}_{IS} - \text{cpm}_{pr}) \cdot V \cdot F \cdot 60}$$

### 9.4. Abbreviations

$\text{cpm}_{pr}$  = is the mean sample count rate over the total measuring time.

$\text{cpm}_{NE}$  = is the mean background pulse rate calculated in the same way.

$\text{cpm}_{IS}$  = is the amount of added internal standard added (calibration radioactivity dpm).

$\text{dpm}_{IS}$  = is the quantity of internal standard added (calibration radioactivity dpm).

V = is the volume of the samples used in ml.

F = is the content in grammes pure alcohol per ml corresponding to its concentration.

Z = is the efficiency corresponding to the ESCR value.

1,918 = is the number of grammes alcohol per gramme carbon.

## 10. RELIABILITY OF THE METHOD

### 10.1. Repeatability (r)

$$r = 0,632 \text{ cBq/g C}; \quad S_{(r)} = \pm 0,223 \text{ cBq/g C}$$

### 10.2. Comparability (R)

$$R = 0,821 \text{ cBq/g C}; \quad S_{(R)} = \pm 0,290 \text{ cBq/g C}$$



**COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1239/92**

of 14 May 1992

**opening a standing invitation to tender for the supply to Albania of 35 000 tonnes of bread-making common wheat held at Ghent by the French intervention agency**

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3860/91 of 23 December 1991 on an emergency measure for the free supply of certain agricultural products to Albania <sup>(1)</sup>,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 of 29 October 1975 on the common organization of the market in cereals <sup>(2)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 674/92 <sup>(3)</sup>, and in particular Article 7 (6) thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 694/92 <sup>(4)</sup> provides that contracts for the supply of cereals under Regulation (EEC) No 3860/91 are to be allocated by invitation to tender;

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1570/77 <sup>(5)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 606/92 <sup>(6)</sup>, lays down in particular quality criteria for bread-making common wheat accepted for intervention;

Whereas a standing invitation to tender should be opened for the supply of an instalment of bread-making common wheat held by the French intervention agency;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

On the terms laid down in Regulation (EEC) No 694/92, the French intervention agency shall open a standing invitation to tender for the supply to Albania of bread-making common wheat held at Ghent by the said agency.

*Article 2*

The invitation to tender shall cover 35 000 tonnes of bread-making common wheat in bulk to be supplied from the port of Ghent, cif (ex-ship), to the Albanian port of Durres.

*Article 3*

Tenders may relate only to the entire lot of 35 000 tonnes specified in the notice of invitation to tender provided for

in Article 13 of Regulation (EEC) No 694/92, in accordance with the delivery specifications in Annex III hereto.

*Article 4*

1. The time limit for the submission of tenders in response to the first partial invitation to tender shall be 11 a. m., Brussels time, on 21 May 1992.
2. The time limit for the submission of tenders in response to the second and last partial invitation to tender shall be 11 a. m., Brussels time, on 4 June 1992.
3. Notwithstanding Article 13 of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 694/92 the intervention agency concerned shall publish, at least three days before the date laid down for the first partial invitation to tender, a notice of invitation

*Article 5*

Tenders must be submitted to the French intervention agency.

The French intervention agency shall forward tenders to the Commission in accordance with the model in Annex I hereto.

*Article 6*

The taking-over certificate referred to in Article 9 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 694/92 shall take the form shown in Annex II.

Certificates shall be issued after unloading of the goods.

*Article 7*

The successful tenderer shall undertake to provide the Albanian authorities with the documents required for supply purposes as specified in the notice of invitation to tender drawn up by the French intervention agency.

*Article 8*

For the purposes of entering EAGGF expenditure in the accounts, the book value of the product referred to in Article 1 is hereby fixed at ECU 52 per tonne.

*Article 9*

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

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No L 362, 31. 12. 1991, p. 85.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ No L 73, 19. 3. 1992, p. 7.

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ No L 74, 20. 3. 1992, p. 39.

<sup>(5)</sup> OJ No L 174, 14. 7. 1977, p. 18.

<sup>(6)</sup> OJ No L 65, 11. 3. 1992, p. 25.

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

Done at Brussels, 14 May 1992.

*For the Commission*  
Ray MAC SHARRY  
*Member of the Commission*

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*ANNEX I*

**Standing invitation to tender for the supply to Albania of 35 000 tonnes of bread-making common wheat held at Ghent by the French intervention agency**

(Regulation (EEC) No 1239/92)

Tenderer number	Quantity (tonnes)	Supply cost applied for (ECU/tonne)
1	2	3
1		
2		
3		
4		
etc.		

ANNEX II

SUPPLY BY SEA

TAKING-OVER CERTIFICATE

I, the undersigned : .....  
(name, first name, business name)

acting on behalf of the Albanian Government, hereby certify that the goods mentioned below have been taken over :

— Name of vessel : .....

— Place and date of taking-over : .....

— Product : .....

— Tonnage taken over : .....

Remarks or reservations : .....

.....

.....

ANNEX III

Delivery specifications

Delivery in bulk, cif (ex-ship) to the Albanian port of Durres.

One lot of 35 000 tonnes in three shipments :

- 15 000 tonnes : departure date 9 June 1992. Arrival date between 18 and 19 June 1992,
- 10 000 tonnes : departure date 20 June 1992. Arrival date between 29 and 30 June 1992,
- 10 000 tonnes : departure date 28 June 1992. Arrival date between 7 and 8 July 1992.

The deliveries may take place before the dates laid down on the initiative of the successful tenderer and under his responsibility if the necessary conditions are met for unloading and removal in the port of Durres.

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## COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1240/92

of 14 May 1992

repealing Regulations (EEC) No 1147/91, (EEC) No 1148/91, (EEC) No 1149/91, (EEC) No 1150/91, (EEC) No 1151/91, (EEC) No 1154/91, (EEC) No 1204/91, (EEC) No 1205/91, (EEC) No 2318/91, (EEC) No 3229/91, (EEC) No 3286/91, (EEC) No 3291/91, (EEC) No 3520/91, (EEC) No 3521/91 and (EEC) No 3523/91 opening standing invitations to tender for the export of cereals held by the intervention agencies

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 of 29 October 1975 on the common organization of the market in cereals<sup>(1)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 674/92<sup>(2)</sup>, and in particular Article 7 (6) thereof,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1836/82 of 7 July 1982 laying down the procedure and conditions for the disposal of cereals held by the intervention agencies<sup>(3)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3043/91<sup>(4)</sup>,

Whereas it is convenient to cancel the last partial invitation to tender under Commission Regulations (EEC) No 1147/91<sup>(5)</sup>, (EEC) No 1148/91<sup>(6)</sup>, (EEC) No 1149/91<sup>(7)</sup>, (EEC) No 1150/91<sup>(8)</sup>, (EEC) No 1151/91<sup>(9)</sup>, (EEC) No 1154/91<sup>(10)</sup>, (EEC) No 1204/91<sup>(11)</sup>, (EEC) No 1205/91<sup>(12)</sup>, (EEC) No 2318/91<sup>(13)</sup>, (EEC) No 3229/91<sup>(14)</sup>, (EEC) No 3286/91<sup>(15)</sup>, (EEC) No 3291/91<sup>(16)</sup>, (EEC) No 3520/91<sup>(17)</sup>, (EEC) No 3521/91<sup>(18)</sup> and (EEC) No 3523/91<sup>(19)</sup>;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

Regulations (EEC) No 1147/91, (EEC) No 1148/91, (EEC) No 1149/91, (EEC) No 1150/91, (EEC) No 1151/91, (EEC) No 1154/91, (EEC) No 1204/91, (EEC) No 1205/91, (EEC) No 2318/91, (EEC) No 3229/91, (EEC) No 3286/91, (EEC) No 3291/91, (EEC) No 3520/91, (EEC) No 3521/91 and (EEC) No 3523/91 are hereby repealed as from 21 May 1992.

*Article 2*

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

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

Done at Brussels, 14 May 1992.

*For the Commission*

Ray MAC SHARRY

*Member of the Commission*

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.  
<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No L 73, 19. 3. 1992, p. 7.  
<sup>(3)</sup> OJ No L 202, 9. 7. 1982, p. 23.  
<sup>(4)</sup> OJ No L 288, 18. 10. 1991, p. 21.  
<sup>(5)</sup> OJ No L 112, 4. 5. 1991, p. 30.  
<sup>(6)</sup> OJ No L 112, 4. 5. 1991, p. 33.  
<sup>(7)</sup> OJ No L 112, 4. 5. 1991, p. 36.  
<sup>(8)</sup> OJ No L 112, 4. 5. 1991, p. 39.  
<sup>(9)</sup> OJ No L 112, 4. 5. 1991, p. 42.  
<sup>(10)</sup> OJ No L 112, 4. 5. 1991, p. 51.  
<sup>(11)</sup> OJ No L 116, 9. 5. 1991, p. 25.  
<sup>(12)</sup> OJ No L 116, 9. 5. 1991, p. 28.  
<sup>(13)</sup> OJ No L 213, 1. 8. 1991, p. 50.  
<sup>(14)</sup> OJ No L 306, 7. 11. 1991, p. 9.  
<sup>(15)</sup> OJ No L 310, 12. 11. 1991, p. 9.  
<sup>(16)</sup> OJ No L 312, 13. 11. 1991, p. 5.  
<sup>(17)</sup> OJ No L 334, 5. 12. 1991, p. 18.  
<sup>(18)</sup> OJ No L 334, 5. 12. 1991, p. 21.  
<sup>(19)</sup> OJ No L 334, 5. 12. 1991, p. 27.

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1241/92**

of 14 May 1992

**amending Regulation (EEC) No 615/92 laying down detailed rules for a support system for producers of soya beans, rape seed, colza seed and sunflower seed**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

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

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*The following indent is added to the first paragraph of Article 6 of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 615/92<sup>(?)</sup>:

'or

- (e) certified seed of the varieties "Bienvenu" and "Jet Neuf" for which, before sowing, a cultivation contract was made between the producer and a buyer, who has been given specific approval for this purpose by the Member State's competent authority, to produce a crop the seed of which is destined to produce an oil for a specialist food use.'

*Article 2*This Regulation shall enter into force on the third day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3766/91 of 12 December 1991 establishing a support system for producers of soya beans, rape seed and colza seed and sunflower seed<sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 7 (2) thereof,

Whereas the eligibility of producers of rape seed or colza seed to receive the direct payments is restricted to producers of certain varieties and qualities of seed; whereas to ensure the continued production of traditional, specialist food-use oils, producers of additional varieties of rape seed and colza seed should be eligible to receive the direct payments; whereas to protect the continuous quality improvement programme within the Community the production of these varieties shall be strictly controlled;

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

Done at Brussels, 14 May 1992.

*For the Commission*

Ray MAC SHARRY

*Member of the Commission*<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No L 356, 24. 12. 1991, p. 17.<sup>(?)</sup> OJ No L 67, 12. 3. 1992, p. 11.

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1242/92**

of 14 May 1992

**abolishing the corrective amount on the import of artichokes into the Community of Ten from Spain**

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

Having regard to the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3709/89 of 4 December 1989 laying down general rules for implementing the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal as regards the compensatory mechanism for imports of fruit and vegetables from Spain <sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 4 (2) thereof,

Whereas Article 152 of the Act of Accession introduces from 1 January 1990 a compensatory mechanism for imports into the Community as constituted on 31 December 1985, hereinafter called 'the Community of Ten', of fruit and vegetables from Spain for which a reference price is fixed with regard to third countries;

Whereas Regulation (EEC) No 3709/89 lays down general rules for applying the said compensatory mechanism and Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3815/89 <sup>(2)</sup> lays down detailed rules for applying the said compensatory mechanism;

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 983/92 <sup>(3)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1137/92 <sup>(4)</sup>, introduces a corrective amount on imports of artichokes into the Community of Ten from Spain;

Whereas Article 3 (4) of Regulation (EEC) No 3709/89 lays down the conditions under which a corrective amount introduced pursuant to Article 3 (1) of the said Regulation is to be abolished; adjusted; whereas the said conditions require abolition of the corrective amount on imports of artichokes into the Community of Ten from Spain,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

Regulation (EEC) No 983/92 is hereby repealed.

