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I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC) No 407/83

of 21 February 1983

amending Regulation (EEC) No 3439/80 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of certain polyester yarn originating in the United States of America

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3017/79 of 20 December 1979 on protection against dumped or subsidized imports from countries not members of the European Economic Community ⁽¹⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1580/82 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 12 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission, submitted after consulting the Advisory Committee set up by the said Regulation,

Whereas the Council, by Regulation (EEC) No 3439/80 ⁽³⁾, imposed definitive anti-dumping duties on imports of certain polyester yarn originating in the United States of America;

Whereas that Regulation was subsequently amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3198/81 ⁽⁴⁾ to exclude certain types of yarn from imposition of the duties;

Whereas the duties imposed were 16,4 % for textured yarn (corresponding to NIMEXE codes 51.01-29 and 30) and 15,6 % for non-textured yarn (corresponding to NIMEXE codes 51.01-ex 02, ex 32, ex 34, ex 38, ex 41 and ex 42) except for the non-textured yarn of Eastman Chemical International Company for which the rate of duty was 13,7 %;

Whereas nine exporters of textured yarn and three exporters of non-textured yarn were exempted from

the relevant definitive duty since sale of the products concerned to the Community were not made at dumped levels;

Whereas the Commission has since received requests from 14 United States companies to review the duties in so far as they apply to them;

Whereas the Commission also received a request from the International Rayon and Synthetic Fibres Committee (CIRFS) on behalf of manufacturers accounting for almost all Community production for a review of the duty imposed on textured yarn, together with evidence that dumping was again being practised in respect of these imports from the United States of America;

Whereas, since the said information provided sufficient evidence to justify a review of the proceedings, the Commission accordingly announced by a notice published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* ⁽⁵⁾, a review of the definitive anti-dumping duties on imports of polyester yarn originating in the United States of America and started an investigation of the matter at Community level;

Whereas the Commission officially so advised the exporters and importers known by it to be concerned as well as the representatives of the exporting country and the complainants;

Whereas the Commission has given the parties directly concerned the opportunity to make known their views in writing and to be heard orally;

Whereas most of the exporters known to be concerned and several importers took this opportunity to submit written and oral observations;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 339, 31. 12. 1979, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 178, 22. 6. 1982, p. 9.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 358, 31. 12. 1980, p. 91.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 322, 11. 11. 1981, p. 2.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No C 48, 23. 2. 1982, p. 2.

Whereas the request for the review made on behalf of the Community producers referred only to imports of textured polyester yarn from the United States of America and none of the exporting companies known to be concerned requested a review of the anti-dumping duty on non-textured polyester yarn; whereas the Commission accordingly limited its investigation to a review of the duty on textured polyester yarn;

Whereas the Commission sought and verified all information it deemed to be necessary for the purposes of the review procedure and carried out investigations at the premises of the following:

EEC producers:

Rhône-Poulenc Fibres, Lyon
Deutsche Rhodia AG, Freiburg
Enka BV/AG, Wuppertal
Hoechst, Frankfurt am Main
Anicfibres SpA, Milan
Società italiana Poliestere SpA (Montefibre), Milan
Snia Fibre SpA, Milan
Courtaulds Ltd, Coventry
ICI Fibres, Harrogate

exporters:

Burlington Industries Inc., Greensboro, NC
Carter Moore & Co. Inc., New York, NY
Collins & Aikman, Corp., Graham, NC
Glen Raven Mill Inc., Glen Raven, NC
International Fiber Industries Ltd, New York, NY
Macfield Texturing, Inc., Madison, NC
Meyers Fibers, Willow Grove, Pennsylvania
Titan Textile Co. Inc., New York, NY
Unifi Inc., Greensboro, NC
Uni-Tex International, New York, NY

importer:

Pax Yarn Ltd, Leicester;

Whereas the written submissions of certain of the exporters which had requested that their products be exempted from the duty currently in force indicated that they had not exported to the Community during the reference period; whereas a comparison of export price and normal value could therefore not be made and further investigation as regards these companies was accordingly not undertaken;

Whereas the Commission selected the period from 1 January 1981 to 31 January 1982 as the relevant investigation period;

Whereas for Burlington, Collins & Aikman, Glen Raven, Macfield, Titan and Unifi normal values were

established by taking the weighted average prices of their domestic sales;

