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I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2985/86**of 30 September 1986****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 the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal,

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 1579/86 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 13 (5) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1676/85 of 11 June 1985 on the value of the unit of account and the exchange rates to be applied for the purposes of the common agricultural policy ⁽³⁾, 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 Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2010/86 ⁽⁴⁾ 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, multiplied by the corrective factor provided for in the last paragraph of Article 3 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1676/85,

— 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, and the aforesaid coefficient;

Whereas these exchange rates being those recorded on 29 September 1986;

Whereas the aforesaid corrective factor affects the entire calculation basis for the levies, including the equivalence coefficients;

Whereas it follows from applying the detailed rules contained in Regulation (EEC) No 2010/86 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 1 October 1986.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 139, 24. 5. 1986, p. 29.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 164, 24. 6. 1985, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 173, 1. 7. 1986, p. 1.

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

Done at Brussels, 30 September 1986.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 30 September 1986 fixing the import levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal

CCT heading No	Description	(ECU/tonne)	
		Portugal	Third country
10.01 B I	Common wheat, and meslin	3,93	172,64
10.01 B II	Durum wheat	27,84	245,57 ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾
10.02	Rye	41,33	159,60 ⁽⁶⁾
10.03	Barley	10,99	172,20
10.04	Oats	74,55	149,60
10.05 B	Maize, other than hybrid maize for sowing	—	164,82 ⁽³⁾ ⁽³⁾
10.07 A	Buckwheat	—	0
10.07 B	Millet	10,99	114,20 ⁽⁴⁾
10.07 C II	Grain sorghum, other than hybrid sorghum for sowing	—	166,96 ⁽⁴⁾
10.07 D I	Triticale	⁽⁷⁾	⁽⁷⁾
10.07 D II	Canary seed; other cereals	—	0 ⁽⁵⁾
11.01 A	Wheat or meslin flour	19,31	255,50
11.01 B	Rye flour	71,67	237,25
11.02 A I a)	Durum wheat groats and meal	56,40	393,88
11.02 A I b)	Common wheat groats and meal	19,97	275,05

⁽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 486/85 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.

⁽⁷⁾ The levy applicable to rye shall be charged on imports of the product falling within subheading 10.07 D I (triticale).

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2986/86

of 30 September 1986

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 the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal,

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 1579/86 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 15 (6) thereof,Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1676/85 of 11 June 1985 on the value of the unit of account and the exchange rates to be applied for the purposes of the common agricultural policy ⁽³⁾, 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 Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2011/86 ⁽⁴⁾ 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, multiplied by the corrective factor provided for in the last paragraph of Article 3 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1676/85,

- 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, and the aforesaid coefficient;

Whereas these exchange rates being those recorded on 29 September 1986;

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

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 originating in Portugal shall be zero.
2. 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 originating in third countries shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 October 1986.

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

Done at Brussels, 30 September 1986.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESSEN

Vice-President⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.⁽²⁾ OJ No L 139, 24. 5. 1986, p. 29.⁽³⁾ OJ No L 164, 24. 6. 1985, p. 1.⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 173, 1. 7. 1986, p. 4.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 30. September 1986 fixing the premiums to be added to the import levies on cereals, flour and malt from third countries

A. Cereals and flour

CCT heading No	Description	(ECU/tonne)			
		Current 10	1st period 11	2nd period 12	3rd period 1
10.01 B I	Common wheat, and meslin	0	0	0	0
10.01 B II	Durum wheat	0	0	0	0
10.02	Rye	0	0	0	0
10.03	Barley	0	0	0	0
10.04	Oats	0	0	0	0
10.05 B	Maize, other than hybrid maize for sowing	0	0	0	0
10.07 A	Buckwheat	0	0	0	0
10.07 B	Millet	0	0	0	0
10.07 C II	Grain sorghum, other than hybrid sorghum for sowing	0	0	0	0
10.07 D	Other cereals	0	0	0	0
11.01 A	Wheat or meslin flour	0	0	0	0

B. Malt

CCT heading No	Description	(ECU/tonne)				
		Current 10	1st period 11	2nd period 12	3rd period 1	4th period 2
11.07 A I (a)	Unroasted malt, obtained from wheat, in the form of flour	0	0	0	0	0
11.07 A I (b)	Unroasted malt, obtained from wheat, other than in the form of flour	0	0	0	0	0
11.07 A II (a)	Unroasted malt, other than that obtained from wheat, in the form of flour	0	0	0	0	0
11.07 A II (b)	Unroasted malt, other than that obtained from wheat, other than in the form of flour	0	0	0	0	0
11.07 B	Roasted malt	0	0	0	0	0

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2987/86
of 30 September 1986
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 the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal,

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 1449/86 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 11 (2) thereof,

Whereas the import levies on rice and broken rice were fixed by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2683/86 ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2933/86 ⁽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, multiplied by the corrective factor provided for in the last paragraph of Article 3 (1) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1676/85 ⁽⁵⁾,
- for other currencies, an exchange rate based on the arithmetic mean of the spot market rates of each of

these currencies recorded over a given period in relation to the Community currencies referred to in the previous indent, and the aforesaid coefficient;

Whereas it follows from applying the detailed rules contained in amended Regulation (EEC) No 2683/86 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 1 October 1986.

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

Done at Brussels, 30 September 1986.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 166, 25. 6. 1976, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 133, 21. 5. 1986, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 246, 30. 8. 1986, p. 5.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 274, 25. 9. 1986, p. 7.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 164, 24. 6. 1985, p. 1.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 30 September 1986 fixing the import levies on rice and broken rice

(ECU/tonne)				
CCT heading No	Description	Portugal	Third countries ⁽²⁾	ACP or OCT ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
ex 10.06	Rice :			
	B. Other :			
	I. Paddy rice ; husked rice :			
	a) Paddy rice :			
	1. Round grain	—	313,16	152,98
	2. Long grain	—	337,58	165,19
	b) Husked rice :			
	1. Round grain	—	391,45	192,12
	2. Long grain	—	421,97	207,38
	II. Semi-milled or wholly milled rice :			
	a) Semi-milled rice :			
	1. Round grain	13,05	496,39	236,27
	2. Long grain	12,97	613,22	294,72
	b) Wholly milled rice :			
	1. Round grain	13,90	528,66	251,98
	2. Long grain	13,90	657,38	316,34
	III. Broken rice	64,94	210,72	102,36

⁽¹⁾ Subject to the application of the provisions of Articles 10 and 11 of Regulation (EEC) No 486/85 and of Regulation No 551/85.

⁽²⁾ In accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 486/85, the levies are not applied to imports into the overseas department of Réunion 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 2988/86

of 30 September 1986

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 the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal,

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 1449/86 ⁽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 Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2684/86 ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2934/86 ⁽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, multiplied by the corrective factor provided for in the last paragraph of Article 3 (1) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1676/85 ⁽⁵⁾,
- for other currencies, an exchange rate based on the arithmetic mean of the spot market rates of each of

these currencies recorded over a given period in relation to the Community currencies referred to in the previous indent, and the aforesaid coefficient;

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

1. The premiums to be added to the import levies fixed in advance in respect of rice and broken rice originating in Portugal shall be zero.
2. The premiums to be added to the import levies fixed in advance in respect of rice and broken rice originating in third countries shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 October 1986.

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

Done at Brussels, 30 September 1986.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 166, 25. 6. 1976, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 133, 21. 5. 1986, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 246, 30. 8. 1986, p. 8.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 274, 25. 9. 1986, p. 9.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 164, 24. 6. 1985, p. 1.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 30 September 1986 fixing the premiums to be added to the import levies on rice and broken rice

CCT heading No	Description	(ECU/tonne)			
		Current 10	1st period 11	2nd period 12	3rd period 1
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 2989/86

of 30 September 1986

fixing the import levies on syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal,

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 934/86 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 16 (8) thereof,

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary Committee,

Whereas Article 16 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81 provides for charging a levy on imports of the products listed in Article 1 (1) of that Regulation;

Whereas the levy on the products listed in Article 1 (1) (d) of Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81 must be calculated, where appropriate, at a standard rate on the basis of the sucrose content (including other sugars expressed as sucrose) of the product concerned and of the levy on white sugar; whereas, however, the levies on maple sugar and maple syrup are limited to the amount resulting from application of the rate of duty bound within GATT;

Whereas Article 7 of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 837/68 of 28 June 1968 on detailed rules for the application of levies on sugar ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1428/78 ⁽⁴⁾, provides that the basic amount of the levy for 100 kilograms of product must be fixed per percentage point of sucrose content;

Whereas the basic amount of the levy must be equal to one-hundredth of the average of the levies applicable to 100 kilograms of white sugar during the first 20 days of the month preceding the month for which the basic amount of the levy is fixed; whereas, however, the levy applicable to white sugar on the day of the fixing of the basic amount must be substituted for the average of the levies, where that levy differs by at least 0,73 ECU from that average;

Whereas the basic amount must be fixed each month; whereas it must, however, be altered during the period between the day on which it is fixed and the first day of the month following the month for which the basic amount is applicable, if the levy on white sugar differs by at least 0,73 ECU from the average referred to above or from the levy on white sugar used to fix the basic amount; whereas, in this case, the basic amount must be equal to one-hundredth of the levy on white sugar used to calculate the alteration;

Whereas the basic amount thus fixed must be adjusted on the basis of variations in the threshold price for white sugar occurring between the month in which the basic amount is fixed and the period of application; whereas this adjustment, equal to one-hundredth of the difference between these two threshold prices, must be deducted from or added to the basic amount in the circumstances provided for in Article 7 (6) of Regulation (EEC) No 837/68;

Whereas the levy on the products referred to in Article 1 (1) (f) and (g) of Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81 comprises, under Article 16 (6) of that Regulation, a variable element and a fixed element, with the latter, per 100 kilograms of dry matter, being equal to one-tenth of the fixed element established pursuant to point B of Article 14 (1) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 ⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1579/86 ⁽⁶⁾, for the fixing of the import levy on the products falling within subheading 17.02 B II of the Common Customs Tariff, and the variable element, per 100 kilograms of dry matter, being equal to one hundred times the basic import levy applicable as from the first of each month in the case of the products listed in Article 1 (1) (d) of Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81; whereas the levy must be fixed each month;

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, multiplied by the corrective factor provided for in the last paragraph of Article 3 (1) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1676/85 ⁽⁷⁾;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 177, 1. 7. 1981, p. 4.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 87, 2. 4. 1986, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 151, 30. 6. 1968, p. 42.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 171, 28. 6. 1978, p. 34.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 139, 24. 5. 1986, p. 29.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 164, 24. 6. 1985, p. 1.

CCT heading No	Description	Basic amount per percentage point of sucrose content and per 100 kg net of the product in question	Amount of levy per 100 kg of dry matter
17.02	Other sugars in solid form ; sugar syrups, not containing added flavouring or colouring matter ; artificial honey, whether or not mixed with natural honey ; caramel :		
	C. Maple sugar and other syrup	0,5059	—
	D. Other sugars and syrups (other than lactose, glucose and malto-dextrine) :		
	I. Isoglucose	—	60,26
	ex II. Other	0,5059	—
	E. Artificial honey, whether or not mixed with natural honey	0,5059	—
	F. I. Caramelized sugar and molasses containing, in the dry state, 50 % or more by weight of sucrose	0,5059	—
21.07	Food preparations not elsewhere specified or included :		
	F. Flavoured or coloured sugar syrups :		
	III. Isoglucose	—	60,26
	IV. Other	0,5059	—

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2990/86

of 30 September 1986

fixing the export refunds on syrups and certain other sugar products exported in the natural state

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal,

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 934/86 ⁽²⁾, and in particular 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) (d) of that Regulation and prices for those products within the Community may be covered by an export refund;

Whereas Article 8 of 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 the export refund on 100 kilograms of the products listed in Article 1 (1) (d) of Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81 is equal to the basic amount multiplied by the sucrose content, including, where appropriate, other sugars expressed as sucrose; whereas the sucrose content of the product in question is determined in accordance with Article 13 of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 394/70 of 2 March 1970 on detailed rules for granting export refunds on sugar ⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1467/77 ⁽⁶⁾;

Whereas Article 7 of Regulation (EEC) No 766/68 provides that the basic amount of the refund on sorbose exported in the natural state must be equal to the basic amount of the refund less one-hundredth of the production refund applicable, pursuant to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1400/78 of 20 June 1978 laying down general rules for the production refund on sugar used in the

chemical industry ⁽⁷⁾, to the products listed in the Annex to the last mentioned Regulation;

Whereas the basic amount of the refund on the other products listed in Article 1 (1) (d) of Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81 exported in the natural state must be equal to one-hundredth of an amount which takes account, on the one hand, of the difference between the intervention price for white sugar for the Community areas without deficit for the month for which the basic amount is fixed and quotations or prices for white sugar on the world market and, on the other, of the need to establish a balance between the use of Community basic products in the manufacture of processed goods for export to third countries and the use of third country products brought in under inward processing arrangements;

Whereas the application of the basic amount may be limited to some of the products listed in Article 1 (1) (d) of Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81;

Whereas Article 19 of Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81 makes provision for setting refunds for export in the natural state of products referred to in Article 1 (1) (f) and (g) of that Regulation; whereas the refund must be fixed per 100 kilograms of dry matter, taking account of the export refund for products within subheading 17.02 B II a) of the Common Customs Tariff and for products referred to in Article 1 (1) (d) of Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81 and of the economic aspects of the intended exports; whereas the refund is to be granted only for products complying with the conditions in Article 3 of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1469/77 of 30 June 1977 laying down rules for applying the levy and the refund in respect of isoglucose and amending Regulation (EEC) No 192/75 ⁽⁸⁾;

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, multiplied by the corrective factor provided for in the last paragraph of Article 3 (1) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1676/85 ⁽⁹⁾,

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 177, 1. 7. 1981, p. 4.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 87, 2. 4. 1986, 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 50, 4. 3. 1970, p. 1.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 162, 1. 7. 1977, p. 6.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 170, 27. 6. 1978, p. 9.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ No L 162, 1. 7. 1977, p. 9.

⁽⁹⁾ OJ No L 164, 24. 6. 1985, p. 1.

— for other currencies, an exchange rate based on the arithmetic mean of the spot market rates of each of these currencies recorded over a given period in relation to the Community currencies referred to in the previous indent, and the aforesaid coefficient;

Whereas the refunds referred to above must be fixed every month; whereas they may be altered in the intervening period;

Whereas application of these quotas results in fixing refunds for the products in question at the levels given in the Annex to this Regulation;

Whereas, pursuant to Article 275 of the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal, refunds may be granted in the case of exports to Portugal; whereas, in the light of the situa-

tion and the level of prices no refund should be fixed in the case of exports to Portugal;

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) (d), (f) and (g) of Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81, exported in the natural state, shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 October 1986.

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

Done at Brussels, 30 September 1986.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President

(2) Applicable only to products referred to in Article 3 of Regulation (EEC) No 1469/77.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2991/86

of 30 September 1986

fixing the export refunds on olive oil

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal,

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 1454/86⁽²⁾,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1650/86 of 26 May 1986 on export refunds and levies on olive oil⁽³⁾, and in particular the first sentence of Article 3 (1) thereof,

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary Committee,

Whereas Article 20 of Regulation No 136/66/EEC provides that, where prices within the Community are higher than world market prices, the difference between these prices may be covered by a refund when olive oil is exported to third countries;

Whereas the detailed rules for fixing and granting export refunds on olive oil are contained in Regulations (EEC) No 1650/86 and (EEC) No 616/72⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2962/77⁽⁵⁾;

Whereas the first indent of Article 2 of Regulation (EEC) No 1650/86 provides that the refund must be the same for the whole Community;

Whereas, in accordance with Article 4 of Regulation (EEC) No 1650/86, the refund for olive oil must be fixed in the light of the existing situation and outlook in relation to olive oil prices and availability on the Community market and olive oil prices on the world market;

Whereas, however, where the world market situation is such that the most favourable olive oil prices cannot be determined, account may be taken of the price of the

main competing vegetable oils on the world market and the difference recorded between that price and the price of olive oil during a representative period;

Whereas the amount of the refund may not exceed the difference between the price of olive oil in the Community and that on the world market, adjusted, where appropriate, to take account of export costs for the products on the world market;

Whereas, in accordance with Article 5 of Regulation (EEC) No 1650/86, it may be decided that the refund shall be fixed by tender;

Whereas the tendering procedure should cover the amount of the refund and may be limited to certain countries of destination, quantities, qualities and presentations;

Whereas the second indent of Article 2 of Regulation (EEC) No 1650/86 provides that the refund on olive oil may be varied according to destination where the world market situation or the specific requirements of certain markets make this necessary;

Whereas Article 3 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1650/86 provides that the refund must be fixed at least once every month; whereas it may, if necessary, be altered in the intervening period;

Whereas it follows from applying these detailed rules to the present situation on the market in olive oil and in particular to olive oil prices within the Community and on the markets of third countries that the refund should be as set out in the Annex hereto;

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, multiplied by the corrective factor provided for in the last paragraph of Article 3 (1) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1676/85⁽⁶⁾,
- for other currencies, an exchange rate based on the arithmetic mean of the spot market rates of each of these currencies recorded over a given period in relation to the Community currencies referred to in the previous indent, and the aforesaid coefficient;

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

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 133, 21. 5. 1986, p. 6.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 145, 30. 5. 1986, p. 8.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 78, 31. 3. 1972, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 348, 30. 12. 1977, p. 53.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 164, 24. 6. 1985, p. 1.

