COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1109/2002
of 26 June 2002
fixing export refunds on nuts

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 2200/96 of 28 October 1996 on the common organisation of the market in fruit and vegetables ([1]), as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 911/2001 ([2]), and in particular Article 35(3) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Commission Regulation (EC) No 1961/2001 ([3]) lays down detailed rules on export refunds on fruit and vegetables.

(2) Article 35(1) of Regulation (EC) No 2200/96 provides that, to the extent necessary for economically significant quantities of the products listed in that Article to be exported, the difference between the international market prices for those products and their prices in the Community may be covered by export refunds.

(3) Article 35(4) of Regulation (EC) No 2200/96 provides that refunds must be fixed in the light of the existing situation or the outlook for fruit and vegetable prices on the Community market and supplies available on the one hand, and prices on the international market on the other hand. Account must also be taken of the costs referred to in Article 35(4)(b) of that Regulation and of the economic aspect of the exports planned.

(4) Pursuant to Article 35(1) of Regulation (EC) No 2200/96, refunds are to be set with due regard to the limits resulting from agreements concluded in accordance with Article 300 of the Treaty.

(5) In accordance with Article 35(5) of Regulation (EC) No 2200/96, prices on the Community market are to be established in the light of the most favourable prices from the export standpoint. International trade prices are to be established in the light of the prices referred to in the second subparagraph of that paragraph.

(6) The international trade situation or the special requirements of certain markets may call for the refund on a given product to vary according to its destination.

(7) Shelled almonds, hazelnuts and walnuts in shell can currently be exported in economically significant quantities.

(8) Compared with other fruit and vegetables, nuts are relatively easy to store. Export refunds can accordingly be fixed for longer periods with a view to rational management of the arrangements.

(9) The application of the abovementioned rules to the present and forecast market situation, and in particular to fruit and vegetable prices in the Community and international trade, gives the refund rates set out in the Annex hereto.

(10) Pursuant to Article 35(2) of Regulation (EC) No 2200/96, the resources available should be used as efficiently as possible while avoiding discrimination between traders. Therefore, care should be taken not to disturb the trade flows previously induced by the refund arrangements. For those reasons and because of the seasonal nature of exports of fruit and vegetables, quotas should be fixed for each product.

(11) Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3846/87 ([4]), as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1007/2002 ([5]), establishes an agricultural product nomenclature for export refunds.

(12) Commission Regulation (EC) No 1291/2000 ([6]), as amended by Regulation (EC) No 2299/2001 ([7]), lays down common detailed rules for the application of the system of import and export licences and advance fixing certificates for agricultural products.

(13) Owing to the market situation, in order to make the most efficient use of the resources available and given the structure of Community exports, the most appropriate method should be selected for export refunds on certain products and certain destinations and consequently refunds under the A 1, A 2 and A 3 licence arrangements referred to in Article 1 of Regulation (EC) No 1961/2001 should not be fixed simultaneously for the export period in question.

(14) The quantities laid down for the various products should be distributed in accordance with the different systems for the grant of the refund, taking account in particular of their perishability.

(15) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the Management Committee for Fresh Fruit and Vegetables,

([1]) OJ L 297, 21.11.1996, p. 1.
([2]) OJ L 129, 11.5.2001, p. 3.
([3]) OJ L 268, 9.10.2001, p. 8.
([4]) OJ L 366, 24.12.1987, p. 1.
([5]) OJ L 153, 13.6.2002, p. 8.
([6]) OJ L 152, 24.6.2000, p. 1.
([7]) OJ L 308, 27.11.2001, p. 19.

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. The export refunds on nuts shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

2. Quantities covered by licences issued for food aid as referred to in Article 16 of Regulation (EC) No 1291/2000 shall not count against the eligible quantities covered by the Annex.

3. Without prejudice to the application of Article 5(6) of Regulation (EC) No 1961/2001, the term of validity of A 1 licences shall be three months.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 27 June 2002.

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

Done at Brussels, 26 June 2002.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

ANNEX

to Commission Regulation of 26 June 2002 fixing the export refunds on nuts

Product code	Destination	System Application periods	
		A1 27.6.2002 to 7.1.2003	
		Refund amount (EUR/t net weight)	Scheduled quantity (t)
0802 12 90 9000	F00	45	1 426
0802 21 00 9000	F00	53	569
0802 22 00 9000	F00	103	3 929
0802 31 00 9000	F00	66	588

NB: The product codes and the 'A' series destination codes are set out in Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3846/87 (OJ L 366, 24.12.1987, p. 1) as amended.

The numeric destination codes are set out in Commission Regulation (EC) No 2020/2001 (OJ L 273, 16.10.2001, p. 6).

The other destinations are defined as follows:

F00: All destinations except for Estonia.