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I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1221/79**of 21 June 1979****fixing the import levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European
Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No
2727/75 of 29 October 1975 on the common organiza-
tion of the market in cereals ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by
Regulation (EEC) No 1254/78 ⁽²⁾, and in particular
Article 13 (5) thereof,

Whereas the import levies on cereals, wheat and rye
flour, and wheat groats and meal were fixed by Regula-
tion (EEC) No 2724/78 ⁽³⁾ and subsequent amending
Regulations;

Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 652/79 of 29
March 1979 ⁽⁴⁾ laid down the coefficient for
expressing amounts, fixed in units of account, in
ECU;

Whereas it follows from applying the detailed rules
contained in Regulation (EEC) No 2724/78 to today's
offer prices and quotations known to the Commission
that the levies at present in force should be altered to
the amounts set out in the Annex hereto,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The import levies to be charged on products listed in
Article 1 (a), (b) and (c) of Regulation (EEC) No
2727/75 shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 22 June
1979.

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

Done at Brussels, 21 June 1979.

For the Commission

Finn GUNDELACH

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 156, 14. 6. 1978, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 329, 24. 11. 1978, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 84, 4. 4. 1979, p. 1.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 21 June 1979 fixing the import levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal

(ECU/tonne)

CCT heading No	Description	Levies
10.01 A	Common wheat, and meslin	72.15
10.01 B	Durum wheat	127.22 ⁽¹⁾ ⁽⁵⁾
10.02	Rye	87.18 ⁽⁶⁾
10.03	Barley	85.34
10.04	Oats	88.04
10.05 B	Maize, other than hybrid maize for sowing	78.76 ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
10.07 A	Buckwheat	0
10.07 B	Millet	74.34 ⁽⁴⁾
10.07 C	Grain sorghum	83.92 ⁽⁴⁾
10.07 D	Canary seed ; other cereals	0 ⁽⁵⁾
11.01 A	Wheat or meslin flour	115.79
11.01 B	Rye flour	136.83
11.02 A I a)	Durum wheat groats and meal	210.74
11.02 A I b)	Common wheat groats and meal	122.91

⁽¹⁾ Where durum wheat originating in Morocco is transported directly from that country to the Community, the levy is reduced by 0.60 ECU/tonne.

⁽²⁾ Where maize originating in the ACP or OCT is imported into the French overseas departments the levy is reduced by 7.25 ECU/tonne as provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 706/76.

⁽³⁾ Where maize originating in the ACP or OCT is imported into the Community the levy is reduced by 1.81 ECU/tonne.

⁽⁴⁾ Where millet and sorghum originating in the ACP or OCT is imported into the Community the levy is reduced by 50 %.

⁽⁵⁾ Where durum wheat and canary seed produced in Turkey are transported directly from that country to the Community, the levy is reduced by 0.60 ECU/tonne.

⁽⁶⁾ The import levy charged on rye produced in Turkey and transported directly from that country to the Community is laid down in Council Regulation (EEC) No 1180/77 and Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2622/71.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1222/79

of 21 June 1979

fixing the premiums to be added to the import levies on cereals, flour and malt

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European
Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No
2727/75 of 29 October 1975 on the common organ-
ization of the market in cereals ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by
Regulation (EEC) No 1254/78 ⁽²⁾, and in particular
Article 15 (6) thereof,

Whereas the premiums to be added to the levies on
cereals and malt were fixed by Regulation (EEC) No
2725/78 ⁽³⁾ and subsequent amending Regulations ;

Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 652/79 of 29
March 1979 ⁽⁴⁾ laid down the coefficient for
expressing amounts, fixed in units of account, in
ECU ;

Whereas on the basis of today's cif prices and cif
forward delivery prices, the premiums at present in
force, which are to be added to the levies, should be
altered to the amounts set out in the Annex hereto,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Article 1

The premiums referred to in Article 15 of Regulation
(EEC) No 2727/75 to be added to the import levies
fixed in advance in respect of cereals and malt shall
be as set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 22 June
1979.

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

Done at Brussels, 21 June 1979.

For the Commission

Finn GUNDELACH

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 156, 14. 6. 1978, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 329, 24. 11. 1978, p. 4.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 84, 4. 4. 1979, p. 1.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 21 June 1979 fixing the premiums to be added to the import levies on cereals, flour and malt

A. Cereals and flour

(ECU/tonne)

CCT heading No	Description	Current 6	1st period 7	2nd period 8	3rd period 9
10.01 A	Common wheat, and meslin	0	0	0	0
10.01 B	Durum wheat	0	0	0	0
10.02	Rye	0	0	0	0
10.03	Barley	0	0	0	0
10.04	Oats	0	0	0	0
10.05 B	Maize, other than hybrid maize for sowing	0	0	0	0
10.07 A	Buckwheat	0	0	0	0
10.07 B	Millet	0	0	0	0
10.07 C	Grain sorghum	0	0	0	0
10.07 D	Other cereals	0	0	0	0
11.01 A	Wheat or meslin flour	0	0	0	0

