

Official Journal

of the European Communities

Volume 18 No L 21

28 January 1975

English Edition

Legislation

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I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

REGULATION (EEC) No 194/75 OF THE COUNCIL
of 22 January 1975
amending Regulation (EEC) No 1191/73 laying down general rules for the
granting of a consumer subsidy for butter

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES,

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No
804/68 ⁽¹⁾ of 27 June 1968 on the common organiza-
tion of the market in milk and milk products, as last
amended by Regulation (EEC) No 662/74 ⁽²⁾, and in
particular Article 12 (2) thereof;

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission;
Having regard to the Opinion of the European Parlia-
ment;

Having regard to the Opinion of the Economic and
Social Committee;

Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 1191/73 ⁽³⁾ of
8 May 1973 laying down general rules for the granting
of a consumer subsidy for butter, authorizes the
Member States to grant to ultimate private consumers
until 31 March 1975 a certain amount of aid for
butter; whereas only 50 % of the aid granted is
financed by the European Agricultural Guidance and
Guarantee Fund;

Whereas in order to allow all the Member States a
sufficient reduction in the consumer price in accor-
dance with their economic situation, it is opportune
to increase the maximum amount of aid as from 1
February 1975;

Whereas, on the other hand, not all of the Member
States are making use of the authorization provided
for in Regulation (EEC) No 1191/73; whereas, it there-
fore appears opportune to continue to restrict finan-
cial participation of the Community similarly for the
remainder of the 1974/75 milk year to five units of
account per 100 kilogrammes of butter,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 1191/73 shall be
amended to read as follows:

Article 1

Member States shall, until the end of the 1974/75
milk year, be authorized to grant to ultimate
private consumers aid for butter which shall not
exceed 36.50 units of account per 100 kilo-
grammes.

Article 2

In Article 3 of Regulation (EEC) No 1191/73, the
words 'finance only 50 % of the aid' shall be replaced
by 'aid granted amounting to only five units of
account per 100 kilogrammes of butter'.

Article 3

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 February
1975.

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

Done at Brussels, 22 January 1975.

For the Council

The President

G. FITZGERALD

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 148, 28. 6. 1968, p. 13.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 85, 29. 3. 1974, p. 51.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 122, 9. 5. 1973, p. 5.

REGULATION (EEC) No 195/75 OF THE COUNCIL**of 22 January 1975**

opening, allocating and administering a Community tariff quota for ferro-chromium, containing not less than 4 % by weight of carbon, falling within subheading ex 73.02 E I of the Common Customs Tariff and extending the benefit of this quota to certain imports of ferro-chromium, containing a quantity of between 3 and 4 % by weight of carbon

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES,

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

Having consulted the Commission;

Whereas Community production of ferro-chromium containing not less than 4 % by weight of carbon, falling within subheading ex 73.02 E I of the Common Customs Tariff is inadequate and producers are unable to meet the total requirements of consumer industries in the Community; whereas it is therefore in the Community's interest to suspend totally in respect of this metal the application of the Common Customs Tariff duty until 31 December 1975, within a suitable tariff quota which could initially be fixed at 34 500 metric tons; whereas this quota based on conservative estimates, could be subsequently adjusted;

Whereas relatively limited imports of ferro-chromium, containing a quantity of between 3 and 4 % by weight of carbon are foreseeable for this quota period; whereas provision should be made on a temporary basis for the extension of the benefit of the tariff quota in question to these imports, limiting it however to 20 % of the quota volume taking account of the existence of Community production;

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 exhausted; whereas in the light of these principles arrangements for the utilization of the tariff quota based on an allocation among Member States would seem to be consistent with the Community nature of the quota; whereas, to 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, however, since the quota is an autonomous Community tariff quota intended to cover import needs arising in the Community, it may, as an experiment, be allocated on the basis of the temporary import needs from third countries expressed by each of the Member States; whereas, on the basis of economic information supplied and allowing for duty-free supplies from the Community or certain third countries, these needs would amount to the following percentages of the tariff quota; whereas the most recently available economic information concerning Ireland would not at present justify its participation in the allocation of the quota; whereas, since the quota is a Community tariff quota, it is appropriate to provide for this Member State a commercially exploitable share, which should amount to 20 metric tons, i.e. 0.1 %; whereas this system of allocation also ensures the uniform application of the Common Customs Tariff;