Whereas, pursuant to Article 275 of the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal, refunds may be granted in the case of exports to Portugal; whereas, in the light of the situation and the level of prices no refund should be fixed in the case of exports to Portugal;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The export refunds on the products listed in Article 1 (2) (c) of Regulation No 136/66/EEC shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 October 1986.

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

Done at Brussels, 30 September 1986.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 30 September 1986 fixing the export refunds on olive oil

CCT heading No	Description	Refund (ECU/100 kg)
15.07 A I (a) II (a) (b)	Fixed vegetable oils, fluid or solid, crude, refined or purified:	
	Olive oil:	
	Untreated:	
	Virgin olive oil:	
	In immediate packings of a net capacity of 5 kg or less, for destinations mentioned in Article 5 of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2730/79 ⁽¹⁾ , as well as on export to third countries	65
	Other:	
	(a) Obtained by processing oils falling within subheading 15.07 A I a) or 15.07 A I b), whether or not blended with virgin olive oil:	
	In immediate packings of a net capacity of 5 kg or less, for destinations mentioned in Article 5 of Regulation (EEC) No 2730/79, as well as on export to third countries	65
	(b) Other:	
	Obtained by processing oils falling within subheading 15.07 A I c), whether or not blended with virgin olive oil:	
	In immediate packings of a net capacity of 5 kg or less, for destinations mentioned in Article 5 of Regulation (EEC) No 2730/79, as well as on export to third countries	28

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 317, 12. 12. 1979, p. 1.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2992/86
of 30 September 1986
fixing the export refunds on oil seeds

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal,

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 1454/86⁽²⁾,

Having regard to Council Regulation No 142/67/EEC of 21 June 1967 on export refunds on colza, rape and sunflower seeds⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2429/72⁽⁴⁾, and in particular the first sentence of Article 2 (3) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1678/85 of 11 June 1985 fixing the conversion rates to be applied in agriculture⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2332/86⁽⁶⁾,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1569/72 of 20 July 1972 laying down special measures for colza, rape and sunflower seed⁽⁷⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1474/84⁽⁸⁾, and in particular Article 2 (3) thereof,

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary Committee,

Whereas the target price and the monthly increases in the target price for colza, rape and sunflower seed for the 1986/87 marketing year were fixed by Council Regulations (EEC) No 1457/86⁽⁹⁾ and (EEC) No 1458/86⁽¹⁰⁾;

Whereas Article 28 of Regulation No 136/66/EEC provides that a refund may be granted on exports to third countries of oil seeds harvested within the Community; whereas the amount of this refund may not exceed the difference between prices within the Community and prices on the world market where the former are higher

than the latter; whereas Article 21 of Regulation No 136/66/EEC provides that, at present, Article 28 of that Regulation applies only to colza, rape and sunflower seeds;

Whereas the refund for colza and rape seeds produced in Spain or Portugal is adjusted in accordance with Council Regulation (EEC) No 478/86⁽¹¹⁾;

Whereas Article 3 of Regulation No 142/67/EEC provides that when the refund is being calculated account must be taken of prices ruling on the various Community markets which are representative from the point of view of processing and exportation; the most favourable quotations recorded on the various markets of importing third countries and costs incurred in placing the goods on the world market; whereas, when the amount of the refund is being fixed, account must also be taken of the level of market prices within the Community for the oil seeds referred to in Article 21 of Regulation No 136/66/EEC and the future trend of these prices; whereas, furthermore, account should be taken of the economic aspect of the proposed exports and the situation in the Community regarding the supply of and demand for these seeds;

Whereas Article 1 of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 651/71 of 29 March 1971 on certain detailed rules for the application of export refunds on oil seeds⁽¹²⁾ as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1815/84⁽¹³⁾, provides that the amount of the refund must be calculated on the basis of the weight of exported seeds; whereas this weight must be adjusted to take account of any differences between the percentages of moisture and impurities found to exist and those used to define the standard quality for which the target price is fixed; whereas, when this adjustment is being made, the weight of the exported seeds must be increased by the amount of the difference between the actual moisture and impurities content and that used to define the standard quality if the former is lower than the latter; whereas, if the opposite applies, the weight of the exported seeds must be reduced by the same amount;

Whereas the standard quality referred to above was defined in Article 2 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1102/84⁽¹⁴⁾;

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

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 133, 21. 5. 1986, p. 8.

⁽³⁾ OJ No 125, 26. 6. 1967, p. 2461/67.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 264, 23. 11. 1972, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 164, 24. 6. 1985, p. 11.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 204, 28. 7. 1986, p. 1.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 167, 25. 7. 1972, p. 9.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ No L 143, 30. 5. 1984, p. 4.

⁽⁹⁾ OJ No L 133, 21. 5. 1986, p. 12.

⁽¹⁰⁾ OJ No L 133, 21. 5. 1986, p. 14.

⁽¹¹⁾ OJ No L 53, 1. 3. 1986, p. 55.

⁽¹²⁾ OJ No L 75, 30. 3. 1971, p. 16.

⁽¹³⁾ OJ No L 170, 29. 6. 1984, p. 46.

⁽¹⁴⁾ OJ No L 113, 28. 4. 1984, p. 8.

Whereas Article 2 of Regulation No 142/67/EEC provides that the refund may be varied according to destination where the world market situation or the specific requirements of certain markets make this necessary;

Whereas Article 4 of Regulation (EEC) No 651/71 provides for the publication of the amount of the final refund obtained from the conversion into each of the national currencies of the amount of the refund in ECU plus or minus the differential amount; whereas Article 1 of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1813/84⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3826/85⁽²⁾, defined the elements which determine the differential amounts; whereas these elements are equal to the incidence on the target price or the refund of the coefficient derived from the percentage referred to in Article 2 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1569/72; whereas, according to these provisions, this percentage represents:

(a) for those Member States whose currencies are maintained as between themselves within a spread at any given moment of 2,25 %, the difference between:

- the conversion rate used under the common agricultural policy, and
- the conversion rate resulting from the central rate,

(b) for the other Member States, the difference between:

- the relationship between the conversion rate used under the common agricultural policy for the currency of the Member State concerned and the central rate of each of the currencies of the Member States referred to in (a), and
- the spot market rate for the currency of the Member State in question in relation to each of the currencies of the Member States referred to in (a), as recorded over a period to be determined;

Whereas, however, pursuant to Article 2a of Regulation (EEC) No 1569/72, the monetary disparity for the marketing years 1984/85 to 1986/87 will be calculated by a method which takes into account a coefficient applied to the conversion rate resulting from the central rate;

whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2503/86⁽³⁾ fixed the coefficient;

Whereas pursuant to Article 2 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 1569/72 forward differential amounts are to be determined where the forward exchange rate for one or more currencies differs from the spot rate by at least a given percentage; whereas this percentage has been fixed at 0,5 by Regulation (EEC) No 1813/84;

Whereas Regulation (EEC) No 1813/84 specifies the spot and forward exchange rates and the period to be used for calculating the differential amounts; whereas in cases where, for one or more months, quotations of forward exchange rates are not available, the rates adopted for the previous months or the following months, as the case may be, must be used;

Whereas it follows from applying these provisions to the current situation of the oil-seeds market and to the rates or prices of these products that, pursuant to Article 4 of Regulation (EEC) No 651/71, the amount of the refund in ECU and the amount of the final refund in each of the national currencies must, in the case of colza and rape seed, be fixed in accordance with the Annex to this Regulation; whereas it is not necessary to fix a refund for sunflower seed;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. In the case of colza and rape seed, the amounts of the refund referred to in Article 4 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 651/71 shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.
2. There shall be no refund on sunflower seed.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 October 1986.

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

Done at Brussels, 30 September 1986.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 170, 29. 6. 1984, p. 41.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 371, 31. 12. 1985, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 219, 6. 8. 1986, p. 9.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 30 September 1986 fixing the export refunds on colza and rape seed

(amounts per 100 kilograms)

	Current month	2nd month	3rd month	4th month	5th month	6th month
1. Gross refunds (ECU):						
— Spain	22,480	22,976	23,472	23,968	24,464	24,960
— Portugal	28,000	28,496	28,992	29,488	29,984	30,480
— other Member States	28,000	28,496	28,992	29,488	29,984	30,480
2. Final refunds:						
Seeds harvested and exported from:						
— Federal Republic of Germany (DM)	66,78	67,97	69,15	70,33	71,52	72,70
— Netherlands (Fl)	75,25	76,58	77,92	79,25	80,58	81,91
— BLEU (Bfrs/Lfrs)	1 312,39	1 335,64	1 358,89	1 382,14	1 405,39	1 428,63
— France (FF)	190,14	193,66	196,88	199,85	203,37	207,71
— Denmark (Dkr)	239,14	243,37	247,61	251,85	256,08	260,32
— Ireland (£ Irl)	21,909	22,297	22,686	23,074	23,462	23,850
— United Kingdom (£)	17,556	17,867	18,178	18,489	18,800	19,111
— Italy (Lit)	43 092	43 855	44 619	45 382	46 145	46 909
— Greece (Dr)	3 266,84	3 324,71	3 382,58	3 440,45	3 498,32	3 556,19
— Spain (Pta)	3 209,37	3 281,69	3 354,00	3 389,54	3 461,85	3 499,23
— Portugal (Esc)	3 973,29	4 011,75	4 075,49	4 137,54	4 212,83	4 233,30

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2993/86

of 30 September 1986

amending Regulation (EEC) No 2602/86 increasing to 500 000 tonnes the quantity of feed wheat held by the United Kingdom intervention agency for which a standing invitation to tender for export has been opened

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,
Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 of 29 October 1975 on the common organization of the market in cereals⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1579/86⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 7 (5) thereof,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1836/82 of 7 July 1982 laying down the procedure and conditions for the disposal of cereals held by the intervention agencies⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3826/85⁽⁴⁾,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2602/86⁽⁵⁾, opened a standing invitation to tender for the export of 250 000 tonnes of feed wheat held by the United Kingdom intervention agency; whereas, in a communication of 25 September 1986, the United Kingdom informed the Commission of the intention of its intervention agency to increase by 250 000 tonnes the quantity for which a standing invitation to tender for export has been opened; whereas the total quantity of feed wheat held by the United Kingdom intervention agency for which a standing invitation to tender for export has been opened should be increased to 500 000 tonnes;

Whereas this increase in the quantity put out to tender makes it necessary to alter the list of regions and quantities in store; whereas Annex I to Regulation (EEC) No 2602/86 must therefore be amended;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Article 2 of Regulation (EEC) No 2602/86 is replaced by the following:

Article 2

1. This invitation to tender shall cover a maximum of 500 000 tonnes of feed wheat to be exported to all third countries.
2. The regions in which the 500 000 tonnes of feed wheat are stored are listed in Annex I hereto.

Article 2

Annex I to Regulation (EEC) No 2602/86 is replaced by the Annex hereto.

Article 3

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

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

Done at Brussels, 30 September 1986.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 139, 24. 5. 1986, p. 29.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 202, 9. 7. 1982, p. 23.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 371, 31. 12. 1985, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 235, 21. 8. 1986, p. 16.

*ANNEX**ANNEX I*

<i>(tonnes)</i>	
Place of storage	Quantity
North	87 141
South	77 930
Midlands and East	334 929'

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2994/86

of 30 September 1986

reimposing the levying of customs duties applicable to third countries on certain products originating in Yugoslavia

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,
Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to the Cooperation Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Protocol No 1 thereto,

Having regard to Article 1 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3138/85 of 22 October 1985 establishing ceilings and Community supervision for imports of certain products originating in Yugoslavia ⁽²⁾,

Whereas Article 1 of the abovementioned Protocol provides that the products listed below, imported under reduced duty rates according to Article 15 of the Cooperation Agreement, are subject to the annual ceiling indicated below, above which the customs duties applicable to third countries may be re-established :

(tonnes)		
CCT heading No	Description	Ceiling
44.18	Reconstituted wood, being wood shavings, wood chips, sawdust, wood flour or other ligneous waste agglomerated with natural or artificial resins or other organic binding substances, in sheets, blocks or the like	28 107

Whereas imports into the Community of those products, originating in Yugoslavia, have reached that ceiling; whereas the situation on the Community market requires that customs duties applicable to third countries on the products in question be reimposed,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Article 1

From 4 October to 31 December 1986, the levying of customs duties applicable to third countries shall be reimposed on imports into the Community of the following products :

CCT heading No	Description	Origin
44.18	Reconstituted wood, being wood shavings, wood chips, sawdust, wood flour or other ligneous waste agglomerated with natural or artificial resins or other organic binding substances, in sheets, blocks or the like	Yugoslavia

Article 2

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, 30 September 1986.

For the Commission

COCKFIELD

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 41, 14. 2. 1983, p. 2.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 304, 16. 11. 1985, p. 26.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2995/86

of 30 September 1986

reimposing the levying of customs duties applicable to third countries on certain products originating in Yugoslavia

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,
Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to the Cooperation Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Protocol No 1 thereto,

Having regard to Article 1 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3138/85 of 22 October 1985 establishing ceilings and Community supervision for imports of certain products originating in Yugoslavia ⁽²⁾,

Whereas Article 1 of the abovementioned Protocol provides that the products listed below, imported under reduced duty rates according to Article 15 of the Cooperation Agreement, are subject to the annual ceiling indicated below, above which the customs duties applicable to third countries may be re-established:

(tonnes)		
CCT heading No	Description	Ceiling
70.14	Illuminating glassware, signalling glassware and optical elements of glass, not optically worked of optical glass : A. Articles for electrical lighting fittings : II. Other (for example, diffusers, ceiling lights, bowls, cups, lampshades, globes, tulip-shaped pieces)	1 925

Whereas imports into the Community of those products, originating in Yugoslavia, have reached that ceiling; whereas the situation on the Community market requires that customs duties applicable to third countries on the products in question be reimposed,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

From 4 October to 31 December 1986, the levying of customs duties applicable to third countries shall be reimposed on imports into the Community of the following products:

CCT heading No	Description	Origin
70.14	Illuminating glassware, signalling glassware and optical elements of glass, not optically worked of optical glass : A. Articles for electrical lighting fittings : II. Other (for example, diffusers, ceiling lights, bowls, cups, lampshades, globes, tulip-shaped pieces)	Yugoslavia

Article 2

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, 30 September 1986.

For the Commission
COCKFIELD
Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 41, 14. 2. 1983, p. 2.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 304, 16. 11. 1985, p. 26.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2996/86
of 30 September 1986

re-establishing the levying of customs duties on quartz watches, falling within heading No ex 91.01, originating in China, to which the preferential tariff arrangements set out in Council Regulation (EEC) No 3599/85 apply

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,
Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3599/85 of 17 December 1985 applying generalized tariff preferences for 1986 in respect of certain industrial products originating in developing countries⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 13 thereof,

Whereas, pursuant to Articles 1 and 10 of that Regulation, suspension of customs duties shall be accorded to each of the countries or territories listed in Annex III other than those listed in column 4 of Annex I, within the framework of the preferential tariff ceiling fixed in column 9 of Annex I;

Whereas, as provided for in Article 11 of that Regulation, as soon as the individual ceilings in question are reached at Community level, the levying of customs duties on imports of the products in question originating in each of the countries and territories concerned may at any time be re-established;

Whereas, in the case of quartz watches, falling within heading No ex 91.01, originating in China, the individual ceiling was fixed at 8 213 000 ECU; whereas, on 25 September 1986, imports of these products into the Community originating in China reached the ceiling in

question after being charged thereagainst; whereas it is appropriate to re-establish the levying of customs duties in respect of the products in question against China,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

As from 4 October 1986, the levying of customs duties, suspended pursuant to Regulation (EEC) No 3599/85, shall be re-established on imports into the Community of the following products originating in China:

CCT heading No	Description
ex 91.01 (NIMEXE code 91.01-15, 22, 24, 26)	Quartz watches

Article 2

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, 30 September 1986.

