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⁽¹⁾ Text with EEA relevance

EN

I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1474/96
of 26 July 1996

fixing the maximum buying-in price and the quantities of beef to be bought in under the 164th partial invitation to tender as a general intervention measure pursuant to Regulations (EEC) No 1627/89 and (EEC) No 1124/96

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 805/68 of 27 June 1968 on the common organization of the market in beef and veal⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1357/96⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 6 (7) thereof,

Whereas, pursuant to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2456/93 of 1 September 1993 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 805/68 as regards the general and special intervention measures for beef⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 307/96⁽⁴⁾, an invitation to tender was opened pursuant to Article 1 (1) of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1627/89 of 9 June 1989 on the buying in of beef by invitation to tender⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1401/96⁽⁶⁾;

Whereas, in accordance with Article 13 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2456/93, a maximum buying-in price is to be fixed for quality R3, where appropriate, under each partial invitation to tender in the light of tenders received; whereas, in accordance with Article 14 of that Regulation, only tenders quoting prices not exceeding the maximum buying-in price and not exceeding the average national or regional market price, plus the amount referred to in paragraph 1 of that Article, are to be accepted;

Whereas, once tenders submitted in respect of the 164th partial invitation to tender have been considered and

taking account, pursuant to Article 6 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 805/68, of the requirements for reasonable support of the market and the seasonal trend in slaughtering, the maximum buying-in price and the quantities which may be bought in should be fixed;

Whereas, following the buying in of forequarters, the price of such products should be defined on the basis of carcass prices;

Whereas the quantities offered at present exceed the quantities which may be bought in; whereas a reducing coefficient or, where appropriate, depending on the differences in prices and the quantities tendered for, several reducing coefficients should accordingly be applied to the quantities which may be bought in in accordance with Article 13 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 2456/93;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Under the 164th partial invitation to tender opened pursuant to Regulation (EEC) No 1627/89:

(a) for category A:

- the maximum buying-in price shall be ECU 253 per 100 kg carcasses or half-carcasses of quality R3,
- the price of forequarters shall be derived from the carcass price using the coefficient 0,80 for the straight cut,
- the maximum quantity of carcasses, half-carcasses or forequarters accepted shall be 24 326 tonnes,

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 148, 28. 6. 1968, p. 24.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 175, 13. 7. 1996, p. 9.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 225, 4. 9. 1993, p. 4.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 43, 21. 2. 1996, p. 3.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 159, 10. 6. 1989, p. 36.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 180, 19. 7. 1996, p. 14.

— the quantities offered at a price greater than ECU 222 and less than ECU 245 shall be multiplied by a coefficient of 45 %, in accordance with Article 13 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 2456/93, and those offered at a price greater than or equal to ECU 245 shall be multiplied by a coefficient of 30 %;

(b) for category C:

— the maximum buying-in price shall be ECU 253 per 100 kg carcasses or half-carcasses of quality R3,
— the price of forequarters shall be derived from the carcass price using the coefficient 0,80 for the straight cut,
— the maximum quantity of carcasses, half-carcasses or forequarters accepted shall be 4 370 tonnes,

— the quantities offered at a price greater than ECU 222 and less than ECU 245 shall be multiplied by a coefficient of 45 % in accordance with Article 13 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 2456/93 and those offered at a price greater than or equal to ECU 245 shall be multiplied by a coefficient of 30 %.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 29 July 1996.

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

Done at Brussels, 26 July 1996.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1475/96

of 26 July 1996

on the issue of import licences on 30 July 1996 for sheepmeat and goatmeat products pursuant to GATT-WTO non-country specific tariff quotas for the third quarter of 1996

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3013/89 of 25 September 1989 on the common organization of the market in sheepmeat and goatmeat⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1265/95⁽²⁾,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1439/95 of 26 June 1995 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3013/89 as regards the import and export of products in the sheepmeat and goatmeat sector⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2526/95⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 16 (4) thereof,

Whereas Regulation (EC) No 1439/95 laid down, in Title II B, detailed rules, in respect of imports of products falling within CN codes 0104 10 30, 0104 10 80, 0104 20 90 and 0204 pursuant to GATT/WTO non-country specific tariff quotas; whereas provision should be made, pursuant to Article 16 (4) of Regulation (EC) No 1439/95, for determining the extent to which import licences may be issued in connection with applications lodged in respect of the third quarter of 1996;

Whereas, in cases where the quantities in respect of which licence applications have been lodged exceed the quantities which may be imported pursuant to Article 15 of Regulation (EC) No 1439/95, such quantities should be

reduced by a single percentage figure in accordance with Article 16 (4) (b) of that Regulation;

Whereas all the licence applications may be granted in cases where the quantities in respect of which licence applications have been lodged do not exceed the quantities provided for in Regulation (EC) No 1439/95;

Whereas applications relating to products originating in the United States of America and Switzerland have been lodged in the Netherlands and in Germany,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

- The Netherlands shall, on 30 July 1996, issue the import licences provided for in Title II B of Regulation (EC) No 1439/95 and applied for from 1 to 10 July 1996. For products falling within CN code 0204, the quantities applied for originating in the United States of America, shall be granted in full.
- Germany shall, on 30 July 1996, issue the import licences provided for in Title II B of Regulation (EC) No 1439/95 and applied for from 1 to 10 July 1996. For products falling within CN codes 0104 10 30, 0104 10 80 and 0104 20 90, the quantities applied for originating in Switzerland shall be granted in full.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 29 July 1996.

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

Done at Brussels, 26 July 1996.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 289, 7. 10. 1989, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 123, 3. 6. 1995, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 143, 27. 6. 1995, p. 7.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 258, 28. 10. 1995, p. 48.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1476/96
of 26 July 1996

opening quotas for imports of textile products falling within categories 87 and 109 originating in North Korea and amending Annexes IV and V to Council Regulation (EC) No 517/94 on common rules for imports of textile products from certain third countries

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 517/94 of 7 March 1994 on common rules for imports of textile products from certain third countries not covered by bilateral agreements, protocols or other arrangements, or by other specific Community import rules⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 538/96⁽²⁾, and in particular Articles 3 (3) and 5 in conjunction with Article 25 (4) thereof,

Whereas Article 3 (3) of Regulation (EC) No 517/94 lays down that the textile products referred to in Annex V originating in the countries indicated therein may be imported into the Community provided an annual quantitative limit is established in accordance with the appropriate procedure provided for in Article 25;

Whereas the Commission has received requests from three Member States with a view to introducing quantitative import limits for products falling within categories 87 (gloves, mittens and mitts, not knitted or crocheted) and 109 (tarpaulins, sails, awnings and sunblinds) originating in North Korea (listed in Annex V to Regulation (EC) No 517/94) in order to satisfy certain market requirements; whereas, following deliberations within the committee set up under Article 25 of Regulation (EC) No 517/94, it was considered appropriate, in particular in the light of the situation of the Community industry concerned, to set annual quantitative limits for imports into the Community of products falling within categories 87 and 109 originating in North Korea of 5 tonnes and 10 tonnes respectively, which will be applicable from the date of entry into force of this Regulation; whereas

Annexes IV and V to Regulation (EC) No 517/94 should be amended accordingly; whereas the quotas in question shall be managed, in the interests of legal security; in accordance with Article 17 of that Regulation;

Whereas these measures are in accordance with the opinion of the committee set up by Regulation (EC) No 517/94,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Imports into the Community of textile products falling within categories 87 and 109 and originating in North Korea shall be subject to annual quantitative limits of 5 tonnes and 10 tonnes respectively.

The quantitative limits provided for above shall be managed in accordance with Article 17 of Council Regulation (EC) No 517/94.

Article 2

Annexes IV and V to Regulation (EC) No 517/94 are hereby amended as indicated in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 3

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

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

Done at Brussels, 26 July 1996.

For the Commission

Leon BRITTAN

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 67, 10. 3. 1994, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 79, 29. 3. 1996, p. 1.

ANNEX

ANNEX IV

Annual Community quantitative limits referred to in Article 3 (1)

(The products descriptions of the categories listed in this Annex are to be found in Annex I A to this Regulation)

NORTH KOREA

Category	Units	Quantity
1	tonnes	128
2	tonnes	145
3	tonnes	49
4	1 000 pieces	285
5	1 000 pieces	119
6	1 000 pieces	144
7	1 000 pieces	93
8	1 000 pieces	133
9	tonnes	71
12	1 000 pairs	1 290
13	1 000 pieces	1 509
14	1 000 pieces	94
15	1 000 pieces	107
16	1 000 pieces	55
17	1 000 pieces	38
18	tonnes	61
19	1 000 pieces	411
20	tonnes	141
21	1 000 pieces	2 857
24	1 000 pieces	263
26	1 000 pieces	173
27	1 000 pieces	167
28	1 000 pieces	285
29	1 000 pieces	75
31	1 000 pieces	293
36	1 000 pieces	91
37	1 000 pieces	356
39	1 000 pieces	51
59	1 000 pieces	466
61	1 000 pieces	40
68	1 000 pieces	75
69	1 000 pieces	184
70	1 000 pieces	270
73	1 000 pieces	93
74	1 000 pieces	133
75	1 000 pieces	39
76	tonnes	74
77	tonnes	9
78	tonnes	115
83	tonnes	31
87	tonnes	5
109	tonnes	10
117	tonnes	51
118	tonnes	23
142	tonnes	10
151A	tonnes	10
151B	tonnes	10
161	tonnes	152

ANNEX V

referred to in Article 3 (3)

(The products descriptions of the categories listed in this Annex are to be found in Annex I A to this Regulation)

NORTH KOREA

Categories: 10, 22, 23, 32, 33, 34, 35, 38, 40, 41, 42, 49, 50, 53, 54, 55, 58, 62, 63, 65, 66, 67, 72, 84, 85, 86, 88, 90, 91, 93, 97, 99, 100, 101, 111, 112, 113, 114, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 130, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 140, 141, 145, 146A, 146B, 146C, 149, 150, 153, 156, 157, 159, 160.'

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1477/96
of 26 July 1996

amending Regulation (EC) No 1588/94 laying down detailed rules for the application to milk and milk products of the arrangements provided for in the Europe Agreements between the Community of the one part and Bulgaria and Romania of the other part

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

take account of the extension of the measures for milk products provided for by Regulation (EC) No 3066/95;

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Whereas, from 1 July 1996, the quantities of the products referred to in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1588/94 relate to a period of six months instead of one year; whereas the breakdown of those quantities over the six-month periods in question should be clarified and, as a result, Article 2 of that Regulation amended;

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 3383/94 of 19 December 1994 on certain procedures for applying the Europe Agreement establishing an association between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Bulgaria, of the other part⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 1 thereof,

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 3382/94 of 19 December 1994 on certain procedures for applying the Europe Agreement establishing an association between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and Romania, of the other part⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 1 thereof,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The following paragraph is hereby amended to Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 1588/94:

Whereas Council Regulation (EC) No 3066/95 of 22 December 1995 establishing certain concessions in the form of Community tariff quotas for certain agricultural products and providing for an autonomous and transitional adjustment to certain agricultural concessions provided for in the Europe Agreements so as to take account of the Agreement on Agriculture concluded as part of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations⁽³⁾, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 1194/96⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 8 thereof;

'However, for the periods from 1 July to 31 December 1996 and 1 January to 30 June 1997 the quantities set out in Annex I shall be broken down as follows:

- 50 % for the period from 1 July to 30 September 1996,
- 50 % for the period from 1 October to 31 December 1996,
- 50 % for the period from 1 January to 31 March 1996.
- 50 % for the period from 1 April to 30 June 1997.'

Whereas Commission Regulation (EC) No 1588/94⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1231/96⁽⁶⁾, adopts the detailed rules for the application to milk and milk products of the arrangements provided for in the above Agreements; whereas that Regulation was amended to

Article 2

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

It shall apply with effect from 1 July 1996.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 368, 31. 12. 1994, p. 5.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 368, 31. 12. 1994, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 328, 30. 12. 1995, p. 31.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 161, 29. 6. 1996, p. 2.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 167, 1. 7. 1994, p. 8.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 161, 29. 6. 1996, p. 90.

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

Done at Brussels, 26 July 1996.

For the Commission
Franz FISCHLER
Member of the Commission

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1478/96

of 26 July 1996

amending Regulation (EEC) No 584/92 laying down detailed rules for the application to milk and milk products of the arrangements provided for in the Europe Agreements between the Community and the Republic of Poland, the Republic of Hungary, the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 3491/93 of 13 December 1993 on certain procedures for applying the Europe Agreement establishing an association between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Hungary, of the other part⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 1 thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 3492/93 of 13 December 1993 on certain procedures for applying the Europe Agreement establishing an association between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Poland, of the other part⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 1 thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 3296/94 of 19 December 1994 on certain procedures for applying the Europe Agreement establishing an association between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the Czech Republic, of the other part⁽³⁾, and in particular Article 1 thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 3297/94 of 19 December 1994 on certain procedures for applying the Europe Agreement establishing an association between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the Slovak Republic, of the other part⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 1 thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 3066/95 of 22 December 1995 establishing certain concessions in the form of Community tariff quotas for certain agricultural products and providing for an autonomous and transitional adjustment to certain agricultural concessions provided for in the Europe Agreements so as to take account of the Agreement on Agriculture concluded as part of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations⁽⁵⁾, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 1194/96⁽⁶⁾, and in particular Article 8 thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 584/92⁽⁷⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1228/96⁽⁸⁾, lays down detailed rules for the application to milk and milk products of the arrangements provided for in the above Agreements; whereas that Regulation was amended to take account of the extension of the measures for milk products provided for by Regulation (EC) No 3066/95;

Whereas, from 1 July 1996, the quantities of the products referred to in Annex I to Regulation (EEC) No 584/92 relate to a period of six months instead of one year; whereas the staggering of those quantities over the six-month period in question should be clarified and, as a result, Article 2 of that Regulation amended;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The following paragraph is hereby added to Article 2 of Regulation (EEC) No 584/92:

'However, for the period from 1 July 1996 to 31 December 1996 the quantities referred to in Annex I shall be staggered over the year as follows:

- 50 % in the period 1 July to 30 September 1996,
- 50 % in the period 1 October to 31 December 1996.'