B. Malt

(ECU/tonne)

CCT heading No	Description	Current 6	1st period 7	2nd period 8	3rd period 9	4th period 10
11.07 A I (a)	Unroasted malt, obtained from wheat, in the form of flour	0	0	0	0	0
11.07 A I (b)	Unroasted malt, obtained from wheat, other than in the form of flour	0	0	0	0	0
11.07 A II (a)	Unroasted malt, other than that obtained from wheat, in the form of flour	0	0	0	0	0
11.07 A II (b)	Unroasted malt, other than that obtained from wheat, other than in the form of flour	0	0	0	0	0
11.07 B	Roasted malt	0	0	0	0	0

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1223/79**of 21 June 1979****fixing minimum levies on the importation of olive oil and levies on the importation of other olive oil sector products**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation No 136/66/EEC of 22 September 1966 on the establishment of a common organization of the market in oils and fats⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 590/79⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 16 (2) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2749/78 of 23 November 1978 on trade in oils and fats between the Community and Greece⁽³⁾, and in particular Article 5 (2) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1514/76 of 24 June 1976 on imports of olive oil originating in Algeria⁽⁴⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2761/78⁽⁵⁾, and in particular Article 5 thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1521/76 of 24 June 1976 on imports of olive oil originating in Morocco⁽⁶⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2761/78, and in particular Article 5 thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1508/76 of 24 June 1976 on imports of olive oil originating in Tunisia⁽⁷⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2761/78, and in particular Article 5 thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1180/77 of 17 May 1977 on imports into the Community of certain agricultural products originating in Turkey⁽⁸⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2766/78⁽⁹⁾, and in particular Article 10 (2) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1620/77 of 18 July 1977 laying down detailed rules for the importation of olive oil from Lebanon⁽¹⁰⁾,

Whereas by Regulation (EEC) No 3131/78 of 28 December 1978⁽¹¹⁾ the Commission decided to use the tendering procedure to fix levies on olive oil;

Whereas Article 3 of Regulation (EEC) No 2751/78 of 23 November 1978 laying down general rules for fixing the import levy on olive oil by tender⁽¹²⁾ specifies that the minimum levy rate shall be fixed for each of the products concerned on the basis of the situation on the world or Greek markets and the Community market and of the levy rates indicated by tenderers;

Whereas in the collection of the levy account should be taken of the provisions in the Agreements between the Community and certain third countries; whereas in particular the levy applicable for those countries must be fixed taking as a basis for calculation the levy to be collected on imports from the other third countries;

Whereas application of the rules recalled above to the levy rates indicated by tenderers on 18 and 19 June 1979 leads to the minimum levies being fixed as indicated in Annex I to this Regulation;

Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 652/79 of 29 March 1979⁽¹³⁾ laid down the coefficient for expressing amounts, fixed in units of account, in ECU;

Whereas the import levy on olives falling within subheadings 07.01 N II and 07.03 A II of the Common Customs Tariff and on products falling within subheadings 15.17 B I and 23.04 A II of the Common Customs Tariff must be calculated from the minimum levy applicable on the olive oil contained in these products; whereas, however, the levy charged for olive oil may not be less than an amount equal to 8 % of the value of the imported product, such amount to be fixed at a standard rate; whereas application of these provisions leads to the levies being fixed as indicated in Annex II to this Regulation,

⁽¹⁾ OJ No 172, 30. 9. 1966, p. 3025/66.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 78, 30. 3. 1979, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 331, 28. 11. 1978, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 169, 28. 6. 1976, p. 24.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 332, 29. 11. 1978, p. 13.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 169, 28. 6. 1976, p. 43.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 169, 28. 6. 1976, p. 9.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ No L 142, 9. 6. 1977, p. 10.

⁽⁹⁾ OJ No L 332, 29. 11. 1977, p. 26.

⁽¹⁰⁾ OJ No L 181, 21. 7. 1977, p. 4.

⁽¹¹⁾ OJ No L 370, 30. 12. 1978, p. 60.

⁽¹²⁾ OJ No L 331, 28. 11. 1978, p. 6.

⁽¹³⁾ OJ No L 84, 4. 4. 1979, p. 1.

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Article 1

The minimum levies on olive oil imports are fixed in Annex I.

Article 2

The levies applicable on imports of other olive oil sector products are fixed in Annex II.

Article 3

This Regulation shall enter into force on 22 June 1979.

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

Done at Brussels, 21 June 1979.

