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COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1481/86
of 15 May 1986
on the determination of prices of fresh or chilled lamb carcasses on representative Community
markets and the survey of prices of certain other qualities of sheep carcasses in the Community

(OJ L 130, 16.5.1986, p. 12)

Amended by:

	Official Journal		
	No	page	date
► <u>M1</u> Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2501/86 of 1 August 1986	L 219	7	6.8.1986
► <u>M2</u> Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3679/87 of 9 December 1987	L 346	14	10.12.1987
► <u>M3</u> Commission Regulation (EEC) No 507/88 of 25 February 1988	L 52	20	26.2.1988
► <u>M4</u> Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3181/88 of 17 October 1988	L 283	11	18.10.1988
► <u>M5</u> Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3983/89 of 20 December 1989	L 380	26	29.12.1989
► <u>M6</u> Commission Regulation (EEC) No 54/91 of 9 January 1991	L 7	23	10.1.1991
► <u>M7</u> Commission Regulation (EEC) No 320/91 of 8 February 1991	L 37	33	9.2.1991
► <u>M8</u> Commission Regulation (EEC) No 956/91 of 18 April 1991	L 98	8	19.4.1991
► <u>M9</u> Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1681/91 of 17 June 1991	L 154	7	18.6.1991
► <u>M10</u> Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3574/91 of 9 December 1991	L 338	13	10.12.1991
► <u>M11</u> Commission Regulation (EEC) No 115/92 of 17 January 1992	L 12	21	18.1.1992
► <u>M12</u> Commission Regulation (EEC) No 76/93 of 18 January 1993	L 11	6	19.1.1993
► <u>M13</u> Commission Regulation (EEC) No 280/93 of 8 February 1993	L 33	12	9.2.1993
► <u>M14</u> Commission Regulation (EC) No 322/94 of 11 February 1994	L 41	40	12.2.1994
► <u>M15</u> Commission Regulation (EC) No 3268/94 of 21 December 1994	L 339	42	29.12.1994
► <u>M16</u> Commission Regulation (EC) No 2947/95 of 19 December 1995	L 308	30	21.12.1995
► <u>M17</u> Commission Regulation (EC) No 2344/96 of 9 December 1996	L 319	3	10.12.1996
► <u>M18</u> Commission Regulation (EC) No 2617/97 of 16 December 1997	L 353	13	24.12.1997
► <u>M19</u> Commission Regulation (EC) No 383/98 of 18 February 1998	L 48	29	19.2.1998
► <u>M20</u> Commission Regulation (EC) No 2787/98 of 22 December 1998	L 347	29	23.12.1998
► <u>M21</u> Commission Regulation (EC) No 2733/1999 of 21 December 1999	L 328	43	22.12.1999
► <u>M22</u> Commission Regulation (EC) No 2877/2000 of 28 December 2000	L 333	57	29.12.2000



COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1481/86
of 15 May 1986

**on the determination of prices of fresh or chilled lamb carcasses on
representative Community markets and the survey of prices of
certain other qualities of sheep carcasses in the Community**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1837/80 of 27 June 1980 on common organization of the market in sheepmeat and goatmeat⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 882/86⁽²⁾, and in particular Articles 4 and 7 (4) thereof;

Whereas, pursuant to Article 4 of Regulation (EEC) No 1837/80, the price recorded on the representative markets of the Community must be derived from the prices recorded on the representative market or markets of each Member State for the various categories of fresh or chilled sheep carcasses after taking into account both of the relative importance of each category and of the relative size of the flock in each Member State;

Whereas, given the predominance of lamb, experience has shown that the determination of market prices is best achieved by reference to the market price of lamb less than 12 months old;

Whereas the price recorded on the representative markets of the Community may be taken as the average of the prices of the products in question on the representative market or markets of each Member State; whereas this average should be weighted in accordance with the coefficients expressing the relative size of flock in each Member State;

Whereas the price recorded on the representative market or markets of each Member State may be taken as the weighted average of the prices which have occurred in that Member State during a given period at a given marketing stage; whereas the coefficients used for this weighting should reflect the relative quantity of each category coming on to the market;