*Article 2*

This Regulation shall enter into force on 15 May 1992.

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

Done at Brussels, 14 May 1992.

*For the Commission*

Ray MAC SHARRY

*Member of the Commission*

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No L 363, 13. 12. 1989, p. 3.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No L 371, 20. 12. 1989, p. 28.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ No L 104, 22. 4. 1992, p. 1.

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ No L 120, 5. 5. 1992, p. 31.

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1243/92**  
**of 14 May 1992**  
**fixing the export refunds on milk and milk products**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

fixing regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 804/68 of 27 June 1968 on the common organization of the market in milk and milk products <sup>(1)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 816/92 <sup>(2)</sup>, and in particular Article 17 (4) thereof,

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

Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 876/68 of 28 June 1968 laying down general rules for granting export refunds on milk and milk products and criteria for fixing the amount of such refunds <sup>(3)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1344/86 <sup>(4)</sup>, provides that when the refunds on the products listed in Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 804/68, exported in the natural state, are being fixed account must be taken of:

- the existing situation and the future trend with regard to prices and availabilities of milk and milk products on the Community market and prices for milk and milk products in international trade,
- marketing costs and the most favourable transport charges from Community markets to ports or other points of export in the Community, as well as costs incurred in placing the goods on the market of the country of destination,
- the aims of the common organization of the market in milk and milk products which are to ensure equilibrium and the natural development of prices and trade on this market,
- the need to avoid disturbances on the Community market, and

— the economic aspect of the proposed exports;

Whereas Article 3(1) of Regulation (EEC) No 876/68 provides that when prices within the Community are being determined account should be taken of the ruling prices which are most favourable for exportation, and that when prices in international trade are being determined particular account should be taken of:

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

Whereas Article 4 of Regulation (EEC) No 876/68 provides that the world market situation or the specific requirements of certain markets may make it necessary to vary the refund on the products listed in Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 804/68 according to destination;

Whereas Article 5(1) of Regulation (EEC) No 876/68 provides that the list of products on which export refunds are granted and the amount of such refunds should be fixed at least once every four weeks; whereas the amount of the refund may, however, remain at the same level for more than four weeks;

Whereas, in accordance with Article 2 of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1098/68 of 27 July 1968 on detailed rules for the application of export refunds on milk and milk products <sup>(5)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2767/90 <sup>(6)</sup>, the refund granted for milk products containing added sugar is equal to the sum of the two components, one of which is intended to take account of the quantity of milk products and the other is intended to take account of the quantity of added sucrose; whereas, however, the latter component is applied only if the added sucrose was produced from sugar beet or cane harvested in the Community;

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No L 148, 28. 6. 1968, p. 13.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No L 86, 1. 4. 1992, p. 83.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ No L 155, 3. 7. 1968, p. 1.

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ No L 119, 8. 5. 1986, p. 36.

<sup>(5)</sup> OJ No L 184, 29. 7. 1968, p. 10.

<sup>(6)</sup> OJ No L 267, 29. 9. 1990, p. 14.

Whereas, for products falling within CN codes ex 0402 99 11, ex 0402 99 19, ex 0404 90 51, ex 0404 90 53, ex 0404 90 91 and ex 0404 90 93, with a fat content by weight not exceeding 9,5 % and a non-fatty milk content in the dry matter equal to or greater than 15 % by weight, the former abovementioned component is fixed for 100 kilograms of the whole product; whereas, for the other products containing added sugar falling within codes 0402 and 0404, that component is calculated by multiplying the basic amount by the milk products content of the product concerned; whereas that basic amount is equal to the refund to be fixed for one kilogram of milk products contained in the whole product;

Whereas the second component is calculated by multiplying the sucrose content of the product by the basic amount of the refund valid on the day of exportation for the products listed in Article 1 (1) (d) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81 of 30 June 1981 on the common organization of the markets in the sugar sector<sup>(1)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 61/92<sup>(2)</sup>;

Whereas, if the refund system is to operate normally, refunds should be calculated on the following basis:

- in the case of currencies which are maintained in relation to each other at any given moment within a band of 2,25 %, a rate of exchange based on their central rate, multiplied by the corrective factor provided for in the last paragraph of Article 3 (1) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1676/85<sup>(3)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2205/90<sup>(4)</sup>,
- for the other currencies, an exchange rate based on an average of the ecu rates published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*, C series, over a period to be determined, multiplied by the coefficient referred to in the preceding indent;

Whereas the level of refund for cheeses is calculated for products intended for direct consumption; whereas the cheese rinds and cheese wastes are not products intended

for this purpose; whereas, to avoid any confusion in interpretation, it should be specified that there will be no refund for cheeses of a free-at-frontier value less than ECU 140 per 100 kilograms;

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 896/84<sup>(5)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 222/88<sup>(6)</sup>, laid down additional provisions concerning the granting of refunds on the change from one milk year to another; whereas those provisions provide for the possibility of varying refunds according to the date of manufacture of the products;

Whereas for the calculation of the refund for processed cheese provision must be made where casein or caseinates are added for that quantity not to be taken into account;

Whereas it follows from applying the rules set out above to the present situation on the market in milk and in particular to quotations or prices for milk products within the Community and on the world market that the refund should be as set out in the Annex to this Regulation;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

1. The export refunds referred to in Article 17 of Regulation (EEC) No 804/68 on products exported in the natural state shall be as set out in the Annex.
2. There shall be no refunds for exports to Zone E for products falling within CN codes 0401, 0402, 0403, 0404, 0405 and 2309.

*Article 2*

This Regulation shall enter into force on 15 May 1992.

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

Done at Brussels, 14 May 1992.

*For the Commission*

Ray MAC SHARRY

*Member of the Commission*

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No L 177, 1. 7. 1981, p. 4.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No L 6, 11. 1. 1992, p. 19.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ No L 164, 24. 6. 1985, p. 1.

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ No L 201, 31. 7. 1990, p. 9.

<sup>(5)</sup> OJ No L 91, 1. 4. 1984, p. 71.

<sup>(6)</sup> OJ No L 28, 1. 2. 1988, p. 1.



## ANNEX

## to the Commission Regulation of 14 May 1992 fixing the export refunds on milk and milk products

*(in ECU/100 kg net weight unless otherwise indicated)*

Product code	Destination (*)	Amount of refund
0401 10 10 000		6,36
0401 10 90 000		6,36
0401 20 11 100		6,36
0401 20 11 500		9,61
0401 20 19 100		6,36
0401 20 19 500		9,61
0401 20 91 100		12,65
0401 20 91 500		14,67
0401 20 99 100		12,65
0401 20 99 500		14,67
0401 30 11 100		18,72
0401 30 11 400		28,65
0401 30 11 700		42,84
0401 30 19 100		18,72
0401 30 19 400		28,65
0401 30 19 700		42,84
0401 30 31 100		50,94
0401 30 31 400		79,31
0401 30 31 700		87,41
0401 30 39 100		50,94
0401 30 39 400		79,31
0401 30 39 700		87,41
0401 30 91 100		99,57
0401 30 91 400		146,17
0401 30 91 700		170,49
0401 30 99 100		99,57
0401 30 99 400		146,17
0401 30 99 700		170,49
0402 10 11 000		70,00
0402 10 19 000		70,00
0402 10 91 000		0,7000
0402 10 99 000		0,7000
0402 21 11 200		70,00
0402 21 11 300		99,72
0402 21 11 500		106,00
0402 21 11 900		112,00
0402 21 17 000		70,00
0402 21 19 300		99,72
0402 21 19 500		106,00
0402 21 19 900		112,00
0402 21 91 100		115,96
0402 21 91 200		116,87
0402 21 91 300		118,53
0402 21 91 400		128,15
0402 21 91 500		131,43
0402 21 91 600		143,96
0402 21 91 700		151,51
0402 21 91 900		159,88
0402 21 99 100		115,96
0402 21 99 200		116,87
0402 21 99 300		118,53
0402 21 99 400		128,15
0402 21 99 500		131,43
0402 21 99 600		143,96
0402 21 99 700		151,51
0402 21 99 900		159,88

*(in ECU/100 kg net weight unless otherwise indicated)*

Product code	Destination (*)	Amount of refund
0402 29 15 200		0,7000
0402 29 15 300		0,9972
0402 29 15 500		1,0600
0402 29 15 900		1,1500
0402 29 19 200		0,7000
0402 29 19 300		0,9972
0402 29 19 500		1,0600
0402 29 19 900		1,1500
0402 29 91 100		1,1596
0402 29 91 500		1,2815
0402 29 99 100		1,1596
0402 29 99 500		1,2815
0402 91 11 110		6,36
0402 91 11 120		12,65
0402 91 11 310		19,53
0402 91 11 350		24,42
0402 91 11 370		30,28
0402 91 19 110		6,36
0402 91 19 120		12,65
0402 91 19 310		19,53
0402 91 19 350		24,42
0402 91 19 370		30,28
0402 91 31 100		24,60
0402 91 31 300		35,78
0402 91 39 100		24,60
0402 91 39 300		35,78
0402 91 51 000		28,65
0402 91 59 000		28,65
0402 91 91 000		99,57
0402 91 99 000		99,57
0402 99 11 110		0,0636
0402 99 11 130		0,1265
0402 99 11 150		0,1967
0402 99 11 310		22,53
0402 99 11 330		27,52
0402 99 11 350		37,32
0402 99 19 110		0,0636
0402 99 19 130		0,1265
0402 99 19 150		0,1967
0402 99 19 310		22,53
0402 99 19 330		27,52
0402 99 19 350		37,32
0402 99 31 110		0,2663
0402 99 31 150		38,94
0402 99 31 300		0,5094
0402 99 31 500		0,8741
0402 99 39 110		0,2663
0402 99 39 150		38,94
0402 99 39 300		0,5094
0402 99 39 500		0,8741
0402 99 91 000		0,9957
0402 99 99 000		0,9957
0403 10 02 000		—
0403 10 04 200		—
0403 10 04 300		—
0403 10 04 500		—
0403 10 04 900		—
0403 10 06 000		—
0403 10 12 000		—
0403 10 14 200		—
0403 10 14 300		—

*(in ECU/100 kg net weight unless otherwise indicated)*

Product code	Destination (*)	Amount of refund
0403 10 14 500		—
0403 10 14 900		—
0403 10 16 000		—
0403 10 22 100		6,36
0403 10 22 300		9,61
0403 10 24 000		12,65
0403 10 26 000		18,72
0403 10 32 100		0,0636
0403 10 32 300		0,0961
0403 10 34 000		0,1265
0403 10 36 000		0,1872
0403 90 11 000		70,00
0403 90 13 200		70,00
0403 90 13 300		99,72
0403 90 13 500		106,00
0403 90 13 900		115,00
0403 90 19 000		115,96
0403 90 31 000		0,7000
0403 90 33 200		0,7000
0403 90 33 300		0,9972
0403 90 33 500		1,0600
0403 90 33 900		1,1500
0403 90 39 000		1,1596
0403 90 51 100		6,36
0403 90 51 300		9,61
0403 90 53 000		12,65
0403 90 59 110		18,72
0403 90 59 140		28,65
0403 90 59 170		42,84
0403 90 59 310		50,94
0403 90 59 340		79,31
0403 90 59 370		87,41
0403 90 59 510		99,57
0403 90 59 540		146,17
0403 90 59 570		170,49
0403 90 61 100		0,0636
0403 90 61 300		0,0961
0403 90 63 000		0,1265
0403 90 69 000		0,1872
0404 90 11 100		70,00
0404 90 11 910		6,36
0404 90 11 950		19,53
0404 90 13 120		70,00
0404 90 13 130		99,72
0404 90 13 140		106,00
0404 90 13 150		115,00
0404 90 13 911		6,36
0404 90 13 913		12,65
0404 90 13 915		18,72
0404 90 13 917		28,65
0404 90 13 919		42,84
0404 90 13 931		19,53
0404 90 13 933		24,42
0404 90 13 935		30,28
0404 90 13 937		35,78
0404 90 13 939		37,44
0404 90 19 110		115,96
0404 90 19 115		116,87
0404 90 19 120		118,53
0404 90 19 130		128,15
0404 90 19 135		131,43