For the Commission

Finn GUNDELACH

Vice-President

ANNEX I

Minimum import levies on olive oil

(ECU/100 kg)

CCT heading No	Greece	Non-member countries
15.07 A I a)	6.00 ⁽¹⁾	36.00 ⁽¹⁾
15.07 A I b)	3.00 ⁽¹⁾	31.00 ⁽¹⁾
15.07 A I c)	12.00 ⁽¹⁾	41.00 ⁽¹⁾
15.07 A II a)	5.00	38.00 ⁽²⁾
15.07 A II b)	20.00	68.00 ⁽³⁾

⁽¹⁾ For imports of oil falling within this tariff subheading and produced entirely in one of the countries listed below and transported directly from any of those countries to the Community, the levy to be collected is reduced by:

(a) Greece, Spain and Lebanon: 0.60 ECU/100 kg;

(b) Turkey: 22.36 ECU/100 kg provided that the operator furnishes proof of having paid the export tax applied by that country; however, the repayment may not exceed the amount of the tax in force;

(c) Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia: 24.78 ECU/100 kg provided that the operator furnishes proof of having paid the export tax applied by those countries; however, the repayment may not exceed the amount of the tax in force.

⁽²⁾ For imports of oil falling within this tariff subheading:

(a) produced entirely in Algeria, Morocco or Tunisia and transported directly from any of those countries to the Community, the levy to be collected is reduced by 3.86 ECU/100 kg;

(b) produced entirely in Turkey and transported directly from that country to the Community, the levy to be collected is reduced by 3.09 ECU/100 kg.

⁽³⁾ For imports of oil falling within this tariff subheading:

(a) produced entirely in Algeria, Morocco or Tunisia and transported directly from any of those countries to the Community, the levy to be collected is reduced by 7.25 ECU/100 kg;

(b) produced entirely in Turkey and transported directly from that country to the Community, the levy to be collected is reduced by 5.80 ECU/100 kg.

ANNEX II

Import levies on other olive oil sector products

(ECU/100 kg)

CCT heading No	Greece	Non-member countries
07.01 N II	0.66	6.82
07.03 A II	0.66	6.82
15.17 B I a)	1.50	15.50
15.17 B I b)	2.40	24.80
23.04 A II	0.96	3.28

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1224/79

of 21 June 1979

fixing the export refunds on malt

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 of 29 October 1975 on the common organization of the market in cereals⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1254/78⁽²⁾, and in particular the fourth subparagraph of Article 16 (2) thereof,

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary Committee,

Whereas Article 16 of Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 provides that the difference between quotations or prices on the world market for the products listed in Article 1 of those Regulations and prices for those products within the Community may be covered by an export refund;

Whereas Article 2 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2746/75 of 29 October 1975 laying down general rules for granting export refunds on cereals and criteria for fixing the amount of such refunds⁽³⁾, provides that when refunds are being fixed account must be taken of the existing situation and the future trend with regard to prices and availabilities of cereals on the Community market on the one hand and prices for cereals and cereal products on the world market on the other; whereas the same Article provides that it is also important to ensure equilibrium and the natural development of prices and trade on cereal markets and, furthermore, to take into account the economic aspect of the proposed exports, and the need to avoid disturbances on the Community market;

Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 2744/75 of 29 October 1975 on the import and export system for products processed from cereals and from rice⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2245/78⁽⁵⁾, defines the specific criteria to be taken into account when the refund on these products is being calculated;

Whereas it follows from applying these detailed rules to the present situation on the market in products

processed from cereals and rice that the export refund should be fixed at an amount which will cover the difference between Community prices and world market prices;

Whereas the world market situation or the specific requirements of certain markets may make it necessary to vary the refund for certain products according to destination;

Whereas, if the refund system is to operate normally, refunds should be calculated on the following basis:

- in the case of currencies which are maintained in relation to each other at any given moment within a band of 2.25 %, a rate of exchange based on their effective parity;
- for other currencies, an exchange rate based on the arithmetic mean of the spot market rates of each of these currencies recorded for a given period in relation to the Community currencies referred to in the previous indent;

Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 652/79 of 29 March 1979⁽⁶⁾ laid down the coefficient for expressing amounts, fixed in units of account, in ECU;

Whereas the refund must be fixed once a month; whereas it may be altered in the intervening period;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The export refunds on malt listed in Article 1 (d) of Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 subject to Regulation (EEC) No 2744/75 shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 22 June 1979.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 156, 14. 6. 1978, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 78.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 65.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 273, 29. 9. 1978, p. 1.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 84, 4. 4. 1979, p. 1.

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

Done at Brussels, 21 June 1979.

