

Official Journal

of the European Communities

ISSN 0378-6978

L 124

Volume 27

11 May 1984

English edition

Legislation

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I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC) No 1278/84

of 7 May 1984

**laying down implementing rules for 1984 for Regulation (EEC) No 3331/82 on
food-aid policy and food-aid management**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European
Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No
3331/82⁽¹⁾, and in particular to the first, fourth, fifth,
sixth and seventh indents of Article 4 (1) and to
Article 4 (2) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

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

Whereas, in order to implement Council Regulation
(EEC) No 3331/82, it is necessary to determine the
total quantities of each product to be supplied under
the food-aid programmes in compliance with the
Community's international commitments;

Whereas the Community has entered into certain
commitments under the Food Aid Convention;

Whereas the Community also intends entering into
certain commitments under a Convention to be
concluded with the United Nations Relief and Works
Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
(UNRWA);

Whereas a list of the countries and organizations
eligible for food-aid operations should be drawn up
without prejudice to emergency operations;

Whereas provisions should be made for the possibility
of making food available to non-governmental organi-
zations; whereas the latter must meet certain condi-

tions guaranteeing the successful execution of food-aid
operations;

Whereas the basic and derived products which may be
supplied under food-aid operations should be deter-
mined by taking account, in particular, of the available
stocks of the products in question;

Whereas general criteria should also be established for
the transport of food-aid beyond the fob stage, taking
into account the financial and geographical situation
of the countries concerned and the channels and inter-
mediaries via which the aid will be dispatched;
whereas account should also be taken to this end of
the need to ensure that the effectiveness of the food-
aid operations is increased;

Whereas, in order to ensure that the objectives of
food-aid operations are attained, it is furthermore
necessary to stipulate that aid is granted only where
the recipients undertake to comply with the supply
terms laid down by the Commission;

Whereas the methods of mobilizing, transporting and
delivering the products should be specified; whereas it
is also necessary to determine the procedure for mobi-
lizing the products outside the Community;

Whereas the Commission must be able to take all the
measures necessary for the proper execution of food-
aid programmes and operations; whereas, to this end,
Member States must provide the Commission with all
the assistance required and, in particular, with all rele-
vant information;

Whereas, in circumstances and subject to appropriate
conditions, multiannual food-aid programmes can
make a positive contribution to the development of
the recipient country; whereas, however, it is not
intended to lay down multiannual quantities of food
aid,

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 352, 14. 12. 1982, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ Opinion delivered on 13 April 1984 (not yet published in
the Official Journal).

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Article 1

1. The quantities of products to be made available in 1984 to certain developing countries and certain organizations as food aid are indicated in Annex I.

The products listed in the fourth, fifth and sixth indents of Annex I shall be made available to certain developing countries or certain organizations under international commitments or in the form of specific projects or emergency aid to be decided on by the Commission in accordance with Article 5 or 6, as applicable, of Regulation (EEC) No 3331/82.

2. The products to be considered for food-aid operations under paragraph 1 are laid down in Annex II.

Article 2

1. The countries and organizations eligible to receive the aid referred to in Article 1 are listed in Annex III.

2. The aid may also be placed at the disposal of non-governmental organizations which meet *inter alia* the following criteria :

- (a) have their headquarters in a Member State of the Community or, exceptionally in a third country ;
- (b) have a statute that is characteristic of an organization of this type ;
- (c) have shown that they have the capacity to carry out food-aid operations successfully ;
- (d) have given an undertaking to comply with the conditions of supply laid down by the Commission pursuant to Article 6 of Regulation (EEC) No 3331/82.

Article 3

Where the Commission considers that the Community should meet transport costs for food aid beyond the fob stage, it shall take account of the following general criteria :

- whether the recipient country is included on the list of least-developed countries,
- whether or not the recipient country is a land-locked country,
- the financial situation of the recipient country,
- whether the food aid is intended for the organizations or non-governmental organizations referred to in Article 2,
- the need to mobilize the product on the market of a developing country,

- the need to allocate the food aid on an emergency basis,
- the need to make a given food-aid operation more effective.

Article 4

Distribution costs may, in exceptional circumstances, be met by the Community where necessary for the proper execution of the food-aid operations concerned.

Article 5

1. The Commission shall inform the recipients of the conditions governing the supply of food aid as referred to in point (c) of the first paragraph of Article 6 of Regulation (EEC) No 3331/82.

2. Food aid shall be granted to the recipients only where they undertake to comply with the conditions of supply notified to them by the Commission.

Article 6

1. Except in the case of emergency operations or where products have to be purchased in a developing country because they are unavailable on the Community market, tenders shall be called for within the Community :

- for the mobilization of the product on the Community market and, where appropriate, for its purchase and manufacture on that market,
- for the transportation and delivery of the product after mobilization.

Where, however, a food-aid operation relates only to relatively small amounts, paragraph 2 may also apply.

2. For emergency operations or where products must be purchased in a developing country because they are unavailable on the Community market, the Commission may conclude the necessary private contracts or instruct the Member States and, where appropriate, an authorized agent to conclude such contracts on terms laid down by the Commission.

Article 7

1. The Commission shall lay down rules for the mobilization of products which must be purchased in a developing country because they are unavailable on the Community market.

In order to establish that they are unavailable, the Commission shall have regard to the availability of stocks of the products in question in the Community and to the Community market's needs as regards such products.

2. Milk products supplied as food aid must have been manufactured and purchased in the Community.

3. The Commission shall lay down the rules referred to in paragraph 1 in accordance with the procedure provided for in Article 8 of Regulation (EEC) No 3331/82.

Article 8

The Commission shall, in accordance with the procedure provided for in Article 8 of Regulation (EEC) No 3331/82, establish the technical coefficient and equivalence criterion referred to in Article 3 of that Regulation.

Article 9

The Commission shall take all necessary measures to ensure the proper execution of food-aid programmes and operations.

To this end, the Member States shall provide the Commission with all the assistance required and shall, in particular, provide it with all relevant information.

Article 10

The European Parliament shall be kept informed of the management of food aid by being notified of the Decisions referred to in Articles 7 and 8 upon their adoption.

Article 11

This Regulation shall enter into force on the third 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, 7 May 1984.

For the Council

The President

M. ROCARD

ANNEX I

Quantities referred to in Article 1 (1) made available for 1984

- For cereals :
 - (a) an initial instalment of 927 663 tonnes ;
 - (b) a second instalment of up to 200 000 tonnes.
 - For milk powder : a maximum of 122 500 tonnes.
 - For butteroil : a maximum of 32 760 tonnes.
 - For sugar : a maximum of 13 500 tonnes.
 - For vegetable oil (seed oil and olive oil) : a maximum of 20 000 tonnes.
 - For other products (fish, dried vegetables, vegetable flour, etc.) : quantities equivalent to not more than 147 000 tonnes of cereals.
-

ANNEX II

List of products referred to in Article 1

CCT heading No	Description
03.02	Fish, dried, salted or in brine ; smoked fish, whether or not cooked before or during the smoking process
04.02 A II and B I	Milk and cream, in powder or granules
ex 04.03	Butteroil (as defined in Annex III to Regulation (EEC) No 1354/83)
07.05 B	Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled, whether or not skinned or split (other than for sowing)
08.04 B	Dried grapes
ex Chapter 10 (ex 10.01 to 10.07)	Cereals (other than for sowing)
11.01	Cereal flours
ex 11.02	Cereal groats and cereal meal ; other worked cereal grains (for example, rolled, flaked, polished, pearled or kibbled but not further prepared), except rice falling within heading No 10.06
11.04 A	Flour of the dried leguminous vegetables falling within heading No 07.05
15.07 A	Olive oil
15.07 D II	Fixed vegetable oils, fluid or solid, crude, refined or purified (other than olive oil, China-wood and oitica oils, myrtle wax and Japan wax, castor oil and other oils for technical or industrial uses other than the manufacture of foodstuffs for human consumption)
16.04 D ex 16.04 F	Sardines Mackerel and anchovies
17.01 A and B	Beet sugar and cane sugar, in solid form
ex 19.03	Macaroni, spaghetti and similar products

*ANNEX III***Countries and organizations referred to in Article 2****1. COUNTRIES**

Angola	Guyana	Rwanda
Antigua and Barbuda	Haiti	St Kitts-Nevis
Bangladesh	Honduras	St Lucia
Benin	India	St Vincent and Grenadines
Bolivia	Indonesia	São Tomé and Príncipe
Botswana	Jamaica	Senegal
Burundi	Jordan	Seychelles
Cape Verde	Kenya	Sierra Leone
Central African Republic	Lebanon	Somalia
Chad	Lesotho	Sri Lanka
China	Madagascar	Sudan
Comoros	Malawi	Syria
Costa Rica	Maldives	Swaziland
Djibouti	Mali	Tanzania
Dominican Republic	Malta	Thailand
Dominica	Mauritania	Togo
Ecuador	Mauritius	Tunisia
Egypt	Morocco	Uganda
Equatorial Guinea	Mozambique	Upper Volta
Ethiopia	Nepal	North Yemen (Arab Republic)
Gambia	Nicaragua	South Yemen (Democratic Republic)
Ghana	Niger	Zaire
Grenada	Pakistan	Zambia
Guinea (Conakry)	Peru	Zimbabwe
Guinea Bissau	Philippines	

2. ORGANIZATIONS

ICRC	UNHCR	WFP
LICROSS	UNRWA	UNICEF

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1279/84

of 10 May 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 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 9 May 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 11 May 1984.

