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I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC) No 109/84**of 4 January 1984****amending Regulation (EEC) No 3061/79 on common rules for imports of certain textile products originating in the People's Republic of China**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 113 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Whereas the Community has negotiated an Agreement with the People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as 'China') on trade in textile products;

Whereas the specific common rules for imports of certain textile products originating in China, which were introduced in order to implement that Agreement by Regulation (EEC) No 3061/79 ⁽¹⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2007/82 ⁽²⁾, apply until 31 December 1983;

Whereas negotiations are in progress between the Community and China to review this Agreement; whereas under these circumstances it is necessary to extend the specific common rules established by Regulation (EEC) No 3061/79 and to set quantitative limits for the year 1984,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EEC) No 3061/79 is hereby amended as follows:

1. Article 3 (1) is replaced by the following:
'1. The importation into the Community of the textile products listed in Annex IV originating in China and shipped between 1 January 1980 and 31 December 1984 shall be subject to the annual Community quantitative limits laid down in that Annex.';
2. the second indent of Article 18 is replaced by the following:
'It shall apply until 31 December 1984.';
3. the quantitative limits applicable from 1 January to 31 December 1984 listed in the Annex to this Regulation shall be added to Annex IV.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 January 1984.

It shall apply until 31 December 1984.

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

Done at Brussels, 4 January 1983.

For the Council

The President

M. ROCARD

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 345, 31. 12. 1979, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 216, 24. 7. 1982, p. 1.

ANNEX

When the constitutive material of the products of categories 1 to 114 is not specifically mentioned these products are to be taken to be made exclusively of wool or of fine animal hair, of cotton or of synthetic or artificial textile fibres.

Category	CCT heading No	NIMEXE code (1984)	Description	Third countries	Member States	Units	Quantitative limits from 1 January to 31 December 1984
1	55.05	55.05-13, 19, 21, 25, 27, 29, 33, 35, 37, 41, 45, 46, 48, 51, 53, 55, 57, 61, 65, 67, 69, 72, 78, 81, 83, 85, 87	Cotton yarn, not put up for retail sale	China	D F I BNL UK IRL DK GR EEC	Tonnes	1 236 521 107 143 68 93 53 162 2 383
2 ⁽¹⁾	55.09	55.09-03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 29, 32, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 61, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 98, 99	Other woven fabrics of cotton : Woven fabrics of cotton, other than gauze, terry fabrics, narrow woven fabrics, pile fabrics, chenille fabrics, tulle and other net fabrics :	China ⁽²⁾	D F I BNL UK IRL DK GR EEC	Tonnes	2 803 4 720 1 753 3 228 3 960 501 1 533 205 18 703
		55.09-06, 07, 08, 09, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 61, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 70, 71, 73, 83, 84, 85, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 98, 99	a) Of which other than unbleached or bleached	China	D F I BNL UK IRL DK GR	Tonnes	280 472 175 (¹) 396 50 153 154
3	56.07 A	56.07-01, 04, 05, 07, 08, 10, 12, 15, 19, 20, 22, 25, 29, 30, 31, 35, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 45, 46, 47, 49	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste) : A. Of synthetic textile fibres : Woven fabrics of synthetic fibres (discontinuous or waste) other than narrow woven fabrics, pile fabrics (including terry fabrics) and chenille fabrics :	China ⁽²⁾	D F I BNL UK IRL DK GR EEC	Tonnes	344 181 214 2 275 54 54 70 33 3 225
		56.07-01, 05, 07, 08, 12, 15, 19, 22, 25, 29, 31, 35, 38, 40, 41, 43, 46, 47, 49	a) Of which other than unbleached or bleached	China	D F I BNL UK IRL DK GR	Tonnes	34 18 21 (²) 5 5 7 7

(¹) Category 2 including cotton fabrics (absorbent gauze), destined for the retail trade, not impregnated or coated with pharmaceutical substances, falling within heading No 30.04 of the Common Customs Tariff, and smaller than 50 × 50 cm.

(²) See Appendix.

Category	CCT heading No	NIMEXE code (1984)	Description	Third countries	Member States	Units	Quantitative limits from 1 January to 31 December 1984
4	60.04 B I II a) b) c) IV b) 1 aa) dd) 2 ee) d) 1 aa) dd) 2 dd)	60.04-19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 41, 50, 58, 71, 79, 89	Under garments, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized : Shirts, T-shirts, lightweight fine knit roll, polo or turtle necked jumpers and pullovers, undervests and the like, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized, other than babies' garments, of cotton or synthetic textile fibres ; T-shirts and lightweight fine knit roll, polo or turtle necked jumpers and pullovers, of regenerated textile fibres, other than babies' garments	China	D F I BNL UK IRL DK GR EEC	1 000 pieces	1 330 1 440 773 522 695 30 109 27 4 926
5	60.05 A I II b) 4 bb) 11 aaa) bbb) ccc) ddd) eee) 22 bbb) ccc) ddd) eee) fff)	60.05-01, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43	Outer garments and other articles, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized : A. Outer garments and clothing accessories : Jerseys, pullovers, slip-overs, waistcoats, twinsets, cardigans, bedjackets and jumpers, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized, of wool, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres	China ⁽¹⁾	D F I BNL UK IRL DK GR EEC	1 000 pieces	1 653 864 772 446 1 250 33 100 27 5 145
6	61.01 B V d) 1 2 3 e) 1 2 3 61.02 B II e) 6 aa) bb) cc)	61.01-62, 64, 66, 72, 74, 76 61.02-66, 68, 72	Men's and boys' outer garments : Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments : B. Other : Men's and boys' woven breeches, shorts and trousers (including slacks); women's, girls' and infants' woven trousers and slacks, of wool, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres	China ⁽¹⁾	D F I BNL UK IRL DK GR EEC	1 000 pieces	2 975 1 102 659 941 324 45 305 31 6 382
7	60.05 A II b) 4 aa) 22 33 44 55 61.02 B II e) 7 bb) cc) dd)	60.05-22, 23, 24, 25 61.02-78, 82, 84	Outer garments and other articles, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized : A. Outer garments and clothing accessories : II. Other Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments : B. Other : Blouses and shirt-blouses, knitted, crocheted (not elastic or rubberized), or woven, for women, girls and infants, of wool, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres	China	D F I BNL UK IRL DK GR EEC	1 000 pieces	670 239 296 129 176 21 55 22 1 607

⁽¹⁾ See Appendix.

Category	CCT heading No	NIMEXE code (1984)	Description	Third countries	Member States	Units	Quantitative limits from 1 January to 31 December 1984
8	61.03 A	61.03-11, 15, 19	Men's and boys' under garments, including collars, shirt fronts and cuffs : Men's and boys' shirts, woven, of wool, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres	China	D F I BNL UK IRL DK GR EEC	1 000 pieces	3 422 609 647 521 880 42 401 27 6 549
9	55.08 62.02 B III a) 1	55.08-10, 30, 50, 80 62.02-71	Terry-towelling and similar terry fabrics of cotton : Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen ; curtains and other furnishing articles : B. Other : Woven cotton terry fabrics ; toilet and kitchen linen of woven cotton terry fabrics	China	D F I BNL UK IRL DK GR EEC	Tonnes	826 294 346 178 502 20 255 9 2 430
10	60.02 A	60.02-40	Gloves, mittens and mitts, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized : Gloves, mittens and mitts, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized, impregnated or coated with artificial plastic materials	China (1)	D UK	1 000 pairs	1 970 719
10 and 11	60.02	60.02-40, 50, 60, 70, 80	Gloves, mittens and mitts, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized	China	F	1 000 pairs	2 137
12	60.03 A B I II b) C D	60.03-11, 19, 20, 27, 30, 90	Stockings, under stockings, socks, ankle-socks, sockettes and the like, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized : Other than women's stockings of synthetic textile fibres	China	D F I BNL UK IRL DK GR EEC	1 000 pairs	1 198 4 595 495 1 078 1 072 31 259 48 8 776
13	60.04 B IV b) 1 cc) 2 dd) d) 1 cc) 2 cc)	60.04-48, 56, 75, 85	Under garments, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized : Men's and boys' underpants and briefs, women's girls' and infants' (other than babies') knickers and briefs, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized, of cotton or synthetic textile fibres	China	BNL IRL	1 000 pieces	676 41

(1) See Appendix.