For the Commission

Finn GUNDELACH

Vice-President

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 21 June 1979 fixing the export refunds on malt

<i>(ECU/tonne)</i>	
CCT heading No	Refund
11.07 A I b)	59.85
11.07 A II b)	79.09
11.07 B	92.16

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1225/79

of 20 June 1979

amending Regulation (EEC) No 3353/75 establishing Community surveillance on the importation of certain live plants and floricultural products originating in various countries

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 926/79 of 8 May 1979 on common rules for imports⁽¹⁾, and in particular Title III thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 925/79 of 8 May 1979 on common rules for imports from State-trading countries⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 6 (1) (a), (b) and (c) thereof,

After consultation within the Committee provided for in Article 5 of the said Regulations,

Whereas, by Regulation (EEC) No 3353/75⁽³⁾, the Commission established Community surveillance on the importation of certain live plants and floricultural products ;

Whereas, under that Regulation, the import document required in order to permit surveillance is valid for a maximum period of three months from the day on which it is issued or endorsed ;

Whereas experience acquired in the application of surveillance has shown that, because of its relatively long period of validity, the import document did not allow a precise forecast to be made of the volume of products actually imported ;

Whereas it is therefore advisable, in order to improve the effectiveness of this forecast, to reduce the period of validity of the import document,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Article 1

The first paragraph of Article 2 of Regulation (EEC) No 3353/75 is hereby replaced by the following :

'In order to permit prior surveillance of imports envisaged, the putting into free circulation of the products covered by Article 1 shall be subject to the production of an import document. Such document shall be issued or endorsed by Member States. It shall be valid for a period of six weeks from the day on which it is issued or endorsed.

Where the document takes the form of an import authorization, this may not be relied upon so as to escape the application of protective measures introduced pursuant to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3279/75.'

Article 2

This Regulation shall not affect the period of validity of import documents issued or endorsed before its entry into force.

Article 3

This Regulation shall enter into force on the 15th 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, 20 June 1979.

For the Commission

Étienne DAVIGNON

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 131, 29. 5. 1979, p. 15.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 131, 29. 5. 1979, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 330, 24. 12. 1975, p. 29.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1226/79**of 21 June 1979****amending Regulation (EEC) No 1054/79 on the sale at prices fixed at a standard rate in advance of certain frozen beef from intervention stocks for processing 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 805/68 of 27 June 1968 on the common organization of the market in beef and veal⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 425/77⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 7 (3) thereof,

Whereas it has not been possible to sell all the meat put up for sale under Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1054/79⁽³⁾ within the time limit laid down; whereas it is accordingly necessary to extend the said time limit;

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

The date '22 June 1979' given in Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 1054/79 shall be replaced by the date '20 July 1979'.

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, 21 June 1979.

For the Commission

Finn GUNDELACH

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 148, 28. 6. 1968, p. 24.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 61, 5. 3. 1977, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 133, 31. 5. 1979, p. 14.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1227/79

of 21 June 1979

fixing the export refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 of 29 October 1975 on the common organization of the market in cereals⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1254/78⁽²⁾, and in particular the first sentence of the fourth subparagraph of Article 16 (2) thereof,

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary Committee,

Whereas Article 16 of Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 provides that the difference between quotations or prices on the world market for the products listed in Article 1 of that Regulation and prices for those products in the Community may be covered by an export refund;

Whereas Article 2 of Council Regulation No (EEC) No 2746/75 of 29 October 1975 laying down general rules for granting export refunds on cereals and criteria for fixing the amount of such refunds⁽³⁾, provides that when refunds are being fixed account must be taken of the existing situation and the future trend with regard to prices and availabilities of cereals on the Community market on the one hand and prices for cereals and cereal products on the world market on the other; whereas the same article provides that it is also important to ensure equilibrium and the natural development of prices and trade on cereal markets and, furthermore, to take into account the economic aspect of the proposed exports and the need to avoid disturbances on the Community market;

Whereas Article 3 of Regulation (EEC) No 2746/75 defines the specific criteria to be taken into account when the refund on cereals is being calculated;

Whereas these specific criteria are defined, as far as wheat and rye flour, groats and meal are concerned, in Article 4 of Regulation (EEC) No 2746/75; whereas, furthermore, when the refund on these products is being calculated, account must be taken of the quantities of cereals required for their manufacture; whereas these quantities were fixed in Regulation No 162/67/EEC⁽⁴⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1607/71⁽⁵⁾;

Whereas the world market situation or the specific requirements of certain markets may make it necessary to vary the refund for certain products according to destination;

Whereas the refund must be fixed once a month; whereas it may be altered in the intervening period;

Whereas, if the refund system is to operate normally, refunds should be calculated on the following basis:

- in the case of currencies which are maintained in relation to each other at any given moment within a band of 2.25 %, a rate of exchange based on their effective parity;
- for other currencies, an exchange rate based on the arithmetic mean of the spot market rates of each of these currencies recorded for a given period in relation to the Community currencies referred to in the previous indent;

Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 652/79 of 29 March 1979⁽⁶⁾ laid down the coefficient for expressing amounts, fixed in units of account, in ECU;

Whereas it follows from applying the detailed rules set out above to the present situation on the market in cereals, and in particular to quotations or prices for these products within the Community and on the world market, that the refunds should be as set out in the Annex hereto;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The export refunds on the products listed in Article 1 (a), (b) and (c) of Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75, exported in the natural state, shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 22 June 1979.