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

Done at Brussels, 10 May 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. 47.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 10 May 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	85,10
10.01 B II	Durum wheat	141,57 ⁽¹⁾ ⁽⁵⁾
10.02	Rye	89,48 ⁽⁶⁾
10.03	Barley	81,94
10.04	Oats	79,00
10.05 B	Maize, other than hybrid maize for sowing	58,89 ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
10.07 A	Buckwheat	0
10.07 B	Millet	0 ⁽⁴⁾
10.07 C	Grain sorghum	90,61 ⁽⁴⁾
10.07 D	Canary seed ; other cereals	0 ⁽⁵⁾
11.01 A	Wheat or meslin flour	134,68
11.01 B	Rye flour	140,77
11.02 A I a)	Durum wheat groats and meal	233,25
11.02 A I b)	Common wheat groats and meal	142,65

⁽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 1280/84

of 10 May 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 organ-
ization of the market in cereals⁽¹⁾, as last amended by
Regulation (EEC) No 1451/82⁽²⁾, and in particular
Article 15 (6) thereof,

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

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary
Committee,

Whereas the premiums to be added to the levies on
cereals and malt were fixed by Regulation (EEC) No
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
9 May 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 11 May 1984.

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

Done at Brussels, 10 May 1984.

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. 50.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 10 May 1984 fixing the premiums to be added to the import levies on cereals, flour and malt

A. Cereals and flour

(ECU/tonne)					
CCT heading No	Description	Current 5	1st period 6	2nd period 7	3rd period 8
10.01 B I	Common wheat, and meslin	0	10,39	10,39	15,87
10.01 B II	Durum wheat	0	4,36	4,36	6,22
10.02	Rye	0	0	0	0
10.03	Barley	0	0	0	0
10.04	Oats	0	0	0	0
10.05 B	Maize, other than hybrid maize for sowing	0	0	0	0
10.07 A	Buckwheat	0	0	0	0
10.07 B	Millet	0	0	0	0
10.07 C	Grain sorghum	0	0	0	0
10.07 D	Other cereals	0	0	0	0
11.01 A	Wheat or meslin flour	0	14,54	14,54	22,21

B. Malt

(ECU/tonne)						
CCT heading No	Description	Current 5	1st period 6	2nd period 7	3rd period 8	4th period 9
11.07 A I (a)	Unroasted malt, obtained from wheat, in the form of flour	0	18,49	18,49	28,25	28,25
11.07 A I (b)	Unroasted malt, obtained from wheat, other than in the form of flour	0	13,82	13,82	21,11	21,11
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 1281/84
of 10 May 1984
fixing the import levies on rice and broken rice

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European
Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No
1418/76 of 21 June 1976 on the common organization
of the market in rice ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation
(EEC) No 174/84 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 11 (2)
thereof,

Whereas the import levies on rice and broken rice
were fixed by Regulation (EEC) No 2454/83 ⁽³⁾, as last
amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1213/84 ⁽⁴⁾;

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 it follows from applying the detailed rules
contained in Regulation (EEC) No 2454/83 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 the products listed
in Article 1 (1) (a) and (b) of Regulation (EEC) No
1418/76 shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 11 May 1984.

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

Done at Brussels, 10 May 1984.

For the Commission

Poul DALSGER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 166, 25. 6. 1976, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 21, 26. 1. 1984, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 243, 1. 9. 1983, p. 5.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 117, 3. 5. 1984, p. 5.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 10 May 1984 fixing the import levies on rice and broken rice

(ECU/tonne)			
CCT heading No	Description	Third countries ⁽³⁾	ACP or OCT ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
ex 10.06	Rice :		
	B. Other :		
	I. Paddy rice ; husked rice :		
	a) Paddy rice :		
	1. Round grain	125,50	59,15
	2. Long grain	187,98	90,39
	b) Husked rice :		
	1. Round grain	156,88	74,84
	2. Long grain	234,97	113,88
	II. Semi-milled or wholly milled rice :		
	a) Semi-milled rice :		
	1. Round grain	270,23	123,19
	2. Long grain	451,98	214,10
	b) Wholly milled rice :		
	1. Round grain	287,80	131,55
	2. Long grain	484,53	229,91
	III. Broken rice	42,80	18,40

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

⁽²⁾ In accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 435/80, the levies are not applied to imports into the French overseas departments of products originating in the African, Caribbean and Pacific States or in the 'overseas countries and territories'.

⁽³⁾ The import levy on rice entering the overseas department of Réunion is specified in Article 11a of Regulation (EEC) No 1418/76.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1282/84**of 10 May 1984****fixing the premiums to be added to the import levies on rice and broken rice**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1418/76 of 21 June 1976 on the common organization of the market in rice ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 174/84 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 13 (6) thereof,

Whereas the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice were fixed by Regulation (EEC) No 2455/83 ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1214/84 ⁽⁴⁾;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

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

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 11 May 1984.

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

Done at Brussels, 10 May 1984.

For the Commission

Poul DALSGER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 166, 25. 6. 1976, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 21, 26. 1. 1984, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 243, 1. 9. 1983, p. 8.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 117, 3. 5. 1984, p. 7.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 10 May 1984 fixing the premiums to be added to the import levies on rice and broken rice

CCT heading No	Description	(ECU/tonne)			
		Current 5	1st period 6	2nd period 7	3rd period 8
ex 10.06	Rice :				
	B. Other				
	I. Paddy rice ; husked rice :				
	a) Paddy rice :				
	1. Round grain	0	0	0	—
	2. Long grain	0	0	0	—
	b) Husked rice :				
	1. Round grain	0	0	0	—
	2. Long grain	0	0	0	—
	II. Semi-milled or wholly milled rice :				
	a) Semi-milled rice :				
	1. Round grain	0	0	0	—
	2. Long grain	0	0	0	—
	b) Wholly milled rice :				
	1. Round grain	0	0	0	—
	2. Long grain	0	0	0	—
	III. Broken rice	0	0	0	0

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1283/84

of 10 May 1984

fixing the export refunds on white sugar and raw sugar exported in the natural state

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81 of 30 June 1981 on the common organization of the markets in the sugar sector⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 606/82⁽²⁾, and in particular point (a) of the first subparagraph of Article 19 (4) thereof,

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary Committee,

Whereas Article 19 of Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81 provides that the difference between quotations or prices on the world market for the products listed in Article 1 (1) (a) of that Regulation and prices for those products within the Community may be covered by an export refund;

Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 766/68 of 18 June 1968 laying down general rules for granting export refunds on sugar⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1489/76⁽⁴⁾, provides that when refunds on white and raw sugar, undenatured and exported in the natural state, are being fixed account must be taken of the situation on the Community and world markets in sugar and in particular of the price and cost factors set out in Article 3 of that Regulation; whereas the same Article provides that the economic aspect of the proposed exports should also be taken into account;

Whereas the refund on raw sugar must be fixed in respect of the standard quality; whereas the latter is defined in Article 1 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 431/68 of 9 April 1968 determining the standard quality for raw sugar and fixing the Community frontier crossing point for calculating cif prices for sugar⁽⁵⁾; whereas, furthermore, this refund should be fixed in accordance with Article 5 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 766/68; whereas candy sugar is defined in Commission Regulation (EEC) No 394/70 of 2 March 1970 on detailed rules for granting export refunds on

sugar⁽⁶⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1467/77⁽⁷⁾; whereas the refund thus calculated for aromatized sugars or for sugars with colouring added must apply to their sucrose content and, accordingly, be fixed per 1 % of the said content;

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

Whereas, in special cases, the amount of the refund may be fixed by other legal instruments;

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

- in the case of currencies which are maintained in relation to each other at any given moment within a band of 2,25 %, a rate of exchange based on their 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;

Whereas the refund must be fixed every two weeks; whereas it may be altered in the intervening period;

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

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The export refunds on the products listed in Article 1 (1) (a) of Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81 undenatured and exported in the natural state, shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 11 May 1984.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 177, 1. 7. 1981, p. 4.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 74, 18. 3. 1982, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 143, 25. 6. 1968, p. 6.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 167, 26. 6. 1976, p. 13.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 89, 10. 4. 1968, p. 3.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 50, 4. 3. 1970, p. 1.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 162, 1. 7. 1977, p. 6.