Category	CCT heading No	NIMEXE code (1984)	Description	Third countries	Member States	Units	Quantitative limits from 1 January to 31 December 1984
14 B	61.01 B V b) 1 2 3	61.01-41, 42, 44, 46, 47	Men's and boys' outer garments : Men's and boys' woven overcoats, raincoats and other coats, cloaks and capes, other than those of category 14 A, of wool, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres	China	D I UK IRL	1 000 pieces	50 21 16 1
15 B	61.02 B II e) 1 aa) bb) cc) 2 aa) bb) cc)	61.02-31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40	Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments : B. Other : Women's, girls' and infants' woven overcoats, raincoats and other coats, cloaks and capes ; jackets and blazers, other than garments of category 15A, of wool, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres	China	I IRL	1 000 pieces	26 3
16	61.01 B V c) 1 2 3	61.01-51, 54, 57	Men's and boys' outer garments : Men's and boys' woven suits (including coordinate suits consisting of two or three pieces, which are ordered, packed, consigned and normally sold together), of wool, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres, excluding ski suits	China	F	1 000 pieces	166
17	61.01 B V a) 1 2 3	61.01-34 ; 36 ; 37	Men's and boys' outer garments : Men's and boys' woven jackets (excluding waister jackets) and blazers, of wool, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres	China	I UK	1 000 pieces	24 41
18	61.03 B C	61.03-51, 55, 59, 81, 85, 89	Men's and boys' under garments, including collars, shirt fronts and cuffs : Men's and boys' woven under garments other than shirts, of wool, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres	China	D F I BNL UK	Tonnes	58 46 168 14 81
19	61.05 B I III	61.05-30 ; 99	Handkerchiefs : B. Other : Handkerchiefs of woven fabric, of a value of not more than 15 ECU/kg net weight	China (1)	D F I BNL UK IRL DK GR EEC	1 000 pieces	15 238 4 197 8 630 11 863 6 997 196 1 765 162 49 048

See Appendix.

Category	CCT heading No	NIMEXE code (1984)	Description	Third countries	Member States	Units	Quantitative limits from 1 January to 31 December 1984
20	62.02 B I a) c)	62.02-12, 13, 19	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen; curtains and other furnishing articles: B. Other: Bed linen, woven	China	D F I BNL UK IRL DK GR EEC	Tonnes	(¹)
21	61.01 B IV 61.02 B II d)	61.01-29, 31, 32 61.02-25, 26, 28	Men's and boys' outer garments: Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments: B. Other: Parkas; anoraks, windcheaters, waister jackets and the like, woven, of wool, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres	China	D F I BNL UK IRL DK GR EEC	1 000 pieces	2 131 (¹) 620 430 251 348 15 62 32 3 889
23	56.05 B	56.05-51, 55, 61, 65, 71, 75, 81, 85, 91, 95, 99	Yarn of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste), not put up for retail sale: B. Of regenerated textile fibres: Yarn of discontinuous or waste regenerated fibres, not put up for retail sale	China	BNL	Tonnes	1 970
24	60.04 B IV b) 1 bb) d) 1 bb)	60.04-47, 73	Under garments, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized: Men's and boys' pyjamas, knitted or crocheted, of cotton or of synthetic textile fibres	China	F BNL	1 000 pieces	252 84
25	60.04 B IV b) 2 aa) bb) d) 2 aa) bb)	60.04-51, 53, 81, 83	Under garments, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized: Women's, girls' and infants' (other than babies) knitted or crocheted pyjamas and nightdresses, of cotton or synthetic fibres	China	F I BNL UK	1 000 pieces	312 228 89 134
26	60.05 A II b) 4 cc) 11 22 33 44		Outer garments and other articles, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized: A. Outer garments and clothing accessories: II. Other	China	UK	1 000 pieces	346

(¹) See Appendix.

Category	CCT heading No	NIMEXE code (1984)	Description	Third countries	Member States	Units	Quantitative limits from 1 January to 31 December 1984
26 (cont'd)	61.02 B II e) 4 bb) cc) dd) ee)	60.05-45, 46, 47, 48 61.02-48, 52, 53, 54	Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments: B. Other: Women's, girls' and infants' (other than babies) woven and knitted or crocheted dresses, of wool, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres				
27	60.05 A II b) 4 dd) 61.02 B II e) 5 aa) bb) cc)	60.05-51, 52, 54, 58 61.02-57, 58, 62	Outer garments and other articles, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized: A. Outer garments and clothing accessories: II. Other Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments: B. Other: Women's, girls' and infants' (other than babies) woven and knitted or crocheted skirts, including divided skirts	China	UK	1 000 pieces	166
30 A	61.04 B I	61.04-11, 13, 18	Women's, girls' and infants' under garments: Women's, girls' and infants' woven pyjamas and night dresses, of wool, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres	China	F I	1 000 pieces	1 134 116
31	61.09 D	61.09-50	Corsets, corset-belts, suspender-belts, brassières, braces, suspenders, garters and the like (including such articles of knitted or crocheted fabrics) whether or not elastic: Brassières, woven, knitted or crocheted	China	UK	1 000 pieces	359
32	ex 58.04	58.04-07, 11, 15, 18, 41, 43, 45, 61, 63, 67, 69, 71, 75, 77, 78	Woven pile fabrics and chenille fabrics (other than terry towelling or similar terry fabrics of cotton falling within heading No 55.08 and fabrics falling within heading No 58.05): Woven pile fabrics and chenille fabrics (other than terry fabrics of cotton and narrow woven fabrics), of wool, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres	China	D F I BNL UK IRL DK GR EEC	Tonnes	668 434 340 191 469 36 106 55 2 299

Category	CCT heading No	NIMEXE code (1984)	Description	Third countries	Member States	Units	Quantitative limits from 1 January to 31 December 1984
33	51.04 A III a) 62.03 B II b) 1	51.04-06 62.03-51, 59	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (continuous), including woven fabrics of monofil or strip falling within heading No 51.01 or 51.02: A. Woven fabrics of synthetic textile fibres: Sacks and bags, of a kind used for the packing of goods: B. Of other textile materials: II. Other: Woven fabrics of strip or the like of polyethylene or polypropylene, less than 3 m wide; woven sacks of such strip or the like	China	F	Tonnes	317
36	51.04 B III	51.04-55, 56, 58, 62, 64, 66, 72, 74, 76, 81, 89, 93, 94, 97, 98	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (continuous), including woven fabrics of monofil or strip falling within heading No 51.01 or 51.02: B. Woven fabrics of regenerated textile fibres: Woven fabrics of regenerated textile fibres (continuous) other than those for tyres and those containing elastic yarn	China	F	Tonnes	214
37	56.07 B	56.07-50, 51, 55, 56, 59, 60, 61, 65, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 77, 78, 82, 83, 84, 87	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste): B. Of regenerated textile fibres: Woven fabrics of regenerated textile fibres (discontinuous or waste) other than narrow woven fabrics, pile fabrics (including terry fabrics) and chenille fabrics:	China	D F I BNL UK IRL DK GR EEC	Tonnes	1 638 730 772 578 946 50 845 43 5 622
37 a)		56.07-50, 55, 56, 59, 61, 65, 67, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 77, 78, 83, 84, 87	a) Of which other than unbleached or bleached	China	D F I BNL UK IRL DK GR EEC	Tonnes	491 219 232 179 283 15 254 13 1 686

Category	CCT heading No	NIMEXE code (1984)	Description	Third countries	Member States	Units	Quantitative limits from 1 January to 31 December 1984
39	62.02 B II a) c) III a) 2 c)	62.02-40, 42, 44, 46, 51, 59, 65, 72, 74, 77	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen; curtains and other furnishing articles: B. Other: Woven table linen, toilet and kitchen linen, other than of cotton terry fabric	China (1)	D F I BNL UK IRL DK GR EEC	Tonnes	1 111 678 564 472 446 34 104 460 3 869
40	62.02 B IV a) c)	62.02-83, 85, 89	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen, curtains and other furnishing articles: B. Other: Woven curtains (other than net curtains) and furnishing articles, of wool, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres	China	I	Tonnes	315
58	58.01	58.01-01, 11, 13, 17, 30, 80	Carpets, carpeting and rugs, knotted (made up or not)	China	GR	Tonnes	(1)
59	58.02 ex A B 59.02 ex A	58.02-04, 06, 07, 09, 56, 61, 65, 71, 75, 81, 85, 89, 90 59.02-01, 09	Other carpets, carpeting, rugs, mats and matting, and 'Kelem', 'Schumacks' and 'Karamanie' rugs and the like (made up or not): Felt and articles of felt, whether or not impregnated or coated: A. Felt in the piece or simply cut to rectangular shape: Woven, knitted or crocheted carpets, carpeting, rugs, mats and matting, and 'Kelem', 'Schumacks' and 'Karamanie' rugs and the like (made up or not); floor covering, of felt	China	F	Tonnes	185
68	60.04 A I II a) b) c) III a) b) c) d)	60.04-02, 03, 04, 06, 07, 08, 10, 11, 12, 14	Under garments, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized: A. Babies' garments; girls' garments up to and including commercial size 86: Babies' under garments of knitted or crocheted fabrics, not elastic or rubberized	China	UK	Tonnes	45

(1) See Appendix.