Benelux	18.8
Denmark	0.1
Germany	38.7
France	11.4
Italy	6.1
United Kingdom	24.8

Whereas, to take account of future import trends for the product concerned, the quota should be divided into two instalments, the first being allocated among Member States and the second held as a reserve to cover subsequently the requirements of Member States which have exhausted their initial share; whereas, to give importers some degree of certainty, the first instalment of the tariff quota should be fixed at a relatively high level which could be 32 540 metric tons;

Whereas Member States may exhaust their initial shares at different rates; whereas to avoid disruption of supplies on this account it should be provided that 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 exhausted 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 quotas have 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 such State should return a significant proportion thereof to the reserve, in order to prevent a part of a 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. Until 31 December 1975 a tariff quota of 34 500 metric tons shall be opened within the Community in respect of ferro-chromium, containing not less than 4 % by weight of carbon, falling within subheading ex 73.02 E I of the Common Customs Tariff.

2. During this period the Member States shall be authorized within the 20 % limit of the quotas allocated to them or which they levy on the reserve in accordance with Articles 2 and 3 to charge against the said tariff quota, imports of ferro-chromium, containing a quantity of between 3 and 4 % by weight of carbon.

3. Imports of the product in question already exempt from customs duties by virtue of another preferential tariff arrangement are not chargeable against this tariff quota.

4. The Common Customs Tariff duty on imports within this quota shall be totally suspended.

5. New Member States shall apply duties on imports within this quota calculated in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Act of Accession.

Article 2

1. A first instalment of 32 540 tons of this Community tariff quota shall be allocated among the Member

States; the shares, which subject to Article 6 shall be valid until 31 December 1975, shall be as follows:

Benelux	6 100 metric tons
Denmark	20 metric tons
Germany	12 600 metric tons
France	3 700 metric tons
Ireland	20 metric tons
Italy	2 000 metric tons
United Kingdom	8 100 metric tons

2. The second instalment of 1 960 metric tons shall constitute a reserve.

Article 3

1. As soon as one of the Member States 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 one of the Member States, after exhausting its initial share, has used 90 % or more of the second share drawn by it, 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 one of the Member States, after exhausting its second share, has used 90 % or more of the third share drawn by it, that Member State shall forthwith and in accordance with the same conditions, draw a fourth share equal to the third.

It shall continue in this fashion until the reserve is exhausted.

4. Notwithstanding paragraphs 1 to 3, a Member State may draw shares lower than those specified in those paragraphs if there are grounds for believing that those specified may not be used in full. Any Member State applying this paragraph shall inform the Commission of its grounds for so doing.

Article 4

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

Article 5

Any Member State which on 15 September 1975 has not exhausted one of its initial shares shall not later

than 10 October 1975 return to the reserve the 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 in full.

Not later than 10 October 1975 the Member States shall notify the Commission of the total quantities of the products in question imported up to and including 15 September 1975 and charged against the Community quotas and of any portion of their initial shares returned to the reserves.

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 the information reaches it, inform each State of the extent to which the reserve has been used up.

Not later than 15 October 1975 it shall inform the Member States of the amounts still in reserve following any return of shares pursuant to Article 5.

It shall ensure that when an amount exhausting 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. The Member States shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that additional shares drawn

pursuant to Article 3 are opened in such a way that importations may be charged without interruption against their accumulated share of the tariff quota.

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

3. The 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 the Member States have used up their shares shall be determined on the basis of the importations charged against their shares in accordance with paragraph 3.

Article 8

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

Article 9

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

Article 10

This Regulation shall enter into force on the seventh 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, 22 January 1975.

For the Council

The President

G. FITZGERALD

REGULATION (EEC) No 196/75 OF THE COMMISSION**of 27 January 1975****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 85/75 ⁽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 2524/74 ⁽³⁾ and subsequent amending
Regulations ;

Whereas it follows from applying the provisions
contained in Regulation (EEC) No 2524/74 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 28 January
1975.

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

Done at Brussels, 27 January 1975.

