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Legislation

Contents

I Acts whose publication is obligatory

- ★ Regulation (EEC) No 2418/74 of the Council of 23 September 1974 on the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for raw silk (not thrown), falling within heading No 50.02 of the Common Customs Tariff for 1975 1
- ★ Regulation (EEC) No 2419/74 of the Council of 23 September 1974 on the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for yarn, entirely of silk, other than yarn of noil or other waste silk, not put up for retail sale, falling within heading No ex 50.04 of the Common Customs Tariff for 1975 4
- ★ Regulation (EEC) No 2420/74 of the Council of 23 September 1974 on the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for yarn, spun entirely from silk waste other than noil, not put up for retail sale, falling within heading No ex 50.05 of the Common Customs Tariff for 1975 7
- ★ Regulation (EEC) No 2421/74 of the Council of 23 September 1974 on the opening, allocation and administration of Community tariff quotas for bullion lead, and unwrought lead other than bullion lead, falling within subheadings 78.01 A I and A II of the Common Customs Tariff 10
- ★ Regulation (EEC) No 2422/74 of the Council of 23 September 1974 on the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for unwrought zinc, falling within subheading 79.01 A of the Common Customs Tariff 13
- ★ Regulation (EEC) No 2423/74 of the Council of 23 September 1974 on the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for ferro-silicon, falling within subheading 73.02 C of the Common Customs Tariff 16
- ★ Regulation (EEC) No 2424/74 of the Council of 23 September 1974 on the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for ferro-silico-manganese, falling within subheading 73.02 D of the Common Customs Tariff 18

Contents (continued)

★ Regulation (EEC) No 2425/74 of the Council of 23 September 1974 on the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for ferro-chromium, containing not more than 10 % by weight of carbon and more than 30 % but not more than 90 % by weight of chromium (super-refined ferro-chromium), falling within subheading ex 73.02 E I of the Common Customs Tariff	21
Regulation (EEC) No 2426/74 of the Commission of 26 September 1974 fixing the import levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour groats and meal	23
Regulation (EEC) No 2427/74 of the Commission of 26 September 1974 fixing the premiums to be added to the import levies on cereals, flour and malt	25
Regulation (EEC) No 2428/74 of the Commission of 26 September 1974 fixing the export levies on cereals	27
Regulation (EEC) No 2429/74 of the Commission of 26 September 1974 fixing the import levies on rice and broken rice	34
Regulation (EEC) No 2430/74 of the Commission of 26 September 1974 fixing the premiums to be added to the import levies on rice and broken rice	36
Regulation (EEC) No 2431/74 of the Commission of 26 September 1974 fixing the export refunds on rice and broken rice	38
Regulation (EEC) No 2432/74 of the Commission of 26 September 1974 fixing the corrective amount applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice	40
Regulation (EEC) No 2433/74 of the Commission of 26 September 1974 fixing the export levies on rice	42
Regulation (EEC) No 2434/74 of the Commission of 26 September 1974 fixing the import levies on calves and adult bovine animals and on beef and veal other than frozen	44

(Continued on inside back cover)

Contents (continued)

Regulation (EEC) No 2435/74 of the Commission of 26 September 1974 fixing the difference in the prices of white sugar to be used for calculating the levy for products processed from fruit and vegetables	47
★ Regulation (EEC) No 2436/74 of the Commission of 26 September 1974 re-establishing the levying of the customs duties on hydraulic cements, falling within heading No 25.23, originating in Yugoslavia, to which the preferential tariff arrangements set out in Council Regulation (EEC) No 3501/73 of 18 December 1973 apply	48
★ Regulation (EEC) No 2437/74 of the Commission of 26 September 1974 re-establishing the levying of the customs duties on fabricated asbestos, falling within heading No 68.13, originating in Yugoslavia, to which the preferential tariff arrangements set out in Council Regulation (EEC) No 3501/73 of 18 December 1973 apply	49
Regulation (EEC) No 2438/74 of the Commission of 26 September 1974 fixing the special export levy on syrups and other sugars	50
Regulation (EEC) No 2439/74 of the Commission of 26 September 1974 fixing the refunds applicable to cereals and wheat or rye flour groats and meal	52
Regulation (EEC) No 2440/74 of the Commission of 26 September 1974 fixing the corrective amount applicable to the refund on cereals	55
Public works contracts (Council Directive 71/305/EEC of 26 July 1971 supplemented by Council Directive 72/277/EEC of 26 July 1972)	57
Restricted procedures	58

I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

REGULATION (EEC) No 2418/74 OF THE COUNCIL

of 23 September 1974

on the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for raw silk (not thrown), falling within heading No 50.02 of the Common Customs Tariff for 1975

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 28 thereof;

Having regard to the draft Regulation submitted by the Commission;

Whereas, in accordance with the resolution passed at its meeting of 29 to 31 May 1967, the Council, by its Regulation (EEC) No 321/70 ⁽¹⁾, reintroduced until 31 December 1976 the 10 % autonomous duty of the Common Customs Tariff for raw silk (not thrown) falling within heading No 50.02; whereas the conventional duty for that product is 5 %;

Whereas the resolution aforesaid further provides for the opening, in respect of that period and for that product, of annual Community tariff quotas exempt from customs duties; whereas the amount of those quotas should correspond to the difference between the total consumption of raw silk and the amount produced in the Community;

Whereas raw silk is produced in the Community and whereas it is in the Community's interest to maintain this production on its territory; whereas that production can be estimated at 200 metric tons for 1975; whereas taking account of this production and of the forecasts for 1975, the imports needed to satisfy consumption within the Community can be estimated at 2 500 metric tons;

Whereas equal and continuous access to the quota should be ensured for all Community importers and the rate of levy for the tariff quota should be applied consistently to all imports of the product in question until the quota is used up; whereas utilization of the Community tariff quota based on an allocation between the Member States concerned would in the

light of the principles outlined above appear consistent with the Community nature of the quota;

Whereas in view of these factors the initial percentage shares in the quota volume can for 1975 be expressed approximately as follows:

Benelux	0.25
Denmark	0.25
Germany	10.50
France	37.50
Ireland	0.25
Italy	45.00
United Kingdom	6.25

Whereas, to take account of future import trends for the product under consideration, the total quota volume should be divided into two successive amounts to give importers some degree of certainty, the first being allocated and the second held as a reserve to cover at a later date the requirements of Member States who have used up their initial share; whereas to give importers some degree of certainty the first successive amount of the Community tariff quota should in the event be fixed at 80 % of the total quota;

Whereas the initial shares may be used up more or less quickly; whereas, therefore, to avoid disruption of supplies any Member State which has almost used up its initial share, must draw a supplementary share from the reserve; whereas this must be done by each Member State as each one of its supplementary shares is almost used up and as many times as the reserve allows; whereas the initial and supplementary shares must be valid until the end of the quota period; whereas this form of administration requires close collaboration between the Member States and the Commission, and the Commission must be in a position to follow the extent to which the quota volume has been used up and inform the Member States thereof;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 43, 24. 2. 1970, p. 2.

Whereas if, at a given date in the quota period, a considerable quantity is left over in a Member State, it is essential that such State should return a substantial proportion to the reserve, to prevent part of the total quota from remaining unused in one Member State while it could be used in others;

Whereas since the Kingdom of Belgium, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, are jointly represented by the Benelux Economic Union any measure concerning the administration of the quota-shares allocated to that Economic Union may be carried out by one of its members,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. From 1 January to 31 December 1975 the autonomous duty of the Common Customs Tariff for raw silk (not thrown), falling within heading No 50.02 shall be totally suspended in respect of a Community tariff quota of 2 500 metric tons.

2. Within the limits of this tariff quota, the new Member States shall apply the duties calculated in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Act of Accession.

Article 2

1. A first successive amount of 2 000 metric tons of this tariff quota shall be allocated among the Member States; shares shall, subject to Article 5, be valid until 31 December 1975 and shall be as follows:

Benelux	5 metric tons
Denmark	5 metric tons
Germany	210 metric tons
France	750 metric tons
Ireland	5 metric tons
Italy	900 metric tons
United Kingdom	125 metric tons

2. The second successive amount, of 500 metric tons, shall be held in reserve.

Article 3

1. If 90 % or more of a Member State's initial share specified in Article 2 (1) or of that share minus the portion returned to the reserve where Article 5 is applied, has been used up, that Member State shall without delay, by notifying the Commission, draw a second share, to the extent that the reserve is sufficient, equal to 10 % of its initial share, rounded up where necessary to the next unit.

2. If, after its initial share has been used up, 90 % or more of the second share drawn by a Member State has been used up, that Member State shall without

delay, under the conditions laid down in paragraph 1, draw a third share equal to 5 % of its initial share.

3. If, after its second share has been used up, 90 % or more of the third share drawn by a Member State has been used up, that Member State shall without delay, under the same conditions, draw a fourth share equal to the third.

This process shall apply until the reserve is used up.

4. By way of derogation from paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, the Member States may draw shares lower than those fixed in those paragraphs if there are grounds for considering that those fixed may not be used up. They shall inform the Commission of their reasons for applying this paragraph.

Article 4

Supplementary shares drawn pursuant to Article 3 shall be valid until 31 December 1975.

Article 5

A Member State which on 15 September 1975 has not used up its initial share shall return to the reserve not later than 10 October 1975 the unused portion exceeding 30 % of the initial amount. It may return a greater portion if there are grounds for considering that it may not be used up.

The Member States shall, not later than 10 October 1975 notify to the Commission the total quantities of the raw silk imported up to and including 15 September 1975 and charged against the Community tariff quota and any quantities of the initial share returned to the reserve.

Article 6

The Commission shall keep an account of the shares opened by the Member States pursuant to Articles 2 and 3 and shall, as soon as it has been notified, inform each State of the extent to which the reserve has been used up.

It shall inform the Member States, not later than 15 October 1975, of the amount held in reserve after amounts have been returned thereto pursuant to Article 5.

It shall ensure that the drawing which finally uses up the reserve is limited to the balance available and to this end shall specify the amount thereof to the Member State making the last drawing.

Article 7

1. The Member States shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that supplementary shares drawn pursuant to Article 3 are opened in such a way that charges may be made, without interruption, against their cumulative shares of the Community quota.

2. Each Member State shall ensure that importers of the said product established in its territory have free access to the shares allocated to it.

3. The extent to which a Member State has used up its share shall be determined on the basis of quantities of the imports in question entered for home use.

Article 8

The Member States shall regularly inform the Commission of imports actually charged against their shares.

Article 9

The Member States and the Commission shall cooperate closely to ensure that this Regulation is observed.

Article 10

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 January 1975.

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

Done at Brussels, 23 September 1974.

For the Council

The President

Ch. PONCELET

REGULATION (EEC) No 2419/74 OF THE COUNCIL

of 23 September 1974

on the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for yarn, entirely of silk, other than yarn of noil or other waste silk, not put up for retail sale, falling within heading No ex 50.04 of the Common Customs Tariff for 1975

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 28 thereof;

Having regard to the draft Regulation submitted by the Commission;

Whereas, in accordance with the resolution passed at its meeting of 29 to 31 May 1967, the Council, by its Regulation (EEC) No 322/70 ⁽¹⁾, reintroduced until 31 December 1976 the 12 % autonomous duty of the Common Customs Tariff for silk yarn, other than yarn of noil or other waste silk, not put up for retail sale, falling within heading No ex 50.04; whereas the conventional duty for that product is 7 %;

Whereas the resolution aforesaid further provides for the opening in respect of that period and for such silk yarn of an annual Community tariff quota with reduced or nil duty where a change in the sources of supply or an insufficient supply within the Community might have adverse results for the processing industries in the Member States;

Whereas silk yarn is produced in the Community; whereas, although that production could cover all the Community requirements by reason of its overall volume, this does not apply with regard to yarn entirely spun from silk; whereas there is, as a result, an insufficient supply in the Community;

Whereas consequently Community supply for those qualities of yarn depends to a considerable extent on imports; whereas full application of the duty under the Common Customs Tariff would result in those products being subjected to a considerable customs charge while products manufactured from silk yarn face powerful competition from similar products manufactured from other material; whereas an insufficient supply, added to competition at finished product level, might have adverse results for the Community's processing industries;

Whereas the duty under the Common Customs Tariff applicable on imports of the silk yarn in question is 7 %; whereas, when fixing the quota duty, it is appropriate

to take into account, on the one hand, the situation of the Community silk yarn producing industry and, on the other, that of the silk yarn processing industries with regard to their obtaining supplies on favourable terms; whereas a quota duty of 2.5 % could best satisfy the abovementioned requirements;

Whereas the trend in imports during 1973 suggests that the import requirements of the yarns in question might be in the region of 60 metric tons for 1975; whereas the opening of a Community tariff quota of that volume is unlikely to harm Community production;

Whereas equal and continuous access to the quota should be ensured for all importers and the rate of levy for the tariff quota should be applied consistently to all imports of the product in question until the quota is used up; whereas, utilization of the Community tariff quota in the light of the principles outlined above based on an allocation between the Member States concerned would appear consistent with the Community nature of the quota; whereas to represent as closely as possible the actual trend of the market in the product in question the allocation should follow proportionately the requirements of the Member States calculated both from statistics of imports during a representative reference period and from the economic outlook for the tariff year in question;

Whereas the corresponding imports of the products falling within the tariff heading No 50.04 of each of the Member States concerned during the past three years for which complete statistics are available represent the following percentages of total Community imports of these products:

	1971	1972	1973
Benelux	0.0	0.7	0.0
Denmark	0.5	0.2	0.0
Germany	35.0	18.6	15.8
France	20.0	17.1	17.1
Ireland	0.7	1.4	0.0
Italy	22.5	50.0	52.6
United Kingdom	21.3	12.0	14.5

Whereas in view of these factors and of the forecasts which it is possible to make the initial percentage,

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 43, 24. 2. 1970, p. 5.

shares in the quota volume can be expressed approximately as follows :

Benelux	2
Denmark	2
Germany	34
France	24
Ireland	2
Italy	26
United Kingdom	10

Whereas, to take account of future import trends for the product under consideration, the total quota volume should be divided into two successive amounts, the first being allocated and the second held as a reserve to cover at a later date the requirements of Member States who have used up their initial share ; whereas to give importers some degree of certainty the first successive amount of the Community quota should in the event be fixed at 83 % of the total quota ;

Whereas the initial shares may be used up more or less quickly ; whereas, therefore, to avoid disruption of supplies any Member State which has almost used up its initial share, must draw a supplementary share from the reserve ; whereas this must be done by each Member State as each one of its supplementary shares is almost used up, and as many times as the reserve allows ; whereas the initial and supplementary shares must be valid until the end of the quota period ; whereas this form of administration requires close collaboration between the Member States and the Commission, and the Commission must be in a position to follow the extent to which the quota volume has been used up and inform the Member States thereof ;

Whereas if, at a given date in the quota period, a considerable quantity is left over in a Member State, it is essential that such State should return a substantial proportion to the reserve, to prevent part of the total quota from remaining unused in one Member State while it could be used in others ;

Whereas since the Kingdom of Belgium, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg are jointly represented by the Benelux Economic Union, any measure concerning the administration of the shares allocated to that Economic Union may be carried out by one of its members,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Article 1

1. From 1 January to 31 December 1975, the autonomous duty of the Common Customs Tariff for yarn entirely of silk, other than yarn of noil or other waste silk, not put up for retail sale, falling within heading No ex 50.04 shall be suspended at 2.5 % in respect of a Community tariff quota of 60 metric tons.