*(in ECU/100 kg net weight unless otherwise indicated)*

Product code	Destination (*)	Amount of refund
0404 90 19 150		143,96
0404 90 19 160		151,51
0404 90 19 180		159,88
0404 90 19 900		—
0404 90 31 100		70,00
0404 90 31 910		6,36
0404 90 31 950		19,53
0404 90 33 120		70,00
0404 90 33 130		99,72
0404 90 33 140		106,00
0404 90 33 150		115,00
0404 90 33 911		6,36
0404 90 33 913		12,65
0404 90 33 915		18,72
0404 90 33 917		28,65
0404 90 33 919		42,84
0404 90 33 931		19,53
0404 90 33 933		24,42
0404 90 33 935		30,28
0404 90 33 937		35,78
0404 90 33 939		37,44
0404 90 39 110		115,96
0404 90 39 115		116,87
0404 90 39 120		118,53
0404 90 39 130		128,15
0404 90 39 150		131,43
0404 90 39 900		—
0404 90 51 100		0,7000
0404 90 51 910		0,0636
0404 90 51 950		22,53
0404 90 53 110		0,7000
0404 90 53 130		0,9972
0404 90 53 150		1,0600
0404 90 53 170		1,1500
0404 90 53 911		0,0636
0404 90 53 913		0,1265
0404 90 53 915		0,1872
0404 90 53 917		0,2865
0404 90 53 919		0,4284
0404 90 53 931		22,53
0404 90 53 933		27,52
0404 90 53 935		37,32
0404 90 53 937		38,94
0404 90 53 939		—
0404 90 59 130		1,1596
0404 90 59 150		1,2815
0404 90 59 930		0,6107
0404 90 59 950		0,8741
0404 90 59 990		0,9957
0404 90 91 100		0,7000
0404 90 91 910		0,0636
0404 90 91 950		22,53
0404 90 93 110		0,7000
0404 90 93 130		0,9972
0404 90 93 150		1,0600

*(in ECU/100 kg net weight unless otherwise indicated)*

Product code	Destination (*)	Amount of refund
0404 90 93 170		1,1500
0404 90 93 911		0,0636
0404 90 93 913		0,1265
0404 90 93 915		0,1872
0404 90 93 917		0,2865
0404 90 93 919		0,4284
0404 90 93 931		22,53
0404 90 93 933		27,52
0404 90 93 935		37,32
0404 90 93 937		38,94
0404 90 93 939		—
0404 90 99 130		1,1596
0404 90 99 150		1,2815
0404 90 99 930		0,6107
0404 90 99 950		0,8741
0404 90 99 990		0,9957
0405 00 10 100		—
0405 00 10 200		127,02
0405 00 10 300		159,80
0405 00 10 500		163,90
0405 00 10 700		168,00
0405 00 90 100		168,00
0405 00 90 900		215,32
0406 10 20 100		—
0406 10 20 200		—
0406 10 20 210		—
0406 10 20 230	028	—
	032	—
	400	39,03
	404	—
	...	47,97
0406 10 20 290	028	—
	032	—
	400	39,03
	404	—
	...	47,97
0406 10 20 610	028	13,50
	032	13,50
	036	—
	038	—
	400	87,23
	404	—
	...	89,49
0406 10 20 620	028	20,00
	032	20,00
	036	—
	038	—
	400	96,18
	404	—
	...	98,13
0406 10 20 630	028	24,00
	032	24,00
	036	—
	038	—
	400	109,31
	404	—
	...	110,79

*(in ECU/100 kg net weight unless otherwise indicated)*

Product code	Destination (*)	Amount of refund
0406 10 20 640	028	—
	032	—
	036	—
	038	—
	400	130,00
	404	—
	...	130,00
0406 10 20 650	028	27,50
	032	27,50
	036	—
	038	—
	400	65,00
	404	—
	...	135,35
0406 10 20 660		—
0406 10 20 810	028	—
	032	—
	036	—
	038	—
	400	21,46
	404	—
	...	21,06
0406 10 20 830	028	—
	032	—
	036	—
	038	—
	400	37,62
	404	—
	...	35,97
0406 10 20 850	028	—
	032	—
	036	—
	038	—
	400	45,81
	404	—
	...	43,62
0406 10 20 870		—
0406 10 20 900		—
0406 10 80 000		—
0406 20 90 100		—
0406 20 90 913	028	—
	032	—
	400	87,74
	404	—
	...	84,94
0406 20 90 915	028	—
	032	—
	400	116,99
	404	—
	...	113,25
0406 20 90 917	028	—
	032	—
	400	124,30
	404	—
	...	120,33

*(in ECU/100 kg net weight unless otherwise indicated)*

Product code	Destination (*)	Amount of refund
0406 20 90 919	028	—
	032	—
	400	138,92
	404	—
	...	134,49
0406 20 90 990		—
0406 30 10 100		—
0406 30 10 150	028	—
	032	—
	036	—
	038	—
	400	20,03
	404	—
	...	22,83
0406 30 10 200	028	—
	032	—
	036	—
	038	—
	400	43,52
	404	—
	...	48,68
0406 30 10 250	028	—
	032	—
	036	—
	038	—
	400	43,52
	404	—
	...	48,68
0406 30 10 300	028	—
	032	—
	036	—
	038	—
	400	63,88
	404	—
	...	71,42
0406 30 10 350	028	—
	032	—
	036	—
	038	—
	400	43,52
	404	—
	...	48,68
0406 30 10 400	028	—
	032	—
	036	—
	038	—
	400	63,88
	404	—
	...	71,42
0406 30 10 450	028	—
	032	—
	036	—
	038	—
	400	93,03
	404	—
	...	103,95

*(in ECU/100 kg net weight unless otherwise indicated)*

Product code	Destination (*)	Amount of refund
0406 30 10 500		—
0406 30 10 550	028	—
	032	—
	036	—
	038	—
	400	43,52
	404	20,00
	...	48,68
0406 30 10 600	028	—
	032	—
	036	—
	038	—
	400	63,88
	404	28,00
	...	71,42
0406 30 10 650	028	—
	032	—
	036	—
	038	—
	400	93,03
	404	—
	...	103,95
0406 30 10 700	028	—
	032	—
	036	—
	038	—
	400	93,03
	404	—
	...	103,95
0406 30 10 750	028	—
	032	—
	036	—
	038	—
	400	113,54
	404	—
	...	126,87
0406 30 10 800	028	—
	032	—
	036	—
	038	—
	400	113,54
	404	—
	...	126,87
0406 30 10 900		—
0406 30 31 100		—
0406 30 31 300	028	—
	032	—
	036	—
	038	—
	400	20,03
	404	—
	...	22,83



*(in ECU/100 kg net weight unless otherwise indicated)*

Product code	Destination (*)	Amount of refund
0406 30 31 500	028	—
	032	—
	036	—
	038	—
	400	43,52
	404	—
	...	48,68
0406 30 31 710	028	—
	032	—
	036	—
	038	—
	400	43,52
	404	—
	...	48,68
0406 30 31 730	028	—
	032	—
	036	—
	038	—
	400	63,88
	404	—
	...	71,42
0406 30 31 910	028	—
	032	—
	036	—
	038	—
	400	43,52
	404	—
	...	48,68
0406 30 31 930	028	—
	032	—
	036	—
	038	—
	400	63,88
	404	—
	...	71,42
0406 30 31 950	028	—
	032	—
	036	—
	038	—
	400	93,03
	404	—
	...	103,95
0406 30 39 100		—
0406 30 39 300	028	—
	032	—
	036	—
	038	—
	400	43,52
	404	20,00
	...	48,68

*(in ECU/100 kg net weight unless otherwise indicated)*

Product code	Destination (*)	Amount of refund
0406 30 39 500	028	—
	032	—
	036	—
	038	—
	400	63,88
	404	28,00
	...	71,42
0406 30 39 700	028	—
	032	—
	036	—
	038	—
	400	93,03
	404	—
	...	103,95
0406 30 39 930	028	—
	032	—
	036	—
	038	—
	400	93,03
	404	—
	...	103,95
0406 30 39 950	028	—
	032	—
	036	—
	038	—
	400	113,54
	404	—
	...	126,87
0406 30 90 000	028	—
	032	—
	036	—
	038	—
	400	113,54
	404	—
	...	126,87
0406 40 00 100		—
0406 40 00 900	028	—
	032	—
	038	—
	400	120,00
	404	—
	...	126,51
0406 90 13 000	028	—
	032	—
	036	—
	038	—
	400	113,00
	404	—
	...	159,34

*(in ECU/100 kg net weight unless otherwise indicated)*

Product code	Destination (*)	Amount of refund
0406 90 15 100	028	—
	032	—
	036	—
	038	—
	400	113,00
	404	—
	...	159,34
0406 90 15 900		—
0406 90 17 100	028	—
	032	—
	036	—
	038	—
	400	113,00
	404	—
	...	159,34
0406 90 17 900		—
0406 90 21 100		—
0406 90 21 900	028	—
	032	—
	036	—
	038	—
	400	130,00
	404	—
	732	139,68
	...	151,68
0406 90 23 100		—
0406 90 23 900	028	—
	032	—
	036	—
	038	—
	400	65,00
	404	—
	...	135,35
0406 90 25 100		—
0406 90 25 900	028	—
	032	—
	036	—
	038	—
	400	65,00
	404	—
	...	135,35
0406 90 27 100		—
0406 90 27 900	028	—
	032	—
	036	—
	038	—
	400	56,14
	404	—
	...	114,71

*(in ECU/100 kg net weight unless otherwise indicated)*

Product code	Destination (*)	Amount of refund
0406 90 31 111		—
0406 90 31 119	028	—
	032	—
	036	—
	038	15,00
	400	62,48
	404	16,00
	...	89,96
0406 90 31 151	028	—
	032	—
	036	—
	038	—
	400	58,40
	404	14,96
	...	83,83
0406 90 31 159		—
0406 90 31 900		—
0406 90 33 111		—
0406 90 33 119	028	—
	032	—
	036	—
	038	15,00
	400	62,48
	404	16,00
	...	89,96
0406 90 33 151	028	—
	032	—
	036	—
	038	—
	400	58,40
	404	14,96
	...	83,83
0406 90 33 159		—
0406 90 33 911		—
0406 90 33 919	028	—
	032	—
	036	—
	038	15,00
	400	62,48
	404	16,00
	...	89,96
0406 90 33 951	028	—
	032	—
	036	—
	038	—
	400	58,40
	404	14,96
	...	83,83