Whereas Burlington has contested the normal values established for two yarn types; whereas for one type they contended that the normal value should be established by reference to third country sales because a weighted average price for the whole investigation period would be unfair given that the export sales took place towards the end of the period and the domestic sales which took place at that time involve quantities too small to permit a proper comparison; whereas, for the second type, the company argued that the export sales should be compared to domestic sales to one particular company which took place at the same time; whereas the Commission rejected these arguments on the grounds that although the company was able to show overall profitability on sales of textured polyester yarn it refused to give specific cost information regarding the two types in question; whereas, therefore, the Commission based its calculation of normal value for the two types concerned on the weighted average prices for the full period of investigation; whereas the Commission is satisfied, having taken account of prices of comparable yarns of the producers investigated, that this method of calculating normal value does not constitute a bonus for non-cooperation; whereas, in calculating normal value, the Commission also excluded sales made by Burlington to companies situated in the United States of America but which were intended for export;

Whereas Unifi argued that for three types of yarn like qualities had not been compared but this was rejected as the company did not provide any evidence to support this claim; whereas, in calculating normal values, the Commission excluded sales made by Unifi to companies situated in the United States of America but which were intended for export;

Whereas Macfield has contested the exclusion of transactions from the calculation of a normal value where the customer supplied the raw material and paid only for the texturing of the yarn; whereas the Commission did not take these sales into account since it considered that they were not in the normal course of trade; whereas the yarn was, in any event, not intended for consumption on the domestic market;

Whereas, since Carter Moore, International Fibers and Uni-Tex did not sell any of the product concerned on the domestic US market, normal values were established with reference to the prices actually paid to other companies investigated, these prices being considered representative by the Commission;

Whereas Meyers Fibers' normal values were also established by reference to other companies' domestic sales since for one type sales were made at a loss and for the other type in question sales involved quantities too small to permit a proper comparison ;

Whereas, for Uni-Tex, normal values for certain types of yarn were established with reference to prices for the product for sales to third countries since the Commission in its investigation found no sales of a comparable product on the US domestic market and Uni-Tex is not a yarn producer ;

Whereas, in establishing the profitability of the domestic sales, it was found that texturizers in certain cases paid a higher raw-yarn price when that yarn was intended for sale on the domestic market in its textured form than when it was intended for export ; whereas, therefore, the higher raw-yarn cost was used when verifying the profitability of domestic sales ; whereas this reflected the actual costs borne by the producer for these sales ; whereas profitability was established in all relevant instances ;

Whereas export prices were determined on the basis of the prices actually paid or payable for the products exported to the Community during the period of investigation ;

Whereas, in comparing normal value with export prices, the Commission took account where appropriate of differences affecting price comparability ; whereas all comparisons were made at ex-works level ;

Whereas the above examination of the facts showed the existence of dumping, the margins being equal to the amount by which the normal value as established exceeded the price for export to the Community ;

Whereas these margins vary according to the exporter ; whereas the weighted average margin for each of the exporters investigated was as follows :

— Burlington Industries Inc.	4,5 %
— Carter Moore & Co. Inc.	11,9 %
— Collins & Aikman Corp.	2,5 %
— Glen Raven Mills Inc.	0 %
— International Fiber Industries Inc.	5,4 %
— Macfield Texturing Inc.	4,1 %
— Meyers Fibers	0 %
— Titan Textile Co. Inc.	3,5 %

— Unifi Inc.	1,87 %
— Uni-Tex International	2,40 %

Whereas, for those exporters who neither replied to the Commission's questionnaire nor made themselves known otherwise in the course of the review investigation, the Commission considered that it would constitute a bonus for non-cooperation to assume that the dumping margin for these exporters was any lower than the dumping margin determined with regard to them following the original investigation ;

Whereas, as regards injury, the Commission received no new evidence to alter its view that the continued application of the existing duty was a requirement for the elimination of injury and the prevention of its recurrence ;

Whereas, with regard to exports of three companies investigated in the review proceedings, these three exporters and certain Community importers and consumers of the yarns concerned alleged that some yarns exported from these companies, albeit at dumped prices, caused no injury to the Community industry since these yarns could not be made available by Community producers ;

Whereas, for each yarn concerned, the Commission was satisfied by information supplied by the Community producers that the yarns concerned were currently being produced by, had been produced by or could be produced by a Community producer ; whereas, furthermore, the Community producers concerned alleged that where production of a particular yarn for which there was demand had stopped this was due to the inability of the Community producers to compete with the low prices of the dumped imports from the United States of America ;

Whereas two US exporters, Burlington and Macfield, offered price undertakings regarding future exports to the Community ; whereas, after consultation, the Commission did not consider these undertakings acceptable ;

