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Legislation

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COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 462/96

of 11 March 1996

suspending Regulations (EEC) No 990/93 and (EC) No 2471/94, and repealing Regulations (EC) No 2472/94 and (EC) No 2815/95, concerning the interruption of economic and financial relations with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the United Nations Protected Areas in the Republic of Croatia and those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Articles 73g and 228a thereof,

Having regard to the common position of 4 December 1995 defined by the Council on the basis of Article J.2 of the Treaty on European Union, with regard to the suspension of the restrictions on trade with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and with the Bosnian Serbs [1], decided on by the United Nations Security Council in its Resolution 1022 (1995),

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Whereas the United Nations Security Council, in view of the agreement reached between the parties concerned with regard to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, has decided, in its Resolution 1022 (1995) to suspend the restrictions concerning economic and financial relations with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the United Nations Protected Areas in the Republic of Croatia and, when certain conditions are fulfilled, those areas of the the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serbs forces;

Whereas the Security Council has been informed that the aforementioned conditions are fulfilled;

Whereas the Council has already adopted Regulation (EC) No 2815/95 [2], suspending Regulation (EEC) No 990/93 [3] with regard to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro);

Whereas, for reasons of transparency, the Community legislation, implementing United Nations Security Council Resolution 1022 (1995), should be incorporated in an all-embracing Community instrument, and, therefore, Regulation (EC) No 2815/95 should be repealed,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. Regulations (EEC) No 990/93 and (EC) No 2471/94 [4] are hereby suspended.

2. As long as the Regulations referred to in paragraph 1 remain suspended, all funds and assets previously frozen or impounded pursuant to those Regulations may be released by Member States in accordance with law, provided that any such funds or assets that are subject to any claims, liens, judgments, or encumbrances, or which are the funds or assets of any person, partnership, corporation, or other entity found or deemed to be insolvent under the law or the accounting principles prevailing in the relevant Member State, shall remain frozen or impounded until released in accordance with the applicable law.

3. Regulations (EC) No 2472/94 [5] and (EC) No 2815/95 are hereby repealed.

Article 2

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

It shall apply with effect from 27 February 1996.

[1] OJ No L 297, 9. 12. 1995, p. 4.
[2] OJ No L 297, 9. 12. 1995, p. 1.
[3] OJ No L 102, 28. 4. 1993, p. 14. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2815/95 (OJ No L 297, 9. 12. 1995, p. 1).
[4] OJ No L 266, 15. 10. 1994, p. 1.
[5] OJ No L 266, 15. 10. 1994, p. 8. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2815/95.

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

Done at Brussels, 11 March 1996.

For the Council

The President

L. DINI

COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 463/96

of 11 March 1996

amending Regulation (EEC) No 3906/89 with a view to extending economic assistance to the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 235 thereof,

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

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

Whereas Regulation (EEC) No 3906/89 (3) provides for economic aid to support the process of economic and social reform in a number of Central and East European countries;

Whereas the countries qualifying for such aid are listed in the Annex to the said Regulation;

Whereas the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia was recognized by the United Nations General Assembly under that provisional name on 8 April 1993;

Whereas it is important to help stabilize that country and to support moves towards economic reform and greater democracy;

Whereas the new State should therefore be formally included in the list of eligible countries under Regulation (EEC) No 3906/89,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The following country is hereby inserted into the Annex to Regulation (EEC) No 3906/89: 'the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia'.

Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 11 March 1996.

For the Council

The President

L. DINI

(1) OJ No C 231, 27. 8. 1993.
(2) OJ No C 65, 4. 3. 1996.
(3) OJ No L 375, 23. 12. 1989, p. 11. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1366/95 (OJ No L 133, 17. 6. 1995, p. 1).

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 464/96

of 14 March 1996

rectifying Regulation (EC) No 2914/95 introducing prior Community surveillance of imports of certain iron and steel products covered by the ECSC and EC Treaties originating in certain third countries

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 3285/94 of 22 December 1994 on common rules for imports and repealing Regulation (EC) No 518/94 [1], as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 139/96 [2], and in particular Article 11 (2) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 519/94 of 7 March 1994 on common rules for imports from certain third countries and repealing Regulations (EEC) No 1765/82, (EEC) No 1766/82 and (EEC) No 3420/83 [3], as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 168/96 [4], and in particular Article 9 (1) thereof,

After consulting the committees set up under Regulations (EC) No 3285/94 and (EC) No 519/94,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EC) No 2914/95 [5] contains an error which should be rectified;

Whereas the rectification provided for in this Regulation should not affect the release for free circulation of the products concerned on the basis of the disposition applicable before the entry into force of this Regulation,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

CN code '7213 91 90' is inserted in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 2914/95.

Article 2

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

The rectification provided for in Article 1 shall not affect the release for free circulation of the products concerned on the basis of the dispositions applicable before the entry into force of this Regulation.

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

Done at Brussels, 14 March 1996.

For the Commission

Leon BRITTAN

Vice-President

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[1] OJ No L 349, 31. 12. 1994, p. 53.
[2] OJ No L 21, 27. 1. 1996, p. 7.
[3] OJ No L 67, 10. 3. 1994, p. 89.
[4] OJ No L 25, 1. 2. 1996, p. 2.
[5] OJ No L 305, 19. 12. 1995, p. 23.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 465/96

of 14 March 1996

amending Regulation (EC) No 2898/95 concerning verification of compliance with quality standards for bananas

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 404/93 of 13 February 1993 on the common organization of the market in bananas [1], as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 3290/94 [2], and in particular Article 4 thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EC) No 2898/95 [3] provides that the rules relating to verification of compliance with quality standards for bananas established by Commission Regulation (EC) No 2257/94 [4] are to enter into force on 1 April 1996; whereas that date of entry into force should be postponed so as to facilitate the implementation of the verification procedures and to complete the dissemination of information to traders;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

In Article 9 of Regulation (EC) No 2898/95, '1 April 1996' is hereby replaced by '1 July 1996'.

Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 14 March 1996.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

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[1] OJ No L 47, 25. 2. 1993, p. 1.
[2] OJ No L 349, 31. 12. 1994, p. 105.
[3] OJ No L 304, 16. 12. 1995, p. 17.
[4] OJ No L 245, 20. 9. 1994, p. 6.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 466/96

of 14 March 1996

amending Regulation (EEC) No 1164/89 laying down detailed rules concerning the aid for fibre flax and hemp

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1308/70 of 29 June 1970 on the common organization of the market in flax and hemp [1], as last amended by the Act of Accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden and by Regulation (EC) No 3290/94 [2], and in particular Article 4 (5) thereof,

Whereas Article 4 of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1164/89 [3], as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1741/95 [4], provides that the aid for flax and hemp provided for in Article 4 of Regulation (EEC) No 1308/70 shall be granted only if the operation aimed at terminating the growing cycle of the plant has been carried out after seed formation; whereas the phrase 'after seed formation' may give rise to different interpretations in producer Member States; whereas, in order to ensure uniform application of the aid scheme, the exact meaning of that phrase should be specified;

Whereas Annexes A and B to Regulation (EEC) No 1164/89 contain a list of the varieties of flax grown mainly for fibre and of the varieties of hemp eligible for aid; whereas, since new varieties are now being used, those Annexes should be supplemented;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EEC) No 1164/89 is hereby amended as follows:

1. In Article 4 (a) the following is inserted after the third indent:

   'Seed formation as referred to in the first indent shall be considered to be terminated if the number of hemp seeds or flax seed capsules found to have reached their final shape and volume is greater than the number of other hemp seeds or flax seed capsules;'

2. Annex A is replaced by the following Annex:

   'ANNEX A

   List of varieties of flax grown mainly for fibre

Aino	Marina
Argos	Martta
Ariane	Natasja
Belinka	Nike
Bertelin	Nynke
Diane	Opaline
Electra	Raisa
Elise	Regina
Escalina	Saskia
Evelin	Silva
Hermes	Viking
Illona	Viola'.
Laura	

3. The varieties 'Epsilon 68' and 'Santhica 23' are added to Annex B.

Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 14 March 1996.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

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(1) OJ No L 146, 4. 7. 1970, p. 1.
(2) OJ No L 349, 31. 12. 1994, p. 105.
(3) OJ No L 121, 29. 4. 1989, p. 4.
(4) OJ No L 167, 18. 7. 1995, p. 11.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 467/96

of 14 March 1996

exempting certain regions of Spain from the special set-aside obligation for the 1996/97 marketing year

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1765/92 of 30 June 1992 establishing a support system for producers of certain arable crops [1], as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2989/95 [2], and in particular Article 2 thereof,

Whereas in the event of exceptional weather conditions the effect of which is to reduce arable crop yields to a level much lower than normal and to cause the base area of the region in question to be exceeded, producers in that region may be exempted from the special set-aside obligation without compensation;

Whereas the drought from which Spain has been suffering for many months has provoked such a reduction in yields in certain regions; whereas that drought constitutes a situation justifying total exemption from the special set-aside in those regions in Spain where the base area has been exceeded;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Joint Committee for Cereals, Oils and Fats and Dried Fodder,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Producers of arable crops in the 'Secano' regions of the autonomous regions of Aragon, Castille-Leon and the Basque Country and in the 'Regadio' regions throughout Spain shall be exempted from the special set aside referred to in the second indent of Article 2 (6) of Regulation (EEC) No 1765/92 to be carried out in the 1996/97 marketing year.

Article 2

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

It shall apply with effect from 15 January 1996.

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

Done at Brussels, 14 March 1996.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

[1] OJ No L 181, 1. 7. 1992, p. 12.
[2] OJ No L 312, 23. 12. 1995, p. 5.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 468/96
of 14 March 1996
fixing the export refunds on milk and milk products

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 804/68 of 27 June 1968 on the common organization of the market in milk and milk products [1], as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2931/95 [2], and in particular Article 17 (3) 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 within the limits resulting from agreements concluded in accordance with Article 228 of the Treaty;

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

— the existing situation and the future trend with regard to prices and availabilities of milk and milk products on the Community market and prices for milk and milk products in international trade,

— marketing costs and the most favourable transport charges from Community markets to ports or other points of export in the Community, as well as costs incurred in placing the goods on the market of the country of destination,

— the aims of the common 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 limits resulting from agreements concluded in accordance with Article 228 of the Treaty, and

— the need to avoid disturbances on the Community market, and

— the economic aspect of the proposed exports;

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

(a) prices ruling on third country markets;

(b) the most favourable prices in third countries of destination for third country imports;

(c) producer prices recorded in exporting third countries, account being taken, where appropriate, of subsidies granted by those countries; and

(d) free-at-Community-frontier offer prices;

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

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

Whereas, in accordance with Article 12 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1466/95 of 27 June 1995 on specific detailed rules for the application of export refunds on milk and milk products [3], as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 398/96 [4], 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; 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 CN 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;

[1] OJ No L 148, 28. 6. 1968, p. 13.
[2] OJ No L 307, 20. 12. 1995, p. 10.
[3] OJ No L 144, 28. 6. 1995, p. 22.
[4] OJ No L 54, 5. 3. 1996, p. 26.

