This document is meant purely as a documentation tool and the institutions do not assume any liability for its contents

►B ►M3 **COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 700/88**

of 17 March 1988

laying down detailed rules for the application of the arrangements for the import into the Community of certain floricultural products originating in Cyprus, Israel, Jordan, Morocco and the West Bank and Gaza Strip ◄

(OJ L 72, 18.3.1988, p. 16)

Amended by:

		Official Journal		
		No	page	date
►M1	Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3556/88 of 14 November 1988	L 311	8	17.11.1988
►M2	Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2917/93 of 22 October 1993	L 264	33	23.10.1993
►M3	Commission Regulation (EC) No 1239/97 of 30 June 1997	L 173	71	1.7.1997
►M4	Commission Regulation (EC) No 2062/97 of 21 October 1997	L 289	1	22.10.1997

▼B
▼M3

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 700/88

of 17 March 1988

laying down detailed rules for the application of the arrangements for the import into the Community of certain floricultural products originating in Cyprus, Israel, Jordan, Morocco and the West Bank and Gaza Strip

▼B

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 4088/87 of 21 December 1987 fixing conditions for the application of preferential customs duties on imports of certain flowers originating in Cyprus, Israel and Jordan [1], and in particular Article 5 (1) thereof,

Whereas Regulation (EEC) No 4088/87 specifies tariff arrangements in respect of the following four products: uniflorous (bloom) carnations, mutliflorous (spray) carnations, large-flowered roses and small-flowered roses, originating in Cyprus, Israel and Jordan, providing, in respect of each of them, for the application of a preferential customs duty when the import price corresponds to a minimum price defined in relation to Community producer prices;

Whereas, for the purpose of laying down the detailed rules of application, each of the products in question should be defined and the manner in which Community producer prices and import prices are established should be determined;

Whereas, as regards roses, in view of the large number of varieties produced in the Community, and of the fact that quantities fluctuate widely from one market and from one season to another, producer prices should be determined with reference to an average price established on the basis of prices recorded for pilot varieties considered to be the most representative of Community production;

Whereas most of the cut flowers imported from the abovementioned countries are very high quality products generally complying with the Community standards established for Class I products; whereas, as regards the determination of producer prices, reference should therefore be made to the prices ruling for the products concerned of quality Class I;

Whereas, for the fixing of producer prices, fluctuations which must be considered excessive and must be disregarded, pursuant to the second subparagraph of Article 3 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 4088/87, are price variations of 40 % or more above or below the average price observed on the same market over the preceding three years;

Whereas, for the determination of the representative markets, the Community producer markets and the Community import markets on which most of the transactions are effected and most of the price quotations are available should be taken into account;

Whereas it should be provided that the Member States concerned must communicate to the Commission all the information required for determining the abovementioned prices;

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

[1] OJ No L 382, 31. 12. 1987, p. 22.

▼B

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

▼M4

Article 1

For each of the four products, (uniflorous (bloom) and multiflorous (spray) carnations, large-flowered and small-flowered roses), indicated in Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 4088/87, Member States shall calculate every two weeks, beginning on Monday, the producer price in national currency per 100 pieces, this being the average, weighted by quantity, of the daily rates recorded on each of the representative producer markets indicated in Article 2. For roses the prices used shall be those of the pilot varieties listed in the Annex.

The daily rates recorded shall be those for products of quality class I defined under Article 3 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 234/68 [1], all length codes together. The prices recorded shall be deemed to include presentation costs.

Article 1a

For each of the four products (uniflorous (bloom) and multiflorous (spray) carnations, large-flowered and small-flowered roses) indicated in Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 4088/97 and for each of the origins Cyprus, Israel, Jordan, Morocco and the West Bank and Gaza Strip, Member States shall calculate every fortnight, beginning on Monday, the import price in national currency per 100 pieces, this being the average, weighted by quantity, of the daily rates recorded at the wholesale import stage, customs duty not deducted, on the representative import markets indicated in Article 3.

Article 1b

On the following Monday before 1 p.m. Member States shall notify to the Commission by electronic mail the weighted producer and import prices, in national currency per 100 pieces, and the relevant total quantities for the past two weeks for which prices have been recorded.

On the basis of these weighted prices and total quantities the Commission shall immediately determine the Community average weighted producer and import prices in ecus/100 pieces for each of the four flower groups indicated in Articles 1 and 1a.

Conversion into ecus of the prices notified by the Member States shall be at the agricultural conversion rate valid on the last day of the two-week period concerned.

▼M3

Article 2

The representative producer markets referred to in Article 3 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 4088/87 shall be as follows:

— Germany: Neuss,

— France: Hyères, Rungis, Région Val-de-Loire-Bretagne,

— Spain: Barcelona, Murcia,

— Italy: Pescia, San Remo,

— Netherlands: Aalsmeer, Veiling Holland.

Article 3

The representative import markets referred to in Article 2 of Regulation (EEC) No 4088/87 shall be:

— Germany: Köln, Neuss, Frankfurt-am-Main, Straelen,

[1] OJ L 55, 2. 3. 1968, p. 1.

▼**M3**

— France: Rungis,

— Netherlands: Aalsmeer, Veiling Holland,

— United Kingdom: Covent Garden.

Import markets on which significant transactions involving one of the products and one of the origins in question are registered shall also be considered representative.

▼**M4**

Article 4

If the data to be provided by Member States pursuant to Article 1b is incomplete or unavailable on the day specified in that Article the Commission shall calculate the Community averages on the basis of the last prices determined.

If a scheduled notification day is a national holiday the Member States shall make the notification on the first working day following.

▼**B**

Article 7

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.

▼M3

ANNEX

PILOT VARIETIES

Large-flowered roses

Germany:	First Red, Papillon, Konfetti
France:	Royal Red, First Red, Anna, Noblesse, Greta, Vivaldi, Texas
Spain:	Dallas
Italy:	Dallas, Anna, Texas
Netherlands:	First Red, Prophyta, Madelon, Red Velvet, Bianca

Small-flowered roses

Germany:	Jazz, Frisco
France:	Mercedes, Lambada, Candia
Spain:	Mercedes, Golden Times
Italy:	Mercedes, Monella
Netherlands:	Frisco, Escimo, Lambada, Kiss, Gabrielle, Sacha