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I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2887/83**of 17 October 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 2157/83⁽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 14 October 1983;

Whereas it follows from applying the detailed rules contained in Regulation (EEC) No 2157/83 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 18 October 1983.

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

Done at Brussels, 17 October 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 206, 30. 7. 1983, p. 47.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 17 October 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	85,58
10.01 B II	Durum wheat	124,21 ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾
10.02	Rye	76,31 ⁽⁶⁾
10.03	Barley	59,06
10.04	Oats	46,52
10.05 B	Maize, other than hybrid maize for sowing	47,15 ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
10.07 A	Buckwheat	0
10.07 B	Millet	27,87 ⁽⁴⁾
10.07 C	Grain sorghum	66,45 ⁽⁴⁾
10.07 D	Canary seed; other cereals	0 ⁽⁵⁾
11.01 A	Wheat or meslin flour	133,37
11.01 B	Rye flour	119,65
11.02 A I a)	Durum wheat groats and meal	205,77
11.02 A I b)	Common wheat groats and meal	143,41

⁽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 2888/83

of 17 October 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 organization 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 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 premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt were fixed by Regulation (EEC) No 2158/83⁽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 14 October 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 18 October 1983.

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

Done at Brussels, 17 October 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 206, 30. 7. 1983, p. 50.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 17 October 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 10	1st period 11	2nd period 12	3rd period 1
10.01 B I	Common wheat, and meslin	0	0	0	0
10.01 B II	Durum wheat	0	0	0	0
10.02	Rye	0	0	0	0
10.03	Barley	0	0	0	0
10.04	Oats	0	0	0	0
10.05 B	Maize, other than hybrid maize for sowing	0	0,46	0,46	2,34
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 10	1st period 11	2nd period 12	3rd period 1	4th period 2
11.07 A I (a)	Unroasted malt, obtained from wheat, in the form of flour	0	0	0	0	0
11.07 A I (b)	Unroasted malt, obtained from wheat, other than in the form of flour	0	0	0	0	0
11.07 A II (a)	Unroasted malt, other than that obtained from wheat, in the form of flour	0	0	0	0	0
11.07 A II (b)	Unroasted malt, other than that obtained from wheat, other than in the form of flour	0	0	0	0	0
11.07 B	Roasted malt	0	0	0	0	0

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2889/83

of 14 October 1983

on arrangements for imports into France of certain textile products originating in Czechoslovakia

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3589/82 of 23 December 1982 on common rules for imports of certain textile products originating in third countries⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 11 thereof,

Whereas Article 11 of Regulation (EEC) No 3589/82 lays down the conditions under which quantitative limits may be established; whereas imports into France of certain textile products (category 83) specified in the Annex hereto and originating in Czechoslovakia have exceeded the level referred to in paragraph 3 of the said Article 11;

Whereas, in accordance with paragraph 5 of the said Article 11 of Regulation (EEC) No 3589/82, on 7 October 1983 Czechoslovakia was notified of a request for consultations; whereas, pending a mutually satisfactory solution, the Commission has requested Czechoslovakia to limit exports to France of products falling within category 83 to 15 tonnes with effect from the date of notification of the request for consultations; whereas, pending the outcome of the requested consultations, quantitative limits identical to those requested of the supplier country should be applied provisionally to imports of the category of products in question;

Whereas paragraph 13 of the said Article 11 ensures that the quantitative limit is observed by means of a double-checking system in accordance with Annex VI to Regulation (EEC) No 3589/82;

Whereas the products in question exported from Czechoslovakia between 7 October 1983 and the date of entry into force of this Regulation must be set off against the quantitative limit which has been introduced;

Whereas this quantitative limit should not prevent the importation of products covered by it shipped from

Czechoslovakia before the date of entry into force of this Regulation;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 2, imports into France of the category of products originating in Czechoslovakia and specified in the Annex hereto shall be subject to the provisional quantitative limit set out in that Annex.

Article 2

1. Products as referred to in Article 1, shipped from Czechoslovakia to France before the date of entry into force of this Regulation and not yet released for free circulation, shall be so released subject to the presentation of a bill of lading or other transport document proving that shipment actually took place during that period.

2. Imports of products shipped from Czechoslovakia to France after the entry into force of this Regulation shall be subject to the double-checking system described in Annex VI to Regulation (EEC) No 3589/82.

3. All quantities of products shipped from Czechoslovakia on or after 7 October 1983 and released for free circulation shall be deducted from the quantitative limit laid down. This provisional limit shall not, however, prevent the importation of products covered by it but shipped from Czechoslovakia before the date of entry into force of this Regulation.

Article 3

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

It shall apply until the entry into force of a Regulation establishing definitive quantitative limits following the current consultations.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 374, 31. 12. 1982, p. 106.

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

Done at Brussels, 14 October 1983.

