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I *Acts whose publication is obligatory*

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I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 541/83**of 9 March 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 organization 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 agricultural 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 Regulation (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 8 March 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 10 March 1983.

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

Done at Brussels, 9 March 1983.

For the Commission

Poul DALSGER

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 9 March 1983 fixing the import levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal

(ECU/tonne)		
CCT heading No	Description	Levies
10.01 B I	Common wheat, and meslin	125,28
10.01 B II	Durum wheat	159,72 ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾
10.02	Rye	121,47 ⁽⁶⁾
10.03	Barley	120,58
10.04	Oats	107,34
10.05 B	Maize, other than hybrid maize for sowing	101,03 ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
10.07 A	Buckwheat	0
10.07 B	Millet	53,63 ⁽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	190,24
11.01 B	Rye flour	184,93
11.02 A I a)	Durum wheat groats and meal	261,12
11.02 A I b)	Common wheat groats and meal	203,40

⁽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 542/83
of 9 March 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
8 March 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 10 March
1983.

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

Done at Brussels, 9 March 1983.

For the Commission

Poul DALSGER

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 9 March 1983 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 3	1st period 4	2nd period 5	3rd period 6
10.01 B I	Common wheat, and meslin	0	0	0	0
10.01 B II	Durum wheat	0	14,20	14,20	14,20
10.02	Rye	0	0	0	0
10.03	Barley	0	1,04	1,04	2,09
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 3	1st period 4	2nd period 5	3rd period 6	4th period 7
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	1,85	1,85	3,72	3,72
11.07 A II (b)	Unroasted malt, other than that obtained from wheat, other than in the form of flour	0	1,38	1,38	2,78	2,78
11.07 B	Roasted malt	0	1,61	1,61	3,24	3,24

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 543/83
of 9 March 1983
fixing the import levies on rice and broken rice

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European
Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No
1418/76 of 21 June 1976 on the common organization
of the market in rice ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by the Act of
Accession of Greece ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 11 (2)
thereof,

Whereas the import levies on rice and broken rice
were fixed by Regulation (EEC) No 2371/82 ⁽³⁾, as last
amended by Regulation (EEC) No 495/83 ⁽⁴⁾;

Whereas it follows from applying the detailed rules
contained in Regulation (EEC) No 2371/82 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 the products listed
in Article 1 (1) (a) and (b) of Regulation (EEC) No
1418/76 shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 10 March
1983.

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

Done at Brussels, 9 March 1983.

For the Commission

Poul DALSGER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 166, 25. 6. 1976, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 291, 19. 11. 1979, p. 17.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 255, 1. 9. 1982, p. 5.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 56, 3. 3. 1983, p. 5.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 9 March 1983 fixing the import levies on rice and broken rice

(ECU / tonne)			
CCT heading No	Description	Third countries ⁽³⁾	ACP or OCT ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
ex 10.06	Rice :		
	B. Other :		
	I. Paddy rice ; husked rice :		
	a) Paddy rice :		
	1. Round grain	215,71	104,25
	2. Long grain	172,74	82,77
	b) Husked rice :		
	1. Round grain	269,64	131,22
	2. Long grain	215,93	104,36
	II. Semi-milled or wholly milled rice :		
	a) Semi-milled rice :		
	1. Round grain	377,81	176,98
	2. Long grain	420,69	198,46
	b) Wholly milled rice :		
	1. Round grain	402,37	188,83
	2. Long grain	450,98	213,14
	III. Broken rice	90,16	42,08

⁽¹⁾ Subject to the application of the provisions of Article 10 of Regulation (EEC) No 435/80.

⁽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⁾ The import levy on rice entering the overseas department of Réunion is specified in Article 11a of Regulation (EEC) No 1418/76.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 544/83**of 9 March 1983****fixing the premiums to be added to the import levies on rice and broken rice**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European
Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No
1418/76 of 21 June 1976 on the common organization
of the market in rice ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by the Act of
Accession of Greece ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 13 (6)
thereof,

Whereas the premiums to be added to the levies on
rice and broken rice were fixed by Regulation (EEC)
No 2372/82 ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC)
No 496/83 ⁽⁴⁾;

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 shown in the Annex hereto,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The premiums to be added to the import levies fixed
in advance in respect of rice and broken rice shall be
as set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 10 March
1983.

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

Done at Brussels, 9 March 1983.

For the Commission

Poul DALSGER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 166, 25. 6. 1976, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 291, 19. 11. 1979, p. 17.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 255, 1. 9. 1982, p. 8.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 56, 3. 3. 1983, p. 7.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 9 March 1983 fixing the premiums to be added to the import levies on rice and broken rice

CCT heading No	Description	(ECU/tonne)			
		Current 3	1st period 4	2nd period 5	3rd period 6
ex 10.06	Rice :				
	B. Other				
	I. Paddy rice ; husked rice :				
	a) Paddy rice :				
	1. Round grain	0	0	0	—
	2. Long grain	0	0	0	—
	b) Husked rice :				
	1. Round grain	0	0	0	—
	2. Long grain	0	0	0	—
	II. Semi-milled or wholly milled rice :				
	a) Semi-milled rice :				
	1. Round grain	0	0	0	—
	2. Long grain	0	0	0	—
	b) Wholly milled rice :				
	1. Round grain	0	0	0	—
	2. Long grain	0	0	0	—
	III. Broken rice	0	0	0	0

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 545/83
of 8 March 1983**

**establishing unit values for the determination of the customs value of certain
perishable goods**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European
Economic Community,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EEC) No
1577/81 of 12 June 1981 establishing a system of
simplified procedures for the determination of the
customs value of certain perishable goods⁽¹⁾, as last
amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3063/82⁽²⁾, and in
particular Article 1 thereof,

Whereas Article 1 of that Regulation provides that the
Commission shall periodically establish unit values for
the products referred to in the classification in the
Annex ;

Whereas the result of applying the rules and criteria
laid down in Regulation (EEC) No 1577/81 to the
elements communicated to the Commission in accor-

dance with Article 1 (2) of that Regulation is that the
unit values set out in the Annex to this Regulation
should be established in regard to the products in
question,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Article 1

The unit values provided for in Article 1 (1) of Regula-
tion (EEC) No 1577/81 are hereby established as set
out in the table in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 11 March
1983.

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

Done at Brussels, 8 March 1983.

For the Commission

Karl-Heinz NARJES

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 154, 13. 6. 1981, p. 26.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 323, 19. 11. 1982, p. 8.