Whereas the price recorded on the market is based on the prices, excluding value added tax, of carcasses, but with no deductions authorized in respect of other charges; whereas market prices should be recorded in respect of the 'carcase weight' as defined in Commission Decision 82/958/EEC of 22 December 1982 laying down implementing provisions for the statistical surveys to be carried out by Member States on sheep and goat stocks⁽³⁾; whereas, however, it should be permitted that this definition be not used in the case of carcasses of young lambs weighing between 9 and 16 kilograms, so that market practices, whereby whole carcasses marketed with head and offals command a greater commercial value, can be taken into account;

Whereas in certain Member States these prices relate to prices for live animals; whereas these prices should then be converted by means of appropriate coefficients; whereas, however, in regions where the individual assessment of live animals is carried out in order to estimate carcase weight the conversion may be based on that assessment;

Whereas the representative market or markets for each Member State should be selected on the basis of experience in recent years; whereas, moreover, where there is more than one representative market in a Member State the arithmetical or, if necessary, the weighted average of quotations recorded on these markets should be taken;

Whereas the rules for the application of price reporting should be fixed;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 183, 16. 7. 1980, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 82, 27. 3. 1986, p. 3.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 386, 31. 12. 1982, p. 43.

▼B

Whereas Member States may, because of veterinary or health-protection regulations, find it necessary to take measures which affect prices; whereas, in such circumstances, it is not always suitable when recording market prices to take into account quotations which do not reflect the normal trend of the market; whereas, consequently, certain criteria should be laid down allowing the Commission to take account of that situation; whereas similarly, when due to exceptional circumstances or seasonality of supply price recording is impossible, certain criteria should also be laid down to take account of that situation;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

▼M6*Article 1*

The price of sheep carcasses on the representative Community markets referred to in Article 4 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 3013/89 shall be the average, weighted by the coefficients laid down in Annex 1 (SIC! I) of the prices recorded on the representative market or markets of each quotation area.

▼B*Article 2*

1. In each Member State, the price of fresh or chilled lamb carcasses on the representative market shall be equal to the average, weighted by coefficients reflecting the relative importance of each category, of the prices recorded for the said categories during a seven-day period at the same wholesale stage. The said price shall be calculated on the basis of market prices, ex value added tax.

Market prices shall be recorded in respect of the 'carcase weight' within the meaning of Commission Decision 82/958/EEC. In the case of lamb carcasses weighing between ►**M8** 12 ◀ and 16 kilograms, however, and in accordance with normal commercial practice, prices may be recorded before evisceration and removal of the head.

Where prices are recorded on a liveweight basis, the prices per kilogram liveweight shall be divided by a maximum conversion coefficient of 0,5.

However, where normal practice is to include head and offals with the carcase, for lambs weighing between ►**M8** 21 ◀ and 28 kilograms liveweight the maximum coefficient shall be 0,58.

However, in regions where price recording is based on the individual assessment of the weight of lamb carcasses, the conversion shall be based on that assessment.

Where markets are held more than once during the seven-day period referred to above, the price of each category shall be the arithmetical average of the quotations recorded during each market.

Where there are several representative markets in a Member State:

- (a) The price for that Member State shall be the average of the prices recorded on the said markets, weighted by coefficients reflecting the relative importance of each market or of each category; however, where no information is available the prices on the representative markets of that Member State shall be determined by reference in particular to the last prices known.

▼M18**▼B**

2. The following are fixed in Annex II:

- (a) the representative markets of each Member State;

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- (b) the categories of lamb carcasses;
- (c) the weighting and conversion coefficients referred to in paragraph 1.
3. The categories referred to in paragraph 2 (b) above are defined in Annex III.
4. In the case of the United Kingdom, this Article shall apply in respect of ►**M18** Great Britain and Northern Ireland ◀ separately (SIC! separately).

Article 3

1. Member States whose sheepmeat production exceeds 200 tonnes per year shall communicate to the Commission, each Thursday at the latest for each market, the prices of the categories and the average prices referred to in Article 2 (1) recorded during the week preceding the week in which the information is given.