Article 2

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

It shall apply with effect from 1 July 1996.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 62, 7. 3. 1992, p. 34.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ No L 161, 29. 6. 1996, p. 82.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 319, 21. 12. 1993, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 319, 21. 12. 1993, p. 4.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 341, 30. 12. 1994, p. 14.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 341, 30. 12. 1994, p. 17.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 328, 30. 12. 1995, p. 31.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 161, 29. 6. 1996, p. 2.

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

Done at Brussels, 26 July 1996.

For the Commission
Franz FISCHLER
Member of the Commission

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1479/96
of 26 July 1996

establishing projected regional reference amounts, and the value of the advance payments to be made to producers of soya beans, rape seed, colza seed and sunflower seed, 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 12 thereof,

Whereas Article 5 (1) (c) of Regulation (EEC) No 1765/92 specifies that the Commission shall establish a projected regional reference amount for each region identified in a Member State's regionalization plan on the basis of a comparison between the cereals or oil seeds yields for that region and the Community's average cereal or oil seed yield;

Whereas Article 11 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 1765/92 specifies that producers who apply for an oil seeds compensatory payment shall be entitled to an advance payment of no more than 50 % of the appropriate projected regional reference amount;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. A succinct explanation of the calculation of the projected regional reference amounts, as required by Article 5 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 1765/92, is given in Annex I.

2. The projected regional reference amounts for the 1996/97 marketing years shall be as given in Annex II.

Article 2

The advance payments to be made to producers of oil seeds under the terms of Article 11 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 1765/92 shall, for the 1996/97 marketing year, be of a value equal to 50 % of the appropriate projected regional reference amount given in Annex II.

Article 3

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

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

Done at Brussels, 26 July 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.

*ANNEX I***A succinct explanation of the calculation of the projected regional reference amounts for producers of oilseeds in the 1996/97 marketing year**

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

In calculating these amounts the Commission has respected the information supplied by the Member States pursuant to Article 3 (2) of the same Regulation, and the choice of whether the comparison of yields is based on cereals or oilseeds pursuant to Article 5 (1) (c) of the same Regulation.

The projected regional reference amounts for the 1996/97 marketing year are given in Annex II.

ANNEX II

Projected regional reference amounts — 1996/1997

Member State	Region	Reference	Yield (t/ha)	Final Reference amount (ECU/ha)
België/Belgique:	Polders/Polders	Oil seeds	2,40	440,85
	Leemstreek/Limoneuse	Oil seeds	3,31	608,00
	Zandleemstreek/Sablo-limoneuse	Oil seeds	3,12	573,10
	Condroz/Condroz	Oil seeds	3,07	563,92
	Weidestreek/Herbagère	Oil seeds	3,03	556,57
	Zandstreek/Sablonneuse	Oil seeds	2,85	523,51
	Kempen/Campine	Oil seeds	2,72	499,63
	Famenne/Famenne	Oil seeds	2,97	545,55
	Fagnes/Fagnes	Oil seeds	3,15	578,61
	Ardenne/Ardenne	Oil seeds	2,99	549,22
	Jurastreek/Jurassique	Oil seeds	3,38	620,86
	Hen. Kempen/Campine-Hennuyère	Cereals	6,44	606,90
	Hoge Ardenne/Haute Ardenne	Cereals	3,77	355,28
Danmark:		Oil seeds	2,700	495,95
Deutschland:	Schleswig-Holstein	Oil seeds	3,380	620,86
	Hamburg	Oil seeds	3,070	563,92
	Bremen	Oil seeds	3,130	574,94
	Niedersachsen:			
	— Regions 1-9	Oil seeds	3,060	562,08
	— Region 10	Oil seeds	3,440	631,88
	Nordrhein-Westfalen	Oil seeds	3,110	571,26
	Hessen	Oil seeds	3,100	569,43
	Rheinland-Pfalz	Oil seeds	2,850	523,51
	Baden-Württemberg	Oil seeds	2,970	545,55
	Bayern	Oil seeds	3,180	584,12
	Saarland	Oil seeds	2,700	495,95
	Berlin	Oil seeds	2,680	492,28
	Brandenburg:			
	— Region 1	Oil seeds	3,440	631,88
	— Region 2	Oil seeds	2,680	492,28
	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	Oil seeds	3,440	631,88
	Sachsen	Oil seeds	2,960	543,71
	Sachsen-Anhalt	Oil seeds	2,670	490,44
Thüringen	Oil seeds	2,870	527,18	
Ελλάδα:	— Region 1	Oil seeds	1,900	349,00
	— Region 2	Oil seeds	2,200	404,11
España:	Non-irrigated:			
	1	Cereals	0,900	84,82
	2	Cereals	1,200	113,09
	3	Cereals	1,500	141,36
	4	Cereals	1,800	169,63
	5	Cereals	2,000	188,48
	6	Cereals	2,200	207,33
	7	Cereals	2,500	235,60
	8	Cereals	2,700	254,45
	9	Cereals	3,200	301,57
	10	Cereals	3,700	348,68
11	Cereals	4,100	386,38	

Member State	Region	Reference	Yield (t/ha)	Final Reference amount (ECU/ha)
	Irrigated:			
	1	Cereals	2,900	273,29
	2	Cereals	3,000	282,72
	3	Cereals	3,100	292,14
	4	Cereals	3,200	301,57
	5	Cereals	3,500	329,84
	6	Cereals	3,600	339,26
	7	Cereals	3,700	348,68
	8	Cereals	3,800	358,11
	9	Cereals	3,900	367,53
	10	Cereals	4,000	376,96
	11	Cereals	4,100	386,38
	12	Cereals	4,200	395,80
	13	Cereals	4,300	405,23
	14	Cereals	4,400	414,65
	15	Cereals	4,500	424,08
	16	Cereals	4,600	433,50
	17	Cereals	4,700	442,92
	18	Cereals	4,800	452,35
	19	Cereals	4,900	461,77
	20	Cereals	5,000	471,20
	21	Cereals	5,100	480,62
	22	Cereals	5,200	490,04
	23	Cereals	5,300	499,47
	24	Cereals	5,400	508,89
	25	Cereals	5,500	518,32
	26	Cereals	5,600	527,74
	27	Cereals	5,700	537,16
	28	Cereals	5,800	546,59
	29	Cereals	5,900	556,01
	30	Cereals	6,000	565,43
	31	Cereals	6,100	574,86
	32	Cereals	6,200	584,28
	33	Cereals	6,300	593,71
	34	Cereals	6,400	603,13
	35	Cereals	6,500	612,55
	36	Cereals	6,800	640,83
	37	Cereals	6,900	650,25
	38	Cereals	7,000	659,67
	39	Cereals	7,100	669,10
	40	Cereals	7,200	678,52
	41	Cereals	7,300	687,95
	42	Cereals	7,400	697,37
	43	Cereals	7,500	706,79
	44	Cereals	7,600	716,22
	45	Cereals	7,700	725,64
	46	Cereals	8,200	772,76
	47	Cereals	8,400	791,61
	48	Cereals	10,500	989,51
	49	Cereals	10,600	998,93
France:	Zone I:			
	— Soja			
	Non-irrigated	Cereals	5,930	558,84
	Irrigated	Cereals	8,120	765,22
	— Colza/Tournesol	Cereals	6,023	567,60
	Zone II:			
	— Soja			
	Non-irrigated	Cereals	4,680	441,04
	Irrigated	Cereals	8,770	826,48
	— Colza/Tournesol	Cereals	5,554	523,40
Ireland:		Oil seeds	3,300	606,17

Member State	Region	Reference	Yield (t/ha)	Final Reference amount (ECU/ha)
Italia:	Torino montagna interna	Cereals	2,224	209,59
	Torino collina interna	Oil seeds	3,612	663,48
	Torino pianura	Oil seeds	4,399	808,04
	Vercelli — Biella montagna interna	Cereals	4,853	457,34
	Vercelli — Biella collina interna	Oil seeds	4,233	777,54
	Vercelli — Biella pianura	Oil seeds	4,826	886,47
	Novara — Verbanò — Cusio — Ossola montagna interna	Cereals	3,731	351,61
	Novara — Verbanò — Cusio — Ossola collina interna	Oil seeds	3,744	687,72
	Novara pianura	Oil seeds	4,488	824,38
	Cuneo montagna interna	Oil seeds	3,762	691,03
	Cuneo collina interna	Oil seeds	3,877	712,15
	Cuneo pianura	Oil seeds	4,187	769,10
	Asti collina interna	Oil seeds	3,254	597,72
	Asti pianura	Oil seeds	3,409	626,19
	Alessandria montagna interna	Oil seeds	3,550	652,09
	Alessandria collina interna	Oil seeds	3,384	621,59
	Alessandria pianura	Oil seeds	3,359	617,00
	Aosta montagna interna	Cereals	2,328	219,39
	Varese montagna interna	Oil seeds	3,950	725,56
	Varese collina interna	Oil seeds	3,437	631,33
	Varese pianura	Oil seeds	3,244	595,88
	Como — Lecco subz. 1 montagna interna	Cereals	6,652	626,88
	Como — Lecco subz. 1 collina interna	Oil seeds	3,541	650,43
	Como pianura	Oil seeds	4,167	765,42
	Sondrio montagna interna	Cereals	4,793	451,69
	Milano collina interna	Oil seeds	4,349	798,85
	Milano — Lodi pianura	Oil seeds	4,662	856,35
	Bergamo — Lecco subz. 2 montagna interna	Cereals	3,817	359,71
	Bergamo — Lecco subz. 2 collina interna	Oil seeds	4,375	803,63
	Bergamo pianura	Oil seeds	5,000	918,43
	Brescia montagna interna	Cereals	5,469	515,39
	Brescia collina interna	Oil seeds	5,000	918,43
	Brescia pianura	Oil seeds	5,000	918,43
	Pavia montagna interna	Oil seeds	3,377	620,31
	Pavia collina interna	Oil seeds	3,578	657,23
	Pavia pianura	Oil seeds	4,194	770,38
	Cremona pianura	Oil seeds	4,737	870,12
	Mantova collina interna	Oil seeds	4,620	848,63
	Mantova pianura	Oil seeds	5,000	918,43
	Bolzano montagna interna	Cereals	1,848	174,15
	Trento montagna interna	Cereals	4,374	412,20
	Verona montagna interna	Oil seeds	5,000	918,43
	Verona collina interna	Oil seeds	4,715	866,08
	Verona pianura	Oil seeds	4,972	913,29
	Vicenza montagna interna	Oil seeds	4,439	815,38
	Vicenza collina interna	Oil seeds	5,000	918,43
	Vicenza pianura	Oil seeds	4,817	884,82
	Belluno montagna interna	Oil seeds	3,499	642,72
	Treviso collina interna	Oil seeds	4,422	812,26
	Treviso pianura	Oil seeds	4,640	852,31
	Venezia pianura	Oil seeds	4,688	861,12
	Padova collina interna	Oil seeds	4,044	742,83
	Padova pianura	Oil seeds	4,300	789,85
	Rovigo pianura	Oil seeds	4,502	826,96
	Udine montagna interna	Cereals	4,320	407,11
	Udine collina interna	Oil seeds	4,159	763,95
	Udine pianura	Oil seeds	4,552	836,14
	Gorizia collina interna	Oil seeds	4,049	743,75
	Gorizia pianura	Oil seeds	4,517	829,71
	Trieste pianura	Cereals	4,879	459,79
	Pordenone montagna interna	Oil seeds	3,012	553,26
Pordenone collina interna	Oil seeds	3,570	655,76	
Pordenone pianura	Oil seeds	4,150	762,30	
Imperia montagna interna	Cereals	3,372	317,77	
Imperia collina interna	Cereals	3,372	317,77	
Imperia collina litoranea	Cereals	3,372	317,77	