2. Within the limits of the tariff quota, the new Member States shall apply the duties calculated in

accordance with the relevant provisions of the Act of Accession.

Article 2

1. A first successive amount of 50 metric tons of this Community tariff quota shall be allocated among the Member States ; the shares shall, subject to Article 5, be valid until 31 December 1975 and shall be as follows :

Benelux	1 metric ton
Denmark	1 metric ton
Germany	17 metric tons
France	12 metric tons
Ireland	1 metric ton
Italy	13 metric tons
United Kingdom	5 metric tons

2. The second successive amount, of 10 metric tons, shall be held in reserve.

Article 3

1. If 90 % or more of a Member State's initial share specified in Article 2 (1), or of that share minus the portion returned to the reserve where Article 5 is applied, has been used up, that Member State shall without delay, by notifying the Commission, draw a second share, to the extent that the reserve is sufficient, equal to 10 % of its initial share, rounded up where necessary to the next unit.

2. If, after its initial share has been used up, 90 % or more of the second share drawn by a Member State has been used up, that Member State shall without delay, under the conditions laid down in paragraph 1, draw a third share equal to 5 % of its initial share.

3. If, after its second share has been used up, 90 % or more of the third share drawn by a Member State has been used up, that Member State, shall without delay, under the same conditions, draw a fourth share equal to the third.

This process shall apply until the reserve is used up.

4. By way of derogation from paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, the Member States may draw shares lower than those fixed in those paragraphs if there are grounds for considering that those fixed may not be used up. They shall inform the Commission of their reasons for applying this paragraph.

Article 4

Supplementary shares drawn pursuant to Article 3 shall be valid until 31 December 1975.

Article 5

A Member State which on 15 September 1975 has not used up its initial share shall return to the reserve not later than 10 October 1975 the unused portion

exceeding 20 % of the initial amount. It may return a greater portion if there are grounds for considering that it may not be used up.

The Member States shall, not later than 10 October 1975 notify to the Commission the total quantities of silk yarn imported up to and including 15 September 1975 and charged against the Community tariff quota and any quantities of the initial share returned to the reserve.

Article 6

The Commission shall keep an account of the shares opened by the Member States pursuant to Articles 2 and 3 and shall, as soon as it has been notified, inform each State of the extent to which the reserve has been used up.

It shall inform the Member States not later than 15 October 1975 of the amount held in reserve after amounts have been returned thereto pursuant to Article 5.

It shall ensure that the drawing which finally uses up the reserve is limited to the balance available and to this end shall specify the amount thereof to the Member State making the last drawing.

Article 7

1. The Member States shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that supplementary shares drawn

pursuant to Article 3 are opened in such a way that charges may be made, without interruption, against their cumulative shares of the Community quota.

2. Each Member State shall ensure that importers of the said product established in its territory have free access to the shares allocated to it.

3. The Member States shall charge against their shares imports of the said product, when the product is entered for home use.

4. The extent to which a Member State has used up its share shall be determined on the basis of the imports charged in accordance with paragraph 3.

Article 8

The Member States shall regularly inform the Commission of imports actually charged against their shares.

Article 9

The Member States and the Commission shall cooperate closely to ensure that this Regulation is observed.

Article 10

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 January 1975.

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

Done at Brussels, 23 September 1974.

For the Council

The President

Ch. PONCELET

REGULATION (EEC) No 2420/74 OF THE COUNCIL**of 23 September 1974****on the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for yarn, spun entirely from silk waste other than noil, not put up for retail sale, falling within heading No ex 50.05 of the Common Customs Tariff for 1975**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 28 thereof;

Having regard to the draft Regulation submitted by the Commission;

Whereas, in accordance with the resolution passed at its meeting of 29 to 31 May 1967, the Council, by its Regulation (EEC) No 323/70⁽¹⁾, reintroduced until 31 December 1976 the 7 % autonomous duty of the Common Customs Tariff for yarn, spun entirely from silk waste other than noil, not put up for retail sale, falling within heading No ex 50.05; whereas the conventional duty for that product is 3.5 %;

Whereas the aforesaid resolution further provides for the opening in respect of that period and for such yarn of an annual Community tariff quota with reduced duty or nil duty where a change in the sources of supply or an insufficient supply within the Community might have adverse results for the processing industries in the Member States;

Whereas yarn spun from waste silk is produced in the Community; whereas although that production should cover all the Community requirements by reason of its overall volume, this does not apply with regard to yarn entirely spun from waste silk; whereas there is, as a result, an insufficient supply in the Community;

Whereas consequently Community supply for those qualities of yarn depends to a considerable extent on imports; whereas full application of the duty under the Common Customs Tariff would result in those products being subjected to a considerable customs charge while products manufactured from silk yarn face powerful competition from similar products manufactured from other material; whereas an insufficient supply within the Community, added to competition at finished product level, might have adverse results for the Community's processing industries;

Whereas the duty under the Common Customs Tariff applicable on imports of the silk waste yarn in question is 3.5 %; whereas when fixing the quota duty it is appropriate to take into account, on the one hand, the situation of the Community industry producing yarn spun from waste silk and, on the other, that of the industries processing yarn spun from waste silk with regard to their obtaining supplies on favourable terms; whereas a quota duty of 1 % could best satisfy the abovementioned requirements;

Whereas the trend in imports during the past few years and the first months of 1973 suggest that Community import requirements of the yarns in question might be in the region of 220 metric tons for 1975; whereas the opening of a Community tariff quota of that volume is unlikely to harm Community production;

Whereas equal and continuous access to the quota should be ensured for all importers and the rate of levy for the tariff quota should be applied consistently to all imports of the product in question until the quota is used up; whereas utilization of the Community tariff quota based on an allocation between the Member States concerned would in the light of the principles outlined above appear consistent with the Community nature of the quota; whereas to represent as closely as possible the actual trend of the market in the product in question the allocation should follow proportionally the requirements of the Member States calculated both from statistics of imports during a representative reference period and from the economic outlook for the tariff year in question;

Whereas the imports of the products falling within heading No 50.05 of each of the Member States concerned during the past three years for which complete statistics are available represent the following percentages of total Community imports of these products:

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 43, 24. 2. 1970, p. 8.

	1971	1972	1973
Benelux	0.5	0.1	1.5
Denmark	0.1	0.1	0.0
Germany	39.2	41.0	43.7
France	5.0	10.8	7.2
Ireland	0.0	0.6	0.0
Italy	47.0	38.7	36.0
United Kingdom	8.2	8.7	12.6

Whereas in view of these factors and of the forecasts which it is possible to make the initial percentage, shares in the quota volume can be expressed approximately as follows :

Benelux	0.5
Denmark	0.5
Germany	42.1
France	8.9
Ireland	0.5
Italy	34.3
United Kingdom	13.2

Whereas, to take account of future import trends for the product under consideration, the total quota volume should be divided into two successive amounts, the first being allocated and the second held as a reserve to cover at a later date the requirements of Member States who have used up their initial share ; whereas to give importers some degree of certainty the first successive amount of the Community quota should be fixed at 85 % of the total quota ;

Whereas the initial shares may be used up more or less quickly ; whereas, therefore, to avoid disruption of supplies any Member State which has almost used up its initial share, must draw a supplementary share from the reserve ; whereas this must be done by each Member State as each one of its supplementary shares is almost used up, and as many times as the reserve allows ; whereas the initial and supplementary shares must be valid until the end of the quota period ; whereas this form of administration requires close collaboration between the Member States and the Commission, and the Commission must be in a position to follow the extent to which the quota volume has been used up and inform the Member States thereof ;

Whereas if, at given date in the quota period, a considerable quantity is left over in a Member State, it is essential that such State should return a substantial proportion to the reserve, to prevent part of the total quota from remaining unused in one Member State while it could be used in others ;

Whereas since the Kingdom of Belgium, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg are jointly represented by the Benelux Economic Union, any measure concerning the administration of the shares allocated to that Economic Union may be carried out by one of its members,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION :

Article 1

1. From 1 January to 31 December 1975 the autonomous duty of the Common Customs Tariff for yarn, spun entirely from silk waste other than noil, not put up for retail sale, falling within heading No ex 50.05, shall be suspended at 1 % in respect of a Community tariff quota of 220 metric tons.

2. Within the limits of this tariff quota, the new Member States shall apply the duties calculated in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Act of Accession.

Article 2

1. A first successive amount of 190 metric tons of this Community tariff quota shall be allocated among the Member States ; the shares shall, subject to Article 5, be valid until 31 December 1975 and shall be as follows :

Benelux	1 metric ton
Denmark	1 metric ton
Germany	80 metric tons
France	17 metric tons
Ireland	1 metric ton
Italy	65 metric tons
United Kingdom	25 metric tons

2. The second successive amount, of 30 metric tons, shall be held in reserve.

Article 3

1. If 90 % or more of a Member State's initial share specified in Article 2 (1) or of that share minus the portion returned to the reserve where Article 5 is applied, has been used up, that Member State shall without delay, by notifying the Commission, draw a second share, to the extent that the reserve is sufficient, equal to 10 % of its initial share, rounded up where necessary to the next unit.

2. If, after its initial share has been used up, 90 % or more of the second share drawn by a Member State has been used up, that Member State shall without delay, under the conditions laid down in paragraph 1, draw a third share equal to 5 % of its initial share.

3. If, after its second share has been used up, 90 % or more of the third share drawn by a Member State has been used up, that Member State shall without

delay, under the same conditions, draw a fourth share equal to the third.

This process shall apply until the reserve is used up.

4. By way of derogation from paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, the Member States may draw shares lower than those fixed in those paragraphs if there are grounds for considering that those fixed may not be used up. They shall inform the Commission of their reasons for applying this paragraph.

Article 4

Supplementary shares drawn pursuant to Article 3 shall be valid until 31 December 1975.

Article 5

A Member State which on 15 September 1975 has not used up its initial share shall return to the reserve not later than 10 October 1975 the unused portion exceeding 20 % of the initial amount. It may return a greater portion if there are grounds for considering that it may not be used up.

The Member States shall, not later than 10 October 1975, notify to the Commission the total quantities of yarn from silk waste imported up to and including 15 September 1975 and charged against the Community tariff quota and any fractions of the initial share returned to the reserve.

Article 6

The Commission shall keep an account of the shares opened by the Member States pursuant to Articles 2 and 3 and shall, as soon as it has been notified, inform each State of the extent to which the reserve has been used up.

It shall inform the Member States not later than 15 October 1975 of the amount held in reserve after

amounts have been returned thereto pursuant to Article 5.

It shall ensure that the drawing which finally uses up the reserve is limited to the balance available and to this end shall specify the amount thereof to the Member State making the last drawing.

Article 7

1. The Member States shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that supplementary shares drawn pursuant to Article 3 are opened in such a way that charges may be made, without interruption, against their cumulative shares of the Community quota.

2. Each Member State shall ensure that importers of the said product established in its territory have free access to the shares allocated to it.

3. The Member States shall charge against their shares imports of the product in question, when the product is entered for home use.

4. The extent to which a Member State has used up its share shall be determined on the basis of the imports charged in accordance with paragraph 3.

Article 8

The Member States shall regularly inform the Commission of imports actually charged against their shares.

Article 9

The Member States and the Commission shall cooperate closely to ensure that this Regulation is observed.

Article 10

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 January 1975.

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

Done at Brussels, 23 September 1974.

For the Council

The President

Ch. PONCELET

REGULATION (EEC) No 2421/74 OF THE COUNCIL

of 23 September 1974

on the opening, allocation and administration of Community tariff quotas for bullion lead, and unwrought lead other than bullion lead, falling within subheadings 78.01 A I and A II of the Common Customs Tariff

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 28 thereof ;

Having regard to the draft Regulation submitted by the Commission ;

Whereas Protocol 14 to the Act of Accession ⁽¹⁾ provides that the Community shall open each year nil duty Community tariff quotas for bullion lead (unwrought lead for refining, containing 0.02 % or more by weight of silver), falling within subheading 78.01 A I and for lead other than bullion lead, falling within subheading 78.01 A II, the amount of the quota to correspond, in the case of bullion lead, to the total amount in respect of which requests have been received by Member States, plus a Community reserve and, in the case of unwrought lead other than bullion lead, to decrease annually from 1 January 1975 by an amount fixed for 1974 at 55 000 metric tons to achieve the abolition of the quota by 1978 ; whereas the Protocol also provides that the new Member States are to share in the tariff quotas from 1 January 1974 ; whereas the duties to be applied by the new Member States within those tariff quotas must comply with the relevant provisions of the Act of Accession ; whereas the Community tariff quotas in question should therefore be opened on 1 January 1975 for 41 000 metric tons of unwrought lead other than bullion lead and for 350 000 metric tons (on the basis of Member States' estimates) of bullion lead ;

Whereas, in view of the minimal interpenetration of the markets in bullion lead and in other unwrought lead and of the lack of complete statistics relating to these two grades of metal, it does not seem possible to base the allocation of the Community tariff quotas in question on previous data ; whereas the figure of 41 000 metric tons for unwrought lead other than bullion lead takes account of the need to maintain a balance in the amounts chargeable against the tariff quota for unwrought lead in general in order to protect the foundry industry ; whereas Member States should therefore be at liberty to authorize only imports satisfying certain conditions

as to grade and intended use to be charged against that quota ;

Whereas, in order to make greater allowance for future trends in imports of the products in question, the quota for each grade of unwrought lead should be divided into two tranches, the first to be allocated among all the Member States, the second to form a reserve intended to cover any subsequent requirements of Member States which have used up their initial shares ; whereas, in order to ensure a certain degree of security for importers, the initial tranches should be set at 315 600 metric tons, in the case of bullion lead, and 38 500 metric tons, in the case of unwrought lead other than bullion lead, the remainder constituting the reserve ; whereas, having regard to estimates taking account of market trends in these products, the initial shares may be allocated as follows :

	— metric tons —	
	bullion lead	unwrought lead, other
Benelux	35 000	14 460
Denmark	50	486
Germany	90 000	8 127
France	500	200
Ireland	50	100
Italy	40 000	8 127
United Kingdom	150 000	7 000

Whereas Member States may use up their initial shares at different rates ; whereas to avoid disruption of supplies on this account any Member State which has almost used up either of its initial shares should draw an additional share from the corresponding reserve ; whereas this should be done by each Member State when each of its additional shares has been almost used up, and so on as many times as the reserve allows ; whereas the initial and additional shares should be valid until the end of the quota period ; whereas this form of administration requires close collaboration between the Member States and the Commission, which latter must, in particular, be able to keep a record of the extent to which the quota has been used up and to inform the Member States accordingly ;

Whereas, if at a given date in the quota period a considerable quantity of either of a Member State's

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 73, 27. 3. 1972, p. 171.

initial shares remains unused, it is essential that it return a significant proportion to the corresponding reserve, so as to avoid a part of either quota remaining unused in one Member State when it could be used in others ;

Whereas, since the Kingdom of Belgium, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg are united within and jointly represented by the Benelux Economic Union, any transaction in respect of the administration of the shares allocated

to that Economic Union may be carried out by any one of its members,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Article 1

1. During the period from 1 January to 31 December 1975 Community tariffs quotas shall be opened in the Community for the following products within the following limits :

CCT heading No	Description	Amount of the quota (in metric tons)
78.01 A I	Unwrought lead containing 0.02 % or more by weight of silver for refining (bullion lead)	350 000
78.01 A II	Other unwrought lead	41 000

2. Where the products in question are already imported duty-free under other preferential tariff arrangements entered into by certain Member States, in particular under free trade agreements, such imports shall not be charged against these tariff quotas.