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

Done at Brussels, 10 May 1984.

For the Commission

Poul DALSAGER

Member of the Commission

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 10 May 1984 fixing the export refunds on white sugar and raw sugar exported in the natural state

(ECU)

CCT heading No	Description	Amount of refund	
		per 100 kg	per percentage point of sucrose content and per 100 kg net of the product in question
17.01	Beet sugar and cane sugar, solid :		
	A. White sugar ; flavoured or coloured sugar :		
	(I) White sugar :		
	(a) Candy sugar	38,86	
	(b) Other	39,92	
	(II) Flavoured or coloured sugar		0,3886
	B. Raw sugar :		
	II. Other :		
	(a) Candy sugar	35,75 ⁽¹⁾	
	(b) Other raw sugar	35,25 ⁽¹⁾	

⁽¹⁾ Applicable to raw sugar with a yield of 92 % ; if the yield is other than 92 %, the refund applicable is calculated in accordance with the provisions of Article 5 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 766/68.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1284/84**of 10 May 1984****fixing the minimum levies on the importation of olive oil and levies on the importation of other olive oil sector products**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation No 136/66/EEC of 22 September 1966 on the establishment of a common organization of the market in oils and fats ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1413/82 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 16 (2) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1514/76 of 24 June 1976 on imports of olive oil originating in Algeria ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 663/84 ⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 5 thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1521/76 of 24 June 1976 on imports of olive oil originating in Morocco ⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 663/84 and in particular Article 5 thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1508/76 of 24 June 1976 on imports of olive oil originating in Tunisia ⁽⁶⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1112/84 ⁽⁷⁾, and in particular Article 5 thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1180/77 of 17 May 1977 on imports into the Community of certain agricultural products originating in Turkey ⁽⁸⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 664/84 ⁽⁹⁾, and in particular Article 10 (2) thereof,

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

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

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

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

Whereas application of the rules recalled above to the levy rates indicated by tenderers on 7 and 8 May 1984 leads to the minimum levies being fixed as indicated in Annex I to this Regulation;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

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

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

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 162, 12. 6. 1982, p. 6.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 169, 28. 6. 1976, p. 24.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 73, 16. 3. 1984, p. 10.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 169, 28. 6. 1976, p. 43.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 169, 28. 6. 1976, p. 9.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 108, 25. 4. 1984, p. 4.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ No L 142, 9. 6. 1977, p. 10.

⁽⁹⁾ OJ No L 73, 16. 3. 1984, p. 11.

⁽¹⁰⁾ OJ No L 181, 21. 7. 1977, p. 4.

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

⁽¹²⁾ OJ No L 331, 28. 11. 1978, p. 6.

Article 2

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

Article 3

This Regulation shall enter into force on 11 May 1984.

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

Done at Brussels, 10 May 1984.

For the Commission

Poul DALSGER

Member of the Commission

ANNEX I

Minimum import levies on olive oil

(ECU/100 kg)

CCT heading No	Non-member countries
15.07 A I a)	61,00 ⁽¹⁾
15.07 A I b)	60,50 ⁽¹⁾
15.07 A I c)	57,00 ⁽¹⁾
15.07 A II a)	69,00 ⁽²⁾
15.07 A II b)	92,00 ⁽³⁾

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

- (a) Spain and Lebanon: 0,60 ECU/100 kg;
- (b) Turkey: 22,36 ECU/100 kg provided that the operator furnishes proof of having paid the export tax applied by that country; however, the repayment may not exceed the amount of the tax in force;
- (c) Algeria and Morocco: 24,78 ECU/100 kg provided that the operator furnishes proof of having paid the export tax applied by those countries; however, the repayment may not exceed the amount of the tax in force.
- (d) Tunisia: 34,78 ECU/100 kg provided that the operator furnishes proof of having paid the export tax applied by that country; however, the repayment may not exceed the amount of the tax in force.

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

- (a) produced entirely in Algeria, Morocco or Tunisia and transported directly from any of those countries to the Community, the levy to be collected is reduced by 3,86 ECU/100 kg;
- (b) produced entirely in Turkey and transported directly from that country to the Community, the levy to be collected is reduced by 3,09 ECU/100 kg.

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

- (a) produced entirely in Algeria, Morocco or Tunisia and transported directly from any of those countries to the Community, the levy to be collected is reduced by 7,25 ECU/100 kg;
- (b) produced entirely in Turkey and transported directly from that country to the Community, the levy to be collected is reduced by 5,80 ECU/100 kg.

ANNEX II

Import levies on other olive oil sector products

(ECU/100 kg)

CCT heading No	Non-member countries
07.01 N II	13,31
07.03 A II	13,31
15.17 B I a)	30,25
15.17 B I b)	48,40
23.04 A II	4,56

COMMISSION DECISION No 1285/84/ECSC

of 10 May 1984

amending Decision No 3717/83/ECSC introducing for steel undertakings and steel dealers, a production certificate and an accompanying document for deliveries of certain steel products

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community, and in particular Article 95 thereof,

With the unanimous assent of the Council and after consulting the Consultative Committee,

Whereas :

Annex I of Commission Decision No 3717/83/ECSC⁽¹⁾ lists the products which are covered by this Decision.

It is evident that this Annex includes by error in the list of NIMEXE codes, certain products which are not covered by the decisions which have been taken by the Commission under the provisions of Article 58 of the ECSC Treaty and therefore those products should be deleted.

Furthermore the Commission in the light of recent experience considers it necessary to establish new NIMEXE codes and to clearly establish the definition of the products mentioned in this Annex,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION :

Article 1

Annex I to Decision No 3717/83/ECSC is amended as follows :

I. NIMEXE codes to be deleted :

line 02 : 73.74-21
 line 08 : 73.75-11
 73.75-19
 line 10 : 73.12-71
 73.13-76
 73.13-82
 73.13-78/79
 73.64-72
 73.65-70
 73.74-72
 73.75-73
 73.75-79

line 14 : 73.10-42
 73.11-41
 73.73-72.

II. NIMEXE codes to be added :

lines 03, 04, 06, 07 :
 — column 1 : 73.13-92
 73.65-81
 — column 2 : 73.75-83
 73.75-84
 73.75-89
 73.75-93
 73.75-99

line 13 : 73.73-33.

III. Alteration of line 08 :

The term 'of which' in 'of which electrical sheet', to be deleted.

IV. NIMEXE definition of products contained in lines 12, 13, 14 :

1. Line 12 :

WIRE ROD (comprising reinforcing bars and merchant bars in coil) to be classified as 'wire rod' :

- wire rod and merchant bar in coil of a dimension not exceeding 13 mm,
- plain reinforcing bars in coil of a dimension not exceeding 13 mm.

2. Line 13 :

REINFORCING BARS (excluding reinforcing bars in coil) to be also excluded — plain reinforcing bars.

3. Line 14 :

OTHER MERCHANT BARS (excluding merchant bars in coil) :

- (a) to be excluded solely merchant bars in coil of a dimension not exceeding 13 mm ;
- (b) to be also classified as 'other merchant bars' :

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 373, 31. 12. 1983, p. 9.

- wire rod in coil with a dimension exceeding 13 mm,
- plain reinforcing bars in coil with a dimension exceeding 13 mm,
- plain reinforcing bars.

Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 10 May 1984.

For the Commission

Étienne DAVIGNON

Vice-President

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1286/84

of 10 May 1984

on the supply of broken rice to the Republic of Gambia as food aid

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1418/76 of 21 June 1976 on the common organization of the market in rice ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 174/84 ⁽²⁾,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2750/75 of 29 October 1975 fixing criteria for the mobilization of cereals intended as food aid ⁽³⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3331/82 ⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 6 thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1278/84 of 7 May 1984 laying down the implementing rules for 1984 for Regulation (EEC) No 3331/82 concerning food-aid policy and food-aid management ⁽⁵⁾,

Having regard to Council Regulation No 129 of 23 October 1962 on the value of the unit of account and the exchange rates to be applied for the purposes of the common agricultural policy ⁽⁶⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2543/73 ⁽⁷⁾, and in particular Article 3 thereof,

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary Committee,

Whereas on 25 April 1984 the Commission of the European Communities decided to grant, under Community measures, various quantities of cereals to

certain non-member countries and beneficiary organizations ;

Whereas it is necessary to provide for the carrying out of this measure in accordance with the rules laid down by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1974/80 of 22 July 1980 laying down general implementing rules in respect of certain food-aid operations involving cereals and rice ⁽⁸⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3323/81 ⁽⁹⁾; whereas it is necessary to specify, for the purposes of the Community measures envisaged, the characteristics of the products to be supplied and the supply conditions ;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Article 1

The intervention agency specified in the Annex hereto shall implement the mobilization and supply procedures in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EEC) No 1974/80 and with the conditions laid down 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*.

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

Done at Brussels, 10 May 1984.