*(in ECU/100 kg net weight unless otherwise indicated)*

Product code	Destination (*)	Amount of refund
0406 90 33 959		—
0406 90 35 110		—
0406 90 35 190	028	—
	032	—
	036	42,66
	400	160,00
	404	90,00
	...	158,54
0406 90 35 910		—
0406 90 35 990	028	—
	032	—
	036	—
	038	—
	400	130,00
	404	—
	...	130,00
0406 90 61 000	028	—
	032	—
	036	90,00
	400	190,00
	404	140,00
	...	185,00
0406 90 63 100	028	—
	032	—
	036	105,03
	400	220,00
	404	160,00
	...	212,12
0406 90 63 900	028	—
	032	—
	036	70,00
	400	150,00
	404	80,00
	...	165,00
0406 90 69 100		—
0406 90 69 910	028	—
	032	—
	036	70,00
	400	150,00
	404	80,00
	...	165,00
0406 90 69 990		—
0406 90 73 100		—
0406 90 73 900	028	—
	032	—
	036	42,66
	400	160,00
	404	120,00
	...	151,00
0406 90 75 100		—
0406 90 75 900	028	—
	032	—
	036	—
	400	65,00
	404	—
	...	125,96

*(in ECU/100 kg net weight unless otherwise indicated)*

Product code	Destination (*)	Amount of refund
0406 90 77 100	028	24,00
	032	24,00
	036	—
	038	—
	400	58,77
	404	—
	...	110,79
0406 90 77 300	028	—
	032	—
	036	—
	038	—
	400	65,00
	404	—
	...	135,35
0406 90 77 500	028	—
	032	—
	036	—
	038	—
	400	75,00
	404	—
	...	135,35
0406 90 79 100		—
0406 90 79 900	028	—
	032	—
	036	—
	038	—
	400	56,14
	404	—
	...	114,71
0406 90 81 100		—
0406 90 81 900	028	—
	032	—
	036	—
	038	—
	400	130,00
	404	—
	...	130,00
0406 90 85 100		—
0406 90 85 910	028	—
	032	—
	036	42,67
	400	160,00
	404	90,00
	...	158,54
	0406 90 85 991	
	028	—
	032	—
	036	—
	038	—
	400	130,00
	404	—
	...	130,00

*(in ECU/100 kg net weight unless otherwise indicated)*

Product code	Destination (*)	Amount of refund
0406 90 85 995	028	27,50
	032	27,50
	036	—
	038	—
	400	65,00
	404	—
	...	135,35
0406 90 85 999		—
0406 90 89 100	028	13,50
	032	13,50
	036	—
	038	—
	400	87,23
	404	—
	...	89,49
0406 90 89 200	028	20,00
	032	20,00
	036	—
	038	—
	400	96,18
	404	—
	...	98,13
0406 90 89 300	028	24,00
	032	24,00
	036	—
	038	—
	400	109,31
	404	—
	...	110,79
0406 90 89 910		—
0406 90 89 951	028	—
	032	—
	036	42,66
	400	160,00
	404	90,00
	...	151,00
	0406 90 89 959	028
032		—
036		—
038		—
400		130,00
404		—
...		130,00
0406 90 89 971	028	27,50
	032	27,50
	036	—
	038	—
	400	74,00
	404	—
	...	135,35

*(in ECU/100 kg net weight unless otherwise indicated)*

Product code	Destination (*)	Amount of refund
0406 90 89 972	028	—
	032	—
	400	39,03
	404	—
	...	47,97
0406 90 89 979	028	27,50
	032	27,50
	036	—
	038	—
	400	74,00
	404	—
	...	135,35
0406 90 89 990		—
0406 90 93 000		—
0406 90 99 000		—
2309 10 15 010		—
2309 10 15 100		—
2309 10 15 200		1,50
2309 10 15 300		2,00
2309 10 15 400		2,50
2309 10 15 500		3,00
2309 10 15 700		3,50
2309 10 15 900		—
2309 10 19 010		—
2309 10 19 100		—
2309 10 19 200		1,50
2309 10 19 300		2,00
2309 10 19 400		2,50
2309 10 19 500		3,00
2309 10 19 600		3,50
2309 10 19 700		3,75
2309 10 19 800		4,00
2309 10 19 900		—
2309 10 70 010		—
2309 10 70 100		21,00
2309 10 70 200		28,00
2309 10 70 300		35,00
2309 10 70 500		42,00
2309 10 70 600		49,00
2309 10 70 700		56,00
2309 10 70 800		61,60
2309 10 70 900		—
2309 90 35 010		—
2309 90 35 100		—
2309 90 35 200		1,50
2309 90 35 300		2,00
2309 90 35 400		2,50
2309 90 35 500		3,00
2309 90 35 700		3,50
2309 90 35 900		—
2309 90 39 010		—
2309 90 39 100		—



*(in ECU/100 kg net weight unless otherwise indicated)*

Product code	Destination (*)	Amount of refund
2309 90 39 200		1,50
2309 90 39 300		2,00
2309 90 39 400		2,50
2309 90 39 500		3,00
2309 90 39 600		3,50
2309 90 39 700		3,75
2309 90 39 800		4,00
2309 90 39 900		—
2309 90 70 010		—
2309 90 70 100		21,00
2309 90 70 200		28,00
2309 90 70 300		35,00
2309 90 70 500		42,00
2309 90 70 600		49,00
2309 90 70 700		56,00
2309 90 70 800		61,60
2309 90 70 900		—

(\*) The code numbers for the destinations are those set out in the Annex to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3518/91.

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

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

**NB:** The product codes and the footnotes are defined in amended Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3846/87.

## COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1244/92

of 14 May 1992

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 Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 of 29 October 1975 on the common organization of the market in cereals<sup>(1)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 674/92<sup>(2)</sup>, and in particular the fourth subparagraph of Article 16 (2) thereof,

Whereas Article 16 of Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 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;

Whereas Article 2 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2746/75 of 29 October 1975 laying down general rules for granting export refunds on cereals and criteria for fixing the amount of such refunds<sup>(3)</sup> 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 on the Community market on the one hand, and prices for cereals and cereal products on the world market on the other; whereas the same Article provides that it is also important to ensure equilibrium and the natural development of prices and trade on cereal markets and, furthermore, to take into account the economic aspect of the proposed exports and the need to avoid disturbances on the Community market;

Whereas Article 3 of Regulation (EEC) No 2746/75 defines the specific criteria to be taken into account when the refund on cereals is being calculated;

Whereas these specific criteria are defined, as far as wheat and rye flour, groats and meal are concerned, in Article 4 of Regulation (EEC) No 2746/75; whereas furthermore, when the refund on these products is being calculated, account must be taken of the quantities of cereals required for their manufacture; whereas these quantities were fixed in Commission Regulation No 162/67/EEC<sup>(4)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 468/92<sup>(5)</sup>;

Whereas the world market situation or the specific requirements of certain markets may make it necessary to

vary the refund for certain products according to destination;

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

Whereas, if the refund system is to operate normally, refunds should be calculated on the following basis:

- in the case of currencies which are maintained in relation to each other at any given moment within a band of 2,25 % a rate of exchange based on their central rate, multiplied by the corrective factor provided for in the last paragraph of Article 3 (1) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1676/85<sup>(6)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2205/90<sup>(7)</sup>,
- for the other currencies, an exchange rate based on an average of the ecu rates published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*, C series, over a period to be determined, multiplied by the coefficient referred to in the preceding indent;

Whereas 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;

Whereas the Management Committee for Cereals has not delivered an opinion within the time limit set by its chairman,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

The export refunds on the products listed in Article 1 (a), (b) and (c) of Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75, exported in the natural state, shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

*Article 2*

This Regulation shall enter into force on 15 May 1992.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No L 73, 19. 3. 1992, p. 7.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 78.

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ No 128, 27. 6. 1967, p. 2574/67.

<sup>(5)</sup> OJ No L 53, 28. 2. 1992, p. 15.

<sup>(6)</sup> OJ No L 164, 24. 6. 1985, p. 1.

<sup>(7)</sup> OJ No L 201, 31. 7. 1990, p. 9.

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

Done at Brussels, 14 May 1992.

*For the Commission*  
Ray MAC SHARRY  
*Member of the Commission*

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## ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 14 May 1992 fixing the export refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal

(ECU/tonne)

Product code	Destination (1)	Amount of refund
0709 90 60 000	—	—
0712 90 19 000	—	—
1001 10 10 000	—	—
1001 10 90 000	04	105,00
	05	40,00
	06	35,00
	02	20,00
1001 90 91 000	—	—
1001 90 99 000	04	60,00
	05	30,00
	02	20,00
1002 00 00 000	03	21,00
	05	30,00
	07	85,00
	02	20,00
1003 00 10 000	—	—
1003 00 90 000	04	74,00
	05	30,00
	02	20,00
1004 00 10 000	—	—
1004 00 90 000	—	—
1005 10 90 000	—	—
1005 90 00 000	04	60,00
	02	0
1007 00 90 000	—	—
1008 20 00 000	—	—
1101 00 00 100	01	85,00
1101 00 00 130	01	79,00
1101 00 00 150	01	72,00
1101 00 00 170	01	65,00
1101 00 00 180	01	60,00
1101 00 00 190	—	—
1101 00 00 900	—	—
1102 10 00 500	01	85,00
1102 10 00 700	—	0
1102 10 00 900	—	—
1103 11 10 200	01	170,00
1103 11 10 400	01	0
1103 11 10 900	01	0
1103 11 90 200	01	85,00
1103 11 90 800	—	—

(<sup>1</sup>) The destinations are identified as follows :

- 01 All third countries,
- 02 Other third countries,
- 03 Switzerland, Austria and Liechtenstein,
- 04 Switzerland, Austria, Liechtenstein, Ceuta and Melilla,
- 05 Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia,
- 06 Algeria,
- 07 Zone II b).

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*NB* : The zones are those defined in Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1124/77, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3049/89.

## COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1245/92

of 14 May 1992

## fixing the corrective amount applicable to the refund on cereals

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 of 29 October 1975 on the common organization of the market in cereals<sup>(1)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 674/92<sup>(2)</sup>,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2746/75 of 29 October 1975 laying down general rules for granting export refunds on cereals and criteria for fixing the amount of such refunds<sup>(3)</sup>,

Whereas Article 16 (4) of Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 provides that the export refund applicable to cereals on the day on which application for an export licence is made, adjusted for the threshold price in force during the month of exportation, must be applied on request to exports to be effected during the period of validity of the export licence; whereas, in this case, a corrective amount must be applied to the refund;

Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 2744/75 of 29 October 1975 on the import and export system for products processed from cereals and from rice<sup>(4)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1906/87<sup>(5)</sup>, made possible the fixing of a corrective amount for certain products listed in Article 1 (c) of Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75;

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1281/75<sup>(6)</sup> laid down detailed rules for the advance fixing of export refunds for cereals and certain products processed from cereals;

Whereas, pursuant to that Regulation, when the corrective amount is being fixed, account must be taken of the existing situation and the future trend with regard to prices

and availabilities of cereals on the Community market on the one hand and possibilities and conditions for the sale of cereals and cereal products on the world market on the other; whereas the same Regulation provides that it is also important to ensure equilibrium and the natural development of prices and trade on cereal markets and, furthermore, to take into account the economic aspect of exports and the need to avoid disturbances on the Community market;

Whereas for the products listed in Article 1 (c) of Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 account should be taken of the specific criteria laid down in Article 2 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 1281/75;

Whereas the world market situation or the specific requirements of certain markets may make it necessary to vary the corrective amount according to destination;

Whereas the corrective amount must be fixed at the same time as the refund and according to the same procedure; whereas it may be altered in the period between fixings;

Whereas, if the system of corrective amounts is to operate normally, corrective amounts should be calculated on the following basis:

- in the case of currencies which are maintained in relation to each other at any given moment within a band of 2,25 %, a rate of exchange based on their central rate, multiplied by the corrective factor provided for in the last paragraph of Article 3 (1) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1676/85<sup>(7)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2205/90<sup>(8)</sup>,
- for the other currencies, an exchange rate based on an average of the ecu rates published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*, C series, over a period to be determined, multiplied by the coefficient referred to in the preceding indent;

Whereas it follows from applying the provisions set out above that the corrective amount must be as set out in the Annex hereto;

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No L 73, 19. 3. 1992, p. 7.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 78.