▼M18**▼B**

3. Within the same time limits the Member States referred to in paragraph 1 shall also communicate to the Commission the prices of ewes and, as far as possible, those of other categories not referred to in Article 2.

Article 4

1. Where one or more Member States take measures, in particular for veterinary or health reasons, which affect the normal trend of prices recorded on their markets, the Commission may either:
- disregard the prices recorded on the market or markets in question, or
 - use the last prices recorded on the market or markets before those measures were put into effect.
2. Where, in exceptional circumstances or for reasons of seasonality of supply, no prices can be recorded on a representative market or markets of a Member State, the Commission may use the last prices recorded on the market in question before this occurrence.
3. Where the situations outlined in 1 and 2 above continue for two consecutive weeks, the Commission may decide on the temporary elimination of the market or markets in question for price reporting purposes and on the temporary redistribution of their weighting accordingly.

Article 5

Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2657/80⁽¹⁾ is hereby repealed.

Article 6

This Regulation shall enter into force on 2 June 1986.

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

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 276, 20. 10. 1980, p. 1.

▼ M22*ANNEX I***COEFFICIENTS TO BE USED IN CALCULATING THE PRICE
RECORDED ON THE REPRESENTATIVE COMMUNITY MARKETS**

Belgium	0,34 %
Denmark	0,15 %
Germany	4,11 %
Greece	7,38 %
Spain	21,54 %
France	12,79 %
Ireland	8,34 %
Italy	4,63 %
Luxembourg	—
Netherlands	1,77 %
Austria	0,63 %
Portugal	2,05 %
Finland	0,10 %
Sweden	0,33 %
Great Britain	32,56 %
Northern Ireland	3,28 %

▼ **M18**

ANNEX II

FACTORS ENTERING INTO THE DETERMINATION OF PRICES RECORDED ON THE REPRESENTATIVE MARKETS OF THE COMMUNITY

A. BELGIUM

1. Representative markets		<i>Weighting coefficients</i>
Sint-Truiden		40 %
Anderlecht		40 %
Kleine plaatselijke markten	}	20 %
Petits marchés régionaux		
2. Category		<i>Weighting coefficient</i>
Agneaux de boucherie	}	100 %
Slachtlammeren		

B. DENMARK

1. Representative markets		
(a) Regional markets		
The price recorded is the weighted average of the prices recorded at the following places of quotation:		
		<i>Weighting coefficients</i>
Nørager		40 %
(b) Seurop grid		60 %
2. Categories		<i>Weighting coefficients</i>
(a) Regional markets:		
Lam Ekstra		33,3 %
Lam 1. Kvalitet		66,7 %
(b) Seurop grid ⁽¹⁾		

▼ **M22**

C. FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

1. Representative markets		<i>Weighting coefficients</i>
The prices recorded in each Bundesland are to be weighted by means of coefficients which are variable each week and reflect the relative importance of the number of animals slaughtered in each Bundesland compared to the total in the Federal Republic of Germany.		
2. Categories		<i>Weighting coefficient</i>
Lammfleisch		100 %

▼ **M18**

D. SPAIN

1. Representative markets		<i>Weighting coefficients</i>
(a) Regional markets:		
Albacete		12 %
Barcelona		8 %
Madrid		8 %
Medina del Campo		14 %
Talavera de la Reina		14 %
Valencia		3 %
Zafra		20 %
Zaragoza		16 %
(b) 'A' grid		5 %
2. Categories		<i>Weighting coefficients</i>
(a) Regional markets:		
Corderos I		50 %
Corderos II		50 %

▼ **M18**

(b) 'A' grid

C1	20 %
C2	80 %

E. FRANCE

1. **Representative markets***Weighting coefficients*

	January to June	July to December
(a) Marché de Rungis	25 %	25 %
(b) Regional markets:		
Paris	13 %	13 %
Limoges	20 %	23 %
Toulouse	16 %	13 %
Avignon	16 %	16 %
(c) Seurop grid	10 %	10 %