ANNEX

Code	NIMEXE code	CCT heading No	Description	Amount of unit values per 100 kg net							
				Bfrs/Lfrs	Dkr	DM	FF	£ Irl	Lit	Fl	£
1.10	07.01-13 } 07.01-15 }	07.01 A II	New potatoes	973	176,54	49,31	139,82	14,89	28 606	54,52	13,46
1.12	07.01-21 } 07.01-22 }	07.01 B I	Cauliflowers	4 443	805,57	225,00	638,02	67,96	130 529	248,79	61,43
1.14	07.01-23	07.01 B II	White cabbages and red cabbages	414	75,22	21,01	59,57	6,34	12 188	23,23	5,73
1.16	ex 07.01-27	ex 07.01 B III	Chinese cabbage	2 699	489,33	136,67	387,55	41,28	79 287	151,12	37,31
1.20	07.01-31 } 07.01-33 }	07.01 D I	Cabbage lettuce	4 160	754,20	210,65	597,34	63,63	122 205	232,92	57,51
1.22	ex 07.01-36	ex 07.01 D II	Endives	1 589	288,20	80,49	228,25	24,31	46 697	89,00	21,97
1.28	07.01-41 } 07.01-43 }	07.01 F I	Peas	4 603	834,56	233,10	660,98	70,41	135 226	257,74	63,64
1.30	07.01-45 } 07.01-47 }	07.01 F II	Beans (of the species Phaseolus)	8 048	1 459,09	407,54	1 155,62	123,10	236 421	450,63	111,26
1.32	ex 07.01-49	ex 07.01 F III	Broad beans	2 304	417,82	116,70	330,92	35,25	67 700	129,04	31,86
1.40	ex 07.01-54	ex 07.01 G II	Carrots	473	85,66	24,78	68,85	7,18	13 862	27,33	5,77
1.50	ex 07.01-59	ex 07.01 G IV	Radishes	4 983	903,45	252,34	715,54	76,22	146 388	279,02	68,89
1.60	07.01-63	ex 07.01 H	Onions (other than sets)	739	134,06	37,44	106,18	11,31	21 723	41,40	10,22
1.70	07.01-67	ex 07.01 H	Garlic	8 673	1 572,49	439,21	1 245,44	132,66	254 795	485,65	119,91
1.74	ex 07.01-68	ex 07.01 IJ	Leeks	1 010	183,16	51,16	145,06	15,45	29 678	56,56	13,96
1.80		07.01 K	Asparagus :								
1.80.1	ex 07.01-71		— green	27 399	4 967,32	1 387,43	3 934,20	419,08	804 869	1 534,12	378,79
1.80.2	ex 07.01-71		— other	21 836	3 915,80	1 109,37	3 144,20	333,33	640 929	1 222,40	280,63
1.90	07.01-73	07.01 L	Artichokes	1 804	327,17	91,38	259,12	27,60	53 012	101,04	24,94
1.100	07.01-75 } 07.01-77 }	07.01 M	Tomatoes	2 940	533,00	148,87	422,14	44,96	86 364	164,61	40,64
1.110	07.01-81 } 07.01-82 }	07.01 P I	Cucumbers	3 818	692,34	193,38	548,35	58,41	112 182	213,82	52,79
1.112	07.01-85	07.01 Q II	Chantarelles	31 493	5 647,55	1 600,00	4 534,71	480,74	924 379	1 763,01	404,75
1.118	07.01-91	07.01 R	Fennel	1 659	300,81	84,02	238,24	25,37	48 741	92,90	22,93
1.120	07.01-93	07.01 S	Sweet peppers	3 729	676,12	188,85	535,50	57,04	109 555	208,81	51,55
1.130	07.01-94	ex 07.01 T	Aubergines (Solanum melongena L.)	3 158	572,59	159,93	453,50	48,30	92 779	176,84	43,66
1.140	07.01-96	ex 07.01 T	Vegetable marrows (including courgettes) (Cucurbita pepo L. var. medullosa Alef.)	1 977	358,41	100,10	283,86	30,23	58 074	110,69	27,33
1.150	ex 07.01-99	ex 07.01 T	Celery stalks and leaves	2 566	465,22	129,94	368,46	39,25	75 382	143,68	35,47
1.160	ex 07.06-90	ex 07.06 B	Sweet potatoes, fresh, whole	3 674	659,60	186,04	527,62	56,10	107 317	205,67	50,11
2.10	08.01-31	ex 08.01 B	Bananas, fresh	2 006	363,78	101,60	288,12	30,69	58 945	112,35	27,74
2.20	ex 08.01-50	ex 08.01 C	Pineapples, fresh	3 567	639,67	181,90	514,01	53,79	104 781	199,75	45,03
2.30	ex 08.01-60	ex 08.01 D	Avocados, fresh	5 192	941,31	262,91	745,53	79,41	152 523	290,71	71,78
2.40	ex 08.01-99	ex 08.01 H	Mangoes and guavas, fresh	7 814	1 416,78	395,72	1 122,11	119,53	229 564	437,56	108,03
2.50		08.02 A I	Sweet oranges, fresh :								
2.50.1	08.02-02 } 08.02-06 } 08.02-12 } 08.02-16 }		— Sanguines and semi-sanguines	2 460	446,00	124,57	353,24	37,62	72 267	137,74	34,01

Code	NIMEXE code	CCT heading No	Description	Amount of unit values per 100 kg net							
				Bfrs/Lfrs	Dkr	DM	FF	£ Irl	Lit	Fl	£
2.50.2	08.02-03 08.02-07 08.02-13 08.02-17		— Navels, Navelines, Navelates, Salustianas, Vernas, Valencia lates, Maltese, Shamoutis, Ovalis, Trovita and Hamlins	1 591	288,46	80,57	228,47	24,33	46 741	89,09	21,99
2.50.3	08.02-05 08.02-09 08.02-15 08.02-19		— others	1 620	293,69	82,03	232,60	24,77	47 587	90,70	22,39
2.60		ex 08.02 B	Mandarins including tangerines and satsumas, fresh, clementines, wilkings and other similar citrus hybrids, fresh :								
2.60.1	08.02-29		— Monreales and satsumas	2 033	368,71	102,98	292,03	31,10	59 744	113,87	28,11
2.60.2	08.02-31		— Mandarins and wilkings	2 674	484,81	135,41	383,97	40,90	78 555	149,72	36,96
2.60.3	08.02-32		— Clementines	3 041	551,33	153,99	436,66	46,51	89 333	170,27	42,04
2.60.4	08.02-34 08.02-37		— Tangerines and others	3 443	624,21	174,35	494,38	52,66	101 143	192,78	47,60
2.70	ex 08.02-50	ex 08.02 C	Lemons, fresh	1 360	246,57	68,87	195,29	20,80	39 953	76,15	18,80
2.80		ex 08.02 D	Grapefruit, fresh :								
2.80.1	ex 08.02-70		— white	1 372	248,84	69,50	197,08	20,99	40 320	76,85	18,97
2.80.2	ex 08.02-70		— pink	2 499	453,16	126,57	358,91	38,23	73 426	139,95	34,55
2.90	08.04-11 08.04-19 08.04-23	08.04 A I	Table grapes	8 302	1 505,21	420,42	1 192,15	126,99	243 894	464,87	114,78
2.95	08.05-50	08.05 C	Chestnuts	4 338	777,61	219,85	623,50	66,30	126 740	242,85	58,48
2.100	08.06-13 08.06-15 08.06-17	08.06 A II	Apples	1 632	295,96	82,66	234,40	24,96	47 955	91,40	22,56
2.110	08.06-33 08.06-35 08.06-37 08.06-38	08.06 B II	Pears	2 723	493,77	137,91	391,07	41,65	80 007	152,49	37,65
2.115	08.06-50	08.06 C	Quinces	2 490	446,81	127,00	360,20	38,18	72 884	139,39	33,72
2.120	08.07-10	08.07 A	Apricots	7 235	1 298,32	369,02	1 046,66	110,95	211 783	405,05	98,00
2.130	ex 08.07-32	ex 08.07 B	Peaches	4 139	750,41	209,60	594,34	63,31	121 591	231,75	57,22
2.140	ex 08.07-32	ex 08.07 B	Nectarines	8 246	1 495,02	417,57	1 184,08	126,13	242 243	461,72	114,00
2.150	08.07-51 08.07-55	08.07 C	Cherries	4 191	758,00	219,63	608,53	63,82	123 559	242,40	51,24
2.160	08.07-71 08.07-75	08.07 D	Plums	4 198	761,13	212,59	602,83	64,21	123 329	235,07	58,04
2.170	08.08-11 08.08-15	08.08 A	Strawberries	15 023	2 723,61	760,73	2 157,14	229,78	441 315	841,16	207,69
2.175	08.08-35	08.08 C	Fruit of the species Vaccinium myrtillus	8 857	1 588,37	450,00	1 275,38	135,20	259 981	495,84	113,83
2.180	08.09-11	ex 08.09	Water melons	2 534	459,49	128,34	363,92	38,76	74 452	141,91	35,03
2.190	08.09-19	ex 08.09	Melons (other than water melons)	3 948	715,76	199,92	566,89	60,38	115 977	221,05	54,58
2.195	ex 08.09-90	ex 08.09	Pomegranates	7 941	1 439,75	402,14	1 140,30	121,46	233 286	444,65	109,79
2.200	ex 08.09-90	ex 08.09	Kiwis	12 480	2 262,63	631,98	1 792,04	190,89	366 621	698,79	172,54
2.205	ex 08.09-90	ex 08.09	Medlars	4 312	773,39	219,10	621,00	65,83	126 587	241,43	55,42