For the Commission
COCKFIELD
Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 352, 30. 12. 1985, p. 1.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2997/86

of 30 September 1986

re-establishing the levying of customs duties on other clocks, falling within heading No 91.04, originating in China, to which the preferential tariff arrangements set out in Council Regulation (EEC) No 3599/85 apply

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,
Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3599/85 of 17 December 1985 applying generalized tariff preferences for 1986 in respect of certain industrial products originating in developing countries⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 13 thereof,

Whereas, pursuant to Articles 1 and 10 of that Regulation, suspension of customs duties shall be accorded to each of the countries or territories listed in Annex III other than those listed in column 4 of Annex I, within the framework of the preferential tariff ceiling fixed in column 9 of Annex I;

Whereas, as provided for in Article 11 of that Regulation, as soon as the individual ceilings in question are reached at Community level, the levying of customs duties on imports of the products in question originating in each of the countries and territories concerned may at any time be re-established;

Whereas, in the case of other clocks, falling within heading No 91.04, originating in China, the individual ceiling was fixed at 2 628 000 ECU; whereas, on 25 September 1986, imports of these products into the

Community originating in China reached the ceiling in question after being charged thereagainst; whereas it is appropriate to re-establish the levying of customs duties in respect of the products in question against China,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

As from 4 October 1986, the levying of customs duties, suspended pursuant to Regulation (EEC) No 3599/85, shall be re-established on imports into the Community of the following products originating in China:

CCT heading No	Description
91.04 (NIMEXE code 91.04 - all numbers)	Other clocks

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, 30 September 1986.

For the Commission

COCKFIELD

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 352, 30. 12. 1985, p. 1.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2998/86
of 30 September 1986

re-establishing the levying of customs duties on watch movements, assembled, falling within heading No 91.07, originating in Hong Kong, to which the preferential tariff arrangements set out in Council Regulation (EEC) No 3599/85 apply

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,
Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3599/85 of 17 December 1985 applying generalized tariff preferences for 1986 in respect of certain industrial products originating in developing countries⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 13 thereof,

Whereas, pursuant to Articles 1 and 10 of that Regulation, suspension of customs duties shall be accorded to each of the countries or territories listed in Annex III other than those listed in column 4 of Annex I, within the framework of the preferential tariff ceiling fixed in column 9 of Annex I;

Whereas, as provided for in Article 11 of that Regulation, as soon as the individual ceilings in question are reached at Community level, the levying of customs duties on imports of the products in question originating in each of the countries and territories concerned may at any time be re-established;

Whereas, in the case of watch movements, assembled, falling within heading No 91.07, originating in Hong Kong, the individual ceiling was fixed at 4 500 000 ECU; whereas, on 25 September 1986, imports of these products into the Community originating in Hong Kong reached

the ceiling in question after being charged thereagainst; whereas it is appropriate to re-establish the levying of customs duties in respect of the products in question against Hong Kong,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

As from 4 October 1986, the levying of customs duties, suspended pursuant to Regulation (EEC) No 3599/85, shall be re-established on imports into the Community of the following products originating in Hong Kong:

CCT heading No	Description
91.07 (NIMEXE code 91.07-all numbers)	Watch movements

Article 2

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, 30 September 1986.

For the Commission
COCKFIELD
Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 352, 30. 12. 1985, p. 1.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2999/86**of 30 September 1986****amending Regulation (EEC) No 2670/85 on the sale at prices fixed at a standard rate in advance of certain bone-in beef held by certain intervention agencies and intended for export**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 805/68 of 27 June 1968 on the common organization of the market in beef and veal ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3768/85 ⁽²⁾ and in particular Article 7 (3) thereof,Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2670/85 ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2022/86 ⁽⁴⁾ initiated sales of certain beef held by certain intervention agencies; whereas the minimum quantity was normally fixed at 25 000 tonnes; whereas there are market outlets in certain non-member countries for smaller quantities; whereas it is opportune to amend the abovementioned Regulation and fix the minimum quantity at 15 000 tonnes;

Whereas in the light of current market trends, the selling price of certain hindquarters and forequarters should be altered;

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

Article 1

1. Article 4 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2670/85, '25 000' is replaced by '15 000'.
2. Article 4 (5) of Regulation (EEC) No 2670/85 is deleted.
3. Annex I to Regulation (EEC) No 2670/85 is hereby replaced by the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 October 1986.

It shall apply to contracts concluded on or after 1 October 1986.

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

Done at Brussels, 30 September 1986.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 148, 28. 6. 1968, p. 24.⁽²⁾ OJ No L 362, 31. 12. 1985, p. 8.⁽³⁾ OJ No L 253, 24. 9. 1985, p. 8.⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 173, 1. 7. 1986, p. 34.

ANEXO — BILAG — ANHANG — ΠΑΡΑΡΤΗΜΑ — ANNEX — ANNEXE — ALLEGATO — BIJLAGE
— ANEXO

„ANEXO I — BILAG I — ANHANG I — ΠΑΡΑΡΤΗΜΑ I — ANNEX I — ANNEXE I — ALLEGATO I
— BIJLAGE I — ANEXO I

- Categoría A: Canales de animales jóvenes sin castrar de menos de dos años,
Categoría C: Canales de animales machos castrados.
Kategori A: Slagtekroppe af unge ikke-kastrerede handyr på under to år,
Kategori C: Slagtekroppe af kastrerede handyr.
Kategorie A: Schlachtkörper von jungen männlichen nichtkastrierten Tieren von weniger als 2 Jahren,
Kategorie C: Schlachtkörper von männlichen kastrierten Tieren.
Κατηγορία Α: Σφάγια νεαρών μη ευνουχισμένων αρρένων ζώων κάτω των 2 ετών,
Κατηγορία C: Σφάγια ευνουχισμένων αρρένων ζώων.
Category A: Carcasses of uncastrated young male animals of less than two years of age,
Category C: Carcasses of castrated male animals.
Catégorie A: Carcasses de jeunes animaux mâles non castrés de moins de 2 ans,
Catégorie C: Carcasses d'animaux mâles castrés.
Categoria A: Carcasse di giovani animali maschi non castrati di età inferiore a 2 anni,
Categoria C: Carcasse di animali maschi castrati.
Categorie A: Geslachte niet-gecastreerde jonge mannelijke dieren minder dan 2 jaar oud,
Categorie C: Geslachte gecastreerde mannelijke dieren.
Categoria A: Carcaças de jovens animais machos não castrados de menos de dois anos,
Categoria C: Carcaças de animais machos castrados.

Precio de venta expresado en ECUS por 100 kg de productos ⁽¹⁾
Salgspris i ECU pr. 100 kg af produkterne ⁽¹⁾
Verkaufspreise in ECU je 100 kg des Erzeugnisses ⁽¹⁾
Τιμή πώλησεως σε ECU ανά 100 kg προϊόντων ⁽¹⁾
Selling price in ECU per 100 kg of product ⁽¹⁾
Prix de vente en Écus par 100 kilogrammes de produits ⁽¹⁾
Prezzi di vendita in ECU per 100 kg di prodotti ⁽¹⁾
Verkoopprijzen in Ecu per 100 kg produkt ⁽¹⁾
Preço de venda expresso em ECUs por 100 kg de produtos ⁽¹⁾

Parte A : carnes no deshuesadas — Del A : ikke udbenet kød — Teil A : Fleisch mit Knochen — Μέρος
Α : κρέας με κόκαλα — Part A : bone-in meat — Partie A : viande avec os — Parte A : carne non disossata
— Deel A : vlees met been — Parte A : carnes não desossadas

BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND

- Vorderviertel, auf 8 Rippen geschnitten, stammend von :
Bullen A / Ochsen A / Kategorie A, Klassen U und R / Kategorie C, Klassen U und R 115,00
— Hinterviertel, auf 5 Rippen geschnitten, stammend von :
Bullen A / Kategorie A, Klassen U und R / Kategorie C, Klassen U und R 205,00
— Vorderviertel, auf 5 Rippen geschnitten, mit Dünnung am Vorderviertel eingeschlossen,
stammend von :
Bullen A / Ochsen A / Kategorie A, Klassen U und R / Kategorie C, Klassen U und R 115,00
— Hinterviertel, auf 8 Rippen geschnitten (Pistola), ohne Dünnung, stammend von :
Bullen A / Ochsen A / Kategorie A, Klassen U und R / Kategorie C, Klassen U und R 205,00

- ⁽¹⁾ En caso de que los productos estén almacenados fuera del Estado miembro al que pertenezca el organismo de intervención poseedor, estos precios se ajustarán con arreglo a lo dispuesto en el Reglamento (CEE) n° 1805/77.
⁽¹⁾ Såfremt produkterne er oplagrede uden for den medlemsstat, hvor det interventionsorgan, der ligger inde med produkterne, er hjemmehørende, tilpasses disse priser i overensstemmelse med bestemmelserne i forordning (EØF) nr. 1805/77.
⁽¹⁾ Falls die Lagerung der Erzeugnisse außerhalb des für die betreffende Interventionsstelle zuständigen Mitgliedstaats erfolgt, werden diese Preise gemäß den Vorschriften der Verordnung (EWG) Nr. 1805/77 angepaßt.
⁽¹⁾ Στην περίπτωση που τα προϊόντα αποθεματοποιούνται εκτός του κράτους μέλους στο οποίο υπάγεται ο οργανισμός παρεμβάσεως που τα κατέχει, οι τιμές αυτές προσαρμόζονται σύμφωνα με τις διατάξεις του κανονισμού (ΕΟΚ) αριθ. 1805/77.
⁽¹⁾ Where the products are stored outside the Member State where the intervention agency responsible for them is situated, these prices shall be adjusted in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 1805/77.
⁽¹⁾ Au cas où les produits sont stockés en dehors de l'État membre dont relève l'organisme d'intervention détenteur, ces prix sont ajustés conformément aux dispositions du règlement (CEE) n° 1805/77.
⁽¹⁾ Qualora i prodotti siano immagazzinati fuori dello Stato membro da cui dipende l'organismo d'intervento detentore, detti prezzi vengono ritoccati in conformità del disposto del regolamento (CEE) n. 1805/77.
⁽¹⁾ Ingeval de produkten zijn opgeslagen buiten de Lid-Staat waaronder het interventiebureau dat deze produkten onder zich heeft ressorteert, worden deze prijzen aangepast overeenkomstig de bepalingen van Verordening (EEG) nr. 1805/77.
⁽¹⁾ No caso de os produtos estarem armazenados fora do Estado-membro de que depende o organismo de intervenção detentor, estes preços serão ajustados conforme o disposto no Regulamento (CEE) n° 1805/77.

BELGIQUE/BELGIË

- *Quartiers avant, découpe droite à 8 côtes, provenant des :*
- *Voorvoeten, recht afgesneden op 8 ribben, afkomstig van :*
Taureaux 55 % / Stieren 55 % / Bœufs 55 % / Ossen 55 % / Catégorie A, classes U, R et O / Catégorie A, klassen U, R en O / Catégorie C, classes R et O / Catégorie C, klassen R en O 115,00
- *Quartiers arrière, découpe droite à 5 côtes, provenant des :*
- *Achtersvoeten, recht afgesneden op 5 ribben, afkomstig van :*
Taureaux 55 % / Stieren 55 % / Bœufs 55 % / Ossen 55 % / Catégorie A, classes U, R et O / Catégorie A, klassen U, R en O / Catégorie C, classes R et O / Catégorie C, klassen R en O 205,00
- *Quartiers arrière, découpe à 8 côtes, dite « pistola », provenant des :*
- *Achtersvoeten, afgesneden op 8 ribben (pistola), afkomstig van :*
Taureaux 55 % / Stieren 55 % / Bœufs 55 % / Ossen 55 % / Catégorie A, classes U, R et O / Catégorie A, klassen U, R en O / Catégorie C, classes R et O / Catégorie C, klassen R en O 205,00

DANMARK

- *Forfjerdinger, udskåret med 5 ribben, idet slag og bryst bliver siddende på forfjerdingeren, af :*
Stude 1 / Tyre P / Ungtyre 1 / Kategori A, klasse R og O / Kategori C, klasse R og O 115,00
- *Bagfjerdinger, udskåret med 8 ribben, såkaldte «pistoler», af :*
Stude 1 / Tyre P / Ungtyre 1 / Kategori A, klasse R og O / Kategori C, klasse R og O 205,00
- *Forfjerdinger, lige udskåret med 8 ribben, af :*
Kategori A, klasse R og O, Kategori C, klasse R og O 115,00
- *Bagfjerdinger, lige udskåret med 5 ribben af :*
Stude 1 / Tyre P / Ungtyre 1 / Kategori A, klasse R og O / Kategori C, klasse R og O 205,00

FRANCE

- *Quartiers avant, découpe à 5 côtes, caparaçons faisant partie du quartier avant, provenant des :*
Bœufs U, R et O / Jeunes bovins U, R et O / Catégorie C, classes U, R et O / Catégorie A, classes U, R et O 115,00
- *Quartiers arrière, découpe à 8 côtes, dite « pistola », provenant des :*
Bœufs U et R / Bœufs O / Jeunes bovins U et R / Jeunes bovins O / Catégorie A, classes U, R et O / Catégorie C, classes U, R et O 205,00
- *Quartiers avant, découpe droite à 10 côtes, provenant des :*
Bœufs U, R et O / Jeunes bovins U, R et O / Catégorie C, classes U, R et O / Catégorie A, classes U, R et O 115,00
- *Quartiers arrière, découpe à 3 côtes, provenant des :*
Bœufs U et R / Bœufs O / Jeunes bovins U et R / Jeunes bovins O / Catégorie A, classes U, R et O / Catégorie C, classes U, R et O 205,00

IRELAND

- *Forequarters, straight cut at 10th rib, from :*
Steers 1 / Steers 2 / Category C, classes U, R and O 115,00
- *Hindquarters, straight cut at third rib, from :*
Steers 1 / Steers 2 / Category C, classes U, R and O 205,00
- *Forequarters, cut at fifth rib, with thin flank included in the forequarter, from :*
Steers 1 / Steers 2 / Category C, classes U, R and O 115,00
- *Hindquarters, 'pistola' cut at eighth rib, from :*
Steers 1 / Steers 2 / Category C, classes U, R and O 205,00

ITALIA

- *Quarti anteriori, taglio a 5 costole, il pancettone fa parte del quarto anteriore, provenienti dai:*
Vitelloni 1 / Vitelloni 2 / Categoria A, classi U, R e O 115,00
- *Quarti posteriori, taglio a 8 costole, detto pistola, provenienti dai:*
Vitelloni 1 / Vitelloni 2 / Categoria A, classi U, R e O 205,00
- *Quarti anteriori, taglio a 8 costole, il pancettone fa parte del quarto anteriore, provenienti dai:*
Vitelloni 1 / Vitelloni 2 / Categoria A, classi U, R e O 115,00
- *Quarti posteriori, taglio a 5 costole, detto pistola, provenienti dai:*
Vitelloni 1 / Vitelloni 2 / Categoria A, classi U, R e O 205,00

NEDERLAND

- *Voorvoeten, afgesneden op 5 ribben, waarbij de flank, de platte ribben en de naborst aan de voorvoet vastzitten, afkomstig van:*
Stieren, 1e kwaliteit / Categorie A, klasse R 115,00
- *Voorvoeten, recht afgesneden op 8 ribben, afkomstig van:*
Stieren, 1e kwaliteit / Categorie A, klasse R 115,00
- *Achtersvoeten, recht afgesneden op 5 ribben, afkomstig van:*
Stieren, 1e kwaliteit / Categorie A, klasse R 205,00

UNITED KINGDOM

A. Great Britain

- *Forequarters, straight cut at 10th rib, from:*
Steers M / Steers H / Category C, classes U and R 115,00
- *Hindquarters, straight cut at third rib, from:*
Steers M / Steers H / Category C, classes U and R 205,00
- *Forequarters, cut at fifth rib, with thin flank included in the forequarter, from:*
Steers M / Steers H / Category C, classes U and R 115,00
- *Hindquarters, 'pistola' cut at eighth rib, from:*
Steers M / Steers H / Category C, classes U and R 205,00

B. Northern Ireland

- *Forequarters, straight cut at 10th rib, from:*
Steers L/M / Steers L/H / Steers T / Category C, classes U, R and O 115,00
- *Hindquarters, straight cut at third rib, from:*
Steers L/M / Steers L/H / Steers T / Category C, classes U, R and O 205,00
- *Forequarters, cut at fifth rib, with thin flank included in the forequarter, from:*
Steers L/M / Steers L/H / Steers T / Category C, classes U, R and O 115,00
- *Hindquarters, 'pistola' cut at eighth rib, from:*
Steers L/M / Steers L/H / Steers T / Category C, classes U, R and O 205,00

Parte B : carnes deshuesadas — Del B : udbenet kød — Teil B : Fleisch ohne Knochen — Μέρος B: κρέας χωρίς κόκαλα — Part B : boneless meat — Partie B : viande sans os — Parte B : carne disossata — Deel B : vlees zonder been — Parte B : carnes desossadas

DANMARK

- a) 1. Filet med entrecôte
og tyndsteg 245,00
- 2. Inderlår med kappe 245,00
- Tykstegsfilet med kappe 245,00
- Klump med kappe 245,00
- Yderlår med lårtunge 245,00
- b) 1. Skank og muskel sammenhængende 47,50
- Øvrigt kød af forfjerdinger 47,50
- 2. Bryst og slag 47,50

BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND

- a) 1. Roastbeef 245,00
- 2. Oberschalen 245,00
- Unterschalen 245,00
- Kugeln 245,00
- Hüften 245,00
- Kniekehlfleisch 245,00
- b) 1. Hesse 47,50
- 2. Dünning 47,50

FRANCE

a) 1. Faux-filet	245,00
2. Rumsteak	245,00
Tende de tranche	245,00
Tranche grasse	245,00
Bavette	245,00
Entrecôte	245,00
Gîte à la noix	245,00
Boule de gîte	245,00
b) 1. Boule de macreuse	141,00
Caisse A	141,00
Jarret	47,50
Caisse C	47,50
2. Caisse B	47,50

IRELAND

a) 1. Cube rolls	245,00
Striploins	245,00
2. Insides	245,00
Outsides	245,00
Knuckles	245,00
Rumps	245,00
b) 1. Forequarters (excluding cube rolls)	47,50
Shins and shanks	47,50
Shins	47,50
Shanks	47,50
2. Plates	47,50
Flanks	47,50
Plates and flanks	47,50
Briskets	47,50

UNITED KINGDOM

a) 1. Striploins	245,00
2. Topsides	245,00
Silversides	245,00
Thick flanks	245,00
Rumps	245,00
Foreribs	245,00
Hindquarter skirts	245,00
b) 1. Shins and shanks	47,50
Clod and sticking	47,50
Ponies	47,50
Pony parts	47,50
Striploin flank-edge	47,50
2. Thin flanks	47,50
Forequarter flanks	47,50
Briskets	47,50

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 3000/86
of 30 September 1986
introducing a countervailing charge on apples originating in Poland

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,
Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal,

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 1351/86⁽²⁾, and in particular the second subparagraph of Article 27 (2) thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2849/86⁽³⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2910/86⁽⁴⁾, introduced a countervailing charge on apples originating in Poland;

Whereas for apples originating in Poland there were no prices for six consecutive working days; whereas the

conditions specified in Article 26 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72 are therefore fulfilled and the countervailing charge on imports of apples originating in Poland can be abolished,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EEC) No 2849/86 is hereby repealed.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 October 1986.