3. The Common Customs Tariff duty shall be totally suspended within these quotas.

4. Within these quotas, new Member States shall apply duties calculated in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Act of Accession.

(b) unwrought lead, other :

Benelux	14 460 metric tons
Denmark	486 metric tons
Germany	8 127 metric tons
France	200 metric tons
Ireland	100 metric tons
Italy	8 127 metric tons
United Kingdom	7 000 metric tons

2. The second tranche of 34 400 metric tons and 2 500 metric tons respectively, shall constitute the reserves.

Article 2

1. The first tranches of the quota referred to in Article 1 of 315 600 metric tons of bullion lead and 38 500 metric tons of unwrought lead other than bullion lead shall be allocated among the Member States. The shares which, subject to Article 5, shall be valid from 1 January to 31 December 1975, shall, for each Member State, be as follows :

(a) unwrought lead for refining, containing 0.02 % or more by weight of silver (bullion lead) :

Benelux	35 000 metric tons
Denmark	50 metric tons
Germany	90 000 metric tons
France	500 metric tons
Ireland	50 metric tons
Italy	40 000 metric tons
United Kingdom	150 000 metric tons

Article 3

1. As soon as a Member State has used 90 % or more of one of its initial shares as fixed in Article 2 (1), or of that share minus any portion returned to the corresponding reserve pursuant to Article 5, it shall forthwith, by notifying the Commission, draw a second share, to the extent that the reserve so permits, equal to 10 % of its initial share rounded up as necessary to the next whole number.

2. As soon as a Member State, after using up one of its initial shares, has used 90 % or more of its second share, that Member State shall forthwith and in the manner and to the extent provided in paragraph 1 draw a third share equal to 5 % of its initial share.

3. As soon as a Member State, after exhausting one of its second shares, has used 90 % or more

of its third share, that Member State shall, forthwith, in accordance with the same conditions, draw a fourth share equal to the third.

This procedure shall apply until the reserves are exhausted.

4: By way of derogation from paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, a Member State may draw lesser amounts than those specified therein if there are grounds for believing that the may not be used in full. It shall inform the Commission of its reasons for applying this provision.

Article 4

Additional share drawn pursuant to Article 3 shall be valid until 31 December 1975.

Article 5

A Member State which, on 15 October 1975, has not exhausted one of its initial shares shall, not later than 31 October 1975, return to the corresponding reserve any unused portion in excess of 20 % of the initial amount. It may return a greater quantity if there are grounds for believing that such may not be used in full.

Member States shall, not later than 31 October 1975, notify the Commission of the total quantities of the products in question imported up to and including 15 October 1975 and charged against the Community quota and of any portion of each initial share returned to either reserve.

Article 6

Member States may restrict the unwrought lead other than bullion lead which may be charged against their quota shares to lead of certain grades or lead to be used for certain purposes.

Article 7

The Commission shall keep an account of the shares opened by the Member States pursuant to

Articles 2 and 3 and shall, as soon as it receives notification, inform each State of the extent to which the reserve has been used up.

It shall, not later than 15 November 1975, inform the Member States of the amount still in reserve following any return of shares pursuant to Article 5.

It shall ensure that the drawing which exhausts a reserve does not exceed the balance available and, to this end, shall notify the amount thereof to the Member State making the last drawing.

Article 8

1. Each Member State shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that additional shares drawn pursuant to Article 3 are opened in such a way that imports may be charged without interruption against its accumulated share of the Community quota.

2. Each Member State shall ensure that importers of the products in question established in its territory have free access to the shares allocated to it.

3. Each Member State shall administer its share of the bullion lead quota according to a system of prior allocation.

4. The extent to which a Member State has used up its shares shall be determined on the basis of the imports of the product in question entered with the customs authorities for home use.

Article 9

Member States shall notify the Commission at regular intervals of the imports charged against their shares.

Article 10

The Member States and the Commission shall cooperate closely to ensure that the provisions of this Regulation are observed.

Article 11

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 January 1975.

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

Done at Brussels, 23 September 1974.

For the Council
The President
Ch. PONCELET

**REGULATION (EEC) No 2422/74 OF THE COUNCIL
of 23 September 1974**

**on the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for
unwrought zinc, falling within subheading 79.01 A of the Common Customs
Tariff**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 28 thereof;

Having regard to the draft Regulation submitted by the Commission;

Whereas Protocol 15 to the Act of Accession ⁽¹⁾ provides that the Community shall open each year a nil duty Community tariff quota for unwrought zinc, falling within subheading 79.01 A of the Common Customs Tariff, fixed at 30 000 metric tons for 1971, and decreasing each year, except 1974 until the quota is abolished on 31 December 1977; whereas the quota calculated on that basis amounts to 15 000 metric tons for 1975; whereas the Protocol also provides that the new Member States shall share in the tariff quota from 1 January 1974; whereas the duties to be applied by these Member States within those tariff quotas must comply with the relevant provisions of the Act of Accession; whereas the Community tariff quota in question should therefore be opened on 1 January 1975;

Whereas, in view of the minimal interpenetration of the markets in unwrought zinc, it does not seem possible to base the allocation of the Community tariff quota in question on previous data; whereas the figure of 15 000 metric tons takes account of the need not to exceed a reasonable amount, thereby protecting Community production; whereas, to this end, only certain Member States' estimates of their requirements of specific grades of zinc have been taken into account; whereas Member States should therefore be at liberty to authorize only imports satisfying certain conditions as to grade and intended use to be charged against that quota;

Whereas, in order to make greater allowance for future trends in imports of the product in question, the quota of 15 000 metric tons should be divided into two tranches, the first to be allocated among the Member States, the second to form a reserve intended to cover any subsequent requirements of Member States which have used up their initial share; whereas, in order to ensure a certain degree of security for importers, the initial tranche should be set at 14 000 metric tons, the remainder constituting the reserve;

whereas, having regard to estimates taking account of trends in the market for unwrought zinc, the first tranche may be allocated approximately according to the following percentages:

Benelux	25.50
Denmark	2.14
Germany	41.15
France	1.28
Ireland	1.43
Italy	10.28
United Kingdom	18.22

Whereas Member States may exhaust their initial shares at different rates; whereas to avoid disruption of supplies on this account, any Member State which has almost used up its initial share should draw an additional share from the reserve; whereas this should be done by each Member State when its additional share has been almost used up, and so on as many times as the reserve allows; whereas the initial and additional shares should be valid until the end of the quota period; whereas this form of administration requires close collaboration between the Member States and the Commission, which latter must in particular be able to keep a record of the extent to which the quota has been used up and to inform the Member States accordingly;

Whereas if at a given date in the quota period a considerable quantity of a Member State's initial share remains unused it is essential that it should return a significant proportion to the reserve, so as to avoid a part of the quota remaining unused in one Member State when it could be used in others;

Whereas, since the Kingdom of Belgium, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg are united within and jointly represented by the Benelux Economic Union, any transaction in respect of the administration of the shares allocated to that Economic Union may be carried out by any one of its members,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. During the period from 1 January to 31 December 1975, a Community tariff quota of 15 000 metric tons shall be opened in the Community for

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 73, 27. 3. 1972, p. 172.

unwrought zinc, falling within subheading 79.01 A of the Common Customs Tariff.

2. Where the product in question is already imported duty free under other preferential tariff arrangements entered into by certain Member States, in particular under free trade agreements, such imports shall not be charged against the tariff quota.

3. Within this quota, the Common Customs Tariff duty shall be totally suspended.

4. Within this quota, new Member States shall apply duties calculated in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Act of Accession.

Article 2

1. The first tranche of the quota referred to in Article 1 of 14 000 metric tons shall be allocated among the Member States. The shares which, subject to Article 5, shall be valid from 1 January to 31 December 1975, shall, for each Member State, be as follows:

Benelux	3 570 metric tons
Denmark	300 metric tons
Germany	5 760 metric tons
France	180 metric tons
Ireland	200 metric tons
Italy	1 440 metric tons
United Kingdom	2 550 metric tons

2. The second tranche, of 1 000 metric tons, shall constitute the reserve.

Article 3

1. As soon as a Member State has used 90 % or more of its initial share as fixed in Article 2 (1), or of that share minus any portion returned to the reserve pursuant to Article 5, it shall forthwith, by notifying the Commission, draw a second share, to the extent that the reserve so permits, equal to 10 % of its initial share, rounded up as necessary to the next whole number.

2. As soon as a Member State, after using up its initial share, has used 90 % or more of its second share, that Member State shall forthwith in the manner and to the extent provided in paragraph 1, draw a third share equal to 5 % of its initial share.

3. As soon as a Member State, after exhausting its second share, has used 90 % or more of its third share, that Member State shall forthwith, in accordance with the same conditions, draw a fourth share equal to the third.

This procedure shall apply until the reserve is exhausted.

4. By way of derogation from paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, a Member State may draw lesser amounts than

those specified therein if there are grounds for believing that they may not be used in full. It shall inform the Commission of its reasons for applying this provision.

Article 4

Additional shares drawn pursuant to Article 3 shall be valid until 31 December 1975.

Article 5

A Member State which on 15 October 1975 has not exhausted its initial share shall, not later than 31 October 1975, return to the reserve any unused portion in excess of 20 % of the initial amount. It may return a greater quantity if there are grounds for believing that such may not be used in full.

Member States shall, not later than 31 October 1975, notify the Commission of the total quantities of the product in question imported up to and including 15 October 1975 and charged against the Community quota and of any portion of their initial shares returned to the reserve.

Article 6

Member States may restrict the unwrought zinc which may be charged against their quota shares to unwrought zinc of certain grades or zinc to be used for certain purposes.

Article 7

The Commission shall keep an account of the shares opened by the Member States pursuant to Articles 2 and 3 and shall, as soon as it receives notification, inform each State of the extent to which the reserve has been used up.

It shall, not later than 15 November 1975, inform the Member States of the amount still in reserve following any return of shares pursuant to Article 5.

It shall ensure that the drawing which exhausts the reserve does not exceed the balance available, and to this end shall notify the amount thereof to the Member State making the last drawing.

Article 8

1. Each Member State shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that additional shares drawn pursuant to Article 3 are opened in such a way that imports may be charged without interruption against its accumulated share of the Community quota.

2. Each Member State shall ensure that importers of the product in question established in its territory have free access to the shares allocated to it.

3. The extent to which a Member State has used up its share shall be determined on the basis of the imports of the product in question entered with the customs authorities for home use.

Article 9

Member States shall notify the Commission at regular intervals of the imports charged against its share.

Article 10

The Member States and the Commission shall cooperate closely to ensure that the provisions of this Regulation are observed.

Article 11

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 January 1975.

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

Done at Brussels, 23 September 1974.

For the Council

The President

Ch. PONCELET

REGULATION (EEC) No 2423/74 OF THE COUNCIL

of 23 September 1974

on the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for ferro-silicon, falling within subheading 73.02 C of the Common Customs Tariff

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

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

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission;

Whereas, as regards ferro-silicon, falling within subheading 73.02 C, the European Economic Community has undertaken to open an annual duty-free Community tariff quota of 20 000 metric tons; whereas the tariff quota concerned should therefore be opened on 1 January 1975 and allocated among the Member States; whereas the duties to be applied by the new Member States within the tariff quota must comply with the relevant provisions of the Act of Accession;

Whereas arrangements for the utilization of the Community tariff quota based on an allocation among Member States would seem to be consistent with the Community nature of the quota; whereas, in order that it may correspond as closely as possible to the actual trend of the market in the product in question, allocation of the quota should be in proportion to the requirements of the Member States as calculated by reference to statistics of imports from third countries during a representative reference period and to the economic outlook for the quota period in question;

Whereas, during the past three years for which statistics are fully available, the corresponding imports into each of the Member States represented the following percentages of the total imports of the product in question:

	1971	1972	1973
Benelux	20.85	15.69	20.33
Denmark	0.31	2.02	0.64
Germany	49.77	49.74	61.60
France	0.10	0.31	0.33
Ireland	0.02	0.65	0.00
Italy	13.55	8.81	10.67
United Kingdom	15.40	22.78	6.44

Whereas, in view of these factors and of market forecasts for ferro-silicon for 1975, the percentage shares in the quota volume can be expressed roughly as follows:

Benelux	64.75
Denmark	0.75
Germany	15.00
France	0.25
Ireland	1.25
Italy	4.25
United Kingdom	13.75

Whereas, since this tariff quota is for a relatively small quantity, it seems possible to provide for a system of use based on only one allocation and at the same time preserve the Community nature of the quota; whereas such an allocation may therefore be based on the percentage figures shown in the table above;

Whereas, since the Kingdom of Belgium, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg are united within and jointly represented by the Benelux Economic Union, any measure concerning the administration of the shares allocated to that Economic Union may be carried out by any one of its members,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. During the period from 1 January to 31 December 1975 a Community tariff quota of 20 000 metric tons shall be opened in the Community for ferro-silicon, falling within subheading 73.02 C of the Common Customs Tariff.