2. **Categories:**

(a) Marché de Rungis: all categories of domestically produced lambs traded

(b) Regional markets: Agneaux

<i>Weight range</i>	<i>Degree of fattening</i>	<i>Conformation</i>	<i>Weighting coefficients</i>
12 to 16 kg	3	E	3,79 %
		U	4,55 %
		R	7,20 %
		O	3,79 %
	4	E	2,66 %
		U	3,41 %
		R	4,93 %
		O	3,03 %
16 to 19 kg	3	E	3,79 %
		U	4,55 %
		R	7,20 %
		O	3,79 %
	4	E	2,65 %
		U	3,41 %
		R	4,92 %
		O	3,03 %
19 to 22 kg	3	E	3,78 %
		U	4,54 %
		R	7,19 %
		O	3,78 %
	4	E	2,65 %
		U	3,41 %
		R	4,92 %
		O	3,03 %

(c) Seurop grid ⁽¹⁾

▼ **M18**

F. GREECE

1. **Representative markets***Weighting coefficients*

(a) Regional markets:

Αθήνα	15 %
Ιωάννινα	22 %
Κομοτηνή	5 %
Λάρισα	35 %
Τρίπολη	15 %
Χανιά	5 %

(b) 'A' grid 3 %

2. **Categories:***Weighting coefficients*

(a) Regional markets:

Αμνοί I	50 %
Αμνοί II	50 %

(b) 'A' grid:

C1
C2

The price recorded for each of the two categories are to be weighted by means of coefficients which are variable each week and reflect the relative importance of the number of animals slaughtered in each category compared to the total of the two categories

▼ **M21**

G. IRELAND

1. **Representative markets***Weighting coefficients*

a) Abattoirs:

Ballyhaunis	12,8 %
Dublin	13,1 %
Camolin	14,1 %

b) Live markets:

Ballina	22,5 %
Enniscorthy	17,0 %
Fermoy	10,5 %

c) Seurop grid 10,0 %

▼ **M18**2. **Categories:***Weighting coefficient*

(a) and (b) Lambs	100 %
(c) Seurop grid (!)	

▼ **M22**

H. ITALY

1. **Representative markets***Weighting coefficients*

Roma	26 %
Foggia	16 %
Bari	16 %
Napoli	15 %
Messina	12 %
Ferrara	6 %
Macomer	5 %
Campobasso	4 %

2. **Categories***Weighting coefficients*

Agnelli da macello	100 %
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▼ **M18**

I. NETHERLANDS

1. **Representative markets***Weighting coefficients*

▼ **M18**

Sluis
Kleinere slachterijen

The prices recorded in each slaughterhouse are to be weighted by means of coefficients which are variable each week and reflect the relative importance of the number of animals slaughtered in each slaughterhouse compared with the national total.

2. Category	<i>Weighting coefficient</i>
Slachtlammeren	100 %

J. PORTUGAL

1. Representative markets	<i>Categories</i>	<i>Weighting coefficients</i>
Alentejo	Borrego I	80 %
Ribatejo Oeste	Borrego I	20 %
Alentejo	Borrego II	100 %
2. Categories:	<i>Weighting coefficients</i>	
Borregos I	50 %	
Borregos II	50 %	

K. GREAT BRITAIN

1. Representative markets	<i>Weighting coefficients</i>
(a) Livestock auction markets: Representative livestock auction markets in regions: England Wales Scotland	The prices recorded in each representative livestock auction market in each region are to be weighted by means of coefficients which are variable each week and reflect the number of lambs sold in these markets compared to the regional total for all such markets. The prices established for each region are also to be weighted by means of coefficients which are variable each week and reflect the number of lambs sold in each region compared with the national total for all such markets.
	97 %
(b) Seurop grid	3 %
2. Categories:	<i>Weighting coefficients</i>
(a) Livestock auction markets: New-season lamb Old-season lamb	The prices recorded for each category are to be weighted by means of coefficients which are variable each week and reflect the relative importance of the total estimated carcass weight of lambs in each category compared with the total estimated carcass weight of all lambs born in the 12-month period prior to marketing.
b) Seurop grip (SIC! grid) (!)	