Member State	Region	Reference	Yield (t/ha)	Final Reference amount (ECU/ha)
	Savona montagna interna	Cereals	3,372	317,77
	Savona montagna litoranea	Cereals	3,372	317,77
	Savona collina interna	Cereals	3,372	317,77
	Savona collina litoranea	Cereals	3,372	317,77
	Genova montagna interna	Cereals	3,372	317,77
	Genova montagna litoranea	Cereals	3,372	317,77
	Genova collina interna	Cereals	3,372	317,77
	Genova collina litoranea	Cereals	3,372	317,77
	La Spezia montagna interna	Cereals	3,372	317,77
	La Spezia collina interna	Cereals	3,372	317,77
	La Spezia collina litoranea	Cereals	3,372	317,77
	Piacenza montagna interna	Cereals	3,676	346,42
	Piacenza collina interna	Oil seeds	3,607	662,56
	Piacenza pianura	Oil seeds	3,895	715,46
	Parma montagna interna	Oil seeds	3,631	666,97
	Parma collina interna	Oil seeds	3,693	678,35
	Parma pianura	Oil seeds	3,808	699,48
	Reggio Emilia montagna interna	Cereals	3,188	300,43
	Reggio Emilia collina interna	Oil seeds	2,989	549,04
	Reggio Emilia pianura	Oil seeds	4,124	757,52
	Modena montagna interna	Cereals	3,834	361,31
	Modena collina interna	Oil seeds	3,599	661,09
	Modena pianura	Oil seeds	4,209	773,14
	Bologna montagna interna	Cereals	4,360	410,88
	Bologna collina interna	Oil seeds	3,277	601,94
	Bologna pianura	Oil seeds	3,890	714,54
	Ferrara pianura	Oil seeds	4,590	843,12
	Ravenna collina interna	Oil seeds	3,366	618,29
	Ravenna pianura	Oil seeds	3,644	669,35
	Forlì montagna interna	Cereals	2,828	266,51
	Forlì — Rimini collina interna	Oil seeds	3,190	585,96
	Forlì — Rimini collina litoranea	Oil seeds	3,125	574,02
	Forlì — Rimini pianura	Oil seeds	3,426	629,31
	Massa Carrara montagna interna	Cereals	5,659	533,30
	Massa Carrara montagna litoranea	Cereals	7,970	751,09
	Massa Carrara collina interna	Cereals	5,952	560,91
	Lucca montagna litoranea	Cereals	5,320	501,35
	Lucca montagna interna	Cereals	3,437	323,90
	Lucca pianura	Oil seeds	3,135	575,86
	Pistoia montagna interna	Oil seeds	3,536	649,52
	Pistoia collina interna	Oil seeds	3,495	641,98
	Firenze — Prato montagna interna	Oil seeds	2,971	545,73
	Firenze — Prato collina interna	Oil seeds	2,695	495,03
	Firenze pianura	Oil seeds	2,873	527,73
	Livorno collina litoranea	Oil seeds	3,089	567,41
	Pisa collina interna	Oil seeds	2,850	523,51
	Pisa collina litoranea	Oil seeds	2,848	523,14
	Pisa pianura	Oil seeds	2,947	541,32
	Arezzo montagna interna	Oil seeds	2,967	545,00
	Arezzo collina interna	Oil seeds	2,816	517,26
	Siena montagna interna	Oil seeds	2,560	470,24
	Siena collina interna	Oil seeds	3,027	556,02
	Grosseto montagna interna	Oil seeds	2,478	455,18
	Grosseto collina interna	Oil seeds	3,013	553,45
	Grosseto collina litoranea	Oil seeds	2,961	543,90
	Grosseto pianura	Oil seeds	3,040	558,41
	Perugia montagna interna	Oil seeds	2,964	544,45
	Perugia collina interna	Oil seeds	3,003	551,61
	Terni montagna interna	Oil seeds	3,837	704,80
	Terni collina interna	Oil seeds	3,103	569,98
	Pesaro Urbino montagna interna	Oil seeds	2,979	547,20
	Pesaro Urbino collina interna	Oil seeds	3,005	551,98
	Pesaro Urbino collina litoranea	Oil seeds	3,066	563,18
	Ancona montagna interna	Oil seeds	3,099	569,24
	Ancona collina interna	Oil seeds	3,122	573,47
	Ancona collina litoranea	Oil seeds	3,160	580,45
	Macerata montagna interna	Oil seeds	3,075	564,84

Member State	Region	Reference	Yield (t/ha)	Final Reference amount (ECU/ha)
	Macerata collina interna	Oil seeds	3,218	591,10
	Macerata collina litoranea	Oil seeds	3,207	589,08
	Ascoli Piceno montagna interna	Cereals	3,446	324,75
	Ascoli Piceno collina interna	Oil seeds	3,054	560,98
	Ascoli Piceno collina litoranea	Oil seeds	3,067	563,37
	Viterbo collina interna	Oil seeds	3,027	556,02
	Viterbo pianura	Oil seeds	3,239	594,96
	Rieti montagna interna	Oil seeds	3,352	615,72
	Rieti collina interna	Oil seeds	3,186	585,23
	Roma montagna interna	Oil seeds	3,016	554,00
	Roma collina interna	Oil seeds	3,114	572,00
	Roma collina litoranea	Oil seeds	3,138	576,41
	Roma pianura	Oil seeds	3,133	575,49
	Latina montagna interna	Oil seeds	2,662	488,97
	Latina collina interna	Oil seeds	3,637	668,07
	Latina collina litoranea	Cereals	4,697	442,64
	Latina pianura	Oil seeds	3,398	624,17
	Frosinone montagna interna	Oil seeds	2,401	441,03
	Frosinone collina interna	Oil seeds	3,305	607,08
	L'Aquila montagna interna	Oil seeds	3,038	558,04
	Teramo montagna interna	Oil seeds	2,849	523,32
	Teramo collina interna	Oil seeds	3,003	551,61
	Teramo collina litoranea	Oil seeds	3,104	570,16
	Pescara montagna interna	Cereals	3,323	313,16
	Pescara collina interna	Oil seeds	2,976	546,65
	Pescara collina litoranea	Oil seeds	3,108	570,90
	Chieti montagna interna	Cereals	2,443	230,23
	Chieti collina interna	Oil seeds	2,850	523,51
	Chieti collina litoranea	Oil seeds	3,098	569,06
	Campobasso montagna interna	Oil seeds	2,875	528,10
	Campobasso collina interna	Oil seeds	2,981	547,57
	Campobasso collina litoranea	Oil seeds	2,983	547,94
	Isernia montagna interna	Cereals	3,005	283,19
	Isernia collina interna	Cereals	3,788	356,98
	Caserta montagna interna	Oil seeds	4,000	734,75
	Caserta collina interna	Oil seeds	2,712	498,16
	Caserta collina litoranea	Oil seeds	3,237	594,59
	Caserta pianura	Oil seeds	3,176	583,39
	Benevento collina interna	Oil seeds	2,763	507,53
	Benevento montagna interna	Oil seeds	2,941	540,22
	Napoli collina interna	Oil seeds	3,560	653,92
	Napoli collina litoranea	Cereals	5,316	500,98
	Napoli pianura	Cereals	8,209	773,61
	Avellino montagna interna	Oil seeds	2,901	532,87
	Avellino collina interna	Cereals	3,809	358,96
	Salerno montagna interna	Cereals	1,842	173,59
	Salerno collina interna	Oil seeds	3,760	690,66
	Salerno collina litoranea	Cereals	2,087	196,68
	Salerno pianura	Oil seeds	3,656	671,56
	Foggia montagna interna	Oil seeds	2,898	532,32
	Foggia collina interna	Oil seeds	2,897	532,14
	Foggia collina litoranea	Cereals	2,485	234,18
	Foggia pianura	Oil seeds	2,901	532,87
	Bari collina interna	Oil seeds	2,916	535,63
	Bari pianura	Cereals	1,535	144,66
	Taranto collina litoranea	Oil seeds	3,121	573,29
	Taranto pianura	Oil seeds	2,783	511,20
	Brindisi collina litoranea	Cereals	1,154	108,75
	Brindisi pianura	Oil seeds	3,970	729,24
	Lecce pianura	Oil seeds	3,637	668,07
	Potenza montagna interna	Cereals	1,611	151,82
	Potenza montagna litoranea	Cereals	1,601	150,88
	Potenza collina interna	Oil seeds	2,458	451,50
	Matera montagna interna	Oil seeds	2,444	448,93
	Matera collina interna	Oil seeds	2,508	460,69
	Matera pianura	Oil seeds	2,788	512,12
	Cosenza montagna interna	Oil seeds	4,000	734,75

Member State	Region	Reference	Yield (t/ha)	Final Reference amount (ECU/ha)
	Cosenza montagna litoranea	Cereals	1,632	153,80
	Cosenza collina interna	Oil seeds	2,758	506,61
	Cosenza collina litoranea	Cereals	1,451	136,74
	Cosenza pianura	Oil seeds	3,185	585,04
	Catanzaro — Crotona — Vibo Valentia montagna interna	Oil seeds	3,375	619,94
	Catanzaro — Crotona — Vibo Valentia collina interna	Cereals	2,074	195,45
	Catanzaro — Crotona — Vibo Valentia collina litoranea	Cereals	1,861	175,38
	Catanzaro — Crotona pianura	Cereals	1,664	156,81
	Reggio Calabria montagna interna	Cereals	1,702	160,40
	Reggio Calabria montagna litoranea	Cereals	1,612	151,91
	Reggio Calabria collina litoranea	Cereals	1,697	159,92
	Reggio Calabria pianura	Cereals	2,678	252,37
	Trapani collina interna	Cereals	1,706	160,77
	Trapani collina litoranea	Cereals	1,606	151,35
	Trapani pianura	Cereals	1,606	151,35
	Palermo montagna interna	Cereals	1,918	180,75
	Palermo montagna litoranea	Cereals	1,610	151,73
	Palermo collina interna	Cereals	1,584	149,27
	Palermo collina litoranea	Cereals	1,556	146,64
	Palermo pianura	Cereals	1,507	142,02
	Messina montagna interna	Cereals	1,278	120,44
	Messina montagna litoranea	Cereals	1,222	115,16
	Messina collina litoranea	Cereals	1,289	121,47
	Agrigento montagna interna	Cereals	1,669	157,29
	Agrigento collina interna	Cereals	1,512	142,49
	Agrigento collina litoranea	Cereals	1,333	125,62
	Agrigento pianura	Cereals	1,667	157,10
	Caltanissetta collina interna	Cereals	1,333	125,62
	Caltanissetta collina litoranea	Cereals	1,080	101,78
	Caltanissetta pianura	Cereals	1,027	96,78
	Enna montagna interna	Cereals	1,100	103,66
	Enna collina interna	Oil seeds	2,397	440,30
	Catania montagna interna	Oil seeds	2,922	536,73
	Catania montagna litoranea	Cereals	5,000	471,20
	Catania collina interna	Oil seeds	2,326	427,25
	Catania collina litoranea	Oil seeds	2,575	472,99
	Catania pianura	Oil seeds	2,509	460,87
	Ragusa collina interna	Cereals	2,200	207,33
	Ragusa collina litoranea	Cereals	2,584	243,51
	Ragusa pianura	Cereals	3,590	338,32
	Siracusa collina interna	Cereals	1,362	128,35
	Siracusa collina litoranea	Oil seeds	2,700	495,95
	Siracusa pianura	Oil seeds	2,625	482,18
	Sassari montagna interna	Cereals	1,750	164,92
	Sassari collina interna	Cereals	1,667	157,10
	Sassari collina litoranea	Cereals	1,752	165,11
	Sassari pianura	Oil seeds	3,999	734,56
	Nuoro montagna interna	Cereals	1,350	127,22
	Nuoro collina interna	Cereals	1,536	144,75
	Nuoro collina litoranea	Cereals	1,772	166,99
	Cagliari collina interna	Oil seeds	4,000	734,75
	Cagliari collina litoranea	Oil seeds	4,000	734,75
	Cagliari pianura	Oil seeds	3,904	717,11
	Oristano collina interna	Oil seeds	2,991	549,41
	Oristano pianura	Oil seeds	4,000	734,75
Luxembourg:		Oil seeds	2,700	495,95
Nederland:	1	Cereals	7,110	670,04
	2	Cereals	5,060	476,85
Österreich:		Oil seeds	2,74	503,30

Member State	Region	Reference	Yield (t/ha)	Final Reference amount (ECU/ha)	
Portugal:	Sequeiro	S-C.1	Cereals	1,800	169,63
		S-C.2	Cereals	1,400	131,93
		S-C.3	Cereals	2,500	235,60
		S-C.4	Cereals	4,000	376,96
		S-C.5	Cereals	3,500	329,84
		S-C.6	Cereals	3,000	282,72
		S-C.7	Cereals	1,000	94,24
	Regadio	S-M.1	Cereals	2,000	188,48
		S-A.1	Cereals	3,800	358,11
		R-C.1	Cereals	9,900	932,97
		R-C.2	Cereals	8,400	791,61
		R-C.3	Cereals	4,900	461,77
		R-C.4	Cereals	2,910	274,24
		R-C.5	Cereals	9,000	848,15
		R-C.6	Cereals	7,000	659,67
R-M.1	Cereals	4,400	414,65		
Suomi:		Oil seeds	1,59	292,06	
Sverige:	Zone 1	Oil seeds	2,674	491,18	
	Zone 2	Oil seeds	2,259	414,95	
	Zone 3	Cereals	4,147	390,81	
	Zone 4	Cereals	3,626	341,71	
	Zone 5	Cereals	2,875	270,94	
United Kingdom:	England	Oil seeds	3,080	565,75	
	Wales	Oil seeds	3,140	576,78	
	Northern Ireland	Oil seeds	2,920	536,36	
	Scotland (LFA)	Oil seeds	2,840	521,67	
	Scotland (remainder)	Oil seeds	3,450	633,72	

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1480/96
of 26 July 1996**

amending Regulation (EC) No 666/96 laying down detailed rules for the application of Regulation (EC) No 447/96 laying down special measures for the import of olive oil from Tunisia and amending Regulation (EC) No 1477/95 laying down certain transitional measures for the implementation of the Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture as regards olive oil

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 447/96 of 11 March 1996 laying down special measures for the import of olive oil from Tunisia⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 3 thereof,

Whereas in Article 4 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 666/96⁽²⁾ concerning the information to be entered on import licences, the reference to the Community Regulation is incorrect; whereas, as a result, that error should be rectified;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 666/96 is hereby replaced by the following:

'Article 4

Section 20 of import licences as provided for in Article 2 shall bear one of the following entries:

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

Done at Brussels, 26 July 1996.

- Derecho de aduana fijado por el Reglamento (CE) n° 447/96
- Told fastsat ved forordning (EF) nr. 447/96
- Zoll gemäß Verordnung (EG) Nr. 447/96
- Δασμός που καθορίστηκε από τον κανονισμό (ΕΚ) αριθ. 447/96
- Customs duty fixed by Regulation (EC) No 447/96
- Droit de douane fixé par le règlement (CE) n° 447/96
- Dazio doganale fissato dal regolamento (CE) n. 447/96
- Bij Verordening (EG) nr. 447/96 vastgesteld douanerecht
- Direito aduaneiro fixado pelo Regulamento (CE) n° 447/96
- Asetuksessa (EY) N:o 447/96 vahvistettu tulli
- Tull fastställt genom förordning (EG) nr 447/96.