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 [1], as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1101/95 [2];

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 181,13 per 100 kilograms;

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 896/84 [3], as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 222/88 [4], 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 Council Regulation (EEC) No 990/93 [5], as amended by Regulation (EC) No 1380/95 [6] prohibits trade between the European Community and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro); whereas this prohibition does not apply in certain situations as comprehensively listed in Articles 2, 4, 5 and 7 thereof and in Council Regulation (EC) No 2815/95 [7]; whereas account should be taken of this fact when fixing the refunds;

Whereas, with a view to better management of cheese exports in the light of the new constraints affecting subsidized exports, the refunds applying to some cheeses on export to certain destinations should be reduced;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. The export refunds referred to in Article 17 of Regulation (EEC) No 804/68 on products exported in the natural state shall be as set out in the Annex.

2. There shall be no refunds for exports to destination No 400 for products falling within CN codes 0401, 0402, 0403, 0404, 0405 and 2309.

3. There shall be no refunds for exports to destinations No 022, 028, 043, 044 and 045 for products falling within CN code 0406.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 15 March 1996.

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

Done at Brussels, 14 March 1996.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

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[1] OJ No L 177, 1. 7. 1981, p. 4.
[2] OJ No L 110, 17. 5. 1995, p. 1.
[3] OJ No L 91, 1. 4. 1984, p. 71.
[4] OJ No L 28, 1. 2. 1988, p. 1.
[5] OJ No L 102, 28. 4. 1993, p. 14.
[6] OJ No L 138, 21. 6. 1995, p. 1.
[7] OJ No L 297, 9. 12. 1995, p. 1.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 14 March 1996 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	+	4,748
0401 10 90 000	+	4,748
0401 20 11 100	+	4,748
0401 20 11 500	+	7,340
0401 20 19 100	+	4,748
0401 20 19 500	+	7,340
0401 20 91 100	+	9,775
0401 20 91 500	+	11,39
0401 20 99 100	+	9,775
0401 20 99 500	+	11,39
0401 30 11 100	+	14,62
0401 30 11 400	+	22,55
0401 30 11 700	+	33,87
0401 30 19 100	+	14,62
0401 30 19 400	+	22,55
0401 30 19 700	+	33,87
0401 30 31 100	+	40,34
0401 30 31 400	+	63,00
0401 30 31 700	+	69,47
0401 30 39 100	+	40,34
0401 30 39 400	+	63,00
0401 30 39 700	+	69,47
0401 30 91 100	+	79,18
0401 30 91 400	+	116,37
0401 30 91 700	+	135,80
0401 30 99 100	+	79,18
0401 30 99 400	+	116,37
0401 30 99 700	+	135,80
0402 10 11 000	+	49,00
0402 10 19 000	+	49,00
0402 10 91 000	+	0,4900
0402 10 99 000	+	0,4900
0402 21 11 200	+	49,00
0402 21 11 300	+	86,53
0402 21 11 500	+	91,16
0402 21 11 900	+	98,05
0402 21 17 000	+	49,00
0402 21 19 300	+	86,53
0402 21 19 500	+	91,16
0402 21 19 900	+	98,05
0402 21 91 100	+	98,77
0402 21 91 200	+	99,45
0402 21 91 300	+	100,67
0402 21 91 400	+	107,61
0402 21 91 500	+	110,00
0402 21 91 600	+	119,21
0402 21 91 700	+	124,61
0402 21 91 900	+	130,71
0402 21 99 100	+	98,77
0402 21 99 200	+	99,45
0402 21 99 300	+	100,67
0402 21 99 400	+	107,61
0402 21 99 500	+	110,00
0402 21 99 600	+	119,21
0402 21 99 700	+	124,61
0402 21 99 900	+	130,71
0402 29 15 200	+	0,4900
0402 29 15 300	+	0,8653
0402 29 15 500	+	0,9116
0402 29 15 900	+	0,9805
0402 29 19 200	+	0,4900
0402 29 19 300	+	0,8653
0402 29 19 500	+	0,9116
0402 29 19 900	+	0,9805
0402 29 91 100	+	0,9877
0402 29 91 500	+	1,0761
0402 29 99 100	+	0,9877
0402 29 99 500	+	1,0761
0402 91 11 110	+	4,748
0402 91 11 120	+	9,775
0402 91 11 310	+	16,36
0402 91 11 350	+	20,06
0402 91 11 370	+	24,39
0402 91 19 110	+	4,748
0402 91 19 120	+	9,775
0402 91 19 310	+	16,36
0402 91 19 350	+	20,06
0402 91 19 370	+	24,39
0402 91 31 100	+	19,31
0402 91 31 300	+	28,83
0402 91 39 100	+	19,31
0402 91 39 300	+	28,83
0402 91 51 000	+	22,55
0402 91 59 000	+	22,55
0402 91 91 000	+	79,18
0402 91 99 000	+	79,18
0402 99 11 110	+	0,0475
0402 99 11 130	+	0,0978
0402 99 11 150	+	0,1562
0402 99 11 310	+	18,88
0402 99 11 330	+	22,65
0402 99 11 350	+	30,11
0402 99 19 110	+	0,0475
0402 99 19 130	+	0,0978
0402 99 19 150	+	0,1562
0402 99 19 310	+	18,88
0402 99 19 330	+	22,65
0402 99 19 350	+	30,11
0402 99 31 110	+	0,2094
0402 99 31 150	+	31,35
0402 99 31 300	+	0,4034
0402 99 31 500	+	0,6947
0402 99 39 110	+	0,2094
0402 99 39 150	+	31,35
0402 99 39 300	+	0,4034
0402 99 39 500	+	0,6947
0402 99 91 000	+	0,7918
0402 99 99 000	+	0,7918
0403 10 11 400	+	4,748
0403 10 11 800	+	7,340
0403 10 13 800	+	9,775
0403 10 19 800	+	14,62
0403 10 31 400	+	0,0475
0403 10 31 800	+	0,0734
0403 10 33 800	+	0,0978
0403 10 39 800	+	0,1462
0403 90 11 000	+	48,30
0403 90 13 200	+	48,30
0403 90 13 300	+	85,76
0403 90 13 500	+	90,35
0403 90 13 900	+	97,18
0403 90 19 000	+	97,90
0403 90 31 000	+	0,4830
0403 90 33 200	+	0,4830

Product code	Destination (*)	Amount of refund (**)
0403 90 33 300	+	0,8576
0403 90 33 500	+	0,9035
0403 90 33 900	+	0,9718
0403 90 39 000	+	0,9790
0403 90 51 100	+	4,748
0403 90 51 300	+	7,340
0403 90 53 000	+	9,775
0403 90 59 110	+	14,62
0403 90 59 140	+	22,55
0403 90 59 170	+	33,87
0403 90 59 310	+	40,34
0403 90 59 340	+	63,00
0403 90 59 370	+	69,47
0403 90 59 510	+	79,18
0403 90 59 540	+	116,37
0403 90 59 570	+	135,80
0403 90 61 100	+	0,0475
0403 90 61 300	+	0,0734
0403 90 63 000	+	0,0978
0403 90 69 000	+	0,1462
0404 90 21 100	+	48,30
0404 90 21 910	+	4,748
0404 90 21 950	+	16,22
0404 90 23 120	+	48,30
0404 90 23 130	+	85,76
0404 90 23 140	+	90,35
0404 90 23 150	+	97,18
0404 90 23 911	+	4,748
0404 90 23 913	+	9,775
0404 90 23 915	+	14,62
0404 90 23 917	+	22,55
0404 90 23 919	+	33,87
0404 90 23 931	+	16,22
0404 90 23 933	+	19,88
0404 90 23 935	+	24,17
0404 90 23 937	+	28,58
0404 90 23 939	+	29,87
0404 90 29 110	+	97,90
0404 90 29 115	+	98,55
0404 90 29 120	+	99,78
0404 90 29 130	+	106,65
0404 90 29 135	+	109,00
0404 90 29 150	+	118,13
0404 90 29 160	+	123,50
0404 90 29 180	+	129,53
0404 90 81 100	+	0,4830
0404 90 81 910	+	0,0475
0404 90 81 950	+	18,71
0404 90 83 110	+	0,4830
0404 90 83 130	+	0,8576
0404 90 83 150	+	0,9035
0404 90 83 170	+	0,9718
0404 90 83 911	+	0,0475
0404 90 83 913	+	0,0978
0404 90 83 915	+	0,1462
0404 90 83 917	+	0,2255
0404 90 83 919	+	0,3387
0404 90 83 931	+	18,71
0404 90 83 933	+	22,46
0404 90 83 935	+	29,84
0404 90 83 937	+	31,06
0404 90 89 130	+	0,9790
0404 90 89 150	+	1,0665
0404 90 89 930	+	0,4843
0404 90 89 950	+	0,6947
0404 90 89 990	+	0,7918
0405 10 11 500	+	156,10
0405 10 11 700	+	160,00
0405 10 19 500	+	156,10
0405 10 19 700	+	160,00
0405 10 30 100	+	156,10
0405 10 30 300	+	160,00
0405 10 30 500	+	156,10
0405 10 30 700	+	160,00
0405 10 50 100	+	156,10
0405 10 50 300	+	160,00
0405 10 50 500	+	156,10
0405 10 50 700	+	160,00
0405 10 90 000	+	165,85
0405 20 90 500	+	146,34
0405 20 90 700	+	152,20
0405 90 10 000	+	205,00
0405 90 90 000	+	160,00
0406 10 20 100	+	—
0406 10 20 230	028	—
	046	29,52
	052	29,52
	400	34,33
	404	—
	600	29,52
	***	42,17
0406 10 20 290	028	—
	046	27,45
	052	27,45
	400	31,93
	404	—
	600	27,45
	***	39,22
0406 10 20 610	028	11,04
	037	—
	039	—
	046	51,21
	052	51,21
	400	71,32
	404	—
	600	51,21
	***	73,16
0406 10 20 620	028	16,36
	037	—
	039	—
	046	56,16
	052	56,16
	400	78,63
	404	—
	600	56,16
	***	80,22
0406 10 20 630	028	19,62
	037	—
	039	—
	046	63,41
	052	63,41
	400	89,37
	404	—
	600	63,41
	***	90,58
0406 10 20 640	028	—
	037	—
	039	—
	046	74,40
	052	74,40
	400	106,29
	404	—
	600	74,40
	***	106,29
0406 10 20 650	028	22,49
	037	—
	039	—
	046	77,46
	052	77,46
	400	53,14
	404	—
	600	77,46
	***	110,65
0406 10 20 660	+	—