(1) OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

(2) OJ No L 156, 14. 6. 1978, p. 1.

(3) OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 78.

(4) OJ No 128, 27. 6. 1967, p. 2574/67.

(5) OJ No L 168, 27. 7. 1971, p. 16.

(6) OJ No L 84, 4. 4. 1979, p. 1.

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

Done at Brussels, 21 June 1979.

For the Commission

Finn GUNDELACH

Vice-President

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 21 June 1979 fixing the export refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal

(ECU/tonne)

CCT heading No	Description	Refund
10.01 A	Common wheat and meslin : — for exports to : — Switzerland, Austria and Liechtenstein — other third countries	45.00 0
10.01 B	Durum wheat	0
10.02	Rye : — for exports to : — Switzerland, Austria and Liechtenstein — other third countries	65.00 70.00
10.03	Barley : — for exports to : — Switzerland, Austria and Liechtenstein — other third countries	60.00 0
10.04	Oats	65.00
10.05 B	Maize, other than hybrid maize for sowing	—
10.07 C	Grain sorghum	—
ex 11.01 A	Wheat flour : — of an ash content of 0 to 520 — of an ash content of 521 to 600 — of an ash content of 601 to 900 — of an ash content of 901 to 1 100 — of an ash content of 1 101 to 1 650 — of an ash content of 1 651 to 1 900	90.00 90.00 78.00 78.00 66.00 66.00
ex 11.01 B	Rye flour : — of an ash content of 0 to 700 — of an ash content of 701 to 1 150 — of an ash content of 1 151 to 1 600 — of an ash content of 1 601 to 2 000	100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00
11.02 A I a)	Durum wheat groats and meal : — of an ash content of 0 to 950 — of an ash content of 951 to 1 300 — of an ash content of 1 301 to 1 500	150.00 150.00 150.00
11.02 A I b)	Common wheat groats and meal : — of an ash content of 0 to 520	90.00

N.B. The zones are those defined in Regulation (EEC) No 1124/77 (OJ No L 134, 28. 5. 1977).

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1228/79

of 21 June 1979

fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3330/74 of 19 December 1974 on the common organization of the market in sugar ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1396/78 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 15 (7) thereof,

Whereas the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar were fixed by Regulation (EEC) No 1550/78 ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1207/79 ⁽⁴⁾;

Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 652/79 of 29 March 1979 ⁽⁵⁾, laid down the coefficient for expressing amounts, fixed in units of account, in ECU;

Whereas it follows from applying the detailed rules contained in Regulation (EEC) No 1550/78 to the information known to the Commission that the levies at present in force should be altered to the amounts set out in the Annex hereto,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The import levies referred to in Article 15 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 3330/74 shall be, in respect of white sugar and standard quality raw sugar, as set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 22 June 1979.

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

Done at Brussels, 21 June 1979.

For the Commission

Finn GUNDELACH

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 359, 31. 12. 1974, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 170, 27. 6. 1978, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 182, 5. 7. 1978, p. 17.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 152, 20. 6. 1979, p. 6.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 84, 4. 4. 1979, p. 1.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 21 June 1979 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar

(ECU/100 kg)		
CCT heading No	Description	Levy
17.01	Beet sugar and cane sugar, in solid form:	
	A. White sugar; flavoured or coloured sugar	31.87
	B. Raw sugar	25.56 ⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ Applicable to raw sugar with a yield of 92 %; if the yield is other than 92 %, the levy applicable is calculated in accordance with the provisions of Article 2 of Regulation (EEC) No 837/68.

II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

COMMISSION

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

of 29 May 1979

on the application of inland postal rates to certain mail between Member States

(79/570/EEC)

1. The postal services play an important role in economic life and contribute to the promotion of the harmonious development of economic activities in the countries of the Community.

Furthermore, everything connected with postal rates has considerable repercussions on the public at large.

2. With a view, therefore, to making the merger of national economies a more practical reality in terms of postal services, some Member States apply inland postal rates in their relations with one another in the case of letters not exceeding 20 grams and postcards.

3. The extension of this measure to all the Member States does not give rise to serious financial or technical problems. Once the principle is adopted, this measure could enter into force, at national level, when there is a general adjustment in postal rates.

4. It would have a significant political impact from the point of view of increasing public awareness of the process of building Europe and would illustrate one of the Community's tasks, which is to 'promote ... closer relations between the States belonging to it'.

5. For these reasons, and pursuant to the second indent of Article 155 of the EEC Treaty, the Commission recommends that the Member States apply inland postal rates to intra-Community mail in the case of letters of the first weight step and postcards.

Done at Brussels, 29 May 1979.

For the Commission

Étienne DAVIGNON

Member of the Commission

Study on the application of inland postal rates to certain mail between Member States

1. At the meeting of the Council and the representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council, of 15 December 1977 (posts and telecommunications), the ministers requested the Commission to study the application of the inland postal rate to mail for Member States in all its aspects, with particular emphasis on the financial and technical aspects. They also took formal note of the delegations' agreement that the disparity between inland rates and overseas rates applicable to mail for other Member States should not be widened, pending completion of this study.