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 65.

<sup>(5)</sup> OJ No L 182, 3. 7. 1987, p. 49.

<sup>(6)</sup> OJ No L 131, 22. 5. 1975, p. 15.

<sup>(7)</sup> OJ No L 164, 24. 6. 1985, p. 1.

<sup>(8)</sup> OJ No L 201, 31. 7. 1990, p. 9.

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

export refunds fixed in advance in respect of cereals shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

*Article 1*

The corrective amount referred to in Article 16 (4) of Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 which is applicable to

*Article 2*

This Regulation shall enter into force on 15 May 1992.

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

Done at Brussels, 14 May 1992.

*For the Commission*

Ray MAC SHARRY

*Member of the Commission*

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## ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 14 May 1992 fixing the corrective amount applicable to the refund on cereals

(ECU/tonne)

Product code	Destination (1)	Current	1st period	2nd period	3rd period	4th period	5th period	6th period
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0709 90 60 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0712 90 19 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1001 10 10 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1001 10 90 000	01	0	- 50,00	- 50,00	- 50,00	- 50,00	—	—
1001 90 91 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1001 90 99 000	01	0	0	- 30,00	- 30,00	- 30,00	—	—
1002 00 00 000	01	0	0	- 30,00	- 30,00	- 30,00	—	—
1003 00 10 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1003 00 90 000	01	0	- 30,00	- 30,00	- 30,00	- 30,00	—	—
1004 00 10 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1004 00 90 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1005 10 90 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1005 90 00 000	01	0	0	0	0	0	—	—
1007 00 90 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1008 20 00 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1101 00 00 100	01	0	- 35,00	- 35,00	- 35,00	- 35,00	—	—
1101 00 00 130	01	0	- 35,00	- 35,00	- 35,00	- 35,00	—	—
1101 00 00 150	01	0	- 35,00	- 35,00	- 35,00	- 35,00	—	—
1101 00 00 170	01	0	- 35,00	- 35,00	- 35,00	- 35,00	—	—
1101 00 00 180	01	0	- 35,00	- 35,00	- 35,00	- 35,00	—	—
1101 00 00 190	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1101 00 00 900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1102 10 00 500	01	0	- 35,00	- 35,00	- 35,00	- 35,00	—	—
1102 10 00 700	01	0	- 35,00	- 35,00	- 35,00	- 35,00	—	—
1102 10 00 900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1103 11 10 200	01	0	- 50,00	- 50,00	- 50,00	- 50,00	- 50,00	- 50,00
1103 11 10 400	01	0	- 50,00	- 50,00	- 50,00	- 50,00	- 50,00	- 50,00
1103 11 10 900	01	0	- 50,00	- 50,00	- 50,00	- 50,00	- 50,00	- 50,00
1103 11 90 200	01	0	- 35,00	- 35,00	- 35,00	- 35,00	- 35,00	- 35,00
1103 11 90 800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(1) For the following destinations:

01 all third countries.

NB: The zones are those defined in Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1124/74, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3049/89.



## COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1246/92

of 14 May 1992

## altering the import levies on products processed from cereals and rice

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 of 29 October 1975 on the common organization of the market in cereals<sup>(1)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 674/92<sup>(2)</sup>, and in particular Article 14 (4) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1418/76 of 21 June 1976 on the common organization of the market in rice<sup>(3)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 674/92, and in particular Article 12 (4) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1676/85 of 11 June 1985 on the value of the unit of account and the exchange rates to be applied for the purposes of the common agricultural policy<sup>(4)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2205/90<sup>(5)</sup>, and in particular Article 3 thereof,

Whereas the import levies on products processed from cereals and rice were fixed by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1078/92<sup>(6)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1140/92<sup>(7)</sup>;

Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 1906/87<sup>(8)</sup>, amended Council Regulation (EEC) No 2744/75<sup>(9)</sup>, as regards products falling within CN codes 2302 10, 2302 20, 2302 30 and 2302 40;

Whereas, if the levy system is to operate normally, levies should be calculated on the following basis:

- (<sup>1</sup>) OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.  
 (<sup>2</sup>) OJ No L 73, 19. 3. 1992, p. 7.  
 (<sup>3</sup>) OJ No L 166, 25. 6. 1976, p. 1.  
 (<sup>4</sup>) OJ No L 164, 24. 6. 1985, p. 1.  
 (<sup>5</sup>) OJ No L 201, 31. 7. 1990, p. 9.  
 (<sup>6</sup>) OJ No L 112, 30. 4. 1992, p. 50.  
 (<sup>7</sup>) OJ No L 120, 5. 5. 1992, p. 35.  
 (<sup>8</sup>) OJ No L 182, 3. 7. 1987, p. 49.  
 (<sup>9</sup>) OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 65.

— in the case of currencies which are maintained in relation to each other at any given moment within a band of 2,25 %, a rate of exchange based on their central rate, multiplied by the corrective factor provided for in the last paragraph of Article 3 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1676/85,

— for the other currencies, an exchange rate based on an average of the ecu rates published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*, C series, over a period to be determined, multiplied by the coefficient referred to in the preceding indent;

Whereas these exchange rates being those recorded on 13 May 1992;

Whereas the aforesaid corrective factor affects the entire calculation basis for the levies, including the equivalence coefficients;

Whereas the levy on the basic product as last fixed differs from the average levy by more than ECU 3,02 per tonne of basic product; whereas, pursuant to Article 1 of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1579/74<sup>(10)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1740/78<sup>(11)</sup>, the levies at present in force must therefore be altered to the amounts set out in the Annex hereto,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

#### Article 1

The import levies to be charged on products processed from cereals and rice covered by Regulation (EEC) No 2744/75 as fixed in the Annex to amended Regulation (EEC) No 1078/92 are hereby altered to the amounts set out in the Annex.

#### Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 15 May 1992.

- (<sup>10</sup>) OJ No L 168, 25. 6. 1974, p. 7.  
 (<sup>11</sup>) OJ No L 202, 26. 7. 1978, p. 8.

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

Done at Brussels, 14 May 1992.

*For the Commission*  
Ray MAC SHARRY  
*Member of the Commission*

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 14 May 1992 altering the import levies on products processed from cereals and rice

(ECU/tonne)

CN code	Import levies (°)	
	ACP	Third countries (other than ACP) (°)
0714 10 10 (°)	144,75	151,40
0714 10 91	148,38 (°) (°)	148,38
0714 10 99	146,57	151,40
0714 90 11	148,38 (°) (°)	148,38
0714 90 19	146,57 (°)	151,40
1102 90 10	267,08	273,12
1102 90 90	152,49	155,51
1103 19 30	267,08	273,12
1103 19 90	152,49	155,51
1103 21 00	289,48	295,52
1103 29 20	267,08	273,12
1103 29 90	152,49	155,51
1104 11 10	151,35	154,37
1104 11 90	296,76	302,80
1104 19 10	289,48	295,52
1104 19 99	269,10	275,14
1104 21 10	237,41	240,43
1104 21 30	237,41	240,43
1104 21 50	370,95	376,99
1104 21 90	151,35	154,37
1104 29 11	213,89	216,91
1104 29 19	239,20	242,22
1104 29 31	257,31	260,33
1104 29 39	239,20	242,22
1104 29 91	164,04	167,06
1104 29 99	152,49	155,51
1104 30 10	120,62	126,66

(ECU/tonne)

CN code	Import levies (*)	
	ACP	Third countries (other than ACP) (8)
1106 20 10	144,75 (2)	151,40
1107 10 11	286,26	297,14
1107 10 19	213,89	224,77
1107 10 91	264,12	275,00 (2)
1107 10 99	197,35	208,23 (11)
1107 20 00	229,99	240,87 (2)
1108 11 00	353,80	374,35
1109 00 00	643,28	824,62
2302 10 10	63,23	69,23
2302 10 90	135,50	141,50
2302 20 10	63,23	69,23
2302 20 90	135,50	141,50
2302 30 10	63,23 (10)	69,23
2303 30 90	135,50 (10)	141,50
2302 40 10	63,23	69,23
2302 40 90	135,50	141,50

(1) 6% *ad valorem*, subject to certain conditions.

(2) In accordance with Council Regulation (EEC) No 1180/77 this levy is reduced by ECU 5,44 per tonne for products originating in Turkey.

(8) In accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 715/90 the levy shall not be charged on the following products originating in the African, Caribbean and Pacific States:

- products falling within CN code ex 0714 10 91,
- products falling within CN code 0714 90 11 and arrow-root falling within CN code 0714 90 19,
- flours and meal of arrow-root falling within CN code 1106 20,
- arrow-root starch falling within CN code 1108 19 90.

(2) In accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 715/90 the levies are not applied to products imported directly into the French overseas departments originating in the African, Caribbean and Pacific States.

(8) On importation into Portugal, the levy is increased by the amount specified in Article 2 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 3808/90.

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

(10) Under the terms of Regulation (EEC) No 3763/91 the levy does not apply to wheat bran originating in the African, Caribbean and Pacific States (ACP) and directly imported into the French department of Réunion.

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

## II

*(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)*

## COUNCIL

## COUNCIL DECISION

of 11 May 1992

appointing a member of the Economic and Social Committee

(92/259/EEC, Euratom)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Articles 193 to 195 thereof,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community, and in particular Articles 165 to 167 thereof,

Having regard to the Convention on certain Institutions common to the European Communities, and in particular Article 5 thereof,

Having regard to the Council Decision of 24 September 1990 appointing the members of the Economic and Social Committee for the period ending on 20 September 1994<sup>(1)</sup>,

Whereas a seat has become vacant on the Economic and Social Committee following the death of Mr François Staedelin, notified to the Council on 13 January 1992;

Having regard to the nominations submitted by the French Government on 5 March 1992,

Having obtained the opinion of the Commission of the European Communities,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

*Sole Article*

Mr Briesch is hereby appointed member of the Economic and Social Committee in place of Mr François Staedelin for the remainder of his term of office, which runs until 20 September 1994.

Done at Brussels, 11 May 1992.

*For the Council*

*The President*

João PINHEIRO

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No L 290, 23. 10. 1990, p. 13.

# COMMISSION

## COMMISSION DECISION

of 10 April 1992

on animal health conditions and veterinary certification for temporary admission of registered horses

(92/260/EEC)

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

Having regard to Council Directive 90/426/EEC of 26 June 1990 on animal health conditions governing the movement and import from third countries of equidae<sup>(1)</sup>, as last amended by Commission Decision 92/130/EEC<sup>(2)</sup>, in particular Articles 15 (a) and 16 thereof,

Whereas by Council Decision 79/542/EEC<sup>(3)</sup>, as last amended by Commission Decision 92/162/EEC<sup>(4)</sup>, the list of third countries from which the Member States authorize imports of equidae in particular has been established;

Whereas it is also necessary to take into account the regionalization of certain third countries, which is the subject of Commission Decision 92/160/EEC<sup>(5)</sup>, as amended by Decision 92/161/EEC<sup>(6)</sup>;

Whereas the existence of equivalent health situations between certain third countries justifies establishing several health zones for the importation of equidae;

Whereas the different categories of horses have their own features and their imports are authorized for different purposes; whereas, consequently, specific health requirements must be established for temporary admissions of registered horses;

Whereas, given the existence of different health situations, it is necessary to establish several health certificates for temporary admission of registered horses;

Whereas this Decision should be re-examined before 31 December 1992;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

### *Article 1*

Without prejudice to Decision 92/160/EEC, Member States shall authorize the temporary admission of registered horses:

- coming from third countries appearing in Annex I,
- conforming to the requirements laid down in one of the specimen animal health certificates in Annex II.

### *Article 2*

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 10 April 1992.

*For the Commission*

Ray MAC SHARRY

*Member of the Commission*

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No L 224, 18. 8. 1990, p. 42.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No L 47, 22. 2. 1992, p. 26.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ No L 146, 14. 6. 1979, p. 15.