Product code	Destination (*)	Amount of refund (**)
0406 10 20 810	028	—
	037	—
	039	—
	046	12,06
	052	12,06
	400	17,23
	404	—
	600	12,06
	***	17,23
0406 10 20 830	028	—
	037	—
	039	—
	046	20,59
	052	20,59
	400	29,41
	404	—
	600	20,59
	***	29,41
0406 10 20 850	028	—
	037	—
	039	—
	046	24,96
	052	24,96
	400	35,66
	404	—
	600	24,96
	***	35,66
0406 10 20 870	+	—
0406 10 20 900	+	—
0406 20 90 100	+	—
0406 20 90 913	028	—
	046	48,62
	052	48,62
	400	69,45
	404	—
	600	48,62
	***	69,45
0406 20 90 915	028	—
	046	64,82
	052	64,82
	400	92,60
	404	—
	600	64,82
	***	92,60
0406 20 90 917	028	—
	046	68,86
	052	68,86
	400	98,38
	404	—
	600	68,86
	***	98,38
0406 20 90 919	028	—
	046	76,97
	052	76,97
	400	109,95
	404	—
	600	76,97
	***	109,95
0406 20 90 990	+	—
0406 30 10 100	+	—
0406 30 10 150	028	—
	037	—
	039	—
	046	10,85
	052	10,85
	400	13,61
	404	—
	600	10,85
	***	15,50
0406 30 10 200	028	—
	037	—
	039	—
	046	23,14
	052	23,14
	400	29,55
	404	—
	600	23,14
	***	33,06
0406 30 10 250	028	—
	037	—
	039	—
	046	23,14
	052	23,14
	400	29,55
	404	—
	600	23,14
	***	33,06
0406 30 10 300	028	—
	037	—
	039	—
	046	33,95
	052	33,95
	400	43,38
	404	—
	600	33,95
	***	48,50
0406 30 10 350	028	—
	037	—
	039	—
	046	23,14
	052	23,14
	400	29,55
	404	—
	600	23,14
	***	33,06
0406 30 10 400	028	—
	037	—
	039	—
	046	33,95
	052	33,95
	400	43,38
	404	—
	600	33,95
	***	48,50
0406 30 10 450	028	—
	037	—
	039	—
	046	49,40
	052	49,40
	400	63,17
	404	—
	600	49,40
	***	70,57
0406 30 10 500	+	—
0406 30 10 550	028	—
	037	—
	039	—
	046	23,14
	052	23,14
	400	29,55
	404	13,59
	600	23,14
	***	33,06
0406 30 10 600	028	—
	037	—
	039	—
	046	33,95
	052	33,95
	400	43,38
	404	19,02
	600	33,95
	***	48,50

Product code	Destination (*)	Amount of refund (**)
0406 30 10 650	028	—
	037	—
	039	—
	046	49,40
	052	49,40
	400	63,17
	404	—
	600	49,40
	***	70,57
0406 30 10 700	028	—
	037	—
	039	—
	046	49,40
	052	49,40
	400	63,17
	404	—
	600	49,40
	***	70,57
0406 30 10 750	028	—
	037	—
	039	—
	046	58,59
	052	58,59
	400	74,91
	404	—
	600	58,59
	***	83,70
0406 30 10 800	028	—
	037	—
	039	—
	046	58,59
	052	58,59
	400	74,91
	404	—
	600	58,59
	***	83,70
0406 30 31 100	+	—
0406 30 31 300	028	—
	037	—
	039	—
	046	10,85
	052	10,85
	400	13,61
	404	—
	600	10,85
	***	15,50
0406 30 31 500	028	—
	037	—
	039	—
	046	23,14
	052	23,14
	400	29,55
	404	—
	600	23,14
	***	33,06
0406 30 31 710	028	—
	037	—
	039	—
	046	23,14
	052	23,14
	400	29,55
	404	—
	600	23,14
	***	33,06
0406 30 31 730	028	—
	037	—
	039	—
	046	33,95
	052	33,95
	400	43,38
	404	—
	600	33,95
	***	48,50
0406 30 31 910	028	—
	037	—
	039	—
	046	23,14
	052	23,14
	400	29,55
	404	—
	600	23,14
	***	33,06
0406 30 31 930	028	—
	037	—
	039	—
	046	33,95
	052	33,95
	400	43,38
	404	—
	600	33,95
	***	48,50
0406 30 31 950	028	—
	037	—
	039	—
	046	49,40
	052	49,40
	400	63,17
	404	—
	600	49,40
	***	70,57
0406 30 39 100	+	—
0406 30 39 300	028	—
	037	—
	039	—
	046	23,14
	052	23,14
	400	29,55
	404	13,59
	600	23,14
	***	33,06
0406 30 39 500	028	—
	037	—
	039	—
	046	33,95
	052	33,95
	400	43,38
	404	19,02
	600	33,95
	***	48,50
0406 30 39 700	028	—
	037	—
	039	—
	046	49,40
	052	49,40
	400	63,17
	404	—
	600	49,40
	***	70,57

Product code	Destination (*)	Amount of refund (**)
0406 30 39 930	028	—
	037	—
	039	—
	046	49,40
	052	49,40
	400	63,17
	404	—
	600	49,40
	***	70,57
0406 30 39 950	028	—
	037	—
	039	—
	046	58,59
	052	58,59
	400	74,91
	404	—
	600	58,59
	***	83,70
0406 30 90 000	028	—
	037	—
	039	—
	046	58,59
	052	58,59
	400	74,91
	404	—
	600	58,59
	***	83,70
0406 40 50 000	028	—
	046	72,40
	052	72,40
	400	98,13
	404	—
	600	72,40
	***	103,43
0406 40 90 000	028	—
	046	72,40
	052	72,40
	400	98,13
	404	—
	600	72,40
	***	103,43
0406 90 07 000	028	—
	037	—
	039	—
	046	91,19
	052	91,19
	400	114,29
	404	—
	600	91,19
	***	130,27
0406 90 08 100	028	—
	037	—
	039	—
	046	91,19
	052	91,19
	400	114,29
	404	—
	600	91,19
	***	130,27
0406 90 08 900	+	—
0406 90 09 100	028	—
	037	—
	039	—
	046	91,19
	052	91,19
	400	114,29
	404	—
	600	91,19
	***	130,27
0406 90 09 900	+	—
0406 90 12 000	028	—
	037	—
	039	—
	046	91,19
	052	91,19
	400	114,29
	404	—
	600	91,19
	***	130,27
0406 90 14 100	028	—
	037	—
	039	—
	046	91,19
	052	91,19
	400	114,29
	404	—
	600	91,19
	***	130,27
0406 90 14 900	+	—
0406 90 16 100	028	—
	037	—
	039	—
	046	91,19
	052	91,19
	400	114,29
	404	—
	600	91,19
	***	130,27
0406 90 16 900	+	—
0406 90 21 900	028	—
	037	—
	039	—
	046	86,81
	052	86,81
	400	106,29
	404	—
	600	86,81
	***	124,02
0406 90 23 900	028	—
	037	—
	039	—
	046	70,00
	052	70,00
	400	51,43
	404	—
	600	70,00
	***	100,00
0406 90 25 900	028	—
	037	—
	039	—
	046	77,46
	052	77,46
	400	53,14
	404	—
	600	77,46
	***	110,65
0406 90 27 900	028	—
	037	—
	039	—
	046	65,64
	052	65,64
	400	45,89
	404	—
	600	65,64
	***	93,77

Product code	Destination (*)	Amount of refund (**)
0406 90 31 119	028	—
	037	—
	039	—
	046	55,36
	052	55,36
	400	54,92
	404	14,07
	600	55,36
	***	79,08
0406 90 31 151	028	—
	037	—
	039	—
	046	51,60
	052	51,60
	400	51,33
	404	13,15
	600	51,60
	***	73,71
0406 90 31 159	+	—
0406 90 33 119	028	—
	037	—
	039	—
	046	55,36
	052	55,36
	400	54,92
	404	14,07
	600	55,36
	***	79,08
0406 90 33 151	028	—
	037	—
	039	—
	046	51,60
	052	51,60
	400	51,33
	404	13,15
	600	51,60
	***	73,71
0406 90 33 919	028	—
	037	—
	039	—
	046	51,48
	052	51,48
	400	51,08
	404	13,09
	600	51,48
	***	73,54
0406 90 33 951	028	—
	037	—
	039	—
	046	47,99
	052	47,99
	400	47,74
	404	12,23
	600	47,99
	***	68,55
0406 90 35 190	028	—
	037	37,51
	039	37,51
	046	97,57
	052	97,57
	400	139,38
	404	79,13
	600	97,57
	***	139,38
0406 90 35 990	028	—
	037	—
	039	—
	046	74,40
	052	74,40
	400	106,29
	404	—
	600	74,40
	***	106,29
0406 90 37 000	028	—
	037	—
	039	—
	046	91,19
	052	91,19
	400	114,29
	404	—
	600	91,19
	***	130,27
0406 90 61 000	028	—
	037	73,59
	039	73,59
	046	105,88
	052	105,88
	400	151,26
	404	114,46
	600	105,88
	***	151,26
0406 90 63 100	028	—
	037	92,33
	039	92,33
	046	130,54
	052	130,54
	400	186,48
	404	140,66
	600	130,54
	***	186,48
0406 90 63 900	028	—
	037	57,24
	039	57,24
	046	94,43
	052	94,43
	400	122,64
	404	65,41
	600	94,43
	***	134,90
0406 90 69 100	+	—
0406 90 69 910	028	—
	037	57,24
	039	57,24
	046	94,43
	052	94,43
	400	122,64
	404	65,41
	600	94,43
	***	134,90
0406 90 73 900	028	—
	037	34,88
	039	34,88
	046	86,43
	052	86,43
	400	123,47
	404	98,13
	600	86,43
	***	123,47
0406 90 75 900	028	—
	037	—
	039	—
	046	72,09
	052	72,09
	400	53,14
	404	—
	600	72,09
	***	102,99
0406 90 76 100	028	19,62
	037	—
	039	—
	046	63,41
	052	63,41
	400	48,04
	404	—
	600	63,41
	***	90,58

Product code	Destination (*)	Amount of refund (**)
0406 90 76 300	028	—
	037	—
	039	—
	046	77,46
	052	77,46
	400	53,14
	404	—
	600	77,46
	***	110,65
0406 90 76 500	028	—
	037	—
	039	—
	046	77,46
	052	77,46
	400	61,32
	404	—
	600	77,46
	***	110,65
0406 90 78 100	028	19,62
	037	—
	039	—
	046	60,20
	052	60,20
	400	48,04
	404	—
	600	60,20
	***	86,00
0406 90 78 300	028	—
	037	—
	039	—
	046	73,50
	052	73,50
	400	53,14
	404	—
	600	73,50
	***	105,00
0406 90 78 500	028	—
	037	—
	039	—
	046	73,50
	052	73,50
	400	61,32
	404	—
	600	73,50
	***	105,00
0406 90 79 900	028	—
	037	—
	039	—
	046	65,64
	052	65,64
	400	45,89
	404	—
	600	65,64
	***	93,77
0406 90 81 900	028	—
	037	—
	039	—
	046	74,40
	052	74,40
	400	106,29
	404	—
	600	74,40
	***	106,29
0406 90 85 910	028	—
	037	37,51
	039	37,51
	046	97,57
	052	97,57
	400	139,38
	404	79,13
	600	97,57
	***	139,38
0406 90 85 991	028	—
	037	—
	039	—
	046	74,40
	052	74,40
	400	106,29
	404	—
	600	74,40
	***	106,29
0406 90 85 995	028	22,49
	037	—
	039	—
	046	77,46
	052	77,46
	400	53,14
	404	—
	600	77,46
	***	110,65
0406 90 85 999	+	—
0406 90 86 100	+	—
0406 90 86 200	028	11,04
	037	—
	039	—
	046	51,21
	052	51,21
	400	73,16
	404	—
	600	51,21
	***	73,16
0406 90 86 300	028	16,36
	037	—
	039	—
	046	56,16
	052	56,16
	400	78,63
	404	—
	600	56,16
	***	80,22
0406 90 86 400	028	19,62
	037	—
	039	—
	046	63,41
	052	63,41
	400	89,37
	404	—
	600	63,41
	***	90,58
0406 90 86 900	028	—
	037	—
	039	—
	046	74,40
	052	74,40
	400	106,29
	404	—
	600	74,40
	***	106,29
0406 90 87 100	+	—
0406 90 87 200	028	11,04
	037	—
	039	—
	046	51,21
	052	51,21
	400	73,16
	404	—
	600	51,21
	***	73,16