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 546/83**of 9 March 1983****laying down provisions for distillation of table wine pursuant to Article 15 (2) of
Regulation (EEC) No 337/79**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European
Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 337/79
of 5 February 1979 on the common organization of
the market in wine ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation
(EEC) No 3082/82 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Articles 6 (3), 7
(6), 9 (5), 15 (9) and 65 thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No
2144/82 of 27 July 1982 amending Regulation (EEC)
No 337/79 on the common organization of the market
in wine ⁽³⁾, and in particular Article 2 thereof,

Whereas the new system for the common organization
of the market in wine, and in particular the measures
provided for in Article 15 of Regulation (EEC) No
337/79, is applicable for the first time in the 1982/83
wine year; whereas, for lack of time, it has not yet
been possible for the Council to adopt general rules
for the application of the said Article; whereas, in the
circumstances, the Commission should adopt, for the
1982/83 wine year, all the provisions relating to the
distillation operations provided for in Article 15 (2) of
Regulation (EEC) No 337/79, so as to enable the new
measure to be implemented in good time;

Whereas the said Article 15 (2) provides that, where
the state of the table wine market so requires, any
appropriate measure, in particular distillation, may be
adopted;

Whereas there are difficulties in marketing all table
wines except those of types A III and R III and there
has been no substantial improvement in spite of the
measures already taken; whereas in these circum-
stances it seems necessary to implement the distilla-
tion measures provided for in Article 15 (2) of Regula-
tion (EEC) No 337/79;

Whereas, in order for the market rationalization
measure to attain its object, distillation must also be
open to wines which are in a close economic relation-
ship with the types of table wine in question; whereas,
since the minimum purchase prices of wines delivered

for distillation are fixed as a percentage of the guide
prices for the various types of table wine, it is neces-
sary to define the table wines which are in a close
economic relationship with each type of table wine;

Whereas, in the absence of a Community definition of
rosé wine and in the interests of clarity, it should be
stated that rosé table wines must be treated in the
same way as red table wines owing to the close
economic relationship between them;

Whereas Article 6 of Regulation (EEC) No 337/79
provides that only producers who have complied with
certain obligations for a reference period to be deter-
mined are entitled to benefit from the intervention
measures; whereas for intervention measures in
1982/83 the reference period is, pursuant to Article 16
of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2457/82 of 8
September 1982 laying down, for the 1982/83 wine-
growing year, provisions concerning the distillation of
the by-products of wine-making ⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by
Regulation (EEC) No 36/83 ⁽⁵⁾, the period from 1
September 1981 to 31 August 1982;

Whereas it is necessary to rationalize the market
without exceeding the quantities laid down in Article
15 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 337/79; whereas, for
this purpose, the maximum quantity of table wine
which may be distilled by each producer should be
restricted and there should be provision for reducing,
if necessary, the volume of wine which may be
distilled; whereas, to take account of the national
provisions concerning the recognition of quality wines
psr in some Member States, the maximum percentage
of table wines of type A II which may be distilled
should be determined by reference not to the table
wine production but to the total wine production of
each producer concerned;

Whereas, for each producer, the quantity of table wine
corresponding to his total production should be deter-
mined; whereas, for producers who are not obliged to
submit a harvest declaration, reference should be made
to the records provided for in Commission Regulation
(EEC) No 1153/75 ⁽⁶⁾, as last amended by Regulation
(EEC) No 3203/80 ⁽⁷⁾;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 54, 5. 3. 1979, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 326, 23. 11. 1982, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 227, 3. 8. 1982, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 262, 10. 9. 1982, p. 18.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 5, 7. 1. 1983, p. 14.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 113, 1. 5. 1975, p. 1.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 333, 11. 12. 1980, p. 18.

Whereas in some Member States where wine production is performed directly by the grape growers it is possible, for determining the quantities which may be distilled, to refer to the area cultivated; whereas this approach makes it possible for the benefits of the measure to be spread more equitably while ensuring the same degree of economic efficacy;

Whereas, so that all producers are treated in the same way where the decision is taken to reduce the quantities of wine for distillation contained in the delivery contracts and declarations, it is necessary to lay down that distillation operations may not commence until all the contracts and declarations have been submitted to the intervention agencies and the total quantities offered are known;

Whereas, in order to achieve its aim fully, the distillation measure in question should be accessible to all producers; whereas there is a risk that persons who concluded short-term storage contracts prior to the entry into force of the distillation measure in question may be unable to take full advantage of the possibility of having their wine distilled; whereas, accordingly, such producers should be allowed to cancel short-term storage contracts which they have already concluded, provided they conclude a delivery contract with a view to distillation;

Whereas provision should be made for producers to conclude with distillers delivery contracts subject to approval by the intervention agency in order to facilitate monitoring of the progress of operations and of the observance of the obligations of both parties; whereas this system would have the added advantage of making it easier to monitor the quantitative effects of distillation on the market;

Whereas, however, the contracts system must be adapted in order to take into account the fact that there are producers who intend to have their wine distilled on their behalf and producers who themselves possess distillation plants; whereas, in the case of the latter producers, the absence of a contractual obligation necessitates an official analysis of certain characteristics of the wine to be distilled;

Whereas it should be specified that the contracts and the delivery declarations must contain the information necessary for identification of the wines to which they relate;

Whereas, in order for the contracts and the delivery declarations to be effective, they must be approved in advance by the intervention agency; whereas the parties concerned must therefore be informed in good time of the outcome of the approval procedure;

Whereas certain time limits for the operation should be laid down for both producers and distillers to ensure that the measure is as effective as possible;

Whereas the price for wines for distillation normally renders it impossible to market the products of distillation at market prices; whereas it is therefore necessary to provide for an aid fixed in the light of the market price for the various products of distillation which can be obtained;

Whereas provision should be made for the minimum price guaranteed to producers to be paid to them, as a general rule, within a period which will enable them to obtain a profit comparable to that which they would have obtained from a commercial sale; whereas, in these circumstances, it is essential to pay the aid due to them for the distillation in question at the earliest opportunity, while guaranteeing that operations are correctly carried out by means of an appropriate system of securities; whereas, in order to allow the measure fully to achieve its purpose in the Member States, provision should be made for procedures for payment of aids and advances which are suited to the administrative systems of the different Member States;

Whereas, in the light of experience, a certain margin should be allowed in the quantity of wine and its actual alcoholic strength by volume specified in the delivery contracts; whereas, moreover, provision should be made, to cover the eventuality of chance circumstances of *force majeure*, for aid to be paid in respect of the quantity of wine which has actually been distilled;

Whereas, in order to allow the distillation measure to achieve its full purpose and in order to take account of the reality of the market in wines for distillation, it should be possible for wine to be fortified for distillation both by distillers and by manufacturers;