Notwithstanding Article 8 (4) of Regulation (EEC) No 3719/88, the quantity released for free circulation shall not exceed that indicated in Sections 17 and 18 of import licences. To that effect, the figure "0" shall be entered in Section 19 of licences.

Article 2

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

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 62, 13. 3. 1996, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 92, 13. 4. 1996, p. 9.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1481/96

of 26 July 1996

amending Regulation (EC) No 2921/95 laying down detailed rules for compensation for reductions in certain agricultural conversion rates

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 2990/95 of 18 December 1995 regulating compensation for appreciable reductions in the agricultural conversion rates before 1 July 1996 ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1451/96 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 2 (4) thereof,

Whereas the time limits laid down by Commission Regulation (EC) No 2921/95 ⁽³⁾, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 459/96 ⁽⁴⁾, must take account of the extension of the validity of Regulation (EC) No 2990/95 beyond 30 June 1996; whereas the operative event for the conversion rate applicable to the amount of aid, referred to in Article 2 (2) of Regulation (EC) No 2921/95 and established on the basis of the economic objective of the operation concerned, must consequently be adjusted to take account of cases of several appreciable reductions in the agricultural conversion rates of a currency;

Whereas the measures provided for in Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the management committees concerned,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EC) No 2921/95 is hereby amended as follows:

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

Done at Brussels, 26 July 1996.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

1. Article 2 (2) is replaced by the following:

'2. The amounts in ecus set out in Article 2 (2) of Regulation (EC) No 1527/95 and Regulation (EC) No 2990/95 shall be converted into national currency using the agricultural conversion rate valid immediately preceding the appreciable reduction responsible for the fixing of the amount in question.'

2. The second indent of Article 3 (1) is replaced by the following:

— 1 January 1996 in the case of aid granted under Regulation (EC) No 2990/95 for appreciable reductions in the agricultural conversion rate before 30 June 1996,
— 1 July 1996 for other aid granted under Regulation (EC) No 2990/95.'

3. The following subparagraph is added to Article 5 (1):

'For appreciable reductions in the agricultural conversion rate after 30 June 1996, request for authorization to grant aid must be made by 30 June 1997.'

Article 2

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

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 312, 23. 12. 1995, p. 7.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 187, 26. 7. 1996, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 305, 19. 12. 1995, p. 60.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 64, 14. 3. 1996, p. 12.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1482/96

of 26 July 1996

amending Regulation (EEC) No 1068/93 on detailed rules for determining and applying in the agricultural conversion rates

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

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 ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 150/95 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 12 thereof,

Whereas Article 9 of Regulation (EEC) No 3813/92 provides the possibility of derogation from that Regulation's provisions where urgent decisions are required in the event of a risk of failure to respect obligations under the GATT Agreement and budgetary discipline;

Whereas Article 8 (3) of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1068/93 ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2853/94 ⁽⁴⁾, specifies cases of appreciable revaluation as those where there is a risk of an appreciable reduction in the agricultural conversion rate; whereas an appreciable reduction in an agricultural conversion rate is defined at point (e) of Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 3813/92;

Whereas cases may arise where the terms of this definition are not met but which, owing to the short-term budget impact of application of Articles 7 and 8 of Regulation (EEC) No 3813/92 and the need to respect obligations under the GATT Agreement, should be defined as appreciable revaluations for the purposes of Article 9 thereof;

Whereas the definition given in Article 8 of Regulation (EEC) No 1068/93 should therefore be adjusted accordingly;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the relevant management committees,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Article 8 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 1068/93 is hereby replaced by:

'3. Agricultural conversion rate reductions leading to application of Articles 7 or 8 of Regulation (EEC) No 3813/92 shall be considered appreciable revaluations for the purposes of Article 9 of that Regulation.

All cases to which Article 4 (5) of Regulation (EEC) No 3813/92 applies shall also be considered cases of appreciable revaluation for the purposes of the said Article 9.'

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, 26 July 1996.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 387, 31. 12. 1992, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 22, 31. 1. 1995, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 108, 1. 5. 1993, p. 106.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 299, 12. 2. 1995, p. 1.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1483/96

of 26 July 1996

amending Regulation (EC) No 2402/95 introducing preventive distillation as provided for in Article 38 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 822/87 for the 1995/96 wine year

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 822/87 of 16 March 1987 on the common organization of the market in wine ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1544/95 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 38 ⁽⁵⁾ thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2721/88 ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2181/91 ⁽⁴⁾, lays down detailed rules for voluntary distillation as provided for in Articles 38, 41 and 42 of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87; whereas Commission Regulation (EC) No 1848/95 ⁽⁵⁾ fixes the prices, aid and certain other amounts applicable to preventive distillation for the 1995/96 wine year;

Whereas Commission Regulation (EC) No 2402/95 ⁽⁶⁾, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 2791/95 ⁽⁷⁾, introduced preventive distillation for the 1995/96 wine year; whereas the final date for signing distillation contracts was 27 December 1995; whereas the final date for the delivery to the distillery of the wine concerned was 15 May 1996;

Whereas the volume of table wine which could be distilled under this measure was fixed at 6 300 000 hl by the abovementioned Regulation but only around 1 900 000 hl of wine has actually been distilled under contract;

Whereas the current situation on the market for table wines, with high stocks at the end of the wine year and a reduction in prices on certain markets, is adversely affecting producers' incomes; whereas a volume of the products concerned should be removed from the market by re-opening preventive distillation, for the unused volume of 2 700 000 hl, reserved for table wines with a view, in addition, to improving the quality of products on the market;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 84, 27. 3. 1987, p. 1.
⁽²⁾ OJ No L 148, 30. 6. 1995, p. 31.
⁽³⁾ OJ No L 241, 1. 9. 1988, p. 88.
⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 202, 25. 7. 1991, p. 16.
⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 177, 28. 7. 1995, p. 35.
⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 246, 13. 10. 1995, p. 8.
⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 289, 2. 12. 1995, p. 35.

Whereas, if the overall quantity applied for per region exceeds the quantities provided for, the Member States must apply a single reduction rate for all new contracts submitted;

Whereas, for the proper administration of the quantities in question, it is necessary to derogate from certain provisions of Regulation (EEC) No 2721/81 and to lay down that the quantities applied for in the contracts and declarations may be reduced;

Whereas, in order to increase the effectiveness of this measure, it is necessary to concentrate distillation in a short period and to permit the Member States to impose stricter measures and, in particular, to provide for the lodging of a security when contracts and declarations are submitted;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The following Article 1a is hereby added to Regulation (EC) No 2402/95:

Article 1a

1. Preventive distillation of table wine and wine suitable for yielding table wine as provided for in Article 38 of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87 is hereby re-opened for the 1995/96 wine year.

The maximum quantities of table wine and wine suitable for yielding table wine which producers may have distilled, in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 2721/88 shall be:

— region 1 (Germany):	50 000 hl,
— region 3 (France):	500 000 hl,
— region 4 (Italy):	1 200 000 hl,
— region 5 (Greece):	100 000 hl,
— region 6 (Spain):	750 000 hl,
— region 7 (Portugal):	50 000 hl,
— Austria:	50 000 hl.

2. Each producer having produced table wine or wine suitable for yielding table wine may sign, by 20 August 1996, a preventive distillation contract or declaration with the competent authorities of the Member State specifying:

- (a) the family name, first name and address of the applicant;
- (b) the quantity of wine he has produced which he wishes to have distilled in accordance with current Community provisions concerning the quality of products to be delivered to distilleries;
- (c) the name and address or company name of the distillery.

The distillation contract or declaration shall be accompanied by a copy of the production declaration submitted to the competent authorities for the 1995/96 wine year.

The applicant shall also submit proof that he holds the wine concerned and indicate the quantities already delivered to distilleries for preventive distillation in 1995/96.

The Member States may limit the number of contracts a producer may conclude for the distillation measure referred to in this Article.

3. The producer Member States shall determine the reduction rate to be applied to the above contracts and declarations where the overall quantity covered by contracts and declarations submitted for each region exceeds that laid down. Member States shall take the necessary administrative steps to approve the above

contracts and declarations by 17 September 1996, indicating the reduction rate applied and the volume of wine accepted per contract or declaration. Member States shall notify the Commission of the quantities of wine covered by contracts by 20 September 1996.

4. Deliveries to distilleries must be made between 1 September and 10 October 1996.

5. Member States may lay down that all contracts and declarations submitted must be accompanied by proof of the lodging of a security as provided for in Article 1 (1) and (3).

6. Regulation (EEC) No 2721/88 shall apply subject to the following:

- (a) Article 6 (1) and (4) shall not apply.
- (b) Notwithstanding Article 6 (5), the minimum volume of wine for distillation by German and Austrian producers shall be 5 hl.
- (c) Notwithstanding Article 7 (1), distillation must take place before 15 December 1996.
- (d) Notwithstanding Article 9 (1), advances on aid must be paid by 15 October 1996. Distillers and, where appropriate, producers wishing to take advantage of the possibility of obtaining an advance must submit an application by 25 September 1996.

Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 26 July 1996.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1484/96

of 26 July 1996

adopting exceptional support measures for the beef market in the United Kingdom by application of Decision 96/385/EC

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 805/68 of 27 June 1968 on the common organization of the market in beef and veal⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1357/96⁽²⁾ and, in particular, Article 23 thereof,

Whereas by Commission Decision 96/385/EC⁽³⁾ the Commission approved measures proposed by the United Kingdom in order to control and eradicate BSE in that Member State; whereas such measures involve the compulsory slaughter of selected bovine animals having been identified as being most likely to have been exposed to infected meat-and-bone meal; whereas in accordance with the abovementioned Decision financial assistance to the United Kingdom for carrying out the slaughtering of the animals concerned should be provided along the lines laid down in Commission Regulation (EC) No 716/96 of 19 April 1996 adopting exceptional support measures for the beef market in the United Kingdom⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 835/96⁽⁵⁾; whereas, consequently it is appropriate to provide for a Community contribution of 70 % of the market value of the animals slaughtered; whereas, for the purpose of establishing the market value the United Kingdom shall set up a system securing a fair and objective evaluation of each animal concerned;

Whereas, it is necessary to ensure that the animals concerned are killed and destroyed in a manner which does not pose any threat to human health or the health of other animals; whereas, it is therefore necessary to specify the conditions for the destruction of these animals and of the controls to be carried out by the United Kingdom authorities; whereas, so as to avoid that animals to be slaughtered in a slaughterhouse mix with animals not covered by this scheme and that mistakes as to identity occur, they should be kept separately in the lairage to the slaughterhouse, as well as in the slaughterhouse itself;

Whereas, provision should be made for Commission experts to check compliance with the conditions as specified;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. The United Kingdom shall be authorized to pay compensation in respect of bovine animals present on 1 August 1996 on a holding located in the territory of the United Kingdom and slaughtered in accordance with the selective cull set out in the United Kingdom's eradication plan as approved by Decision 96/385/EC.
2. The animals referred to in paragraph 1 shall be killed in specially designated slaughterhouses, the heads, internal organs and carcasses shall be permanently stained. The stained material shall be transported in sealed containers to specially authorized incineration or rendering plants, where it shall be processed and then destroyed. No part of the abovementioned animals may enter into the human food or animal feed chains or be used for cosmetic or pharmaceutical products. A representative of the United Kingdom competent authority shall be permanently present in the slaughterhouse concerned in order to supervise the operations in question. Notwithstanding the first subparagraph and subject to the necessary control:
 - the United Kingdom competent authority may allow the on-farm slaughter of an animal. After killing, such animals shall immediately be transported to an incineration or rendering plant for processing and destruction,
 - the hides of the animals referred to in paragraph 1 do not have to be stained or destroyed provided that they have been treated in such a way that they can only be used for leather production.
3. The slaughterhouses referred to in paragraph 2 shall be organized and operated in such a way as to ensure that:

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 148, 28. 6. 1968, p. 24.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 175, 13. 7. 1996, p. 9.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 151, 26. 6. 1996, p. 39.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 99, 20. 4. 1996, p. 14.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 112, 7. 5. 1996, p. 17.

- no bovine animal, the product from the slaughter of which is intended for human or animal consumption, is present in the slaughterhouse when animals are being slaughtered under this scheme,
- where it is necessary for bovine animals to be slaughtered under the scheme to be held in lairage, they shall be kept separate from bovine animals which it is intended to slaughter for human or animal consumption, and
- where it is necessary for products derived from animals slaughtered under this scheme to be stored, such storage shall be separate from any storage facility used for meat or other products destined for human or animal consumption.

4. The United Kingdom competent authority shall:

- notwithstanding paragraph 1, before processing and destruction, be authorized to proceed to laboratory examination of the brains from a sample of animals slaughtered,
- carry out the necessary administrative checks and effective on-the-spot supervision of the operations referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3, and
- control those operations on the basis of frequent and unannounced inspections, in particular to verify that all stained material has been effectively destroyed.

The results of these checks, controls and examinations shall be made available to the Commission on request.

Article 2

1. The amount of compensation per animal to be paid to producers or their agents by the United Kingdom under Article 1 (1) shall be equal to the objective market value in the United Kingdom of each animal concerned, established on the basis of a system of individual, objective evaluation agreed upon by the United Kingdom competent authority.
2. The Community shall co-finance at a rate of 70 % the expenditures related to the amount of compensation referred to in paragraph 1 of animals slaughtered in accordance with Article 1.
3. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, the United Kingdom competent authority is authorized to pay supplementary amounts in respect of bovine animals slaughtered under

this scheme. The Community shall not co-finance such expenditure.

Article 3

The United Kingdom shall adopt all measures necessary to ensure proper application of this scheme. It shall inform the Commission as soon as possible of the measures which it has taken and of any amendments thereto.