For the Commission
 Wilhelm HAFFERKAMP
Vice-President

ANNEX

Category	CCT heading No	NIMEXE code (1983)	Description	Third country	Member State	Units	Provisional quantitative limit
83	60.05 A II a) b) 4 hh) 11 22 33 44 ijij) 11 kk) 11 ll) 11 22 33 44	60.05-04, 76, 77, 78, 79, 81, 85, 88, 89, 90, 91	Outer garments and other articles, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized : A. Outer garments and clothing accessories : II. Other : Outer garments, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized, other than garments of categories 5, 7, 26, 27, 28, 71, 72, 73, 74 and 75, of wool, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres	Czechoslovakia	F	Tonnes	15

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2890/83

of 17 October 1983

introducing a countervailing charge on tomatoes originating in Romania

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72 of 18 May 1972 on the common organization of the market in fruit and vegetables⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2004/83⁽²⁾, and in particular the second subparagraph of Article 27 (2) thereof,

Whereas Article 25 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72 provides that, if the entry price of a product imported from a third country remains at least 0,6 ECU below the reference price for two consecutive market days, a countervailing charge must be introduced in respect of the exporting country concerned, save in exceptional circumstances; whereas this charge is equal to the difference between the reference price and the arithmetic mean of the last two entry prices available for that exporting country;

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 776/83 of 30 March 1983 fixing the reference prices for tomatoes for the 1983 marketing year⁽³⁾ fixed the reference price for products of class I for the period 1 October to 20 December 1983 at 40,60 ECU per 100 kilograms net;

Whereas the entry price for a given exporting country is equal to the lowest representative prices recorded for at least 30 % of the quantities from the exporting country concerned which are marketed on all representative markets for which prices are available less the duties and the charges indicated in Article 24 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72; whereas the meaning of representative price is defined in Article 24 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72;

Whereas, in accordance with Article 3 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2118/74⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by Regula-

tion (EEC) No 3011/81⁽⁵⁾, the prices to be taken into consideration must be recorded on the representative markets or, in certain circumstances, on other markets; whereas it is necessary to multiply the prices with the coefficient fixed in Article 1 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 776/83;

Whereas, for Romanian tomatoes, the entry price calculated in this way has remained at least 0,6 ECU below the reference price for two consecutive market days; whereas a countervailing charge should therefore be introduced for these tomatoes;

Whereas, if the system is to operate normally, the entry price 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 recorded for a given period in relation to the Community currencies referred to in the previous indent,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

A countervailing charge of 9,98 ECU per 100 kilograms net is applied to tomatoes (subheading 07.01 M of the Common Customs Tariff) originating in Romania.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 19 October 1983.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 118, 20. 5. 1972, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 198, 21. 7. 1983, p. 2.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 86, 31. 3. 1983, p. 10.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 220, 10. 8. 1974, p. 20.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 301, 22. 10. 1981, p. 18.

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

Done at Brussels, 17 October 1983.

For the Commission

Poul DALSGER

Member of the Commission

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2891/83

of 17 October 1983

altering the import levies on products processed from cereals and rice

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 14 (4) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1418/76 of 21 June 1976 on the common organization of the market in rice⁽³⁾, as last amended by the Act of Accession of Greece⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 12 (4) 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⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2543/73⁽⁶⁾, and in particular Article 3 thereof,

Having regard to the advice of the Monetary Committee,

Whereas the import levies on products processed from cereals and rice were fixed by Regulation (EEC) No 2687/83⁽⁷⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2886/83⁽⁸⁾;

Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 414/83 of 21 February 1983⁽⁹⁾ amended Regulation (EEC) No 2744/75⁽¹⁰⁾ as regards products falling within sub-heading 23.02 A of the Common Customs Tariff;

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 14 October 1983;

Whereas the levy on the basic product as last fixed differs from the average levy by more than 3,02 ECU per tonne of basic product; whereas, pursuant to Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 1579/74⁽¹¹⁾ the levies at present in force must therefore 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 processed from cereals and rice covered by Regulation (EEC) No 2744/75, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 414/83, as fixed in the Annex to amended Regulation (EEC) No 2687/83 are hereby altered to the amounts set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 18 October 1983.

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

Done at Brussels, 17 October 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 166, 25. 6. 1976, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 291, 19. 11. 1979, p. 17.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No 106, 30. 10. 1962, p. 2553/62.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 263, 19. 9. 1973, p. 1.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 265, 28. 9. 1983, p. 12.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ No L 283, 15. 10. 1983, p. 18.

⁽⁹⁾ OJ No L 51, 24. 2. 1983, p. 1.

⁽¹⁰⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 65.