2. Since then, Germany, France and Italy have increased or intend to increase their postal rates. To avoid widening the disparity between the inland rate and the rate applicable to mail for the new Member States, France and Germany have created or intend to create, on a unilateral basis, a special rate for letters of the first weight step which have Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom as their destination; in the case of postcards, they apply or intend to apply the inland rate to mail for all the Member States.

3. The agreement reached at the meeting of December 1977 thus achieved a certain effect and for that reason the Commission is in a position to submit this document to the Council without there having been any widening of the disparity between inland postal rates and rates applicable to mail for the three new Member States, except in Italy. However, Italy seems to be prepared to create an intermediate rate if the inland rate cannot rapidly be applied to mail for all the Member States.

4. The consequences of such a measure will be tackled from the financial, technical and political angles taking into account the replies (annexed to this document) of the national authorities to a questionnaire from the Commission.

To be sure, the application of a single postal rate to inland mail and to mail for Member States has direct financial consequences. Table III (1), which is annexed to this document, shows the loss in revenue which such a measure would entail.

This loss of revenue is not very significant and can thus be offset by relatively small increases in postal rates: even on the basis of the most pessimistic estimates, it would be unnecessary to increase the inland rate by more than 1.5 % in any Member State to offset the loss. The increase would be even smaller if it were also spread over international rates.

The financial obstacle can therefore be overcome quite easily when national postal rates are increased.

5. From the technical point of view, most delegations considered that the application of the inland rate to mail for Member States did not create any technical problems. It should be noted that this view was taken by those Member States which are already applying this measure and have therefore already put it to the test.

Denmark and the United Kingdom, however, fear the complications which would ensue as a result of such a measure. It would oblige them to transfer the other Member States from the international rate to the inland rate for letters of the first weight step and postcards. The experience of some Member States shows that the members of the public concerned and post office employees have not encountered any real problems in adapting to the new situation.

However, the United Kingdom faces an additional problem. The first weight step for inland mail and for letters addressed to the Republic of Ireland is of 60 grams, whereas in the case of international mail, as in all other Member States, the first weight step is of 20 grams and the second is of 50 grams. The cause of the problem is therefore the disparity in weight steps between inland and international mail.

The most straightforward solution is clearly to treat mail for other Member States in exactly the same manner as inland mail as regards both the rate and the definition of the first weight step.

Another solution would be to create a special category for the Member States, characterized by the international weight step (20 grams) and the inland rate. The German and French example, where a special category of rates has been or will be created for Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom, demonstrates that such a solution is quite feasible.

6. From the political point of view, the run-up, which is about to begin, to the election of the European Parliament by universal suffrage would be especially appropriate for the adoption of such a measure. With such a tangible example, and one affecting many citizens, Europe would no longer seem just a word but would become a reality. This measure would come entirely within the scope of the Community's task of 'promote ... closer relations between the States belonging to it'.

ANNEX

Study on financial and technical aspects of the application of the inland postal rate to letters not exceeding 20 grams and to postcards sent to another Member State

This questionnaire only concerns letters in the first weight bracket and postcards.

I. Rates

1. Rates on 1 March 1978 for letters :

	(a) <i>Inland</i>	(b) <i>International</i>
Belgium	Bfrs 8	Bfrs 14
Denmark	Dkr 1.2	Dkr 1.5
Germany	DM 0.50	DM 0.70
France	FF 1.00	FF 1.40
Ireland		
Italy	Lit 170	Lit 200 (1 July 1978 : Lit 220)
Luxembourg	Lfrs 6	Lfrs 12
Netherlands	Fl 0.55	Fl 0.75
United Kingdom	Up to 60 grams : — first class, 9 p — second class, 7 p	Up to 20 grams : — 10 ½ p

2. Rates on 1 March 1978 for postcards :

	(a) <i>Inland</i>	(b) <i>International</i>
Belgium	Bfrs 6	Bfrs 10
Denmark	Dkr 1.0	Dkr 1.20
Germany	DM 0.40	DM 0.50
France	FF 0.80	FF 1.00
Ireland		
Italy	Lit 120	Lit 130 (1 July 1978 : Lit 150)
Luxembourg	Lfrs 5	Lfrs 8
Netherlands	Fl 0.40	Fl 0.50
United Kingdom	First class, 9 p Second class, 7 p	8 p

3. Do you plan to increase inland rates before the end of 1979 ?

Belgium	For inland rates envisaged for the end of 1979.
Denmark	1 April 1979.
Germany	1 January 1979. For letters : DM 0.60 (inland), DM 0.90 (international), DM 0.80 (Denmark, Ireland, United Kingdom). For postcards : DM 0.50 (Ireland), DM 0.60 (international).
France	See IV.
Ireland	
Italy	Yes.
Luxembourg	Not probable until the end of 1979.
Netherlands	Nothing decided until the end of 1979.
United Kingdom	Definitely not until the end of 1978. No forecast for 1979.