Article 4

The United Kingdom competent authority:

- (a) shall inform the Commission each Wednesday in respect of the preceding week, of:
 - the number of animals selected for slaughter,
 - the number of animals slaughtered,
 - the average market value of the animals slaughtered, and
 - the total supplementary amounts referred to in Article 2 (3) under this scheme;
- (b) shall establish a detailed report of the controls which they have taken under the measures referred to in Article 3 and shall communicate this to the Commission each quarter.

Article 5

Without prejudice to Article 9 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 729/70⁽¹⁾, Commission experts, accompanied where appropriate by experts from the Member States, shall carry out, in collaboration with the United Kingdom competent authority, on-the-spot checks to verify compliance with all the provisions of this Regulation.

Article 6

The measures taken under this Regulation shall be considered to be intervention measures within the meaning of Article 3 of Regulation (EEC) No 729/70.

Article 7

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

It shall be applicable from 1 August 1996.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 94, 28. 4. 1970, p. 13.

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

Done at Brussels, 26 July 1996.

For the Commission
Franz FISCHLER
Member of the Commission

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1485/96

of 26 July 1996

laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Directive 92/109/EEC, as regards customer declarations of specific use relating to certain substances used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 92/109/EEC of 14 December 1992 on the manufacture and the placing on the market of certain substances used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances⁽¹⁾, as amended by Commission Directive 93/46/EEC⁽²⁾, and in particular point 1 (b) of Article 2 thereof,

Whereas all transactions leading to the placing on the market of scheduled substances as defined in point (a) of Article 1 (2) of Directive 92/109/EEC must be properly documented; whereas that documentation must furthermore contain a declaration from the customer which shows the specific uses of the substance;

Whereas the establishment of provisions on customer declarations will help ensure that, on the occasion of each transaction, the use to be made by the customer of scheduled substances is clearly identified; whereas such identification will contribute to avoiding the diversion of scheduled substances to illicit drugs manufacture;

Whereas, to take account of regular transactions between the same supplier and the customer, the possibility for the customer to provide a single declaration covering all transactions involving a category 2 substance over a period of one year maximum should be provided, under certain conditions;

Whereas the provisions of this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee set up under Article 10 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3677/90⁽³⁾, as last amended by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3769/92⁽⁴⁾,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1***Declaration for individual transactions**

1. Any natural or legal person established within the Community who supplies a customer with a scheduled substance in categories 1 or 2 of Annex I to Directive

92/109/EEC and who is obliged to document any individual transaction pursuant to Article 2 of the said Directive, shall, save as provided in Article 2 of this Regulation, obtain from that customer a declaration showing the specific use or uses of the substance with which he has been supplied. A separate declaration shall be required for each scheduled substance.

2. The declaration shall contain the information set out in the example given in point 1 of the Annex to this Regulation. In the case of legal persons, the declaration shall be made on headed notepaper.

*Article 2***Declaration for multiple transactions of a category 2 substance**

1. Any natural or legal person established within the Community who regularly supplies a customer with a scheduled substance in category 2 of Annex I to Directive 92/109/EEC and who is obliged to document transactions pursuant to Article 2 of the said Directive may accept, as an alternative to the declaration for individual transactions, a single declaration in respect of a number of transactions over a period of one year maximum provided that the supplier is satisfied the following criteria have been met:

- the customer is one to whom he has supplied the substance on at least three occasions in the preceding 12 months,
- the supplier has no reason to suppose that the substance will be used for illicit purposes,
- the quantities ordered are consistent with usual consumption for that customer.

2. The declaration shall contain the information set out in the example given in point 2 of the Annex to this Regulation. In the case of legal persons, the declaration shall be made on headed notepaper.

*Article 3***Entry into force**

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

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 370, 19. 12. 1992, p. 76.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 159, 1. 7. 1993, p. 134.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 357, 20. 12. 1990, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 383, 29. 12. 1992, p. 17.

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

Done at Brussels, 26 July 1996.

For the Commission
Martin BANGEMANN
Member of the Commission

ANNEX

1. Example of a Declaration for individual transactions in category 1 or 2 substances

CUSTOMER DECLARATION SHOWING THE SPECIFIC USE(S) OF THE CATEGORY 1 OR 2
SUBSTANCE (INDIVIDUAL TRANSACTIONS)

I/We,

Name

Address

Authorization/Licence/Registration No or reference ⁽¹⁾

Issued on (date) by (name and address of authority)

have ordered from:

Name

Address

the following substance: (name and CN code)⁽²⁾

(quantity)

The substance will be used solely for

We confirm that the substance referred to above will only be re-sold or otherwise supplied to a customer on the condition that the customer will furnish a similar declaration of use or, for category 2 substances, a declaration relating to multiple transactions.

Signed Name
(block capitals)

Position Date

⁽¹⁾ Delete as appropriate.⁽²⁾ Combined Nomenclature code.

2. Example of a Declaration for multiple transactions in a category 2 substance

CUSTOMER DECLARATION SHOWING THE USE(S) OF A CATEGORY 2 SUBSTANCE (MULTIPLE TRANSACTIONS)

I/We,

Name

Address

Registration No or reference

Registered on (date) with (name and address of authority)

intend to order from:

Name

Address

the following substance: (name and CN code)(¹)

(quantity)

The substance will be used solely for and

represents a supply which on best estimate will be sufficient for months (maximum 12 months)

We confirm that the substance referred to above will only be re-sold or otherwise supplied to a customer on the condition that the customer will furnish a similar declaration of use (individual or multiple).

Signed

Name

(block capitals)

Position

Date

⁽¹⁾ Combined Nomenclature code.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1486/96
of 26 July 1996
amending the import duties in the cereals sector

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 of 30 June 1992 on the common organization of the market in cereals⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 923/96⁽²⁾,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1249/96 of 28 June 1996 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 as regards import duties in the cereals sector⁽³⁾, and in particular Article 2 (1) thereof,

Whereas the import duties in the cereals sector are fixed by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1366/96⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1449/96⁽⁵⁾;

Whereas Article 2 (1) of Regulation (EC) No 1249/96 provides that if during the period of application, the

average import duty calculated differs by ECU 5 per tonne from the duty fixed, a corresponding adjustment is to be made; whereas such a difference has arisen; whereas it is therefore necessary to adjust the import duties fixed in Regulation (EC) No 1366/96,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Annexes I and II to amended Regulation (EC) No 1366/96 are hereby replaced by Annexes I and II to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 27 July 1996.

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

Done at Brussels, 26 July 1996.

For the Commission
Franz FISCHLER
Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 181, 1. 7. 1992, p. 21.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 126, 24. 5. 1996, p. 37.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 161, 29. 6. 1996, p. 125.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 177, 16. 7. 1996, p. 9.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 186, 25. 7. 1996, p. 23.

ANNEX I

Import duties for the products listed in Article 10 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92

CN code	Description	Import duty by land inland waterway or sea from Mediterranean, the Black Sea or Baltic Sea ports (ECU/tonne)	Import duty by sea from other ports ⁽²⁾ (ECU/tonne)
1001 10 00	Durum wheat ⁽¹⁾	0,00	0,00
1001 90 91	Common wheat seed	15,96	5,96
1001 90 99	Common high quality wheat other than for sowing ⁽³⁾	15,96	5,96
	medium quality	24,87	14,87
	low quality	44,54	34,54
1002 00 00	Rye	51,65	41,65
1003 00 10	Barley, seed	51,65	41,65
1003 00 90	Barley, other ⁽³⁾	51,65	41,65
1005 10 90	Maize seed other than hybrid	46,81	36,81
1005 90 00	Maize other than seed ⁽³⁾	46,81	36,81
1007 00 90	Grain sorghum other than hybrids for sowing	65,76	55,76

⁽¹⁾ In the case of durum wheat not meeting the minimum quality requirements referred to in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1249/96, the duty applicable is that fixed for low-quality common wheat.

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

— ECU 3 per tonne, where the port of unloading is on the Mediterranean Sea, or

— ECU 2 per tonne, where the port of unloading is in Ireland, the United Kingdom, Denmark, Sweden, Finland or the Atlantic Coasts of the Iberian Peninsula.

⁽³⁾ The importer may benefit from a flat-rate reduction of ECU 14 or 8 per tonne, where the conditions laid down in Article 2 (5) of Regulation (EC) No 1249/96 are met.

ANNEX II

Factors for calculating duties (period from 15. 7. 1996 to 25. 7. 1996):

1. Averages over the two-week period preceding the day of fixing:

Exchange quotations	Minneapolis	Kansas City	Chicago	Chicago	Minneapolis	Minneapolis
Product (% proteins at 12 % humidity)	HRS2. 14 %	HRW2. 11,5 %	SRW2	YC3	HAD2	US barley 2
Quotation (ECU/tonne)	140,61	146,13	133,86	118,66	179,15 ⁽¹⁾	125,29 ⁽¹⁾
Gulf premium (ECU/tonne)	—	14,53	7,16	34,16	—	—
Great lake premium (ECU/tonne)	20,38	—	—	—	—	—

⁽¹⁾ Fob Duluth.

2. Freight/cost: Gulf of Mexico — Rotterdam: ECU 9,19 per tonne; Great Lakes — Rotterdam: ECU 17,80 per tonne.

3. Subsidy (third paragraph of Article 4 (2) of Regulation (EC) No 1249/96: ECU 0,00 per tonne).

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1487/96
of 26 July 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 Commis-

sion 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 27 July 1996.

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

Done at Brussels, 26 July 1996.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽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 26 July 1996 establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables

<i>(ECU/100 kg)</i>			<i>(ECU/100 kg)</i>			
CN code	Third country code ⁽¹⁾	Standard import value	CN code	Third country code ⁽¹⁾	Standard import value	
0702 00 35	052	76,2		388	93,4	
	060	80,2		400	66,4	
	064	70,8		404	63,6	
	066	60,3		416	72,7	
	068	80,3		508	113,5	
	204	86,8		512	87,5	
	208	44,0		524	100,3	
	212	97,5		528	101,6	
	624	95,8		624	86,5	
	999	76,9		728	107,3	
	ex 0707 00 25	052		62,4	800	212,5
		053		156,2	804	86,8
		060		61,0	999	94,1
066		53,8	0808 20 51	039	104,1	
068		69,1	052	138,2		
204		144,3	064	72,5		
624		87,1	388	147,3		
999		90,6	400	70,4		
0709 90 77	052	54,3	512	81,8		
	204	77,5	528	132,9		
	412	54,2	624	79,0		
	624	151,9	728	115,4		
	999	84,5	800	84,0		
0805 30 30	052	131,2	804	73,0		
	204	88,8	999	99,9		
	220	74,0	0809 10 40	052	144,4	
	388	69,6	061	51,3		
	400	68,2	064	103,6		
	512	54,8	091	57,0		
	520	66,5	400	338,0		
	524	61,7	999	138,9		
	528	62,7	0809 20 59	052	196,9	
	600	96,5	061	182,0		
	624	48,9	064	137,1		
0806 10 40	999	74,8	066	73,7		
	052	136,5	068	91,0		
	064	75,6	400	378,8		
	066	49,4	600	94,9		
	220	110,8	616	171,8		
	400	157,5	624	63,7		
	412	96,7	676	166,2		
	508	307,2	999	155,6		
	512	186,0	0809 30 31, 0809 30 39	052	63,1	
	600	179,9	220	121,8		
	624	141,6	624	106,8		
0808 10 71, 0808 10 73, 0808 10 79	999	144,1	999	97,2		
	039	102,5	0809 40 30	052	78,8	
	052	64,0	064	70,0		
	064	78,6	066	84,9		
	070	90,2	068	61,2		
	284	72,1	400	143,5		
			624	235,1		
			676	68,6		
			999	106,0		

⁽¹⁾ Country nomenclature as fixed by Commission Regulation (EC) No 68/96 (OJ No L 14, 19. 1. 1996, p. 16). Code '999' stands for 'of other origin'.

II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

COMMISSION

COMMISSION DECISION

of 24 June 1996

relating to a proceeding pursuant to Article 85 of the EC Treaty and Article 53 of the EEA Agreement (IV/34.607 — Banque Nationale de Paris — Dresdner Bank)

(Only the French and German texts are authentic)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(96/454/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

A. THE FACTS

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to the Agreement on the European Economic Area,

Having regard to Council Regulation No 17 of 6 February 1962, First Regulation implementing Articles 85 and 86 of the Treaty ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by the Act of Accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden, and in particular Articles 2, 6 and 8 thereof,

Having regard to the application for negative clearance and the notification seeking exemption, submitted on 27 January 1993 pursuant to Articles 2 and 4 of Regulation No 17,

Having regard to the summary of the application and the notification published ⁽²⁾ pursuant to Article 19 (3) of Regulation No 17 and Article 3 of Protocol 21 to the Agreement on the European Economic Area,

After consulting the Advisory Committee on Restrictive Practices and Dominant Positions,

Whereas:

1. THE NOTIFIED COOPERATION AGREEMENT

(1) The notification

The cooperation agreement was formally notified to the Commission of the European Communities on 27 January 1993 in accordance with Articles 2 and 4 of Regulation No 17. It provides for full and, in principle, exclusive cooperation world-wide between Banque Nationale de Paris SA (BNP) and Dresdner Bank AG (DB) in the banking sector. It is of indefinite duration and was approved at the annual general meetings of the two banks.

(2) The aims of the cooperation

— The two banks wish to meet the growing challenge in the banking sector that is posed by new competitors such as foreign banks, insurance companies, companies with their own in-house banks, and also the credit card companies that are offering an ever-expanding range

⁽¹⁾ OJ No 13, 21. 2. 1962, p. 204/62.

⁽²⁾ OJ No C 312, 23. 11. 1995, p. 13.

of financial services. To that end, the two banks plan to achieve synergies in order to reduce costs, chiefly through very close cooperation in logistics and certain international activities.

- The two banks wish to meet the challenges of the single market and the globalization of markets where customers are increasingly requiring international financial services. They therefore plan to strengthen their presence in countries other than France and Germany ('third countries') in order both to compete more strongly with foreign banks and to offer their customers in France and Germany a much wider range of international financial services.