⁽¹¹⁾ OJ No L 168, 25. 6. 1974, p. 7.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 17 October 1983 altering the import levies on products processed from cereals and rice

(ECU/tonne)

CCT heading No	Import levies	
	Third countries (other than ACP or OCT)	ACP or OCT
11.01 G ⁽²⁾	71,75	68,73
11.02 A VII ⁽²⁾	71,75	68,73
11.02 B II a) ⁽²⁾	117,00	113,98
11.02 B II d) ⁽²⁾	110,83	107,81
11.02 C I ⁽²⁾	140,14	137,12
11.02 C VI ⁽²⁾	110,83	107,81
11.02 D I ⁽²⁾	90,43	87,41
11.02 D VI ⁽²⁾	71,75	68,73
11.02 E II a) ⁽²⁾	160,30	154,26
11.02 E II d) 2 ⁽²⁾	127,32	121,28
11.02 F I ⁽²⁾	160,30	154,26
11.02 F VII ⁽²⁾	71,75	68,73
11.02 G I	70,32	64,28
11.07 A I a)	163,43	152,55
11.07 A I b)	124,86	113,98
11.08 A III	147,95	127,40
11.09	412,98	231,64

⁽²⁾ For the purpose of distinguishing between products falling within heading Nos 11.01 and 11.02 and those falling within subheading 23.02 A, products falling within heading Nos 11.01 and 11.02 shall be those meeting the following specifications:

- a starch content (determined by the modified Ewers polarimetric method), referred to dry matter, exceeding 45 % by weight,
- an ash content, by weight, referred to dry matter (after deduction of any added minerals), not exceeding 1,6 % for rice, 2,5 % for wheat, 3 % for barley, 4 % for buckwheat, 5 % for oats and 2 % for other cereals.

· Germ of cereals, whole, rolled, flaked or ground, falls in all cases within heading No 11.02.

COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC) No 2892/83

of 17 October 1983

amending Regulation (EEC) No 2958/82 laying down special measures in respect of olive oil producer organizations for the 1982/83 marketing year

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 43 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament ⁽²⁾,

Whereas Council Regulation No 136/66/EEC of 22 September 1966 on the establishment of a common organization of the market in oils and fats ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1413/82 ⁽⁴⁾, provides that, with effect from the 1983/84 marketing year, production aid for olive oil will be granted to growers who are members of a recognized producer group, on the basis of the quantity of oil actually produced;

Whereas, because of delays in implementing the arrangements laid down in the said Regulation, producer groups and associations thereof cannot be recognized in time to apply the arrangements in question on 1 November 1983; whereas, accordingly, application of the arrangements should be deferred until the beginning of the 1984/85 marketing year and the measures applied with regard to olive oil producer organizations during the past marketing years should be retained for the 1983/84 marketing year; whereas, therefore, Regulation (EEC) No 2958/82 ⁽⁵⁾ should be amended accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EEC) No 2958/82 is hereby amended as follows:

1. In the title of the Regulation, 'the 1982/83 marketing year' is replaced by 'the 1982/83 and 1983/84 marketing years';
2. In Article 1 (1), '1 November 1983' is replaced by '1 November 1984';
3. The introductory sentence of Article 2 (1) is replaced by the following:

'1. By way of derogation from the first indent of the first subparagraph of Article 5 (2) of Regulation No 136/66/EEC, during the 1982/83 and 1983/84 marketing years, production aid shall also be granted, on the basis of the quantity of olive oil produced, to growers who are members of a producer organization set up before 15 November 1982 and 15 October 1983 respectively, or as regards Greece, having complied, before those dates, with the formalities necessary for its setting up, which meets the following conditions:';

4. The first subparagraph of Article 2 (2) is replaced by the following:

'Producer organizations referred to in paragraph 1 shall, not later than 30 November 1982 in respect of the 1982/83 marketing year and 7 November 1983 in respect of the 1983/84 marketing year, submit an application to the competent authorities of the Member State concerned for verification that the conditions set out in paragraph 1 have been met.';

5. Article 2 (3) is hereby replaced by the following:

'3. Producer organizations set up during the 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81, 1981/82 and 1982/83 marketing years under Regulations (EEC) No 2752/78 ⁽¹⁾, (EEC) No 2377/79 ⁽²⁾, (EEC) No 2528/80 ⁽³⁾, (EEC) No 2989/81 ⁽⁴⁾ and this Regulation shall continue to benefit from the aid arrangements provided for in paragraph 1.

The said producer organizations shall, by 7 November 1983 at the latest, inform the Member State concerned of any amendment to their structure which may have taken place since they were recognized.

The Member State concerned shall:

- on the basis of this information, verify whether the conditions set out in paragraph 1 continue to be met,
- notify, no later than 28 November 1983, the Commission and the producer organizations concerned of the outcome of these verifications.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 331, 28. 11. 1978, p. 8.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 274, 31. 10. 1979, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 259, 2. 10. 1980, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 299, 20. 10. 1981, p. 15.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 249, 17. 9. 1983, p. 3.