Category	CCT heading No	NIMEXE code (1984)	Description	Third countries	Member States	Units	Quantitative limits from 1 January to 31 December 1984
73	60.05 A II b) 3	60.05-16, 17, 19	Outer garments and other articles, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized : A. Outer garments and clothing accessories : II. Other Track suits of knitted or crocheted fabric, not elastic or rubberized, of wool, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres	China	F BNL UK DK	1 000 pieces	239 159 226 95
75	60.05 A II b) 4 ff)	60.05-66, 68	Outer garments and other articles, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized : A. Outer garments and clothing accessories : II. Other : Men's and boys' suits (including coordinate suits consisting of two or three pieces which are ordered, packed, consigned and normally sold together), of knitted or crocheted fabric, not elastic or rubberized, of wool, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres, excluding ski suits	China	UK	1 000 pieces	25
76	61.01 B I 61.02 B II a)	61.01-13, 15, 17, 19 61.02-12, 14	Men's and boys' outer garments : Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments : B. Other : Men's and boys' woven industrial and occupational clothing ; women's, girls' and infants' woven aprons, smock-overalls and other industrial and occupational clothing (whether or not also suitable for domestic use), of wool, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres	China	F BNL	Tonnes	102 63
78	61.01 A II B III V f) 1 g) 1 2 3	61.01-09, 24, 25, 26, 81, 92, 95, 96	Men's and boys' outer garments : Men's and boys' woven bath robes, dressing gowns, smoking jackets and similar indoor wear, ski suits consisting of two or three pieces and other outer garments, except garments of categories 6, 14 A, 14 B, 16, 17, 21, 76 and 79, of wool, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres	China (1)	F I	Tonnes	243 210

(1) See Appendix.

Category	CCT heading No	NIMEXE code (1984)	Description	Third countries	Member States	Units	Quantitative limits from 1 January to 31 December 1984
80	61.02 A 61.04 A	61.02-01, 03 61.04-01, 09	Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments : A. Babies' garments ; girls' garments up to and including commercial size 86 : Women's, girls' and infants' under garments : A. Babies' garments ; girls' garments up to and including commercial size 86 : Babies' woven garments of wool, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres	China	F UK	Tonnes	102 118
82	60.04 B IV a) c)	60.04-38, 60	Under garments, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized : B. Of other textile materials : Under garments, other than babies', knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized, of wool, of fine animal hair or of regenerated textile fibres	China	BNL UK	Tonnes	28 57
87	61.10	61.10-00	Gloves, mittens, mitts, stockings, stocks and sockettes, not knitted or crocheted	China	UK	Tonnes	63
89	61.05 A	61.05-20	Handkerchiefs : A. Of woven cotton fabric, of a value of more than 15 ECU per kilogram net weight	China	D F I BNL UK IRL DK GR EEC	1 000 pieces	(¹)
91	62.04 A II B II	62.04-23, 73	Tarpaulins, sails, awnings, sunblinds, tents and camping goods : Tents	China	F BNL	Tonnes	236 110

(¹) See Appendix.

Appendix to Annex

Category	Supplier country	Provisions								
2	China	Possibility of transfer with category 3 of up to 40 % of the category to which the transfer is made, except Benelux, where the category is merged with category 3.								
2 a)	China	The following levels apply to Benelux for the category combined with category 3 a): 210 tonnes for 1984.								
3	China	Possibility of transfer with category 2 of up to 40 % of the category to which the transfer is made, except Benelux, where the category is merged with category 2.								
3 a)	China	See category 2 a).								
5	China	The following, sub-limits apply within the quantitative limits prescribed in the Annex for the Community and the United Kingdom : Jerseys and pullovers of fine animal hair, furthermore, for the UK this sub-limit covers the same products made of wool : <table><tr><td colspan="2">(pieces)</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>1984</td></tr><tr><td>EEC</td><td>48 700</td></tr><tr><td>UK</td><td>10 800</td></tr></table>	(pieces)			1984	EEC	48 700	UK	10 800
(pieces)										
	1984									
EEC	48 700									
UK	10 800									
6	China	The following sub-limits apply within the quantitative limits prescribed in the Annex for Benelux : Long trousers : 455 000 pieces for 1984.								
10	China	The quantitative limits prescribed in the Annex include gloves, mittens and mitts, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized, of category 11, of wool, of cotton or of man-made fibres. The following sub-limits apply within the quantitative limits prescribed in the Annex for the United Kingdom : Knitted gloves, mittens and mitts of category 10 (coated or impregnated): 23 175 pairs for 1984.								
19	China	The quantitative limits prescribed in the Annex include cotton handkerchiefs of category 89.								
20	China	See category 39.								
21	China	This figure includes a quantity reserved for the industry of 213 000 pieces for 1984.								

Category	Supplier country	Provisions
39	China	The quantitative limits prescribed in the Annex include bed linen of category 20. The following sub-limits apply within the quantitative limits prescribed in the Annex for France : Household linen other than embroidered : 168 tonnes for 1984. The following sub-limits apply within the quantitative limits prescribed in the Annex for Benelux : Bed linen : 42 tonnes for 1984.
58	China	For Greece, further consultations will be held on imports.
78	China	The quantitative limits prescribed in the Annex include other women's outerwear of category 81.
89	China	See category 19.

For the Federal Republic of Germany, 26 % of all the quantitative limits prescribed in the Annex are reserved for use at the Berlin Fair.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 110/84

of 4 January 1984

on arrangements for imports into the United Kingdom, Benelux, Italy and France of certain textile products originating in the People's Republic of China

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3061/79 of 20 December 1979 on common rules for imports of certain textile products originating in China⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 109/84⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 11 (4) and (5) thereof,

Whereas Article 11 of Regulation (EEC) No 3061/79 lays down the conditions under which quantitative limitations may be established;

Whereas, by Commission Regulations (EEC) No 423/83⁽³⁾, (EEC) No 1557/83⁽⁴⁾, (EEC) No 2380/83⁽⁵⁾, (EEC) No 2492/83⁽⁶⁾, (EEC) No 3098/83⁽⁷⁾ and (EEC) No 3544/83⁽⁸⁾, provisional quantitative limits were established for the year 1983 for imports into the United Kingdom, Benelux, Italy and France of certain textile products originating in China pending the outcome of consultations;

Whereas, since these consultations have not yet resulted in establishing definitive quantitative limits,

the provisional quantitative limits fixed in 1983 will have to be prolonged in 1984,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The provisional quantitative limits set out in the Annexes to Regulations (EEC) No 423/83, (EEC) No 1557/83, (EEC) No 2380/83, (EEC) No 2492/83, (EEC) No 3098/83 and (EEC) No 3544/83 are prolonged for the year 1984 as set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

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.

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

Done at Brussels, 4 January 1984.

For the Commission

Étienne DAVIGNON

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 345, 31. 12. 1979, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ See page 1 of this Official Journal.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 51, 24. 2. 1983, p. 8.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 158, 16. 6. 1983, p. 24.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 233, 24. 8. 1983, p. 8.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 245, 3. 9. 1983, p. 5.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 302, 4. 11. 1983, p. 17.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ No L 354, 16. 12. 1983, p. 28.

ANNEX

Category	CCT heading No	NIMEXE code (1984)	Description	Third countries	Member States	Units	Quantitative limits from 1 January to 31 December 1984
15 B	61.02 B II e) 1 aa) bb) cc) 2 aa) bb) cc)	61.02-31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40	Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments : B. Other : Women's, girls' and infants' woven overcoats, raincoats and other coats, cloaks and capes ; jackets and blazers, other than garments of category 15A, of wool, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres	China	BNL	1 000 pieces	40
16	61.01 B V c) 1 2 3	61.01-51, 54, 57	Men's and boys' outer garments : Men's and boys' woven suits (including coordinate suits consisting of two or three pieces, which are ordered, packed, consigned and normally sold together), of wool, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres, excluding ski suits	China	UK	1 000 pieces	30
23	56.05 B	56.05-51, 55, 61, 65, 71, 75, 81, 85, 91, 95, 99	Yarn of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste), not put up for retail sale : B. Of regenerated textile fibres : Yarn of discontinuous or waste regenerated fibres, not put up for retail sale	China	F I	Tonnes	300 300
26	60.05 A II b) 4 cc) 11 22 33 44 61.02 B II e) 4 bb) cc) dd) ee)	60.05-45, 46, 47, 48 61.02-48, 52, 53, 54	Outer garments and other articles, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized : A. Outer garments and clothing accessories : II. Other Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments : B. Other : Women's, girls' and infants' (other than babies) woven and knitted or crocheted dresses, of wool, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres	China	F	1 000 pieces	300