2. Imports of the product in question shall not be counted under this tariff quota if they are already free of customs duties under other preferential tariff treatment applied by certain Member States, in particular under free trade arrangements.

3. Within this tariff quota the Common Customs Tariff duty shall be totally suspended.

4. The new Member States shall also apply duty exemptions within this quota.

Article 2

The Community tariff quota referred to in Article 1 shall be divided between Member States as follows:

Benelux	12 950 metric tons
Denmark	150 metric tons
Germany	3 000 metric tons
France	50 metric tons
Ireland	250 metric tons
Italy	850 metric tons
United Kingdom	2 750 metric tons

Article 3

1. Member States shall ensure that importers of the product in question established in their territory have free access to the shares allocated to them.
2. The extent to which a Member State has used up its share shall be determined on the basis of the

imports of the products in question entered with the customs authorities for home use.

Article 4

Member States shall inform the Commission at regular intervals of the imports actually charged against their shares.

Article 5

Member States and the Commission shall cooperate closely in order to ensure that this Regulation is observed.

Article 6

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 January 1975.

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

Done at Brussels, 23 September 1974.

For the Council

The President

Ch. PONCELET

REGULATION (EEC) No 2424/74 OF THE COUNCIL

of 23 September 1974

on the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for ferro-silico-manganese, falling within subheading 73.02 D of the Common Customs Tariff

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

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

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission;

Whereas, as regards ferro-silico-manganese, falling within subheading 73.02 D, the European Economic Community has undertaken to open an annual duty-free Community tariff quota of 50 000 metric tons from 1969; whereas the tariff quota concerned should therefore be opened on 1 January 1975 and allocated among the Member States; whereas the duties to be applied by the new Member States within the quota must comply with the relevant provisions of the Act of Accession;

Whereas equal and continuous access to the quota should be ensured for all Community importers and the rate of duty for the tariff quota should be applied consistently to all imports until the quota is used up; whereas in the light of the principles outlined above, arrangements for the utilization of the Community tariff quota based on an allocation among Member States would seem to be consistent with the Community nature of the quota; whereas, in order that it may correspond as closely as possible to the actual trend of the market in the product in question, allocation of the quota should be in proportion to the requirements of the Member States as calculated by reference to statistics of imports from third countries during a representative reference period and to the economic outlook for the quota period in question;

Whereas during the past three years for which statistics are fully available, the corresponding imports into each of the Member States represented the following percentages of the total imports of the product in question:

	1971	1972	1973
Benelux	12.22	10.80	16.65
Denmark	0.00	1.69	0.00
Germany	65.63	55.24	62.59
France	0.33	0.43	0.93
Ireland	0.00	0.01	0.00
Italy	15.69	15.26	15.81
United Kingdom	6.13	16.57	4.02

Whereas, in view of these factors and of market forecasts for ferro-silico-manganese for 1975, the percentage shares in the quota volume can be expressed roughly as follows:

Benelux	8.33
Denmark	0.62
Germany	82.20
France	0.10
Ireland	1.04
Italy	3.54
United Kingdom	4.17

Whereas, to take account of future import trends for the product concerned, the quota should be divided into two tranches, the first being allocated and the second held as a reserve to cover at a later date the requirements of Member States which have used up their initial share; whereas, to give importers some degree of certainty, the first tranche of the Community tariff quota should be fixed at a relatively high level which, in this case, might be 96 % of the volume of the quota;

Whereas initial shares may be used up fairly quickly; whereas to avoid disruption of supplies on this account, any Member State which has almost used up its initial share should draw an additional share from the reserve; whereas each time its additional share is almost used up, a Member State should draw a further share, and so on, as many times as the reserve allows; whereas the initial and additional shares should be valid until the end of the quota period; whereas this form of administration requires close collaboration between the Member States and the Commission, and the Commission must be in a position to keep account of the extent to which the quota has been used up and to inform the Member States accordingly;

Whereas if at a given date in the quota period a considerable quantity of a Member State's initial share remains unused, it is essential that it should return a significant proportion thereof to the reserve to prevent a part of the quota from remaining unused in one Member State while it could be used in others;

Whereas, since the Kingdom of Belgium, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg are united within and jointly represented by the Benelux Economic Union, any measure concerning the administration of the shares allocated

to that Economic Union may be carried out by any one of its members,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Article 1

1. During the period from 1 January to 31 December 1975 a Community tariff quota of 50 000 metric tons shall be opened in the Community for ferro-silico-manganese, falling within subheading 73.02 D of the Common Customs Tariff.

2. Imports of the products in question shall not be counted under the tariff quota if they are already free of customs duties under other preferential tariff treatment applied by certain Member States, in particular under free trade arrangements.

3. Within this tariff quota the Common Customs Tariff duty shall be totally suspended.

4. Within this tariff quota the new Member States shall apply duties calculated in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Act of Accession.

Article 2

1. The first tranche of 48 000 metric tons of this quota shall be allocated among the Member States; the respective shares of the Member States, which, subject to Article 5, shall be valid until 31 December 1975, shall be as follows :

Benelux	4 000 metric tons
Denmark	300 metric tons
Germany	39 450 metric tons
France	50 metric tons
Ireland	500 metric tons
Italy	1 700 metric tons
United Kingdom	2 000 metric tons

2. The second tranche, of 2 000 metric tons, shall constitute the reserve.

Article 3

1. If 90 % or more of a Member State's initial share as specified in Article 2 (1), or of that share minus the portion returned to the reserve where Article 5 is applied, has been used up, that Member State shall, without delay, by notifying the Commission, draw a

second share equal to 10 % of its initial share, rounded up where necessary to the next unit, to the extent permitted by the amount of the reserve.

2. If, after its initial share has been used up, 90 % or more of the second share drawn by a Member State has been used up, that Member State shall, without delay, in accordance with the conditions imposed by paragraph 1, draw a third share, equal to 5 % of its initial share.

3. If, after its second share has been used up, 90 % or more of the third share drawn by a Member State has been used up, that Member State shall, without delay, in accordance with the same conditions, draw a fourth share equal to the third.

This process shall continue to apply until the reserve is used up.

4. By way of derogation from paragraphs 1 to 3, a Member State may draw shares lower than those fixed in those paragraphs if there are grounds for believing that those fixed may not be used up. It shall inform the Commission of its reasons for applying this paragraph.

Article 4

Additional shares drawn pursuant to Article 3 shall be valid until 31 December 1975.

Article 5

A Member State which on 15 September 1975 has not used up its initial share shall return to the reserve not later than 10 October 1975 any unused portion in excess of 20 % of the initial amount. It may return a greater portion if there are grounds for believing that such portion may not be used up.

Member States shall, not later than 10 October 1975, notify the Commission of the total quantities of the product in question imported up to and including 15 September 1975 and charged against the Community quota and of any portion of their initial shares returned to the reserve.

Article 6

The Commission shall keep an account of the shares opened by the Member States pursuant to Articles 2 and 3 and shall, as soon as it has been notified, inform each State of the extent to which the reserve has been used up.

It shall inform the Member States, not later than 15 October 1975, of the amount still in reserve following any returns pursuant to Article 5.

It shall ensure that when an amount using up the reserve is drawn the amount so drawn does not exceed the balance available, and to this end shall notify the amount of that balance to the Member State making the last drawing.

Article 7

1. Member States shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that additional shares drawn pursuant to Article 3 are opened in such a way that imports may be charged without interruption against their accumulated shares in the Community quota.

2. Member States shall ensure that importers of the product in question established in their territory have free access to the shares allocated to them.

3. Member States shall charge imports of the product in question against their shares as and when the product is entered with the customs authorities for home use.

4. The extent to which a Member State has used up its share shall be determined on the basis of the imports charged in accordance with paragraph 3.

Article 8

Member States shall inform the Commission at regular intervals of the imports actually charged against their shares.

Article 9

Member States and the Commission shall cooperate closely to ensure that this Regulation is observed.

Article 10

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 January 1975.

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

Done at Brussels, 23 September 1974.

For the Council

The President

Ch. PONCELET

REGULATION (EEC) No 2425/74 OF THE COUNCIL

of 23 September 1974

on the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for ferro-chromium, containing not more than 10 % by weight of carbon and more than 30 % but not more than 90 % by weight of chromium (super-refined ferro-chromium), falling within subheading ex 73.02 E I of the Common Customs Tariff

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

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

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission;

Whereas, as regards ferro-chromium, containing not more than 10 % by weight of carbon and more than 30 % but not more than 90 % of chromium (super-refined ferro-chromium), falling within subheading ex 73.02 E I, the European Economic Community has undertaken to open an annual duty-free tariff quota of 3 000 metric tons; whereas the tariff quota concerned should therefore be opened on 1 January 1975 and allocated among the Member States; whereas the duties to be applied by the new Member States within the quota must comply with the relevant provisions of the Act of Accession;

Whereas arrangements for the utilization of the Community tariff quota based on an allocation among Member States would seem to be consistent with the Community nature of the quota; whereas, in order that it may correspond as closely as possible to the actual trend of the market in the product in question, allocation of the quota should be in proportion to the requirements of the Member States as calculated by reference to statistics of imports from third countries during a representative reference period and to the economic outlook for the quota period in question;

Whereas, during the past three years for which statistics are fully available, the corresponding imports into each of the Member States represented the following percentages of the total imports of the product in question:

	1971	1972	1973
Benelux	1.46	1.55	1.38
Denmark	1.43	1.33	0.08
Germany	65.85 ⁽¹⁾	77.62 ⁽¹⁾	78.80 ⁽¹⁾
France	2.21	2.08	1.05
Ireland	0	0.01	0
Italy	21.51	9.67	9.20
United Kingdom	7.54	7.74	9.49

⁽¹⁾ Based on general imports of ferro-chromium.

Whereas, in view of these factors and of market forecasts for ferro-chromium for 1975, the percentage shares in the quota volume can be expressed roughly as follows:

Benelux	5.66
Denmark	0.34
Germany	6.17
France	0.34
Ireland	0.01
Italy	84.14
United Kingdom	3.34

Whereas, since this tariff quota is for a relatively small quantity, it seems possible to provide for a system of use based on only one allocation and at the same time preserve the Community nature of the quota; whereas such an allocation may therefore be based on the percentage figures shown in the table above;

Whereas, since the Kingdom of Belgium, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg are united within and jointly represented by the Benelux Economic Union, any measure concerning the administration of the shares allocated to that Economic Union may be carried out by any one of its members,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. During the period from 1 January to 31 December 1975 a Community tariff quota of 3 000 metric tons shall be opened in the Community for ferro-chromium, containing not more than 10 % by weight of carbon and more than 30 % but not more than 90 % of chromium (super-refined ferro-chromium), falling within subheading ex 73.02 E I of the Common Customs Tariff.

2. Imports of the product in question shall not be counted under this tariff quota if they are already free of customs duties under other preferential tariff

treatment applied by certain Member States, in particular under free trade agreements.

3. Within this tariff quota the Common Customs Tariff duty shall be totally suspended.

4. Within this tariff quota the new Member States shall apply duties calculated in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Act of Accession.

Article 2

The Community tariff quota referred to in Article 1 shall be divided between Member States as follows :

Benelux	170 metric tons
Denmark	10 metric tons
Germany	185 metric tons
France	10 metric tons
Ireland	1 metric ton
Italy	2 524 metric tons
United Kingdom	100 metric tons

Article 3

1. Member States shall ensure that importers of the product in question established in their territory have free access to the shares allocated to them.

2. The extent to which a Member State has used up its share shall be determined on the basis of the imports of the products in question entered with the customs authorities for home use.

Article 4

Member States shall inform the Commission at regular intervals of the imports actually charged against their shares.

Article 5

Member States and the Commission shall cooperate closely to ensure that this Regulation is observed.

Article 6

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 January 1975.

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

Done at Brussels, 23 September 1974.

For the Council

The President

Ch. PONCELET

REGULATION (EEC) No 2426/74 OF THE COMMISSION**of 26 September 1974****fixing the import levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour groats and meal**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European
Economic Community;

Having regard to Council Regulation No 120/
67/EEC⁽¹⁾ of 13 June 1967 on the common organiza-
tion of the market in cereals, as last amended by Regu-
lation (EEC) No 1996/74⁽²⁾, and in particular Article
13(5) thereof;

Whereas the import levies on cereals, wheat and rye
flour, and wheat groats and meal were fixed by Regula-
tion (EEC) No 2016/74⁽³⁾ and subsequent amending
Regulations;

Whereas it follows from applying the provisions
contained in Regulation (EEC) No 2016/74 to the

offer prices and today's quotations known to the
Commission that the levies at present in force should
be altered as shown in the Annex to this Regulation,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The import levies to be charged on the products listed
in Article 1(a), (b) and (c) of Regulation No 120/
67/EEC are hereby fixed as shown in the Table
annexed to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 27
September 1974.

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

Done at Brussels, 26 September 1974.

For the Commission

P. J. LARDINOIS

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No 117, 19. 6. 1967, p. 2269/67.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 209, 31. 7. 1974, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 210, 1. 8. 1974, p. 1.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 26 September 1974 fixing the import levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour groats and meal

CCT heading No	Description of goods	u.a./metric ton
10.01 A	Common wheat and meslin	0
10.01 B	Durum wheat	0 ⁽¹⁾⁽⁴⁾
10.02	Rye	0 ⁽⁵⁾
10.03	Barley	0
10.04	Oats	0
10.05 B	Maize other than hybrid maize for sowing	0 ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾
10.07 A	Buckwheat	0
10.07 B	Millet	0
10.07 C	Grain sorghum	0
10.07 D	Canary seed ; other cereals	0 ⁽⁴⁾
11.01 A	Wheat or meslin flour	0
11.01 B	Rye flour	17.69
11.02 A 1 a	Durum wheat groats and meal	0
11.02 A 1 b	Common wheat groats and meal	0

⁽¹⁾ Where durum wheat originating in Morocco is transported directly from that country to the Community, the levy is reduced by 0.50 u.a./metric ton.