⁽²⁾ Opinion delivered on 14 October 1983 (not yet published in the Official Journal).

⁽³⁾ OJ No 172, 30. 9. 1966, p. 3025/66.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 162, 12. 6. 1982, p. 6.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 309, 5. 11. 1982, p. 28.

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 Luxembourg, 17 October 1983.

For the Council

The President

C. SIMITIS

COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC) No 2893/83

of 17 October 1983

amending Regulation (EEC) No 2959/82 laying down general rules in respect of
production aid for olive oil for the 1982/83 marketing yearTHE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES,Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European
Economic Community,Having regard to Council Regulation No 136/66/EEC
of 22 September 1966 on the establishment of a
common organization of the market in oils and fats ⁽¹⁾,
as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1413/82 ⁽²⁾,
and in particular Articles 5 (4) and 36 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Whereas Article 5 of Regulation No 136/66/EEC
introduced a system of production aid for olive oil;
whereas, for the 1983/84 marketing year, this aid is
granted, on the basis of the quantity of oil actually
produced, to growers who are members of the organi-
zations specified by Regulation (EEC) No 2958/82 ⁽³⁾,
as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2892/83 ⁽⁴⁾,
while, for other growers, it is granted on the basis of
the number and production potential of olive trees and
of the yields of such trees, as determined according to
a standard method, and provided that the olives
produced have actually been harvested;

Whereas, in order to ensure that the production aid
scheme is applied properly and without disruption, the

general rules in force during the 1982/83 marketing
year, as laid down by Regulation (EEC) No 2959/82 ⁽⁵⁾,
should be applied for the 1983/84 marketing year,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*Regulation (EEC) No 2959/82 is hereby amended as
follows:

1. In the title and in Article 1, 'the 1982/83 marketing
year' is replaced by 'the 1982/83 and 1983/84
marketing years';
2. In Article 11, '31 May 1983' is replaced by '31 May
of each marketing year';
3. Article 12 (1) (a) is replaced by the following:
'(a) have not been subject to proceedings for irregu-
larities found during checks made pursuant to
Article 9 of Regulation (EEC) No 2965/82 ⁽¹⁾;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 310, 6. 11. 1982, p. 7.*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 Luxembourg, 17 October 1983.

*For the Council**The President*

C. SIMITIS

⁽¹⁾ OJ No 172, 30. 9. 1966, p. 3025/66.⁽²⁾ OJ No L 162, 12. 6. 1982, p. 6.⁽³⁾ OJ No L 309, 5. 11. 1982, p. 28.⁽⁴⁾ See p. 11 of this Official Journal.⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 309, 5. 11. 1982, p. 30.

II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

COMMISSION

COMMISSION DECISION

of 20 July 1983

**under Article 93 (2) of the EEC Treaty, on a proposal of the Belgian Government
to aid an undertaking (No 156) in the textile and clothing industry**

(Only the Dutch and French texts are authentic)

(83/507/EEC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European
Economic Community, and in particular the first
subparagraph of Article 93 (2) thereof,

Having given notice, in accordance with the above-
mentioned provision, to the parties concerned to
submit their comments and having regard to those
comments,

Whereas :

I

By letter dated 6 December 1982 the Belgian Govern-
ment informed the Commission of a plan to aid a firm
involved in carpet manufacturing, a sector of the
Belgian textile and clothing industry that is regarded
as highly competitive.

The aid, of Bfrs 144 900 000, was to be awarded by the
Belgian Government under the textile and clothing
industry aid scheme to a firm with a staff of 576. The
majority would go on investment in new plant and
machinery — some of it replacement investment — to
boost the quality of the firm's products.

The Commission opened the procedure provided for
in Article 93 (2) of the EEC Treaty in respect of the
plan and, by letter dated 28 January 1983, gave the
Belgian Government notice to submit its comments.

The Commission felt that the planned award did not
fulfil the requirements of the industry aid scheme,
which had been approved by the Commission on 18
November 1981 and had been in operation since 1
January 1982.

II

The Belgian Government did not reply to the
Commission's letter of formal notice or supply any
other information after the opening of the Article 93
(2) procedure.

Three other Member States and two trade associations
replied to the Commission's invitation to comment.
They pointed out, in particular, that Belgian carpet
exports to other EEC countries were on the increase
and that any aid given to a firm in the industry, which
was already highly competitive, would have an im-
mediate effect on competition.

III

The proposed aid award is liable to affect trade
between Member States and to distort competition

within the meaning of Article 92 (1) of the EEC Treaty by favouring the firm in question or production of its type of goods.