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

Done at Brussels, 30 September 1986.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 118, 20. 5. 1972, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 119, 8. 5. 1986, p. 46.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 264, 16. 9. 1986, p. 13.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 271, 23. 9. 1986, p. 16.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 3001/86**of 30 September 1986****introducing a countervailing charge on certain varieties of plum originating in Romania**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,
Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal,

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 1351/86⁽²⁾, and in particular the second subparagraph of Article 27 (2) thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2901/86⁽³⁾, introduced a countervailing charge on certain varieties of plum originating in Romania;

Whereas for plums originating in Romania there were no prices for six consecutive working days; whereas the conditions specified in Article 26 (1) of Regulation (EEC)

No 1035/72 are therefore fulfilled and the countervailing charge on imports of certain varieties of plum originating in Romania can be abolished;

Whereas, the abolition of this levy is also justified by the fact that Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1125/86⁽⁴⁾ limited the period of application of reference prices for plums to 30 September 1986,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EEC) No 2901/86 is hereby repealed.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 October 1986.

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

Done at Brussels, 30 September 1986.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 118, 20. 5. 1972, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 119, 8. 5. 1986, p. 46.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 269, 20. 9. 1986, p. 11.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 103, 19. 4. 1986, p. 14.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 3002/86
of 30 September 1986
altering the corrective amount applicable to the refund on cereals

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,
Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal,

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 1579/86 ⁽²⁾, and in particular the fourth sentence of the second subparagraph of Article 16 (4) thereof,

Having regard to 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⁾,

Whereas the corrective amount applicable to the refund on cereals was fixed by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2956/86 ⁽⁴⁾;

Whereas, the basis of today's cif prices and cif forward delivery prices, taking foreseeable developments on the

market into account, the corrective amount at present applicable to the refund on cereals should be altered,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The corrective amount referred to in Article 16 (4) of Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75, fixed in the Annex to Regulation (EEC) No 2956/86 which is applicable to the export refunds fixed in advance in respect of cereals, is hereby altered to the amounts set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 October 1986.

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

Done at Brussels, 30 September 1986.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 139, 24. 5. 1986, p. 29.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 78.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 275, 26. 9. 1986, p. 34.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 30 September 1986 altering the corrective amount
applicable to the refund on cereals

(ECU/tonne)

CCT heading No	Description	Current 10	1st period 11	2nd period 12	3rd period 1	4th period 2	5th period 3	6th period 4
10.01 B I	Common wheat and meslin for exports to :							
	— China	0	+ 6,00	+ 6,00	+ 6,00	+ 6,00	+ 6,00	+ 6,00
	— other third countries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.01 B II	Durum wheat	0	0	0	0	0	—	—
10.02	Rye	0	0	0	0	0	—	—
10.03	Barley	0	0	0	0	0	—	—
10.04	Oats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.05 B	Maize other than hybrid maize for sowing	0	0	0	—	—	—	—
10.07 C II	Grain sorghum, other than hybrid sorghum for sowing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.01 A	Common wheat flour	0	0	0	0	0	—	—
11.01 B	Rye flour	0	0	0	0	0	—	—
11.02 A I a)	Durum wheat groats and meal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.02 A I b)	Common wheat groats and meal	0	0	0	0	0	—	—

N. B. The zones are those defined in Regulation (EEC) No 1124/77 (OJ No L 134, 28. 5. 1977), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3817/85 (OJ No L 368, 31. 12. 1985).

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 3003/86
of 30 September 1986
altering the corrective amount applicable to the refund on malt

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,
Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal,

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 1579/86⁽²⁾, and in particular the fourth sentence of the second subparagraph of Article 16 (4) thereof,

Having regard to 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⁾,

Whereas the corrective amount applicable to the refund on malt was fixed by Regulation (EEC) No 2968/86⁽⁴⁾;

Whereas, on the basis of today's cif prices and cif forward delivery prices, taking foreseeable developments on the market into account, the corrective amount at present applicable to the refund on malt should be altered,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The corrective amount referred to in Article 16 (4) of Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 which is applicable to the export refunds fixed in advance in respect of malt is hereby altered to the amount set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 October 1986.

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

Done at Brussels, 30 September 1986.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 139, 24. 5. 1986, p. 29.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 78.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 276, 27. 9. 1986, p. 26.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 30 September 1986 altering the corrective amount applicable to the refund on malt

(ECU/tonne)

CCT heading No	Current 10	1st period 11	2nd period 12	3rd period 1	4th period 2	5th period 3
11.07 A I a)	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.07 A I b)	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.07 A II a)	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.07 A II b)	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.07 B	0	0	0	0	0	0

(ECU/tonne)

CCT heading No	6th period 4	7th period 5	8th period 6	9th period 7	10th period 8	11th period 9
11.07 A I a)	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.07 A I b)	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.07 A II a)	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.07 A II b)	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.07 B	0	0	0	0	0	0

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 3004/86

of 30 September 1986

fixing for Great Britain the level of the variable slaughter premium for sheep
and the amounts to be charged on products leaving region 5

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1837/80 of 27 June 1980 on the common organization of the market in sheepmeat and goatmeat ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 882/86 ⁽²⁾,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1633/84 of 8 June 1984 laying down detailed rules for applying the variable slaughter premium for sheep and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 2661/80 ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1860/86 ⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Articles 3 (1) and 4 (1) thereof,

Whereas the United Kingdom is the only country which grants the variable slaughter premium, in region 5, within the meaning of Article 3 (5) of Regulation (EEC) No 1837/80; whereas it is necessary therefore for the Commission to fix, for the week beginning 8 September 1986, the level of the premium and the amount to be charged on products leaving that region;

Whereas Article 3 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1633/84 stipulates that the level of the variable slaughter premium is to be fixed each week by the Commission;

Whereas Article 4 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1633/84 lays down that the amount to be charged on products leaving region 5 shall be fixed weekly by the Commission;

Whereas it follows from the application of the rules laid down in Article 9 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1837/80

and in Article 4 (1), (3) and (4) of Regulation (EEC) No 1633/84 that the variable slaughter premium for sheep certified as eligible in the United Kingdom, and the amounts to be charged on products leaving region 5 of the aforesaid Member State during the week beginning 8 September 1986, shall be set out in the Annexes hereto,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

For sheep or sheepmeat certified as eligible in the United Kingdom in region 5, within the meaning of Article 3 (5) of Regulation (EEC) No 1837/80, for the variable slaughter premium during the week beginning 8 September 1986 the level of the premium shall be equivalent to the amount fixed in Annex I.

Article 2

For products referred to in Article 1 (a) and (c) of Regulation (EEC) No 1837/80 which left the territory of region 5 during the week beginning 8 September 1986, the amounts to be charged shall be equivalent to those fixed in Annex II hereto.

Article 3

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

It shall apply with effect from 8 September 1986.

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

Done at Brussels, 30 September 1986.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 183, 16. 7. 1980, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 82, 27. 3. 1986, p. 3.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 154, 9. 6. 1984, p. 27.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 161, 17. 6. 1986, p. 25.

ANNEX I

Level of variable slaughter premium for certified sheep in region 5 for the week commencing 8 September 1986

Description	Premium
Certified sheep or sheepmeat	98,789 ECU per 100 kilograms of estimated or actual dressed carcase weight ⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ Within the weight limits laid down by Article 1 (1) (b) of Regulation (EEC) No 1633/84.

ANNEX II

Amount to be charged for products leaving region 5 during the week commencing
8 September 1986

(ECU/100 kg)

CCT heading No	Description	Amounts		
		A. Products qualifying for the premium specified in Article 9 of Regulation (EEC) No 1837/80	B. Products specified at the second, third and fourth indents of the first subparagraph of Article 4 (4) of Regulation (EEC) No 1633/84 (1)	C. Products specified at the first indent of the first subparagraph of Article 4 (4) of Regulation (EEC) No 1633/84 (1)
01.04 B	Live sheep and goats other than pure-bred breeding animals	Live weight	Live weight	Live weight
		46,431	23,216	4,643
		Net weight	Net weight	Net weight
02.01 A IV a)	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh or chilled :			
	1. Carcases or half-carcases	98,789	49,395	9,879
	2. Short forequarters	69,152		
	3. Chines and/or best ends	108,668		
	4. Legs	128,426		
	5. Other :			
02.01 A IV b)	Meat of sheep or goats, frozen :			
	1. Carcases or half-carcases	74,092		
	2. Short forequarters	51,864		
	3. Chines and/or best ends	81,501		
	4. Legs	96,320		
	5. Other :			
02.06 C II a)	Meat of sheep or goats, salted in brine, dried or smoked :			
	1. Unboned (bone-in)	128,426		
	2. Boned or boneless	179,796		
ex 16.02 B III b) 2 aa) 11)	Other prepared or preserved meat or meat offal of sheep or goats, uncooked ; mixtures of cooked meat or offal and uncooked meat or offal :			
	— unboned (bone-in)	128,426		
	— boned or boneless	179,796		

(1) Eligibility for these reduced amounts is subject to compliance with the conditions laid down in the second subparagraph of Article 5 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 1633/84.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 3005/86
of 30 September 1986
fixing the amount of the subsidy on oil seeds

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal,

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 1454/86⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 27 (4),

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1678/85 of 11 June 1985 fixing the conversion rates to be applied in agriculture⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2332/86⁽⁴⁾,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1569/72 of 20 July 1972 laying down special measures for colza, rape and sunflower seed⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1474/84⁽⁶⁾, and in particular Article 2 (3) thereof,

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary Committee,

Whereas the amount of the subsidy referred to in Article 27 of Regulation No 136/66/EEC was fixed by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2778/86⁽⁷⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2938/86⁽⁸⁾;

Whereas the target price and the monthly increments in the target price for colza, rape and sunflower seed for the

1986/87 marketing year have been fixed in Council Regulations (EEC) No 1457/86⁽⁹⁾ and (EEC) No 1458/86⁽¹⁰⁾;

Whereas it follows from applying the detailed rules contained in amended Regulation (EEC) No 2778/86 to the information known to the Commission that the amount of the subsidy at present in force should be altered to the amount set out in the Annexes hereto,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. The amounts of the subsidy and the exchange rates referred to in Article 33 (2) and (3) of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2681/83⁽¹¹⁾ shall be as set out in the Annexes hereto.

2. The amount of the compensatory aid referred to in Article 14 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 475/86⁽¹²⁾ and Article 12 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 476/86⁽¹³⁾ shall be as shown in Annex II to this Regulation for sunflower seed harvested in Spain and Portugal.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 October 1986.

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

Done at Brussels, 30 September 1986.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President

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

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 133, 21. 5. 1986, p. 8.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 164, 24. 6. 1985, p. 11.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 204, 28. 7. 1986, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 167, 25. 7. 1972, p. 9.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 143, 30. 5. 1984, p. 4.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 256, 9. 9. 1986, p. 7.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ No L 274, 25. 9. 1986, p. 17.

⁽⁹⁾ OJ No L 133, 21. 5. 1986, p. 12.

⁽¹⁰⁾ OJ No L 133, 21. 5. 1986, p. 14.

⁽¹¹⁾ OJ No L 266, 28. 9. 1983, p. 1.

⁽¹²⁾ OJ No L 53, 1. 3. 1986, p. 47.

⁽¹³⁾ OJ No L 53, 1. 3. 1986, p. 51.

ANNEX I

Aids to colza and rape seed

(amounts per 100 kilograms)

	Current month	2nd month	3rd month	4th month	5th month	6th month
1. Gross aids (ECU):						
— Spain	0,610	0,610	0,610	0,610	0,610	0,610
— Portugal	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
— Other Member States	32,986	30,982	31,126	31,270	31,414	31,910
2. Final aids ⁽¹⁾ :						
(a) Seed harvested and processed in:						
— Federal Republic of Germany (DM)	79,66	75,05	75,43	75,91	76,28	77,81
— Netherlands (Fl)	89,75	84,56	84,97	85,51	85,92	87,60
— BLEU (Bfrs/Lfrs)	1 539,47	1 444,39	1 450,98	1 456,87	1 463,44	1 481,37
— France (FF)	227,76	212,42	213,02	213,37	214,22	218,50
— Denmark (Dkr)	281,13	263,91	265,13	266,34	267,56	271,42
— Ireland (£ Irl)	24,985	23,273	23,363	23,424	23,516	23,849
— United Kingdom (£)	18,532	16,903	16,941	16,978	17,016	17,327
— Italy (Lit)	50 116	46 917	46 982	47 330	47 536	48 299
— Greece (Dr)	3 324,97	2 975,22	2 924,27	2 886,62	2 888,20	2 840,52
(b) Seed harvested in Spain and processed:						
— in Spain (Pta)	88,94	88,94	88,94	88,94	88,94	88,94
— in another Member State (Pta)	3 953,82	3 652,86	3 672,62	3 658,98	3 678,07	3 718,03
(c) Seed harvested in Portugal and processed:						
— in Portugal (Esc)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
— in another Member State (Esc)	4 801,52	4 429,42	4 435,30	4 439,21	4 454,92	4 479,43

⁽¹⁾ The final amount of aid for 'double zero' colza and rape seed must be increased by 1,25 ECU/100 kilograms converted into national currency at the agricultural conversion rate applicable to the Member State where the seeds are harvested.

ANNEX II

Aids to sunflower seed

(amounts per 100 kilograms)

	Current month	2nd month	3rd month	4th month	5th month
1. Gross aids (ECU):					
— Spain	1,720	1,720	1,720	1,720	1,720
— Portugal	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
— Other Member States	37,822	37,973	38,564	38,862	39,901
2. Final aids:					
(a) Seed harvested and processed in (1):					
— Federal Republic of Germany (DM)	91,45	91,84	93,26	94,11	96,56
— Netherlands (Fl)	103,04	103,48	105,07	106,02	108,77
— BLEU (Bfrs/Lfrs)	1 764,40	1 771,27	1 798,98	1 812,06	1 860,98
— France (FF)	260,41	261,29	265,19	266,63	274,22
— Denmark (Dkr)	322,28	323,55	328,60	331,13	340,02
— Ireland (£ Irl)	28,552	28,645	29,104	29,287	30,127
— United Kingdom (£)	21,000	21,029	21,399	21,543	22,261
— Italy (Lit)	57 388	57 598	58 356	58 955	60 574
— Greece (Dr)	3 751,73	3 725,66	3 735,85	3 715,59	3 856,18
(b) Seed harvested in Spain and processed:					
— in Spain (Pta)	250,77	250,77	250,77	250,77	250,77
— in another Member State (Pta)	3 613,07	3 633,54	3 719,71	3 726,23	3 880,14
(c) Seed harvested in Portugal and processed:					
— in Portugal (Esc)	303,62	303,62	303,62	303,62	303,62
— in Spain (Esc)	6 145,35	6 125,89	6 207,43	6 235,84	6 407,57
— in another Member State (Esc)	5 924,55	5 905,78	5 984,40	6 011,79	6 177,35
3. Compensatory aids:					
— in Spain (Pta)	3 541,68	3 562,15	3 648,32	3 649,24	3 803,14
— in Portugal (Esc)	5 903,76	5 884,99	5 963,61	5 989,37	6 154,93

(1) For seed harvested in the Community as constituted at 31 December 1985 and processed in Spain, the amounts shown in 2 (a) to be multiplied by 1,037269.