⁽³⁾ Where maize originating in the AASM and OCT is imported into the French Overseas Departments, the levy is reduced by 6 u.a./metric ton.

⁽³⁾ Where maize originating in Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya is imported into the Community, the levy is reduced by 1 u.a./metric ton.

⁽⁴⁾ Where wheat and canary seed produced in Turkey are transported directly from that country to the Community, the levy is reduced by 0.50 u.a./metric ton.

⁽⁵⁾ 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 1234/71 and Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2622/71.

REGULATION (EEC) No 2427/74 OF THE COMMISSION**of 26 September 1974****fixing the premiums to be added to the import levies on cereals, flour and malt**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community;

Having regard to Council Regulation No 120/67/EEC ⁽¹⁾ of 13 June 1967 on the common organization of the market in cereals, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1996/74 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 15 (6) thereof;

Whereas the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt were fixed by Regulation (EEC) No 2017/74 ⁽³⁾ and subsequent amending Regulations;

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 as shown in the Tables annexed to this Regulation,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The scale of the premiums to be added, pursuant to Article 15 of Regulation No 120/67/EEC, to the import levies fixed in advance in respect of cereals and malt is hereby fixed as shown in the Tables annexed to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 27 September 1974.

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

Done at Brussels, 26 September 1974.

For the Commission

P. J. LARDINOIS

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No 117, 19. 6. 1967, p. 2269/67.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 209, 31. 7. 1974, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 210, 1. 8. 1974, p. 4.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 26 September 1974 fixing the premiums to be added to the import levies on cereals, flour and malt

A. Cereals and flour ⁽¹⁾

(u.s./metric ton)

CCT heading No	Description of goods	Current 9	1st period 10	2nd period 11	3rd period 12
10.01 A	Common wheat and meslin	0	0	0	0
10.01 B	Durum wheat	0	0	0	0
10.02	Rye	0	1.63	1.63	0
10.03	Barley	0	0	0	0
10.04	Oats	0	0	0	0
10.05 B	Maize other than hybrid maize for sowing	0	0	0	0
10.07 A	Buckwheat	0	0	0	0
10.07 B	Millet	0	0	0	0
10.07 C	Grain sorghum	0	0	0	0
10.07 D	Other	0	0	0	0
11.01 A	Wheat or meslin flour	0	0	0	0

(¹) The period of validity of the licence is limited in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 2196/71 (OJ No L 231, 14. 10. 1971, p. 28), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3148/73 (OJ No L 321, 22. 11. 1973, p. 13).

B. Malt

(u.s./100 kg)

CCT heading No	Description of goods	Current 9	1st period 10	2nd period 11	3rd period 12	4th period 1
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

REGULATION (EEC) No 2428/74 OF THE COMMISSION
of 26 September 1974
fixing the export levies on cereals

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community;

Having regard to Council Regulation No 120/67/EEC⁽¹⁾ of 13 June 1967 on the common organization of the market in cereals, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1996/74⁽²⁾;

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1968/73⁽³⁾ of 19 July 1973 laying down general rules to be applied in the event of the cereals market being disturbed, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 676/74⁽⁴⁾ and in particular Article 4(2) thereof;

Having regard to the Opinion of the Monetary Committee;

Whereas Article 19 of Regulation No 120/67/EEC provides that the necessary measure may be taken if the cif price of one or more products is appreciably higher than the threshold price and if that situation is likely to continue thereby disturbing or threatening to disturb the Community market;

Whereas Regulation (EEC) No 1968/73 specifies that the cif price may be regarded as appreciably higher than the threshold price when it exceeds it by at least 2 %; whereas this excess may be regarded as being likely to continue where an imbalance between supply and demand is established and where this imbalance is likely to persist having regard to foreseeable production and market price trends;

Whereas the high level of prices in international trade could impede importation of common wheat, barley, rye, oats, maize, millet and sorghum into the Community or provoke exportation from the Community;

Whereas the situation described above can be said to exist at the present time; whereas to ensure supplies in the Community an export levy should be introduced for common wheat, barley, rye, oats, maize, millet and sorghum;

Whereas, in view of the relationship between the basic product and the products processed from it and given the market situation for certain processed products, an export levy for certain of these products must also be fixed;

Whereas the threshold prices for the 1974/75 marketing year were fixed by Council Regulation (EEC) No 1427/74⁽⁵⁾ of 4 June 1974;

Whereas Article 3 of Regulation (EEC) No 1968/73 specifies that when the export levy is being fixed account must be taken of the existing situation and the future trend with regard to prices and availabilities of cereals on the Community market on the one hand and prices for cereals and cereal products on the world market on the other; whereas the same article provides that it is also important to ensure equilibrium and the natural development of prices and trade on cereal markets and furthermore, to take into account the economic aspect of the proposed exports and the need to avoid disturbances on the Community market;

Whereas for the products, other than starches, listed in Article 1(c) and (d) of Regulation No 120/67/EEC the specific factors set out in Article 3(2) of Regulation (EEC) No 1968/73 must also be taken into account;

Whereas the export levy may be varied if the world market situation or the specific requirements of certain markets make this necessary;

Whereas, if the levy system is to operate normally, the following should be used to calculate the levies:

- for currencies the exchange rates for which are kept at any given moment within a band of 2.25 %, at a conversion rate based on their actual parity;
- for other currencies a conversion rate based on the arithmetic mean of the spot market rates for each of these currencies against the Community currencies referred to in the preceding paragraph over a specified period;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No 117, 19. 6. 1967, p. 2269/67.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 209, 31. 7. 1974, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 201, 21. 7. 1973, p. 10.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 83, 28. 3. 1974, p. 3.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 151, 8. 6. 1974, p. 1.

Whereas it follows from applying the rules outlined above to the present situation on the market in cereals, and in particular to quotations or prices for these products within the Community and on the world market, that the export levies, should be fixed as shown in the Annex to this Regulation ;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Article 1

The export levies referred to in the first indent of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1968/73 are hereby fixed at the amounts shown in the Annex.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 27 September 1974.

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

Done at Brussels, 26 September 1974.

For the Commission

P. J. LARDINOIS

Member of the Commission

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 26 September 1974 fixing the export levy in the cereals sector

CCT heading No	Description	u.s./metric ton
ex 10.01 A	Common wheat and meslin, excluding officially certified seeds ⁽¹⁾	55.00
ex 10.02	Rye, excluding officially certified seeds ⁽¹⁾	0
ex 10.03	Barley, excluding officially certified seeds ⁽¹⁾	35.00
ex 10.04	Oats, excluding officially certified seeds ⁽¹⁾	17.00
10.05 B	Maize other than hybrid maize for sowing	50.00
10.07 B	Millet	20.00
10.07 C	Grain sorghum	35.00
ex 11.01 A	Wheat flour	27.00
11.02 A I a)	Durum wheat groats and meal	—
11.02 A I b)	Common wheat groats and meal	27.00
11.01	Flour of cereals :	
	C. Barley flour	5.25
	D. Oat flour	2.55
	E. Maize flour :	
	I. Of a fat content not exceeding 1.5 % by weight	7.50
	II. Other	30.00
	H. Millet flour	12.00
	K. Grain sorghum flour	21.00
11.02	Cereal groats and cereal meal ; other worked cereal grains (for example, rolled, flaked, polished, pearled or kibbled, but not further prepared), except husked, glazed, polished or broken rice ; germ of cereals, whole, rolled, flaked or ground :	
	A. Cereal groats and cereal meal :	
	II. Rye	—
	III. Barley :	
	a) Of an ash content not exceeding 1 % by weight	5.25
	b) Barley groats and meal not included under No 11.02 A III a)	21.00
	IV. Oats :	
	a) Of an ash content not exceeding 2.3 % by weight	2.55
	b) Oat groats and meal not included under No 11.02 A IV a)	10.20

CCT heading No	Description	t.s./metric ton
11.02 (cont'd)	V. Maize : a) Of a fat content not exceeding 1.5 % by weight : 1. For the brewing industry 2. Other b) Other	7.50 7.50 30.00
	VIII. Millet	12.00
	IX. Grain sorghum	21.00
	B. Hulled grains (shelled or husked), whether or not sliced or kibbled :	
	I. Barley, oats, buckwheat and millet :	
	a) hulled (shelled or husked) :	
	1. Barley ⁽²⁾	21.00
	2. Oats :	
	aa) Clipped oats	10.20
	bb) Other :	
	(11) Of an ash content not exceeding 2.3 % by weight ⁽²⁾	2.55
	(22) Other ⁽²⁾	10.20
	4. Millet	12.00
	b) Hulled and sliced or kibbled ('Grütze or grutten') :	
	1. Barley ⁽²⁾	21.00
	2. Oats :	
	aa) Of an ash content not exceeding 2.3 % by weight ⁽²⁾	2.55
	bb) Other ⁽²⁾	10.20
	4. Millet ⁽²⁾	12.00
	II. Other cereals :	
	a) Wheat ⁽²⁾	33.00
	b) Rye ⁽²⁾	—
	c) Maize ⁽²⁾	30.00
	d) Grain sorghum ⁽²⁾	21.00
	C. Pearled grains :	
	I. Wheat ⁽³⁾	33.00
	II. Rye ⁽³⁾	—
	III. Barley :	
	a) Of an ash content (without talc) not exceeding 1 % by weight — 1st category ⁽³⁾	5.25
	b) Other ⁽³⁾	21.00
	IV. Oats ⁽³⁾	10.20
	V. Maize ⁽³⁾	30.00
	VII. Millet ⁽³⁾	12.00
	VIII. Grain sorghum ⁽³⁾	21.00

CCT heading No	Description	u.a./metric ton
11.02 (cont'd)	D. Grains not otherwise worked than kibbled :	
	I. Wheat	33-00
	II. Rye	—
	III. Barley	21-00
	IV. Oats	10-20
	V. Maize	30-00
	VII. Millet	12-00
	VIII. Grain sorghum	21-00
	E. Rolled grains ; flaked grains :	
	I. Barley, oats, buckwheat and millet :	
	a) Rolled :	
	1. Barley	21-00
	2. Oats	10-20
	4. Millet	12-00
	b) Flaked :	
	1. Barley	5-25
	2. Oats	2-55
	4. Millet	12-00
	II. Other cereals :	
	a) Wheat	33-00
	b) Rye	—
	c) Maize	30-00
	d) Grain sorghum	21-00
	F. Pellets :	
	I. Wheat	33-00
	II. Rye	—
	III. Barley	21-00
	IV. Oats	10-20
	V. Maize	30-00
	VIII. Millet	12-00
	IX. Grain sorghum	21-00
	G. Germ of cereals, whole, rolled, flaked or ground	
	I. Wheat	8-25
	II. Other	7-50

CCT heading No	Description	t.t.a./metric ton
11.07	Malt, roasted or not :	
	A. Unroasted :	
	I. Obtained from wheat :	
	a) In the form of flour	8-25
	b) Other	8-25
	II. Other :	
	a) In the form of flour	5-25
	b) Other	5-25
	B. Roasted	5-25
13.02	Bran, sharps and other residues derived from the sifting, milling or working of cereals or of leguminous vegetables :	
	A. Of cereals :	
	I. Of maize :	
	a) With a starch content not exceeding 35 % by weight	16-80
	b) Other :	
	1. With a starch content exceeding 35 % but not exceeding 45 % by weight, and having undergone a denaturing process	16-80
	2. Other	16-80
	II. Of other cereals :	
	a) Of which the starch content does not exceed 28 % by weight, and of which the percentage which passes through a sieve with an aperture of 0.2 mm does not exceed 10 % by weight or of which the sieved product has an ash content, calculated on the dry product, of 1.5 % or more by weight	16-80
	b) Other	16-80
23.07	Sweetened forage, other preparations of a kind used in animal feeding :	
	B. Other, containing starch, glucose or glucose syrup falling within subheading Nos 17.02 B and 17.05 B, or milk products, mixed with other products too :	
	ex I. Preparations of a kind used in animal feeding, covered by Regulation (EEC) No 968/68, of a milk powder content of less than 50 % by weight and of cereal products (*) content by weight :	
	— Exceeding 5 % but not exceeding 15 %	2-00
	— Exceeding 15 % but not exceeding 30 %	5-00
	— Exceeding 30 % but not exceeding 50 %	8-00
	— Exceeding 50 % but not exceeding 65 %	12-00
	— Exceeding 65 %	15-00

(¹) Officially certified seeds are understood to be those seeds contained in the packages officially sealed and officially labelled as 'basic seed', 'certified seed, first generation', 'certified seed, second generation' conforming to the provisions of the Council Directive of 14 June 1966 on the marketing of cereal seed (OJ No 125, 11. 7. 1966, p. 2309/66) and of the Council Decision of 26 March 1973 on the equivalence of seed produced in Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom (OJ No L 106, 20. 4. 1973, p. 12).

(²) Hulled grains are grains corresponding to the definition given in the Annex to Regulation (EEC) No 821/68 (OJ No L 149, 29. 6. 1968, p. 46).

(³) Pearled grains are grains corresponding to the definition given in the Annex to Regulation (EEC) No 821/68 (OJ No L 149, 29. 6. 1968, p. 46).

(⁴) 'Cereals products' means the products falling within Chapter 10 and heading Nos 11.01 and 11.02 (excluding subheading No 11.02 G) of the Common Customs Tariff.

REGULATION (EEC) No 2429/74 OF THE COMMISSION**of 26 September 1974****fixing the import levies on rice and broken rice**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European
Economic Community;

Having regard to Council Regulation No 359/
67/EEC ⁽¹⁾ of 25 July 1967 on the common organiza-
tion of the market in rice, as last amended by Regula-
tion (EEC) No 1129/74 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 11
(5) thereof;

Whereas the import levies on rice and broken rice
were fixed by Regulation (EEC) No 2237/74 ⁽³⁾ and
subsequent amending Regulations;

Whereas it follows from applying the rules and other
provisions contained in Regulation (EEC) No 2237/74
to the offer prices and today's quotations known to

the Commission that the levies at present in force
should be altered as shown in the Table annexed to
this Regulation,

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 No 359/
67/EEC are hereby fixed as shown in the Table
annexed to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 27
September 1974.

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

Done at Brussels, 26 September 1974.