Article 92 (1) lays down the general principle that aid having the features there described is incompatible with the common market. The exceptions from this principle defined in Article 92 (3) specify objectives in the Community interest transcending the interests of the aid recipient. These exceptions must be construed strictly when any regional or industry aid scheme or any individual award under a general aid scheme is scrutinized. In particular, they may be applied only when the Commission is satisfied that the free play of market forces alone, without the aid, would not induce the prospective aid recipient to adopt a course of action contributing to attainment of one of the said objectives.

To apply the exceptions to cases not involving such a general benefit in return for the individual benefit conferred by the aid would be to give unfair advantages to certain Member States and allow trading conditions between Member States to be affected and competition to be distorted without any justification on grounds of Community interest.

In applying these principles in its scrutiny of individual awards under general aid schemes, the Commission must satisfy itself that the recipient is contributing a compensating benefit justifying the aid, in the sense that the aid is necessary in order to help achieve one of the objectives set out in Article 92 (3). Where this cannot be demonstrated, and especially where the investment would be carried out in any case, it is clear that the aid would not contribute to attainment of the objectives specified in the exceptions but would merely serve to bolster the financial position of the recipient.

The recipient in the present case cannot be said to be contributing such a compensating benefit.

The Belgian Government has been unable to give, or the Commission to discover, any justification for a

finding that the planned aid falls within one of the categories of exceptions in Article 92 (3).

With regard to the exceptions granted by points (a) and (c) of Article 92 (3) for aids that promote or facilitate the development of certain areas, the prospective recipient is not located in an area where the standard of living is abnormally low or where there is serious unemployment within the meaning of point (a) and the award does not appear likely to facilitate the development of certain economic areas within the meaning of point (c).

As far as the exceptions in point (b) are concerned, the investment project does not have the features of a project of common European interest or of a project likely to remedy a serious disturbance in economy of a Member State, as would be required for these exceptions to be applicable.

The Belgian textile and clothing industry aid scheme was approved by the Commission on 18 November 1981. Since its introduction, Belgian firms in the industry have been barred from aid under any other specific, regional or general scheme.

To qualify for application of the exception in Article 92 (3) (c), individual aid awards under this scheme must meet all the requirements of the scheme as approved by the Commission. These include the requirement, especially where the prospective recipient belongs to a sector of the industry that is sensitive or competitive, that the recipient be undertaking restructuring to regain viability or be cutting excess capacity with the help of the aid.

The Belgian Government has been unable to demonstrate, or the Commission to confirm, that the proposed award meets all the requirements within the context of the Belgian industry aid scheme which would qualify it for application of the exception in Article 92 (3) (c).

Some 75 % of the investment to be undertaken by the firm under its modernization programme will be for improving its production facilities and would normally be borne by the firm itself.

The information available to the Commission as to recent trade trends for carpets and floor coverings indicates a marked, steady increase in exports from Belgium to the other Member States. In 1982 this growth was of the order of 10 %. Belgian firms in this sector export around 90 % of their output, two-thirds of it to other EEC countries.

The prospective aid recipient will increase its output of tufted carpet by about 4 %. A large proportion of this output is sold in the Community: 21,3 % in Belgium and 55,4 % in other Member States. Hence, the planned award will clearly affect trading conditions to an extent contrary to the common interest.

The firm's programme does not therefore fulfil the conditions of the industry aid scheme in force in Belgium justifying the grant of aid, especially in view of the extremely competitive position of the carpet and floor-coverings sector.

In view of the above, the aid that the Belgian Government plans to award to this firm does not fulfil the conditions necessary for application of one of the exceptions provided for in Article 92 (3) of the EEC Treaty,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The Belgian Government shall not proceed with the award of aid to undertaking No 156 in the carpet and floor-coverings sector.

Article 2

The Belgian Government shall inform the Commission, within two months of the notification of this Decision, of the measures it has taken to comply therewith.

Article 3

This Decision is addressed to the Kingdom of Belgium.

Done at Brussels, 20 July 1983.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Member of the Commission

COMMISSION DECISION

of 20 July 1983

under Article 93 (2) of the EEC Treaty, on a proposal of the Belgian Government
to aid an undertaking (No 118) in the textile and clothing industry

(Only the Dutch and French texts are authentic)

(83/508/EEC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European
Economic Community, and in particular the first
subparagraph of Article 93 (2) thereof,

Having given notice, in accordance with the above-
mentioned provision, to the parties concerned to
submit their comments and having regard to those
comments,

Whereas :

I

By letter dated 6 December 1982 the Belgian Govern-
ment informed the Commission of a plan to aid a firm
manufacturing towelling, a sector of the Belgian textile
and clothing industry that is regarded as highly
competitive.

The aid of Bfrs 100 800 000, towards an investment of
Bfrs 144 million, was to be awarded by the Belgian
Government under the textile and clothing industry
aid scheme to a firm employing a staff of 178. The
investment would improve the firm's production plant
and restore its output to an earlier level and would
partly involve investment in new plant and machinery,
some of it replacement investment.