4. Application of Article 19 of the Lausanne Universal Postal Convention (1974). Under Article 19 the rates for letters not exceeding 20 grams and postcards are 50 and 35 gold centimes respectively. These charges may, however, be increased by 70 % (100 % in special circumstances) or reduced by 50 %.

(a) What increase or reduction is currently applied?

Belgium	Increase 70 %.
Denmark	Increase for letters approximately 21 %. Increase for postcards approximately 38 %.
Germany	Increase for letters 56 %. Increase for postcards 59 %.
France	Increase 85 %.
Ireland	
Italy	Increase for letters 20 % (1 July 1978 : 25 %). Increase for postcards 15 % (1 July 1978 : 25 %).
Luxembourg	Increase 47 %.
Netherlands	Increase 34 %.
United Kingdom	28 February 1978 : — increase for letters 3 %, — increase for postcards 12 % ; 16 June 1978 : — decrease for letters 2.5 %, — increase for postcards 6 %.

(b) Do you plan to change this rate before 1981 when, following the review in 1979, the new Universal Postal Convention comes into force?

Belgium	Yes.
Denmark	30 % for letters, not for postcards.
Germany	Yes. 100 % for letters, 91 % for postcards (from 1 January 1979).
France	May be envisaged for 1981 up to the authorized maximum.
Ireland	
Italy	Yes.
Luxembourg	No.
Netherlands	Nothing decided yet.
United Kingdom	See I (3).

II. Volume of mail

1. Ratio of letters and cards (LC) for all international destinations to inland LC, expressed as a percentage :

Belgium	7.37 %.
Denmark	2.9 %.
Germany	6.1 %.
France	5.8 %.
Ireland	
Italy	12 %.
Luxembourg	46.8 %.
Netherlands	4.3 %.
United Kingdom	Up to 20 grams, 3.5 % ; 20 to 50 grams, 3.2 %. Since United Kingdom inland and overseas first rate steps do not coincide, the effects of extending the proposed changes to items weighing up to the United Kingdom second overseas weight step of 50 grams was considered.

2. LC for other Member States as a percentage of all outgoing international LC :

Belgium	70.26 %.
Denmark	60 %.
Germany	30.8 %.
France	40.9 %.
Ireland	
Italy	47 %.
Luxembourg	65.8 %.
Netherlands	51 %
United Kingdom	Up to 20 grams, 29 % ; 20 to 50 grams, 29.1 %.

Since United Kingdom inland and overseas first rate steps do not coincide, the effects of extending the proposed changes to items weighing up to the United Kingdom's second overseas weight step of 50 grams was considered.

3. Ratio of LC for Member States to inland LC, expressed as a percentage :

Belgium	3.02 %.
Denmark	1.7 %.
Germany	1.9 %.
France	2.37 %.
Ireland	
Italy	6.5 %.
Luxembourg	30.8 %.
Netherlands	2.2 %.
United Kingdom	Up to 20 grams, 1 % ; 20 to 50 grams, 1.1 %.

Since United Kingdom inland and overseas first rate steps do not coincide, the effects of extending the proposed changes to items weighing up to the United Kingdom's second overseas weight step of 50 grams was considered.

4. Percentage breakdown of all LC to and from other Member States into outgoing traffic and incoming traffic :

(¹)	Denmark	Germany	France	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands
Belgium	4.65 : 3.6	44.6 : 55.4	22.0 : 17.8		44.5 : 55.5	37.1 : 35.0	19.5 : 15.8
Denmark			1.3 : 1.5			0.3 : 0.5	1.7 : 1.3
Germany	45.7 : 36.25		23.0 : 25.5			27.5 : 30.8	46.6 : 53.2
France	9.64 : 7.79					20.0 : 20.3	11.9 : 7.9
Ireland	0.78 : 0.65		0.95 : 0.9			0.2 : 0.0	0.5 : 0.5
Italy	4.3 : 4.46		16.25 : 20.0			3.8 : 4.2	4.5 : 4.4
Luxembourg	0.61 : 0.61		2.0 : 2.9				0.7 : 2.3
Netherlands	8.57 : 9.47		7.0 : 6.9			7.8 : 3.8	
United Kingdom	25.77 : 37.26		27.5 : 24.5			3.3 : 5.4	14.6 : 14.6

(¹) Belgium and United Kingdom : no figures available.