(3) **Concept underlying the cooperation**

BNP and DB both wish to remain:

- in their home markets, leading universal banks,
- in the Single European Market, leading universal banks with branches or subsidiaries in at least the major European countries,
- present in all the major financial centres, offering appropriate services.

(4) **The four areas of cooperation**

(a) *Cooperation in organizational matters and through the exchange of information*

In order to achieve synergies, reduce costs and risks, and improve customer services, the cooperation agreement provides for some harmonization of the two banks' organization, in particular through the exchange of information and the joint development of data-processing instruments, office automation and economic data. Agreement was also reached on setting up the appropriate agreements and technical means for reducing transfer costs and times for cross-frontier payments. The partners will also exchange staff and consult each other before any public announcements, including publicity about their cooperation.

There will also be an exchange of information on economic and general subjects and on new business opportunities, new products or specialized financing techniques.

(b) *Specific areas of cooperation*

In the field of international financing, the partners, their structures in third countries and the holding company in which they will place their third country business at the appropriate time (see point (c)) will be arranged so as to appear, in the eyes of the market, as one and the same counterparty. They will invite each other to participate in all types of financing (direct loans, leasing, financial instruments or other arrangements) in which banks other than domestic banks are involved. A partner requested to participate in this way may refuse to participate in the proposed financing only on reasonable grounds which must be explained to the other party. If other financial institutions invite one of the partners to form a syndicate, that party must make every effort to ensure that the other is also invited.

As regards merchant banking, capital markets and the placing of securities in third countries, the partners will cooperate in the search for synergies and savings in the development of new products and in order to maximize investments.

As regards securities and their placing, derivatives, asset management and investment banking, the two banks will cooperate without geographic limits. The form of cooperation depends on the actual product: it may involve the development of new products or strategies, concerted marketing or the exchange of information.

(c) *Information in activities outside France and Germany ('third countries')*

This area of cooperation is aimed at expanding the two banks' scope for providing their customers with international financial services by improving and regrouping their structures in these countries.

To that end, they agree to identify synergies and, in time, to group together their existing banking activities in third countries, with the exception of the United States. This may in particular be achieved by combining operations into one or more joint subsidiaries, by acquiring a 50 % holding in a partner's subsidiary or by eventually establishing a joint holding company which would initially be a financial holding company and could eventually become a fully operational bank.

Each partner will notify any new activities to the other and discuss them on the basis of a feasibility study in order to reach harmonized conclusions. The other partner will be invited to participate in such activities. The offer may be rejected by the partner only for very substantial reasons.

If a partner wishes to dispose of its share of a joint activity, it must obtain the agreement of the other party. A holding that is to be sold must first be offered to the partner. If a partner wishes to sell an entity which it wholly owns, it must inform the other partner and allow it to express an opinion.

As regards cooperation between the partners, the holding company and structures in third countries, the agreement provides that if a partner does not have the means of supplying a customer with the appropriate service for an international transaction, it must refer the customer to its partner. The partners are also required to grant credit to each other's customers in countries where one or the other does not engage in such activities, subject to terms and possibly guarantees to be agreed jointly by all the parties concerned. Interbanking activities (exchange transactions, securities, options, futures, swaps, etc.) by bodies involved in the cooperation must also be given priority by each partner, provided that the transactions are offered at competitive rates.

The offices representing the two partners in third countries will be physically merged whilst retaining autonomy and their own identity, except in cases where it seems preferable to have a single joint office.

If one of the partners (the informing party) wishes to conclude a cooperation agreement with a third party, whether or not limited sectorally or geographically, it must inform the other partner (the informed party) of its intention. If the latter does not agree, it must give its reasons. If the informing party, after duly considering the reasons given by the informed party for its refusal, intends to pursue its plan and if the proposed agreement does not affect any vital interests of the informed party but

could on the contrary be vital to the informing party, the latter is free to act as it wishes.

(d) Cooperation on the French and German markets

This area of cooperation is aimed at increasing the range of services available through the two networks and thus improving the competitiveness of the two banks.

To that end each partner undertakes to make available to the other all its services at the best price and in turn to offer its own customers the widest possible range of the services provided by its partner. As a result of their joint activities in third countries, the two banks will be able to offer their customers at home at range of new services from those countries.

As regards the activities of the two banks on their home markets, the agreement provides that the partners are free to act as they wish, unless one of them wishes to conclude a cooperation agreement with a home country competitor: before concluding such an agreement, it must inform its partner.

If a partner is unable to provide its home customers with an international service, it must call on the other partner, or one of the structures in a third country, or the holding company, as soon as the latter has become a fully operational bank.

With regard to the question of the partners' activities on each other's home markets, the cooperation agreement does not restrict access to such markets by existing subsidiaries or by the creation of new subsidiaries or branches or by the acquisition by one partner of a competitor on the other's domestic market. On the other hand, it does limit the extent to which one partner may operate on the other's domestic market by cooperating with a competitor of the latter: agreements with a partner's domestic competitor may be concluded only with the latter's express consent. More specifically, if one partner is considering concluding a cooperation agreement, even one that is limited geographically or sectorally, with a third party, it must inform the other partner of its intention. If the latter fails to agree, it must state its reasons to the former.

Whereas the agreement initially notified to the Commission gave the informed party the absolute right to withhold approval (Annex A.1, paragraph 3, last sentence), the two banks agreed, in response to a request by the Commission, to limit this right of absolute and irreversible refusal to cases where a cooperation agreement with a third party involves the utilization of know-how or business secrets which the informant received from the informed party or which results from the cooperation. 'Know-how' in this context is the know-how defined in Article 10 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 240/96 of 31 January 1996 on the application of Article 85 (3) to certain categories of technology transfer agreements⁽¹⁾. This limiting of the right to refuse approval to cooperation between one of the banks with a domestic competitor of the other bank was clarified in an Annex to the cooperation agreement which was notified to the Commission on 23 January 1995.

The mutual consent of the partners is not required in the case of day-to-day trading activities, although they must give each other preferential treatment in this area.

(5) **The structures set up by the agreement**

The BNP and DB management boards will meet twice a year to decide on joint strategy and to take unanimous decisions on any proposals relating to the notified cooperation agreement submitted to them by a committee.

The committee, which will meet three times a year and be chaired alternately by each bank, will define priorities and the measures to be taken by the two partners. It must, in particular, examine the recommendations of the cooperation secretariat and submit proposed amendments to the agreement at bi-annual meetings of the BNP and DB boards.

The cooperation secretariat will be composed of representatives of the two banks. It must assist the partners in the practical implementation of the cooperation, but must also make recommendations relating to necessary improvements of the agreement, which it must submit to the committee.

(6) **Cross-holdings**

The partners plan to strengthen their cooperation at the appropriate time by establishing cross-shareholdings of 10 % of the issued shares.

2. CURRENT RELATIONS BETWEEN BNP AND DB

- (7) BNP and DB agreed in the past to appoint a director of BNP to DB's supervisory board and a director of DB to BNP's board of directors.

They also created a joint venture to gain access to the market of former Czechoslovakia. BNP and DB each hold 37 % of BNP-KH-Dresdner Bank RT in Hungary, 26 % of which is held by Országos Kereskedelmi és Hitelbank Rt. The two transactions have been authorized by the Commission⁽²⁾.

BNP and DB also have joint holdings in the following:

- United Overseas Bank, Geneva, Lugano, Luxembourg, Monaco, Bahamas, Montevideo: BNP and DB each hold 50 %,
- BNP-AK-Dresdner Bank AS, Istanbul, Smyrna: BNP 30 %, DB 30 % and AK-Bank Group 40 %,
- Société Financière pour les Pays d'Outre-mer with activities in Africa: BNP 48,4 %; DB 25,8 %; BBL 25,8 %,
- BNP-Dresdner Bank (Polska) SA, Warsaw: BNP 50 %; DB 50 %,
- BNP-Dresdner Bank (Russia), St Petersburg (+ branch in Moscow): BNP 33 %; Dresdner Bank 33 %; Europabank (wholly owned by DB) 17 %; SFA (Société Financière Auxilière, Paris, wholly owned by BNP) 17 %,
- BNP-Dresdner Bank (Bulgaria) AD, Sofia: BNP and DB each hold 40 %; EBR 20 %.

3. THE PARTIES TO THE NOTIFIED AGREEMENT AND THEIR POSITION ON THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

(8) (a) **Banque Nationale de Paris**

BNP is a full-service bank operating directly or indirectly through subsidiaries, chiefly in France, but also in other European countries, French-

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 31, 9. 2. 1996, p. 2.

⁽²⁾ Commission Decision of 4 February 1991 in Case IV/M.021 — BNP/Dresdner Bank (OKHB) (OJ No C 34, 9. 2. 1991, p. 20); Commission Decision of 26 August 1991 in Case IV/M.124 — BNP/Dresdner Bank (CS) (OJ No C 226, 31. 8. 1991, p. 28).

speaking countries and world-wide. In Germany, it owns a branch in Frankfurt with two agencies attached. It also has a subsidiary there specializing in mergers and acquisitions.

Its total consolidated balance sheet in 1994 (1993) was ECU 222 (224) billion. Of its 54 469 (56 141) employees, 13 169 (13 851) work abroad. BNP has a total of 2 511 (2 575) offices world-wide, of which 497 (567) are outside France.

The BNP group wholly owns Natio-Vie, a life insurance company. Together with UAP it created a joint venture, Natio-Assurance, to market UAP's non-life insurance.

The capital is held as follows:

— UAP:	14,32 %
— Core capital shareholders:	15,48 %
— French State:	2,31 %
— Public:	67,89 %.

On the basis of its total consolidated balance sheet for 1993, BNP ranks fourth in France, seventh in Europe and 19th world-wide.

(9) (b) **Dresdner Bank**

DB is a full-service bank which operates directly or indirectly through subsidiaries, chiefly in Germany but also in other European and non-European countries. Two of its subsidiaries are in France, one is the Banque Veuve Morin-Pons SA with branches in Paris, Lyon and Strasbourg. The other is the Banque Internationale de Placement, Paris.

Its total consolidated balance sheet in 1994 (1993) was ECU 210 (197) billion. Of its 44 884 employees (1994), some 3 000 work abroad. Of a total of 1 583 branches, 58 are outside Germany.

DB operates in some *Länder* in Germany as a distributor of insurance contracts for Allianz, and for Hamburg-Mannheimer in others.

The capital is held as follows:

— Allianz AG Holding:	21,97 %
— FGF Frankfurter Gesellschaft für Finanzwerte mbH:	10,60 %
— Vermo Vermögensverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH:	10,58 %

— Employees and pensioners:	1,90 %
— General public and institutional investors:	54,95 %.

On the basis of the 1993 balance sheet, DB ranks second in Germany, 12th in Europe and 26th world-wide.

4. THE POSITION OF THE TWO BANKS IN EACH OF THE EEA COUNTRIES IN 1994

- (10) The notified cooperation has an impact on all the activities of the two banks. It will, in practice, affect virtually all the banking and financial services markets on which the two banks operate with the exception of the insurance services market.

The following table shows the position of both banks in some of the EEA countries, all activities included. The percentages indicate the position of BNP and DB in those countries on the basis of a country-by-country comparison of the market share held by each of the two banks with the total market share held by all banks:

Country	BNP	DB
France	approximately 7 %	under 1 %
Germany	under 1 %	approximately 5 %
Luxembourg	under 3 %	approximately 5 %

(The exact figures are business secrets.)

In the other EEA countries, the position of each bank, apart from BNP in Ireland, is negligible, being under 1,4 % in two cases (DB in Ireland and BNP in Greece), and not above 1 % in the other cases.

In the five principal areas of banking (loans to banks, loans to customers, securities, bank deposits and customer deposits), the respective positions of BNP and DB do not vary by more than 2 % from the figures indicated above.

The market shares for 1994 are as follows:

German market

According to the details provided for 46 different banking and financial services, DB's shares of the markets for retail services (individuals and small firms) in a few cases exceed the figure stated above by some 2 % and, in just one case, by some 5 %, whilst in most cases the figure is below the percentage indicated above. On the other hand, its shares

of the markets (wholesale customers) in most cases considerably exceeds the above figure of some 5 %. In the case of two wholesale banking services, OB's share even reaches some 20 %. The position of BNP with regard to the various services it offers on the German market is negligible.

French market

The details supplied for 26 different banking and financial services indicate that BNP's share of the markets for retail services differs only slightly from the figure given above. In only one market does it achieve about 10 %. Its shares of the market for wholesale services are slightly higher than those stated above, except in one case where its market share amounts to some 20 %. The share of all the markets held by DB in France is negligible.

Luxembourg market

According to the figures provided for five types of services, in one case DB holds some 11 % of the relevant market, in two cases below 5 % and in two cases only a very slight share. The figures provided for BNP for the same five services are in one case under 3 %, in three cases under 1,5 % and in one case under 8 %, whereas the position of DB in this area is roughly 11 %.

- (11) Following publication of a notice⁽¹⁾ pursuant to Article 19 (3) of Regulation No 17, the Commission did not receive any comments from other interested parties.

B. LEGAL ASSESSMENT

1. ARTICLE 85 (1) OF THE EC TREATY AND ARTICLE 53 (1) OF THE EEA AGREEMENT

(12) (a) Agreement between undertakings

The notified cooperation agreement is an agreement between undertakings.

(b) Restriction of competition

(13) (aa) Definition of the relevant markets in the field of financial services

Traditionally, banking and other financial services may be divided into three major categories: retail banking services, wholesale banking services for

undertakings and legal entities and activities related to financial markets⁽²⁾. Each of the three categories comprises a large number of different activities and services which, to the extent that a service or product is not sufficiently interchangeable with another, each constitute separate relevant product or service markets⁽³⁾.