Product code	Destination (*)	Amount of refund (**)
0406 90 87 300	028	16,36
	037	—
	039	—
	046	56,16
	052	56,16
	400	78,63
	404	—
	600	56,16
	***	80,22
0406 90 87 400	028	19,62
	037	—
	039	—
	046	63,41
	052	63,41
	400	89,37
	404	—
	600	63,41
	***	90,58
0406 90 87 951	028	—
	037	37,51
	039	37,51
	046	92,93
	052	92,93
	400	132,76
	404	79,13
	600	92,93
	***	132,76
0406 90 87 971	028	22,49
	037	—
	039	—
	046	77,46
	052	77,46
	400	60,51
	404	—
	600	77,46
	***	110,65
0406 90 87 972	028	—
	046	29,52
	052	29,52
	400	34,33
	404	—
	600	29,52
	***	42,17
0406 90 87 979	028	22,49
	037	—
	039	—
	046	77,46
	052	77,46
	400	60,51
	404	—
	600	77,46
	***	110,65
0406 90 88 100	+	—
0406 90 88 200	028	11,04
	037	—
	039	—
	046	51,21
	052	51,21
	400	73,16
	404	—
	600	51,21
	***	73,16
0406 90 88 300	028	16,36
	037	—
	039	—
	046	56,16
	052	56,16
	400	78,63
	404	—
	600	56,16
	***	80,22
2309 10 15 010	+	—
2309 10 15 100	+	—
2309 10 15 200	+	—
2309 10 15 300	+	—
2309 10 15 400	+	—
2309 10 15 500	+	—
2309 10 15 700	+	—
2309 10 19 010	+	—
2309 10 19 100	+	—
2309 10 19 200	+	—
2309 10 19 300	+	—
2309 10 19 400	+	—
2309 10 19 500	+	—
2309 10 19 600	+	—
2309 10 19 700	+	—
2309 10 19 800	+	—
2309 10 70 010	+	—
2309 10 70 100	+	14,58
2309 10 70 200	+	19,44
2309 10 70 300	+	24,30
2309 10 70 500	+	29,16
2309 10 70 600	+	34,02
2309 10 70 700	+	38,88
2309 10 70 800	+	42,77
2309 90 35 010	+	—
2309 90 35 100	+	—
2309 90 35 200	+	—
2309 90 35 300	+	—
2309 90 35 400	+	—
2309 90 35 500	+	—
2309 90 35 700	+	—
2309 90 39 010	+	—
2309 90 39 100	+	—
2309 90 39 200	+	—
2309 90 39 300	+	—
2309 90 39 400	+	—
2309 90 39 500	+	—
2309 90 39 600	+	—
2309 90 39 700	+	—
2309 90 39 800	+	—
2309 90 70 010	+	—
2309 90 70 100	+	14,58
2309 90 70 200	+	19,44
2309 90 70 300	+	24,30
2309 90 70 500	+	29,16
2309 90 70 600	+	34,02
2309 90 70 700	+	38,88
2309 90 70 800	+	42,77

(*) The code numbers for the destinations are those set out in the Annex to Commission Regulation (EC) No 68/96 (OJ No L 14, 19. 1. 1996, p. 6).

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

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

(**) Refunds on exports to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) may be granted only where the conditions laid down in amended Regulation (EEC) No 990/93 and Regulation (EC) No 2815/95 are observed.

NB: The product codes and the footnotes are defined in Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3846/87 (OJ No L 366, 24. 12. 1987, p. 1), as amended.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 469/96

of 14 March 1996

establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 3223/94 of 21 December 1994 on detailed rules for the application of the import arrangements for fruit and vegetables [1], as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2933/95 [2], and in particular Article 4 (1) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3813/92 of 28 December 1992 on the unit of account and the conversion rates to be applied for the purposes of the common agricultural policy [3], as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 150/95 [4], and in particular Article 3 (3) thereof,

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

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

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

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 15 March 1996.

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

Done at Brussels, 14 March 1996.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

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[1] OJ No L 337, 24. 12. 1994, p. 66.
[2] OJ No L 307, 20. 12. 1995, p. 21.
[3] OJ No L 387, 31. 12. 1992, p. 1.
[4] OJ No L 22, 31. 1. 1995, p. 1.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 14 March 1996 establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables

(ECU/100 kg)

CN code	Third country code (1)	Standard import value
0702 00 15	052	73,5
	060	80,2
	064	59,6
	066	41,7
	068	62,3
	204	84,4
	208	44,0
	212	83,1
	624	164,6
	999	77,0
0707 00 15	052	125,6
	053	156,2
	060	61,0
	066	53,8
	068	110,4
	204	144,3
	624	87,1
	999	105,5
0709 10 10	220	321,1
	999	321,1
0709 90 73	052	134,9
	204	77,5
	412	54,2
	624	176,1
	999	110,7
0805 10 01, 0805 10 05, 0805 10 09	052	37,6
	204	46,7
	208	58,0
	212	49,2
	220	60,4
	388	40,5
	400	43,8
	436	41,6
	448	37,1
	600	50,8
	624	48,5
	999	46,7
0805 30 20	052	46,1
	204	88,8
	220	74,0
	388	82,9
	400	71,7
	512	54,8
	520	66,5
	524	100,8
	528	102,1
	600	57,2
	624	91,1
	999	76,0
0808 10 51, 0808 10 53, 0808 10 59	052	64,0
	064	78,6
	388	105,8
	400	75,7
	404	68,0
	508	68,4
	512	90,9
	524	97,7
	528	113,2
	624	86,5
	728	107,3
	800	78,0
	804	21,0
	999	81,2
0808 20 31	039	94,8
	052	86,2
	064	72,5
	388	76,5
	400	98,7
	512	62,4
	528	68,9
	624	79,0
	728	115,4
	800	55,8
	804	112,9
	999	83,9

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

COMMISSION DIRECTIVE 96/12/EC

of 8 March 1996

amending Council Directive 91/414/EEC concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 91/414/EEC of 15 July 1991 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market [1], as last amended by Commission Directive 95/36/EC [2], and in particular Article 18 (2) thereof,

Whereas Annexes II and III to Directive 91/414/EEC set out the requirements for the dossier to be submitted by applicants respectively for the inclusion of an active substance in Annex I of that Directive and for the authorization of a plant protection product;

Whereas it is necessary to indicate, in Annexes II and III to Directive 91/414/EEC, to the applicants, as precisely as possible, any details on the required information, such as the circumstances, conditions and technical protocols under which certain data have to be generated; whereas these provisions should be introduced as soon as available in order to permit applicants to use them in the preparation of their files;

Whereas it is now possible to introduce more precision with regard to the data requirements concerning ecotoxicological studies on the active substance provided for in Part A, point 8, of Annex II to Directive 91/414/EEC;

Whereas it is also now possible to introduce more precision with regard to the data requirements concerning ecotoxicological studies on the plant protection product provided for in Part A, point 10, of Annex III to Directive 91/414/EEC;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Directive are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Plant Health,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

Article 1

Directive 91/414/EEC is amended as follows:

1. In Part A of Annex II, point 8 'Ecotoxicological studies on the active substance' is replaced by Annex I hereto;
2. in Part A of Annex III, points 10 'Ecotoxicological studies' and 11 'Summary and evaluation of points 9 and 10' are replaced by Annex II hereto.

Article 2

Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive by 31 March 1997. They shall immediately inform the Commission thereof.

When Member States adopt these measures, these shall contain a reference to this Directive or shall be accompanied by such reference at the time of their official publication. The procedure for such reference shall be adopted by the Member States.

Article 3

This Directive shall enter into force on 1 April 1996.

Article 4

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 8 March 1996.

For the Commission

Ritt BJERREGAARD

Member of the Commission

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[1] OJ No L 230, 19. 8. 1991, p. 1.
[2] OJ No L 172, 22. 7. 1995, p. 8.

ANNEX I

'8. **ECOTOXICOLOGICAL STUDIES**

Introduction

(i) The information provided, taken together with that for one or more preparations containing the active substance, must be sufficient to permit an assessment of the impact on non-target species (flora and fauna), likely to be at risk from exposure to the active substance, its metabolites, degradation and reaction products, where they are of environmental significance. Impact can result from single, prolonged or repeated exposure and can be reversible or irreversible.

(ii) In particular, the information provided for the active substance, together with other relevant information, and that provided for one or more preparations containing it, should be sufficient to:

— decide whether, or not, the active substance can be included in Annex I,

— specify appropriate conditions or restrictions to be associated with any inclusion in Annex I,

— permit an evaluation of short- and long-term risks for non-target species — populations, communities, and processes — as appropriate,

— classify the active substance as to hazard,

— specify the precautions necessary for the protection of non-target species, and

— specify the hazard symbols, the indications of danger, and relevant risk and safety phrases for the protection of the environment, to be mentioned on packaging (containers).

(iii) There is a need to report all potentially adverse effects found during routine ecotoxicological investigations and to undertake and report, where required by the competent authorities, such additional studies which may be necessary to investigate the probable mechanisms involved and assess the significance of these effects. All available biological data and information which is relevant to the assessment of the ecotoxicological profile of the active substance must be reported.

(iv) The information on fate and behaviour in the environment, generated and submitted in accordance with points 7.1 to 7.4, and on residue levels in plants generated and submitted in accordance with point 6 is central to the assessment of impact on non-target species, in that together with information on the nature of the preparation and its manner of use, it defines the nature and extent of potential exposure. The toxicokinetic and toxicological studies and information submitted in accordance with points 5.1 to 5.8 provide essential information as to toxicity to vertebrate species and the mechanisms involved.

(v) Where relevant, tests should be designed and data analysed using appropriate statistical methods. Full details of the statistical analysis should be reported (e. g. all point estimates should be given with confidence intervals, exact p-values should be given rather than stating significant/non significant).

Test substance

(vi) A detailed description (specification) of the material used, as provided for under point 1.11 must be provided. Where testing is done using active substance the material used should be of that specification that will be used in the manufacture of preparations to be authorized except where radiolabelled material is used.

(vii) Where studies are conducted using active substance produced in the laboratory or in a pilot plant production system, the studies must be repeated using active substance as manufactured, unless it can be justified that the test material used is essentially the same, for the purposes of ecotoxicological testing and assessment. In cases of uncertainty, appropriate bridging studies must be submitted to serve as a basis for a decision as to the possible need for repetition of the studies.

(viii) In the case of studies in which dosing extends over a period, dosing should preferably be done using a single batch of active substance if stability permits.

Whenever a study implies the use of different doses, the relationship between dose and adverse effect must be reported.

(ix) For all feeding studies, average achieved dose must be reported, including where possible the dose in mg/kg body weight. Where dosing via the diet is utilized the test compound must be distributed uniformly in the diet.

(x) It may be necessary to conduct separate studies for metabolites, degradation or reaction products, where these products can constitute a relevant risk to non-target organisms and where their effects cannot be evaluated by the available results relating to the active substance. Before such studies are performed the information from points 5, 6 and 7 has to be taken into account.

Test organisms

(xi) In order to facilitate the assessment of the significance of test results obtained, including the estimation of intrinsic toxicity and the factors affecting toxicity, the same strain (or recorded origin) of each relevant species should, where possible, be used in the various toxicity tests specified.