For the Commission

Poul DALSAGER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 166, 25. 6. 1976, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 21, 26. 1. 1984, p. 2.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 89.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 352, 14. 12. 1982, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ See page 1 of the Official Journal.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No 106, 30. 10. 1962, p. 2553/62.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 263, 19. 9. 1973, p. 1.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ No L 192, 26. 7. 1980, p. 11.

⁽⁹⁾ OJ No L 334, 21. 11. 1981, p. 27.

ANNEX

1. **Programme :** 1984
2. **Recipient :** Republic of Gambia
3. **Place or country of destination :** Republic of Gambia
4. **Product to be mobilized :** broken rice
5. **Total quantity :** 500 tonnes (1 000 tonnes of cereals)
6. **Number of lots :** one
7. **Intervention agency responsible for conducting the procedure :**
Ente nazionale risi, piazza Pio XI, 1, I-Milano (telex 334 032)
8. **Method of mobilizing the product :** the Community market
9. **Characteristics of the goods :**
 - (a) Broken rice for human consumption, of sound merchantable quality, free of odour and pests, of at least the standard quality for which the threshold price is fixed
 - (b) — moisture : 15 %
— pieces of rice : 1,5 % maximum
— chalky grains : 6 % maximum
— grains striated with red : 10 % maximum
— spotted and/or stained grains : 4 % maximum
— yellow and/or amber grains : 1,175 % maximum
 - (c) tolerance of extraneous matter consisting of :
— mineral and vegetable inedible substances, provided that they are not toxic : 0,01 %
— extraneous broken grains or parts thereof, edible : 0,10 %
10. **Packaging :**
in bags :
— quality of the bags : new jute sacks — minimum weight 600 g
— net weight of the bags : 50 kg
— marking on the bags in letters at least 5 cm high :
‘BROKEN RICE / GIFT OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY TO GAMBIA’
11. **Port of shipment :** a Community port
12. **Delivery stage :** cif
13. **Port of landing :** Banjul
14. **Procedure to be applied in order to determine supply costs :** tendering
15. **Deadline for the submission of tenders :** 12 noon on 21 May 1984
16. **Shipment period :** 1 to 30 June 1984
17. **Security :** 12 ECU per tonne

Notes :

1. Since the goods may be rebagged, the successful tenderer must provide 2 % of empty bags of the same quality as those containing the goods, with the marking followed by a capital ‘R’.
 2. The successful tenderer shall send a copy of the shipping documents to the following address :
Commission Delegation in Gambia, c/o ‘Diplomatic Bag’, Berlaymont 1/123, 200 rue de la Loi, B-1049 Brussels.
-

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1287/84

of 10 May 1984

on the supply of milled long grain rice to the Republic of Ghana as food aid

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1418/76 of 21 June 1976 on the common organization of the market in rice ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 174/84 ⁽²⁾,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2750/75 of 29 October 1975 fixing criteria for the mobilization of cereals intended as food aid ⁽³⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3331/82 ⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 6 thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1278/84 of 7 May 1984 laying down the implementing rules for 1984 for Regulation (EEC) No 3331/82 concerning food-aid policy and food-aid management ⁽⁵⁾,

Having regard to Council Regulation No 129 of 23 October 1962 on the value of the unit of account and the exchange rates to be applied for the purposes of the common agricultural policy ⁽⁶⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2543/73 ⁽⁷⁾, and in particular Article 3 thereof,

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary Committee,

Whereas, on 25 April 1984, the Commission of the European Communities decided to grant, under Community measures, various quantities of cereals to

certain non-member countries and beneficiary organizations ;

Whereas it is necessary to provide for the carrying out of this measure in accordance with the rules laid down by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1974/80 of 22 July 1980 laying down general implementing rules in respect of certain food-aid operations involving cereals and rice ⁽⁸⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3323/81 ⁽⁹⁾; whereas it is necessary to specify, for the purposes of the Community measures envisaged, the characteristics of the products to be supplied and the supply conditions ;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Article 1

The intervention agency specified in the Annex hereto shall implement the mobilization and supply procedures in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EEC) No 1974/80 and with the conditions laid down 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*.

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

Done at Brussels, 10 May 1984.

For the Commission

Poul DALSGER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 166, 25. 6. 1976, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 21, 26. 1. 1984, p. 2.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 89.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 352, 14. 12. 1982, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ See page 1 of this Official Journal.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No 106, 30. 10. 1962, p. 2553/62.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 263, 19. 9. 1973, p. 1.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ No L 192, 26. 7. 1980, p. 11.

⁽⁹⁾ OJ No L 334, 21. 11. 1981, p. 27.

ANNEX

1. **Programmes :** 1984
2. **Recipient :** Ghana
3. **Place or country of destination :** Ghana
4. **Product to be mobilized :** wholly milled long grain rice
5. **Total quantity :** 2 760 tonnes (8 000 tonnes of cereals)
6. **Number of lots :** one
7. **Intervention agency responsible for conducting the procedure :**
Ente nazionale risi, piazza Pio XI, 1, I-Milano (telex 334 032)
8. **Method of mobilizing the product :** the Community market
9. **Characteristics of the goods :**
 - rice of fair and sound merchantable quality, free from abnormal smell and pests
 - moisture : 15 %
 - broken rice : 5 % maximum
 - chalky grains : 5 % maximum
 - grains striated with red : 3 % maximum
 - spotted grains : 1,5 % maximum
 - stained grains : 1 % maximum
 - yellow grains : 0,050 % maximum
 - amber grains : 0,20 % maximum
10. **Packaging :**
 - in new bags :
 - jute sacks of a minimum weight of 600 g, or
 - composite sacks jute/polypropylene of a minimum weight of 335 g
 - net weight of the bags : 50 kg
 - marking on the bags in letters at least 5 cm high :
'WHITE RICE / GIFT OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY TO GHANA'
11. **Port of shipment :** a Community port
12. **Delivery stage :** cif
13. **Port of landing :** Tema
14. **Procedure to be applied in order to determine supply costs :** tendering
15. **Deadline for the submission of tenders :** 12 noon on 21 May 1984
16. **Shipment period :** 1 to 30 June 1984
17. **Security :** 12 ECU per tonne

Notes :

1. The successful tenderer shall forward, through the intermediary of the intervention agency, to the recipient on the latter's request and in accordance with his instructions the documents necessary for importation of the goods into the country of destination.
 2. Since the goods may be rebagged, the successful tenderer must provide 2 % of empty bags of the same quality as those containing the goods, with the marking followed by a capital 'R'.
-

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1288/84

of 10 May 1984

on the supply of broken rice to the Republic of Guinea Bissau as food aid

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1418/76 of 21 June 1976 on the common organization of the market in rice ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 174/84 ⁽²⁾,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2750/75 of 29 October 1975 fixing criteria for the mobilization of cereals intended as food aid ⁽³⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3331/82 ⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 6 thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1992/83 of 11 July 1983 laying down the implementing rules for 1983 for Regulation (EEC) No 3331/82 concerning food-aid policy and food-aid management ⁽⁵⁾,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1278/84 of 7 May 1984 laying down the implementing rules for 1984 for Regulation (EEC) No 3331/82 concerning food-aid policy and food-aid management ⁽⁶⁾,

Having regard to Council Regulation No 129 of 23 October 1962 on the value of the unit of account and the exchange rates to be applied for the purposes of the common agricultural policy ⁽⁷⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2543/73 ⁽⁸⁾, and in particular Article 3 thereof,

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary Committee,

Whereas on 16 and 20 December 1983 and 25 April 1984 the Commission of the European Communities

decided to grant, under Community measures, various quantities of cereals to certain non-member countries and beneficiary organizations;

Whereas the invitation to tender opened in the Community under Commission Regulation (EEC) No 924/84 of 4 April 1984 on the supply of 4 000 tonnes of broken rice to Guinea Bissau as food aid ⁽⁹⁾ was not carried out; whereas a new invitation to tender should therefore be opened;

Whereas it is necessary to provide for the carrying out of this measure in accordance with the rules laid down by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1974/80 of 22 July 1980 laying down general implementing rules in respect of certain food-aid operations involving cereals and rice ⁽¹⁰⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3323/81 ⁽¹¹⁾; whereas it is necessary to specify, for the purposes of the Community measures envisaged, the characteristics of the products to be supplied and the supply conditions;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The intervention agency specified in the Annex hereto shall implement the mobilization and supply procedures in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EEC) No 1974/80 and with the conditions laid down 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*.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 166, 25. 6. 1976, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 21, 26. 1. 1984, p. 2.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 89.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 352, 14. 12. 1982, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 196, 20. 7. 1983, p. 1.

⁽⁶⁾ See page 1 of this Official Journal.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No 106, 30. 10. 1962, p. 2553/62.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ No L 263, 19. 9. 1973, p. 1.

⁽⁹⁾ OJ No L 95, 5. 4. 1984, p. 20.

⁽¹⁰⁾ OJ No L 192, 26. 7. 1980, p. 11.