Category	CCT heading No	NIMEXE code (1984)	Description	Third countries	Member States	Units	Quantitative limits from 1 January to 31 December 1984
28	60.05 A II b) 4 ee)	60.05-61, 62, 64	Outer garments and other articles, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized : A. Outer garments and clothing accessories : II. Other : Knitted or crocheted trousers (except shorts) other than babies'	China	BNL	1 000 pieces	20
29	61.02 B II e) 3 aa) bb) cc)	61.02-42, 43, 44	Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments : B. Other : Women's, girls' and infants' (other than babies') woven suits and costumes (including coordinate suits consisting of two or three pieces which are ordered, packed, consigned and normally sold together), of wool, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres, excluding ski suits	China	F	1 000 pieces	40
31	61.09 D	61.09-50	Corsets, corset-belts, suspender-belts, brassières, braces, suspenders, garters and the like (including such articles of knitted or crocheted fabrics) whether or not elastic : Brassières, woven, knitted or crocheted	China	F	1 000 pieces	450
33	51.04 A III a) 62.03 B II b) 1	51.04-06 62.03-51, 59	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (continuous), including woven fabrics of monofil or strip falling within heading No 51.01 or 51.02 : A. Woven fabrics of synthetic textile fibres : Sacks and bags, of a kind used for the packing of goods : B. Of other textile materials : II. Other : Woven fabrics of strip or the like of polyethylene or polypropylene, less than 3 m wide ; woven sacks of such strip or the like	China	BNL UK	Tonnes	2 256 427

Category	CCT heading No	NIMEXE code (1984)	Description	Third countries	Member States	Units	Quantitative limits from 1 January to 31 December 1984
82	60.04 B IV a) c)	60.04-38, 60	Under garments, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized : B. Of other textile materials : Under garments, other than babies', knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized, of wool, of fine animal hair or of regenerated textile fibres	China	F	Tonnes	18

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 111/84**of 13 January 1984****on the classification of goods under subheading 37.02 B of the Common Customs Tariff**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 97/69 of 16 January 1969 on measures to be taken for uniform application of the nomenclature of the Common Customs Tariff⁽¹⁾, as last amended by the Act of Accession of Greece, and in particular Article 3 thereof,

Whereas, in order to ensure uniform application of the nomenclature of the Common Customs Tariff, provisions must be laid down concerning the tariff classification of a product which comprises a soft, transparent, unperforated film in rolls about 1,3 metres wide of photosensitive artificial plastic material mounted on a sheet of polyester and covered with a layer of polyethylene, used in the manufacture of printed circuit boards;

Whereas the Common Customs Tariff annexed to Council Regulation (EEC) No 950/68⁽²⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3333/83⁽³⁾, refers under heading No 37.02 to 'film in rolls, sensitized, unexposed, perforated or not';

Whereas the product in question, which is a product for use in photography, must be classified under

heading No 37.02, as sensitized film; whereas in that heading, subheading 37.02 B must apply;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee on Common Customs Tariff Nomenclature,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The product, which comprises a soft, transparent, unperforated film in rolls about 1,3 metres wide of photosensitive artificial plastic material mounted on a sheet of polyester and covered with a layer of polyethylene, used in the manufacture of printed circuit boards, shall be classified under heading number:

37.02 Film in rolls, sensitized unexposed, perforated or not:

B. Of a width of more than 35 mm.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the 21st 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, 13 January 1984.

For the Commission

Karl-Heinz NARJES

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 14, 21. 1. 1969, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 172, 22. 7. 1968, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 313, 14. 11. 1983, p. 1.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 112/84**of 17 January 1984****fixing the import levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European
Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No
2727/75 of 29 October 1975 on the common organi-
zation of the market in cereals ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by
Regulation (EEC) No 1451/82 ⁽²⁾, and in particular
Article 13 (5) thereof,

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

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary
Committee,

Whereas, the import levies on cereals, wheat and rye
flour, and wheat groats and meal were fixed by Regula-
tion (EEC) No 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
16 January 1984;

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 January
1984.

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

Done at Brussels, 17 January 1984.

For the Commission

Poul DALSAER

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 January 1984 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	78,54
10.01 B II	Durum wheat	117,13 ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾
10.02	Rye	76,82 ⁽⁶⁾
10.03	Barley	42,99
10.04	Oats	61,69
10.05 B	Maize, other than hybrid maize for sowing	52,97 ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
10.07 A	Buckwheat	0
10.07 B	Millet	26,69 ⁽⁴⁾
10.07 C	Grain sorghum	72,12 ⁽⁴⁾
10.07 D	Canary seed ; other cereals	0 ⁽⁵⁾
11.01 A	Wheat or meslin flour	124,36
11.01 B	Rye flour	121,92
11.02 A I a)	Durum wheat groats and meal	195,04
11.02 A I b)	Common wheat groats and meal	132,75

⁽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 113/84**of 17 January 1984****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 16 January 1984;

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 January 1984.

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

Done at Brussels, 17 January 1984.

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 January 1984 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 1	1st period 2	2nd period 3	3rd period 4
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	3,76	3,76	3,76
10.03	Barley	0	0	0	0
10.04	Oats	0	0	0	0
10.05 B	Maize, other than hybrid maize for sowing	0	0	0	1,32
10.07 A	Buckwheat	0	0	0	0
10.07 B	Millet	0	0	0	6,27
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 1	1st period 2	2nd period 3	3rd period 4	4th period 5
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 114/84
of 16 January 1984
fixing the sluice-gate prices and levies for pigmeat

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2759/75 of 29 October 1975 on the common organization of the market in pigmeat⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2966/80⁽²⁾, and in particular Articles 8 and 12 (1) thereof,

Whereas sluice-gate prices for pig carcasses and for the other products specified in Article 1 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2766/75 of 29 October 1975 establishing the list of products for which sluice-gate prices are to be fixed and laying down the rules for fixing the sluice-gate prices for pig carcasses⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1905/83⁽⁴⁾, and levies for the products specified in Article 1 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2759/75, must be fixed in advance for each quarter in accordance with the methods of calculation laid down in Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2028/83 of 20 July 1983 fixing the levies and sluice-gate prices on pigmeat⁽⁵⁾;

Whereas, since sluice-gate prices and levies for pigmeat were last fixed by Regulation (EEC) No 2820/83⁽⁶⁾ for the period 1 November 1983 to 31 January 1984, they must be fixed anew for the period 1 February to 30 April 1984; whereas such prices and levies should in principle be fixed by reference to feed grain prices for the period 1 August to 31 December 1983;

Whereas, when the sluice-gate price applicable from 1 November, 1 February and 1 May is being fixed, trends in world market prices for feed grain are to be taken into account only if the value of the quantity of feed grain required varies by at least a specified minimum in relation to that used in calculating the sluice-gate price for the preceding quarter; whereas this minimum was fixed by Regulation (EEC) No 2766/75 at 3 %;

Whereas the value of the quantity of feed grain varies by more than 3 % from that used for the preceding

quarter; whereas trends in world market prices for feed grain must therefore be taken into account when fixing sluice-gate prices for the period 1 February to 30 April 1984;

Whereas, when the levies applicable from 1 November, 1 February and 1 May are being fixed, trends in world market prices for feed grain should be taken into account only if at the same time a new sluice-gate price is being fixed;

Whereas, since a new sluice-gate price is to be fixed trends in world market prices for feed grain must be taken into account in fixing the levies;

Whereas, in the case of products falling within any of subheadings 02.01 B II c) 1 to 7, 15.01 A I, 16.01 A or 16.02 A II of the Common Customs Tariff, in respect of which the rate of duty has been bound within GATT, the levies should be limited to the amounts resulting from that binding;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. For the period 1 February to 30 April 1984, the sluice-gate prices provided for in Article 12 of Regulation (EEC) No 2759/75 for the products specified in Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 2766/75 and the levies provided for in Article 8 of Regulation (EEC) No 2759/75 for the products specified in Article 1 (1) of that Regulation shall be as shown in the Annex hereto.

2. Provided that, in the case of products falling within any of subheadings 02.01 B II c) 1 to 7, 15.01 A I, 16.01 A or 16.02 A II of the Common Customs Tariff, in respect of which the rate of duty has been bound within GATT, the levy shall not exceed the amount resulting from that binding.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 February 1984.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 282, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 307, 18. 11. 1980, p. 5.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 282, 1. 11. 1975, p. 25.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 190, 14. 7. 1983, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 199, 22. 7. 1983, p. 16.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 278, 11. 10. 1983, p. 7.

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

Done at Brussels, 16 January 1984.