Whereas the fortification of wine for distillation takes place in the vicinity of the place where the table wine is held in order to limit transport costs to distilleries a great distance away; whereas authorization of fortification for distillation in a Member State other than that in which the producer's winery is located is not justified economically and is likely to create serious monitoring problems; whereas it should, therefore, be stipulated that the fortification of wine for distillation may take place only in the country where the table wine has been produced; whereas, in addition, Member States should be able to restrict the places at which wine may be fortified for distillation in order to ensure the most appropriate form of supervision;

Whereas, in order to ensure appropriate supervision of distillation operations, distillers and processors who fortify wine for distillation should be subject to a system of approval;

Whereas the intervention agencies and the Commission should be informed of the progress of distillation operations and should in particular be aware of the quantities of wine distilled and the quantities of products obtained ;

Whereas the addition of an indicator to the wine to be distilled is an efficient monitoring method ; whereas it should be laid down that the presence of such an indicator must not prevent the movement of these wines or of the products obtained therefrom ;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Article 1

1. Distillation pursuant to Article 15 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 337/79 is hereby authorized for table wines of types A I, R I and R II, for table wines in close economic relationship with these types and for table wines of type A II.

2. For the purposes of this Regulation, the following shall be considered as in close economic relationship with the type of table wine indicated :

- A I: white table wines with an actual alcoholic strength of more than 9,5 % vol which are not of types A I, A II or A III,
- R I: red table wines with an actual alcoholic strength of more than 9,5 % vol and not more than 12,5 % vol which are not of types R I or R III,
- R II: red table wines with an actual alcoholic strength of more than 12,5 % vol which are not of type R III.

3. The provisions of this Regulation relating to red wines shall also apply to rosé wines.

4. The producers referred to in Article 6 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 337/79 shall not be entitled to benefit from the distillation measure provided for in this Regulation unless they have complied with their obligations during the reference period specified in Article 16 of Regulation (EEC) No 2457/82.

Article 2

1. Producers who wish to have their table wines distilled under this Regulation shall conclude contracts for the delivery of table wines — hereinafter referred

to as 'contracts' — with an approved distiller and shall submit them to the competent intervention agency before 1 April 1983.

2. The total quantity of table wine in respect of which each producer may conclude one or more contracts may not exceed :

- in the case of table wines of type A II, 1,5 % of the quantity of wine he produced in the 1982/83 wine year,
- in the case of table wines of types A I, R I and R II and table wines in close economic relationship with those types of table wine, 10 % of the quantity of table wine he produced in the 1982/83 wine year.

However, Member States may stipulate that the total quantity in respect of which each producer may conclude one or more contracts may not exceed nine hectolitres per hectare of vineyard used to produce table wine by the producer in question. This possibility may either be extended to the entire territory of the Member State or confined to the whole of a wine-growing area or to the part of a wine-growing area included in the territory of that Member State.

No producer may deliver less than 10 hectolitres of table wine.

3. The quantity of wine or table wine produced to which the percentage specified in paragraph 2 applies shall be :

- for producers subject to the obligation referred to in Article 2 (1) of Commission Regulation No 134 (⁽¹⁾), the total of the quantities given in their harvest declaration and the quantities given in the records referred to in Article 14 of Regulation (EEC) No 1153/75 and obtained by themselves after the date of submission of the harvest declaration, from products listed in the said declaration,
- for producers who are not subject to the obligation referred to in the first indent, the quantity given in the records referred to in Article 14 of Regulation (EEC) No 1153/75 and obtained by themselves by vinification of purchased must.

4. Any short-term storage contract concluded under Article 7 of Regulation (EEC) No 337/79 before the date when this Regulation enters into force shall be cancelled on request by the producer concerned provided that he concludes a contract to deliver for distillation as provided for in this Regulation.

In such a case the entitlement to short-term storage aid shall continue for the period from the first day of validity of the contract to the day when this Regulation enters into force.

(¹) OJ No 111, 6. 11. 1962, p. 2604/62.

5. Member States shall notify the Commission before 8 April 1983 of the quantities of table wine covered by contracts submitted to the intervention agency.

6. If the notifications referred to in paragraph 5 show that the total quantity of table wines covered by contracts submitted to the intervention agencies exceeds four million hectolitres, the quantity covered by each contract shall be reduced *pro rata* subject to the minimum requirement laid down in the third subparagraph of paragraph 2.

Article 3

1. The contracts referred to in Article 2 (1) shall specify :

- (a) the quantity, colour and actual alcoholic strength by volume of the table wines to be distilled ;
- (b) the name and address of the producer ;
- (c) the place where the wine is stored ;
- (d) the name of the distiller or of the distillery ;
- (e) the address of the distillery.

2. The contracts referred to in Article 2 (1) shall not be valid under this Regulation unless they are approved by the intervention agency of the Member State in which the wine is held when the contract is concluded.

3. Where distillation takes place in a Member State other than that in which the contract is approved, the intervention agency which approved the contract shall forward a copy of it to the intervention agency of the first Member State.

Article 4

1. Producers :

- who themselves possess distillation plants and intend to carry out the distillation referred to in Article 1, or
- who intend to have their wine distilled on their behalf in an approved distiller's plant

shall so inform the intervention agency of the Member State on whose territory their winery is located by means of a declaration of delivery for distillation. If the distillation plant is located in another Member State, they shall also send the intervention agency of that Member State a copy of the declaration for information.

The declaration referred to in the first subparagraph shall be submitted to the competent intervention agency within the period specified in Article 2 (1).

2. For the purposes of this Regulation the contract referred to in Article 2 (1) shall be replaced :

- in the case specified in the first indent of the first subparagraph of paragraph 1, by the declaration,
- in the case specified in the second indent of the first subparagraph of paragraph 1, by the declaration accompanied by a contract for delivery for distillation on the producer's behalf concluded between the producer and the distiller.

3. The declaration referred to in paragraph 1 and the contract referred to in the second indent of paragraph 2 shall specify :

- (a) the quantity, colour and actual alcoholic strength by volume of the wines to be distilled ;
- (b) the name and address of the producer ;
- (c) the place where the wine is stored ;
- (d) the address of the distillery.

4. The declaration referred to in paragraph 1 shall not be valid under this Regulation unless it is approved by the intervention agency of the Member State on whose territory the producer's winery is located within the period specified in Article 3 (2).

5. In the case referred to in the first indent of the first subparagraph of paragraph 1, a sample of the wine to be distilled shall be taken, under the supervision of an official body of the Member State on whose territory the producer's winery is situated, for analysis by an official laboratory of its actual alcoholic strength by volume, total acidity, volatile acidity and sulphur dioxide content.

The producer shall forward the results of this analysis, certified by an official body, to the intervention agency of the Member State where distillation is to take place.

6. A representative of an official body shall check the quantity of wine distilled and the date of distillation.

Article 5

1. The intervention agency responsible for the approval of contracts and declarations shall inform those concerned, not later than one month from the date of receipt of the contract or declaration, whether or not it has been approved.

2. The wine may not be distilled until the contract or declaration covering it has been approved.

3. Distillation operations may not commence before 1 May 1983 nor take place after 30 September 1983.

4. The product obtained from the distillation referred to in Article 1 shall have an alcoholic strength of 86 % vol or more or 85 % vol or less.

Article 6

1. The minimum purchase price for wines for distillation shall be :

- 2,68 ECU per % vol per hectolitre for table wines of types R I and R II and for table wines in close economic relationship with those types of table wine,
- 2,48 ECU per % vol per hectolitre for table wines of type A I and for table wines in close economic relationship with that type of table wine,
- 5,58 ECU per % vol per hectolitre for table wines of type A II.