⁽¹¹⁾ OJ No L 334, 21. 11. 1981, p. 27.

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

Done at Brussels, 10 May 1984.

For the Commission

Poul DALSGER

Member of the Commission

ANNEX

1. **Programme** : 1983 (4 000 tonnes), 1984 (1 000 tonnes)
2. **Recipient** : Republic of Guinea Bissau
3. **Place or country of destination** : Republic of Guinea Bissau
4. **Product to be mobilized** : broken rice
5. **Total quantity** : 5 000 tonnes (10 000 tonnes of cereals)
6. **Number of lots** : one
7. **Intervention agency responsible for conducting the procedure** :
Ente nazionale risi, piazza Pio XI, 1, I-Milano (telex 334 032)
8. **Method of mobilizing the product** : the Community market
9. **Characteristics of the goods** :
 - (a) Broken rice for human consumption, of sound merchantable quality, free of odour and pests, of at least the quality for which the threshold price is fixed
 - (b) — moisture : 15
— pieces of rice : 1 % maximum
— chalky grains : 6 % maximum
— grains striated with rice : 10 % maximum
— spotted and/or stained grains : 4 % maximum
— yellow and/or amber grains : 1,175 % maximum
 - (c) tolerance of extraneous matter consisting of :
— mineral and vegetable inedible substances, provided that they are not toxic : 0,01 %
— extraneous broken grains or parts thereof, edible : 0,10 %
10. **Packaging** :
in bags :
— quality of the bags : new jute sacks — minimum weight 600 g
— net weight of the bags : 50 kg
— marking on the bags in letters at least 5 cm high :
‘QUEBRA DE ARROZ / DOM DA COMUNIDADE ECONÓMICA EUROPEIA À GUINÉ-BISSAU’
11. **Port of shipment** : a Community port
12. **Delivery stage** : cif
13. **Port of landing** : Bissau
14. **Procedure to be applied in order to determine supply costs** : tendering
15. **Deadline for the submission of tenders** : 12 noon on 21 May 1984
16. **Shipment period** : 1 to 30 June 1984
17. **Security** : 12 ECU per tonne

Notes :

1. Since the goods may be rebagged, the successful tenderer must provide 2 % of empty bags of the same quality as those containing the goods, with the marking followed by a capital ‘R’.
2. The successful tenderer shall send a copy of the shipping documents to the following address :
Commission Delegation in Guinea Bissau, c/o ‘Diplomatic Bag’, Berlaymont 1/123, 200 rue de la Loi, B-1049 Brussels.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1289/84

of 10 May 1984

on the supply of milled long grain rice to the Republic of Sierra Leone as food aid

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1418/76 of 21 June 1976 on the common organization of the market in rice ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 174/84 ⁽²⁾,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2750/75 of 29 October 1975 fixing criteria for the mobilization of cereals intended as food aid ⁽³⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3331/82 ⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 6 thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1992/83 of 11 July 1983 laying down the implementing rules for 1983 for Regulation (EEC) No 3331/82 concerning food-aid policy and food-aid management ⁽⁵⁾,

Having regard to Council Regulation No 129 of 23 October 1962 on the value of the unit of account and the exchange rates to be applied for the purposes of the common agricultural policy ⁽⁶⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2543/73 ⁽⁷⁾, and in particular Article 3 thereof,

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary Committee,

Whereas, on 20 December 1983, the Commission of the European Communities decided to grant, under

Community measures, various quantities of cereals to certain non-member countries and beneficiary organizations;

Whereas it is necessary to provide for the carrying out of this measure in accordance with the rules laid down by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1974/80 of 22 July 1980 laying down general implementing rules in respect of certain food-aid operations involving cereals and rice ⁽⁸⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3323/81 ⁽⁹⁾; whereas it is necessary to specify, for the purposes of the Community measures envisaged, the characteristics of the products to be supplied and the supply conditions;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The intervention agency specified in the Annex hereto shall implement the mobilization and supply procedures in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EEC) No 1974/80 and with the conditions laid down 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*.

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

Done at Brussels, 10 May 1984.

For the Commission

Poul DALSGER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 166, 25. 6. 1976, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 21, 26. 1. 1984, p. 2.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 89.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 352, 14. 12. 1982, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 196, 20. 7. 1983, p. 1.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No 106, 30. 10. 1962, p. 2553/62.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 263, 19. 9. 1973, p. 1.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ No L 192, 26. 7. 1980, p. 11.

⁽⁹⁾ OJ No L 334, 21. 11. 1981, p. 27.

ANNEX

1. **Programme :** 1983
2. **Recipient :** Republic of Sierra Leone
3. **Place or country of destination :** Republic of Sierra Leone
4. **Product to be mobilized :** milled long grain rice
5. **Total quantity :** 2 070 tonnes (6 000 tonnes of cereals)
6. **Number of lots :** one
7. **Intervention agency responsible for conducting the procedure :**
Ente nazionale risi, piazza Pio XI, 1, I-Milano (telex 334 032)
8. **Method of mobilizing the product :** the Community market
9. **Characteristics of the goods :**
 - rice of fair and sound merchantable quality, free from abnormal smell and pests
 - moisture : 15 %
 - broken rice : 5 % maximum
 - chalky grains : 5 % maximum
 - grains striated with red : 3 % maximum
 - spotted grains : 1,5 % maximum
 - stained grains : 1 % maximum
 - yellow grains : 0,050 % maximum
 - amber grains : 0,20 % maximum
10. **Packaging :**
 - in bags :
 - quality of the bags : new jute sacks — minimum weight 600 g
 - net weight of the bags : 50 kg
 - marking on the bags in letters at least 5 cm high :
'RICE / GIFT OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY TO THE REPUBLIC OF SIERRA LEONE'
11. **Port of shipment :** a Community port
12. **Delivery stage :** cif
13. **Port of landing :** Freetown
14. **Procedure to be applied in order to determine supply costs :** tendering
15. **Deadline for the submission of tenders :** 12 noon on 21 May 1984
16. **Shipment period :** 1 to 30 June 1984
17. **Security :** 12 ECU per tonne

Notes :

1. Since the goods may be rebagged, the successful tenderer must provide 2 % of empty bags of the same quality as those containing the goods, with the marking followed by a capital 'R'.
 2. The successful tenderer shall send a copy of the shipping documents to the following address :
Commission Delegation in Sierra Leone, c/o 'Diplomatic Bag', Berlaymont 1/123, 200 rue de la Loi, B-1049 Brussels.
-

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1290/84
of 10 May 1984

amending for the second time Regulation (EEC) No 1172/84 introducing a countervailing charge on courgettes originating in Spain

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 985/84⁽²⁾, and in particular the second subparagraph of Article 27 (2) thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1172/84 of 27 April 1984⁽³⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1255/84⁽⁴⁾, introduced a countervailing charge on courgettes originating in Spain;

Whereas Article 26 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72 laid down the conditions under which a

charge introduced in application of Article 25 of that Regulation is amended; whereas, if those conditions are taken into consideration, the countervailing charge on the import of courgettes originating in Spain must be altered,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

In Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 1172/84, '17,94 ECU' is hereby replaced by '0,73 ECU'.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 11 May 1984.

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

Done at Brussels, 10 May 1984.

For the Commission

Poul DALSGER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 118, 20. 5. 1972, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 103, 16. 4. 1984, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 112, 28. 4. 1984, p. 34.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 120, 5. 5. 1984, p. 21.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1291/84

of 10 May 1984

fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81 of 30 June 1981 on the common organization of the markets in the sugar sector⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 606/82⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 16 (8) thereof,

Whereas the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar were fixed by Regulation (EEC) No 1789/83⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1273/84⁽⁴⁾;

Whereas it follows from applying the detailed rules contained in Regulation (EEC) No 1789/83 to the information known to the Commission that the levies

at present in force should be altered to the amounts set out in the Annex hereto,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The import levies referred to in Article 16 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81 shall be, in respect of white sugar and standard quality raw sugar, as set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 11 May 1984.

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

Done at Brussels, 10 May 1984.

For the Commission

Poul DALSAGER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 177, 1. 7. 1981, p. 4.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 74, 18. 3. 1982, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 176, 1. 7. 1983, p. 48.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 123, 9. 5. 1984, p. 19.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 10 May 1984 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar

(ECU/100 kg)		
CCT heading No	Description	Levy
17.01	Beet sugar and cane sugar, in solid form:	
	A. White sugar: flavoured or coloured sugar	45,12
	B. Raw sugar	38,60 ⁽¹⁾

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

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1292/84
of 10 May 1984

fixing the maximum export refund for white sugar for the 42nd partial invitation to tender issued within the framework of the principal standing invitation to tender provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 1880/83

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81 of 30 June 1981 on the common organization of the markets in the sugar sector⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 606/82⁽²⁾, and in particular the first subparagraph of Article 19 (4) (b) thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1880/83 of 8 July 1983 on a principal standing invitation to tender in order to determine levies and/or refunds on exports of white sugar⁽³⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 938/84⁽⁴⁾, requires partial invitations to tender to be issued for the export of this sugar;

Whereas, pursuant to Article 9 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1880/83, a maximum export refund shall be fixed, as the case may be, account being taken in particular of the state and foreseeable development of the Community and world markets in sugar, for the partial invitation to tender in question;

Whereas, following an examination of the tenders submitted in response to the 42nd partial invitation to tender, the provisions set out in Article 1 should be adopted;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The maximum export refund for the 42nd partial invitation to tender for white sugar issued under Regulation (EEC) No 1880/83 is hereby fixed at 42,021 ECU per 100 kilograms.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 11 May 1984.