III. Application of the inland rate to mail for other Member States after enlargement of the Community

1. Estimated cost of the proposed measure :

Belgium	Bfrs $\pm$ 70 million (approximately 1 741 225 EUA).
Denmark	Dkr $\pm$ 3 million (approximately 425 523 EUA).
Germany	DM 23.9 million (DM 6.3 million for Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom) (approximately 9 375 968 EUA).
France	FF 16 million (approximately 2 808 525 EUA).
Ireland	
Italy	Lit 5 244 million (Lit 382 million for Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom) (approximately 4 840 809 EUA).
Luxembourg	Lfrs 1.6 million (approximately 39 800 EUA).
Netherlands	Fl $\pm$ 1 million (approximately 360 817 EUA).
United Kingdom	Up to 20 grams, £ 1 million (approximately 1 499 556 EUA); 20 to 50 grams, £ 2 million (approximately 2 999 112 EUA).

2. Estimated percentage increase in the inland rate required to cover the cost :

Belgium	$\pm$ 1.5 %.
Denmark	At least 1 %.
Germany	0.0 %.
France	0.35 %.
Ireland	
Italy	1.5 %.
Luxembourg	1 %.
Netherlands	Less than 0.2 %.
United Kingdom	Up to 20 grams, 0.16 % ; 20 to 50 grams, 0.33 %.

3. Estimated percentage increase in the international rate required to cover the cost :

Belgium	$\pm$ 14 %.
Denmark	13 %.
Germany	0.0 %.
France	3.8 %.
Ireland	
Italy	9 %.
Luxembourg	1 %.
Netherlands	$\pm$ 2 %.
United Kingdom	Up to 20 grams, 4.3 % ; 20 to 50 grams, 6.8 %.

4. Apart from the financial aspects, does the application of the inland rate raise any technical problems ?

Belgium	No.
Denmark	Complicated for all parties concerned.
Germany	No.
France	No.
Ireland	
Italy	No.
Luxembourg	No
Netherlands	No.
United Kingdom	Confusion because of the different first weight step for inland and international destinations.

5. By when, and subject to what conditions, could you accept the application of the inland rate to mail for all other Member States?

Belgium	Because of the financial situation, it is difficult to give a date. In any case it should be done on a reciprocal basis.
Denmark	On a reciprocal basis. Should be introduced in the course of a general augmentation.
Germany	Immediately on a reciprocal basis.
France	Because of the financial situation, not possible in the near future. Should be done on a reciprocal basis.
Ireland	
Italy	Immediately on a reciprocal basis.
Luxembourg	On a reciprocal basis.
Netherlands	On a reciprocal basis.
United Kingdom	Not possible to answer, since it must either result in a loss of revenue or a compensatory increase in the rates charged for other services.

IV. If the inland rate is not applied to this mail in the near future, what recommendations would you make to help achieve this objective?

Belgium	The present rate to Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom should not be increased until the internal rate has reached the same level.
Denmark	The outcome of the Commission's study should be awaited.
Germany	To achieve this goal, bilateral negotiations.
France	A special rate of FF 1.50 for letters to Denmark, Great Britain and Ireland (FF 1.40 normal inland rate) exists already, for post-cards it is FF 1.00 to all Member States.
Ireland	
Italy	Creation of a middle rate to give to post-users a stronger sense of belonging to the same Community.
Luxembourg	No answer.
Netherlands	The proposals envisaged up to now seem to be the only possible ones. No other recommendations.
United Kingdom	Awaits the outcome of the Commission's study before considering alternatives or partial steps. Internal letter rates are already lower — or at least only marginally higher — than the internal rates in most other Member States.

CORRIGENDA

Corrigendum to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1183/79 of 12 June 1979 opening, allocating and providing for the administration of Community tariff quotas for certain wines, having a registered designation of origin, falling within subheading ex 22.05 C of the Common Customs Tariff and originating in Algeria (1979/80)

(Official Journal of the European Communities No L 148 of 16 June 1979)

Page 4, Article 1 :

Paragraphs 2 to 5 shall be replaced by the following :

- '2. Within these tariff quotas the Common Customs Tariff duties applicable to these wines shall be totally suspended.
3. (a) The wines in question are subject to compliance with the free-at-frontier reference price.
(b) The wines in question shall benefit from these tariff quotas on condition that the provisions of Article 18 of Regulation (EEC) No 337/79 ⁽¹⁾ are complied with.
4. Wine in containers holding more than two litres must be put up in accordance with the following requirements :
 - (a) the containers must be suitable for transporting wine and be used solely for that purpose ;
 - (b) the containers must be completely filled ;
 - (c) the means of closing the containers must be such that they cannot be tampered with and must ensure that they cannot be the subject of operations during transportation or storage other than those carried out under the supervision of the authorities of Algeria or of the Member States ;
 - (d) each container must be labelled in such a way as to permit identification of the quality wine it contains ;
 - (e) the wine in question may be transported only in containers of a capacity not exceeding 200 hectolitres.
5. Each of these wines, when imported, shall be accompanied by a certificate of designation of origin, issued by the relevant Algerian authority, in accordance with the model annexed to this Regulation.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 54, 5. 3. 1979, p. 1.'