2. The prices specified in paragraph 1 shall apply to bulk merchandize ex producer's premises.

Article 7

The intervention agency shall pay aid for wine distilled.

Where the product obtained from distillation has an alcoholic strength of 85 % vol or less, the amount of aid shall be :

- 2,07 ECU per % vol per hectolitre for table wines of types R I and R II and for table wines in close economic relationship with those types of table wine,
- 1,87 ECU per % vol per hectolitre for table wines of type A I and for table wines in close economic relationship with that type of table wine,
- 4,97 ECU per % vol per hectolitre for table wines of type A II.

Where the product obtained from distillation has an alcoholic strength of 86 % vol or more, the amount of aid shall be :

- 2,09 ECU per % vol per hectolitre for table wines of types R I and R II, and for table wines in close economic relationship with those types of table wine,
- 1,89 ECU per % vol per hectolitre for table wines of type A I and for table wines in close economic relationship with that type of table wine,
- 4,99 ECU per % vol per hectolitre for table wines of type A II.

Article 8

For the payment of the minimum purchase price for wines and for the payment of aid by the intervention agency, one or other of the procedures laid down in Articles 9 and 10 shall be applied, at the choice of the Member States.

Article 9

1. The minimum purchase price referred to in Article 6 (1) shall be paid by the distiller to the producer not later than three months from the date of entry into the distillery :

- of the total quantity of wine covered by the contract, when a single delivery is made,
- of each consignment of wine, when delivery of the wine covered by the contract is made in stages.

2. The intervention agency shall pay the distiller the aid provided for in the first paragraph of Article 7 not later than three months from the date of submission of proof that the total quantity of wine specified in the contract has been distilled.

The distiller shall supply the intervention agency with proof that he has paid the minimum purchase price within the period specified in paragraph 1. If such proof is not supplied within four months of the date of submission of the proof referred to in the first subparagraph, the amounts paid shall be recovered by the intervention agency.

However, if the distiller supplies the said proof within two months of expiry of the period specified, the amount to be recovered shall be equal to 20 % of the sum paid.

Article 10

1. Not later than one month from the date of entry into the distillery :

- of the total quantity of wine covered by the contract, when a single delivery is made,
 - of each consignment of wine, when delivery of the wine covered by the contract is made in stages,
- the distiller shall pay the producer at least the difference between the minimum purchase price referred to in Article 6 (1) and the aid referred to in the first paragraph of Article 7 (1).

2. Not later than one month from the date of submission of proof that the total quantity of wine covered by the contract has been distilled, the intervention agency shall pay the producer the aid referred to in the first paragraph of Article 7 (1).

Article 11

1. The distiller in the case referred to in Article 9, or the producer in the case referred to in Article 10, may ask for an amount equal to the aid referred to in the second paragraph of Article 7 to be paid to him by way of advance on condition that he has provided a security equal to 110 % of the said amount in the name of the intervention agency.

2. The security shall be provided in the form of a guarantee by an establishment meeting the criteria laid down by the Member State to which the intervention agency is responsible.

3. The advance shall be paid not later than three months from the date on which proof is furnished that the security has been provided and, in any case, from the date of approval of the contract or declaration.

4. Subject to Article 13, the security referred to in paragraph 1 shall be released only if, not later than 29 February 1984, proof is furnished:

- that the total quantity of wine covered by the contract has been distilled,
- and, if the advance has been paid to the distiller, that the latter has paid the producer the minimum purchase price referred to in Article 6 (1) within the period specified.

However, if the proofs referred to in the first subparagraph are furnished after the date specified therein but before 1 July 1984 the amount to be released shall be 80 % of the security, the difference being forfeit.

If such proofs are not furnished before 1 July 1984, the security shall be forfeit in its entirety.

5. When the security is released, the intervention agency shall settle the balance of the amount by making the adjustments necessary to take account of the margins specified in Article 12.

Article 12

1. For wine delivered to the distillery a margin of 1 % vol more or less than the actual alcoholic strength specified in the contract or in the declaration shall be permitted provided that the wine has an actual alcoholic strength of more than 9,5 % vol.

For the quantity of wine actually delivered to the distillery a margin of 10 % less and 5 % more than the quantity specified in the contract or declaration shall be permitted, provided that the quantity actually delivered is not less than the quantity referred to in the third subparagraph of Article 2 (2).

2. The intervention agency shall pay the aid referred to in Article 7 for the quantity of wine which has actually been distilled, within the margins specified in paragraph 1.

Article 13

Where, owing to chance circumstances or *force majeure*, all or some of the wine covered by a contract or declaration cannot be distilled, the distiller or the producer shall immediately so inform:

- the intervention agency of the Member State on whose territory the distillation plant is located, and
- if the producer's winery is located in another Member State, the intervention agency of that Member State.

In such cases, the intervention agency shall pay the aid provided for in Article 7 in respect of the quantity of wine which has actually been distilled.

Article 14

Wine intended for distillation as provided for in Article 1 (1) may be fortified for distillation by the distiller or by an approved processor other than the producer.

If the operation is carried out by a processor, Articles 1 and 5 to 13 shall apply, subject to the provisions of the following Articles.

Article 15

1. In the case referred to in the second paragraph of Article 14, the contracts referred to in Article 2 shall be concluded between a producer and a processor.

2. The contracts shall require the processor:

- (a) to purchase the quantity of wine specified therein and to process it into wine fortified for distillation;
- (b) to deliver the wine fortified for distillation to an approved distiller;
- (c) to pay the producer not less than the price specified in Article 6 (1).

The information referred to in Article 3 (1) (d) and (e) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to a processor fortifying wine for distillation and to the plant where such processing takes place.

Article 16

1. In the case referred to in the second paragraph of Article 14, fortification of wine for distillation may take place only on the territory of the Member State where the producer's winery is located and before 1 September 1983.

2. The fortification of wine for distillation, as referred to in paragraph 1, shall be subject to official supervision. For this purpose:

- the document(s) and register(s) provided for in Article 53 of Regulation (EEC) No 337/79 shall state the increase in actual alcoholic strength by volume, expressed as % vol, giving the strength before and after the addition of the distillate to the wine,

— before the wine is fortified for distillation, a sample shall be taken under the supervision of an official body for analysis by an official laboratory, or by a laboratory operating under official supervision, of its actual alcoholic strength by volume. Two copies of the results of this analysis shall be sent to the processor fortifying the wine for distillation, who shall forward one copy to the intervention agency of the Member State where the wine is to be fortified for distillation.

3. Member States may restrict the places at which wine may be fortified for distillation if such restriction is necessary to ensure the most appropriate form of supervision.

Article 17

In the case referred to in the second paragraph of Article 14, the price referred to in Article 6 (1) shall be paid by the processor not later than three months from the date on which the total quantity of wine appearing in the contract entered his premises.

Article 18

In the case referred to in the second paragraph of Article 14, the wine fortified for distillation shall be distilled before 1 November 1983. The product obtained from the distillation or wine fortified for that purpose shall have an alcoholic strength of 85 % vol or less.

Article 19

1. The intervention agency of the Member State where the wine was fortified for distillation shall pay the processor the amount specified in the second paragraph of Article 7 in accordance with the procedures laid down in Articles 9 (2) or 11.

2. The aid shall be calculated per hectolitre and per % vol of actual alcoholic strength of the wine before it was fortified for distillation.

3. The margins specified in Article 12 shall apply to the quantities of wine delivered to the processor's premises.

4. The aid shall be paid for the quantity of wine which, after being fortified for distillation, has actually been distilled.