Retail banking services comprise a large number of activities: current accounts, savings accounts, off-balance-sheet business (open-end investment companies, unit trusts, pension funds, etc.), term accounts, customer credit, loans guaranteed by mortgages or other loans, consumer credit for customers, all other types of customer credit, cheques, international Eurocheques⁽⁴⁾, debit cards, credit cards⁽⁵⁾, travellers cheques, etc. It also includes the other banking services, such as ancillary services (safety deposit boxes), stockbroking and management of stock deposits.

Banking services for undertakings and legal entities (wholesale banking) comprise the following activities: deposits for industrial customers, investment loans to companies including international financing, loans to public authorities, commercial paper, factoring and leasing⁽⁶⁾.

Activities connected with the financial markets include the following financial services: advice on mergers and acquisitions, the raising and underwriting of capital, intervention and intermediation on financial markets, asset management⁽⁷⁾.

⁽²⁾ Commission Decision of 11 April 1995 in Case IV/M.573 — ING-Barings, paragraph 13 (OJ No C 114, 6. 5. 1995, p. 6); Commission Decision of 23 November 1995 in Case IV/M.643 — CGER-Banque/SNCF, paragraph 11 (OJ No C 293, 8. 11. 1995, p. 8).

⁽³⁾ See Commission notice of 3 September 1986 on agreements of minor importance which do not fall under Article 85 (1) of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, paragraph 11 (OJ No C 231, 12. 9. 1986, p. 2).

⁽⁴⁾ Commission Decision 92/212/EEC, paragraph 8 *et seq.* (OJ No L 95, 9. 4. 1992, p. 50).

⁽⁵⁾ Commission Decision of 20 December 1993 in Case IV/M.391 — BAI/Banca Popolare di Lecco, paragraph 7 (OJ No C 4, 6. 1. 1994, p. 3).

⁽⁶⁾ Commission Decision of 23 October 1995 in Case IV/M.643 — CGER-Banque/SNCF, paragraph 11 (OJ No C 293, 8. 11. 1995, p. 8).

⁽⁷⁾ Commission Decision of 30 August 1993 in Case IV/M.319/CCF/Charterhouse, paragraph 6 (OJ No C 247, 10. 9. 1993, p. 4). For a detailed description of these markets, see Commission Decision of 28 June 1995 in Case IV/M.597 — Swiss Bank Corporation/S.G. Warburg, paragraphs 8/19 (OJ No C 180, 14. 7. 1995, p. 4).

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 312, 23. 11. 1995, p. 13.

As regards the relevant geographic markets, the following distinction must be made: individuals and small firms, for reasons relating to the financial amounts involved, the currency concerned, the non-transparency of foreign banking markets and language difficulties, have access only to the credit institutions in the Member State in which they reside. The relevant geographic markets, which concern retail banking activities, are national⁽¹⁾.

Wholesale banking services are essentially national because the provision of such services calls for a close relationship between a bank and its customers if it is to provide appropriate services⁽²⁾. This does not, however, apply to activities involving banks from several countries, such as international financing, where the geographic market would be international.

As regards activity on the financial markets, the Commission noted that equity and debt issues are global activities where the operators are in competition on an international level⁽³⁾. As regards the markets in money market trading, foreign exchange trading and derivative trading, the Commission notes that the dimension of these markets is international⁽⁴⁾. On the other hand, as regards merger and acquisition advice, the geographic market has, at the present time, a national dimension⁽⁵⁾. The geographic dimension of other services in this area of banking, is also international, although services are often also supplied by national branches to local customers.

- (14) The following section (bb) examines the restrictive effects of the cooperation agreement on national banking markets. Section (cc) will cover the effects of the agreement on banking and financial markets with an international dimension.

- (15) (bb) *Restrictive effects of the notified agreement on the banking markets in so far as they have a national dimension*

(i) France and Germany

At present, as indicated by the balance sheet figures and the market shares held in each country, the two banks are not very active on each other's domestic market for banking services (BNP on the German market, DB on the French market). Cooperation in organizational matters (including the development of new data processing tools and the exchange of information), capital markets and asset management will not therefore lead to a significant restriction of existing competition. The same finding applies to the agreement whereby each partner supplies the other with banking products for distribution on their home markets.

On the other hand, the agreement will lead to a fairly considerable potential restriction of competition between the two banks for the following reasons.

It should first be pointed out that a few years ago, the Council removed the major legal obstacle to entry onto foreign markets by requiring Member States to introduce, by 1 January 1993⁽⁶⁾ single licence to engage in banking activities. It thus considerably facilitated the access of banks to these markets in the Community. There will soon be even greater opportunities for expansion beyond national frontiers with the introduction of the third phase of monetary union on the basis of Article 109j (4) of the Treaty and the introduction of a single currency. The new channels for distributing banking services, e.g. via electronic teller machines, telephones, computers (home banking), will also facilitate the distribution of banking services outside the domestic market without having to open a costly traditional distribution network.

Once these changes to the statutory and technical framework have taken place, the large full-service banks will be able to develop their activities independently in markets other than their home markets. In the present case, the parties to the agreement belong to the category of large full-service banks in the countries in which their headquarters are based (according to the 1993 consolidated balance sheet: BNP in France ranked fourth,

⁽¹⁾ Commission Decision of 28 July 1995 in Case IV/M.611 — Dresdner Bank/Kleinwort Benson, paragraph 11 (OJ No C 207, 12. 8. 1995, p. 11).

⁽²⁾ Commission Decision of 17 July 1995 in Case IV/M.596 — Mitsubishi Bank/Bank of Tokyo, paragraph 8 (OJ No C 198, 2. 8. 1995, p. 5).

⁽³⁾ Commission Decision of 28 June 1995 in Case IV/M.597 — Swiss Bank Corporation/SG Warburg, paragraph 12 (OJ No C 180, 14. 7. 1995, p. 4).

⁽⁴⁾ Commission Decision of 28 July 1995 in Case IV/M.611 — Dresdner Bank/Kleinwort Benson, paragraph 12 (OJ No C 207, 12. 8. 1995, p. 11) and Commission Decision of 30 August 1993 in Case IV/M.319 — BHF/CCF/Charterhouse, paragraph 8 (OJ No C 247, 10. 9. 1993, p. 4).

⁽⁵⁾ Commission Decision of 28 June 1995 in Case IV/M.597 — Swiss Bank Corporation/SG Warburg, paragraph 9 (OJ No C 180, 14. 7. 1995, p. 4).

⁽⁶⁾ Second Council Directive of 15 December 1989 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the taking up and pursuit of the business of credit institutions and amending Directive 77/780/EEC (OJ No L 386, 30. 12. 1989, p. 1).

DB in Germany ranked second) and at European level (on the basis of the 1993 consolidated balance sheet: BNP ranked seventh, DB ranked 12th). For that reason, the percentages which relate to the various banking activities referred to in recital 10 and which indicate the position of the two banks in their own countries do not adequately reflect their market power. It should be added that the countries in question constitute large, neighbouring geographic markets on which the two banks are both currently present. As there are still considerable differences in the banking and financial services provided by the large banks in the various Member States, it is very likely that the large banks in particular will endeavour to distribute some of these products outside their own countries after the introduction of monetary union.

Cooperation in organizational matters and the exchange of information will not only improve the internal performance of the two banks from a management standpoint. It will also lead to an exchange of know-how on customer electronic banking instruments. As a result, the electronic banking systems of the two banks will be improved, harmonized and interconnected. Both banks will then be able to offer their customers in the two countries a wider range of similar and improved electronic services. Following harmonization, it will no longer be in the interests of the two banks, as far as most of the services and products are concerned, to gain independent access to the banking markets of the partner's country and provide such electronic banking services.

The banks have undertaken to make available existing products and those to be developed to their partner for distribution on the latter's home market. They thus ensure that they hold a unique position on each other's markets. As far as the products and services thus made available are concerned, it will no longer be in the banks' financial interest to develop business independently in the partner's country and thus strengthen competition between the major banks in France and Germany. For these products, therefore, the agreement will restrict independent competition between the two banks in France and Germany.

Cooperation in the mutual distribution of the products described in the preceding paragraph is covered by an agreement between the two banks concerning the different services and products in

question. If one partner does not wish to distribute through its branches a service or product proposed by the other partner, the latter is not free to cooperate with a third-party bank, for example for the distribution of the service or product. Under the exclusivity clause contained in Annex A.1 (3) to the agreement (see the fifth and sixth paragraphs of point 4 (d)) the partner that refuses to market a product in his own country may also prevent the other partner from doing so via another bank if the product in question involves shared know-how or business secrets. The clause may restrict potential competition between the two banks, especially in the case of new products that are likely to make it more difficult to market an existing product. The fact that such cooperation, outside the agreement, by one of the banks may be prohibited by the other only if the latter has a valid reason for such a prohibition (i.e. the service or product in question involves shared know-how or business secrets of the latter partner) simply limits the restrictive effects of the clause in question without eliminating them.

(ii) 'Third countries'

The cooperation will also affect banking markets in 'third countries'. Measures relating to organization and information exchange, the regrouping of structures in these countries and the particularly close cooperation, for example in stockbroking, will strengthen the weak position of the two banks and help them to compete with the banks established in those countries. Nevertheless, taking account of the weak presence of the two banks and their foreseeable development in those countries, competition on these markets will not be restricted to any considerable extent.

The agreement does not restrict competition appreciably in Luxembourg, where the market for banking and financial services is very open and all the major European and world banking groups are present. In the circumstances, it is unlikely that there will be a restriction of competition in this country.

(16) (cc) *Restrictions of competition on the banking and financial markets in so far as they are international*

As stated in the final paragraph of recital 13, certain banking services provided to firms and a majority of financial market activities have an international dimension. Cooperation in international

financing, capital markets, stocks and shares, derivatives, asset management and investment banking (see point 4 (b)) thus affects the areas where banking has an international dimension. In view of the relative size of the two banks, both internationally and on the financial markets, cooperation in these areas will not allow BNP and DB to restrict competition appreciably as regards these activities. On the contrary, it is pro-competitive as it will strengthen the position of the two banks internationally so that they will in future be better able to compete against the large international banks, particularly American and Asian banks.

(17) (c) **Effects on cross-border trade**

Trade between Germany and France will be affected as the two banks will not, following the entry into force of the agreement, have any financial interest in competing against each other with regard to most of the services and products on their respective home markets. This applies both to the areas where they exchange know-how in order to develop new services and products and to the areas where they will be making products available to each other for distribution on their respective home markets.

To the extent that the two banks fail to agree on such a mutual distribution of their services and products, the clause enabling one partner to prevent the other from distributing a product on the former's home market by cooperating with a third-party bank gives each one the right to prohibit cross-border competition and thus affects trade in banking services between two Member States.

2. POSSIBLE EXEMPTION OF THE AGREEMENT PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 85 (3) OF THE EC TREATY AND ARTICLE 53 (3) OF THE EEA AGREEMENT FROM THE BAN ON THE RESTRICTION OF COMPETITION ON THE HOME MARKETS FOR BANKING SERVICES IN FRANCE AND GERMANY

(18) (a) **Improvement of production and distribution**

An improvement in the production of financial services provided to individuals and undertakings

will result from the fact that the two banks will cooperate to improve their organization, in particular by introducing new data-processing tools and expanding their sources of financial data. By transferring existing know-how which, according to a report submitted to the Commission by the two banks, will involve at least half their activities, they will be able to provide improved or new services to their customers. For example, once cooperation is underway, they will be able to provide their customers with new electronic banking services and products, new possibilities relating to account and loan management at national and cross-border level, new forms of information and financial advice and new possibilities for managing capital market transactions, and new types of securities and derivatives. They will also be able to develop new structures for investment loans and import and export financing.

The cooperation will also improve the distribution of services and products supplied by the other partner. In almost half the services analysed, that improvement will be achieved by each of the two banks making available to its partner its own products for distribution through its branches on its home market. It will thus be possible to go into one partner's bank and debit a current account held in the other partner's bank. Interconnection between the data-processing systems will also improve banking services across frontiers, especially cross-frontier payments. The cooperation thus satisfies one of the Commission's objectives which is that the services provided by cross-border payment systems are improved⁽¹⁾.

(19) (b) **Benefit to consumers**

Consumers, especially individuals and undertakings in France and Germany, will benefit from the qualitative and quantitative improvements in banking services and their reciprocal distribution via the branches of both and from the setting-up of new forms and means of electronic banking.

⁽¹⁾ Notice on the application of EC competition rules to cross-border credit transfers, point 2 (OJ No C 251, 27. 9. 1995, p. 3). See also the notice of 18 November 1994 (COM(94) 436) entitled 'EU Funds Transfers: Transparency, Performance and Stability'.

(20) (c) **Indispensability of the restrictions for attaining the objectives**

The clauses relating to cooperation between the two banks, especially those relating to the exchange of know-how between them, and to the distribution of one partner's products by the other on its home market are indispensable in order to attain the abovementioned objectives.

In order to achieve the improvements, it is essential that each bank has a right of veto if its partner wishes to cooperate with one of its home competitors, if the cooperation involves shared know-how or know-how and business secrets of the former. Without the veto right, neither bank would be prepared to make available to the other the know-how needed to improve services. Both banks must also be able to protect their business secrets since the linked computer systems will inevitably also give each partner access to certain data classified as business secrets.

(21) (d) **Elimination of competition**

Elimination of competition on the French and German markets can be ruled out. In view of the relative position of the two banks in relation to other banks operating in those countries and that of the two banks in the different areas in which they operate (see recital 10), it is not expected that cooperation in the distribution and development of new services and products will enable them to eliminate competition in the various areas of banking.

Furthermore, the new banking products which the two banks will provide in the future are not protected by intellectual property rights. It is therefore highly likely that the other credit institutions, especially the major full-service banks present on these markets, some of which have also concluded cooperation agreements with foreign credit establishments, will also be offering new products.