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

Done at Brussels, 10 May 1984.

For the Commission

Poul DALSGER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 177, 1. 7. 1981, p. 4.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 74, 18. 3. 1982, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 187, 12. 7. 1983, p. 5.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 96, 6. 4. 1984, p. 18.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1293/84**of 10 May 1984****fixing the maximum export refund for white sugar for the second partial invitation to tender issued within the framework of the supplementary standing invitation to tender provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 1881/83**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81 of 30 June 1981 on the common organization of the markets in the sugar sector⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 606/82⁽²⁾, and in particular the first subparagraph of Article 19 (4) (b) thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1881/83 of 8 July 1983 on a supplementary standing invitation to tender in order to determine levies and/or refunds on exports of white sugar⁽³⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 938/84⁽⁴⁾, requires partial invitations to tender to be issued for the export of this sugar;

Whereas, pursuant to Article 9 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1881/83, a maximum export refund shall be fixed, as the case may be, account being taken in particular of the state and foreseeable development of the Community and world markets in sugar, for the partial invitation to tender in question;

Whereas, following an examination of the tenders submitted in response to the second partial invitation to tender, the provisions set out in Article 1 should be adopted;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The maximum export refund for the second partial invitation to tender for white sugar issued under Regulation (EEC) No 1881/83 is hereby fixed at 42,026 ECU per 100 kilograms.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 11 May 1984.

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

Done at Brussels, 10 May 1984.

For the Commission

Poul DALSGER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 177, 1. 7. 1981, p. 4.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 74, 18. 3. 1982, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 187, 12. 7. 1983, p. 10.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 96, 6. 4. 1984, p. 18.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1294/84
of 10 May 1984

fixing the maximum export refund for raw sugar for the second partial invitation to tender issued within the framework of the supplementary standing invitation to tender provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 1883/83

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81 of 30 June 1981 on the common organization of the markets in the sugar sector⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 606/82⁽²⁾, and in particular the first subparagraph of Article 19 (4) (b) thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1883/83 of 8 July 1983 on a supplementary standing invitation to tender in order to determine levies and/or refunds on exports of raw sugar⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 938/84⁽⁴⁾, requires partial invitations to tender to be issued for the export of this sugar;

Whereas, pursuant to Article 9 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1883/83, a maximum export refund shall be fixed, as the case may be, account being taken in particular of the state and foreseeable development of the Community and world markets in sugar, for the partial invitation to tender in question;

Whereas, following an examination of the tenders submitted in response to the second partial invitation to tender, the provisions set out in Article 1 should be adopted;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The maximum export refund for the second partial invitation to tender for raw sugar issued under Regulation (EEC) No 1883/83 is hereby fixed at 37,190 ECU per 100 kilograms.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 11 May 1984.

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

Done at Brussels, 10 May 1984.

For the Commission

Poul DALSGER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 177, 1. 7. 1981, p. 4.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 74, 18. 3. 1982, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 187, 12. 7. 1983, p. 20.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 96, 6. 4. 1984, p. 18.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1295/84**of 10 May 1984****amending Regulation (EEC) No 1122/84 introducing a countervailing charge on apples originating in Spain**

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 985/84⁽²⁾, and in particular the first subparagraph of Article 27 (2) thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1122/84 of 24 April 1984⁽³⁾ introduced a countervailing charge on apples originating in Spain;

Whereas Article 26 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72 laid down the conditions under which a

charge introduced in application of Article 25 of that Regulation is amended; whereas, if those conditions are taken into consideration, the countervailing charge on the import of apples originating in Spain must be altered,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

In Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 1122/84, '7,30 ECU' is replaced by '19,50 ECU'.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 11 May 1984.

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

Done at Brussels, 10 May 1984.

For the Commission

Poul DALSAGER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 118, 20. 5. 1972, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 103, 16. 4. 1984, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 108, 25. 4. 1984, p. 17.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1296/84**of 10 May 1984****fixing the export refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European
Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No
2727/75 of 29 October 1975 on the common organi-
zation of the market in cereals⁽¹⁾, as last amended by
Regulation (EEC) No 1451/82⁽²⁾, and in particular the
fourth subparagraph of Article 16 (2),

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary
Committee,

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

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

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

Whereas these specific criteria are defined, as far as
wheat and rye flour, groats and meal are concerned, in
Article 4 of Regulation (EEC) No 2746/75; whereas
furthermore, when the refund on these products is
being calculated, account must be taken of the quanti-
ties of cereals required for their manufacture; whereas

these quantities were fixed in Regulation No 162/
67/EEC⁽⁴⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No
1607/71⁽⁵⁾;

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

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

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

- in the case of currencies which are maintained in
relation to each other at any given moment within
a band of 2,25 %, a rate of exchange based on
their 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;

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

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

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

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 11 May 1984.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 164, 14. 6. 1982, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 78.

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

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 168, 27. 7. 1971, p. 16.

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

Done at Brussels, 10 May 1984.

For the Commission

Poul DALSAGER

Member of the Commission

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 10 May 1984 fixing the export refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal

(ECU/tonne)

CCT heading No	Description	Refund
10.01 B I	Common wheat and meslin	
	(a) that have undergone treatment to prevent their being used for human consumption ⁽¹⁾	
	for exports to :	
	— Switzerland, Austria and Liechtenstein	20,00
	— Spain, Portugal and Zone II b)	25,00
	— other third countries	15,00
	(b) others :	
	for exports to :	
	— Switzerland, Austria and Liechtenstein	26,00
	— Zone II b)	33,00
	— other third countries	15,00
10.01 B II	Durum wheat	—
10.02	Rye	
	for exports to :	
	— Switzerland, Austria and Liechtenstein	26,00
	— other third countries	33,00
10.03	Barley	
	for exports to :	
	— Switzerland, Austria and Liechtenstein	39,00
	— Zone II b)	46,00
	— Japan	—
	— other third countries	10,00
10.04	Oats	
	for exports to :	
	— Switzerland, Austria and Liechtenstein	0
	— other third countries	—
10.05 B	Maize, other than hybrid maize for sowing	—
10.07 C	Grain sorghum	—
ex 11.01 A	Wheat flour :	
	— of an ash content of 0 to 520	64,25
	— of an ash content of 521 to 600	64,25
	— of an ash content of 601 to 900	56,25
	— of an ash content of 901 to 1 100	51,25
	— of an ash content of 1 101 to 1 650	47,00
	— of an ash content of 1 651 to 1 900	43,25

CCT heading No	Description	Refund (ECU/tonne)
ex 11.01 B	Rye flour : — of an ash content of 0 to 700 — of an ash content of 701 to 1 150 — of an ash content of 1 151 to 1 600 — of an ash content of 1 601 to 2 000	 64,25 64,25 64,25 64,25
11.02 A I a)	Durum wheat groats and meal : — of an ash content of 0 to 1 300 ⁽²⁾ — of an ash content of 0 to 1 300 ⁽³⁾ — of an ash content of 0 to 1 300 — of an ash content of more than 1 300	 214,00 202,00 180,00 169,00
11.02 A I b)	Common wheat groats and meal : — of an ash content of 0 to 520	 64,25

⁽¹⁾ Treatment as specified in Regulations (EEC) No 780/84, (EEC) No 781/84, (EEC) No 782/84 and (EEC) No 783/84 (OJ No L 85, 28. 3. 1984).

⁽²⁾ Meal of which less than 10 % by weight is capable of passing through a sieve of 0,250 mm mesh.

⁽³⁾ Meal of which less than 10 % by weight is capable of passing through a sieve of 0,160 mm mesh.

N.B. The zones are those defined in Regulation (EEC) No 1124/77 (OJ No L 134, 28. 5. 1977), as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3634/83 (OJ No L 360, 23. 12. 1983).