ANNEX III

Exchange rate of the ECU to be used for converting final aids into the currency of the processing country when the latter is a country other than the country of production

(value of 1 ECU)

	Current month	2nd month	3rd month	4th month	5th month	6th month
DM	2,092910	2,088730	2,084450	2,080340	2,080340	2,069170
Fl	2,364310	2,361000	2,357750	2,354570	2,354570	2,345600
Bfrs/Lfrs	43,377600	43,389500	43,406900	43,419100	43,419100	43,467000
FF	6,853140	6,856630	6,861240	6,866100	6,866100	6,880560
Dkr	7,912890	7,924890	7,940010	7,954330	7,954330	8,008700
£ Irl	0,763544	0,765567	0,767823	0,770233	0,770233	0,779045
£	0,707643	0,709526	0,711345	0,713120	0,713120	0,717804
Lit	1 445,67	1 447,28	1 448,87	1 450,73	1 450,73	1 455,33
Dr	138,93300	142,54900	145,85300	148,73200	148,73200	155,96400
Esc	151,05500	152,20800	153,40500	154,49500	154,49500	157,45900
Pta	137,85000	138,39700	138,94800	139,43400	139,43400	140,88200

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 3006/86
of 30 September 1986
fixing the rate of the additional aid for dried fodder

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,
Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1117/78 of 22 May 1978 on the common organization of the market in dried fodder⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1985/86⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 5 (3) thereof,

Whereas the amount of the additional aid referred to in Article 5 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 1117/78 was fixed by Regulation (EEC) No 2449/86⁽³⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2697/86⁽⁴⁾;

Whereas it follows from applying the rules and other provisions contained in Regulation (EEC) No 2449/86

and Article 104 of the Act of Accession of Greece to the information at present available to the Commission that the amount of the additional aid at present in force should be altered as shown in the Annex to this Regulation,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The rate of the additional aid referred to in Article 5 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 1117/78 is fixed in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 October 1986.

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

Done at Brussels, 30 September 1986.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 142, 30. 5. 1978, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 171, 28. 6. 1986, p. 4.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 210, 1. 8. 1986, p. 94.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 246, 30. 8. 1986, p. 43.

ANNEX

**to the Commission Regulation of 30 September 1986 fixing the rate of the additional aid
for dried fodder**

Additional aid applicable from 1 October 1986 to dried fodder

<i>(ECU/tonne)</i>						
	Dehydrated fodder ex 12.10 B Protein concentrates ex 23.06 B			Fodder otherwise dried ex 12.10 B		
	Spain	Portugal	Other Member States	Spain	Portugal	Other Member States
Additional aid	53,224	77,089	79,694	26,612	38,545	39,847

Additional aid in case of advance fixing for the month of:

<i>(ECU/tonne)</i>						
November 1986	53,257	77,123	79,727	26,629	38,562	39,864
December 1986	53,257	77,123	79,727	26,629	38,562	39,864
January 1987	56,513	80,465	82,983	28,257	40,233	41,492
February 1987	56,513	80,465	82,983	28,257	40,233	41,492
March 1987	56,513	80,465	82,983	28,257	40,233	41,492

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 3007/86**of 30 September 1986****fixing the amount of the aid for peas, field beans and sweet lupins used in animal feed**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,
Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1431/82 of 18 May 1982 laying down special measures for peas and field beans ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1485/85 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 3 (6) thereof,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3540/85 of 5 December 1985 laying down detailed rules for the application of the special measures for peas, field beans and sweet lupins ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2462/86 ⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 24 (1) thereof,

Whereas the amount of the aid referred to in Article 3 of Regulation (EEC) No 1431/82 was fixed by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2046/86 ⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2851/86 ⁽⁶⁾;

Whereas it follows from applying the rules and other provisions contained in Regulation (EEC) No 2046/86 and in Article 105 of the Act of Accession of Greece to the information at present available to the Commission that the amount of the subsidy at present in force should be altered as shown in Article 1 of this Regulation,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The amount of the aid referred to in Article 3 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1431/82 is fixed in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 October 1986.

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

Done at Brussels, 30 September 1986.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 162, 12. 6. 1982, p. 28.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 151, 10. 6. 1985, p. 7.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 342, 19. 12. 1985, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 211, 1. 8. 1986, p. 4.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 173, 1. 7. 1986, p. 81.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 264, 16. 9. 1986, p. 16.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 30 September 1986 fixing the amount of aid for peas,
field beans and sweet lupins used in animal feed

Amounts of the aid applicable from 1 October 1986

	(ECU/100 kg)						
	Current month	1st month	2nd month	3rd month	4th month	5th month	6th month
1. Peas and field beans :							
(a) used in Spain	15,529	15,709	15,889	15,868	16,048	16,228	16,408
(b) used in Portugal	15,425	15,605	15,785	15,761	15,941	16,121	16,301
(c) used in another Member State	15,654	15,834	16,014	15,996	16,176	16,356	16,536
2. Sweet lupins :							
(a) harvested and used in Spain	16,625	16,625	16,625	16,357	16,357	16,357	16,357
(b) harvested in another Member State and :							
— used in Portugal	18,610	18,610	18,610	18,339	18,339	18,339	18,339
— used in the Community as constituted at 31 December 1985	18,916	18,916	18,916	18,652	18,652	18,652	18,652

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 3008/86
of 30 September 1986
fixing the aid for cotton

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,
Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal,

Having regard to the Act of Accession of Greece, and in particular paragraphs 3 and 10 of Protocol 4 thereto, as amended by Protocol 14 annexed to the Act of Accession of Spain and of Portugal,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2169/81 of 27 July 1981 laying down the general rules for the system of aid for cotton ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1976/85 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 5 (1) thereof,

Whereas the amount of the additional aid referred to in Article 5 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2169/81 was fixed by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2699/86 ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2929/86 ⁽⁴⁾;

Whereas it follows from applying the rules and other provisions contained in amended Regulation (EEC) No 2699/86 to the information at present available to the Commission that the amount of the aid at present in force should be altered as shown in Article 1 to this Regulation,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The aid for unginned cotton referred to in Article 5 of Regulation (EEC) No 2169/81 shall be 72,860 ECU per 100 kilograms.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 October 1986.

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

Done at Brussels, 30 September 1986.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 211, 31. 7. 1981, p. 2.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 186, 19. 7. 1985, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 246, 30. 8. 1986, p. 47.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 272, 24. 9. 1986, p. 28.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 3009/86
of 30 September 1986
fixing the aid for soya beans

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,
 Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European
 Economic Community,

Having regard to the Act of Accession of Spain and
 Portugal,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1491/85
 of 23 May 1985 laying down special measures in respect
 of soya beans ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 2 (7) thereof,

Whereas the amount of the aid referred to in Article 2 (1)
 of Regulation (EEC) No 1491/85 was fixed by Commis-
 sion Regulation (EEC) No 2700/86 ⁽²⁾, as amended by
 Regulation (EEC) No 2850/86 ⁽³⁾;

Whereas it follows from applying the rules and other
 provisions contained in Regulation (EEC) No 2700/86 to

the information at present available to the Commission
 that the amount of the aid at present in force should be
 altered as set out in this Regulation,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The aid referred to in Article 2 of Regulation (EEC) No
 1491/85 is hereby fixed in the Annex.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 October 1986.

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

Done at Brussels, 30 September 1986.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 151, 10. 6. 1985, p. 15.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 246, 30. 8. 1986, p. 49.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 264, 16. 9. 1986, p. 15.

ANNEX

Aid for soya beans

	(ECU/100 kg)		
	Seed harvested in		
	Spain	Portugal	another Member State
Seed processed in:			
— Spain	1,69	40,822	40,822
— Portugal	25,582	0	40,822
— another Member State	25,582	40,822	40,822

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 3010/86**of 30 September 1986****fixing the reduced levy on imports into Portugal of certain quantities of raw sugar intended for Portuguese refineries**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal,

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 934/86 ⁽²⁾ and in particular Article 16 (8) thereof,

Whereas, in accordance with Article 303 of the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal, a reduced levy is applied during the period of seven years following accession on imports into Portugal of certain quantities of raw sugar originating in certain third countries;

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 599/86 ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2663/86 ⁽⁴⁾, fixes the reduced levy applicable on imports into Portugal of

certain quantities of raw sugar intended for Portuguese refineries;

Whereas the levy applicable should, in the light of the application of the detailed rules and arrangements specified in Regulation (EEC) No 599/86 to the data available to the Commission, be altered as shown in the Annex to this Regulation,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The levy on imports into Portugal of raw sugar intended for refining shall be as shown in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 October 1986.

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

Done at Brussels, 30 September 1986.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 177, 1. 7. 1981, p. 4.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 87, 2. 4. 1986, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 58, 1. 3. 1986, p. 8.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 243, 28. 8. 1986, p. 15.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 30 September 1986 fixing the reduced levy on imports into Portugal of certain quantities of raw sugar intended for Portuguese refineries

<i>(ECU/100 kg)</i>		
CCT heading No	Description	Reduced levy
17.01	Beet sugar and cane sugar, in solid form B. Raw sugar : I. For refining	34,03

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 3011/86

of 30 September 1986

fixing the rates of the refunds applicable from 1 October 1986 to certain cereal and rice products exported in the form of goods not covered by Annex II to the Treaty

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 1579/86⁽²⁾, and in particular the first sentence of the fourth subparagraph of Article 16 (2) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1418/76 of 21 June 1976 on the common organization of the market in rice⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1449/86⁽⁴⁾, and in particular the first sentence of the fourth subparagraph of Article 17 (2) thereof,

Whereas Article 16 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 and Article 17 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1418/76 provides that the difference between quotations of prices on the world market for the products listed in Article 1 of each of those Regulations and the prices within the Community may be covered by an export refund;

Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 3035/80 of 11 November 1980 laying down general rules for granting export refunds on certain agricultural products exported in the form of goods not covered by Annex II to the Treaty, and the criteria for fixing the amount of such refunds⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2223/86⁽⁶⁾, specifies the products for which a rate of refund should be fixed, to be applied where these products are exported in the form of goods listed in Annex B to Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 or in Annex B to Regulation (EEC) No 1418/76 as appropriate;

Whereas, in accordance with the first subparagraph of Article 4 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 3035/80, the rate of the refund per 100 kilograms for each of the basic products in question must be fixed for each month;

Whereas, in accordance with paragraph 2 of that Article, that rate must be determined with particular reference to:

- (a) the average costs incurred by processing industries in obtaining supplies of the basic products in question on the Community market and the prices ruling on the world markets;
- (b) the level of the refunds on exports of processed agricultural products covered by Annex II to the Treaty which are manufactured under similar conditions;
- (c) the need to ensure equality of competition for the industries which use Community products and those which use third-country products under inward processing arrangements;

Whereas Article 4 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 3035/80 provides that, when the rate of the refund is being fixed, account should be taken, where appropriate, of production refunds, aids or other measures having equivalent effect applicable in all Member States in accordance with the Regulation on the common organization of the market in the product in question to the basic products listed in Annex A to that Regulation or to assimilated products; whereas such production refunds are granted under the conditions laid down in Council Regulation (EEC) No 2742/75 of 29 October 1975 on production refunds in the cereals and rice sectors⁽⁷⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3794/85⁽⁸⁾, and Council Regulation (EEC) No 1009/86 of 25 March 1986 establishing general rules applying to production refunds in the cereals and rice sector⁽⁹⁾; whereas, for the purposes of applying the provisions of Article 4 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 3035/80 the amount of the production refund applicable for the goods in question, in accordance with Regulations (EEC) No 2742/75 or (EEC) No 1009/86 and their implementing provisions, should be taken into account;

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

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 139, 24. 5. 1986, p. 29.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 166, 25. 6. 1976, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 133, 21. 5. 1986, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 323, 29. 11. 1980, p. 27.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 194, 17. 7. 1986, p. 1.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 57.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ No L 367, 31. 12. 1985, p. 20.

⁽⁹⁾ OJ No L 94, 9. 4. 1986, p. 6.

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Article 1

The rates of the refunds applicable from 1 September 1986 to the basic products appearing in Annex A to Regulation (EEC) No 3035/80 and listed either in Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 or in Article 1 (1) of

Regulation (EEC) No 1418/76, exported in the form of goods listed in Annex B to Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 or in Annex B to Regulation (EEC) No 1418/76 respectively, are hereby fixed as shown in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 October 1986.

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

Done at Brussels, 30 September 1986.

For the Commission

Henning CHRISTOPHERESEN

Vice-President

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 30 September 1986 fixing the rates of the refunds applicable from 1 October 1986 to certain cereal and rice products exported in the form of goods not covered by Annex II to the Treaty

CCT heading No	Description	(ECU/100 kg) Rate of refund
10.01 B I	Common wheat, and meslin (mixed wheat and rye):	
	— For the manufacture of starch	11,720 ⁽¹⁾
	— Other than for the manufacture of starch	11,720
10.01 B II	Durum wheat	19,266 ⁽²⁾
10.02	Rye	11,924
10.03	Barley	14,073
10.04	Oats	10,739
10.05 B	Maize, other than hybrid maize for sowing:	
	— For the manufacture of starch	12,398 ⁽¹⁾
	— Other than for the manufacture of starch	12,398
10.06 B I b) 1	Round grain husked rice	38,878
10.06 B I b) 2	Long grain husked rice	41,394
10.06 B II b) 1	Round grain wholly milled rice	50,165
10.06 B II b) 2	Long grain wholly milled rice	59,991
10.06 B III	Broken rice:	
	— For the manufacture of starch	20,878 ⁽¹⁾
	— Other than for the manufacture of starch	20,878
10.07 C II	Grain sorghum	15,375
11.01 A	Wheat or meslin flour	13,823
11.01 B	Rye flour	21,276
11.02 A I a)	Durum wheat groats and meal	29,862 ⁽²⁾
11.02 A I b)	Common wheat groats and meal	13,823

⁽¹⁾ On exportation of goods covered by the Annex to Regulation (EEC) No 1009/86, this amount must be reduced by the amount of the production refund applicable for the goods in question, in accordance with Regulations (EEC) No 2742/75 and (EEC) No 1009/86 and their implementing provisions.

On exportation of other goods, this amount must be reduced by the amount of the production refund applicable for the goods in question at the time of export.

⁽²⁾ With the exception of the quantities referred to in the Commission's Decision of 19 March 1986.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 3012/86
of 30 September 1986

fixing the rates of the refunds applicable from 1 October 1986 to certain milk products exported in the form of goods not covered by Annex II to the Treaty

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

which use third-country products under inward-processing arrangements ;

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 804/68 of 27 June 1968 on the common organization of the market in milk and milk products ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3768/85 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 17 (5) thereof,

Whereas Article 4 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 3035/80 provides that, when the rate of the refund is being fixed, account should be taken, where necessary, of production refunds, aids or other measures having equivalent effect applicable in all Member States in accordance with the Regulation on the common organization of the market in the product in question to the basic products listed in Annex A to that Regulation or to assimilated products ;

Whereas Article 17 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 804/68 provides that the difference between prices in international trade for the products listed in Article 1 (a), (b), (c) and (e) of that Regulation and prices within the Community may be covered by an export refund ; whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 3035/80 of 11 November 1980 laying down general rules for granting export refunds on certain agricultural products exported in the form of goods not covered by Annex II to the Treaty, and criteria for fixing the amount of such refunds ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2223/86 ⁽⁴⁾, specifies the products for which a rate of refund should be fixed, to be applied where these products are exported in the form of goods listed in the Annex to Regulation (EEC) No 804/68 ;

Whereas Article 11 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 804/68 provides for the payment of aid for Community-produced skimmed milk processed into casein if such milk and the casein manufactured from it fulfil certain conditions set out in Article 1 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 987/68 of 15 July 1968 laying down general rules for granting aid for skimmed milk processed into casein or caseinates ⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by the Act of Accession ⁽⁶⁾ ;

Whereas, in accordance with the first subparagraph of Article 4 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 3035/80, the rate of the refund per 100 kilograms for each of the basic products in question must be fixed for each month ;

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 262/79 of 12 February 1979 on the sale of butter at reduced prices for use in the manufacture of pastry products, ice-cream and other foodstuffs ⁽⁷⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 665/86 ⁽⁸⁾, Commission Regulation (EEC) No 442/84 of 21 February 1984 on the granting of aid for butter from private storage for use in the manufacture of pastry products, ice-cream and other foodstuffs and amending Regulation (EEC) No 1245/83 ⁽⁹⁾, and Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1932/81 of 13 July 1981 on the granting of aid for butter and concentrated butter for use in the manufacture of pastry products, ice-cream and other foodstuffs ⁽¹⁰⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 698/86 ⁽¹¹⁾, lay down that butter at reduced prices should be made available to industries which manufacture certain goods ;

Whereas, in accordance with paragraph 2 of that Article, that rate must be determined with particular reference to :

- (a) the average costs incurred by processing industries in obtaining supplies of the basic products in question on the Community market and the prices ruling on the world markets ;
- (b) the level of the refunds on exports of processed agricultural products covered by Annex II to the Treaty which are manufactured under similar conditions ;
- (c) the need to ensure equality of competition for the industries which use Community products and those

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

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 148, 28. 6. 1968, p. 13.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 362, 31. 12. 1985, p. 8.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 323, 29. 11. 1980, p. 27.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 194, 17. 7. 1986, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 169, 18. 7. 1968, p. 6.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 73, 27. 3. 1972, p. 14.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 41, 16. 2. 1979, p. 1.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ No L 66, 8. 3. 1986, p. 38.