▼ **M22**

L. NORTHERN IRELAND

1. Representative markets	<i>Weighting coefficients</i>
(a) Live markets: Ballymoney Allams, Belfast Markethill Omagh	20 % 20 % 10 % 10 %
(b) Seurop grid	40 %

▼ **M18**

M. AUSTRIA

1. Representative market: Austria	<i>Weighting coefficient</i>
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▼ M18

The prices record (SIC! recorded) on this market are the weighted average of the prices recorded in the following regions:

Ost	33 %
West	38 %
Süd	29 %

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|
| 2. Category | <i>Weighting coefficient</i> |
| Schlachtlämmer | 100 % |

N. FINLAND

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1. Representative market: Finland; Seurop grid | <i>Weighting coefficient</i> |
| | 100 % |
| 2. Category | |
| Seurop grid ⁽¹⁾ | |

O. SWEDEN

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1. Representative market: Sweden; Seurop grid | <i>Weighting coefficient</i> |
| 2. Category | |
| Seurop grid ⁽¹⁾ | ► M19 100 % ◀ |

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- ⁽¹⁾ Average price on a weight basis for all average prices for each quality of lamb within the Community scale (Seurop grid) recorded in all participating establishments.
Communication of those prices is made in accordance with the dispositions of Article 2 of Regulation (EEC) No 461/93.

▼ **M8***ANNEX III*

The definitions of lambs carcasses are as follows:

A. BELGIUM

Agneaux de boucherie:
Slachtlammeren

Butcher's lambs less than 12 months old with an estimated carcass weight of between 12 and 23 kilograms.

B. DENMARK

Slagtekroppe af lam:

— Ekstra:

Carcasses of butcher's lambs less than 12 months old with well-developed legs, a broad back and loins, good fleshiness (SIC! fleshiness) and with a suitable fat cover (maximum 1 cm).

Weight limits:

— suckling lambs: 12 to 16 kilograms carcass weight,
— other lambs: 12 to 23 kilograms carcass weight.

— 1. Kvalitet:

Carcasses of butcher's lambs less than 12 months old with average fleshiness of back, loins and legs and with a suitable fat cover.

Weight limits:

— suckling lambs: 12 to 16 kilograms carcass weight,
— other lambs: 12 to 23 kilograms carcass weight.

C. FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Mastlammfleisch:

Average of all qualities of carcass from lambs less than 12 months old (SIC! old) fattened either indoors or on grass with a weight range of 12 to 23 kilograms.

D. SPAIN

Corderos I:

Male or female butcher's lambs less than 12 months old and of a carcass weight of between 12 and 13 kilograms and carcasses of such lambs.

Corderos II:

Male or female butcher's lambs less than 12 months old and of a carcass weight of between 13,1 and 16 kilograms and carcasses of such lambs.

E. FRANCE

1. Regional Markets, agneaux:

Carcasses of butcher's lambs less than 12 months old weighing between 12 and 22 kilograms:

Fat classes:

— Couvert
(appellation 'parfait'):

A layer of fat covering almost the whole carcass in (SIC! in) a uniform manner but not to excess. May have slightly thickened fat zones at the base of the tail. A streakiness of the loins on either side of the spine. Muscle visible between the ribs on the inside of the rib cage. Fat stripes may not appear in ewes, and muscle is less visible between the ribs.

— Gras:

A mantle of fairly thick fat entirely covering the carcass; the layer is thinner on the limbs. Some small knobs of fat, called 'grapes' may appear on the inside of the rib cage. Muscle between the ribs may be infiltrated with fat. The kidney, too, is very inclosed. In the case of ewes, the mantle of fat and the size of 'grapes' may be greater.

Conformation:

— E:

— Superior

— All profiles are convex, marking strong muscular development.

Leg and saddle: short, well-fleshed and very thick. The saddle is wider than it is long.