Whereas, accordingly, the facts as finally established show that there is dumping and injury caused thereby and the interests of the Community call for Community intervention ; whereas Regulation (EEC) No 3439/80 should now be further amended in order to impose definitive anti-dumping duties in accordance with the above findings,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Article 1

Regulation (EEC) No 3439/80 is hereby amended as follows :

1. Article 1 (2) (a) shall be replaced by the following :

'(a) for textured yarn falling within NIMEXE codes 51.01-29 and 30, 16,4 % except for textured yarn exported by Burlington Industries Inc., Greensboro, North Carolina, for which the rate of duty shall be 4,5 %, Carter Moore and Co. Inc., New York, NY, for which the duty shall be 11,9 %, Collins and Aikman Corp., Graham, North Carolina, for which the duty shall be 2,5 %, International Fiber Industries Inc., for which the duty shall be 5,4 %, Macfield Tex-

turing Inc., Madison, North Carolina, for which the duty shall be 4,1 %, Titan Textile Company Inc., New York, NY, for which the duty shall be 3,5 %, Unifi Inc., Greensboro, North Carolina, for which the duty shall be 1,87 %, and Uni-Tex International, New York, NY, for which the duty shall be 2,4 %, and'

2. Article 3 (a) shall be replaced by the following :

'(a) textured yarn exported by Glen Raven Mills, Inc., Glen Raven, North Carolina, and Meyers Fibers, Willow Grove, Pennsylvania ;'.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the 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, 21 February 1983.

For the Council

The President

H. W. LAUTENSCHLAGER

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 408/83

of 22 February 1983

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 organi-
zation of the market in cereals⁽¹⁾, as last amended by
Regulation (EEC) No 1451/82⁽²⁾, and in particular
Article 13 (5) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation No 129 on the
value of the unit of account and the exchange rates to
be applied for the purposes of the common agricul-
tural policy⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC)
No 2543/73⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 3 thereof,

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary
Committee,

Whereas, the import levies on cereals, wheat and rye
flour, and wheat groats and meal were fixed by Regula-
tion (EEC) No 2118/82⁽⁵⁾ and subsequent amending
Regulations ;

Whereas, if the levy system is to operate normally,
levies 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 central rate,

— for other currencies, an exchange rate based on the
arithmetic mean of the spot market rates of each of
these currencies in relation to the Community
currencies referred to in the previous indent ;

Whereas these exchange rates being those recorded on
21 February 1983 ;

Whereas it follows from applying the detailed rules
contained in Regulation (EEC) No 2118/82 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 23 February
1983.

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

Done at Brussels, 22 February 1983.

For the Commission

Poul DALSAGER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 164, 14. 6. 1982, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No 106, 30. 10. 1962, p. 2553/62.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 263, 19. 9. 1973, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 223, 31. 7. 1982, p. 44.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 22 February 1983 fixing the import levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal

CCT heading No	Description	(ECU/tonne)
		Levies
10.01 B I	Common wheat, and meslin	113,02
10.01 B II	Durum wheat	154,53 ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾
10.02	Rye	116,35 ⁽⁶⁾
10.03	Barley	118,09
10.04	Oats	104,42
10.05 B	Maize, other than hybrid maize for sowing	101,69 ⁽³⁾ ⁽³⁾
10.07 A	Buckwheat	0
10.07 B	Millet	41,68 ⁽⁴⁾
10.07 C	Grain sorghum	98,24 ⁽⁴⁾
10.07 D	Canary seed; other cereals	0 ⁽⁵⁾
11.01 A	Wheat or meslin flour	172,81
11.01 B	Rye flour	177,79
11.02 A I a)	Durum wheat groats and meal	253,00
11.02 A I b)	Common wheat groats and meal	184,87

⁽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⁾ In accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 435/80, the levies are not applied to imports into the French overseas departments of products originating in the African, Caribbean and Pacific States or in the 'overseas countries and territories'.

⁽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 409/83

of 22 February 1983

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 1451/82 ⁽²⁾, and in particular
Article 15 (6) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation No 129 on the
value of the unit of account and the exchange rates to
be applied for the purposes of the common agricul-
tural policy ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC)
No 2543/73 ⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 3 thereof,

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary
Committee,

Whereas the premiums to be added to the levies on
cereals and malt were fixed by Regulation (EEC) No
2119/82 ⁽⁵⁾ and subsequent amending Regulations ;

Whereas, if the levy system is to operate normally,
levies 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
central rate,

- for other currencies, an exchange rate based on the
arithmetic mean of the spot market rates of each of
these currencies in relation to the Community
currencies referred to in the previous indent ;

Whereas these exchange rates being those recorded on
21 February 1983 ;

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 23 February
1983.