The Commission opened the procedure provided for
in the first subparagraph of Article 93 (2) of the EEC
Treaty in respect of the plan and, by letter dated 28
January 1983, gave the Belgian Government notice to
submit its comments.

II

Pursuant to the procedure laid down in Article 93 (2)
of the EEC Treaty, the Belgian Government replied to
the letter of formal notice in a letter dated 10 March

1983, in which it gave further details of the restruc-
turing involved in the project. It stated that Bfrs 93
million of the Bfrs 144 million-worth of investment
was for rehousing office staff and management follow-
ing the expropriation of the firm's present offices and
that the firm was taking the opportunity presented by
the move to undertake a major programme to clean up
some of the more polluting parts of its production
processes by purchasing new dyeing and finishing
machines and an advanced effluent purification
system. The remaining Bfrs 51 million was for pur-
chasing replacement machinery to modernize produc-
tion, a type of investment that would normally be
borne by the individual firm concerned.

The four Member States and two trade associations
that replied to the Commission's invitation to
comment pursuant to Article 93 (2) supported the view
the Commission had formed of the plan. One Member
State pointed out that the firms in the towelling sector
of its textile industry had recently carried out a major
restructuring operation unaided. Another Member
State noted that 50 % of its intra-Community imports
of towelling material came from Belgium and that in
1982 the volume of such imports had risen.

III

The proposed aid award is liable to affect trade
between Member States and to distort competition
within the meaning of Article 92 (1) of the EEC Treaty
by favouring the firm in question or production of its
type of goods.

Article 92 (1) lays down the general principle that aid
having the features there described is incompatible
with the common market. The exceptions from this
principle defined in Article 92 (3) specify objectives in
the Community interest transcending the interests of
the aid recipient. These exceptions must be construed
strictly when any regional or industry aid scheme or
any individual award under a general aid scheme is

scrutinized. In particular, they may be applied only when the Commission is satisfied that the free play of market forces alone, without the aid, would not induce the prospective aid recipient to adopt a course of action contributing to attainment of one of the said objectives.

To apply the exceptions to cases not involving such a general benefit in return for the individual benefit conferred by the aid would be to give unfair advantages to certain Member States and allow trading conditions between Member States to be affected and competition to be distorted without any justification on grounds of Community interest.

In applying these principles in its scrutiny of individual awards under general aid schemes, the Commission must satisfy itself that the recipient is contributing a compensating benefit justifying the aid, in the sense that the aid is necessary in order to help achieve one of the objectives set out in Article 92 (3). Where this cannot be demonstrated, and especially where the investment would be carried out in any case, it is clear that the aid would not contribute to attainment of the objectives specified in the exceptions but would merely serve to bolster the financial position of the recipient.

The recipient in the present case cannot be said to be contributing such a compensating benefit.

The Belgian Government has been unable to give, or the Commission to discover, any justification for a finding that the planned aid falls within one of the categories of exceptions in Article 92 (3).

With regard to the exceptions granted by points (a) and (c) of Article 92 (3) for aids that promote or facilitate the development of certain areas, the prospective recipient is not located in an area where the standard of living is abnormally low or where there is serious unemployment within the meaning of point (a) and the award does not appear likely to facilitate the development of certain economic areas within the meaning of point (c).

As far as the exceptions in point (b) are concerned, the investment project does not have the features of a

project of common European interest or of a project likely to remedy a serious disturbance in the economy of a Member State, as would be required for these exceptions to be applicable.

The Belgian textile and clothing industry aid scheme was approved by the Commission on 18 November 1981. Since its introduction, Belgian firms in the industry have been barred from aid under any other specific, regional or general scheme.

To qualify for application of the exception in Article 92 (3) (c), individual aid awards under this scheme must meet all the requirements of the scheme as approved by the Commission. These include the requirement, especially where the prospective recipient belongs to a sector of the industry that is sensitive or competitive, that the recipient be undertaking restructuring to regain viability or be cutting excess capacity with the help of the aid.

The modernization programme of the firm involved in the present case which manufactures towelling includes Bfrs 51 million-worth of investment directly intended to improve its production facilities, which would normally be borne by the firm itself.

No evidence has been provided in support of the proposal to grant aid towards this part of the investment programme that the firm's restructuring plan meets the requirements of the Belgian textile and clothing industry aid scheme, bearing in mind the fact that Belgian towelling manufacturing is highly competitive. The aid would help raise the firm's output, 80 % of which is sold in the Community, by 25 % and would therefore clearly affect trading conditions to an extent contrary to the common interest.

The Belgian Government has been unable to demonstrate, or the Commission to confirm, that this part of the proposed award meets all the requirements within the context of the Belgian industry aid scheme which would qualify it for application of the exception in Article 92 (3) (c).