8.1. Effects on birds

8.1.1. Acute oral toxicity

Aim of the test

The test should provide, where possible, LD_{50} values, the lethal threshold dose, time courses of response and recovery and the NOEL, and must include relevant gross pathological findings.

Circumstances in which required

The possible effects of the active substance on birds must be investigated except where the active substance is intended solely to be included in preparations for exclusive use in enclosed spaces (e.g. in glasshouses or in food storage practice).

Test conditions

The acute oral toxicity of active substance to a quail species (Japanese quail *(Coturnix coturnix japonica)* or Bobwhite quail *(Colinus virginianus)* or to mallard duck *(Anas platyrhynchos)* must be determined. The highest dose used in tests need not exceed 2 000 mg/kg body weight.

Test guideline

Setac — Procedures for assessing the environmental fate and ecotoxicity of pesticides [1].

8.1.2. Short-term dietary toxicity

Aim of the test

The test should provide the short term dietary toxicity (LC_{50} values, lowest lethal concentration (LLC), where possible no observed effect concentrations (NOEC), time courses of response and recovery) and include relevant gross pathological findings.

Circumstances in which required

The dietary (five-day) toxicity of the active substance to birds must always be investigated on one species except where a study in accordance with the provisions of point 8.1.3 is reported. Where its acute oral NOEL is $\leq$ 500 mg/kg body weight or where the short-term NOEC $<$ 500 mg/kg food the test must be performed on a second species.

Test conditions

The first species to be studied must be either a quail species or mallard duck. If a second species must be tested it should not be related to the first species tested.

Test guideline

The test must be carried out in accordance with OECD Method 205.

8.1.3. Subchronic toxicity and reproduction

Aim of the test

The test should provide the subchronic toxicity and reproductive toxicity of the active substance to birds.

[1] Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry (Setac), 1995. *Procedures for Assessing the Environmental Fate and Ecotoxicity of Pesticides,* ISBN 90-5607-002-9.

Circumstances in which required

The subchronic and reproductive toxicity of the active substance to birds must be investigated, unless it can be justified that continued or repeated exposure of adults, or exposure of nest sites during the breeding season is unlikely to occur.

Test guideline

The test must be carried out in accordance with OECD Method 206.

8.2. **Effects on aquatic organisms**

The data of the tests referred to in points 8.2.1, 8.2.4 and 8.2.6 have to be submitted for every active substance even when it is not expected that plant protection products containing it could reach surface water following the proposed conditions of use. These data are required under the provisions of Annex VI to Directive 67/548/EEC for the classification of the active substance.

Data reported must be supported with analytical data on concentrations of the test substance in the test media.

8.2.1. Acute toxicity to fish

Aim of the test

The test should provide the acute toxicity (LC_{50}), and details of observed effects.

Circumstances in which required

The test must always be carried out.

Test conditions

The acute toxicity of the active substance must be determined for rainbow trout *(Oncorhynchus mykiss)* and for a warm water fish species. Where tests with metabolites, degradation or reaction products have to be performed the species used must be the more sensitive of the two species tested with the active substance.

Test guideline

The test must be carried out in accordance with the Annex to Commission Directive 92/69/EEC [1] adapting to technical progress for the 17th time Directive 67/548/EEC on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification and labelling of dangerous, substances, Method C1.

8.2.2. Chronic toxicity to fish

Circumstances in which required

A chronic toxicity study must be carried out unless it can be justified that continued or repeated exposure of fish is unlikely to occur or unless a suitable microsom or mesocosm study is available.

Expert judgment is required to decide which test has to be performed. In particular for active substance for which there are indications of particular concerns (related to the toxicity of the active substance for fish or the potential exposure) the applicant shall seek the agreement of the competent authorities on the type of test to be performed.

A fish early life stage toxicity test might be appropriate where bioconcentration factors (BCF) are between 100 and 1 000 or where EC_{50} of the active substance < 0,1 mg/l.

A fish life cycle test might be appropriate in cases where

— the bioconcentration factor is greater tan 1 000 and the elimination of the active substance during a depuration phase of 14 days is lower than 95 %,

or

— the substance is stable in water or sediment (DT_{90} > 100 days).

It is not necessary to perform a chronic toxicity test on juvenile fish when a fish early life stage toxicity test or a fish life cycle test has been performed; it is likewise not necessary to perform a fish early life stage toxicity test when a fish life cycle test has been performed.

8.2.2.1. Chronic toxicity test on juvenile fish

Aim of the test

The test should provide effects on growth, the threshold level for lethal effects and for observed effects, the NOEC and details of observed effects.

[1] OJ No L 383, 29. 12. 1992, p. 113.

Test conditions

The test must be conducted on juvenile rainbow trout, following exposure of 28 days to the active substance. Data on the effects on growth and behaviour must be generated.

8.2.2.2. Fish early life stage toxicity test

Aim of the test

The test should provide effects on development, growth and behaviour, the NOEC and details of observed effects on fish early life stages.

Test guideline

The test must be carried out in accordance with OECD Method 210.

8.2.2.3. Fish life cycle test

Aim of the test

The test will provide effects on reproduction of the parental and the viability of the filial generation.

Test conditions

Before performing these studies the applicant shall seek the agreement of the competent authorities on the type and conditions of the study to be performed.

8.2.3. Bioconcentration in fish

Aim of the test

The test should provide the steady-state bioconcentration factors, uptake rate constants and depuration rate constants, calculated for each test compound, as well as relevant confidence limits.

Circumstances in which required

The bioconcentration potential of active substances, of metabolites and of degradation and reaction products, likely to partition into fatty tissues (such as log $p_{ow} \geq 3$ — see point 2.8 or other relevant indications of bioconcentration), must be investigated and be reported, unless it can be justified that exposure leading to bioconcentration is not likely to occur.

Test guideline

The test must be carried out in accordance with OECD Method 305E.

8.2.4. Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

Aim of the test

The test should provide the 24 and 48-hour acute toxicity of the active substance, expressed as the median effective concentration (EC_{50}) for immobilization, and where possible the highest concentration causing no immobilization.

Circumstances in which required

The acute toxicity must always be determined for *Daphnia* (preferably *Daphnia magna).* Where plant protection products containing the active substance are intended to be used directly on surface water additional data have to be reported on at least one representative species from each of the following groups: aquatic insects, aqautic crustaceans (on a species not related to *Daphnia)* and aquatic gastropod molluscs.

Test guideline

The test must be carried out in accordance with Directive 92/69/EEC, Method C2.

8.2.5. Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

Aim of the test

The test should provide where possible EC_{50} values for effects such as immobilization and reproduction and the highest concentration at which no effect such as on martality or reproduction occurs (NOEC) and details of observed effects.

Circumstances in which required

A test on *Daphnia* and on at least one representative aquatic insect species and an aquatic gastropod mollusc species must be carried out unless it can be justified that continued or repeated exposure is not likely to occur.

Test conditions

The test with *Daphnia* must be continued for 21 days.

Test guideline

The test must be carried out in accordance with OECD Method 202, Part II.

8.2.6. Effects on algal growth

Aim of the test

The test should procide EC_{50} values for growth and growth rate, NOEC values, and details of observed effects.

Circumstances in which required

Possible effects on algal growth of active substances must always be reported.

For herbicides a test on a second species from a different taxonomic group has to be performed.

Test guideline

The test must be carried out in accordance with Directive 92/69/EEC, Method C3.

8.2.7. Effects on sediment dwelling organisms

Aim of test

The test will measure effects on survival and development (including effects on emergence of adults for *Chironomus),* the relevant EC_{50} values and the NOEC values.

Circumstances in which required

Where environmental fate and behaviour data required in point 7 report that an active substance is likely to partition to and persist in aquatic sediments, expert judgement should be used to decide whether an acute or a chronic sediment toxicity test in required. Such expert judgement should take into account whether effects on sediment dwelling invertebrates are likely by comparing the aquatic invertebrate toxicity EC_{50} data from points 8.2.4 and 8.2.5 with the predicted levels of the active substances in sediment from data in Annex III, point 9.

Test conditions

Before performing these studies the applicant shall seek the agreement of the competent authorities on the type and conditions of the study to be performed.

8.2.8. Aquatic plants

A test on aquatic plants has to be performed for herbicides.

Before performing these studies the applicant shall seek the agreement of the competent authorities on the type and conditions of the study to be performed.

8.3. **Effect on arthropods**

8.3.1. Bees

8.3.1.1. Acute toxicity

Aim of the test

The test should provide the acute oral and contact LD_{50} value of the active substance.

Circumstances in which required

Potential impact on bees must be investigated, except where preparations containing the active substance are for exclusive use in situations where bees are not likely to be exposed such as:

— food storage in enclosed spaces,

— non-systemic seed dressings,

— non-systemic preparations for application to soil,

— non-systemic dipping treatments for transplanted crops and bulbs,

— wound sealing and healing treatments,

— rodenticidal baits,

— use in glasshouses without pollinators.

Test guideline

The test must be carried out in accordance with EPPO Guideline 170.

8.3.1.2. Bee brood feeding test

Aim of the test

The test should provide sufficient information to evaluate possible risks from the plant protection product on honeybee larvae.

Circumstances in which required

The test must be carried out when the active substance may act as an insect growth regulator unless it can be justified that it is not likely that bee brood would be exposed to it.

Test guideline

The test must be carried out in accordance with ICPBR Method (e.g. P. A. Oomen, A. de Riujter and J. van der Steen. Method for honeybee brood feeding tests with insect growth-regulating insecticides. *EPPO Bulletin,* Volume 22, pp 613 to 616, 1992.)

8.3.2. Other arethropods

Aim of the test

The test should provide sufficient information to evaluate the toxicity (mortality and sublethal effects) of the active substance to selected arthropod species.

Circumstances in which required

Effects on non-target terrestrial arthropods (e.g. predators or parasitoids of harmful organisms) must be investigated. The information obtained for these species can also be used to indicate the potential for toxicity to other non-target species inhabiting the same environment. This information is required for all active substances except where preparations containing the active substance are for exclusive use in situations where non-target arthropods are not exposed such as:

— food storage in enclosed spaces,

— wound sealing and healing treatments,

— rodenticidal baits.

Test conditions

The test must be performed initially in the laboratory on an artificial substrate (i.e. glass plate or quartz sand, as appropriate) unless adverse effects can be clearly predicted from other studies. In these cases, more realistic substrates may be used.

Two sensitive standard species, a parasitoid and predatory mite (e.g. *Aphidius rhopalosiphi* and *Typhlodromus pyri)* should be tested. In addition to these, two additional species must also be tested, which should be relevant to the intended use of the substance. Where possible and if appropriate, they should represent the other two major functional groups, ground dwelling predators and foliage dwelling predators. Where effects are observed with species relevant to the proposed use of the product, further testing may be carried out at the extended laboratory/semi-field level. Selection of the relevant test species should follow the proposals outlined in Setac — Guidance document on regulatory testing procedures for pesticides with non-target arthropods (1). Testing must be conducted at rates equivalent to the highest rate of field application to be recommended.

Test guideline

Where relevant, testing should be done according to appropriate guidelines which satisfy at least the requirements for testing as included in Setac — Guidance document on regulatory testing procedures for pesticides with non-target arthropods.

8.4. **Effects on earthworms**

8.4.1. Acute toxicity

Aim of the test

The test should provide the LC_{50} value of the active substance to earthworms, where possible the highest concentration causing no mortality and the lowest concentration causing 100 % mortality, and must include observed morphological and behavioural effects.