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ No L 71, 18. 3. 1992, p. 30.

<sup>(5)</sup> OJ No L 71, 18. 3. 1992, p. 27.

<sup>(6)</sup> OJ No L 71, 18. 3. 1992, p. 29.

*ANNEX I**Group A*

Austria, Finland, Greenland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland

*Group B*

Australia, Belarus, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechoslovakia, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, New Zealand, Poland, Romania, Russia<sup>(1)</sup>, Slovenia, Ukraine, Yugoslavia

*Group C*

Canada, Hong Kong, Japan, United States of America

*Group D*

Argentina, Barbados, Bermuda, Bolivia, Brazil<sup>(1)</sup>, Chile, Colombia<sup>(1)</sup>, Costa Rica<sup>(1)</sup>, Cuba, Ecuador<sup>(1)</sup>, Jamaica, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru<sup>(1)</sup>, Uruguay, Venezuela<sup>(1)</sup>

*Group E*

Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt<sup>(1)</sup>, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Malta, Mauritius, Oman, Tunisia, Turkey<sup>(1)</sup>, United Arab Emirates

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*ANNEX II*

- A. Health certificate for temporary admission of registered horses from third countries assigned to group A.
- B. Health certificate for temporary admission of registered horses from third countries assigned to group B.
- C. Health certificate for temporary admission of registered horses from third countries assigned to group C.
- D. Health certificate for temporary admission of registered horses from third countries assigned to group D.
- E. Health certificate for temporary admission of registered horses from third countries assigned to group E.

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<sup>(1)</sup> Regionalization of the country as set out in Decision 92/160/EEC.

- A -

**HEALTH CERTIFICATE**

for the temporary admission of registered horses into Community territory from Austria, Finland, Greenland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland for a period of less than 90 days

No of certificate : .....

Third country of dispatch (1) : .....

Ministry responsible : .....

**I. Identification of the horse**

(a) No of identification document (passport) : .....

(b) Validated by .....

(Name of competent authority)

**II. Origin and destination of the horse**

The horse is to be sent from : .....

(Place of export)

to : .....

(Member State and place of destination)

Name and address of consignor : .....

.....

Name and address of consignee : .....

.....

**III. Health information**

I, the undersigned, certify that the horse described above meets the following requirements :

(a) It comes from a country where the following diseases are compulsorily notifiable : African horse sickness, Dourine, Glanders, Equine encephalomyelitis (of all types including VEE), Infectious anaemia, Vesicular stomatitis, rabies, anthrax.

(b) It has been examined today and shows no clinical sign of disease (?).

(c) It is not intended for slaughter under a national programme of infectious or contagious disease eradication.

(d) During the last 40 days immediately preceding the exportation it has been resident on holdings under veterinary supervision in :

— the country of dispatch,

and/or

— Member States of the Community,

and/or

— Australia, Austria, Belarus, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Finland, Greenland, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United States of America, Yugoslavia (1).

If it has been moved to the country of dispatch from a country listed in the third indent, it was imported with at least the same animal health requirements as if the horse was imported directly into the European Community.

(e) It does not come from the territory or in cases of official regionalization according to EEC legislation from a part of the territory of a third country in which :

(i) Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis has occurred during the last two years ;

(ii) Dourine has occurred during the last six months ;

(iii) Glanders has occurred during the last six months ;

- (iv) Vesicular stomatitis has occurred during the last six months<sup>(3)</sup>,  
or  
the animal was tested by a virus neutralization test for Vesicular stomatitis on .....<sup>(3)</sup>, this being within 10 days of export, with negative result at 1 in 12<sup>(3)</sup><sup>(4)</sup>;
- (v) in the case of an uncastrated male horse, either Equine viral arteritis has been officially recorded during the last six months<sup>(3)</sup>,  
or  
the animal was tested by a virus neutralization test for Equine viral arteritis on .....<sup>(3)</sup>, this being within 10 days of export, with negative result at 1 in 4<sup>(3)</sup><sup>(4)</sup>,  
or  
the semen of the animal was tested by a virus isolation test for Equine viral arteritis on .....<sup>(3)</sup>, this being within 21 days of export, with negative result<sup>(3)</sup><sup>(4)</sup>.
- (f) It does not come from the territory or from a part of the territory of a third country considered, in accordance with EEC legislation, as infected with African horse sickness.
- It was not vaccinated against African horse sickness<sup>(3)</sup>.  
— It was vaccinated against African horse sickness on .....<sup>(3)</sup><sup>(4)</sup><sup>(5)</sup>.
- (g) It does not come from a holding which was subject to prohibition for animal health reasons nor had contact with equidae from a holding which was subject to prohibition for animal health reasons :
- (i) during six months in the case of Equine encephalomyelitis, beginning on the date on which the equidae suffering from the disease are slaughtered ;
- (ii) in the case of infectious anaemia, until the date on which, the infected animals having been slaughtered, the remaining animals have shown a negative reaction to two Coggins tests carried out three months apart ;
- (iii) during six months in the case of Vesicular stomatitis ;
- (iv) during one month from the last recorded case, in the case of rabies ;
- (v) during 15 days from the last recorded case, in the case of anthrax,  
or  
if all the animals of species susceptible to the disease located on the holding have been slaughtered and the premises disinfected, the period of prohibition shall be 30 days, beginning on the day on which the animals were destroyed and the premises disinfected, except in the case of anthrax, where the period of prohibition is 15 days.
- (h) To the best of my knowledge, it has not been in contact with equidae suffering from an infectious or contagious disease in the 15 days prior to this declaration.

IV. I have a written declaration signed by the owner or the representative<sup>(3)</sup>, stating that :

- the horse will be sent directly from the premises of dispatch to the premises of destination without coming into contact with other equine animals not accompanied by such a certificate, in a vehicle cleansed and disinfected in advance with a disinfectant officially recognized in the country of dispatch,
- the conditions of point III (d) are fulfilled.

#### DECLARATION

I, the undersigned, .....  
[Owner or representative<sup>(3)</sup> of the horse described above]

declare :

1. the horse will be resident inside the European Community for a period not longer than 90 days ;
2. I agree with the statement indicated in paragraph IV ;
3. this horse has either remained in ..... (exporting country) since birth or entered ..... (exporting country) on .....<sup>(3)</sup><sup>(4)</sup>.

.....  
(Place, date)

.....  
(Signature)



V. The certificate is valid for 10 days. In the case of transport by ship, the time is prolonged by the time of the voyage.

Date	Place	Stamp and signature of the official veterinarian

.....  
 Name in block capitals and capacity  
 \_\_\_\_\_

VI. Date and place of entry into the territory of the Community : .....

.....  
 .....  
 (Stamp and signature of the official veterinarian)

Date of export : .....

VII. Where the horse subsequently moves from the Member State referred to in point II to another Member State, the term of the certificate must be extended for a further 10 days by an official veterinarian of the Member State of dispatch. The total period of residence on the territory of the Community must not be more than 90 days.

I, the undersigned, have examined the horse today and certify that it meets the conditions of Directive 90/426/EEC and in particular, the requirements of point III (b), (c), (g) and (h) of this certificate.

Date of examination	Place of examination	Place of destination	Stamp and signature of the official veterinarian

.....  
 Name in block capitals and capacity  
 \_\_\_\_\_

(1) Or part of territory in accordance with Article 13 (2) of Directive 90/426/EEC.  
 (2) The certificate must be issued on the day of loading of the animal for dispatch to the Member State of destination or on the last working day before embarkation and accompanied by the identification document (passport) during the time of residence in the Community.  
 (3) Delete as appropriate.  
 (4) The test(s) carried out, their results and the vaccination have to be entered in the identification document (passport).  
 (5) Insert date.

- B -

**HEALTH CERTIFICATE**

for the temporary admission of registered horses into Community territory from Australia, Belarus, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechoslovakia, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, New Zealand, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovenia, Ukraine, Yugoslavia for a period of less than 90 days

No of certificate : .....

Third country of dispatch (!) : .....

Ministry responsible : .....

**I. Identification of the horse**

(a) No of identification document (passport) : .....

(b) Validated by .....  
(Name of competent authority)

**II. Origin and destination of the horse**

The horse is to be sent from : .....  
(Place of export)

to : .....  
(Member State and place of destination)

Name and address of consignor : .....

.....

Name and address of consignee : .....

.....

**III. Health information**

I, the undersigned, certify that the horse described above meets the following requirements :

- (a) It comes from a country where the following diseases are compulsorily notifiable : African horse sickness, Dourine, Glanders, Equine encephalomyelitis (of all types including VEE), Infectious anaemia, Vesicular stomatitis, rabies, anthrax.
- (b) It has been examined today and shows no clinical sign of disease (?).
- (c) It is not intended for slaughter under a national programme of infectious or contagious disease eradication.
- (d) During the last 40 days immediately preceding the exportation it has been resident on holdings under veterinary supervision in :
  - the country of dispatch,  
and/or
  - Member States of the Community,  
and/or
  - Australia, Austria, Belarus, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Finland, Greenland, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United States of America, Yugoslavia (!).

If it has been moved to the country of dispatch from a country listed in the third indent, it was imported with at least the same animal health requirements as if the horse was imported directly into the European Community.

- (e) It does not come from the territory or in cases of official regionalization according to EEC legislation from a part of the territory of a third country in which :
  - (i) Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis has occurred during the last two years ;
  - (ii) Dourine has occurred during the last six months ;
  - (iii) Glanders has occurred during the last six months ;

- (iv) Vesicular stomatitis has occurred during the last six months<sup>(3)</sup>,  
or  
the animal was tested by a virus neutralization test for Vesicular stomatitis on .....<sup>(3)</sup>, this being within 10 days of export, with negative result at 1 in 12<sup>(3)</sup><sup>(4)</sup>;
- (v) in the case of an uncastrated male horse, either Equine viral arteritis has been officially recorded during the last six months<sup>(3)</sup>,  
or  
the animal was tested by a virus neutralization test for Equine viral arteritis on .....<sup>(3)</sup>, this being within 10 days of export, with negative result at 1 in 4<sup>(3)</sup><sup>(4)</sup>,  
or  
the semen of the animal was tested by a virus isolation test for Equine viral arteritis on .....<sup>(3)</sup>, this being within 21 days of export, with negative result<sup>(3)</sup><sup>(4)</sup>.
- (f) It does not come from the territory or from a part of the territory of a third country considered, in accordance with EEC legislation, as infected with African horse sickness.  
— It was not vaccinated against African horse sickness<sup>(3)</sup>.  
— It was vaccinated against African horse sickness on .....<sup>(3)</sup><sup>(4)</sup><sup>(5)</sup>.
- (g) It does not come from a holding which was subject to prohibition for animal health reasons nor had contact with equidae from a holding which was subject to prohibition for animal health reasons :  
(i) during six months in the case of Equine encephalomyelitis, beginning on the date on which the equidae suffering from the disease are slaughtered ;  
(ii) in the case of infectious anaemia, until the date on which, the infected animals having been slaughtered, the remaining animals have shown a negative reaction to two Coggins tests carried out three months apart ;  
(iii) during six months in the case of Vesicular stomatitis ;  
(iv) during one month from the last recorded case, in the case of rabies ;  
(v) during 15 days from the last recorded case, in the case of anthrax,  
or  
if all the animals of species susceptible to the disease located on the holding have been slaughtered and the premises disinfected, the period of prohibition shall be 30 days, beginning on the day on which the animals were destroyed and the premises disinfected, except in the case of anthrax, where the period of prohibition is 15 days.
- (h) To the best of my knowledge, it has not been in contact with equidae suffering from an infectious or contagious disease in the 15 days prior to this declaration.  
(i) It was subjected to a Coggins test for Infectious anaemia on .....<sup>(3)</sup> this being within three months of export, with negative result<sup>(4)</sup>.