For the Commission

Poul DALSGER

Member of the Commission

[illegible]

CCT heading No	Description	Sluice-gate price (ECU/100 kg)	Amount of levies (ECU/100 kg)	Conventional rate of duty bound within GATT (%)
02.06	Meat and edible meat offals (except poultry liver), salted, in brine, dried or smoked :			
	B. Of domestic swine :			
	I. Meat :			
	a) Salted or in brine :			
	1. Bacon sides or spencers	200,79	48,49	—
	2. ¾ sides or middles	219,61	53,04	—
	3. Hams and parts thereof	227,46	54,94	—
	4. Fore-ends or shoulders ; parts thereof	175,69	42,43	—
	5. Loins and parts thereof	254,13	61,38	—
	6. Bellies and parts thereof	136,47	32,96	—
	7. Other :			
	aa) Boned or boneless	254,13	61,38	—
	bb) Other	—	61,38	—
	b) Dried or smoked :			
	1. Hams and parts thereof	442,37	106,84	—
	2. Fore-ends or shoulders ; parts thereof	348,25	84,11	—
	3. Loins and parts thereof	437,66	105,70	—
	4. Bellies and parts thereof	227,46	54,94	—
	5. Other :			
	aa) Boned or boneless	442,37	106,84	—
	bb) Other	—	106,84	—
	II. Offals :			
	a) Heads and parts thereof	—	12,12	—
	b) Feet or tails	—	3,41	—
	c) Kidneys	—	39,78	—
	d) Livers	—	45,84	—
	e) Hearts, tongues or lungs	—	22,73	—
	f) Livers, hearts, tongues and lungs with windpipe and gullet all attached	—	33,34	—
	g) Other	—	33,34	—
15.01	Lard, other pig fat and poultry fat, rendered or solvent extracted :			
	A. Lard and other pig fat :			
	I. For industrial uses other than the manufacture of foodstuffs for human consumption (a)	—	12,12	3
	II. Other	50,20	12,12	—
16.01	Sausages and the like, of meat, meat offal or animal blood :			
	A. Liver sausages	—	69,54	24
	B. Other (b) :			
	I. Sausages, dry or for spreading, uncooked	368,64	120,03	—
	II. Other	—	86,12	—

CCT heading No	Description	Sluice-gate price (ECU/100 kg)	Amount of levies (ECU/100 kg)	Conventional rate of duty bound within GATT (%)
16.02	Other prepared or preserved meat or meat offal :			
	A. Liver :			
	II. Other	—	75,25	25
	B. Other :			
	III. Other :			
	a) Containing meat or offal of domestic swine :			
	1. Containing bovine meat, uncooked	—	168,54	—
	2. Other, containing by weight :			
	aa) 80 % or more of meat or offal, of any kind, including fats of any kind or origin :			
	11. Hams or loins, (excluding collars); parts thereof	384,33	131,62	—
	22. Collars or shoulders ; parts thereof	321,58	106,67	—
	33. Other	—	72,55	—
	bb) 40 % or more but less than 80 % of meat or offal, of any kind, including fats of any kind or origin	—	64,43	—
	cc) Less than 40 % of meat or offal, of any kind, including fats of any kind or origin	—	48,78	—

(a) Entry under this subheading is subject to conditions to be determined by the competent authorities.

(b) The levy on sausages imported in containers which also contain preserving liquid shall be charged on the net weight, i. e. minus the weight of the liquid.

II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

COMMISSION

COMMISSION DIRECTIVE

of 20 December 1983

amending Directives 71/393/EEC, 72/199/EEC and 78/633/EEC establishing
Community methods of analysis for the official control of feedingstuffs

(84/4/EEC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European
Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 70/373/EEC of 20
July 1970 on the introduction of Community methods
of sampling and analysis for the official control of
feedingstuffs⁽¹⁾, as last amended by the Act of Acces-
sion of Greece, and in particular Article 2 thereof,

Whereas Commission Directives 71/393/EEC⁽²⁾,
72/199/EEC⁽³⁾ and 78/633/EEC⁽⁴⁾ set out the
methods of analysis for crude oils and fats, virginia-
mycin and zinc bacitracin; whereas there is a need to
replace these methods by methods which reflect
advances in scientific and technical knowledge;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Directive
are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing
Committee for Feedingstuffs,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

Article 1

In the Annex to Directive 71/393/EEC, part IV 'Deter-
mination of crude oils and fats' is replaced by Annex I
to this Directive.

Article 2

In Annex II to Directive 72/199/EEC, part 5 'Determi-
nation of virginiamycin by diffusion in an agar
medium' is replaced by Annex II to this Directive.

Article 3

In the Annex to Directive 78/633/EEC, part 1 'Deter-
mination of zinc bacitracin by diffusion in an agar
medium' is replaced by Annex III to this Directive.

Article 4

Member States shall, by 1 June 1984 at the latest,
bring into force the laws, regulations or administrative
provisions necessary to comply with this Directive and
shall forthwith inform the Commission thereof.

Article 5

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 20 December 1983.

For the Commission

Poul DALSAER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 170, 3. 8. 1970, p. 2.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 279, 20. 12. 1971, p. 7.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 123, 29. 5. 1972, p. 6.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 206, 29. 7. 1978, p. 43.

ANNEX I

4. DETERMINATION OF CRUDE OILS AND FATS

1. Purpose and scope

This method makes it possible to determine the content of crude oils and fats in feedingstuffs. It does not cover the analysis of the oil seeds and oleaginous fruit defined in Council Regulation 136/66/EEC of 22 September 1966.

Depending on the nature of the feedingstuff, either of the two methods described must be used.

1.1. Method A

Applicable to straight feedingstuffs of plant origin, with the exception of those which are known to contain oils and fats which cannot be totally extracted with light petroleum without prior hydrolysis. Among these are glutens, yeasts, soya and potato proteins. This method is also applicable to compound feedingstuffs, with the exception of those which contain milk powder or from which oils and fats cannot be totally extracted with light petroleum without prior hydrolysis.

1.2. Method B

Applicable to straight feedingstuffs of animal origin as well as to feedingstuffs mentioned under point 1.1 as being exceptions for method A.

2. Principle

2.1. Method A

The sample is extracted with light petroleum. The solvent is distilled off and the residue dried and weighed.

2.2. Method B

The sample is treated under heating with hydrochloric acid. The mixture is cooled and filtered. The residue is washed and dried and submitted to the determination according to method A.

3. Reagents

- 3.1. Light petroleum, boiling range : 40 to 60 °C. The bromine value must be less than 1 and the residue of evaporation less than 2 mg/100 ml.
- 3.2. Sodium sulphate, anhydrous.
- 3.3. Hydrochloric acid 3N.
- 3.4. Filtration aid, e.g. Kieselgur, Hyflo-supercel.

4. Apparatus

- 4.1. Extraction apparatus. If fitted with a siphon (Soxhlet apparatus), the reflux rate should be such as to produce about 10 cycles per hour; if of the non-siphoning type, the reflux rate should be about 10 ml per minute.
- 4.2. Extraction thimbles, free of matter soluble in light petroleum and having a porosity consistent with the requirements of point 4.1.
- 4.3. Drying oven, either a vacuum oven set at 75 ± 3 °C or an air-oven set at 100 ± 3 °C.

5. Procedure

5.1. Method A (see point 8.1)

Weigh 5 g of the sample to the nearest 1 mg, transfer it to an extraction thimble (4.2) and cover with a fat-free wad of cotton wool.

Place the thimble in an extractor (4.1) and extract for six hours with light petroleum (3.1). Collect the light petroleum extract in a dry, weighed flask containing fragments of pumice stone (1).

Distil off the solvent. Dry the evaporation residue maintaining the flask for one and a half hours in the drying oven (4.3). Leave to cool in a dessiccator and weigh. Dry again for 30 minutes to ensure that the weight of the oils and fats remains constant (loss in weight between two successive weighings must be less than 1 mg).

(1) Where the oil or fat has to undergo subsequent quality tests, replace the fragments of pumice stone by glass beads.

5.2. Method B

Weigh 2,5 g of the sample to the nearest 1 mg (see point 8.2), place in a 400 ml beaker or a 300 ml conical flask and add 100 ml of hydrochloric acid 3N (3.3) and fragments of pumice stone. Cover the beaker with a watch glass or fit the conical flask with a reflux condenser. Bring the mixture to a gentle boil over a low flame or a hot-plate and keep it there for one hour. Do not allow the product to stick to the sides of the container.

Cool and add a quantity of filtration aid (3.4) sufficient to prevent any loss of oil and fat during filtration. Filter through a moistened, fat-free, double filter paper. Wash the residue in cold water until a neutral filtrate is obtained. Check that the filtrate does not contain any oil or fats. Their presence indicates that the sample must be extracted with light petroleum, using method A, before hydrolysis.

Place the double filter paper containing the residue on a watch glass and dry for one and a half hours in the oven at $100 \pm 3^\circ\text{C}$.

Place the double filter paper containing the dry residue in an extraction thimble (4.2) and cover with a fat-free wad of cotton wool. Place the thimble in an extractor (4.1) and proceed as indicated in the second and third paragraphs of point 5.1.