(1) From the Workshop European Standard Characteristics of beneficials Regulatory Testing (Escort), 28 to 30 March 1994, ISBN 0-95-22535-2-6.

Circumstances in which required

Effects on earthworms must be investigated, where preparations containing the active substance are applied to soil, or can contaminate soil.

Test guideline

The test must be carried out in accordance with Commission Directive 88/302/EEC [1] adapting to technical progress for the ninth time Council Directive 67/548/EEC on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances, Part C, Toxicity for earthworms: Artificial soil test.

8.4.2. Sublethal effects

Aim of the test

The test should provide the NOEC and the effects on growth, reproduction and behaviour.

Circumstances in which required

Where on the basis of the proposed manner of use of preparations containing the active substance or on the basis of its fate and behaviour in soil (DT_{90} > 100 days), continued or repeated exposure of earthworms to the active substance, or to significant quantities of metabolites, degradation or reaction products, can be anticipated expert judgement is required to decide whether a sublethal test can be useful.

Test conditions

The test must be carried out on *Eisenia foetida.*

8.5. **Effects on soil non-target micro-organisms**

Aim of the test

The test should provide sufficient data to evaluate the impact of the active substance on soil microbial activity, in terms of nitrogen transformation and carbon mineralization.

Circumstances in which required

The test must be carried out where preparations containing the active substance are applied to soil or can contaminate soil under practical conditions of use. In the case of active substances intended for use in preparations for soil sterilization, the studies must be designed to measure rates of recovery following treatment.

Test conditions

Soils used must be freshly sampled agricultural soils. The sites from which soil is taken must not have been treated during the previous two years with any substance that could substantially alter the diversity and levels of microbial populations present, other than in a transitory manner.

Test guideline

Setac — Procedures for assessing the environmental fate and ecotoxicity of pesticides.

8.6. **Effects on other non-target organisms (flora and fauna) believed to be at risk**

A summary of available data from preliminary tests used to assess the biological activity and dose range finding, whether positive or negative, which may provide information with respect to possible impact on other non-target species, both flora and fauna, must be provided, together with a critical assessment as to its relevance to potential impact on non-target species.

8.7. **Effects on biological methods for sewage treatment**

Effects on biological methods for sewage treatment must be reported where the use of plant protection products containing the active substance can give rise to adverse effects on sewage treatment plants.'

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[1] OJ No L 133, 30. 5. 1988, p. 1.

ANNEX II

'10. ECOTOXICOLOGICAL STUDIES

Introduction

(i) The information provided, taken together with that for the active substance(s), must be sufficient to permit an assessment of the impact on non-target species (flora and fauna), of the plant protection product, when used as proposed. Impact can result from single, prolonged or repeated exposure, and can be reversible, or irreversible.

(ii) In particular, the information provided for the plant protection product, together with other relevant information, and that provided for the active substance, should be sufficient to:

— specify the hazard symbols, the indications of danger, and relevant risk and safety phrases for the protection of the environment, to be mentioned on packaging (containers),

— permit an evaluation of the short- and long-term risks for non-target species — populations, communities, and processes as appropriate,

— permit an evaluation of whether special precautions are necessary for the protection of non-target species.

(iii) There is a need to report all potentially adverse effects found during routine ecotoxicological investigations and to undertake and report such additional studies which may be necessary to investigate the mechanisms involved and assess the significance of these effects.

(iv) In general, much of the data relating to impact on non-target species, required for authorization of plant protection products, will have been submitted and evaluated for the inclusion of the active substance(s) in Annex I. The information on fate and behaviour in the environment, generated and submitted in accordance with points 9.1 to 9.3, and on residue levels in plants generated and submitted in accordance with point 8 is central to the assessment of impact on non-target species, in that it provides information on the nature and extent of potential or actual exposure. The final PEC estimations are to be adapted according to the different groups of organisms taking in particular into consideration the biology of the most sensitive species.

The toxicological studies and information submitted in accordance with point 7.1 provide essential information as to toxicity to vertebrate species.

(v) Where relevant, tests should be designed and data analysed using appropriate statistical methods. Full details of the statistical analysis should be reported (e.g. all point estimates should be given with confidence intervals, exact p-values should be given rather than stating significant/non significant).

(vi) Whenever a study implies the use of different doses, the relationship between dose and adverse effect must be reported.

(vii) Where exposure data are necessary to decide whether a study has to be performed, the data obtained in accordance with the provisions of Annex III, point 9 should be used.

For the estimation of exposure of organisms all relevant information on the plant protection product and on the active substance must be taken into account. A useful approach for these estimations is provided in the EPPO/Council of Europe schemes for environmental risk assessment (1). Where relevant the parameters provided for in this section should be used. Where it appears from available data that the plant protection product is more toxic as the active substance, the toxicity data of the plant protection product have to be used for the calculation of relevant toxicity/exposure ratios.

(viii) In the context of the influence that impurities can have on ecotoxicological behaviour, it is essential that for each study submitted, a detailed description (specification) of the material used as provided for under point 1.4, be provided.

(ix) In order to facilitate the assessment of the significance of test results obtained the same strain of each relevant species should where possible be used in the various toxicity tests specified.

(1) OEPP/EPPO (1993). Decision-making schemes for the environmental risk assessment of plant protection products. *Bulletin OEPP/EPPO Bulletin 23,* 1-154 and *Bulletin 24,* 1-87.

10.1. **Effects on birds**

Possible effects on birds must be investigated except where the possibility that birds will be exposed, directly or indirectly, can be ruled out such as for use in enclosed spaces or wound healing treatments.

The acute toxicity/exposure ratio (TER_a), the short term dietary toxicity/exposure ratio (TER_{st}) and the long term dietary toxicity/exposure ratio (TER_{lt}) must be reported, where:

TER_a = LD_{50} (mg a.s./kg body weight) / ETE (mg a.s./kg body weight)
TER_{st} = LC_{50} (mg a.s./kg food) / ETE (mg a.s./kg food)
TER_{lt} = NOEC (mg a.s./kg food) / ETE (mg a.s./kg food)

where ETE = estimated theoretical exposure.

In the case of pellets, granules or treated seeds the amount of a.s. in each pellet, granule or seed must be reported as well as the proportion of the LD_{50} for the a.s. in 100 particles and per gram of particles. The size and shape of pellets or granules must be reported.

In the case of baits the concentration of a.s. in the bait (mg/kg) must be reported.

10.1.1. Acute oral toxicity

Aim of the test

The test should provide, where possible, LD_{50} values, the lethal threshold dose, time courses of response and recovery, the NOEL, and must include relevant gross pathological findings.

Circumstances in which required

The acute oral toxicity of preparations must be reported, where TER_a or TER_{st} for the active substance(s) in birds are between 10 and 100 or where results from mammal testing give evidence of a significantly higher toxicity of the prepration compared to the active substance unless it can be justified that it is not likely that birds are exposed to the plant protection product itself.

Test conditions

The study must be conducted on the most sensitive species identified in the studies provided for in Annex II, point 8.1.1 or 8.1.2.

10.1.2. Supervised cage or field trials

Aim of the test

The test will provide sufficient data to evaluate the nature and the extent of the risk in practical conditions of use.

Circumstances in which required

Where the TER_a and TER_{st} are > 100 and when there is no evidence of risk from any further study on the active substance (e.g. reproduction study) no further testing is required. In the other cases, expert judgement is necessary to decide whether there is a need to carry out further studies. This expert judgement will take into account, where relevant, foraging behaviour, repellency, alternative food, actual residue content in the food, persistence of the compound in the vegetation, degradation of the formulated product or treated produce, the amount of predation of the food, acceptance of bait, granules or treated seed and the possibility for bioconcentration.

Where TER_a and $TER_{st} \leq 10$ or $TER_{lt} \leq 5$, cage or field trials must be conducted and reported unless a final assessment is possible on the basis of studies according to point 10.1.3.

Test conditions

Before performing these studies the applicant should seek the agreement of the competent authorities on the type and conditions of the study to be performed.

10.1.3. Acceptance of bait, granules or treated seeds by birds

Aim of the test

The test will provide sufficient data to evaluate the possibility of consumption of the protection product or plant products treated with it.

Circumstances in which required

In the case of seed dressings, pellets, baits and preparations which are granules and where $TER_a \leq 10$, acceptability (palatability) tests must be conducted.

10.1.4. Effects of secondary poisoning

Expert judgment is required to decide whether the effects of secondary poisoning should be investigated.

10.2. **Effects on aquatic organisms**

Possible effects on aquatic species must be investigated except where the possibility that aquatic species will be exposed can be ruled out.

TER_a and TER_{lt} must be reported, where:

TER_a = acute LC_{50} (mg a.s./l)/realistic worst case PEC_{sw} (initial or short-term, in mg a.s./l)

TER_{lt} = chronic NOEC (mg a.s./l)/long term PEC_{sw} (mg a.s./l)

10.2.1. Acute toxicity to fish, aquatic invertebrates or effects on algal growth

Circumstances in which required

In principle tests should be carried out on one species from each of the three groups of aquatic organisms as referred to in Annex II, point 8.2 (fish, aquatic invertebrates and algae) in case the plant protection product itself can contaminate water. However where the available information permits to conclude that one of these groups is clearly more sensitive, tests on only the most sensitive species of the relevant group have to be performed.

The test must be performed where:

— the acute toxicity of the plant protection product can not be predicted on the basis of the data for the active substance which is especially the case if the formulation contains two or more active substances or formulants such as solvents, emulgators, surfactants, dispersants, fertilizers which are able to increase the toxicity in comparison with the active substance, or

— the intended use includes direct application on water

unless suitable studies referred to under point 10.2.4 are available.

Test conditions and test guidelines

The relevant provisions as under the corresponding paragraphs of Annex II, points 8.2.1, 8.2.4 and 8.2.6 apply.

10.2.2. Microcosm or mesocom study

Aim of the test

The tests must provide sufficient data to evaluate the essential impact on aquatic organisms under field conditions.

Circumstances in which required

Where $TER_a \leq 100$ or where $TER_{lt} \leq 10$, expert judgment must be used to decide whether a microcosm or mesocom study is appropriate. This judgment will take into account the results of any additional data over and above those required by the provisions of Annex II, point 8.2 and of point 10.2.1.

Test conditions

Before performing these studies the applicant shall seek the agreement of the competent authorities on the specific aims of the study to be performed and consequently on the type and conditions of the study to be performed.

The study should include at least the highest likely exposure rate, whether from direct applicaiton, drift, drainage or run-off. The duration of the study must be sufficient to permit evaluation of all effects.

Test guideline

Appropriate guidelines are included in:

Setac — Guidance document on testing procedures for pesticides in freshwater mesocosms/Workshop Huntingdon, 3 and 4 July 1991

or

Freshwater field tests for hazard assessment of chemicals — European Workshop on Freshwater Field Tests (EWOFFT).

10.2.3. Residue data in fish

Aim of the test

The test will provide sufficient data to evaluate the potential for occurrence of residues in fish.

Circumstances in which required

In general data are available from bioconcentration studies in fish.

Where bioconcentration has been observed in the study performed in accordance with Annex II, point 8.2.3 expert judgement is required to decide whether a long-term microcosm or mesocosm study has to be carried out in order to establish the maximum residues likely to be encountered.