IV. I have a written declaration signed by the owner or the representative<sup>(3)</sup>, stating that :

- the horse will be sent directly from the premises of dispatch to the premises of destination without coming into contact with other equine animals not accompanied by such a certificate, in a vehicle cleansed and disinfected in advance with a disinfectant officially recognized in the country of dispatch,  
— the conditions of point III (d) are fulfilled.

#### DECLARATION

I, the undersigned, .....  
[Owner or representative<sup>(3)</sup> of the horse described above]  
declare :

1. the horse will be resident inside the European Community for a period not longer than 90 days ;
2. I agree with the statement indicated in paragraph IV ;
3. this horse has either remained in ..... (exporting country) since birth or entered ..... (exporting country) on .....<sup>(3)</sup><sup>(4)</sup>.

.....  
(Place, date)

.....  
(Signature)

V. The certificate is valid for 10 days. In the case of transport by ship, the time is prolonged by the time of the voyage.

Date	Place	Stamp and signature of the official veterinarian

.....  
 Name in block capitals and capacity  
 \_\_\_\_\_

VI. Date and place of entry into the territory of the Community : .....

.....  
 .....  
 (Stamp and signature of the official veterinarian)

Date of export : .....

VII. Where the horse subsequently moves from the Member State referred to in point II to another Member State, the term of the certificate must be extended for a further 10 days by an official veterinarian of the Member State of dispatch. The total period of residence on the territory of the Community must not be more than 90 days.

I, the undersigned, have examined the horse today and certify that it meets the conditions of Directive 90/426/EEC and in particular, the requirements of point III (b), (c), (g) and (h) of this certificate.

Date of examination	Place of examination	Place of destination	Stamp and signature of the official veterinarian

.....  
 Name in block capitals and capacity  
 \_\_\_\_\_

(<sup>1</sup>) Or part of territory in accordance with Article 13 (2) of Directive 90/426/EEC.  
 (<sup>2</sup>) The certificate must be issued on the day of loading of the animal for dispatch to the Member State of destination or on the last working day before embarkation and accompanied by the identification document (passport) during the time of residence in the Community.  
 (<sup>3</sup>) Delete as appropriate.  
 (<sup>4</sup>) The test(s) carried out, their results and the vaccination have to be entered in the identification document (passport).  
 (<sup>5</sup>) Insert date.

- C -

**HEALTH CERTIFICATE**

for the temporary admission of registered horses into Community territory from Canada, Hong Kong, Japan, United States of America for a period of less than 90 days

No of certificate : .....

Third country of dispatch (1) : .....

Ministry responsible : .....

**I. Identification of the horse**

(a) No of identification document (passport) : .....

(b) Validated by .....  
(Name of competent authority)

**II. Origin and destination of the horse**

The horse is to be sent from : .....  
(Place of export)

to : .....  
(Member State and place of destination)

Name and address of consignor : .....

.....

Name and address of consignee : .....

.....

**III. Health information**

I, the undersigned, certify that the horse described above meets the following requirements :

- (a) It comes from a country where the following diseases are compulsorily notifiable : African horse sickness, Dourine, Glanders, Equine encephalomyelitis (of all types including VEE), Infectious anaemia, Vesicular stomatitis, rabies, anthrax.
- (b) It has been examined today and shows no clinical sign of disease (?).
- (c) It is not intended for slaughter under a national programme of infectious or contagious disease eradication.
- (d) During the last 40 days immediately preceding the exportation it has been resident on holdings under veterinary supervision in :
  - the country of dispatch,  
and/or
  - Member States of the Community,  
and/or
  - Australia, Austria, Belarus, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Finland, Greenland, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United States of America, Yugoslavia (?).

If it has been moved to the country of dispatch from a country listed in the third indent, it was imported with at least the same animal health requirements as if the horse was imported directly into the European Community.

- (e) It does not come from the territory or in cases of official regionalization according to EEC legislation from a part of the territory of a third country in which :
  - (i) Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis has occurred during the last two years ;
  - (ii) Dourine has occurred during the last six months ;
  - (iii) Glanders has occurred during the last six months ;
  - (iv) Vesicular stomatitis has occurred during the last six months (?),  
or  
the animal was tested by a virus neutralization test for Vesicular stomatitis on ..... (?), this being within 10 days of export, with negative result at 1 in 12 (?)(?) ;

- (v) in the case of an uncastrated male horse, either Equine viral arteritis has been officially recorded during the last six months<sup>(3)</sup>,  
or  
the animal was tested by a virus neutralization test for Equine viral arteritis on .....<sup>(3)</sup>, this being within 10 days of export, with negative result at 1 in 4<sup>(3)</sup><sup>(4)</sup>,  
or  
the semen of the animal was tested by a virus isolation test for Equine viral arteritis on .....<sup>(3)</sup>, this being within 21 days of export, with negative result<sup>(3)</sup><sup>(4)</sup>.
- (f) It does not come from the territory or from a part of the territory of a third country considered, in accordance with EEC legislation, as infected with African horse sickness.  
— It was not vaccinated against African horse sickness<sup>(3)</sup>.  
— It was vaccinated against African horse sickness on .....<sup>(3)</sup><sup>(4)</sup><sup>(5)</sup>.
- (g) It does not come from a holding which was subject to prohibition for animal health reasons nor had contact with equidae from a holding which was subject to prohibition for animal health reasons :  
(i) during six months in the case of Equine encephalomyelitis, beginning on the date on which the equidae suffering from the disease are slaughtered ;  
(ii) in the case of infectious anaemia, until the date on which, the infected animals having been slaughtered, the remaining animals have shown a negative reaction to two Coggins tests carried out three months apart ;  
(iii) during six months in the case of Vesicular stomatitis ;  
(iv) during one month from the last recorded case, in the case of rabies ;  
(v) during 15 days from the last recorded case, in the case of anthrax,  
or  
if all the animals of species susceptible to the disease located on the holding have been slaughtered and the premises disinfected, the period of prohibition shall be 30 days, beginning on the day on which the animals were destroyed and the premises disinfected, except in the case of anthrax, where the period of prohibition is 15 days.
- (h) To the best of my knowledge, it has not been in contact with equidae suffering from an infectious or contagious disease in the 15 days prior to this declaration.
- (i) It was subjected to a Coggins test for Infectious anaemia on .....<sup>(3)</sup> this being within three months of export, with negative result<sup>(4)</sup>.
- (j) It was not vaccinated against Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis during the last six months<sup>(4)</sup>.
- (k) Either it was vaccinated against Western and Eastern equine encephalomyelitis with inactivated vaccine on .....<sup>(3)</sup> or Japanese B-encephalitis on .....<sup>(3)</sup>, this being within six months and at least 30 days of export<sup>(4)</sup>,  
or  
it was subjected to haemagglutination inhibition tests to Western and Eastern equine encephalomyelitis on two occasions with an interval of 21 days between the two tests, the second of which must have been carried out during 10 days prior to dispatch on .....<sup>(3)</sup> and on .....<sup>(3)</sup>, with either negative reactions, if it has not been vaccinated<sup>(4)</sup>, or without an increase in the antibody count, if it has been vaccinated more than six months ago<sup>(4)</sup><sup>(5)</sup>.

IV. I have a written declaration signed by the owner or the representative<sup>(3)</sup>, stating that :

- the horse will be sent directly from the premises of dispatch to the premises of destination without coming into contact with other equine animals not accompanied by such a certificate, in a vehicle cleansed and disinfected in advance with a disinfectant officially recognized in the country of dispatch,  
— the conditions of point III (d) are fulfilled.

#### DECLARATION

I, the undersigned, .....  
[Owner or representative<sup>(3)</sup> of the horse described above]

declare :

- the horse will be resident inside the European Community for a period not longer than 90 days ;
- I agree with the statement indicated in paragraph IV ;
- this horse has either remained in ..... (exporting country) since birth or entered ..... (exporting country) on .....<sup>(3)</sup><sup>(4)</sup>.

.....  
(Place, date)

.....  
(Signature)

V. The certificate is valid for 10 days. In the case of transport by ship, the time is prolonged by the time of the voyage.

Date	Place	Stamp and signature of the official veterinarian

.....  
 Name in block capitals and capacity  
 \_\_\_\_\_

VI. Date and place of entry into the territory of the Community : .....

.....  
 (Stamp and signature of the official veterinarian)  
 .....

Date of export : .....

VII. Where the horse subsequently moves from the Member State referred to in point II to another Member State, the term of the certificate must be extended for a further 10 days by an official veterinarian of the Member State of dispatch. The total period of residence on the territory of the Community must not be more than 90 days.

I, the undersigned, have examined the horse today and certify that it meets the conditions of Directive 90/426/EEC and in particular, the requirements of point III (b), (c), (g) and (h) of this certificate.

Date of examination	Place of examination	Place of destination	Stamp and signature of the official veterinarian

.....  
 Name in block capitals and capacity  
 \_\_\_\_\_

- (<sup>1</sup>) Or part of territory in accordance with Article 13 (2) of Directive 90/426/EEC.
- (<sup>2</sup>) The certificate must be issued on the day of loading of the animal for dispatch to the Member State of destination or on the last working day before embarkation and accompanied by the identification document (passport) during the time of residence in the Community.
- (<sup>3</sup>) Delete as appropriate.
- (<sup>4</sup>) The test(s) carried out, their results and the vaccination have to be entered in the identification document (passport).
- (<sup>5</sup>) Insert date.
- (<sup>6</sup>) WEE and EEE vaccination or testing requirements apply only to Canada and the United States of America ; Japanese B-enkephalitis vaccination applies to Hong Kong and Japan.

- D -

**HEALTH CERTIFICATE**

**for the temporary admission of registered horses into Community territory from Argentina, Barbados, Bermuda, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Jamaica, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela for a period of less than 90 days**

No of certificate : .....

Third country of dispatch (1) : .....

Ministry responsible : .....

**I. Identification of the horse**

(a) No of identification document (passport) : .....

(b) Validated by .....  
(Name of competent authority)**II. Origin and destination of the horse**The horse is to be sent from : .....  
(Place of export)to : .....  
(Member State and place of destination)

Name and address of consignor : .....

.....

Name and address of consignee : .....

.....

**III. Health information**

I, the undersigned, certify that the horse described above meets the following requirements :

- (a) It comes from a country where the following diseases are compulsorily notifiable : African horse sickness, Dourine, Glanders, Equine encephalomyelitis (of all types including VEE), Infectious anaemia, Vesicular stomatitis, rabies, anthrax.
- (b) It has been examined today and shows no clinical sign of disease (2).
- (c) It is not intended for slaughter under a national programme of infectious or contagious disease eradication.
- (d) During the last 40 days immediately preceding the exportation it has been resident on holdings under veterinary supervision in :
  - the country of dispatch,  
and/or
  - Member States of the Community,  
and/or
  - Australia, Austria, Belarus, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Finland, Greenland, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United States of America, Yugoslavia (1).

If it has been moved to the country of dispatch from a country listed in the third indent, it was imported with at least the same animal health requirements as if the horse was imported directly into the European Community.