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1297/84**of 10 May 1984****fixing the export refunds on malt**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 of 29 October 1975 on the common organization of the market in cereals⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1451/82⁽²⁾, and in particular the fourth subparagraph of Article 16 (2) thereof,

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary Committee,

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

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

Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 2744/75 of 29 October 1975 on the import and export system for products processed from cereals and from rice⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 414/83⁽⁵⁾,

defines the specific criteria to be taken into account when the refund on these products is being calculated;

Whereas it follows from applying these detailed rules to the present situation on the market in products processed from cereals and rice that the export refund should be fixed at an amount which will cover the difference between Community prices and world market prices;

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

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

- in the case of currencies which are maintained in relation to each other at any given moment within a band of 2,25 %, a rate of exchange based on their 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;

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

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

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

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 11 May 1984.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 164, 14. 6. 1982, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 78.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 65.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 51, 24. 2. 1983, p. 1.

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

Done at Brussels, 10 May 1984.

For the Commission
Poul DALSAGER
Member of the Commission

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 10 May 1984 fixing the export refunds on malt

<i>(ECU / tonne)</i>	
CCT heading No	Refund
11.07 A I b)	34,58
11.07 A II b)	71,82
11.07 B	83,70

II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

COUNCIL

COUNCIL DECISION

of 7 May 1984

on the conclusion of the Food Aid Convention, 1980

(84/256/EEC)

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 Food Aid Convention, 1980, should be approved,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

The Food Aid Convention, 1980, is hereby approved on behalf of the European Economic Community.

Article 2

The President of the Council is hereby authorized to designate the person empowered to deposit the instrument of conclusion of the Convention with the Government of the United States of America.

Done at Brussels, 7 May 1984.

For the Council

The President

M. ROCARD

COUNCIL DECISION**of 7 May 1984****on the conclusion of the 1981 Protocols for the sixth extension of the Wheat Trade Convention, 1971, and for the first extension of the Food Aid Convention, 1980, constituting the International Wheat Agreement, 1971****(84/257/EEC)**

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,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

The Protocols for the sixth extension of the Wheat Trade Convention, 1971, and for the first extension of the Food Aid Convention, 1980, constituting the International Wheat Agreement, 1971, are hereby approved on behalf of the European Economic Community.

Article 2

The President of the Council is hereby authorized to designate the person empowered to deposit the instruments of conclusion of the abovementioned Protocols with the Government of the United States of America.

Done at Brussels, 7 May 1984.

*For the Council**The President*

M. ROCARD

COUNCIL DECISION**of 7 May 1984****on the granting of aid for the short-term private storage of table wine and must
in Greece****(84/258/EEC)**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

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

Having regard to the request submitted by the Government of the Hellenic Republic,

Whereas exceptional circumstances exist such as to justify the granting of aid for the short-term private storage of table wine and must ; whereas, consequently, the aid should be declared to be compatible with the common market for the duration of the 1984/85 marketing year,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION :

Article 1

National aid for the short-term private storage of table wine and must in Greece shall be authorized for the duration of the 1984/85 marketing year.

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the Hellenic Republic.

Done at Brussels, 7 May 1984.

*For the Council**The President*

M. ROCARD

COMMISSION

COMMISSION DECISION

of 10 May 1984

accepting undertakings given in connection with the anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of certain sensitized paper for colour photographs originating in Japan and terminating that proceeding

(84/259/EEC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3017/79 of 20 December 1979 on protection against dumped or subsidized imports from countries not members of the European Economic Community⁽¹⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1580/82⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 11 thereof,

After consultations within the Advisory Committee as provided for by the above Regulation,

Whereas :

A. Procedure

- (1) In August 1983 the Commission received a complaint lodged by the European Council of Chemical Manufacturers' Federations (CEFIC) on behalf of Agfa-Gevaert AG (Agfa) whose output constitutes a major proportion of Community production of the product in question. The complaint contained evidence of dumping and of material injury resulting therefrom which was considered sufficient to justify the initiation of a proceeding.
- (2) The Commission accordingly announced, by a notice published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*⁽³⁾, the initiation of an anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports into the Community of sensitized paper for

colour photographs falling within Common Customs Tariff heading No ex 37.03, corresponding to NIMEXE code ex 37.03-29, originating in Japan and commenced an investigation.

- (3) The Commission officially so advised the exporters and importers known to be concerned, the representatives of the exporting country, the complainant and those Community producers which did not participate in the complaint but declared their support for it, that is, Eastman Kodak Co., London, UK (Kodak) and Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co., Milan, Italy (3M), and gave the parties directly concerned the opportunity to make known their views in writing and to request a hearing.
- (4) All of the known producers, exporters and importers made their views known in writing. All of the exporters, some of the importers and consumers and the complainant requested and were granted hearings. One of the exporters, Konishiroku Photo Industry Co., Ltd (Konishiroku) requested and was granted the opportunity of a meeting with Agfa in accordance with Article 7 (6) of Regulation (EEC) No 3017/79. All other exporters were invited and either declined or did not express interest in attending this meeting which was subsequently cancelled upon the request of Konishiroku.
- (5) A submission was made by the Council of the Professional Photographers of Europe, 'Europhot', on behalf of the end users of sensitized paper for colour photographs.
- (6) The Commission sought and verified all information it deemed to be necessary for the purposes of a preliminary determination and carried out investigations at the premises of the following :

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 339, 31. 12. 1979, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 178, 22. 6. 1982, p. 9.

⁽³⁾ OJ No C 292, 28. 10. 1983, p. 2.

EEC producers :

Agfa-Gevaert AG, Leverkusen, Federal Republic of Germany,

Eastman Kodak Co., London, United Kingdom ;

Non-EEC producers/exporters :

Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd, Tokyo, Japan (Fuji),

Konishiroku Photo Industry Co., Ltd, Tokyo, Japan (Konishiroku),

Mitsubishi Paper Mills, Ltd, Tokyo, Japan (Mitsubishi),

Oriental Photo Industrial Co., Ltd, Tokyo, Japan (Oriental) ;

EEC importers :

Visits were made to selected importers including the following companies affiliated to exporters :

Fuji Photo Film (Europe) GmbH, Düsseldorf, Federal Republic of Germany,

Fuji Photo Film (UK) Ltd, London, United Kingdom,

Konishiroku Photo Industry (Europe) GmbH, Hamburg, Federal Republic of Germany,

Konishiroku UK, London, United Kingdom.

- (7) The investigation of dumping covered the period from 1 October 1982 to 30 September 1983.

B. Normal value

- (8) Normal value was provisionally established on the basis of the weighted average of the domestic prices charged by each producer exporting to the Community. The use of this basis was contested by Fuji and Konishiroku on the grounds that sales on the domestic market are not at arms length and are thus not in the ordinary course of trade and should not therefore be used as a basis for comparison. In addition it was argued that the special characteristics of the Japanese market involved the provision of services which also made the use of domestic prices unsuitable. The alternative basis for normal value proposed by Fuji was constructed value or export prices to the United States, whilst for Konishiroku the alternative bases suggested were constructed value or export prices to non-EEC countries from Japan.

- (9) The Commission found, however, that sales to related parties in Japan are at prices comparable to those at which the like product is sold to unre-

lated parties, that the price levels of sales on the domestic market are in reasonable proportion to production costs and that sales in Japan are effected under conditions and practices which for a reasonable time have been normal in the trade under consideration. For the purpose of its provisional finding the Commission therefore considers it reasonable and appropriate to use domestic prices in Japan as a basis for normal value.

- (10) Two of the Japanese exporters sold the product in question for export to the EEC in the form of rolls of large width, whilst sales on the domestic market were only made after such large rolls were cut into smaller widths and packaged. It was proposed by the exporters that the normal value of the large rolls be based on their export prices to non-EEC countries or their constructed values. However, the Commission considers that the product sold on the domestic market is a like product because its characteristics closely resemble that exported to the EEC. Therefore, since there are sales on the Japanese domestic market which permit a proper comparison it has accordingly determined that normal value for large rolls should be based on the domestic selling prices and has taken account of the differences in the physical characteristics of the product sold for export to the Community referred to in paragraph 16, below.

C. Export price

- (11) With regard to exports by Japanese firms to independent importers in the Community, export prices were determined on the basis of the prices actually paid or payable for the product sold.
- (12) In all other cases where exports were made to subsidiary companies in the Community, export prices were constructed on the basis of the prices at which the imported product was first resold to an independent buyer, suitably adjusted to take account of all costs incurred between importation and resale including customs duty, and of a profit margin of 5 %. This profit margin was considered reasonable in the light of the profit margins of independent importers of the product concerned.

D. Comparison

- (13) In comparing normal value with export prices the Commission took account, where appropriate, of differences affecting price comparability ; this was

the case for conditions and terms of sale where claims of a direct relationship could be satisfactorily demonstrated. These differences concerned, in particular, commodity tax, credit terms, technical assistance, salaries paid to salesmen and ancillary costs, packing, transport, insurance and handling and loading.