Back and loins: very thick and wide as far as the shoulders.

▼ **M8**

- U: Shoulders: well-fleshed and very thick.
 — Very good
 — Profiles are at least sub-convex, marketing significant muscular development.
 Leg and saddle: rounded and thick, saddle still wider than it is long.
 Back and loins: thick, wide and with no concavities as far as the shoulders.
 Dorsal apophyses not visible.
 Shoulders: well-fleshed and thick.
- R: — Good
 — All profiles are at least straight, marking well-formed musculature.
 Leg and saddle: longer but still thick. The saddle appreciably as wide as it is long. Back and loin: less full but still wide at the base; the back may lack width at the shoulders. Dorsal apophyses just visible.
 Shoulders: may lack thickness.
- O: — Fairly good.
 — The profiles are for the most part straight, with some slight hollowness, avertage (SIC! average) musculature.
 Leg and saddle: noticeably long, lacking overall thickness.
 The saddle longer than it is wide.
 Back and loins: narrow, lacking thickness.
 Dorsal apophyses slightly protruding.
 Shoulders: lacking thickness.
2. Marché de Rungis: Average of all categories of domestically produced lamb carcasses less than 12 months old, weighing between 12 and 20 kgs.

F. GREECE

- Αμνοί I: Butcher's lambs, male and female aged less than 12 months old and with carcase weight of between 12 and 14,0 kilograms and carcasses of such lambs.
- Αμνοί II: Butcher's lambs, male and female aged less than 12 months old and with carcase weight of between 14,1 and 16 kilograms and carcasses of such lambs.

G. IRELAND

- Lambs: Lambs less than 12 months old with an estimated or actual carcase weight of between 12 and 21,5 kilograms. Where lambs are sold in lots and prices record liveweight, the average converted carcase weight of lambs in the lot must be within these weight limits.

▼ **M22**

H. ITALY

- Agnelli da macello: Slaughter's lambs, male and female, aged less than 12 months old and with carcase weight of between 12 and 16 kilograms and carcasses of such lambs.

▼ **M8**

I. NETHERLANDS

- Slachtlammeren: Average of all 'kwaliteitsslachtlammeren' less than 12 months old with an estimated or actual carcase weight of between 12 and 23 kilograms. Where lambs are sold in lots and prices recorded on an actual carcase weight basis, the representative price is the price recorded on a per kilogram carcase weight basis.

▼ M8

J. PORTUGAL

- Borregos I: Male and female butcher's lambs less than 12 months old and of a carcass weight of between 12 and 13,0 kilograms and carcasses of such lambs.
- Borregos II: Male and female butcher's lambs less than 12 months old and of a carcass weight of between 13,1 and 16 kilograms and carcasses of such lambs.

▼ M10

K. GREAT BRITAIN

- Lambs: Lambs less than 12 months old with an estimated carcass weight of between 12 and 21,5 kilograms. Where lambs are sold in lots, the average converted carcass weight of lambs in the lot must be within these weight limits.

Definition of categories:

- New-season lamb: Ovine animals born and marketed within a year beginning on the first Monday in January, or born after the beginning of October in the year prior to marketing.
- Old-season lamb: Lambs born up to the beginning of October in the year prior to the year of marketing and marketed in the period between the week commencing on the first Monday in January and the week commencing on the second Monday in May.

▼ M8

L. NORTHERN IRELAND

- Lambs: Lambs less than 12 months old with an estimated or actual carcass weight of between 12 and 21,5 kilograms. Where lambs are sold in lots and prices record liveweight, the average converted carcass weight of lambs in the lot must be within these weight limits.

▼ M15

M. AUSTRIA

- Schlachtlämmer: Lambs less than 12 months old with an estimated carcass weight of between 12 and 22 kg.

N. FINLAND

- Lamb: (SIC! Lammas) Lambs less than 12 months of age with a carcass weight of between 12 and 23 kg.

O. SWEDEN

- Lamb: (SIC! Lamm:) Lambs less than 12 months of age with a carcass weight of between 12 and 23 kg.