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

Done at Brussels, 22 February 1983.

For the Commission

Poul DALSAGER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 164, 14. 6. 1982, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No 106, 30. 10. 1962, p. 2553/62.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 263, 19. 9. 1973, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 223, 31. 7. 1982, p. 47.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 22 February 1983 fixing the premiums to be added to the import levies on cereals, flour and malt

A. Cereals and flour

CCT heading No	Description	(ECU/tonne)			
		Current 2	1st period 3	2nd period 4	3rd period 5
10.01 B I	Common wheat, and meslin	0	0	0	0
10.01 B II	Durum wheat	0	0	0	18,47
10.02	Rye	0	0	0	0
10.03	Barley	0	0	0	1,04
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

CCT heading No	Description	(ECU/tonne)				
		Current 2	1st period 3	2nd period 4	3rd period 5	4th period 6
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	1,85	1,85
11.07 A II (b)	Unroasted malt, other than that obtained from wheat, other than in the form of flour	0	0	0	1,38	1,38
11.07 B	Roasted malt	0	0	0	1,61	1,61

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 410/83

of 22 February 1983

amending Regulation (EEC) No 3319/82 increasing to 500 000 tonnes the quantity of bread-making wheat held by the German intervention agency for which a standing invitation to tender for export has been opened

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 1451/82⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 7 (5) thereof,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1836/82 of 7 July 1982 laying down the procedure and conditions for the disposal of cereals held by the intervention agencies⁽³⁾,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3319/82⁽⁴⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 99/83⁽⁵⁾, opened a standing invitation to tender for the export of 300 000 tonnes of bread-making wheat held by the German intervention agency; whereas, in a communication of 10 February 1983, the Federal Republic of Germany informed the Commission of the intention of its intervention agency to increase by 200 000 tonnes the quantity for which a standing invitation to tender for export has been opened; whereas the total quantity of bread-making wheat held by the German intervention agency for which a standing invitation to tender for export has been opened should be increased to 500 000 tonnes;

Whereas this increase in the quantity put out to tender makes it necessary to alter the list of exit places and of

regions and quantities in store; whereas Annex I to Regulation (EEC) No 3319/82 must therefore be amended;

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

Article 2 of Regulation (EEC) No 3319/82 is replaced by the following:

Article 2

1. The invitation to tender shall relate to a maximum quantity of 500 000 tonnes of bread-making wheat to be exported to all third countries with the exception of countries in Zone IV within the meaning of Regulation (EEC) No 1124/77.

2. The regions in which the 500 000 tonnes of bread-making wheat are stored are listed in Annex I.'

Article 2

Annex I to Regulation (EEC) No 3319/82 is replaced by the Annex hereto.

Article 3

This Regulation shall enter into force on the 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, 22 February 1983.

For the Commission

Poul DALSAGER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 164, 14. 6. 1982, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 202, 9. 7. 1982, p. 23.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 351, 11. 12. 1982, p. 17.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 14, 18. 1. 1983, p. 15.

ANNEX

<i>(tonnes)</i>	
Place of storage	Quantity
Schleswig-Holstein	183 815
Hamburg	21 199
Niedersachsen	122 258
Bremen	47 589
Nordrhein-Westfalen	80 463
Hessen	5 740
Rheinland-Pfalz	4 138
Baden-Württemberg	10 963
Bayern	28 323

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 411/83
of 22 February 1983

amending Regulations (EEC) No 3319/82, (EEC) No 3504/82, (EEC) No 3506/82, (EEC) No 294/83, (EEC) No 295/83 and (EEC) No 336/83 opening standing invitations to tender for the export of common wheat of bread-making quality held by intervention agencies

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 1451/82⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 7 (5) thereof,

Whereas Article 3 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2738/75 of 29 October 1975 laying down general rules for intervention on the market in cereals⁽³⁾ provides that cereals held by the intervention agencies shall be disposed of by invitation to tender;

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1836/82⁽⁴⁾ lays down the procedure and conditions for the disposal of cereals held by intervention agencies;

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3319/82⁽⁵⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 410/83⁽⁶⁾, opened a standing invitation to tender for the export of 500 000 tonnes of common wheat of bread-making quality held by the German intervention agency;

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3504/82⁽⁷⁾ opened a standing invitation to tender for the export of 75 000 tonnes of common wheat of bread-making quality held by the Danish intervention agency;