3. DURATION OF THE EXEMPTION

- (22) Pursuant to Article 8 of Regulation No 17, a decision in application of Article 85 (3) of the Treaty is issued for a specific period. To set the period of exemption, the Commission has taken account, on the one hand, of the fact that the financial markets

will undergo a fundamental change in the future, namely through the establishment of European Monetary Union. This change will probably lead in the medium-term to an increase in competition in Europe's financial markets. On the other hand, the notified cooperation is complex and will affect practically all of BNP's and DB's activities. Its implementation will take several years. An exemption period of 10 years is appropriate before re-examining, subject to a potential request of the parties, the effects on competition of the cooperation. The exemption period will run from the date on which the two banks confirmed that they are prepared to amend the clause giving them an absolute right of veto in cases where one of them wishes to conclude a cooperation agreement with a home competitor of the other partner, namely 23 January 1995,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Pursuant to Article 85 (3) of the EC Treaty and Article 53 (3) of the EEA Agreement, the provisions of Article 85 (1) of that Treaty and of Article 53 (1) of the EEA Agreement are hereby declared inapplicable for the period 23 January 1995 to 22 January 2005 to the cooperation agreement concluded between Banque Nationale de Paris SA and Dresdner Bank AG, as notified to the Commission with the amendment to the last sentence of Annex A.1 (3).

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to:

1. Banque Nationale de Paris SA
16, Boulevard des Italiens
F-75009 Paris
2. Dresdner Bank AG
Jürgen-Ponto-Platz 1
D-60301 Frankfurt am Main.

Done at Brussels, 24 June 1996.

For the Commission

Karel VAN MIERT

Member of the Commission

COMMISSION DECISION

of 25 June 1996

concerning information and publicity measures to be carried out by the Member States and the Commission concerning the activities of the Cohesion Fund under Council Regulation (EC) No 1164/94

(96/455/EC)

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1164/94 of 16 May 1994 establishing a Cohesion Fund⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 14 thereof, laying down provisions for information and publicity concerning the activities of the Cohesion Fund,

Whereas Article 14 (1) last subparagraph of Regulation (EC) No 1164/94 lays down that the Commission shall ensure that Member States are informed of the activities of the Fund;

Whereas Article 14 (2) first subparagraph of Regulation (EC) No 1164/94 lays down that the Member States responsible for implementing a measure receiving a financial contribution from the Cohesion Fund shall ensure that adequate publicity is given to the measure, with a view to making the general public aware of the role played by the Community in relation to the measure and with a view to making potential beneficiaries and professional organizations aware of the possibilities afforded by the measure;

Whereas, pursuant to the third subparagraph of Article 14 (2) of Regulation (EC) No 1164/94, Member States shall

inform the Commission of the initiatives taken under this paragraph;

Whereas, in accordance with Article 14 (3) of Regulation (EC) No 1164/94, the Commission shall adopt detailed rules on information and publicity,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The detailed provisions applicable to information and publicity concerning the activities of the Cohesion Fund shall be as defined in the following Annexes.

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 25 June 1996.

For the Commission

Monika WULF-MATHIES

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 130, 25. 5. 1994, p. 1.

ANNEX I

DETAILED ARRANGEMENTS FOR INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY CONCERNING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE COHESION FUND**1. Objective and scope**

Information and publicity measures concerning all projects co-financed by the Cohesion Fund are intended to increase public awareness and transparency of Community action in all Member States and to create a consistent image of the measures taken in the four Member States concerned. Information and publicity shall concern all projects which the Cohesion Fund provides with financial contributions.

These measures are additional to those arrangements for information and publicity undertaken by the Commission and the Member States in other areas of regional and cohesion policies, especially under Commission Decision 94/342/EC of 31 May 1994 concerning information and publicity measures to be carried out by the Member States concerning assistance from the Structural Funds and the Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance (FIFG)⁽¹⁾.

2. General principles

The national, regional or local authorities responsible for implementing Cohesion Fund projects shall be responsible for all publicity measures on the spot and throughout the territory of the Member State where the project is realized. Publicity shall be carried out in cooperation with the Commission departments, which shall be informed of measures taken for this purpose.

The competent national, regional and local authorities shall take all the appropriate administrative steps to ensure the effective application of these arrangements and to collaborate with the Commission departments.

Information and publicity measures shall be taken in due time, once the assistance of the Cohesion Fund is decided. The Commission reserves its right to initiate a procedure according to Article H of Regulation (EC) No 1164/94 (reduction, suspension and cancellation of the assistance), if a Member State does not fulfil its obligations under the present decision.

3. General principles for publicity work

Notwithstanding the detailed rules laid down under point 4, the following general principles shall be applied in accordance with all information and publicity measures:

The media

The competent authorities shall inform the media in the most appropriate manner about actions co-financed by the Cohesion Fund. Community participation shall be fairly reflected in this information.

To this end, the launch of projects (once they have been adopted by the Commission) and important phases in their implementation shall be the subject of information measures, particularly in respect of regional media (press, radio and television). Appropriate collaboration must be ensured with the Commission office in the Member State concerned.

The principles laid down in the two preceding paragraphs shall also apply to advertisements such as press releases or publicity communiqués issued by Member States.

Information events

The organizers of information events such as conferences, seminars, fairs and exhibitions in connection with the implementation of projects part-financed by the Cohesion Fund shall undertake to make explicit the participation of the Community. The opportunity should be taken of displaying the European flag in meeting rooms and the emblem on documents depending on the circumstances. The Commission offices in the Member States shall assist, as necessary, in the preparation and implementation of such events.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 152, 18. 6. 1994, p. 39.

Information material

Publications (such as brochures and pamphlets) about projects or similar measures should, on the title page, contain a clear indication of Community participation as well as the European emblem where the national, regional or local emblem is used.

Where publications include a preface, it should be signed by both the person responsible in the Member State and, for the Commission, the responsible Member of the Commission or a designated representative, to ensure that Community participation is made clear. Such publications shall refer to the national, regional or local bodies responsible for informing interested parties.

The abovementioned principles shall also apply to audiovisual material.

4. Obligations of the Member States concerning information and publicity

Information and publicity shall be the subject of a coherent set of measures defined by the competent national, regional and local authorities in collaboration with the Commission for the duration of a project. In this connection Member States shall ensure that representatives of the Community institutions are duly involved in the most important public activities connected with the Fund.

The Monitoring Committees shall examine the implementation of such measures and shall inform the Commission thereof.

When projects are implemented, the competent authorities of the Member States shall take the following measures to indicate the participation of the Cohesion Fund in the said project:

- (a) on-the-spot information and publicity measures shall be taken in order to make the general public aware of Community assistance through the cohesion Fund. Concerning all projects co-financed by the Cohesion Fund, the content of the projects shall be published in the most appropriate form. The authorities shall ensure that such documents are disseminated at least to the local and regional media and shall hold them available for interested parties. They shall ensure the consistent presentation throughout the territory of the Member State of information and publicity material produced;
- (b) in the case of investments with a cost exceeding ECU 1 million in addition to (a):
 - the competent authorities of the Member States shall hold regular news conferences on a local level to inform about all facts concerning the project which are of public interest,
 - on-the-spot measures should include:
 - billboards erected on the sites and
 - permanent commemorative plaques for infrastructures accessible to the general public.

Both to be installed in accordance with Annex II.

- (c) in the case of investments with a cost exceeding ECU 10 million in addition to (a) and (b):

the competent authorities of the Member States shall produce a brochure of general interest and professional audiovisual material (e.g. video-clip) about the project which should be delivered to national as well as regional television and radio stations, to the Commission and, on demand, to interested firms and the public. The brochure and all other information material shall be regularly updated;
- (d) in the case of investments with a cost exceeding ECU 20 million in addition to (a), (b) and (c):

the competent authorities shall hold regular news conferences concerning the project and its realization on a nationwide level including the presentation of the audiovisual material mentioned under (c).

5. Initiatives of the Commission concerning information and publicity

The Commission shall regularly deliver all suitable information materials on projects assisted by the Cohesion Fund to all Member States and offer it to the general public of those Member States which are not involved in the implementation of the project.

In addition, the Commission shall hold annual news conferences in the said Member States informing about the work of the Cohesion Fund in general and especially about projects exceeding an investment of more than ECU 20 million.

Every two years the news conference shall be part of a public exhibition organized by the relevant Commission representation presenting the work of the Cohesion Fund by presentation of the above-mentioned videos, diagrams and other information material.

6. The work of the Monitoring Committees

- 6.1. The Monitoring Committees shall ensure that there is adequate information concerning their work. To this end, each Monitoring Committee shall inform the media, as often as they consider it necessary, of the progress of the project(s), for which they are responsible. The chairman shall be responsible for contacts with the media. He shall be assisted by the Commission representative.

Appropriate arrangements shall also be made, in collaboration with the Commission and its offices in the Member States, when important events, such as high-level meetings or inaugurations, are held.

- 6.2. The Commission representatives in the Monitoring Committees, in collaboration with the responsible national, regional or local authorities, shall ensure compliance with the provisions adopted concerning publicity, particularly those concerning billboards and commemorative plaques (see Annex II).

Information on publicity measures and suitable evidence such as photographs shall be submitted to the Monitoring Committees by the authorities responsible for implementing projects. Copies of such material shall be transmitted to the Commission.

- 6.3. The Committees shall forward to the Commission all the information which it needs to take into account for the annual report provided for in Article 14 (1) of Regulation (EC) No 1164/94. Such information must enable the Commission to ascertain that the provisions of this Decision have been complied with.

7. Final provisions

The national, regional or local authorities concerned may, in any event, carry out additional measures if they deem this appropriate.

They shall consult the Commission and inform it of the initiatives they take so that the Commission may participate appropriately in their realization.

In order to facilitate the implementation of these provisions, the Commission shall provide technical assistance where necessary.

ANNEX II

**SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS CONCERNING BILLBOARDS, COMMEMORATIVE PLAQUES
AND POSTERS**

In order to ensure the visibility of measures part-financed by the Cohesion Fund, Member States shall ensure that the following information and publicity measures are complied with:

1. Billboards

In accordance with Annex I, point 4, billboards shall be erected on the sites of projects assisted by the Cohesion Fund with a cost exceeding the amounts mentioned at Annex I, point 4 (b). Such billboards shall include a space reserved for the indication of the Union's participation.

Billboards must be of a size which is appropriate to the scale of the operation.

The section of the billboard reserved for the European Union must meet the following criteria:

- it shall take up at least 50 % of the total area of the billboard,
- it shall bear the standardized European emblem and the following text, to be presented as follows:

(European emblem)	This project is being co-financed at ... % by the Cohesion Fund of the European Union
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In addition, the total estimated cost of the project and/or the amount of Cohesion Fund contribution expressed in the national currency should be indicated.

Where the competent national, regional or local authorities do not erect a billboard announcing their own involvement in the financing of a project, the Union's assistance must be announced on a special billboard. In such cases, the above provisions concerning the Union's part shall apply by analogy.

Billboards shall not be removed earlier than three years after completion of the work. Wherever possible, they shall be replaced by a commemorative plaque in accordance with the provisions under paragraph 2.

2. Commemorative plaques

Permanent commemorative plaques shall be placed at sites accessible to the general public (airports, stations, parking areas, accessible areas of buildings in connection with investments for environment, etc.). In addition to the European emblem, such plaques must mention the Union's part-financing together with an indication of the Cohesion Fund (see example under paragraph 1). A commemorative plaque shall be installed for each project exceeding ECU 10 million.

3. Posters

Where a national, regional or local authority or any other final beneficiary decides to erect a billboard, place a commemorative plaque, display a poster or take any other step to provide information about projects with a cost of less than ECU 1 million, the Union's participation must also be indicated.

COMMISSION DECISION

of 22 July 1996

amending Decision 94/984/EC laying down animal health conditions and veterinary certificates for the importation of fresh poultrymeat from third countries

(Text with EEA relevance)

(96/456/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 91/494/EEC of 26 June 1991 on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in and imports from third countries of fresh poultrymeat⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Directive 93/121/EC⁽²⁾ and in particular Article 11 (1) thereof,Whereas Commission Decision 94/984/EC⁽³⁾, as last amended by Decision 96/298/EC⁽⁴⁾, established the animal health conditions and the veterinary certificates for imports of fresh poultrymeat from third countries;

Whereas information received from Israel has shown that this country will comply, from 1 October 1996 with the requirements of model A in respect of all categories of poultrymeat; whereas, it is therefore possible to amend Decision 94/984/EC accordingly;

Whereas it is also necessary to review the provisions relating to China, following an on-the-spot inspection carried out by the Commission services; whereas this inspection revealed that certification provided was inaccurate and inadequate; whereas a certain delay should be provided for this suspension to come into force to enable the competent authorities in the Member States to implement this Decision and to allow importation of consignments shipped before the date of entry into force of this Decision;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

In Annex I of Commission Decision 94/984/EC,

(a) footnote 3 is replaced by the following:

'⁽³⁾ Importation suspended as from 1 August 1996';(b) from 1 October 1996, in the line referring to Israel, footnote ⁽⁴⁾ is deleted;(c) from 1 October 1996, footnote ⁽⁴⁾ is replaced by the following:'⁽⁴⁾ Goose and duck liver only'.*Article 2*

This Decision shall apply from 1 August 1996.

However, for a period of 60 days following the day of application of this Decision, the Member States shall authorize the importation of fresh poultry meat from China which was produced and certified in accordance with the provisions in force before that day.

Article 3

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 22 July 1996.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 268, 24. 9. 1991, p. 35.⁽²⁾ OJ No L 340, 31. 12. 1993, p. 39.⁽³⁾ OJ No L 378, 31. 12. 1994, p. 11.⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 114, 8. 5. 1996, p. 33.