For the Commission

P. J. LARDINOIS

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No 174, 31. 7. 1967, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 128, 10. 5. 1974, p. 20.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 238, 30. 8. 1974, p. 17.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 26 September 1974 fixing the import levies on rice and broken rice

(u.a./100 kg)

CCT heading No	Description of goods	Third countries	AASM/OCT ⁽¹⁾ ^(*)
10.06	Rice : A. Paddy rice ; husked rice : I. Paddy rice : a) Round grained b) Long grained II. Husked rice : a) Round grained b) Long grained B. Semi-milled or wholly milled rice : I. Semi-milled rice : a) Round grained b) Long grained II. Wholly milled rice : a) Round grained b) Long grained C. Broken rice	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

⁽¹⁾ Regulation (EEC) No 521/70 provides that the levies are not applied to imports into the French overseas departments of products originating in the AASM and OCT.

^(*) This levy is applicable only to imports fulfilling the conditions laid down in Article 2 of Regulation (EEC) No 540/70.

REGULATION (EEC) No 2430/74 OF THE COMMISSION

of 26 September 1974

fixing the premiums to be added to the import levies on rice and broken rice

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community;

Having regard to Council Regulation No 359/67/EEC⁽¹⁾ of 25 July 1967 on the common organization of the market in rice, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1129/74⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 13 (6) thereof;

Having regard to the Opinion of the Monetary Committee;

Whereas the premiums to be added to the import levies fixed in advance for rice and broken rice must include a premium for the current month and a premium for each of the following months until the expiry of the period of validity of the import licence; whereas this period of validity was laid down in Article 20 (2) of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2637/70⁽³⁾ of 23 December 1970, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1454/74⁽⁴⁾;

Whereas Council Regulation No 365/67/EEC⁽⁵⁾ of 25 July 1967, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2435/70⁽⁶⁾, lays down rules for the advance fixing of levies on rice and broken rice;

Whereas under the terms of Regulation No 365/67/EEC, where the cif price for husked rice for milled rice or for broken rice determined on the day on which the premiums are fixed is higher than the cif forward delivery price for the same product, the premium should as a general rule be equal to the difference between these two prices; whereas the cif price is that determined in accordance with Article 16 of Regulation No 359/67/EEC on the day on which the premiums are fixed; whereas the detailed rules for determining cif prices were laid down in Regulation (EEC) No 1613/71⁽⁷⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1057/73⁽⁸⁾; whereas the cif forward delivery price must also be determined in accordance

with Article 16 of Regulation No 359/67/EEC but on the basis of offers at North Sea ports; whereas this price must be the cif price for shipment during the month in which the import licence is issued in the case of imports to be effected during that month; whereas this price must be the cif price for shipment during the month in which importation is expected to take place in the case of imports to be effected during the month following the month in which the import licence is issued; whereas this price must be the cif price for shipment during the month preceding the month in which importation is expected to take place in the case of imports to be effected during the remaining months for which the import licence is valid; whereas, if no offer for forward delivery is made for shipment during a given month, this price should be the price ruling for shipment during the last month in which an offer for forward delivery was made;

Whereas the premium is equal to 0 units of account if the cif price determined on the day on which the scale of the premiums is fixed is equal to the cif forward delivery price or exceeds that price by not more than 0.025 units of account per 100 kilogrammes;

Whereas the premium may, however, be fixed at a higher level in exceptional circumstances and within certain specified limits;

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 effective parity;
- 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 subparagraph;

Whereas it follows from applying all these provisions that the premiums should be fixed as shown in the Table annexed to this Regulation; whereas the amount of the premiums should be altered only if application of the abovementioned provisions entails a change of more than 0.025 unit of account,

(1) OJ No 174, 31. 7. 1967, p. 1.

(2) OJ No L 128, 10. 5. 1974, p. 20.

(3) OJ No L 283, 29. 12. 1970, p. 15.

(4) OJ No L 155, 12. 6. 1974, p. 10.

(5) OJ No 174, 31. 7. 1967, p. 32.

(6) OJ No L 262, 3. 12. 1970, p. 3.

(7) OJ No L 168, 27. 7. 1971, p. 28.

(8) OJ No L 105, 20. 4. 1973, p. 10.

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

hereby fixed as shown in the Table annexed to this Regulation.

Article 1

The premiums to be added to the import levies fixed in advance in respect of rice and broken rice are

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 27 September 1974.

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

Done at Brussels, 26 September 1974.

For the Commission

P. J. LARDINOIS

Member of the Commission

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 26 September 1974 fixing the premiums to be added to the import levies on rice and broken rice

CCT heading No	Description of goods	Current 9	1st period 10	2nd period 11	3rd period 12
10.06	Rice :				
	A. Paddy rice ; husked rice :				
	I. Paddy rice :				
	a) Round grained	0	0	0	—
	b) Long grained	0	0	0	0
	II. Husked rice :				
	a) Round grained	0	0	0	—
	b) Long grained	0	0	0	0
	B. Semi-milled or wholly milled rice :				
	I. Semi-milled rice :				
	a) Round grained	0	0	0	—
	b) Long grained	0	0	0	0
	II. Wholly milled rice :				
	a) Round grained	0	0	0	—
	b) Long grained	0	0	0	0
	C. Broken rice :	0	0	0	0

REGULATION (EEC) No 2431/74 OF THE COMMISSION**of 26 September 1974****fixing the export refunds on rice and broken rice**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community;

Having regard to Council Regulation No 359/67/EEC⁽¹⁾ of 25 July 1967 on the common organization of the market in rice, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1129/74⁽²⁾, and in particular the first sentence of the fourth subparagraph of Article 17 (2) thereof;

Having regard to the Opinion of the Monetary Committee;

Whereas Article 17 of Regulation No 359/67/EEC provides that the difference between quotations or prices on the world market for the products listed in Article 1 of that Regulation and prices for those products within the Community may be covered by an export refund;

Whereas Article 2 of Council Regulation No 366/67/EEC⁽³⁾ of 25 July 1967 laying down general rules for granting export refunds on rice and criteria for fixing the amount of such refunds, as amended by Regulation No 1019/67/EEC⁽⁴⁾ provides that when refunds are being fixed account must be taken of the existing situation and the future trend with regard to prices and availabilities of rice and broken rice on the Community market on the one hand and prices for rice and broken rice on the world market on the other; whereas the same Article provides that it is also important to ensure equilibrium and the natural development of prices and trade on the rice market and, furthermore, to take into account the economic aspect of the proposed exports and the need to avoid disturbance of the Community market;

Whereas Regulation No 669/67/EEC⁽⁵⁾ as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1057/68⁽⁶⁾ lays down the maximum percentage of broken rice allowed in rice for which an export refund is fixed and specifies the percentage by which that refund is to be reduced where the proportion of broken rice in the rice exported exceeds that maximum;

Whereas Article 3 of Regulation No 366/67/EEC defines the specific criteria to be taken into account

when the export refund on rice and broken rice is being calculated;

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

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

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

- in the case of currencies which are maintained in relation to each other, at any given moment, within a band of 2.25 %, a rate of exchange based on their effective parity;
- 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 subparagraph;

Whereas it follows from applying these rules and criteria to the present situation on the market in rice and in particular to quotations or prices for rice and broken rice within the Community and on the world market that the refund should be fixed at the amounts shown in the Annex to this Regulation;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The refunds on the products listed in Article 1 of Regulation No 359/67/EEC with the exception of those listed in paragraph 1 (c) of that Article, exported in the natural state, are hereby fixed as shown in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 27 September 1974.

(1) OJ No 174, 31. 7. 1967, p. 1.

(2) OJ No L 128, 10. 5. 1974, p. 20.

(3) OJ No 174, 31. 7. 1967, p. 34.

(4) OJ No 311, 21. 12. 1967, p. 13.

(5) OJ No 241, 5. 10. 1967, p. 6.

(6) OJ No L 179, 25. 7. 1968, p. 31.

The amount by which the refunds may be increased pursuant to Article 1 of Regulation No 719/77/EEC is 0.20 u.a./100 kg.

REGULATION (EEC) No 2432/74 OF THE COMMISSION

of 26 September 1974

fixing the corrective amount applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community;

Having regard to Council Regulation No 359/67/EEC⁽¹⁾ of 25 July 1967 on the common organization of the market in rice, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1129/74⁽²⁾, and in particular the first subparagraph of Article 17 (4) thereof;

Having regard to the Opinion of the Monetary Committee;

Whereas the first subparagraph of Article 17 (4) of Regulation No 359/67/EEC provides that the export refund applicable to rice and broken rice on the day on which application for an export licence is made, adjusted for the threshold price which will be in force during the month of exportation, must be applied on request to exports to be effected during the period of validity of the licence;

Whereas Regulation No 474/67/EEC⁽³⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1397/68⁽⁴⁾, lays down detailed rules for the advance fixing of the export refund on rice and broken rice;

Whereas that Regulation provides that the refund applicable on the day on which application for an export licence is made must, when it is fixed in advance, be reduced by an amount no greater than the difference between the cif forward delivery price and the cif price, where the former exceeds the latter by more than 0.025 unit of account per 100 kilogrammes; whereas, on the other hand, the refund must be increased by an amount no greater than the difference between the cif price and the cif forward delivery price, where the former exceeds the latter by more than 0.025 unit of account per 100 kilogrammes;

Whereas the cif price is that determined in accordance with Article 16 of Regulation No 359/67/EEC;

whereas the cif forward delivery price is that determined in accordance with Article 3 (2) of Regulation No 365/67/EEC⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2435/70⁽⁶⁾, based, in respect of each month for which the export licence is valid, on the cif price calculated on the basis of offers for shipment during the month of exportation;

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 effective parity;
- 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 subparagraph;

Whereas it follows from applying all these provisions that the corrective amount applicable on 27 September 1974 must be fixed as shown in the Table annexed to this Regulation;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The corrective amount referred to in Article 17 (4) of Regulation No 359/67/EEC which is applicable to the export refunds fixed in advance in respect of rice and broken rice is hereby fixed as shown in the Table annexed to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 27 September 1974.

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

Done at Brussels, 26 September 1974.

For the Commission

P. J. LARDINOIS

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No 174, 31. 7. 1967, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 128, 10. 5. 1974, p. 20.

⁽³⁾ OJ No 204, 24. 8. 1967, p. 20.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 222, 10. 9. 1968, p. 6.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No 174, 31. 7. 1967, p. 32.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 262, 3. 12. 1970, p. 1.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 26 September 1974 fixing the corrective amount applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice

 $(u.a./100 \text{ kg})$

CCT heading No	Description of goods	Current 9	1st period 10	2nd period 11	3rd period 12	4th period 1	5th period 2
10.06	Rice :						
	A. Paddy rice ; husked rice :						
	I. Paddy rice :						
	a) Round grained	—	—	—	—	—	—
	b) Long grained	—	—	—	—	—	—
	II. Husked rice :						
	a) Round grained	—	—	—	—	—	—
	b) Long grained	—	—	—	—	—	—
	B. Semi-milled or wholly milled rice :						
	I. Semi-milled rice :						
	a) Round grained	—	—	—	—	—	—
	b) Long grained	—	—	—	—	—	—
	II. Wholly milled rice :						
	a) Round grained	—	—	—	—	—	—
	b) Long grained	—	—	—	—	—	—
	C. Broken rice	—	—	—	—	—	—

REGULATION (EEC) No 2433/74 OF THE COMMISSION

of 26 September 1974

fixing the export levies on rice

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community;

Having regard to Council Regulation No 359/67/EEC⁽¹⁾, of 25 July 1967 on the common organization of the market in rice as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1129/74⁽²⁾;

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2737/73⁽³⁾ of 8 October 1973 laying down general rules to be applied in the event of the rice market being disturbed, and in particular Article 4 (2) thereof;

Having regard to the Opinion of the Monetary Committee;

Whereas Article 21 of Regulation No 359/67/EEC provides that the necessary measures may be taken if the cif price of one or more products is appreciably higher than the threshold price and if that situation is likely to continue thereby disturbing or threatening to disturb the Community market;

Whereas Regulation (EEC) No 2737/73 specifies that the cif price may be regarded as appreciably higher than the threshold price when it exceeds it by at least 2 %; whereas this excess may be regarded as being likely to continue where an imbalance between supply and demand is established and where this imbalance is likely to persist having regard to foreseeable production and market price trends;

Whereas the high level of prices in international trade could impede importation of rice into the Community or provoke exportation from the Community;

Whereas the situation described above can be said to exist at the present time; whereas to ensure supplies in the Community an export levy should be introduced for this product;

Whereas in view of the relationship between the rice and products processed from it and given the market situation for these products, an export levy must also be fixed for all products processed from rice;

Whereas the threshold prices for husked rice, wholly milled rice and broken rice were fixed for the 1974/75 marketing year by Regulations (EEC) No 1718/74⁽⁴⁾ and (EEC) No 1935/74⁽⁵⁾;

Whereas Article 3 of Regulation (EEC) No 2737/73 specifies that when the export levy is being fixed account must be taken of the existing situation and the future trend with regard to prices and availabilities

of rice on the Community market on the one hand and prices for rice and products processed from it on the world market on the other; whereas the same Article provides that it is also important to ensure equilibrium and the natural development of prices and trade on rice markets and furthermore, to take into account the economic aspect of the proposed exports and the need to avoid disturbances on the Community market;

Whereas for the products listed in Article 1 (c) of Regulation No 359/67/EEC the specific factors set out in Article 3 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 2737/73 must also be taken into account;

Whereas the export levy may be varied if the world market situation or the specific requirements of certain markets make this necessary;

Whereas, if the levy system is to operate normally, the following should be used to calculate the levies:

- for currencies the exchange rates for which are kept at any given moment within a band of 2.25 %, a conversion rate based on their actual parity;
- for other currencies a conversion rate based on the arithmetic mean of the spot market rates for each of these currencies against the Community currencies referred to in the preceding paragraph over a specified period;

Whereas it follows from applying the rules outlined above to the present situation on the market in rice, and in particular to quotations or prices for these products within the Community and on the world market, that the export levies should be fixed as shown in the Annex to this Regulation;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The export levy referred to in the first indent of Article 2 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2737/73 is hereby fixed as shown in the Annex for the products listed therein.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 27 September 1974.

(¹) OJ No 174, 31. 7. 1967, p. 1.

(²) OJ No L 128, 10. 5. 1974, p. 20.

(³) OJ No L 282, 9. 10. 1973, p. 13.

(⁴) OJ No L 181, 4. 7. 1974, p. 7.

(⁵) OJ No L 203, 25. 7. 1974, p. 22.

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

Done at Brussels, 26 September 1974.