6. Expression of result

Express the weight of the residue as a percentage of the sample.

7. Repeatability

The difference between the results of two parallel determinations carried out on the same sample by the same analyst should not exceed:

- 0,2 %, in absolute value, for contents of crude oils and fats lower than 5 %,
- 4,0 % related to the highest result for contents of 5 to 10 %,
- 0,4 % in absolute value, for contents above 10 %.

8. Observations

- 8.1. For products with a high content of oils and fats, which are difficult to crush or unsuitable for drawing a homogeneous reduced test sample, proceed as follows.

Weigh 20 g of the sample to the nearest 1 mg and mix with 10 g or more of anhydrous sodium sulphate (3.2). Extract with light petroleum (3.1) as indicated in point 5.1. Make up the extract obtained to 500 ml with light petroleum (3.1) and homogenize. Take 50 ml of the solution and place in a small, dry, weighed flask containing fragments of pumice stone⁽¹⁾. Distil off the solvent, dry and proceed as indicated in the last paragraph of point 5.1.

Eliminate the solvent from the extraction residue left in the thimble, crush the residue to a fineness of 1 mm, return it to the extraction thimble (do not add sodium sulphate) and proceed as indicated in the second and third paragraphs of point 5.1.

Calculate the content of oils and fats as a percentage of the sample by using the following formula:

$$(10 a + b) \times 5$$

where:

a = mass in grams of the residue after the first extraction (aliquot part of the extract),

b = mass in grams of the residue after the second extraction.

- 8.2. For products low in oils and fats the test sample may be increased to 5 g.

⁽¹⁾ Where the oil or fat has to undergo subsequent quality tests, replace the fragments of pumice stone by glass beads.

ANNEX II

5. Determination of virginiamycin

— by diffusion in an agar medium —

1. Purpose and scope

The method is for the determination of virginiamycin in feedingstuffs and premixes. The lower limit of determination is 2 mg/kg (2 ppm)⁽¹⁾.

2. Principle

The sample is extracted with a methanolic solution of Tween 80. The extract is decanted or centrifuged and diluted. Its antibiotic activity is determined by measuring the diffusion of virginiamycin in an agar medium inoculated with *Micrococcus luteus*. Diffusion is shown by the formation of zones of inhibition of the micro-organism. The diameter of these zones is taken to be in direct proportion to the logarithm of the antibiotic concentration over the range of antibiotic concentrations employed.

3. Micro-organism : *Micrococcus luteus* ATCC 9341 (NCTC 8340, NCIB 8553)

3.1. Maintenance of stock culture

Inoculate tubes containing slopes of culture medium (4.1) with *Micrococcus luteus* and incubate for 24 hours at 30 °C. Store the culture in a refrigerator at about 4 °C. Reinoculate every two weeks.

3.2. Preparation of the bacterial suspension (a)

Harvest the growth from a recently prepared agar slope (3.1) with 2 to 3 ml of sodium chloride solution (4.3). Use this suspension to inoculate 250 ml of culture medium (4.1) contained in a Roux flask and incubate for 18 to 20 hours at 30 °C. Harvest the growth in 25 ml of sodium chloride solution (4.3) and mix. Dilute the suspension to 1/10 with sodium chloride solution (4.3). The light transmission of the suspension must be about 75 %, measured at 650 nm in a 1 cm cell against sodium chloride solution (4.3). This suspension may be kept for one week at about 4 °C.

4. Culture media and reagents

4.1. Culture and assay medium (b)

Meat peptone	6,0 g
Tryptone	4,0 g
Yeast extract	3,0 g
Meat extract	1,5 g
Glucose	1,0 g
Agar	10,0 to 20,0 g
Water	1 000 ml
ph 6,5 (after sterilization).	

4.2. Phosphate buffer, pH 6

Potassium hydrogen phosphate, K_2HPO_4	2,0 g
Potassium dihydrogen phosphate, KH_2PO_4	8,0 g
Water to	1 000 ml

4.3. Sodium chloride solution 0,8 % (w/v): dissolve 8 g sodium chloride in water and dilute to 1 000 ml; sterilize.

4.4. Methanol.

4.5. Mixture of phosphate buffer (4.2)/methanol (4.4): 80/20 (v/v).

4.6. Tween 80 methanolic solution 0,5 % (w/v): dissolve 5 g Tween 80 in methanol (4.4) and dilute with methanol to 1 000 ml.

4.7. Standard substance : virginiamycin of known activity.

⁽¹⁾ 1 mg virginiamycin is equivalent to 1 000 UK units.

(a) Other methods may be used provided that it has been established that they give similar bacterial suspensions.

(b) Any commercial culture medium of similar composition and giving the same results may be used.

5. Standard solutions

Dissolve an accurately weighed quantity of the standard substance (4.7) in methanol (4.4) and dilute with methanol (4.4) to give a stock solution containing 1 000 µg virginiamycin per ml.

Stored in a stoppered flask at 4 °C this solution is stable for up to five days.

From this stock solution prepare by successive dilution with the mixture (4.5) the following solutions :

s_3	1	µg/ml
s_4	0,5	µg/ml
s_2	0,25	µg/ml
s_1	0,125	µg/ml

6. Preparation of the extract and assay solutions

6.1. Extraction

6.1.1. Products with a virginiamycin content up to 100 mg/kg

Weigh out a quantity of sample of 50 g, add 200 ml of solution (4.6) and shake for 30 minutes. Leave to settle or centrifuge, take 20 ml of the supernatant solution and evaporate to about 5 ml in a rotary evaporator at a temperature not exceeding 40 °C. Dilute the residue with the mixture (4.5) to obtain an expected virginiamycin content of 1 µg/ml (= u_3).

6.1.2. Products with a virginiamycin content greater than 100 mg/kg

Weigh out a quantity of sample not exceeding 10,0 g and containing between 1 and 50 mg virginiamycin, add 100 ml of solution (4.6) and shake for 30 minutes. Leave to settle or centrifuge, then dilute the supernatant solution with the mixture (4.5) to obtain an expected virginiamycin content of 1 µg/ml (= u_3).

6.2. Assay solutions

From solution u_3 prepare solutions u_4 (expected content : 0,5 µg/ml), u_2 (expected content : 0,25 µg/ml) and u_1 (expected content : 0,125 µg/ml) by means of successive dilution (1 + 1) with the mixture (4.5).

7. Assay procedure

7.1. Inoculation of the assay medium

Inoculate the assay medium (4.1) with the bacterial suspension (3.2) at about 50 °C. By preliminary trials on plates with the medium (4.1) determine the quantity of bacterial suspension required to give the largest and clearest zones of inhibition with the various concentrations of virginiamycin.

7.2. Preparation of the plates

Diffusion through agar is carried out in plates with the four concentrations of the standard solution (s_3 , s_4 , s_2 and s_1) and the four concentrations of the assay solution (u_3 , u_4 , u_2 and u_1). These four concentrations of extract and standard must necessarily be placed in each plate. To this effect, select plates big enough to allow at least eight holes with a diameter of 10 to 13 mm and not less than 30 mm between centres to be made in the agar medium. The test may be carried out on plates consisting of a sheet of glass with a faced aluminium or plastic ring placed on top, 200 mm in diameter and 20 mm high.

Pour into the plates a quantity of the medium (4.1) inoculated as in point 7.1, to give a layer about 2 mm thick (60 ml for a plate of 200 mm diameter). Allow to set in a level position, bore the holes and place in them exactly measured volumes of assay and standard solutions (between 0,10 and 0,15 ml per hole, according to the diameter). Apply each concentration at least four times so that each determination is subject to an evaluation of 32 zones of inhibition.

7.3. Incubation

Incubate the plates for 16 to 18 hours at 30 ± 2 °C.

8. Evaluation

Measure the diameter of the zones of inhibition to the nearest 0,1 mm. Record the mean measurements for each concentration on semi-logarithmic graph paper showing the logarithm of the concentrations in relation to the diameters of the zones of inhibition. Plot the best fit lines of both the standard solution and the extract, for example as below :

Determine the "best fit" point for the standard lowest level (SL) using the formula :

$$(a) \text{ SL} = \frac{7s_1 + 4s_2 + s_4 - 2s_8}{10}$$

Determine the "best fit" point for the standard highest level (SH) using the formula :

$$(b) \text{ SH} = \frac{7s_8 + 4s_4 + s_2 - 2s_1}{10}$$

Similarly calculate the "best fit" points for the extract lowest level (UL) and the extract highest level (UH) by substituting u_1 , u_2 , u_4 and u_8 for s_1 , s_2 , s_4 and s_8 in the above formulae.

Record the calculated SL and SH values on the same graph paper and join them to give the "best fit" line for the standard solution. Similarly record UL and UH and join them to give the "best fit" line for the extract.