The rest of the investment amounting to Bfrs 93 million is to cover expenditure on anti-pollution measures and to rehouse some departments as a result of action by the public authorities.

In the Community code on State aid to environmental projects the Commission has accepted that aid towards investment to meet new environmental standards can, in certain circumstances, be granted the benefit of one of the exceptions to the Treaty's State-aid rules.

The firm in question plans to take the opportunity presented by an enforced move to reorganize and centralize its management on the same site as its production facility and to computerize some management functions. This restructuring is in line with the objectives sought by the Belgian textile and clothing industry plan, which has been in force since 1 January 1982.

The latter investment and that on anti-pollution measures will not have a direct effect on the firm's output and will thus not tend to affect trading conditions to an extent contrary to the common interest,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The Belgian Government shall not proceed with the award of aid to undertaking No 118 in the towelling sector for modernization of plant involving the

purchase of new, more-efficient machinery to replace existing equipment.

The award of aid towards the cost of removal, reorganization, introduction of computers, and the purchase of less-polluting dyeing and finishing machinery and effluent purification equipment, however, is covered by the exception in Article 92 (3) (c) of the EEC Treaty.

Article 2

The Belgian Government shall inform the Commission, within two months of the notification of this Decision, of the measures it has taken to comply therewith.

Article 3

This Decision is addressed to the Kingdom of Belgium.

Done at Brussels, 20 July 1983.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Member of the Commission

COMMISSION DECISION

of 7 October 1983

establishing that the apparatus described as 'PAR — Lock-in Amplifier, model 5202, with fast time constant option, model 5202/90' may be imported free of Common Customs Tariff duties

(83/509/EEC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1798/75 of 10 July 1975 on the importation free of Common Customs Tariff duties of educational, scientific and cultural materials⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 608/82⁽²⁾,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2784/79 of 12 December 1979 laying down provisions for the implementation of Regulation (EEC) No 1798/75⁽³⁾, and in particular Article 7 thereof,

Whereas, by letter dated 6 April 1983, Belgium has requested the Commission to invoke the procedure provided for in Article 7 of Regulation (EEC) No 2784/79 in order to determine whether or not the apparatus described as 'PAR — Lock-in Amplifier, model 5202, with fast time constant option, model 5202/90', ordered on 5 April 1982 and intended to be used for research in connection with pico-second spectroscopy on solid materials, should be considered to be a scientific apparatus and, where the reply is in the affirmative, whether apparatus of equivalent scientific value is currently being manufactured in the Community;

Whereas, in accordance with the provisions of Article 7 (5) of Regulation (EEC) No 2784/79, a group of experts composed of representatives of all the Member States met on 23 September 1983 within the framework of the Committee on Duty-Free Arrangements to examine the matter;

Whereas this examination showed that the apparatus in question is an amplifier; whereas its objective technical characteristics, such as the frequency answer, and the use to which it is put make it specially suited to scientific research; whereas, moreover, apparatus of the same kind are principally used for scientific activities; whereas it must therefore be considered to be a scientific apparatus;

Whereas, on the basis of information received from Member States, apparatus of equivalent scientific value capable of use for the same purpose is not currently manufactured in the Community; whereas, therefore, duty-free admission of this apparatus is justified,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The apparatus described as 'PAR — Lock-in Amplifier, model 5202, with fast time constant option, model 5202/90', which is the subject of an application by Belgium of 6 April 1983, may be imported free of Common Customs Tariff duties.

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 7 October 1983.

For the Commission

Karl-Heinz NARJES

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 184, 15. 7. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 74, 18. 3. 1982, p. 4.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 318, 13. 12. 1979, p. 32.

COMMISSION DECISION

of 7 October 1983

establishing that the apparatus described as 'Varian — Gas Chromatograph, model 3740, with accessories' may not be imported free of Common Customs Tariff duties

(83/510/EEC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1798/75 of 10 July 1975 on the importation free of Common Customs Tariff duties of educational, scientific and cultural materials⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 608/82⁽²⁾,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2784/79 of 12 December 1979 laying down provisions for the implementation of Regulation (EEC) No 1798/75⁽³⁾, and in particular Article 7 thereof,

Whereas, by letter dated 5 April 1983, Belgium has requested the Commission to invoke the procedure provided for in Article 7 of Regulation (EEC) No 2784/79 in order to determine whether or not the apparatus described as 'Varian — Gas Chromatograph, model 3740, with accessories', ordered on 20 November 1981 and intended to be used for the analysis of odour components and in particular for the research to maintain or improve foodstuffs quality and to combat the fetid odours produced by enterprises, should be considered as a scientific apparatus and, where the reply is in the affirmative, whether apparatus of equivalent scientific value is currently being manufactured in the Community;

Whereas, in accordance with the provisions of Article 7 (5) of Regulation (EEC) No 2784/79, a group of experts composed of representatives of all the Member States met on 23 September 1983 within the framework of the Committee on Duty-Free Arrangements to examine the matter;

Whereas this examination showed that the apparatus in question is a chromatograph;

Whereas it does not have the requisite objective characteristics making it specifically suited to scientific research; whereas, moreover, apparatus of the same kind are principally used for non-scientific activities; whereas its use in the case in question could not alone confer upon it the character of a scientific apparatus; whereas it therefore cannot be regarded as a scientific apparatus; whereas the duty-free admission of the apparatus in question is therefore not justified,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The apparatus described as 'Varian — Gas Chromatograph, model 3740, with accessories', which is the subject of an application by Belgium of 5 April 1983, may not be imported free of Common Customs Tariff duties.