For the Commission

P. J. LARDINOIS

Member of the Commission

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 26 September 1974 fixing the export levies on rice

CCT heading No	Description of goods	u.a./100 kg
10.06 A I a)	Round grained paddy rice, excluding officially certified seeds ⁽¹⁾	12-000
10.06 A I b)	Long grained paddy rice, excluding officially certified seeds ⁽¹⁾	8-000
10.06 A II a)	Round grained husked rice	12-000
10.06 A II b)	Long grained husked rice	8-000
10.06 B I a)	Round grained semi-milled rice	12-000
10.06 B I b)	Long grained semi-milled rice	12-000
10.06 B II a)	Round grained wholly-milled rice	12-000
10.06 B II b)	Long grained wholly-milled rice	12-000
10.06 C	Broken rice	12-000
11.01 F	Rice flour	—
11.02 A VI	Rice groats and meal	12-000
11.02 E II e) 1	Flaked rice	12-000
11.02 F VI	Pellets of rice	12-000

⁽¹⁾ Officially certified seeds are understood to be those seeds contained in the packages officially sealed and officially labelled as 'basic seed', 'certified seed, first generation', 'certified seed, second generation' conforming to the provisions of the Council Directive of 14 June 1966 on the marketing of cereal seed (OJ No 125, 11. 7. 1966, p. 2309/66) and of the Council Decision of 26 March 1973 on the equivalence of seed produced in Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom (OJ No L 106, 20. 4. 1973, p. 12).

REGULATION (EEC) No 2434/74 OF THE COMMISSION

of 26 September 1974

fixing the import levies on calves and adult bovine animals and on beef and veal
other than frozenTHE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES,Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European
Economic Community;Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No
805/68 ⁽¹⁾ of 27 June 1968 on the common organiza-
tion of the market in beef and veal, as last amended
by Regulation (EEC) No 1855/74 ⁽²⁾, and in particular
the second line of Article 10 (7), and Article 12 (7)
thereof;Whereas the import levies on calves and adult bovine
animals and on beef and veal other than frozen were
fixed by Regulation (EEC) No 1095/74 ⁽³⁾, as last
amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2389/74 ⁽⁴⁾;Whereas it follows from applying the rules and other
provisions contained in Regulation (EEC) No 1095/74
to the quotations and other information known to the
Commission that the levies at present in force should
be altered as shown in the Annex to this Regulation,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*The levies referred to in Articles 10 and 12 of Regula-
tion (EEC) No 805/68 are hereby fixed as shown in
the Annex to this Regulation.*Article 2*To be classified as products falling within subheadings
Nos 02.01 A II a) 1 aa) and 02.01 A II a) 1 bb),
products must correspond to the definition contained
in Article 2 of Regulation (EEC) No 2249/73 ⁽⁵⁾.*Article 3*This Regulation shall enter into force on 30
September 1974.This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member
States.

Done at Brussels, 26 September 1974.

For the Commission

P. J. LARDINOIS

Member of the Commission⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 148, 28. 6. 1968, p. 24.⁽²⁾ OJ No L 195, 18. 7. 1974, p. 14.⁽³⁾ OJ No L 122, 4. 5. 1974, p. 13.⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 255, 20. 9. 1974, p. 25.⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 230, 18. 8. 1973, p. 15.

ANNEX

Levies applicable from 30 September 1974 to imports from third countries ⁽¹⁾

(in u.a./100 kg)

CCT heading No	Description of goods	Austria Sweden Switzerland	Other third countries
01.02	Live animals of the bovine species :	Live weight	
	A. Domestic species :		
	II. Other :		
	a) Calves	30-380 (b)	30-380 (b)
	b) Other :		
02.01	1. Cows for immediate slaughter, the meat of which is intended for processing (a)	30-380	—
	2. Other :		
	aa) Not yet having any permanent teeth, of a weight of not less than 350 kg but not more than 450 kg in the case of male animals, or of not less than 320 kg but not more than 420 kg in the case of female animals (c)	—	30-380
	bb) Other	30-380 (b)	30-380 (b)
		Net weight	
02.01	Meat and edible offals of the animals falling within heading No 01.01, 01.02, 01.03 or 01.04, fresh, chilled or frozen :		
	A. Meat :		
	II. Of bovine domestic bovine animals :		
	a) Of domestic bovine animals :		
	1. Fresh or chilled :		
	aa) Of calves :		
	11. Carcasses and half-carcasses	57-722	57-722
	22. Separated or unseparated forequarters	46-178	46-178
	33. Separated or unseparated hindquarters	69-266	69-266
	bb) Of adult animals :		
	11. Carcasses, half-carcasses or 'compensated' quarters :		
	aaa) Carcasses of a weight of not less than 180 kg but not more than 270 kg and half-carcasses or 'compensated' quarters of a weight of not less than 90 kg but not more than 135 kg, with a low degree of ossification of the cartilages (more especially those of the symphysis pubis and the vertebral apophyses), the meat of which is of a light pink colour and the fat of which, of extremely fine structure, is white to light yellow in colour (c)	—	57-722
	bbb) Other	57-722	57-722
	22. Forequarters :		
	aaa) Of a weight of not less than 45 kg but not more than 68 kg, with a low degree of ossification of the cartilages (more especially those of the vertebral apophyses), the meat of which is of a light pink colour and the fat of which, of extremely fine structure, is white to light yellow in colour (c)	—	46-178
	bbb) Other	46-178	46-178

		(in u.s./100 kg)	
CCT heading No	Description of goods	Austria Sweden Switzerland	Other third countries
02.01 (cont'd)	33. Hindquarters :	Net weight	
	aaa) Of a weight of not less than 45 kg but not more than 68 kg (not less than 38 kg but not more than 61 kg in the case of 'Pistola' cuts), with a low degree of ossification of the cartilages (more especially those of the vertebral apophyses), the meat of which is of a light pink colour and the fat of which, of extremely fine structure, is white to light yellow in colour (c)	—	69.266
	bbb) Other	69.266	69.266
	cc) Other cuts of veal and beef :		
	11. Unboned (bone-in)	86.583	86.583
	22. Boned or boneless	99.039	99.039
02.06	Meat and edible meat offals (except poultry liver), salted, in brine, dried or smoked :		
	C. Other :		
	1. Of domestic bovine animals :		
	a) Meat :		
	1. Unboned (bone-in)	86.583	86.583
	2. Boned or boneless	99.039	99.039

(¹) Regulation (EEC) No 521/70 provides that the levies are not applied to imports into the French overseas departments of products originating in the AASM and OCT.

(a) Entry under this subheading is subject to conditions to be determined by the competent authorities and to the special conditions at present applicable to cows imported under the bilateral agreement on cattle for the food processing industry between the European Communities and Austria.

(b) Where these products are imported under the conditions set out in Article 11 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 805/68 of 27 June 1968 and in the provisions adopted for its application, the levy is either refunded or not collected in accordance with those provisions.

(c) Entry under this subheading is subject to the production of the certificate referred to in paragraph 2 (c) of Protocol No 1 annex I to the trade agreement between the EEC and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

REGULATION (EEC) No 2435/74 OF THE COMMISSION**of 26 September 1974****fixing the difference in the prices of white sugar to be used for calculating the
levy for products processed from fruit and vegetables**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European
Economic Community ;

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No
865/68 ⁽¹⁾ of 28 June 1968 on the common organiza-
tion of the market in products processed from fruit
and vegetables, as last amended by Regulation (EEC)
No 2429/72 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 2 (3) thereof ;

Whereas, in order to enable the Member States to
determine the amount of the levy applicable in
respect of the various added sugars, on imports of the
products listed in Annex I to Regulation (EEC) No
865/68, it is necessary in accordance with Article 2 (2)
of that Regulation, to determine the difference
between the average of the threshold prices for one
kilogramme of white sugar for each month of the
quarter for which the difference is being determined
and the average of the cif prices for one kilogramme
of white sugar used in fixing the levies on white sugar,

calculated for a period covering the first 15 days of the
month preceding the quarter for which the difference
is being determined and the two months immediately
preceding that month ; whereas pursuant to Article 2
(3) of that Regulation, this difference must be deter-
mined by the Commission for each quarter of the
calendar year,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Article 1

For the period 1 October to 31 December 1974, the
difference provided for in Article 2 (2) of Council
Regulation (EEC) No 865/68 is fixed at 0 unit of
account.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 October
1974.

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

Done at Brussels, 26 September 1974.

For the Commission

The President

François-Xavier ORTOLI

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 153, 1. 7. 1968, p. 8.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 264, 23. 11. 1972, p. 1.

REGULATION (EEC) No 2436/74 OF THE COMMISSION
of 26 September 1974

re-establishing the levying of the customs duties on hydraulic cements, falling within heading No 25.23, originating in Yugoslavia, to which the preferential tariff arrangements set out in Council Regulation (EEC) No 3501/73 of 18 December 1973 apply

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community;

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3501/73 ⁽¹⁾ of 18 December 1973 establishing preferential tariffs in respect of certain products originating in developing countries, and in particular Article 4 (2) thereof;

Whereas Article 1 (3) and (4) of that Regulation provides that the customs duties may, for each category of products, be suspended up to a Community ceiling, expressed in units of account, which will be equal to the sum arrived at by adding together the value of the products in question imported cif into the Community in 1971 and coming from countries and territories covered by those arrangements, but not including products coming from countries and territories already covered by various preferential tariff arrangements established by the Community, and 5 % of the value of 1971 cif imports coming from other countries and from countries and territories already covered by such arrangements;

Whereas, having regard to that ceiling, the amounts for products originating in any one of the countries or territories listed in Annex B to that Regulation should be within a maximum Community amount representing 50 % of that ceiling, with the exception of certain products for which the maximum amount is to be reduced to the percentage indicated in Annex A to that Regulation;

Whereas Article 2 (2) of that Regulation provides that the levying of customs duties may be re-established at any time in respect of imports of the products in question originating in any of the said countries or territories once the relevant Community maximum amount has been reached;

Whereas, in respect of hydraulic cements, falling within heading No 25.23, the ceiling, calculated as indicated above should be 457 000 units of account, and therefore the maximum amount 228 500 units of account; whereas on 18 September 1974, the amount of imports into the Community of hydraulic cements, falling within heading No 25.23, originating in Yugoslavia, a country covered by preferential tariff arrangements, reached that maximum amount; whereas, bearing in mind the objectives of Regulation (EEC) No 3501/73, which provides that maximum amounts should not be exceeded, customs duties should be re-established in respect of the products in question in relation to Yugoslavia,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

As from 30 September 1974, the levying of customs duties, suspended in pursuance of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3501/73 of 18 December 1973, shall be re-established in respect of the following products, imported into the Community and originating in Yugoslavia:

CCT heading No	Description of goods
25.23	Portland cement, ciment fondu, slag cement, supersulphate cement and similar hydraulic cements, whether or not coloured in the form of clinker

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, 26 September 1974.

For the Commission

The President

François-Xavier ORTOLI

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 358, 28. 12. 1973, p. 15.

REGULATION (EEC) No 2437/74 OF THE COMMISSION
of 26 September 1974

re-establishing the levying of the customs duties on fabricated asbestos, falling within heading No 68.13, originating in Yugoslavia, to which the preferential tariff arrangements set out in Council Regulation (EEC) No 3501/73 of 18 December 1973 apply

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community;

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3501/73⁽¹⁾ of 18 December 1973 establishing preferential tariffs in respect of certain products originating in developing countries, and in particular Article 4 (2) thereof;

Whereas Article 1 (3) and (4) of that Regulation provides that the customs duties may, for each category of products, be suspended up to a Community ceiling, expressed in units of account, which will be equal to the sum arrived at by adding together the value of the products in question imported cif into the Community in 1971 and coming from countries and territories covered by those arrangements, but not including products coming from countries and territories already covered by various preferential tariff arrangements established by the Community, and 5 % of the value of 1971 cif imports coming from other countries and from countries and territories already covered by such arrangements;

Whereas, having regard to that ceiling, the amounts for products originating in any one of the countries or territories listed in Annex B to that Regulation should be within a maximum Community amount representing 50 % of that ceiling, with the exception of certain products for which the maximum amount is to be reduced to the percentage indicated in Annex A to that Regulation;

Whereas Article 2 (2) of that Regulation provides that the levying of customs duties may be re-established at any time in respect of imports of the products in question originating in any of the said countries or territories once the relevant Community maximum amount has been reached;

Whereas, in respect of fabricated asbestos, falling within heading No 68.13, the ceiling, calculated as

indicated above, should be 1 405 000 units of account, and therefore the maximum amount 702 500 units of account; whereas on 18 September 1974, the amount of imports into the Community of fabricated asbestos, falling within heading No 68.13, originating in Yugoslavia, a country covered by preferential tariff arrangements, reached that maximum amount; whereas, bearing in mind the objectives of Regulation (EEC) No 3501/73, which provides that maximum amounts should not be exceeded, customs duties should be re-established in respect of the products in question in relation to Yugoslavia,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

As from 30 September 1974, the levying of customs duties, suspended in pursuance of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3501/73 of 18 December 1973, shall be re-established in respect of the following products, imported into the Community and originating in Yugoslavia:

CCT heading No	Description of goods
68.13	Fabricated asbestos and articles thereof (for example, asbestos board, thread and fabric; asbestos clothing, asbestos jointing), reinforced or not, other than goods falling within heading No 68.14; mixtures with a basis of asbestos and mixtures with a basis of asbestos and magnesium carbonate, and articles of such mixtures

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, 26 September 1974.

For the Commission
The President
François-Xavier ORTOLI

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 358, 28. 12. 1973, p. 15.

REGULATION (EEC) No 2438/74 OF THE COMMISSION
of 26 September 1974
fixing the special export levy on syrups and other sugars

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community;

Having regard to Council Regulation No 1009/67/EEC⁽¹⁾ of 18 December 1967 on the common organization of the market in sugar, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1602/74⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 16 (5), second indent;

Whereas the special export levy on syrups and other sugars were introduced by Regulation (EEC) No 403/74⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2410/74⁽⁴⁾;

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 389/74⁽⁵⁾ of 14 February 1974, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1383/74⁽⁶⁾, has laid down detailed rules for applying the special export levy on syrups and other sugars;

Whereas it follows from applying the rules and other provisions contained in the amended Regulation (EEC) No 403/74 to the information at present available to the Commission that the levies at present in force should be altered as shown in the Annex to this Regulation,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The basic amount of the special export levy on the products specified in Article 1 (1) (d), of Regulation No 1009/67/EEC shall be as shown in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 27 September 1974.

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

Done at Brussels, 26 September 1974.