In the absence of any interference the lines should be parallel. For practical purposes the lines can be considered parallel if the values (SH—SL) and (UH—UL) do not differ by more than 10 % from their mean value.

If the lines are found to be non-parallel either u_1 and s_1 or u_8 and s_8 may be discarded and SL, SH, UL and UH calculated, using the alternative formulae, to give alternative "best fit" lines :

$$(a') \text{ SL} = \frac{5s_1 + 2s_2 - s_4}{6} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{5s_2 + 2s_4 - s_8}{6}$$

$$(b') \text{ SH} = \frac{5s_4 + 2s_2 - s_1}{6} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{5s_8 + 2s_4 - s_2}{6}$$

and similarly for UL and UH. The same criteria of parallelism should be satisfied. The fact that the result has been calculated from three levels should be noted on the final report.

When the lines are considered as being parallel, calculate the logarithm of the relative activity (log A) by means of one of the following formulae, depending upon whether three or four levels have been used for the assessment of parallelism.

For four levels

$$(c) \text{ Log A} = \frac{(u_1 + u_2 + u_4 + u_8 - s_1 - s_2 - s_4 - s_8) \times 0,602}{u_4 + u_8 + s_4 + s_8 - u_1 - u_2 - s_1 - s_2}$$

For three levels

$$(d) \text{ Log A} = \frac{(u_1 + u_2 + u_4 - s_1 - s_2 - s_4) \times 0,401}{u_4 + s_4 - u_1 - s_1}$$

or

$$(d') \text{ Log A} = \frac{(u_2 + u_4 + u_8 - s_2 - s_4 - s_8) \times 0,401}{u_8 + s_8 - u_2 - s_2}$$

Activity of sample extract = activity of relevant standard $\times$ A

$$(u_8 = s_8 \times A)$$

If the relative activity is found to be outside the range of 0,5 to 2,0, then repeat the assay making appropriate adjustments to the extract concentrations or, if this is not possible, to the standard solutions. When the relative activity cannot be brought into the required range, any result obtained must be considered as approximate and this should be noted on the final report.

When the lines are considered as not being parallel, repeat the determination. If parallelism is still not achieved, the determination must be considered as unsatisfactory.

Express the result in milligrams of virginiamycin per kilogram of feedingstuff.

9. Repeatability

The difference between the results of two parallel determinations carried out on the same sample by the same analyst should not exceed:

- 2 mg/kg, in absolute value, for contents of virginiamycin up to 10 mg/kg,
 - 20 % related to the highest value for contents of 10 to 25 mg/kg,
 - 5 mg/kg, in absolute value, for contents of 25 to 50 mg/kg,
 - 10 % related to the highest value for contents above 50 mg/kg.
-

ANNEX III

1. DETERMINATION OF ZINC BACITRACIN

— by diffusion in an agar medium —

1. Purpose and scope

The method is for the determination of zinc bacitracin in feedingstuffs and premixes. The lower limit of determination is 5 mg/kg (5 ppm)⁽¹⁾.

2. Principle

The sample is extracted at pH 2 with a mixture of methanol/water/hydrochloric acid, and a sodium sulphide solution. The addition of sodium sulphide is to precipitate any soluble copper salts that may interfere with the assay. The extract is brought to pH 6,5, concentrated (where necessary) and diluted. Its antibiotic activity is determined by measuring the diffusion of zinc bacitracin in an agar medium inoculated with *Micrococcus luteus* (flavus). Diffusion is shown by the formation of zones of inhibition of the micro-organism. The diameter of these zones is taken to be in direct proportion to the logarithm of the antibiotic concentration over the range of antibiotic concentrations employed.

3. Micro-organism : *Micrococcus luteus* (flavus) ATCC 10240

3.1. Maintenance of stock culture

Inoculate tubes containing slopes of culture medium (4.1) with *Micrococcus luteus* (flavus) and incubate for 24 hours at 30 °C. Store the culture in a refrigerator at about 4 °C. Reinoculate every two weeks.

3.2. Preparation of the bacterial suspension (a)

Harvest the growth from a recently prepared agar slope (3.1) with 2 to 3 ml of sodium chloride solution (4.3). Use this suspension to inoculate 250 ml of culture medium (4.1) contained in a Roux flask and incubate for 18 to 20 hours at 30 °C. Harvest the growth in 25 ml of sodium chloride solution (4.3) and mix. Dilute the suspension to 1/10 with sodium chloride solution (4.3). The light transmission of the suspension must be about 75 %, measured at 650 nm in a 1 cm cell against sodium chloride solution (4.3). This suspension may be kept for one week at about 4 °C.

4. Culture media and reagents

4.1. Culture medium (b)

Meat peptone	6,0 g
Tryptone	4,0 g
Yeast extract	3,0 g
Meat extract	1,5 g
Glucose	1,0 g
Agar	10,0 to 20,0 g
Water	1 000 ml
pH 6,5 to 6,6 (after sterilization).	

4.2. Assay medium (b)

Tryptone	10,0 g
Yeast extract	3,0 g
Meat extract	1,5 g
Glucose	1,0 g
Agar	10,0 to 20,0 g
Tween 80	1 ml
Water	1 000 ml
pH 6,5 (after sterilization).	

4.3. Sodium chloride solution 0,8 % (w/v): dissolve 8 g sodium chloride in water and dilute to 1 000 ml; sterilize.

4.4. Mixture of methanol/water hydrochloric acid (4.6):

80/17,5/2,5 (v/v/v).

⁽¹⁾ 1 mg feedingstuff grade zinc bacitracin is equivalent to 42 international units (i.u.).

(a) Other methods may be used provided that it has been established that they give similar bacterial suspensions.

(b) Any commercial culture medium of similar composition and giving the same results may be used.

4.5. *Phosphate buffer, pH 6,5:*

Potassium hydrogen phosphate K_2HPO_4	22,15 g.
Potassium dihydrogen phosphate KH_2PO_4	27,85 g.
Water to	1 000 ml.

4.6. Hydrochloric acid (d: 1,18 to 1,19).

4.7. Hydrochloric acid (0,1 M).

4.8. Sodium hydroxide 1 M solution.

4.9. Sodium sulphide about 0,5 M solution.

4.10. Bromocresol purple solution 0,04 % (w/v): dissolve 0,1 g of bromocresol purple in 18,5 ml of 0,01 M sodium hydroxide solution. Make up the volume to 250 ml with water and mix.

4.11. Standard substance: zinc bacitracin of known activity (in i.u.).

5. **Standard solutions**

Weigh out a quantity of standard zinc bacitracin (4.11) corresponding to 1 050 i.u. (according to the activity indicated). Add 5 ml of 0,1 M hydrochloric acid (4.7) and leave to stand for 15 minutes. Add 30 ml of water, adjust the pH to 4,5 with phosphate buffer (4.5) (about 4 ml), make up to a volume of 50 ml with water and mix well (1 ml = 21 i.u.).

From this solution prepare by successive dilution with phosphate buffer (4.5) the following solutions:

s_8	0,42	i.u./ml
s_4	0,21	i.u./ml
s_2	0,105	i.u./ml
s_1	0,0525	i.u./ml

6. **Preparation of the extract and assay solutions**6.1. *Extraction*

6.1.1. Premixes and mineral feeds

Weigh out a quantity of sample of 2,0 to 5,0 g, add 29,0 ml of the mixture (4.4) and 1,0 ml of sodium sulphide solution (4.9) and shake briefly. Check that the pH is about 2. Shake for 10 minutes, add 30 ml of phosphate buffer (4.5), shake for 15 minutes and centrifuge. Take a suitable aliquot of the supernatant solution and adjust the pH to 6,5 by means of 1 M sodium hydroxide solution (4.8) with a pH-meter or with the bromocresol purple solution (4.10) as indicator. Dilute with phosphate buffer (4.5) to obtain an expected zinc bacitracin content of 0,42 i.u./ml ($= u_8$).

6.1.2. Protein concentrates

Weigh out a quantity of sample of 10,0 g, add 49,0 ml of the mixture (4.4) and 1,0 ml of sodium sulphide solution (4.9) and shake briefly. Check that the pH is about 2. Shake for 10 minutes. Add 50 ml of phosphate buffer (4.5), shake for 15 minutes and centrifuge. Take a suitable volume of the supernatant solution and adjust the pH to 6,5 by means of 1 M sodium hydroxide solution (4.8) with a pH-meter or with the bromocresol purple solution (4.10) as indicator. Evaporate to approximately half volume in a rotary evaporator at a temperature not exceeding 35 °C.

Dilute with phosphate buffer (4.5) to obtain an expected zinc bacitracin content of 0,42 i.u./ml ($= u_8$).