Article 20

For the purposes of this Regulation 'approved distiller' shall mean a distiller included in a list compiled by the competent authorities of the Member States.

A person on whose behalf distillation is carried out shall be treated in the same way as a distiller within the meaning of the first paragraph. Such distillation must be carried out by an approved distiller.

For the purposes of this Regulation 'approved processor' shall mean a processor included in a list to be compiled by the competent authorities of the Member States.

Approval of a distiller or of a processor shall be withdrawn if he does not pay the producer the minimum purchase price laid down in Article 6. Approval may be withdrawn if the distiller or processor does not fulfil the other obligations incumbent upon him pursuant to Community provisions, and in particular the obligations relating to notification.

Article 21

1. Distillers shall send the intervention agency, not later than the 10th day of each month, a record of the quantities of wine distilled during the previous month, specifying the quantities, expressed as pure alcohol, of the products they have obtained, giving separate figures for those of 86 % vol or more and those of 85 % vol or less.

2. Member States shall inform the Commission by telex, not later than the 20th day of each month, for the previous month, of the quantities of wine distilled and the quantities, expressed as pure alcohol, of products obtained, differentiating between the latter in accordance with paragraph 1.

3. Member States shall report, not later than 1 July 1984, cases in which the distiller or the processor has failed to meet his obligations and the measures taken in consequence.

Article 22

1. The intervention agencies responsible for applying this Regulation shall be those appointed by the Member States in accordance with Article 8 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 343/79⁽¹⁾.

2. Without prejudice to Articles 3 (2), 4 (4) and 19 (1), the competent intervention agency shall be that of the Member State in whose territory distillation took place.

Article 23

Member States shall take the measures necessary to ensure that this Regulation is applied, in particular measures to prevent the diversion of table wine from its end use of distillation. To this end Member States may stipulate that an indicator be used.

Member States may not, because of the presence of an indicator, prevent the movement within their territory of a wine intended for distillation or of distilled products obtained from such wine.

Article 24

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

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 54, 5. 3. 1979, p. 64.

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

Done at Brussels, 9 March 1983.

For the Commission

Poul DALSGER

Member of the Commission

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 547/83**of 9 March 1983****fixing the maximum export refund for raw sugar for the 26th partial invitation to tender issued within the framework of the principal standing invitation to tender provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 2013/82**

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 the first subparagraph of Article 19 (4) (b) thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2013/82 of 20 July 1982 on a principal standing invitation to tender in order to determine levies and/or refunds on exports of raw sugar ⁽³⁾ requires partial invitations to tender to be issued for the export of this sugar;

Whereas, pursuant to Article 9 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2013/82, a maximum export refund shall be fixed, as the case may be, account being taken in particular of the state and foreseeable development of the Community and world markets in sugar, for the partial invitation to tender in question;

Whereas, following an examination of the tenders submitted in response to the 26th partial invitation to

tender, the provisions set out in Article 1 should be adopted;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The maximum export refund for the 26th partial invitation to tender for raw sugar issued under Regulation (EEC) No 2013/82 is hereby fixed at 34,465 ECU per 100 kilograms.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 10 March 1983.

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

Done at Brussels, 9 March 1983.

For the Commission

Poul DALSAGER

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 216, 24. 7. 1982, p. 10.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 548/83**of 9 March 1983****fixing the maximum export refund for the 32nd partial invitation to tender for white sugar issued within the framework of the principal standing invitation to tender provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 2014/82**

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 the first subparagraph of Article 19 (4) (b) thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2014/82 of 20 July 1982 on a principal standing invitation to tender in order to determine levies and/or refunds on exports of white sugar⁽³⁾ requires partial invitations to tender to be issued for the export of this sugar;

Whereas, pursuant to Article 9 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2014/82, a maximum export refund shall be fixed, as the case may be, account being taken in particular of the state and foreseeable development of the Community and world markets in sugar, for the partial invitation to tender in question;

Whereas, following an examination of the tenders submitted in response to the 32nd partial invitation to

tender, the provisions set out in Article 1 should be adopted;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The maximum export refund for the 32nd partial invitation to tender for white sugar issued under Regulation (EEC) No 2014/82 is hereby fixed at 37,489 ECU per 100 kilograms.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 10 March 1983.

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

Done at Brussels, 9 March 1983.

For the Commission

Poul DALSAGER

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 216, 24. 7. 1982, p. 15.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 549/83**of 9 March 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 540/83⁽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 10 March
1983.

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

Done at Brussels, 9 March 1983.

For the Commission

Poul DALSAGER

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 63, 9. 3. 1983, p. 17.

ANNEX

**to the Commission Regulation of 9 March 1983 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	40,92
	B. Raw sugar	38,49 (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.

COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC) No 550/83**of 8 March 1983****imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of certain sodium carbonate 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 submitted by the Commission after consultation with the Advisory Committee, as provided for by that Regulation,

Whereas, by Regulation (EEC) No 3018/82⁽³⁾, the Commission imposed a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of dense sodium carbonate originating in the United States of America which was 24,63 ECU per tonne, except for exports made by Texasgulf Chemicals Company, for which the amount of the duty was 22,24 ECU per tonne; whereas, by that Regulation, the Commission also accepted undertakings offered by Allied Corporation and FMC and terminated the proceedings in respect of these exporters;

Whereas, after the imposition of the provisional duty, the Commission continued its investigation;

Whereas one exporter, two potential exporters and a consumer organization, the Glass Manufacturers' Federation of the United Kingdom, requested, and were granted, an opportunity to be heard orally by the Commission; whereas another exporter made known its views in writing;

Whereas Texasgulf Chemicals Company submitted new evidence concerning its export costs which were verified and found acceptable; whereas on the basis of this new evidence the dumping margins, expressed as a percentage of the price free-at-Community-frontier, vary for shipments by Texasgulf Chemicals between 10,52 and 20,58 %, the weighted average margin being 14,59 %;

Whereas no other new evidence on dumping has been received since the imposition of the provisional duty; whereas, therefore, the weighted average dumping margin for all US export shipments investigated is definitively established at 16,50 %;

Whereas, moreover, no further evidence regarding injury to the Community industry, and particularly the United Kingdom industry, has been submitted to the Commission since the imposition of the provisional duty;

Whereas the consumers in the United Kingdom have argued that protective measures taken by the Commission, if maintained, would be neither in the Community's nor in the United Kingdom's interest because it would make them less competitive; whereas, in view of the economic and social importance of the Community industry and particularly the United Kingdom industry, which is most involved, and the relative effect of a comparatively modest price increase on the costs of the processing industry, the Commission has, however, concluded that it is in the Community's interest that definitive action be taken;

Whereas Stauffer Chemical Company and Texasgulf Chemicals Company offered price undertakings regarding future exports to the Community;

Whereas, after consultation, these undertakings were found to be acceptable and it was not necessary to impose measures against imports of the product exported by these companies;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 339, 31. 12. 1979, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 178, 22. 6. 1982, p. 9.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 317, 13. 11. 1982, p. 5.

Whereas, in these circumstances, protection of the Community's interests calls for the imposition of a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of dense sodium carbonate originating in the United States which, having regard to the injury caused, would be equal to the weighted average dumping margin established; whereas this margin is 16,50 %;

Whereas it is appropriate to express the anti-dumping duty as a fixed amount in ECU per tonne; whereas this amount is 23,15 ECU per tonne for imports of dense sodium carbonate from the United States; whereas this duty would have been 20,07 ECU per tonne for exports made by Texasgulf Chemicals Company;

Whereas the amounts secured by way of provisional anti-dumping duty should be collected up to 20,07 ECU per tonne for exports by Texasgulf Chemicals Company and 23,15 ECU per tonne for all other exports,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. A definitive anti-dumping duty is hereby imposed on dense sodium carbonate falling within Common Customs Tariff subheading 28.42 A ex II

and corresponding to NIMEXE code ex 28.42-31, originating in the United States of America.