Test guideline

Setac — Guidance document on testing procedures for pesticides in freshwater mesocosms/Workshop Huntingdon, 3 and 4 July 1991.

10.2.4. Additional studies

The studies referred to in Annex II, points 8.2.2 and 8.2.5 may be required for particular plant protection products where it is not possible to extrapolate from data obtained in the corresponding studies on the active substance.

10.3. **Effects on terrestrial vertebrates other than birds**

Possible effects on wild vertebrate species must be investigated except where it can be justified that it is not likely that terrestrial vertebrates other than birds are exposed, directly or indirectly. TER_a, TER_{st} and TER_{lt} must be reported, where:

TER_a = LD_{50} (mg a.s./kg body weight) / ETE (mg a.s./kg body weight)

TER_{st} = subchronic NOEL (mg a.s./kg food) / ETE (mg a.s./kg food)

TER_{lt} = chronic NOEL (mg a.s./kg food) / ETE (mg a.s./kg food)

where ETE = estimated theoretical exposure.

In principle the evaluation sequence for the assessment of risks to such species is similar to that for birds. In practice it is not often necessary to perform further testing as the studies conducted in accordance with the requirements of Annex II, point 5 and Annex III, point 7 would provide the required information.

Aim of the test

The test will provide sufficient information to evaluate the nature and the extent of risks for terrestrial vertebrates other than birds in practical conditions of use.

Circumstances in which required

Where TER_a and $TER_{st} > 100$ and where there is no evidence of risk from any further study no further testing is required. In the other cases, expert judgment is necessary to decide whether there is a need to carry out further studies. This expert judgment will take into account, where relevant, foraging behaviour, repellency, alternative food, actual residue content in the food, persistence of the compound in the vegetation, degradation of the formulated product or treated produce, the amount of predation of the food, acceptance of bait, granules or treated seed and the possibility for bioconcentration.

Where TER_a and $TER_{st} \leq 10$ or $TER_{lt} \leq 5$ cage or field trials or other appropriate studies must be reported.

Test conditions

Before performing these studies the applicant shall seek the agreement of the competent authorities on the type and conditions of the study to be performed and whether the effects of secondary poisoning should be investigated.

10.4. **Effects on bees**

The possible effects on bees must be investigated except where the product is for exclusive use in situations where bees are not likely to be exposed such as:

— food storage in enclosed spaces,
— non-systemic seed dressings,
— non-systemic preparations for application to soil,
— non-systemic dipping treatments for transplanted crops and bulbs,
— wound sealing and healing treatments,
— rodenticidal baits,
— use in glasshouses without pollinators.

The hazard quotients for oral and contact exposure (Q_{HO} and Q_{HC}), must be reported:

Q_{HO} = dose/oral LD_{50} (µg a.s. per bee)

Q_{HC} = dose/contact LD_{50} (µg a.s. per bee)

where

dose = the maximum application rate, for which authorization is sought, in g of active substance per hectare.

10.4.1. Acute oral and contact toxicity

Aim of the test

The test should provide the LD_{50} values (by oral and contact exposure).

Circumstances in which required

Testing is required if:

— the product contains more than one active substance;

— the toxicity of a new formulation cannot be reliably predicted to be either the same or lower than a formulation tested according to the provisions of Annex II, point 8.3.1.1 or of this point.

Test guideline

The test must be carried out according to EPPO Guideline 170.

10.4.2. Residue test

Aim of the test

The test should provide sufficient information to evaluate possible risks to foraging bees from residual traces of plant protection products remaining on crops.

Circumstances in which required

Where $Q_{HC} \geq 50$, expert judgment is required to decide whether the effect of residues must be determined unless there is evidence that there are no significant residual traces remaining on crops which could affect foraging bees or unless sufficient information is available from cage, tunnel or field tests.

Test conditions

The median lethal time (LT_{50}) (in hours) following 24-hour exposure to residues on leaves aged during eight hours must be determined, and reported. Where LT_{50} is more than eight hours, no further testing is required.

10.4.3. Cage tests

Aim of the test

The test should provide sufficient information to evaluate possible risks from the plant protection product for bee survival and behaviour.

Circumstances in which required

Where Q_{HO} and Q_{HC} are < 50, further testing is not required except if significant effects are observed in the bee brood feeding test or if there are indications for indirect effects such as delayed action or modification of bee behaviour; in those cases cage and/or field tests shall be carried out.

Where Q_{HO} and Q_{HC} are > 50, cage and/or field testing is required.

Where field testing is conducted and reported in accordance with point 10.4.4, it is not necessary to conduct cage tests. However, cage tests where conducted, must be reported.

Test conditions

The test should be carried out using healthy bees. If bees have been treated, e.g. with a varroacide, it is necessary to wait for four weeks before using the colony.

Test guideline

The tests must be conducted in accordance with EPPO Guideline 170.

10.4.4. Field tests

Aim of the test

The test should provide sufficient information to evaluate possible risks from the plant protection product on bee behaviour, colony survival and development.

Circumstances in which required

Field tests must be conducted where on the basis of expert judgement, taking into account the proposed manner of use and the fate and behaviour of the active substance, significant effects are observed in cage testing.

Test conditions

The test should be carried out using healthy honeybee colonies of similar natural strength. If bees have been treated, e.g. with a varroacide, it is necessary to wait for four weeks before using the colony. The tests shall be conducted under conditions reasonably representative of the proposed use.

Special effects (larval toxicity, long residual effect, disorienting effects on bees) identified by the field tests may require further investigation using specific methods.

Test guideline

The tests must be conducted in accordance with EPPO Guideline 170.

10.4.5. Tunnel tests

Aim of the test

The test should provide sufficient information to evaluate the impact on bees resulting from feeding on contaminated honey dew or flowers.

Circumstances in which required

Where it is not possible to investigate certain effects in cage or field trials, a tunnel test should be carried out, e.g. in the case of plant protection products intended for control of aphids and other sucking insects.

Test conditions

The test should be carried out using healthy bees. If bees have been treated, e.g. with a varroacide, it is necessary to wait for four weeks before using the colony.

Test guideline

The test must be carried out in accordance with EPPO Guideline 170.

10.5. **Effects on arthropods other than bees**

The effects of plant protection products on non-target terrestrial arthropods (e.g. predators or parasitoids of harmful organisms) must be investigated. The information obtained for these species can also be used to indicate the potential for toxicity to non-target species inhabiting the same environment.

10.5.1. Laboratory, extended laboratory and semi-field tests

Aim of the test

The test should provide sufficient information to evaluate the toxicity of the plant protection product for selected arthropod species that are relevant to the intended use of the product.

Circumstances in which required

Testing is not required where severe toxicity (> 99 % effect on the organisms compared to control) can be predicted from relevant available data or where the plant protection product is for exclusive use in situations where non-target arthropods are not exposed such as:

— food storage in enclosed spaces,

— wound sealing and healing treatments,

— rodenticidal baits.

Testing is required when significant effects on the organisms in comparison with the control are reported in the laboratory tests at the maximum recommended dose, conducted in accordance with the requirements of Annex II, point 8.3.2. Effects on a particular test species are considered to be significant when they exceed the threshold values as defined in the EPPO schemes for the environmental risk assessment unless species-specific threshold values are defined in the respective test guidelines.

Testing is also required if:

— the product contains more than one active substance,

— the toxicity of a new formulation cannot be reliably predicted to be either the same or lower than a formulation tested according to the provisions of Annex II, point 8.3.2 or of this point,

— on the basis of the proposed manner of use or on the basis of the fate and behaviour continued or repeated exposure can be anticipated,

— there is a significant change in the proposed use, e.g. from arable crops to orchards, and species relevant to the new use have not previously been tested,

— there is an increase in the recommended application rate, above that previously tested under Annex II.

Test conditions

Where significant effects were observed in the studies performed in accordance with the requirements of Annex II, point 8.3.2, or in the case of change of use such as arable crops to orchards, the toxicity of two additional relevant species must be investigated and reported. These must be different to the relevant species already tested under Annex II, point 8.3.2.

For a new mixture or formulation, the toxicity should initially be assessed using the two most sensitive species as identified in studies already performed for which the threshold values were exceeded but effects still remain below 99 %. This will enable a comparison to be made; if it significantly more toxic two species relevant to its proposed use must be tested.

Testing must be conducted at a rate equivalent to the maximum rate of application for which authorization is sought. A sequential testing approach should be adopted, i.e. laboratory, and if necessary extended laboratory and/or semi-field.

Where there will be more than one application per season, the product should be applied at twice the recommended application rate unless this information is already available from studies performed in accordance with Annex II, point 8.3.2.

Where on the basis of the proposed manner of use or on the basis of the fate and behaviour continued or repeated exposure can be anticipated (such as the product is to be applied more than three times per season with a re-application of 14 days or less), expert judgment is required to examine whether further testing is required, beyond initial laboratory testing, which will reflect the proposed use pattern. These tests may be performed in the laboratory or under semi-field conditions. When the test is done in the laboratory a realistic substrate such as plant material or a natural soil should be used. However it may be more appropriate to carry out field tests.

Test guideline

Where relevant testing should be done according to appropriate guidelines which satisfy as least the requirements for testing as included in Setac - Guidance document on regulatory testing procedures for pesticides with non-target arthropods.

10.5.2. Field tests

Aim of the test

The tests should provide sufficient information to evaluate the risk of the plant protection product for arthropods under field conditions.

Circumstances in which required

Where significant effects are seen following laboratory and semi-field exposure, or where on the basis of the proposed manner of use or on the basis of the fate and behaviour continued or repeated exposure can be anticipated expert judgment is required to examine whether more extensive testing is necessary to permit an accurate risk assessment.

Test conditions

The tests must be conducted under representative agricultural conditions and in accordance with the proposed recommendations for use, resulting in a realistic worst case study.

A toxic standard should be included in all tests.

Test guideline

Where relevant testing should be done according to appropriate guidelines which satisfy at least the requirements for testing as included in Setac — Guidance document on regulatory testing procedures for pesticides with non-target arthropods.

10.6. **Effects on earthworms and other soil non-target macro-organisms, believed to be at risk**

10.6.1. Effects on earthworms

The possible impact on earthworms must be reported except where it can be justified that it is not likely that earthworms are exposed, directly or indirectly.

TER_a and TER_{lt} must be reported where:

TER_a = LC_{50} (mg a.s./kg)/realistic worst case PEC_s (initial or short-term, in mg a.s./kg)

TER_{lt} = NOEC (mg a.s./kg)/long term PEC_s (mg a.s./kg).

10.6.1.1. Acute toxicity tests

Aim of the test

The test should provide the LC_{50}, where possible the highest concentration causing no mortality and the lowest concentration causing 100 % mortality and must include observed morphological and behavioural effects.

Circumstances in which required

These studies are only required where

— the product contains more than one active substance,

— the toxicity of a new formulation cannot be reliably predicted from the formulation tested according to the provisions of Annex II, point 8.4 or of this point.

Test guideline

The tests must be conducted in accordance to OECD Method 207.

10.6.1.2. Tests for sublethal effects

Aim of the test

The test should provide the NOEC and the effects on growth, reproduction and behaviour.

Circumstances in which required

These studies are only required where

— the product contains more than one active substance,

— the toxicity of a new formulation cannot be reliably predicted from the formulation tested according to the provisions of Annex II, point 8.4 or of this point,

— there is an increase in the recommended application rate, above that previously tested.