6.1.3. Other feeds

Weigh out a quantity of sample of 10,0 g (20,0 g for an expected zinc bacitracin content of 5 mg/kg). Add a mixture of 24,0 ml of the mixture (4.4) and 1,0 ml of sodium sulphide solution (4.9) and homogenize for 10 minutes. Add 25 ml of phosphate buffer (4.5), shake for 15 minutes and centrifuge. Take 20 ml of the supernatant solution and adjust the pH to 6,5 by means of 1 M sodium hydroxide solution (4.8) with a pH-meter or with the bromocresol purple solution (4.10) as indicator. Evaporate to about 4 ml in a rotary evaporator at a temperature not exceeding 35 °C. Dilute the residue with phosphate buffer (4.5) to obtain an expected zinc bacitracin content of 0,42 i.u./ml ($= u_8$).

6.2. *Assay solutions*

From solution u_8 prepare solutions u_4 (expected content: 0,21 i.u./ml), u_2 (expected content: 0,105 i.u./ml) and u_1 (expected content: 0,0525 i.u./ml) by means of successive dilution (1 + 1) with phosphate buffer (4.5).

7. Assay procedure

7.1. Inoculation of the assay medium

Inoculate the assay medium (4.2) with the bacterial suspension (3.2) at about 50 °C. By preliminary trials on plates with assay medium (4.2) determine the quantity of bacterial suspension required to give the largest and clearest zones of inhibition with the various concentrations of zinc bacitracin.

7.2. Preparation of the plates

Diffusion through agar is carried out in plates with the four concentrations of the standard solution (s_8, s_4, s_2 and s_1) and the four concentrations of the assay solution (u_8, u_4, u_2 and u_1). These four concentrations of extract and standard must necessarily be placed in each plate. To this effect, select plates big enough to allow at least eight holes with a diameter of 10 to 13 mm and not less than 30 mm between centres to be made in the agar medium. The test may be carried out on plates consisting of a sheet of glass with a faced aluminium or plastic ring placed on top, 200 mm in diameter and 20 mm high.

Pour into the plates a quantity of the medium (4.2) inoculated as in point 7.1, to give a layer about 2 mm thick (60 ml for a plate of 200 mm diameter). Allow to set in a level position, bore the holes and place in them exactly measured volumes of assay and standard solutions (between 0,10 and 0,15 ml per hole, according to the diameter). Apply each concentration at least four times so that each determination is subject to an evaluation of 32 zones of inhibition.

7.3. Incubation

Incubate the plates for 16 to 18 hours at 30 ± 2 °C.

8. Evaluation

Measure the diameter of the zones of inhibition to the nearest 0,1 mm. Record the mean measurements for each concentration on semi-logarithmic graph paper showing the logarithm of the concentrations in relation to the diameters of the zones of inhibition. Plot the best fit lines of both the standard solution and the extract, for example as below:

Determine the "best fit" point for the standard lowest level (SL) using the formula:

$$(a) \text{ SL} = \frac{7s_1 + 4s_2 + s_4 - 2s_8}{10}$$

Determine the "best fit" point for the standard highest level (SH) using the formula:

$$(b) \text{ SH} = \frac{7s_8 + 4s_4 + s_2 - 2s_1}{10}$$

Similarly calculate the "best fit" points for the extract lowest level (UL) and the extract highest level (UH) by substituting u_1, u_2, u_4 and u_8 for s_1, s_2, s_4 and s_8 in the above formulae.

Record the calculated SL and SH values on the same graph paper and join them to give the "best fit" line for the standard solution. Similarly record UL and UH and join them to give the "best fit" line for the extract.

In the absence of any interference the lines should be parallel. For practical purposes the lines can be considered parallel if the values (SH—SL) and (UH—UL) do not differ by more than 10 % from their mean value.

If the lines are found to be non-parallel either u_1 and s_1 or u_8 and s_8 may be discarded and SL, SH, UL and UH calculated, using the alternative formulae, to give alternative "best fit" lines:

$$(a') \text{ SL} = \frac{5s_1 + 2s_2 - s_4}{6} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{5s_2 + 2s_4 - s_8}{6}$$

$$(b') \text{ SH} = \frac{5s_4 + 2s_2 - s_1}{6} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{5s_8 + 2s_4 - s_2}{6}$$

and similarly for UL and UH. The same criteria of parallelism should be satisfied. The fact that the result has been calculated from three levels should be noted on the final report.

When the lines are considered as being parallel, calculate the logarithm ($\log A$) of the relative activity (A) by means of one of the following formulae, depending upon whether three or four levels have been used for the assessment of parallelism.

For four levels

$$(c) \log A = \frac{(u_1 + u_2 + u_4 + u_8 - s_1 - s_2 - s_4 - s_8) \times 0,602}{u_4 + u_8 + s_4 + s_8 - u_1 - u_2 - s_1 - s_2}$$

For three levels

$$(d) \log A = \frac{(u_1 + u_2 + u_4 - s_1 - s_2 - s_4) \times 0,401}{u_4 + s_4 - u_1 - s_1}$$

or

$$(d') \log A = \frac{(u_2 + u_4 + u_8 - s_2 - s_4 - s_8) \times 0,401}{u_8 + s_8 - u_2 - s_2}$$

Activity of sample extract = activity of relevant standard $\times A$

$$(u_8 = s_8 \times A)$$

If the relative activity is found to be outside the range of 0,5 to 2,0, then repeat the assay making appropriate adjustments to the extract concentrations or, if this is not possible, to the standard solutions. When the relative activity cannot be brought into the required range, any result obtained must be considered as approximate and this should be noted on the final report.

When the lines are considered as not being parallel, repeat the determination. If parallelism is still not achieved, a satisfactory determination has not been obtained.

Express the result in milligrams of zinc bacitracin per kilogram of feedingstuff.

9. Repeatability

The difference between the results of two determinations carried out on the same sample by the same analyst should not exceed:

- 2 mg/kg, in absolute value, for contents of zinc bacitracin up to 10 mg/kg,
- 20 % related to the highest value for contents from 10 to 25 mg/kg,
- 5 mg/kg, in absolute value, for contents of 25 to 50 mg/kg,
- 10 % related to the highest value for contents above 50 mg/kg.

THE PROFESSIONS IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Towards freedom of movement and mutual recognition of qualifications

J.-P. de CRAYENCOUR

Aside from establishing a common market, one of the tasks of the European Community is to promote closer relations between the States belonging to it (Article 2 of the Treaty of Rome). One of the means of achieving this end is the free movement of persons.

This freedom of movement concerns *inter alia*, the professions. Members of the professions will be able to play their part in European integration and put their independent and responsible services at the disposal of a wider clientele in the Community only if obstacles standing in the way of freedom of the professions, whether it takes the form of the right of establishment or the freedom to provide services, are removed.

As the professions are generally highly regulated, this freedom of movement can only be satisfactorily achieved if certain of the regulations governing them, such as those relating to training requirements and professional ethics, are harmonized to some degree.

Existing rules and regulations in the various Member States could be reviewed in the light of any such harmonization and of changes in society, while paying due attention to the values of independence and responsibility which are a feature of the professions, with a view to promoting European integration.

The aim of this booklet on 'The professions in the European Community — Towards freedom of movement and mutual recognition of qualifications' is to highlight the benefits to be derived from free movement and the manner in which it can be properly implemented. It describes the legal process involved, suggests how harmonization might be realized and underlines the steps to be taken to achieve the most urgent objective, namely mutual recognition of diplomas. Finally, it outlines what has been achieved thus far and what remains to be done.

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THE FINANCES OF EUROPE

Daniel STRASSER

Preface by Christopher TUGENDHAT

The finances of Europe are one of the Community's major concerns since they largely determine the activities in which the Community can engage.

The general budget of the European Communities has steadily grown in political importance over the years.

The European Parliament, which has now acquired greater budget powers, has given the budget pride of place in its business and preoccupations.

In this book, Daniel Strasser, the Director-General for Budgets in the Commission of the European Communities, paints a very comprehensive picture of how the Community budgets are prepared and implemented and explains their significance. The total amount of funds involved now stands at 10 billion pounds sterling — 11 billion Irish pounds.

Daniel Strasser holds a doctorate in economics and degrees in the law of public administration and political studies from the University of Paris. He also holds an honorary doctorate from the University of Oviedo and is a lauréat of the Institut de France (Académie des sciences morales et politiques). After a period from 1953 to 1958 in which he was assigned to the Office of the French Council of Ministers (Office of the Secretary-General of the French Government), Mr Strasser joined the Commission of the European Economic Community as Principal Administrator in the Executive Secretariat (1958), and graduated to Assistant to the Director-General for Administration (1959—1963) and Director for Internal Affairs (1963-1968). After the merger of the Executives, he was Director for Administration (1968-1969), Director for Personnel (1970-1972) and Director for Budgets (1973-1977). He has been Director-General for Budgets since 1977. Since 1978, Mr Strasser has been Vice-Chairman of the Executive Bureau of the College of Europe in Bruges.

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