2. The duty shall not apply to dense sodium carbonate exported by Allied Corporation, FMC, Stauffer Chemicals Company and Texasgulf Chemicals Company.

3. The amount of the duty shall be 23,15 ECU per tonne.

4. For the purposes of this Regulation, dense sodium carbonate means sodium carbonate with a specific gravity exceeding 0,700 kg/dm³ and consisting of grains of a diameter between 0,25 and 0,6 mm.

5. The provisions in force concerning customs duties shall apply for the application of the duty.

Article 2

The sums secured by way of provisional duty under Regulation (EEC) No 3018/82 shall be definitively collected up to the amount of 20,07 ECU per tonne for exports by Texasgulf Chemicals Company and 23,15 ECU per tonne for all other exports.

Article 3

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, 8 March 1983.

For the Council

The President

J. ERTL

COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC) No 551/83

of 8 March 1983

imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on kraftliner paper and board originating in the United States of America and accepting undertakings given in connection with the review of the anti-dumping proceeding on kraftliner paper and board originating in Austria, Canada, Finland, Portugal, the Soviet Union and Sweden

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 submitted by the Commission after consultation with the Advisory Committee set up by the said Regulation,

Whereas Regulation (EEC) No 2133/78⁽³⁾ imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of kraftliner paper and board originating in the United States of America;

Whereas that Regulation was amended by Regulation (EEC) No 572/79⁽⁴⁾ and (EEC) No 1283/81⁽⁵⁾ in order to take account of certain changes in the NIMEXE codes covered by the duty;

Whereas the amount of the duty corresponded to the difference between the normal value (the 'fair market price') on the USA market as set out in Article 2 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 2133/78 and the free-at-frontier Community price, duty-unpaid, per tonne net to the first purchaser in the customs territory of the Community;

Whereas the Commission accepted undertakings given in connection with the anti-dumping proceedings concerning imports of kraftliner paper and board originating in Austria, Canada, Finland, Portugal, the Soviet Union and Sweden⁽⁶⁾;

Whereas on 30 July 1982 the Commission received a request from the European Association of Papermakers

for Corrugating Boxes on behalf of all Community producers of kraftliner paper and board and testliner for a review of the duty imposed on kraftliner paper and board originating in the United States of America and for a review of the undertakings given in connection with the anti-dumping proceedings concerning imports of kraftliner paper and board originating in Austria, Canada, Finland, Portugal, the Soviet Union and Sweden, together with evidence that dumping was again being practised in respect of these imports and that Community industry was suffering from renewed material injury;

Whereas, since the said information provided sufficient evidence to justify re-opening the proceedings, the Commission announced, by a notice published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*⁽⁷⁾, a review of the definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of kraftliner paper and board originating in the United States of America and of the acceptance of undertakings given in connection with the anti-dumping proceedings on imports of kraftliner paper and board liner paper and board originating in Austria, Canada, Finland, Portugal, the Soviet Union and Sweden; whereas the Commission, furthermore, 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 countries 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, some importers and several consumers known to be concerned took this opportunity to present written and oral observations; whereas, however, Exportles, the exporting agency in the Soviet Union, failed to respond to the Commission's invitation to make known its views, as did several brokers and dealers; whereas the largest Canadian exporter also failed to respond to the Commission's invitation to cooperate in the on-the-spot investigation of the facts;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 339, 31. 12. 1979, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 178, 22. 6. 1982, p. 9.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 247, 9. 9. 1978, p. 22.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 77, 29. 3. 1979, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 129, 15. 5. 1981, p. 4.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No C 61, 10. 3. 1978, p. 2,

OJ No C 69, 18. 3. 1978, p. 2 and

OJ No C 174, 21. 7. 1978, p. 2.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No C 217, 21. 8. 1982, p. 2.

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

EEC producer:

Cellulose du Pin, Factice, France

Exporters:

in the United States of America:

Great Southern Paper, Dothan, Alabama
International Paper Co., New York, NY
St Joe Paper Co., Port St Joe, Florida
St Regis Paper Co., New York, NY
Stone Container Corporation, Chicago, Illinois
Union Camp Corporation, Wayne, New Jersey
Westvaco Corporation, New York, NY
Weyerhaeuser Company, Tacoma, Washington

in Canada:

MacMillan Bloedel Ltd, Vancouver (BC), on behalf of their US subsidiary at Pinehill, Alabama

in Finland:

Kemi Oy, Kemi

in Portugal:

Portucel, Lisbon

in Sweden:

ASSI, Stockholm

Svenska Cellulosa Aktiebolaget SCA, Piteå;

Whereas information concerning Obbola Linerboard AB, Obbola, Sweden, was provided by the company's owners, Svenska Cellulosa Aktiebolaget SCA, Sweden, and St Regis Paper Company, USA; whereas the Austrian exporter, Nettingsdorfer Papierfabrik, Nettingsdorf, submitted information at the Commission's offices in Brussels; whereas information concerning exports from the Soviet Union was submitted by the principal importers in the European Community;

Whereas the Commission selected the last quarter of 1981 and the first three quarters of 1982 as the relevant investigation period;

Whereas for exporters from Austria, Canada, Finland, Portugal, Sweden and the United States, normal value was determined on the basis of the price actually paid in the ordinary course of trade for the like product intended for consumption in their respective domestic markets; whereas, in those cases where these prices varied, the normal values were established by reference to weighted average and/or prevailing prices; whereas, for the Soviet Union, which is a non-market economy country, the normal value was determined on the basis

of the price at which the like product was sold in the United States of America with adjustments to take account of certain differences in roll widths; whereas this method of determining the normal value was not disputed by the Soviet exporter or by the Community importers;

Whereas, in establishing the profitability of domestic sales, it was noted that most American producers were unable to demonstrate that their most recent sales prices were at levels sufficient to cover all costs; whereas these sales were therefore considered as not having been made in the ordinary course of trade and were consequently excluded from the calculation of normal value;

Whereas export prices were determined on the basis of the prices actually paid or payable for 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, such as differences in transport, insurance, handling, loading and ancillary costs; whereas all comparisons were made at an ex-works level;

Whereas the above examination of the facts showed that dumping had generally commenced in the second quarter of 1982 and had continued throughout the year, 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 from the time that dumping had commenced for each of the exporters cooperating in the investigation was as follows:

	%
Great Southern Paper	8,2
International Paper Co.	5,9
St Joe Paper Co.	10,0
St Regis Paper Co.	9,7
Union Camp Corporation	4,3
Westvaco Corporation	11,3
Weyerhaeuser Company	11,5
Macmillan Bloedel Ltd	6,5
Kemi Oy	25,9
Portucel	12,0
ASSI	9,5
Obbola Linerboard	24,5
SCA	10,0
Nettingsdorfer Papierfabrik	2,5;

Whereas the Stone Container Corporation did not have direct export sales to the European Community but sold domestically to a dealer for onward export; whereas, using these sales as the basis of comparison, the dumping margin was calculated as 15,5 %;

whereas those companies who also exported but in less significant amounts than those subject to on-the-spot investigation were informed of the results of the Commission's investigation and of its intention to act, and did not dispute them ;