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3506/82⁽⁸⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 358/83⁽⁹⁾, opened a standing invitation to tender for the export of 450 000 tonnes of common wheat of bread-making quality held by the French intervention agency;

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 294/83⁽¹⁰⁾ opened a standing invitation to tender for the export of 100 000 tonnes of common wheat of bread-making quality held by the United Kingdom intervention agency;

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 295/83⁽¹¹⁾ opened a standing invitation to tender for the export of 75 000 tonnes of common wheat of bread-making quality held by the Netherlands intervention agency;

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 336/83⁽¹²⁾ opened a standing invitation to tender for the export of 75 000 tonnes of common wheat of bread-making quality held by the Greek intervention agency;

Whereas the period of validity of export licences was fixed for France and Greece as running from the date of issue until the end of the second month following and for the other countries as running from the date of issue until the end of the third month following; whereas a special period of validity should be introduced for exports to the People's Republic of China;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. Article 3 of Regulation (EEC) No 3319/82 is replaced by the following:

Article 3

Export licences shall be valid from their date of issue as defined in Article 9 of Regulation (EEC) No 1836/82 until the end of the third month following.

For exports to the People's Republic of China, however, licences shall be valid until 31 July 1983.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 164, 14. 6. 1982, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 49.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 202, 9. 7. 1982, p. 23.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 351, 11. 12. 1982, p. 17.

⁽⁶⁾ See page 9 of this Official Journal.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 368, 28. 12. 1982, p. 10.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ No L 368, 28. 12. 1982, p. 14.

⁽⁹⁾ OJ No L 43, 15. 2. 1983, p. 12.

⁽¹⁰⁾ OJ No L 33, 4. 2. 1983, p. 18.

⁽¹¹⁾ OJ No L 33, 4. 2. 1983, p. 20.

⁽¹²⁾ OJ No L 39, 11. 2. 1983, p. 10.

2. Article 3 of Regulation (EEC) No 3504/82 is replaced by the following :

'Article 3

Export licences shall be valid from their date of issue as defined in Article 9 of Regulation (EEC) No 1836/82 until the end of the third month following.

For exports to the People's Republic of China, however, licences shall be valid until 31 July 1983.'

3. Article 3 of Regulation (EEC) No 3506/82 is replaced by the following :

'Article 3

Export licences shall be valid from their date of issue as defined in Article 9 of Regulation (EEC) No 1836/82 until the end of the second month following.

For exports to the People's Republic of China, however, licences shall be valid until 31 July 1983.'

4. Article 3 of Regulation (EEC) No 294/83 is replaced by the following :

'Article 3

Export licences shall be valid from their date of issue as defined in Article 9 of Regulation (EEC) No 1836/82 until the end of the third month following.

For exports to the People's Republic of China, however, licences shall be valid until 31 July 1983.'

5. Article 3 of Regulation (EEC) No 295/83 is replaced by the following :

'Article 3

Export licences shall be valid from their date of issue as defined in Article 9 of Regulation (EEC) No 1836/82 until the end of the third month following.

For exports to the People's Republic of China, however, licences shall be valid until 31 July 1983.'

6. Article 3 of Regulation (EEC) No 336/83 is replaced by the following :

'Article 3

Export licences shall be valid from their date of issue as defined by Article 9 of Regulation (EEC) No 1836/82 until the end of the second month following.

For exports to the People's Republic of China, however, licences shall be valid until 31 July 1983.'

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, 22 February 1983.

For the Commission

Poul DALSGER

Member of the Commission

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 412/83
of 22 February 1983

**fixing for Great Britain the level of the variable slaughter premium for sheep
and the amounts to be charged on products leaving that region**

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 the common organization
of the market in sheepmeat and goatmeat⁽¹⁾, as last
amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1195/82⁽²⁾,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EEC) No
2661/80 of 17 October 1980 laying down detailed
rules for applying the variable slaughter premium for
sheep⁽³⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No
1238/82⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Articles 3 (1) and 4 (1)
thereof,

Whereas the United Kingdom is the only country
paying the variable slaughter premium; whereas the
United Kingdom has decided to pay it only in Region
5 (Great Britain), within the meaning of Article 3 (1) of
Regulation (EEC) No 1837/80; whereas it is necessary
therefore for the Commission to fix, for the period 31
January to 6 February 1983, the level of the premium
and the amount to be charged on products leaving that
region;