⁽⁹⁾ OJ No L 52, 23. 2. 1984, p. 12.

⁽¹⁰⁾ OJ No L 191, 14. 7. 1981, p. 6.

⁽¹¹⁾ OJ No L 64, 6. 3. 1986, p. 12.

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Article 1

1. The rates of the refunds applicable from 1 October 1986 to the basic products appearing in Annex A to Regulation (EEC) No 3035/80 and listed in Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 804/68, exported in the form of goods listed in the Annex to Regulation (EEC) No

804/68, are hereby fixed as shown in the Annex to this Regulation.

2. No rates of refund are fixed for any of the products referred to in the preceding paragraph which are not listed in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 October 1986.

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

Done at Brussels, 30 September 1986.

For the Commission

Henning CHRISTOPHERSEN

Vice-President

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 30 September 1986 fixing the rates of the refunds applicable from 1 October 1986 to certain milk products exported in the form of goods not covered by Annex II to the Treaty

CCT heading No	Description	Rate of refund (ECU/100 kg)
ex 04.02 A II	Powdered milk, obtained by the spray process, with a fat content of less than 1,5 % by weight and with a water content of less than 5 % by weight (PG 2): a) On exportation of goods of CCT heading No 35.01 b) On exportation of other goods	— 102,00
ex 04.02 A II	Powdered milk, obtained by the spray process, with a fat content of 26 % by weight and a water content of less than 5 % by weight (PG 3)	133,60
ex 04.03	Butter, with a fat content by weight of 82 % (PG 6): a) On exportation of goods containing reduced-price butter and manufactured under the conditions laid down in Regulations (EEC) No 262/79, (EEC) No 442/84 and (EEC) No 1932/81 b) On exportation of goods of CCT subheadings 21.07 G VII to IX c) On exportation of other goods	— 212,00 200,00

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 3013/86**of 30 September 1986****fixing the rates of the refunds applicable from 1 October 1986 to certain products from the sugar sector exported in the form of goods not covered by Annex II to the Treaty**

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 market in sugar⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 934/86⁽²⁾ and in particular Article 19 (4) (a) and (7) thereof;

Whereas Article 19 (1) and (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81 provide that for the products listed in Article 1 (1) (a), (c), (d), (f) and (g) of that Regulation an export refund may be granted when these goods are exported in the form of goods listed in Annex I to that same Regulation; whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 3035/80 of 11 November 1980 laying down general rules for granting export refunds for certain agricultural products exported in the form of goods not covered by Annex II to the Treaty, and the criteria for fixing the amount of such refunds⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2223/86⁽⁴⁾, specifies the products for which a rate of refund should be fixed, to be applied where these products are exported in the form of goods listed in Annex I of Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81;

Whereas, in accordance with the first subparagraph of Article 4 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 3035/80, the rate of the refund per 100 kilograms for each of the basic products in question must be fixed for each month; and whereas, in accordance with paragraph 2 of that Article, that rate must be determined with particular reference to:

- (a) the average costs incurred by processing industries in obtaining supplies of the basic products on the Community market and the prices ruling on the world market;
- (b) the level of the refunds on exports of processed agricultural products covered by Annex II to the Treaty which are manufactured under similar conditions;
- (c) the need to ensure equality of competition for the industries which use Community products and those which use third-country products under inward processing arrangements;

Whereas Article 4 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 3035/80 provides that, when the rate of the refund is being fixed, account should be taken, where appropriate, of refunds, aids or other measures having equivalent effect, applicable in all Member States in accordance with the Regulation on the common organization of the market in the product in question, to the basic products listed in Annex A to that Regulation or to assimilated products;

Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 1010/86 of 26 March 1986 laying down general rules for production refunds on certain products of the chemical industry⁽⁵⁾ provides for the granting of production refunds of white sugar, raw sugar, certain sucrose syrups falling within subheading 17.02 D ex II of the Common Customs Tariff having a certain purity, and unprocessed isoglucose falling within subheading 17.02 D I, which are used in the manufacture of the chemical products listed in the Annex thereto; whereas this production refunds' scheme has been established in particular to bring the conditions under which Community processors operate progressively into line with those of processors employing sugar at world market prices; whereas therefore, in the absence of proof that the basic product has not benefited from the production refund, the amount of the export refund must be reduced by the amount of the production refund applicable to the basic product on the day of acceptance of the export declaration;

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

1. Without prejudice to paragraphs 2, 3 and 4, the rates of the refunds applicable from 1 September 1986 to the basic products appearing in Annex A to Regulation No 3035/80 and listed in Article 1 (1) and (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81, exported in the form of goods listed in Annex I to Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81, are fixed as shown in the Annex hereto.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 177, 1. 7. 1981, p. 4.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 87, 2. 4. 1986, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 323, 29. 11. 1980, p. 27.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 194, 17. 7. 1986, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 94, 9. 4. 1986, p. 9.

2. For the chemical products listed in the Annex to Regulation (EEC) No 1010/86, the refunds given in the Annex to this Regulation shall be applied on presentation, at the accomplishment of the customs formalities and the request for obtaining the export refund, of proof that the basic products used in the manufacture of the chemical products to be exported have not benefited from the production refund provided for in that Regulation, and that such refund will not be applied for.

The proof referred to in the first subparagraph is provided by the presentation by the exporter of a declaration from the processor of the basic product in question attesting that the latter product has not benefited from a production refund as provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 1010/86, and that no application for such refund will be made.

3. When the proof referred to in paragraph 2 is not provided, the export refund:

- (a) applicable on the date of export of the goods, when the rate is not fixed in advance; or
- (b) of which the rate is fixed in advance,

will be reduced by the amount of the production refund applicable under Regulation (EEC) No 1010/86 to the basic product in question on the date on which the export declaration for the goods is accepted.

4. However, for the basic products which have benefited from a production refund according to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1400/78 ⁽¹⁾ and which are exported, in the form of goods listed in Annex I to Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81, on or after 1 September 1986, the rates of refund fixed as shown in the Annex to this Regulation will be reduced by the production refund in question.

Article 2

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

It shall apply with effect from 1 October 1986.

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

Done at Brussels, 30 September 1986.

For the Commission
Henning CHRISTOPHERSEN
Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 170, 27. 6. 1978, p. 9.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 30 September 1986 fixing the rates of the refunds applicable from 1 October 1986 to certain products in the sugar sector exported in the form of goods not covered by Annex II to the Treaty

<i>Rate of refund in ECU/100 kg:</i>	White sugar :	44,36
	Raw sugar :	40,81
	Syrups of beet sugar or cane sugar containing, in the dry state, 85 % or more by weight of sucrose (including invert sugar expressed as sucrose) :	$44,36 \times \frac{S^{(1)}}{100}$
	Molasses :	—
	Isoglucose ⁽²⁾ :	44,36 ⁽³⁾

(1) 'S' represents the weight of sucrose (including invert sugar expressed as sucrose) in 100 kilograms of syrup.

(2) Products obtained by isomerization of glucose, which have a content by weight in the dry state of at least 41 % fructose and of which the total content by weight in the dry state of polysaccharides and oligosaccharides, including the di- or trisaccharides content, does not exceed 8,5 %.

(3) Amount of refund per 100 kilograms of dry matter.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 3014/86**of 30 September 1986****altering 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 the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81 of 30 June 1981 last on the common organization of the markets in the sugar sector ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 934/86 ⁽²⁾, and in particular the second subparagraph of Article 19 (4) thereof,

Whereas the refunds on white sugar and raw sugar exported in the natural state were fixed by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2935/86 ⁽³⁾;

Whereas it follows from applying the detailed rules contained in Regulation (EEC) No 2935/86 to the information known to the Commission that the export refunds

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

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, as fixed in the Annex to Regulation (EEC) No 2935/86 are hereby altered to the amounts shown in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 October 1986.

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

Done at Brussels, 30 September 1986.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 177, 1. 7. 1981, p. 4.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 87, 2. 4. 1986, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 274, 25. 9. 1986, p. 11.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 30 September 1986 altering 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	44,36	
	(b) Other	42,49	
	(II) Flavoured or coloured sugar		0,4436
	B. Raw sugar :		
	II. Other :		
	(a) Candy sugar	40,81 ⁽¹⁾	
	(b) Sugar with added anti-caking agent		0,4436
	(c) Raw sugar in immediate packing not exceeding 5 kilograms net of product	39,09 ⁽¹⁾	
	(d) Other raw sugar	⁽²⁾	

⁽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.

⁽²⁾ Fixing suspended by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2689/85 (OJ No L 255, 26. 9. 1985, p. 12), as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3251/85 (OJ No L 309, 21. 11. 1985, p. 14).

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 3015/86
of 30 September 1986
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 the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal,

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 934/86 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 16 (8) thereof,

Whereas the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar were fixed by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2051/86 ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2939/86 ⁽⁴⁾;

Whereas it follows from applying the detailed rules contained in Regulation (EEC) No 2051/86 to the infor-

mation 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 1 October 1986.

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

Done at Brussels, 30 September 1986.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President

- ⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 177, 1. 7. 1981, p. 4.
⁽²⁾ OJ No L 87, 2. 4. 1986, p. 1.
⁽³⁾ OJ No L 173 1. 7. 1986, p. 91.
⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 274, 25. 9. 1986, p. 20.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 30 September 1986 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar

<i>(ECU/100 kg)</i>		
CCT heading No	Description	Levy
17.01	Beet sugar and cane sugar, in solid form :	
	A. White sugar : flavoured or coloured sugar	51,22
	B. Raw sugar	46,76 ⁽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 3016/86

of 30 September 1986

altering 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 the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal,

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 1579/86 ⁽²⁾, and in particular the fifth subparagraph of Article 16 (2) thereof,

Whereas the export refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal were fixed by Regulation (EEC) No 2954/86 ⁽³⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2971/86 ⁽⁴⁾;

Whereas it follows from applying the detailed rules contained in Regulation (EEC) No 2954/86 to the infor-

mation known to the Commission that the export refunds at present in force should be altered to the amounts set out in the Annex hereto,

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, as fixed in the Annex to amended Regulation (EEC) No 2954/86 are hereby altered as shown in the Annex to this Regulation in respect of the products set out therein.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 October 1986.

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

Done at Brussels, 30 September 1986.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESSEN

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 118, 7. 5. 1986, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 275, 26. 9. 1986, p. 28.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 276, 27. 9. 1986, p. 31.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 30 September 1986 altering the export refunds on cereals
and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal

CCT heading No	Description	Refund (ECU/tonne)
10.01 B I	Common wheat and meslin for exports to : — Switzerland, Austria, Liechtenstein, Ceuta and Melilla — zone II b) — zone V a) and the Canary Islands — Madagascar — other third countries	97,50 105,00 114,90 112,45 20,00
10.01 B II	Durum wheat for exports to : — Switzerland, Austria and Liechtenstein — other third countries	5,00 ⁽³⁾ 10,00 ⁽³⁾
10.02	Rye for exports to : — Switzerland, Austria and Liechtenstein — other third countries	5,00 10,00
10.03	Barley for exports to : — Switzerland, Austria, Liechtenstein, Ceuta and Melilla — zone II b) — Japan — other third countries	103,00 105,00 — 110,00
10.04	Oats for exports to : — Switzerland, Austria and Liechtenstein — zone I — other third countries	— 95,00 —
10.05 B	Maize, other than hybrid maize for sowing for exports to : — Switzerland, Austria and Liechtenstein — zone I and zone V — other third countries	10,00 20,00 —
10.07 B	Millet	—
10.07 C II	Grain sorghum, other than hybrid sorghum for sowing	—
ex 11.01 A	Wheat flour — of an ash content of 0 to 520 — of an ash content of 521 to 600 — of an ash content of 601 to 900 — of an ash content of 901 to 1 100 — of an ash content of 1 101 to 1 650 — of an ash content of 1 651 to 1 900	157,00 157,00 138,00 128,00 119,00 106,00

		(ECU / tonne)
CCT heading No	Description	Refund
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	157,00 157,00 157,00 157,00
11.02 A I a)	Durum wheat groats and meal : — of an ash content of 0 to 1 300 ⁽¹⁾ — of an ash content of 0 to 1 300 ⁽²⁾ — of an ash content of 0 to 1 300 — of an ash content of more than 1 300	310,00 ⁽³⁾ 294,00 ⁽³⁾ 262,00 ⁽³⁾ 247,00 ⁽³⁾
11.02 A I b)	Common wheat groats and meal : — of an ash content of 0 to 520	157,00

⁽¹⁾ Meal of which less than 10 % by weight is capable of passing through a sieve of 0,250 mm mesh.

⁽²⁾ Meal of which less than 10 % by weight is capable of passing through a sieve of 0,160 mm mesh.

⁽³⁾ With the exception of the quantities referred to in the Commission's Decision of 19 March 1986.

N.B. The zones are those defined in Regulation (EEC) No 1124/77 (OJ No L 134, 28. 5. 1977), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3817/85 (OJ No L 368, 31. 12. 1985).

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 3017/86

of 30 September 1986

fixing the maximum export refunds on olive oil for the second partial invitation to tender under the standing invitation to tender issued by Regulation (EEC) No 2546/86

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) 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 1454/86 ⁽²⁾,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1650/86 of 26 May 1986 on the refunds and levies applicable to exports of olive oil ⁽³⁾, and in particular Article 7 thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2546/86 ⁽⁴⁾ issued a standing invitation to tender with a view to determining the export refunds on olive oil;

Whereas Article 7 of Regulation (EEC) No 2546/86 provides that maximum amounts are to be fixed for the export refunds in the light in particular of the current situation and foreseeable developments on the Community and world olive-oil markets and on the basis of the tenders received; whereas contracts are awarded to any tenderer who submits a tender at the level of the maximum refund or at a lower level;

Whereas, for the purposes of applying the abovementioned provisions, the maximum export refunds should be set at the levels specified in Article 1;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The maximum export refunds for olive oil for the second partial invitation to tender under the standing invitation to tender issued by Regulation (EEC) No 2546/86 are hereby at the following levels, on the basis of the tenders submitted by 22 September 1986:

1. Quality 15.07 A I a) in containers of a capacity not exceeding 5 litres: 67 ECU/100 kg.
2. Quality 15.07 A II a) in containers of a capacity not exceeding 5 litres: 67 ECU/100 kg.
3. Quality 15.07 A II b) in containers of a capacity not exceeding 5 litres: 30 ECU/100 kg.
4. Quality 15.07 A II b) in containers of a capacity exceeding 5 litres: 62 ECU/100 kg.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 October 1986.

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

Done at Brussels, 30 September 1986.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President

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

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 133, 21. 5. 1986, p. 8.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 145, 30. 5. 1986, p. 8.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 226, 13. 8. 1986, p. 7.

COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC) No 3018/86
of 30 September 1986

repealing the Regulation accepting the undertakings given respectively by exporters in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Poland and Romania in connection with the anti-dumping procedure concerning imports of standardized multi-phase electric motors having an output of more than 0,75 kW but not more than 75 kW originating in these countries

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2176/84 of 23 July 1984 on protection against dumped or subsidized imports from countries not members of the European Economic Community⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 10 thereof,

Whereas :

A. Proceeding

- (1) In October 1985 the Groupement des industries de matériel d'équipement électrique et de l'électronique industrielle associés (Gimelec), supported by the Zentralverband der elektrotechnischen industrien (Zvei), the Rotating Electrical Machines Association (REMA), the Fédération des entreprises de l'industrie des fabricants métallurgiques, mécaniques, électriques et de la transformation des matières plastiques (Fabrimetal) and the Associazione nazionale industrie elettrotecniche ed elettroniche (Anie), asked the Commission under Article 14 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2176/84 to review acceptance of the price undertakings given by exporters in connection with the previous proceeding concerning imports of standardized multi-phase electric motors having an output of more than 0,75 kW but not more than 75 kW, originating in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania or the USSR.
- (2) During the previous proceeding, certain undertakings, given by the exporting companies Electroimpex (Bulgaria), Elektrim (Poland), AHB. Elektrotechnik (German Democratic Republic), Electro-Export-Import (Romania) and ZSE. (Czechoslovakia) were accepted by the Council under Regulation (EEC) No 2075/82⁽²⁾.

The exporters undertook to raise prices on their sales to the Community so as to offset the dama-

ging effects of the dumping which had been proved.

- (3) The request for review included evidence that dumping by the exporters from the countries concerned had continued and had even intensified considerably and that the price undertakings had been insufficient to remove the injury, and in particular to prevent, from 1982 to 1985, a substantial increase in the divergence between retail prices for Community motors and those for motors originating in State-trading countries.