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 7 October 1983.

For the Commission

Karl-Heinz NARJES

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 184, 15. 7. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 74, 18. 3. 1982, p. 4.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 318, 13. 12. 1979, p. 32.

COMMISSION DECISION**of 7 October 1983****amending for the first time Decision 83/453/EEC concerning certain measures of protection against classical swine fever****(83/511/EEC)**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European
Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 64/432/EEC of 26
June 1964 on animal health problems affecting intra-
Community trade in bovine animals and swine ⁽¹⁾, as
last amended by Directive 82/893/EEC ⁽²⁾, and in
particular Article 9 thereof,

Whereas following the outbreak of classical swine
fever which successively occurred in several Member
States, the Council adopted Decision 83/453/EEC ⁽³⁾
concerning certain measures of protection against
classical swine fever to be applied for various lengths
of time, in the light of the risk of the spread of the
disease ;

Whereas, in the light of the outbreak's persistence and
its spread in certain parts of the territory of the Federal
Republic of Germany, the measures concerned should
be applied over a wider area in order to deal with that
situation ;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Decision
are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing
Veterinary Committee,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION :

Article 1

The zones demarcated in the Annex to Decision
83/453/EEC in respect of the Federal Republic of
Germany are hereby replaced by the following :

'THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY: The
regions of Münster and Düsseldorf; in other
regions, the "Kreis" where one or more cases of
classical swine fever have been recorded.'

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 7 October 1983.

For the Commission

Poul DALSAGER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No 121, 29. 7. 1964, p. 1977/64.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 378, 31. 12. 1982, p. 24.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 249, 9. 9. 1983, p. 28.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION**of 17 October 1983****derogating from recommendation No 1399/82/ECSC on Community surveillance in respect of the importation of certain iron and steel products covered by the ECSC Treaty and originating in certain non-member countries****(83/512/ECSC)****THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,****Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community, and in particular Article 74 thereof,****Whereas imports of certain iron and steel products covered by the ECSC Treaty originating in non-member countries are subject to Community surveillance under Commission recommendation No 1399/82/ECSC ⁽¹⁾, as extended by recommendation No 3419/82/ECSC ⁽²⁾;****Whereas the trend in imports of concrete reinforcing bars with minor indentations, flanges, grooves or other deformations produced during the rolling process, whether or not twisted after rolling, originating in Spain, particularly as regards their price, has caused the Commission to alter the import arrangements in respect of this product; whereas it is therefore necessary to derogate from certain of the terms of the abovementioned recommendation and make the product in question subject to Articles 2 (2) (B) and 3 (1) of the said recommendation,****MAKES THE FOLLOWING RECOMMENDATION:***Article 1*

By way of derogation from recommendation No 1399/82/ECSC, concrete reinforcing bars with minor indentations, flanges, grooves or other deformations produced during the rolling process, whether or not twisted after rolling, originating in Spain, falling within subheading 73.10 A II of the Common Customs Tariff and covered by NIMEXE code 73.10-13, shall, as from 17 October and until 31 December 1983, no longer be subject to Article 2 (2) (A) but to Articles 2 (2) (B) and 3 (1) of the said recommendation.

Article 2

This recommendation is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 17 October 1983.

For the Commission
Wilhelm HAFERKAMP
Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 157, 8. 6. 1982, p. 5.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 360, 21. 12. 1982, p. 25.

CORRIGENDA

Corrigendum to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1482/83 of 8 June 1983 amending for the 12th time Regulation (EEC) No 223/77 on provisions for the implementation of the Community transit procedure and for certain simplifications of that procedure and amending for the second time Regulation (EEC) No 1664/81

(Official Journal of the European Communities No L 151 of 9 June 1983)

Article 1, page 30 :

New Article 61d (1) shall read as follows :

'1. The authorized consignor shall, not later than at the time of consigning the goods, enter on the front of the duly completed Control Copy T No 5, in the space headed "Control by office of departure" the identification measures applied, the references to the export document as required by the Member State of consignment, the words "simplified procedure" and, if necessary, particulars of the time limit for production of the goods at the competent customs office in the Member State of destination.'