- (e) It does not come from the territory or in cases of official regionalization according to EEC legislation from a part of the territory of a third country in which :
  - (i) Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis has occurred during the last two years ;
  - (ii) Dourine has occurred during the last six months ;
  - (iii) Glanders has occurred during the last six months ;
  - (iv) Vesicular stomatitis has occurred during the last six months (2),  
or  
the animal was tested by a virus neutralization test for Vesicular stomatitis on ..... (2), this being within 10 days of export, with negative result at 1 in 12 (2) (1) ;



- (v) in the case of an uncastrated male horse, either Equine viral arteritis has been officially recorded during the last six months<sup>(3)</sup>,  
or  
the animal was tested by a virus neutralization test for Equine viral arteritis on .....<sup>(3)</sup>, this being within 10 days of export, with negative result at 1 in 4<sup>(3)</sup><sup>(4)</sup>,  
or  
the semen of the animal was tested by a virus isolation test for Equine viral arteritis on .....<sup>(3)</sup>, this being within 21 days of export, with negative result<sup>(3)</sup><sup>(4)</sup>.
- (f) It does not come from the territory or from a part of the territory of a third country considered, in accordance with EEC legislation, as infected with African horse sickness.  
— It was not vaccinated against African horse sickness<sup>(3)</sup>.  
— It was vaccinated against African horse sickness on .....<sup>(3)</sup><sup>(4)</sup><sup>(5)</sup>.
- (g) It does not come from a holding which was subject to prohibition for animal health reasons nor had contact with equidae from a holding which was subject to prohibition for animal health reasons :  
(i) during six months in the case of Equine encephalomyelitis, beginning on the date on which the equidae suffering from the disease are slaughtered ;  
(ii) in the case of infectious anaemia, until the date on which, the infected animals having been slaughtered, the remaining animals have shown a negative reaction to two Coggins tests carried out three months apart ;  
(iii) during six months in the case of Vesicular stomatitis ;  
(iv) during one month from the last recorded case, in the case of rabies ;  
(v) during 15 days from the last recorded case, in the case of anthrax,  
or  
if all the animals of species susceptible to the disease located on the holding have been slaughtered and the premises disinfected, the period of prohibition shall be 30 days, beginning on the day on which the animals were destroyed and the premises disinfected, except in the case of anthrax, where the period of prohibition is 15 days.
- (h) To the best of my knowledge, it has not been in contact with equidae suffering from an infectious or contagious disease in the 15 days prior to this declaration.  
(i) It was subjected to a Coggins test for Infectious anaemia on .....<sup>(3)</sup> this being within 30 days of export, with negative result<sup>(4)</sup>.  
(j) It was not vaccinated against Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis during the last six months<sup>(4)</sup>.  
(k) Either it was vaccinated against Western and Eastern equine encephalomyelitis with inactivated vaccine on .....<sup>(3)</sup> or Japanese B-encephalitis on .....<sup>(3)</sup>, this being within six months and at least 30 days of export<sup>(4)</sup>,  
or  
it was subjected to haemagglutination inhibition tests to Western and Eastern equine encephalomyelitis on two occasions with an interval of 21 days between the two tests, the second of which must have been carried out during 10 days prior to dispatch on .....<sup>(3)</sup> and on .....<sup>(3)</sup>, with either negative reactions, if it has not been vaccinated<sup>(4)</sup>, or without an increase in the antibody count, if it has been vaccinated more than six months ago<sup>(4)</sup>.

IV. I have a written declaration signed by the owner or the representative<sup>(3)</sup>, stating that :

- the horse will be sent directly from the premises of dispatch to the premises of destination without coming into contact with other equine animals not accompanied by such a certificate, in a vehicle cleansed and disinfected in advance with a disinfectant officially recognized in the country of dispatch,  
— the conditions of point III (d) are fulfilled.

#### DECLARATION

I, the undersigned, .....  
[Owner or representative<sup>(3)</sup> of the horse described above]

declare :

1. the horse will be resident inside the European Community for a period not longer than 90 days ;
2. I agree with the statement indicated in paragraph IV ;
3. this horse has either remained in ..... (exporting country) since birth or entered ..... (exporting country) on .....<sup>(3)</sup><sup>(4)</sup>.

.....  
(Place, date)

.....  
(Signature)

V. The certificate is valid for 10 days. In the case of transport by ship, the time is prolonged by the time of the voyage.

Date	Place	Stamp and signature of the official veterinarian

.....  
Name in block capitals and capacity

VI. Date and place of entry into the territory of the Community : .....

.....  
.....  
(Stamp and signature of the official veterinarian)

Date of export : .....

VII. Where the horse subsequently moves from the Member State referred to in point II to another Member State, the term of the certificate must be extended for a further 10 days by an official veterinarian of the Member State of dispatch. The total period of residence on the territory of the Community must not be more than 90 days.

I, the undersigned, have examined the horse today and certify that it meets the conditions of Directive 90/426/EEC and in particular, the requirements of point III (b), (c), (g) and (h) of this certificate.

Date of examination	Place of examination	Place of destination	Stamp and signature of the official veterinarian

.....  
Name in block capitals and capacity

- (1) Or part of territory in accordance with Article 13 (2) of Directive 90/426/EEC.
- (2) The certificate must be issued on the day of loading of the animal for dispatch to the Member State of destination or on the last working day before embarkation and accompanied by the identification document (passport) during the time of residence in the Community.
- (3) Delete as appropriate.
- (4) The test(s) carried out, their results and the vaccination have to be entered in the identification document (passport).
- (5) Insert date.

- E -

**HEALTH CERTIFICATE**

for the temporary admission of registered horses into Community territory from Algeria, Bahrein, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Malta, Mauritius, Oman, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates for a period of less than 90 days

No of certificate : .....

Third country of dispatch (1) : .....

Ministry responsible : .....

**I. Identification of the horse**

(a) No of identification document (passport) : .....

(b) Validated by .....

(Name of competent authority)

**II. Origin and destination of the horse**

The horse is to be sent from : .....

(Place of export)

to : .....

(Member State and place of destination)

Name and address of consignor : .....

Name and address of consignee : .....

**III. Health information**

I, the undersigned, certify that the horse described above meets the following requirements :

(a) It comes from a country where the following diseases are compulsorily notifiable : African horse sickness, Dourine, Glanders, Equine encephalomyelitis (of all types including VEE), Infectious anaemia, Vesicular stomatitis, rabies, anthrax.

(b) It has been examined today and shows no clinical sign of disease (?).

(c) It is not intended for slaughter under a national programme of infectious or contagious disease eradication.

(d) During the last 40 days immediately preceding the exportation it has been resident on holdings under veterinary supervision in :

— the country of dispatch, in an isolation centre,  
and/or— Member States of the Community,  
and/or

— Australia, Austria, Belarus, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Finland, Greenland, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United States of America, Yugoslavia (1).

If it has been moved to the country of dispatch from a country listed in the third indent, it was imported with at least the same animal health requirements as if the horse was imported directly into the European Community.

(e) It does not come from the territory or in cases of official regionalization according to EEC legislation from a part of the territory of a third country in which :

(i) Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis has occurred during the last two years ;

(ii) Dourine has occurred during the last six months ;

(iii) Glanders has occurred during the last six months ;

(iv) Vesicular stomatitis has occurred during the last six months (?),

or

the animal was tested by a virus neutralization test for Vesicular stomatitis on ..... (?), this being within 10 days of export, with negative result at 1 in 12 (?)(?) ;

- (v) in the case of an uncastrated male horse, either Equine viral arteritis has been officially recorded during the last six months <sup>(?)</sup>,  
or  
the animal was tested by a virus neutralization test for Equine viral arteritis on ..... <sup>(?)</sup>, this being within 10 days of export, with negative result at 1 in 4 <sup>(?)</sup> <sup>(\*)</sup>,  
or  
the semen of the animal was tested by a virus isolation test for Equine viral arteritis on ..... <sup>(?)</sup>, this being within 21 days of export, with negative result <sup>(?)</sup> <sup>(\*)</sup>.
- (f) It does not come from the territory or from a part of the territory of a third country considered, in accordance with EEC legislation, as infected with African horse sickness.
  - It was not vaccinated against African horse sickness <sup>(?)</sup>.
  - It was vaccinated against African horse sickness on ..... <sup>(?)</sup> <sup>(\*)</sup> <sup>(?)</sup>.
- (g) It does not come from a holding which was subject to prohibition for animal health reasons nor had contact with equidae from a holding which was subject to prohibition for animal health reasons :
  - (i) during six months in the case of Equine encephalomyelitis, beginning on the date on which the equidae suffering from the disease are slaughtered ;
  - (ii) in the case of infectious anaemia, until the date on which, the infected animals having been slaughtered, the remaining animals have shown a negative reaction to two Coggins tests carried out three months apart ;
  - (iii) during six months in the case of Vesicular stomatitis ;
  - (iv) during one month from the last recorded case, in the case of rabies ;
  - (v) during 15 days from the last recorded case, in the case of anthrax,  
or  
if all the animals of species susceptible to the disease located on the holding have been slaughtered and the premises disinfected, the period of prohibition shall be 30 days, beginning on the day on which the animals were destroyed and the premises disinfected, except in the case of anthrax, where the period of prohibition is 15 days.
- (h) To the best of my knowledge, it has not been in contact with equidae suffering from an infectious or contagious disease in the 15 days prior to this declaration.
- (i) It was subjected to the following blood tests :
  - a Coggins test for infectious anaemia on ..... <sup>(?)</sup>, this being within 30 days of export, with negative result <sup>(\*)</sup>,
  - a complement fixation test for Dourine on ..... <sup>(?)</sup>, this being within 10 days of export, with negative result at 1 in 10 <sup>(\*)</sup>,
  - a complement fixation test for Glanders on ..... <sup>(?)</sup>, this being within 10 days of export, with negative result at 1 in 10 <sup>(\*)</sup>,
  - a test for African horse sickness as described in Annex D to Directive 90/426/EEC on two occasions, with an interval of between 21 and 30 days between the two tests, the second of which must have been carried out during 10 days prior to dispatch, on ..... <sup>(?)</sup> and on ..... <sup>(?)</sup>, with negative reactions if it has not been vaccinated <sup>(\*)</sup>, or without an increase in the antibody count if it has been vaccinated <sup>(\*)</sup>.

IV. I have a written declaration signed by the owner or the representative <sup>(?)</sup>, stating that :

- the horse will be sent directly from the premises of dispatch to the premises of destination without coming into contact with other equine animals not accompanied by such a certificate, in a vehicle cleaned and disinfected in advance with a disinfectant officially recognized in the country of dispatch,
- the conditions of point III (d) are fulfilled.

DECLARATION

I, the undersigned, .....  
[Owner or representative <sup>(?)</sup> of the horse described above]

declare :

1. the horse will be resident inside the European Community for a period not longer than 90 days ;
2. I agree with the statement indicated in paragraph IV ;
3. this horse has either remained in ..... (exporting country) since birth or entered ..... (exporting country) on ..... <sup>(?)</sup> <sup>(?)</sup>.

.....  
(Place, date)

.....  
(Signature)

- V. The certificate is valid for 10 days. In the case of transport by ship, the time is prolonged by the time of the voyage.

Date	Place	Stamp and signature of the official veterinarian

.....  
Name in block capitals and capacity  
.....

- VI. Date and place of entry into the territory of the Community : .....

.....  
(Stamp and signature of the official veterinarian)  
.....

Date of export : .....

- VII. Where the horse subsequently moves from the Member State referred to in point II to another Member State, the term of the certificate must be extended for a further 10 days by an official veterinarian of the Member State of dispatch. The total period of residence on the territory of the Community must not be more than 90 days.

I, the undersigned, have examined the horse today and certify that it meets the conditions of Directive 90/426/EEC and in particular, the requirements of point III (b), (c), (g) and (h) of this certificate.

Date of examination	Place of examination	Place of destination	Stamp and signature of the official veterinarian

.....  
Name in block capitals and capacity  
.....

- (<sup>1</sup>) Or part of territory in accordance with Article 13 (2) of Directive 90/426/EEC.  
 (<sup>2</sup>) The certificate must be issued on the day of loading of the animal for dispatch to the Member State of destination or on the last working day before embarkation and accompanied by the identification document (passport) during the time of residence in the Community.  
 (<sup>3</sup>) Delete as appropriate.  
 (<sup>4</sup>) The test(s) carried out, their results and the vaccination have to be entered in the identification document (passport).  
 (<sup>5</sup>) Insert date.