The evidence presented was considered, after consultation, to indicate a sufficient change of circumstances to warrant a review of the Decisions taken in connection with the previous proceeding; the Commission therefore announced, by a notice published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*⁽³⁾ the reopening of an anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of standardized multi-phase electric motors having an output of more than 0,75 kW but not more than 75 kW, originating in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the USSR. The Commission has carried out its investigation.

B. Review

- (4) The review proceedings produced evidence that dumping had continued on a large scale. They also showed that the effect of the price undertakings had not, bearing in mind the change in circumstances and, in particular, Community producers' retail price trends, been to prevent substantial injury arising as a result of imports originating in State-trading countries.
- (5) This being so, the Commission repealed its decisions accepting the undertakings and adopted, by means of Regulation (EEC) No 3019/86⁽⁴⁾ and with regard to the imports for which dumping had been proved, a protective measure in the form of a provisional anti-dumping duty.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 201, 30. 7. 1984, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 220, 29. 7. 1982, p. 36.

⁽³⁾ OJ No C 305, 26. 11. 1985, p. 3.

⁽⁴⁾ See page 68 of this Official Journal.

C. Repeal of the undertakings accepted by the Council

- (6) In parallel with the measures taken by the Commission, Regulation (EEC) No 2075/82, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1275/84⁽¹⁾, which accepts undertakings given respectively by the exporters of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Poland and Romania, should be repealed,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EEC) No 2075/82 is hereby repealed.

Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 30 September 1986.

For the Council

The President

A. CLARK

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 123, 9. 5. 1984, p. 22.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 3019/86
of 30 September 1986

imposing a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of standardized multi-phase electric motors having an output of more than 0,75 kW but not more than 75 kW, originating in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the USSR

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2176/84 of 23 July 1984 on protection against dumped or subsidized imports from countries not members of the European Economic Community⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 11 thereof,

After consultation within the Advisory Committee as provided for under that Regulation,

Whereas :

A. Review proceeding

- (1) In October 1985 the Groupement des Industries de Matériel d'équipement électrique et de l'électronique Industrielle Associés (Gimelec), supported by the Zentralverband der elektrotechnischen Industrie (Zvei), the Rotating Electrical Machines Association (REMA), the Fédération des entreprises de l'industrie des fabrications métallurgiques, mécaniques, électriques et de la transformation des matières plastiques (Fabrimetal) and the Associazione Nazionale Industrie Elettrotecniche ed Elettroniche (ANIE), asked the Commission under Article 14 of Regulation (EEC) No 2176/84 to review acceptance of the price undertakings given by exporters in connection with the previous proceeding concerning imports of standardized multi-phase electric motors having an output of more than 0,75 kW but not more than 75 kW, originating in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the USSR.
- (2) The following exporters gave undertakings in connection with the previous proceeding: Transelektro (Hungary), accepted by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 724/82⁽²⁾, Electroimpex (Bulgaria), Elektrim (Poland), AHB Elektrotechnik (German Democratic Republic), Electro-Export-Import (Romania) and ZSE (Czechoslovakia), accepted by

Council Regulation (EEC) No 2075/82⁽³⁾, and Energo-Machexport (USSR), accepted by Commission Decision 84/189/EEC⁽⁴⁾.

The exporters undertook to raise prices on their sales to the Community so as to offset the damaging effects of the dumping which had been proved.

- (3) The request for review included evidence that dumping by the exporters from the countries concerned had continued and had even intensified considerably, and that, with regard to injury, the price undertakings had been insufficient to prevent a substantial increase in the divergence between 'consumer' prices for Community motors and those for motors originating in State-trading countries during the period 1982 to 1985.

The evidence presented was considered, after consultation, to indicate a sufficient change of circumstances to warrant a review of the undertakings given in connection with the previous proceeding; the Commission therefore announced, by a notice published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*⁽⁵⁾, the reopening of an anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of standardized multi-phase electric motors having an output of more than 0,75 kW but not more than 75 kW, originating in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the USSR. The Commission started its investigation.

- (4) The products concerned by the request for review are standardized multi-phase electric motors having an output of more than 0,75 kW but not more than 75 kW, falling within subheading ex 85.01 B 1 b) of the Common Customs Tariff, corresponding to NIMEXE codes ex 85.01-33, ex 85.01-34 or ex 85.01-36.
- (5) The Commission officially informed the exporters and importers known to be concerned, the representatives of the exporting countries, and the complainants, of the reopening of the proceeding, and gave the parties directly concerned the opportunity to make known their views in writing and to request to be heard orally.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 201, 30. 7. 1984, p. 1.
⁽²⁾ OJ No L 85, 31. 3. 1982, p. 9.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 220, 29. 7. 1982, p. 36.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 95, 5. 4. 1984, p. 28.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No C 305, 26. 11. 1985, p. 3.

The Commission asked for and obtained detailed written information from the complainants concerning the injury and its causes, and from all the exporters and most of the importers concerned. The information thus gathered was checked by the Commission to the extent necessary.

- (6) In order to assess the dumping margin and injury, the Commission carried out inspections at the premises of the following companies :

— *Community producers :*

ACEC, (Drogenbos, Belgium),
 Ansaldo-Marelli/CCE, (Milan, Italy),
 FIMET, (Turin, Italy),
 Leroy-Somer, (Angoulême, France),
 BBC-France, (Lyons, France),
 Siemens, (Erlangen, Federal Republic of Germany),
 BBC-Deutschland, (Saarbrücken, Federal Republic of Germany),
 Loher, (Ruhstorf, Federal Republic of Germany),
 Schorch, (Mönchengladbach, Federal Republic of Germany);

— *Community importers :*

Symkens SA, (Liège, Belgium),
 Veneta Motori, (Padua, Italy),
 Elprom, (Parma, Italy),
 Enital, (Milan, Italy),
 Sermes, (Strasbourg, France),
 Sodimef, (Strasbourg, France),
 Elektrim-Oberstenfeld, (Hamburg, Federal Republic of Germany),
 Peja BV, (Arnhem, Netherlands).

- (7) In addition to the above companies, all the exporters concerned took the opportunity to make known their views in writing and to be heard orally; also, many importers made known their views in writing, and some were even heard orally, at their request. Thus, the Commission also took full account of the arguments presented by the following companies :

— *Exporters :*

Electro-Impex, (Sofia, Bulgaria),
 Transelectro, (Budapest, Hungary),
 Elektrim, (Warsaw, Poland),
 AHB Elektrotechnik, (Berlin, German Democratic Republic),

Electro-Export-Import, (Bucharest, Romania),
 ZSE, (Prague, Czechoslovakia),
 Energomachexport, (Moscow, USSR);

— *Community importers :*

Van Houcke, (Snellegheem, Belgium),
 Industrial Electric, (Kortrijk, Belgium),
 Electropol-Cantoni, (Milan, Italy),
 Mez, (Milan, Italy),
 Sofbim, (Argenteuil, France),
 MDF, (Argenteuil, France),
 Stanko, (Longjumeau, France),
 Elektra, (Frankfurt, Federal Republic of Germany),
 Arnitlund Handels, (Vejens, Denmark),
 Frimodt Pedersen, (Daugaard, Denmark),
 Johnson, (Copenhagen, Denmark).

- (8) The period decided upon by the Commission for investigating the existence of any dumping was 1 January to 31 October 1985. The same reference period was used to examine free-at-Community-frontier import prices, importers' resale prices, Community producers' selling prices and costs of production, and price-undercutting margins.

B. Definition of the products

- (9) The products alleged to have been dumped are AC standardized multi-phase electric motors having an output of more than 0,75 kW but not more than 75 kW.

In accordance with current commercial practice in that industry, the expression 'standardized motors' is taken to include all 'standard' types of motor — which are priced by reference to an official scale of prices — and all motors with 'standard' modifications — the additional cost of the modifications also being calculated by reference to an official scale of prices for 'standard' modifications.

The motors concerned by this proceeding are defined in terms of their power (expressed in kilowatts) and their speed of rotation (in rpm). The motors concerned are of the following powers : 1,1, 1,5, 2,2, 3, 4, 5,5, 7,5, 11, 15, 18,5, 22, 30, 37, 45, 55 or 75 kW; and of the following rotation speeds : 3 000 rpm, 1 500 rpm, 1 000 rpm or 750 rpm.

- (10) Given the relatively large degree of international standardization in the manufacture of such motors, each type of standardized motor originating in one of the State-trading countries constitutes a like product to the same type of Community standardized motor, although there may be differences in quality.

- (11) Given the large number of motors concerned by this proceeding (more than 64 types), the Commission considered that a sample of six precisely defined types of motor (1 500 rpm four-pole motors of the following powers: 1,1 kW, 3 kW, 5,5 kW, 11 kW, 30 kW and 75 kW) of the category with the highest sales in the Community (enclosed, blower-cooled, type B3 motors with retaining legs, IP 44/54, 220/380 V, 50 Hz) was representative for the calculation of dumping margins and the determination of price-linked factors affecting injury (import and resale prices, production costs and price undercutting margins).

The validity of that method and the representativeness of that sample were not disputed.

C. Normal value

- (12) In order to establish whether products originating in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the USSR were still being imported at dumped prices, the Commission had to take account of the fact that those countries do not have a market economy; it therefore had to establish the normal value of products originating in those countries on the basis of information gathered in a country with a market economy.

The complainants had suggested reference to the internal market of Sweden or Austria. Since the only producer established in Austria did not respond to the Commission's requests for information, the question arose as to whether the prices on the Swedish domestic market of products manufactured by Asea, the main Swedish manufacturer, which had agreed to allow the Commission to inspect its books, constituted an appropriate and not unreasonable basis.

Although the Swedish market is of medium size (approximately 160 000 standardized motors sold each year), there is sufficient competition, with two national producers, Asea and ELMO, and many imports (approximately 36 % of the Swedish market) originating in State-trading countries or in Community Member States.

The Commission therefore considered, and this choice was not disputed by any party, that the prices on the Swedish domestic market of products manufactured by the largest Swedish manufacturer

constituted an appropriate and not unreasonable basis for comparison.

D. Export prices

- (13) As regards the export prices of all the products originating in a State-trading country, the Commission referred to the price actually paid or payable on export to each of the main Community markets, and in particular to the markets of the Member States where the industries associated with the complaint are located, namely, Germany, France, Italy and Belgium.

E. Comparison

- (14) The preliminary determination of dumping was therefore made by comparing the average ex-factory prices charged by the main Swedish manufacturer for all sales of the standardized multi-phase electric motors concerned on its domestic market between January and October 1985, with the prices for exports to the Community originating in the exporting countries concerned.

- (15) In order to compare the normal value with the ex-factory export prices of each of the products contained in the sample, the Commission took account of differences affecting price comparability, and appropriate allowances were made where the interested parties proved that such a request was justified (in particular for transport and packing costs and payment terms).

— In particular, the Swedish manufacturer's net selling prices were calculated on the basis of a discount of ... % ⁽¹⁾ off list prices, corresponding to the discount generally granted by that manufacturer to customers purchasing comparable quantities to those purchased by the importers in the Community. That discount is midway between the average discount which ASEA grants to all customers in Sweden, ... %, and the maximum discount granted on certain exceptional sales, ... %.

— Although the choice of Sweden as reference country was not disputed as such, two allowances in normal value were requested:

⁽¹⁾ In the published version of the Decision, some figures have hereinafter been omitted, pursuant to the provisions of Article 8 of Regulation (EEC) No 2176/84 concerning non-disclosure of business secrets.

— As regards discounts, the Czechoslovak exporter argued that, since the motors originating in State-trading countries were marketed through exclusive importers in each Member State, the exporters had to grant the importers considerable discounts. In order to establish normal value, the Commission should, by analogy, take account of the maximum discounts granted by the Swedish manufacturer.

This argument was rejected on factual grounds and on principle. It is not true that motors originating in State-trading countries are marketed only through exclusive importers in each Member State. The Commission's investigation showed that in Italy, in particular, certain exporters sold through several importers and also sold directly to major customers.

The allowance requested by the Czechoslovak exporter would, in particular, lead to an excessive quantity discount being taken into account. In basing its calculations on the discount generally granted by the Swedish producer Asea to its major client, the Commission was reflecting in an appropriate manner the discount generally granted for comparable quantities to those purchased by the importers of the products in question.

— The Czechoslovak exporter also requested an allowance in normal value to reflect the difference between labour costs in Sweden and in the State-trading countries. That allowance was also rejected since, when establishing normal value on the basis of the market economy of a third country, there is no reason to take into account costs incurred in State-trading countries.

F. Dumping margins

(16) Examination of the facts showed that all the transactions concerned involved substantial dumping. Dumping margins for each type of motor were calculated by comparing the average price on export to each of the Member States of the Community with normal value as determined; this calculation showed that the dumping margin varied relatively little from one type of motor to another but substantially from one exporting country to another.

(17) For all the motors in the representative sample, weighted for each exporter according to the relative importance of each national market within the Community market and according to the structure of that exporter's exports (by type of motor), the average weighted dumping margins represented the following percentages of the free-at-Community-frontier price, not cleared through customs:

	EEC	D	F	I	BLEU
Bulgaria	217 %	177 %	226 %	221 %	n.s.
Czechoslovakia	283 %	292 %	n.s.	206 %	206 %
German Democratic Republic	211 %	197 %	222 %	218 %	198 %
Hungary	208 %	—	203 %	217 %	198 %
Poland	204 %	218 %	208 %	202 %	205 %
Romania	192 %	189 %	205 %	189 %	212 %
USSR	193 %	189 %	197 %	193 %	n.s.

n.s. = no significant imports

G. Injury

Compliance with price undertakings

(18) Since price undertakings had been in force since 1982, the Commission's aim in this review, proceeding under Article 14 of Regulation (EEC) No 2176/84, was to discover whether, and to what extent, the injury determined during the previous proceeding had been removed.

(19) Although the complainants had not suggested that the price undertakings had not been complied with, the Commission's investigation discovered evidence warranting a detailed check on compliance with the price undertakings, by type of motor and for each market.

- The Commission believes, at this stage in the investigation, that the undertakings have generally been complied with, although there have been a few isolated breaches.
- It should, however, be pointed out that in the case of exporters who market through import subsidiaries (in particular the Bulgarian and Soviet exporters) the resale prices charged by those associated importers were, according to the Commission's findings, much lower than the resale prices charged by independent importers. In many cases, the resale prices charged by associated importers were even lower than the free-at-Community-frontier prices provided for in the undertakings.

Price-linked factors affecting injury

- (20) Since the investigation showed that all industrial-scale Community manufacturers had suffered losses on their production of 'standard motors', and irrespective of the question of what profit level was appropriate for the industry concerned, the Commission's assessment of the injury first involved checking whether current free-at-Community-frontier import prices and resale prices of motors originating in the State-trading countries were sufficiently high to enable Community manufacturers to at least cover their costs (i.e. production

costs plus overheads and general expenses excluding profit).

- (21) The Commission therefore examined in detail the costs accounts of the main industrial-scale Community manufacturers for 1985 and discovered that they had all made losses on their production of 'standard electric motors'. There was a relatively large variation in costs around the following Community averages for the motors in the sample :

1,1 kW :	86,2 ECU
3,0 kW :	139,1 ECU
5,5 kW :	228,4 ECU
11 kW :	404,2 ECU
30 kW :	975,5 ECU
75 kW :	2 370,7 ECU

In view of that variation in production costs, the Commission identified, for the purposes of assessing injury, the most efficient manufacturer on each of the four main Community markets concerned by this proceeding (Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium).

- (22) The price undercutting margin in each of these Member States was expressed as a ratio of the costs of the relevant Community producer, i.e. the difference between the reference costs and the (much lower) resale price of the motors imported from State-trading countries :

Price undercutting margins expressed as a percentage of the costs of the most efficient national manufacturer on each market

	D	F	I	BLEU
1,1 kW	34 to 45 %	36 to 44 %	35 to 46 %	28 to 37 %
3 kW	33 to 44 %	32 to 46 %	27 to 44 %	25 to 35 %
5,5 kW	31 to 66 %	42 to 60 %	27 to 44 %	24 to 36 %
11 kW	31 to 44 %	39 to 54 %	27 to 42 %	18 to 35 %
30 kW	31 to 44 %	35 to 51 %	25 to 43 %	12 to 36 %
75 kW	33 to 45 %	29 to 45 %	26 to 51 %	18 to 40 %

- (23) The above price-undercutting margins, which are clearly substantial, represent the following percentages of free-at-Community-frontier prices, by the importing country concerned :

Price undercutting margins ⁽¹⁾ expressed as a percentage of free-at-Community-frontier prices

	D	F	I	BLEU
1,1 kW	80 to 105 %	95 to 123 %	76 to 84 %	73 to 87 %
3 kW	80 to 102 %	78 to 117 %	53 to 86 %	65 to 79 %
5,5 kW	74 to 154 %	123 to 178 %	53 to 88 %	49 to 67 %
11 kW	73 to 104 %	114 to 160 %	52 to 83 %	41 to 76 %
30 kW	75 to 104 %	97 to 136 %	49 to 86 %	26 to 75 %
75 kW	81 to 108 %	76 to 89 %	51 to 116 %	43 to 88 %

⁽¹⁾ Calculated as a ratio of the costs of the most efficient manufacturer on each market.