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 dumping margin was determined on the basis of the facts available ; whereas the Commission considers that the results of its investigation provided an accurate basis for determination of the level of dumping and that it would constitute a bonus for non-cooperation to assume that the dumping margin for these exporters was any lower than the highest dumping margin of 25,9 % determined with regard to an exporter who had cooperated in the investigation ; whereas for these reasons it is considered appropriate to use this latter dumping margin for this group of exporters ;

Whereas, with regard to injury caused by the dumped imports, the request for review submitted by the European Association of Papermakers for Corrugating Boxes alleged that injury was being suffered by Community producers of both kraftliner paper and board and testliner ; whereas the Commission has confined its re-examination of injury to production in the Community of the like product, i.e. kraftliner paper and board ;

Whereas the evidence available to the Commission shows that imports into the Community from the countries concerned have maintained a fairly constant market share of approximately 80 % since 1979 ;

Whereas selling prices to the Community from the countries concerned have been declining throughout 1982 with a consequent depressing effect ; whereas this price deterioration has been particularly marked in two Community markets, viz. the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy ; whereas the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy account for approximately 90 % of the Community producer's sales outside the French market ; whereas, in order to maintain sales in these areas, it has been necessary for the EEC producer to meet the prices of the dumped imports ; whereas there is clear evidence that the decline in prices is continuing ;

Whereas the consequent impact on this Community industry has been an inability to cover costs on sales to the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy ; whereas in France there is also price deterioration which has reduced the Community producer's profit to a level near break-even and which, if allowed to continue, would result in losses for the producer ;

Whereas the Commission has considered whether injury has been caused by other factors such as the volume and prices of undumped imports and stagnation of demand ; whereas imports from countries other than those concerned in this review have considerably declined ; whereas consumption in the Community has not significantly changed from 1981 to 1982 ; whereas the prices at which the dumped imports are offered for sale in the Community have led the Commission to determine that the effects of the dumped imports of kraftliner paper and board originating in Austria, Canada, Finland, Portugal, the Soviet Union, Sweden and the United States of America taken in isolation have to be considered as causing renewed material injury to the Community industry ; whereas this injury is likely to increase if no action is taken ;

Whereas Community consumers in the Netherlands, Italy, the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany have argued that the introduction of higher minimum prices for kraftliner paper and board would not be in the Community's interest because it would have disruptive effects on their processing industries ; whereas, however, the Fédération Nationale des Transformateurs de Papiers and the Union Syndicale Française de Carton Ondulé, France, specifically asked that the fact that they did not wish to express any opinion on this matter should be brought to the attention of the Commission ; whereas, if the Community producers were to disappear from the market, the Community would become dependent upon external suppliers of this product ; whereas it seems to be in the interest of the users to have access to both sources of supply ; whereas, in view of this and the particularly serious difficulties facing the Community industry, the Commission has nevertheless come to the conclusion that it is in the Community's interests that action be taken ;

Whereas the exporters concerned were informed of the main findings of the review and commented on them ; whereas revised undertakings were subsequently offered covering all relevant exports from Austria, Canada, Finland, Portugal, the Soviet Union and Sweden of kraftliner paper and board to the Community ; whereas the effect of the said undertakings will be to increase export prices to the level which the Commission, having examined the Community producer's weighted average prices and costs, taking account of their profit situation, considers necessary to eliminate injury ; whereas these increases in no case exceed the dumping margin ;

Whereas the Commission has, therefore, determined that it is not now necessary to take protective action in respect of imports of kraftliner paper and board originating in Austria, Canada, Finland, Portugal, the Soviet Union and Sweden ; whereas, in these circumstances,

the undertakings offered are considered acceptable and the review may, therefore, be terminated without imposition of anti-dumping duties on kraftliner paper and board from Austria, Canada, Finland, Portugal, the Soviet Union and Sweden ;

Whereas, as regards exports of kraftliner paper and board from the United States of America, the Commission has received no new evidence to alter its view that the continued application of a duty is necessary for the elimination of injury and the prevention of its recurrence ; whereas the definitive anti-dumping duty imposed by Regulation (EEC) No 2133/78 should now be replaced by a new duty based on floor prices derived from the normal value in the United States of America ; whereas, for these reasons, the said Regulation should be replaced,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Article 1

A definitive anti-dumping duty is hereby imposed on unbleached kraftliner paper and board falling within Common Customs Tariff subheading ex 48.01 C II and corresponding to NIMEXE codes 48.01-30, 32 and ex 34, originating in the United States of America.

The provisions in force for the application of customs duties shall apply in respect of this duty.

Article 2

1. The amount of the duty shall correspond to the difference between the normal value in the United States of America as set out in paragraph 2 and the free-at-frontier Community price, duty-unpaid, per tonne net to the first purchaser in the customs territory of the Community.

2. For the purpose of this Regulation, the normal values on the United States market, brought up to a cif Community frontier basis, duty-unpaid, are as follows :

	(US\$ per tonne)
Nominal weight 175 grams or more but less than 337 grams per square metre :	333
Nominal weight 150 grams or more but less than 175 grams per square metre :	353
Nominal weight less than 150 grams per square metre :	368

These prices :

— shall be reduced by 1 % if payment is made immediately on receipt of the goods by the first

purchaser in the customs territory of the Community,

- shall be net if payment is made within 30 days of the receipt of the goods by the first purchaser in the customs territory of the Community,
- shall be increased by 1 % for each subsequent 30-day period of credit.

Where prices are invoiced by reference to area, the normal value per 100 square metres shall be calculated in accordance with the following formula :

$$\frac{\text{normal value price in US\$ per tonne} \times \text{nominal gram weight per square metre}}{10\,000}$$

10 000

The actual gram weight may vary by $\pm 5\%$ from the nominal gram weight.

3. The duty shall not apply where the importer proves to the satisfaction of the competent national authorities that the price differential referred to in paragraph 1 is due to the goods being damaged.

Article 3

The undertakings given by Nettingsdorfer Papierfabrik, Austria ; Eurocan Pulp and Paper Co., Consolidated Bathurst Paper Sales Ltd and Domtar Inc., Canada ; Kemi Oy, Finland ; Portucel, Portugal ; ASSI Obbola Linerboard AB and Svenska Cellulosa Aktiebolaget SCA, Sweden ; John Bett Associates Ltd and Churchills and Caspars Ltd, UK ; Rufin Pierard Forest Products Agencies, Belgium ; Conrad Jacobson GmbH and Jacob Jürgensen, Federal Republic of Germany ; Eduard Van Leer, Netherlands ; and Induspap, France, in connection with the anti-dumping proceeding concerning kraftliner paper and board originating in Austria, Canada, Finland, Portugal, the Soviet Union and Sweden are hereby accepted.

Article 4

The anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of kraftliner paper and board originating in Austria, Canada, Finland, Portugal, the Soviet Union, and Sweden is hereby terminated.

Article 5

Regulation (EEC) No 2133/78 is hereby repealed.

Article 6

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, 8 March 1983.

For the Council

The President

J. ERTL

CORRIGENDA

**Corrigendum to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3599/82 of 21 December 1982 on temporary
importation arrangements**

(Official Journal of the European Communities No L 376 of 31 December 1982)

Page 9, Article 34, second paragraph, third and fourth lines :

for: '... after its entry into force if ...'

read: '... after its implementation if ...'

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN THE COMMUNITY

1981 Report

This report is the seventh published version of the annual Report on the Agricultural Situation in the Community. It contains analyses and statistics on the general situation (economic environment and world market), the factors of production, the structures and situation of the markets in the various agricultural products, the obstacles to the common agricultural market, the position of consumers and producers, and the financial aspects. The general prospects and the market outlook for agricultural products are also dealt with.

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