For the Commission

The President

François-Xavier ORTOLI

⁽¹⁾ OJ No 308, 18. 12. 1967, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 172, 27. 6. 1974, p. 7.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 44, 16. 2. 1974, p. 12.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 258, 24. 9. 1974, p. 5.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 43, 15. 2. 1974, p. 35.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 148, 5. 6. 1974, p. 10.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 26 September 1974 fixing the special export levy on syrups and other sugars

CCT heading No	Description of goods	(u.a./100 kg) Basic amount of the special export levy per percentage point of sucrose content ⁽¹⁾
17.02	Other sugars; sugar syrups; artificial honey (whether or not mixed with natural honey); caramel:	
	ex D. Invert sugar and other syrups, but not including sucrose syrups which are 97 % or less pure ⁽²⁾ and are in packings the contents of which is not more than 25 kg	0.4550
	ex F. Caramel made from beet sugar and cane sugar	0.4550
17.05	Flavoured or coloured sugars, syrups and molasses, but not including fruit juices containing added sugar in any proportion:	
	ex C. Other, excluding syrups and vanilla sugar in immediate packings the net contents of which do not exceed 2.5 kg, and molasses	0.4550

⁽¹⁾ Sucrose content is determined in accordance with Article 13 of Regulation (EEC) No 394/70.

⁽²⁾ The purity of the syrups is determined in accordance with Article 13 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 394/70.

REGULATION (EEC) No 2439/74 OF THE COMMISSION**of 26 September 1974****fixing the refunds applicable to cereals and wheat or rye flour groats and meal**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community;

Having regard to Council Regulation No 120/67/EEC⁽¹⁾ of 13 June 1967 on the common organization of the market in cereals, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1996/74⁽²⁾, and in particular the first sentence of the fourth subparagraph of Article 16 (2) thereof;

Having regard to the Opinion of the Monetary Committee;

Whereas Article 16 of Regulation No 120/67/EEC provides that the difference between quotations or prices on the world market for the products listed in Article 1 of that Regulation and prices for those products in the Community may be covered by an export refund;

Whereas Article 2 of Council Regulation No 139/67/EEC⁽³⁾ of 21 June 1967 laying down general rules for granting export refunds on cereals and criteria for fixing the amount of such refunds, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1997/74⁽⁴⁾, provides that when refunds are being fixed account must be taken of the existing situation and the future trend with regard to prices and availabilities of cereals on the Community market on the one hand and prices for cereals and cereal products on the world market on the other; whereas the same article provides that it is also important to ensure equilibrium and the natural development of prices and trade on cereal markets and, furthermore, to take into account the economic aspect of the proposed exports and the need to avoid disturbances on the Community market;

Whereas Article 3 of Regulation No 139/67/EEC defines the specific criteria to be taken into account when the refund on cereals is being calculated;

Whereas these specific criteria are defined, as far as wheat and rye flour, groats and meal are concerned, in Article 4 of Regulation No 139/67/EEC; whereas, furthermore, when the refund on these products is being calculated, account must be taken of the quantities of cereals required for their manufacture; whereas

these quantities were fixed in Regulation No 162/67/EEC⁽⁵⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1607/71⁽⁶⁾;

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

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

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

- in the case of currencies which are maintained in relation to each other, at any given moment, within a band of 2.25 %, a rate of exchange based on their effective parity;
- 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 subparagraph;

Whereas it follows from applying the rules outlined above to the present situation on the market in cereals, and in particular to quotations or prices for these products within the Community and on the world market, that the refunds, should be fixed as shown in the Annex to this Regulation;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The refunds on the products listed in Article 1 (a), (b) and (c) of Regulation No 120/67/EEC, exported in the natural state, are hereby fixed as shown in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 27 September 1974.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No 117, 19. 6. 1967, p. 2269/67.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 209, 31. 7. 1974, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No 125, 26. 6. 1967, p. 2453/67.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 209, 31. 7. 1974, p. 3.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No 128, 27. 6. 1967, p. 2574/67.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 168, 27. 7. 1971, p. 16.

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

Done at Brussels, 26 September 1974.

For the Commission

P. J. LARDINOIS

Member of the Commission

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 26 September 1974 fixing the refunds applicable to cereals
and wheat or rye flour groats and meal

(u.a./t)

CCT heading No	Description of products	Refund
10.01 A	Common wheat and meslin	—
10.01 B	Durum wheat	—
10.02	Rye ⁽¹⁾	—
10.03	Barley	—
10.04	Oats	—
10.05 B	Maize (other than hybrid maize for sowing)	—
10.07 C	Grain sorghum	—
ex 11.01 A	Wheat flour :	
	— of an ash content of 0 to 520	—
	— 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	—
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	—
11.02 A 1 a	Durum wheat groats and meal :	
	— of an ash content of 0 to 950	—
	— of an ash content of 951 to 1 300	—
	— of an ash content of 1 301 to 1 500	—
11.02 A 1 b	Common wheat groats and meal :	
	— of an ash content of 0 to 520	—

⁽¹⁾ The refund is granted solely in respect of rye which has not been denatured pursuant to Article 7 (3) and (5) of Regulation No 120/67/EEC.

The amount by which the refund may be increased pursuant to Article 1 of Regulation No 587/67/EEC is 2 u.a./ton.

REGULATION (EEC) No 2440/74 OF THE COMMISSION

of 26 September 1974

fixing 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 Council Regulation No 120/67/EEC⁽¹⁾ of 13 June 1967 on the common organization of the market in cereals, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1996/74⁽²⁾, and in particular the third sentence of the second subparagraph of Article 16 (4) thereof;

Having regard to the Opinion of the Monetary Committee;

Whereas Article 16 (4) of Regulation No 120/67/EEC provides that the export refund applicable to cereals on the day on which application for an export licence is made, adjusted for the threshold price in force during the month of exportation, must be applied on request to exports to be effected during the period of validity of the export licence; whereas, in this case, a corrective amount must be applied to the refund;

Whereas Regulation No 633/67/EEC⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1461/72⁽⁴⁾, lays down detailed rules for the advance fixing of the export refund on cereals;

Whereas that Regulation provides that the refund applicable on the day on which application for an export licence is made must, when the refund is fixed in advance, be reduced by not more than the difference between the cif forward delivery price and the cif price where the former exceeds the latter by more than one unit of account per metric ton; whereas, on the other hand, the refund must be increased by not more than the difference between the cif price and the cif forward delivery price where the former exceeds the latter by more than one unit of account per metric ton;

Whereas the cif price is that determined in accordance with Article 13 of Regulation No 120/67/EEC;

whereas the cif forward delivery price is that determined in accordance with Article 3 (2) of Regulation No 140/67/EEC⁽⁵⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2435/70⁽⁶⁾, based, in respect of each month for which the export licence is valid, on the cif price calculated on the basis of offers for shipment during the month of exportation;

Whereas the corrective amount so fixed will be altered if application of the calculation procedure described above entails a change in that amount of more than 0.125 unit of account;

Whereas, however, Article 2 of Regulation No 633/67/EEC provides that the corrective amount applicable to the amount of the refund fixed in advance on exports to be effected after the third month following that during which the licence was issued should be fixed on the basis of foreseeable market trends; whereas to this end account should be taken of availabilities and foreseeable trends on the Community market and of forward trends on the world market, in particular on those markets whose specific requirements have made it necessary to vary the refund;

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 effective parity;
- 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 subparagraph;

Whereas it follows from applying all these provisions that the corrective amount must be fixed as shown in the Table annexed to this Regulation;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the Opinion of the Management Committee for Cereals;

(¹) OJ No 117, 19. 6. 1967, p. 2269/67.

(²) OJ No L 209, 31. 7. 1974, p. 1.

(³) OJ No 233, 28. 9. 1967, p. 9.

(⁴) OJ No L 155, 11. 7. 1972, p. 35.

(⁵) OJ No 125, 26. 6. 1967, p. 2456/67.

(⁶) OJ No L 262, 3. 12. 1970, p. 3.

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

hereby fixed as shown in the Table annexed to this Regulation.

Article 1

The corrective amount referred to in Article 16 (4) of Regulation No 120/67/EEC which is applicable to export refunds fixed in advance in respect of cereals is

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 27 September 1974.

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

Done at Brussels, 26 September 1974.

For the Commission

P. J. LARDINOIS

Member of the Commission

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 26 September 1974 fixing the corrective amount applicable to the refund on cereals

CCT heading No	Description of goods	Current 9	1st period 10	2nd period 11	3rd period 12	4th period 1	5th period 2	6th period 3
10.01 A	Common wheat, and meslin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.01 B	Durum wheat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.02	Rye	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.03	Barley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.04	Oats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.05 B	Maize other than hybrid maize for sowing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.07 C	Grain sorghum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(u.a./ton)

PUBLIC WORKS CONTRACTS

(Publication of notices of public works contracts and licences in conformity with Council Directive 71/305/EEC of 26 July 1971 supplemented by Council Directive 72/277/EEC of 26 July 1972)

MODEL NOTICES OF CONTRACTS**B. Restricted procedures**

1. Name and address of the authority awarding the contract (Article 17a)⁽¹⁾:
2. The award procedure chosen (Article 17a):
3. a) The site (Article 17a):
b) The nature and extent of the services to be provided and the general nature of the work (Article 17a):
c) If the contract is subdivided into several lots, the size of the different lots and the possibility of tendering for one, for several or for all of the lots (Article 17a):
d) Information relating to the purpose of the contract if the contract entails the drawing up of projects (Article 17a):
4. Any time limit for the completion of the works (Article 17a):
5. Where applicable, the specific legal form which must be assumed by the group of contractors to whom the contract is awarded (Article 17a):
6. a) The final date for the receipt of requests to participate (Article 17b):
b) The address to which they must be sent (Article 17b):
c) The language or languages in which they must be drawn up (Article 17b):
7. The final date for the dispatch of invitations to tender (Article 17c):
8. Information concerning the contractor's personal position, and the minimum economic and technical standards required of him (Article 17d):
9. The criteria for the award of the contract if these are not stated in the invitation to tender (Article 18d):
10. Other information:
11. The date of despatch of the notice (Article 17a):

⁽¹⁾ The Articles in brackets refer to Council Directive No 71/305/EEC of 26 July 1971 (OJ No L 185, 16. 8. 1971, p. 5).

Restricted procedure

1. Staatsbedrijf der Posterijen, Telegrafie en Telefonie,
Kortenaerkade 12, NL — The Hague, Netherlands.
2. Restricted invitation to tender.
3. a) Utrecht.
b) Specification No 513. Building No PTT 7347.
Construction of a service area workshop/main district
post office.
The contract includes :
demolition of part of the existing buildings (approx-
imately 18 000 m³);
filling in ditches and preparation of the site ;
construction of workshops and offices on two or three
floors with a basement underneath for which well
point dewatering must be applied ;
construction of a canteen ;
reconstruction of the existing buildings ;
construction of a pair of small annexes ;
the total cubic content of the construction work is
about 25 000 m³ ;
the main building has a supporting framework of rein-
forced concrete, connected to the firm foundation.
The facades are of masonry with steel door and
window frames and doors.
c) The contract comprises a single lot. The electrical,
heating and ventilation systems are not included in
the specification.
d)
4. 24 calendar months.
- 5.
6. a) 12 noon on 24 October 1974.
b) Dingemans, de Vries, Heemskerk, Architecten/
Stedebouwkundigen, Huizengalaan 189 NL —
Utrecht.
- c) Dutch.
7. Firms will be informed direct of the result of their
request to participate and of the conditions on which
tenders may be submitted. This information will be
dispatched on 11 November 1974. A maximum of 15
firms will be invited to tender.
8. A guarantee bond of 5 % of the contract price is
required. Only guarantees from a credit insurer or credit
institution approved in the Kingdom of the Netherlands
will be accepted. A declaration on unstamped paper
stating the names, forenames and title, place of residence
and place and date of birth of the tenderer, and
confirming that he wishes to tender.

A list giving the place, date, nature and value of projects
worth more than 1 000 000 units of account that the
firm has completed in the previous five years, with
mention of the name and address of the principal of the
project in question and also the names and titles of the
qualified persons under whose guidance the work
referred to was completed. This list should also indicate
the organizational framework which will ensure that the
prescribed time limit for completion will be observed.
The personnel responsible for and in charge of the work
mentioned under item 3 must be able to speak Dutch.
9. Proper form of the tender, technical competence, finan-
cial resources and legal capacity of the firm, lowest
tender.
- 10.
11. 18 September 1974.

Restricted procedure

1. Direction Régionale des Postes, Service des Bâtiments,
27 bis cours Gambetta, 34035 Montpellier Cedex,
France.
2. Restricted invitation to tender.
3. a) Béziers (Hérault).
b) Construction of a four-level post office with a floor
area of approximately 4 650 m².
c) Contract divided into several separate lots, listed
below, requiring estimated total inclusive of all taxes,
qualifications required of French firms (OPQCB,
FNTF, Qualifélec or others), (star) ratings, as follows:
 1. General contracting work:
carcass work (OPQCB: 1101 or FNTF 21;
OPQCB: 1356-2 132);
sealing (331-3361);
tiles, coverings (1107-125);
wood joinery; locksmithing (4300-4301-410);
plumbing; sanitation (321);
painting; glazing (611 621);
sound-proofing.
Total: FF 4 831 000, six storeys.
 2. Heating; ventilation system: FF 421 000;
521 531.
 3. Electrical installation (power): FF 45 000; Quali-
félec C4.
 4. Electrical installation (low voltage): FF 318 000;
do.
 5. Electrical clocks system: FF 30 000; do.
 6. Lifts and hoists: FF 315 000.
 7. Automatic burglar alarm system: FF 15 000.
 8. Pneumatic tube system: FF 15 000.Firms may tender for one or several lots. They may
let part of their lots be carried out by subcontractors,
who must be approved by the administration.
- d)
4. Time limit for completion:
general contracting: 18 months;
heating etc.: six months;
electrical installation (power): one month;
electrical installation (low voltage): six months;
electrical clocks system: two months;
lifts and hoists: two months;
burglar alarm: one month;
pneumatic tube system: one month.
The entire building must be completed in 18 months.
- 5.
6. a) 15 October 1974.
b) See item 1.
c) French only.
- 7.
8. See qualifications in item 3 c). Foreign firms must
submit a list of general information about themselves, a
declaration plus recent certificates presented by technical
experts or specialists regarding similar projects carried
out with an indication of their cost. They must also
submit a list of the firm's customers during the past
three years.
9. Cost; technical qualifications; financial guarantees.
- 10.
11. 18 September 1974.