- (24) The above analysis of import prices and resale prices expressed as a ratio of the costs of the most efficient manufacturers in each of the four main Community markets showed that, overall, and for all the motors concerned, the average free-at-Community-frontier price of motors originating in the State-trading countries was approximately 38 % of the average costs of Community manufacturers for the same type of motor.

Overall, 'typical' price undercutting margins were 50 % of average Community costs, or 128 % of free-at-Community-frontier prices.

Macro-economic factors : imports, consumption and market shares

- (25) As regards the macro-economic factors affecting injury, the extremely high pressure which imports originating in State-trading countries exerted on prices enabled those countries virtually to maintain their market shares between 1982 and 1985 on an expanding Community market.

— In volume terms, imports of the products concerned into the Community increased as follows between 1982 and 1985 : from 69 000 to 81 000 (USSR), from 238 000 to 276 000 (German Democratic Republic) and from 165 000 to 175 000 (Czechoslovakia). During the same period imports from Bulgaria remained stable at 61 000, imports from Poland fell from 98 700 to 89 900, imports from Hungary fell from 54 200 to 51 000 and imports from Romania fell from 29 500 to 13 900.

— However, the motors concerned exported by Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the USSR are comparable products and are marketed in the Community by those State-trading countries at relatively similar prices ; for those reasons, and in order to avoid unfair discrimination, the volume of imports was assessed overall for all imports covered by this proceeding.

— Total imports of standardized motors from the State-trading countries concerned did indeed fall from 716 000 in 1982 to 604 000 in 1983, thus reflecting to some extent the effects of the price undertakings given in 1982, but rose again

in 1984 to 689 000 and reached 748 300 in 1985, which is higher than the 1982 level.

- Thus, in view of the overall increase in Community demand of approximately 19,8 %, over the same period (3 070 000 motors sold in 1982, 3 680 000 in 1985), the overall share of the Community market held by imports proved to have been dumped remained more or less stable at 23,3 % in 1982 and 20,3 % in 1985.
- The 1985 market shares of motors originating in the State-trading countries concerned by this proceeding were 12,8 % (Federal Republic of Germany), 28,1 % (France), 25 % (Italy), 45 % (Netherlands), 24 % (Belgium/Luxembourg), 22 % (Denmark) and 60 % (Ireland).

The trend from 1982 to 1985 therefore seems to have been towards lower market penetration by motors from State-trading countries in the Federal Republic of Germany, France and, to some extent, Italy — where the corresponding market shares for 1982 were 18, 37,2 and 28 %, respectively — and towards higher market penetration in the Netherlands, Belgium/Luxembourg and, to a lesser extent, Denmark — where the 1982 market shares were 35, 19,1 and 20 %, respectively.

Impact on Community manufacturers

- (26) Faced with extremely lively competition from manifestly dumped motors, which still retained a substantial share of the Community market (on average more than one-fifth of the market, with shares of more than 45 % in certain Member States), and which were sold at abnormally low prices, Community manufacturers clearly decided to try to maintain their market shares, since they considered that to be the only way to keep production costs within reasonable limits. It is clear that, for mass-production goods such as 'standard' electric motors, the length of production lines and the overall volume of production are, in a market economy, the two decisive factors affecting cost competitiveness.

Production of the motors concerned by the manufacturers whose premises were inspected consequently remained relatively stable between 1982 (907 000 motors) and 1985 (990 000 motors), only falling substantially in France in 1984.

(27) The substantial pressure which imports of motors originating in the State-trading countries exerted on prices resulted in a very sharp deterioration in the Community manufacturers' financial results in the standard motors sector concerned. None of the operating accounts for 1985 presented by the manufacturers showed a profit; for the motors in the sample, operating losses expressed as a percentage of costs generally varied between 33 and 0,4 %, with three-quarters of manufacturers losing between 3 and 25 % of their costs on each motor sold.

(28) Thus, all industrial-scale Community manufacturers made substantial losses in the standardized multi-phase electric motors sector covered by this proceeding. Moreover, employment directly related to the production of such electric motors, at the manufacturers whose premises were inspected, fell from 5 677 in 1982 to 5 040 in 1985 as the result of rationalization measures and cost-cutting.

Given the necessarily large share of 'normalized motors' in the production of most Community manufacturers in the 'rotary machines' sector, since every special motor and, in general, every rotary machine either incorporates or derives from one or more standardized motors, it is clear that if the injury caused to the standardized motors sector alone were allowed to persist, this would inevitably have negative effects on the whole of the Community 'rotary machines' sector.

Other causes of injury

(29) The Commission examined the other factors which, individually or together, might also have damaged the interests of the Community producers.

In particular, it examined the effects of imports into the Community in respect of which no allegations of dumping had so far been made, and the effects of intra-Community competition.

(30) As regards extra-Community imports other than those originating in the countries concerned by this proceeding, Community statistics showed an increase in imports originating in Yugoslavia and Hong Kong at apparently fairly low prices. Since the reliability of official import figures was questioned by almost all of the firms and organizations consulted, the Commission considered that, at this stage in the proceeding, it was not possible to draw

any final conclusions as to the real impact of imports originating in those two countries. It will not neglect to deal with this matter in the definitive determination of dumping.

(31) As regards intra-Community competition, the Commission examined prices in intra-Community trade; that examination showed that the average prices at which German and French producers sold within the Community were far higher than the comparable prices for motors originating in the State-trading countries. However, the prices of the intra-Community sales of certain Italian manufacturers were relatively low, near those of certain State-trading countries.

Conclusions

(32) As regards injury, the investigation showed that the difficulties experienced by Community manufacturers as a result of the dumped imports had not been eliminated since, in 1985, they all continued to suffer substantial financial losses despite a slight improvement in their market shares.

— The main cause of those difficulties was the inadequacy of the price undertakings in the light of altered circumstances, and in particular the trend of costs.

— The continuing high market share of motors originating in the State-trading countries (more than 20 % in the Community as a whole) had combined with the abnormally low prices charged for those motors to depress the Community market.

— Intra-Community competition by certain Italian manufacturers might also have contributed to the difficulties of the Community industry.

(33) Overall, and taking account of all the factors affecting injury examined at points 20 to 31 above, the Commission believes, on the basis of evidence in its possession, that the injury caused by the massively dumped imports originating in the State-trading countries must, taken individually, be considered material.

H. Community interest ; form and rate of duty

(34) Under those circumstances, in the light of the manufacturers' financial losses, and taking account of the fact that the manufacture of 'standardized multi-phase electric motors' is central to the

Community 'rotary machines' sector (cf. point 28 above), Community interests require the immediate adoption of a protective measure against the imports proved to have been dumped, in the form of a provisional anti-dumping duty intended to prevent injury being caused during the remainder of the proceeding.

- (35) As regards the form of anti-dumping duty to be imposed, the Commission considers that, in view of the multiplicity of motors concerned, and since those motors originate in State-trading countries, the most appropriate type of anti-dumping duty in this case, with a view to maximum clarity, is a variable duty calculated on the basis of the difference between a minimum price for each type, expressed in ECU, and the import price to the first independent buyer.

Since the investigation showed (cf. point 19 above) that a large number of importers were linked with an exporter by an association or a compensatory arrangement with a third party within the meaning of Article 2 (8) (b) of Regulation (EEC) No 2176/84, the Commission believes that the anti-dumping duty must be calculated on the basis of the price charged to the first buyer not linked to the exporter.

The operative part of the Regulation must therefore distinguish between a range of minimum prices applicable, at the free-at-Community-frontier stage, to imports by independent importers, and a range of minimum prices applicable at the 'resale price' stage to imports through non-independent importers.

- (36) As regards the level of the minimum price, the Commission considers that, in view of the substantial dumping margins and price-undercutting detected, the minimum price needed completely to eliminate the injury caused by the imports concerned must be established on the basis of Community manufacturers' *average* costs, after allowing for an appropriate profit margin; in this respect, the Commission believes that in view of the stiff competition between Community manufacturers and the financial results obtained in the Community 'standard motors' sector for many years past, a gross profit margin of 5 % of costs represents, at this stage in the proceeding, a conservative estimate, which may be revised when the final determination of dumping is made.

On the basis of average Community costs and the above-mentioned profit margin, making due allowance for differences in the physical characteristics of the imported motors and the Community motors, and also taking account of the average import mark-up detected on the part of importers,

the Commission quantified the price increases needed, both at the free-at-Community-frontier stage, and at the resale price stage for non-independent importers.

- (37) The increase in import prices resulting from the calculation at 36 above represents an increase of approximately 60 % over the prices currently charged by the exporters.

In view of the provisional nature of some of the findings of the investigation, the preliminary assessment of Community interests led the Commission, at this stage in the proceeding, to establish the provisional anti-dumping duty in such a manner that the corresponding price increases, both at the free-at-Community-frontier price stage (Annex A) and at the resale price stage for non-independent importers (Annex B), represent approximately 35 % of the levels of current import and resale prices, respectively.

- (38) The Commission believes that the definitive results of its investigation will enable the Council, when making its final assessment of Community interests, to decide whether or not to raise import prices to the level resulting from the calculation to be made on the basis of the definitive figures.

I. Final procedural provisions

- (39) The Advisory Committee raised no objections.
- (40) In view of the outcome of the review procedure outlined above, the price undertakings accepted have become devoid of object by reason of the imposition of the provisional duty. The exporters concerned were so informed by the Commission in good time.
- As regards the price undertakings accepted by the Council, the latter has taken the necessary measures on a proposal from the Commission, by Regulation (EEC) No 3018/86⁽¹⁾.
- (41) A period should be fixed following imposition of the provisional duty within which the interested parties may make known their views and request an oral hearing.

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Article 1

Regulation (EEC) No 724/82 and Decision 84/189/EEC, accepting the undertakings given by the exporters from Hungary and the USSR, respectively, are hereby repealed.

⁽¹⁾ See p. 66 of this Official Journal.

Article 2

1. A provisional anti-dumping duty is hereby imposed on imports of standardized multi-phase electric motors having an output of more than 0,75 kW but not more than 75 kW, falling within subheading ex 85.01 B I b) of the Common Customs Tariff, corresponding to NIMEXE code ex 85.01-33, 85.01-34 or ex 85.01-36, originating in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the USSR.

2. Subject to paragraph 3, when the importer of the products concerned is not linked with the exporter within the meaning of Article 2 (8) (b) of Regulation (EEC) No 2176/84, the amount of duty shall be equivalent, for each type of motor, to the difference between the net unit price, free-at-Community-frontier, not cleared through customs, and the price specified in Annex A.

The said free-at-Community-frontier price, not cleared through customs, shall be net if the actual terms and conditions of sale provide that payment shall be made within 30 days of the date of dispatch; it shall be lowered by 1 % for each month by which payment is actually deferred.

3. (a) Where it appears to the customs authorities that there is an association or a compensatory arrangement between the exporter and the importer or a third party within the meaning of Article 2 (8) (b) of Regulation (EEC) No 2176/84, the price actually paid or payable for the product sold for export to the Community may not be used as a reference; the amount of duty shall be equivalent, for each type of motor, to the difference between the price at which the imported product is first resold to an independent buyer and the price specified in Annex B.

The said resale price to an independent buyer shall be net if the actual terms and conditions of sale provide that payment shall be made within 30 days of the date of dispatch; it shall be lowered by 1 % for each month for which payment is actually deferred.

(b) The provisions of a) above shall apply in particular to motors originating in the countries concerned and imported by the companies named below, in

respect of which the Commission's investigation showed that there was an association or a compensatory arrangement with an exporter within the meaning of Article 2 (8) (b) of Regulation (EEC) No 2176/84:

	Motors originating in :
Enital, Milan	USSR
Sofbim, Argenteuil	Bulgaria
Stanko, Longjumeau	USSR
Eltrans, Schwelm	Hungary
Neotype Techmaslexport, Bergisch Gladbach	USSR
Elprom, Borken/Hessen	Bulgaria

4. Release for free circulation in the Community of the products referred to in point 1 shall be subject to payment of a deposit equivalent to the amount of the provisional duty.

5. The provisions in force with regard to customs duties shall apply, subject to the provisions of this Regulation.

Article 3

Subject to the provisions of Article 7 (4) (b) and (c) of Regulation (EEC) No 2176/84, interested parties may make known their views and apply to be heard orally by the Commission within one month of the entry into force of this Regulation.

Article 4

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

Subject to Articles 11, 12 and 14 of Regulation (EEC) No 2176/84, this Regulation shall apply for a period of four months, unless the Council adopts definitive measures before the expiry of that period.

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

Done at Brussels, 30 September 1986.

For the Commission

Willy DE CLERCQ

Member of the Commission

ANNEX A

Minimum prices for imports into the Community of certain standardized multi-phase electric motors, originating in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the USSR

The minimum import prices referred to in Article 2 (2) of this Regulation are contained in the following table and are expressed in ECU. These prices apply to type B3 multi-phase electric motors (with retaining legs).

For other types (e.g. type B5 or B14) a supplement of 10 % must be added to the prices given below.

kW	hp	3 000 rpm	1 500 rpm	1 000 rpm	750 rpm
1,1	1,5	43,5	45	62,5	96,3
1,5	2	49,1	53,1	73,8	113,4
2,2	3	63,9	65,2	96,3	146,7
3,0	4	75,6	77,0	117,0	175,0
4,0	5,5	94,5	99,4	147,1	211,5
5,5	7,5	122,4	122,0	191,7	260,5
7,5	10	155,2	162,9	220,9	323,5
11,0	15	209,7	212,0	319,5	435,6
15,0	20	264,6	282,6	418,5	561,1
18,5	25	339,3	344,7	513,4	696,1
22	30	405,9	405,9	603,0	858,6
30	40	541,8	524,0	798,7	1 105,6
37	50	677,7	664,2	984,6	1 344,1
45	60	761,4	787,9	1 178,5	1 578,6
55	75	1 021,5	984,6	1 465,2	1 919,7
75	100	1 363,1	1 250,0	1 944,4	2 471,4

ANNEX B

Minimum resale prices in the Community of certain standardized multi-phase electric motors, originating in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the USSR

The minimum resale prices referred to in Article 2 (3) of this Regulation are contained in the following table and are expressed in ECU. These prices apply to type B3 multi-phase electric motors (with retaining legs).

For other types (e.g. type B5 or B14) a supplement of 10 % must be added to the prices given below.

kW	hp	3 000 rpm	1 500 rpm	1 000 rpm	750 rpm
1,1	1,5	60,9	63,0	87,5	134,8
1,5	2	68,7	74,3	103,3	158,8
2,2	3	89,5	91,3	134,8	205,4
3,0	4	105,8	107,8	163,8	245,0
4,0	5,5	132,3	139,2	205,9	296,1
5,5	7,5	171,4	170,8	268,4	364,7
7,5	10	217,3	228,1	309,3	452,9
11,0	15	293,6	296,8	447,3	609,8
15,0	20	370,4	395,6	585,9	785,5
18,5	25	475,0	482,6	718,8	974,5
22	30	568,3	568,3	844,2	1 202,0
30	40	758,5	733,6	1 118,2	1 547,8
37	50	948,8	929,9	1 378,4	1 881,7
45	60	1 066,0	1 103,1	1 649,9	2 210,0
55	75	1 430,1	1 378,4	2 051,3	2 687,6
75	100	1 908,3	1 750,0	2 722,2	3 460,0

COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC) No 3020/86**of 30 September 1986****extending Regulation (EEC) No 1707/86 on the conditions governing imports of agricultural products originating in third countries following the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power-station**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Whereas Regulation (EEC) No 1707/86⁽¹⁾ fixed interim maximum permitted levels of radioactivity for all agricultural products originating in third countries and intended for human consumption, with which imports of the products must comply and in connection with which checks are carried out by the Member States; whereas that Regulation is applicable only until 30 September 1986;

Whereas the procedure for setting reference levels of radioactivity, for products intended for consumption, which are scientifically based, comply with the principles of international recommendations on radioprotection and are consistent with basic standards of the Community has been embarked upon by the Commission and should, given its progress rate, shortly be concluded;

Whereas it is advisable, pending such conclusion, to extend for a limited period the interim arrangements in force at the moment in order to avoid disturbances in trade which might remain in the absence of common provisions; whereas, to this end, it is convenient to extend Regulation (EEC) No 1707/86 until 28 February 1987,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

In Article 7 of Regulation (EEC) No 1707/86 the date '30 September 1986' shall be replaced by '28 February 1987'.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 October 1986.

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

Done at Brussels, 30 September 1986.

For the Council

The President

A. CLARK

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 146, 31. 5. 1986, p. 88.

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN THE COMMUNITY

1985 REPORT

Report published in conjunction with the 'Nineteenth General Report on the Activities of the European Communities'

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

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