Whereas Article 3 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2661/80
stipulates that the level of the variable slaughter
premium is to be fixed each week by the Commission
for each Member State concerned or, in the case of the
United Kingdom, for Great Britain;

Whereas Article 4 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2661/80
lays down that the amount to be charged on products
leaving the Member States concerned or, in the case of
the United Kingdom, Great Britain shall be fixed
weekly by the Commission for each Member State
concerned and in the case of the United Kingdom for
Great Britain;

Whereas it follows from the application of the rules
laid down in Article 9 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No

1837/80 and in Article 4 (1) and (3) of Regulation
(EEC) No 2661/80 that the variable slaughter premium
for sheep certified as eligible in the United Kingdom,
and the amounts to be charged on products leaving
Great Britain during the period 31 January to 6
February 1983, shall be as set out in the Annexes
hereto;

Whereas it should be recalled that Commission Regu-
lation (EEC) No 3191/80 of 9 December 1980⁽⁵⁾, as
last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1558/82⁽⁶⁾,
fixed transitional measures concerning non-recovery of
the variable slaughter premium for sheepmeat and
goatmeat products exported from the Community,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

For sheep or sheepmeat certified in Great Britain as
eligible for the variable slaughter premium during the
period 31 January to 6 February 1983, the level of the
premium shall be as set out in Annex I hereto.

Article 2

Without prejudice to the provisions of Regulation
(EEC) No 3191/80, for products referred to in Article 1
(a) of Regulation (EEC) No 1837/80 which left Great
Britain during the period 31 January to 6 February
1983, the amounts to be charged shall be as set out in
Annex II hereto.

Article 3

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

It shall apply with effect from 31 January 1983.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 183, 16. 7. 1980, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 140, 20. 5. 1982, p. 22.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 276, 20. 10. 1980, p. 19.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 143, 20. 5. 1982, p. 10.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 332, 10. 12. 1980, p. 14.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 172, 18. 6. 1982, p. 21.

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

Done at Brussels, 22 February 1983.

For the Commission

Poul DALSAGER

Member of the Commission

ANNEX I

Level of variable slaughter premium for certified sheep in Great Britain for the week commencing 31 January 1983

Description	Premium
Certified sheep or sheepmeat	74,205 ECU per 100 kilograms of estimated or actual dressed carcase weight (1)
(1) Within the weight limits laid down by Great Britain.	

ANNEX II

Amount to be charged for products leaving Great Britain during the week commencing 31 January 1983

(ECU/100 kg)		
CCT heading No	Description	Charge
01.04 B	Live sheep and goats other than pure-bred breeding animals	Live weight
		34,876
		Net weight
02.01 A IV a)	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh or chilled :	
	1. Carcases or half-carcases	74,205
	2. Short forequarters	51,944
	3. Chines and/or best ends	81,626
	4. Legs	96,467
	5. Other :	
	aa) Unboned (bone-in)	96,467
02.01 A IV b)	bb) Boned or boneless	135,053
	Meat of sheep or goats, frozen :	
	1. Carcases or half-carcases	55,654
	2. Short forequarters	38,958
	3. Chines and/or best ends	61,219
	4. Legs	72,350
	5. Other :	
02.06 C II a)	aa) Unboned (bone-in)	72,350
	bb) Boned or boneless	101,290
	Meat of sheep or goats, salted in brine, dried or smoked :	
	1. Unboned (bone-in)	96,467
	2. Boned or boneless	135,053

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 413/83
of 22 February 1983
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
1785/81 of 30 June 1981 on the common
organization of the markets in the sugar sector⁽¹⁾, as
last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 606/82⁽²⁾, and
in particular Article 16 (8) thereof,

Whereas the import levies on white sugar and raw
sugar were fixed by Regulation (EEC) No 1716/82⁽³⁾,
as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 404/83⁽⁴⁾;

Whereas it follows from applying the detailed rules
contained in Regulation (EEC) No 1716/82 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 16 (1) of Regu-
lation (EEC) No 1785/81 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 23 February
1983.

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

Done at Brussels, 22 February 1983.

For the Commission

Poul DALSGER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 177, 1. 7. 1981, p. 4.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 74, 18. 3. 1982, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 189, 1. 7. 1982, p. 42.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 49, 22. 2. 1983, p. 5.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 22 February 1983 fixing the import levies on white sugar
and raw sugar

<i>(ECU/100 kg)</i>		
CCT heading No	Description	Levy
17.01	Beet sugar and cane sugar, in solid form :	
	A. White sugar : flavoured or coloured sugar	40,34
	B. Raw sugar	37,74 ⁽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.