Test conditions

The same provisions as under the corresponding paragraphs of Annex II, point 8.4.2 apply.

10.6.1.3. Field studies

Aim of the test

The test should provide sufficient data to evaluate the effects on earthworms in field conditions.

Circumstances in which required

Where $TER_{lt} < 5$ a field study to determine effects under practical field conditions must be conducted and reported.

Expert judgment is required to decide whether residue contents of earthworms should be investigated.

Test conditions

Fields selected shall have a reasonable earthworm population.

The test must be carried out at the maximum proposed application rate. A toxic reference product must be included in the test.

10.6.2. Effects on other soil non-target macro-organisms

Aim of the test

The test should provide sufficient data to evaluate the impact of the plant protection product on macro-organisms that contribute to the breakdown of dead plant and animal organic matter.

Circumstances in which required

Testing is not required where in accordance with Annex III, point 9.1, it is evident that DT_{90} values are less than 100 days, or the nature and manner of use of the plant protection product are such that exposure does not occur or when data from studies on the active substance performed in accordance with the provisions of Annex II, points 8.3.2, 8.4 and 8.5 indicate that there is no risk for soil macrofauna, earthworms or soil microflora.

Impact on organic matter breakdown must be investigated and reported, where the DT_{90f} values determined in field dissipation studies (point 9.1) are > 365 days.

10.7. **Effects on soil non-target micro-organisms**

10.7.1. Laboratory testing

Aim of the test

The test should provide sufficient data to evaluate the impact of the plant protection product on soil microbial activity in terms of nitrogen transformation and carbon mineralization.

Circumstances in which required

Where the DT_{90f} values determined in field dissipation studies (point 9.1) are > 100 days, impact on soil non-target micro-organisms must be investigated through laboratory testing. Testing is, however, not required if in the studies performed in accordance with the provisions of Annex II, point 8.5 deviations from control values in terms of metabolic activity of the microbial biomass after 100 days is < 25 %, and such data are relevant to the uses, nature, and properties of the particular preparation to be authorized.

Test guideline

Setac — Procedures for assessing the environmental fate and ecotoxicity of pesticides.

10.7.2. Additional testing

Aim of the test

The test should provide sufficient data to evaluate the impact of the plant protection product under field conditions on microbial activitiy.

Circumstances in which required

Where at the end of 100 days, measured activity deviates by more than 25 % from the control, in the laboratory testing further testing in the laboratory, under glass and/or in the field may be necessary.

10.8. **Available data from biological primary screening in summary form**

A summary of available data from preliminary tests used to assess the biological activity and dose range finding whether positive or negative, which provides information with respect to possible impact on non/target species, both flora and fauna, must be provided, together with a critical assessment as to its relevance to potential impact on non-target species.

11. **SUMMARY AND EVALUATION OF POINTS 9 AND 10**

A summary and evaluation of all data presented in points 9 and 10 should be carried out according to the guidance given by the competent authorities of the Member States concerning the format of such summaries and evaluations. It should include a detailed and critical assessment of those data in the context of relevant evaluative and decision making criteria and guidelines, with particular reference to the risks for the environment and non-target species that may or do arise, and the extent, quality and reliability of the data base. In particular the following issues should be addressed:

— predicting distribution and fate in the environment, and the time courses involved,

— identifying non-target species and populations at risk, and predicting the extent of potential exposure,

— evaluation as to the short- and long-term risks for non-target species — populations, communities, and processes — as appropriate,

— evaluation as to the risk of fish kills, and fatalities in large vertebrates, or terrestrial predators, regardless of effects at population or community level, and

— identification of precautions necessary to avoid or minimize contamination of the environment, and for the protection of non-target species.'

II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

CONFERENCE OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE MEMBER STATES

DECISION OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE MEMBER STATES, MEETING WITHIN THE COUNCIL,

of 11 March 1996

suspending Decision 93/235/ECSC and repealing Decision 95/510/ECSC, concerning the interruption of economic relations with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the United Nations Protected Areas in the Republic of Croatia and those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces

(96/201/ECSC)

THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE MEMBER STATES OF THE EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY, MEETING WITHIN THE COUNCIL,

Having regard to the common position of 4 December 1995 defined by the Council on the basis of Article J.2 of the Treaty on European Union, with regard to the suspension of the restrictions on trade with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and with the Bosnian Serbs [1], decided on by the United Nations Security Council in its Resolution 1022 (1995),

Whereas the United Nations Security Council, in view of the agreement reached between the parties concerned with regard to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, has decided, in its Resolution 1022 (1995) to suspend the restrictions concerning economic and financial relations with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the United Nations Protected Areas in the Republic of Croatia and, when certain conditions are fulfilled, those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces;

Whereas the Security Council has been informed that the aforementioned conditions are fulfilled;

Whereas Decision 95/510/ECSC [2] was taken suspending Decision 93/235/ECSC [3] with regard to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro);

Whereas, for reasons of transparency, the Community legislation, implementing United Nations Security Council Resolution 1022 (1995), should be incorporated in an all-embracing Community instrument, and, therefore, Decision 95/510/ECSC should be repealed;

In agreement with the Commission,

HAVE DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

1. Decision 93/235/ECSC is hereby suspended.
2. Decision 95/510/ECSC is hereby repealed.

Article 2

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

It shall apply with effect from 27 February 1996.

Done at Brussels, 11 March 1996.

The President

L. DINI

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[1] OJ No L 297, 9. 12. 1995, p. 4.
[2] OJ No L 297, 9. 12. 1995, p. 3.
[3] OJ No L 102, 28. 4. 1993, p. 17.

COMMISSION

COMMISSION DECISION

of 4 March 1996

on the organization of a temporary experiment with regard to the maximum content of inert matter in soya bean seed

(96/202/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 69/208/EEC of 30 June 1969 on the marketing of seed of oil and fibre plants [1], as last amended by the Act of Accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden, and in particular Article 12a thereof,

Whereas Directive 69/208/EEC provides for standards in respect of the maximum content of inert matter, as defined in accordance with current international testing methods, to be satisfied by soya bean seed;

Whereas those standards have been laid down in order to reduce the risk of contamination by *Phialophora gregata* and *Phytophthora megasperma* f. spp. *glycinea;*

Whereas, in accordance with the current international testing methods, the definition of inert matter includes 'pieces of broken or damaged seed units half or less than half the original size';

Whereas, according to present scientific knowledge, the abovementioned component of inert matter should not represent a risk of contamination by the said harmful organisms;

Whereas Commission Decision 92/213/EEC [2] organized a temporary experiment under specified conditions with the aim of seeking improved alternatives to the present provisions in respect of the maximum content of inert matter in soya bean seed;

Whereas that experiment ended on 30 June 1995;

Whereas the results of that experiment were not conclusive and it is therefore desirable to continue the experiment under the same conditions;

Whereas it is desirable to cover also seed harvested in third countries;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Seeds and Propagating Material for Agriculture, Horticulture and Forestry,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

A temporary experiment is hereby organized at Community level, under the conditions specified in Article 2, in order to assess whether the standards or other conditions applicable to soya bean seed in respect of the percentage by weight on inert matter, under Section I (3) (C) (c) of Annex II to Directive 69/208/EEC should be amended to the extent that the component described as 'pieces of broken or damaged seed units half or less than half the original size', should be disregarded.

Article 2

The conditions referred to in Article 1 above are as follows:

(a) the standard in respect of inert matter shall not include pieces of broken or damaged seed units half or less than half the original size;

(b) at official seed testing, seed material and non-seed material shall have been weighed separately, unless the total amount of inert matter does not exceed 0,3 %;

(c) the seed lots must be accompanied by an official seed analysis certificate reporting the results of the weight under (b);

[1] OJ No L 169, 10. 7. 1969, p. 3.
[2] OJ No L 91, 15. 4. 1993, p. 27.

(d) the official label prescribed under the said Directive or, in respect of third countries, the OECD label, shall bear the number of this Decision after the words 'EEC rules and standards'. Alternatively, the number of this Decision may be shown on any other official document accompanying the seed lot;

(e) the certification authorities shall monitor the experiment;

(f) samples from seed lots officially certified following this experiment shall be supplied for Community comparative trials.

Article 3

1. Any Member State may participate in the experiment.

2. Member States shall inform the Commission whether they have decided to participate in the experiment.

3. The experiment shall end on 30 June 1998. Member States may decide to cease to participate in the experiment at an earlier date.

4. Before the end of each year Member States shall report to the Commission and to the other Member States progress reports on the results of the experiment.

Article 4

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 4 March 1996.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

COMMISSION DECISION

of 4 March 1996

amending Decision 92/195/EEC on the organization of a temporary experiment under Council Directive 66/401/EEC on the marketing of fodder plant seed with regard to increasing the maximum weight of a lot

(96/203/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 66/401/EEC of 14 June 1966 on the marketing of fodder plant seed [1], as last amended by the Act of Accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden, and in particular Article 13a thereof,

Whereas Directive 66/401/EEC provides for the maximum weight of a lot in the context of seed testing;

Whereas the development of seed marketing practices and in particular methods of transporting seed including by way of bulk shipment require that the maximum prescribed lot weight should be increased;

Whereas current international practice permits procedure whereby the maximum weight of a lot may be increased for certain species;

Whereas Commission Decision 92/195/EEC [2] on the organization of a temporary experiment under Council Directive 66/401/EEC on the marketing of fodder plant seed with regard to increasing the maximum weight of a lot organized a temporary experiment under specific conditions with the aim of seeking improved alternatives to the present provisions in respect of the maximum weight of a lot;

Whereas that experiment will end on 31 December 1995;

Whereas in respect of *Lupinus* spp., *Pisum sativum* and *Vicia* spp. the results of the said experiment may be considered conclusive;

Whereas current international practice continues to permit procedures whereby the maximum weight of a lot may be increased for certain species of *Graminae* and *Leguminosae* other than *Lupinus* spp., *Pisum sativum* and *Vicia* spp.;

Whereas in the light of the experience gained during the experiment it seems desirable to continue it, in part, until 1 March 1999;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Seeds and Propagating Material for Agriculture, Horticulture and Forestry,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Decision 92/195/EEC is amended as follows:

1. Article 2 (2) is deleted;
2. in Article 3 (3), '31 December 1995' is replaced by '1 March 1999'.

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 4 March 1996.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

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[1] OJ No 125, 11. 7. 1966, p. 2298/66.
[2] OJ No L 88, 3. 4. 1992, p. 59.

CORRIGENDA

Corrigendum to Commission Regulation (EC) No 387/96 of 1 March 1996 amending Regulations (EEC) No 2698/93 and (EC) No 1590/94 and fixing the quantities available in the pigmeat sector for the period 1 April to 30 June 1996 under the Community tariff quotas provided for in the Europe Agreements pursuant to Council Regulation (EC) No 3066/95

(Official Journal of the European Communities No L 53 of 2 March 1996)

On page 11, in Annex IV, next to group H2 for Hungary:

for: '500',

read: '250'.

Corrigendum to Commission Decision 96/182/EC of 21 February 1996 laying down special animal health conditions and veterinary certification for the importation of certain categories of fresh poultrymeat from Israel and certain animal health restrictions after such imports

(Official Journal of the European Communities No L 55 of 6 March 1996)

On page 31 in Article 1, second line:

for: '... goose ...',

read: '... goose and duck ...'.

On page 31 in Article 2, second line:

for: '... goose ...',

read: '... goose and duck ...'.