- (14) In addition, adjustments were proposed for administrative expenses of sales offices, for advertising, for sales promotion and for overheads and general expenses. However, the evidence submitted was not sufficient to prove unequivocally the direct relationship of these costs to the sales in question and the Commission therefore made no adjustments for them. Oriental claimed an adjustment for differences in level of trade but no details of costs attributable to the different levels were provided and no adjustment was therefore made.
- (15) Subsequent to the investigation at its premises in Tokyo, Konishiroku claimed an adjustment for differences in credit terms which used a different basis from that previously verified. For the purpose of its preliminary finding the Commission used the basis agreed with the company during its visit to Tokyo.
- (16) With regard to the export prices of rolls of large width which were not sold on the Japanese market the Commission took account of the differences in physical characteristics of the product on the basis of those production costs accounting for such differences.

E. Margins

- (17) The above preliminary examination of the facts shows the existence of dumping in respect of the exports of all the Japanese producers investigated; the margin of dumping being equal to the amount by which the normal value as established exceeds the price for export to the Community.
- (18) These margins vary according to the exporter and the importing Member State concerned, the weighted average margin for each of the exporters investigated being as follows:

Fuji Photo Film Co.	68,2 %
Konishiroku Photo Industry Co.	51,6 %
Oriental Photo Industrial Co.	39,4 %
Mitsubishi Paper Mills Co.	12,2 %

F. Injury

- (19) With regard to the injury caused by the dumped imports the evidence available to the Commission shows that imports into the Community from Japan of sensitized paper for colour photographs increased from 17 530 000 m² in 1980 to 40 920 000 m² in 1983 with a consequent increase in the market share held by Japanese imports from 22,8 to 39,1 % in the same period. In the Federal Republic of Germany, the largest market in the EEC for the product in question and the complainant's domestic market, the Japanese imports obtained a market share of 61,6 % in 1983 compared to 30,7 % in 1980.
- (20) The weighted average resale price of these imports undercut the prices of the highest priced Community producers by up to 29,8 % during the investigation period, the average price undercutting of all EEC producers being 19,8 %. In general, the resale prices of the dumped imports were lower than those required to cover the costs of the complainant producer and provide a reasonable profit. However, the resale prices of the product in question from Oriental were found not to have caused any injury to the complainant producer because they were imported in relatively insignificant quantities.

Whilst the complaint has been lodged only on behalf of Agfa, which is the largest single producer of the product concerned in the Community, the other two Community producers, Kodak and 3M, have stated to the Commission that they consider that injury has been caused to them by dumped Japanese imports. In assessing the impact of the dumped imports, however, the Commission has been unable to measure the extent of any injury caused to the Community producers not participating in the complaint due to the limited amount of information provided by them but has confined itself to isolating the impact of the dumped imports on Agfa, the output of which constitutes a major proportion of the total Community production and which is therefore considered representative of Community industry as a whole.

- (21) The consequent impact on the complainant has mainly shown itself in a decline in market share in the Community from an index of 100 in 1980 (exact figure confidential) to an index of 68,8 in 1983. The average unit price levels for the product in question also declined by 4,2 % in 1983 as a result of competition with low-priced imports and, since sales revenue earned by the complainant for this product did not cover total costs, significant losses occurred in 1983. The

number of employees engaged in the manufacture of this product at the complainant's plant was reduced by over 10 % during 1983.

- (22) The Commission has considered whether injury has been caused to the complainant by other factors such as imports from non-EEC sources, changes in demand or the activities of other EEC producers. On the basis of evidence available it has been established, however, that the market share obtained in the Community by non-EEC imports other than Japanese decreased from a 1980 index of 100 (exact figures are confidential) to a 1983 index of 58, whilst the market share of the two other EEC producers remained stable during the same period, at a time when consumption in the Community increased by 36,2 %. The selling prices of the other EEC producers on the market in 1983 were moreover from 20,3 to 31,9 % higher than the complainant and from 29,9 to 42,5 % higher than the average price of the Japanese imports.

- (23) All these factors led the Commission to determine that the effects of the dumped imports of certain sensitized paper for colour photographs originating in Japan, taken in isolation, have to be considered as constituting material injury to the Community industry concerned.

G. Community interest

- (24) The Commission has considered whether it would be in the Community's interests to take protective measures. It has been argued that an increase in the price of the imported Japanese product due to an anti-dumping action could not be passed on either by photo-finishing laboratories or by photo-dealers selling colour prints to end users because of intense competition and as a result such laboratories and dealers would incur losses which would affect their continued survival. The Commission has obtained information, however, which indicated that there is a variance within the range of prices charged by laboratories to dealers of almost 250 % and that there is a difference of up to 400 % between the highest and lowest price charged by dealers to end users. Since only approximately one-quarter of the total

cost of the colour print is attributable to the cost of sensitized paper it is considered that a moderate increase in the price of this product would have a minor impact on the cost for the consumer and would not affect purchasing habits in a market where prices vary so greatly already.

- (25) After having considered the interest of the Community and both the dumping and the injury provisionally established, the Commission has come to the conclusion that action should be taken.
- (26) In the case of imports from Mitsubishi which were found to have caused injury corresponding to 0,54 % of the free-at-Community-frontier price, the Commission considers such injury to be *de minimis* and therefore not calling for any action.
- (27) In the absence of any injury caused by imports from Oriental, exports by this company should also be excluded from any action taken.

H. Undertakings

- (28) The exporters concerned were informed of the main findings of the preliminary investigation and commented on them. Undertakings were subsequently offered by Fuji and Konishiroku in respect of their exports of certain sensitized paper for colour photographs to the Community.
- (29) The effect of the said undertakings will be to increase export prices to the Community to the level which the Commission, having taken into account, on the one hand, the selling price necessary to provide an adequate profit to the main Community producer and, on the other hand, the purchase prices of Community importers and their costs and profit margins, considered necessary to eliminate injury. These increases in no case exceed the dumping margins found in the investigation.
- (30) In these circumstances the undertakings offered are considered acceptable and the proceeding may therefore be terminated without imposition of anti-dumping duties.
- (31) No objection to this course of action was raised in the Advisory Committee,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS :

Article 1

The undertakings given by : Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd, Tokyo, Japan, and Konishiroku Photo Industry Co., Ltd, Tokyo, Japan in connection with the anti-dumping proceeding concerning certain sensitized paper for colour photographs falling within Common Customs Tariff heading No ex 37.03, corresponding to NIMEXE code ex 37.03-29, originating in Japan, are hereby accepted.

Article 2

The anti-dumping proceeding referred to in Article 1 is hereby terminated.

Done at Brussels, 10 May 1984.

For the Commission

Étienne DAVIGNON

Vice-President

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.

Published in: Danish, Dutch, English, German, Greek, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish.

ISBN 92-825-2072-2

Catalogue number: CB-30-80-980-EN-C

Price (excluding VAT and postage) in Luxembourg: 12.50 ECU; UKL 7; IRL 8.75; USD 17; BFR 525.

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OPENING OF THE HISTORICAL ARCHIVES OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Rarely can it have been so easy to trace the origins of such a momentous and deep-rooted phenomenon as the construction of Europe. The Community's birth certificate was made out on a particular day and entered in a completely new register. Many of the witnesses to it are still alive and some 30 years on, the great debate that surrounded the Community's birth is firmly entrenched in our memories. The event is not so recent that we cannot call it to mind with the objectivity that comes with time, nor so remote that there is no living memory of it. In fact, the time is just right. The opening of the archives will allow historians to take over from the newswriters, and researchers will be able to certify the evidence.

The Communities intend to record this event with the publication of this guide: its purpose is to inform of the historical context of the European Communities and of the documentary sources in the Communities' archives.

Published in: Danish, Dutch, English, French, German, Greek, Italian.

The Greek version is not yet available.

ISBN 92-825-3409-X
CB-36-82-314-EN-C

Price (excluding VAT) in Luxembourg: ECU 8,85 BFR 400 IRL 6,20 UKL 5,30
USD 9

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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.

J.-P. de CRAYENCOUR — Born in London on 16 July 1915. Belgian — Studied law at Louvain. Pupil lawyer at the Brussels bar, then Director of the Study Centre of the National Federation of Small Firms. Administrator and General Secretary of the International Study Institute of Small Firms (classes moyennes). Worked in the Office of the Minister for Small Firms and Traders in 1958. Joined the Commission of the European Communities on 1 March 1959 and worked in the Directorate for the Right of Establishment. Head of Division on 1 June 1959. Retired on 1 May 1973. Founded the *Secrétariat européen des professions libérales, intellectuelles et sociales* (SEPLIC — headquarters in Brussels). Married with seven children. Chairman/founder of the *Confédération nationale des associations de parents*, 1956. Capitaine-commandant de réserve honoraire in the First Regiment of the 'Guides', prisoner of war, war volunteer, resistance movement participant.

Published in: Danish, Dutch, English, French, German, Greek, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish.

The Greek version is not yet available.

ISBN 92-825-2791-3

Catalogue number: CB-33-81-061-EN-C

Price (excluding VAT) in Luxembourg: ECU 5,50 BFR 240 IRL 3,80
UKL 3,10 USD 6

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