For the Commission

P. J. LARDINOIS

Member of the Commission

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

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 11, 16. 1. 1975, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 271, 5. 10. 1974, p. 9.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 27 January 1975 fixing the import levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour groats and meal

(u.a./metric ton)

CCT heading No	Description of goods	Levies
10.01 A	Common wheat and meslin	21.30
10.01 B	Durum wheat	2.09 ⁽¹⁾ ⁽⁴⁾
10.02	Rye	17.48 ⁽⁵⁾
10.03	Barley	0
10.04	Oats	0
10.05 B	Maize other than hybrid maize for sowing	13.55 ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
10.07 A	Buckwheat	0
10.07 B	Millet	0
10.07 C	Grain sorghum	13.00
10.07 D	Canary seed ; other cereals	0 ⁽⁴⁾
11.01 A	Wheat or meslin flour	48.86
11.01 B	Rye flour	43.53
11.02 A I a	Durum wheat groats and meal	22.10
11.02 A I b	Common wheat groats and meal	52.11

⁽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.

⁽²⁾ 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 197/75 OF THE COMMISSION**of 27 January 1975****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 organiza-
tion of the market in cereals, as last amended by Regu-
lation (EEC) No 85/75 ⁽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 Regula-
tion,

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 28 January
1975.

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

Done at Brussels, 27 January 1975.

For the Commission

P. J. LARDINOIS

Member of the Commission

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

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 11, 16. 1. 1975, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 210, 1. 8. 1974, p. 4.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 27 January 1975 fixing the premiums to be added to the import levies on cereals, flour and malt

A. Cereals and flour ⁽¹⁾

(u.a./metric ton)

CCT heading No	Description of goods	Current 1	1st period 2	2nd period 3	3rd period 4
10.01 A	Common wheat and meslin	0	0	0	0
10.01 B	Durum wheat	0	0.74	0.74	2.22
10.02	Rye	0	0	0	2.22
10.03	Barley	0	0	0	0
10.04	Oats	0	0	0	8.87
10.05 B	Maize other than hybrid maize for sowing	0	0.37	0.37	0.37
10.07 A	Buckwheat	0	0	0	0
10.07 B	Millet	0	0	0	0
10.07 C	Grain sorghum	0	3.70	3.70	2.96
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.a./100 kg)

CCT heading No	Description of goods	Current 1	1st period 2	2nd period 3	3rd period 4	4th period 5
11.07 A I (a)	Unroasted malt, obtained from wheat, in the form of flour	0	0	0	0	0
11.07 A I (b)	Unroasted malt, obtained from wheat, other than in the form of flour	0	0	0	0	0
11.07 A II (a)	Unroasted malt, other than that obtained from wheat, in the form of flour	0	0	0	0	0
11.07 A II (b)	Unroasted malt, other than that obtained from wheat, other than in the form of flour	0	0	0	0	0
11.07 B	Roasted malt	0	0	0	0	0

REGULATION (EEC) No 198/75 OF THE COMMISSION

of 27 January 1975

allocating for the year 1975 the Community quantitative export quotas for certain types of copper ash and residues and for certain types of copper, aluminium and lead waste and scrap

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community ;

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1023/70 ⁽¹⁾ of 25 May 1970 establishing a common procedure for administering quantitative quotas, and in particular Article 2 thereof ;

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3211/74 ⁽²⁾ of 17 December 1974 fixing for 1975 the Community quantitative export quota for certain types of copper ash and residues and for certain types of copper, aluminium and lead waste and scrap, and in particular Article 2 thereof ;

Whereas, in accordance with Article 2 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3211/74 in allocating the quotas account should be taken of metal consumption in the Member States and of the export quotas previously opened for the products in question ;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the Opinion of the Quota Administration Committee,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Article 1

The Community quantitative export quotas opened by Council Regulation (EEC) No 3211/74 of 17 December 1974 for the year 1975 are hereby allocated among the Member States as follows :

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 124, 8. 6. 1970, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 342, 21. 12. 1974, p. 1.

CCT heading No	Description of goods	Quantity (metric tons)	
ex 26.03	Ash and residues of copper and copper alloys	Germany	6 900
		France	3 850
		Italy	950
		Benelux	800
		United Kingdom	2 000
		Denmark	1 000
		Ireland	—
		+ Community reserve	600
ex 74.01	Waste and scrap of copper and copper alloys :		
	— Resulting from the breaking-up of ships registered in third countries or from ammunition sold by the armed forces of third countries	Germany	4 300
		France	1 300
		Italy	3 000
		Benelux	2 000
		United Kingdom	250
		Denmark	100
		Ireland	—
ex 74.01	Waste and scrap of copper and copper alloys :		
	— Other	Germany	6 450
		France	6 050
		Italy	650
		Benelux	2 050
		United Kingdom	1 135
		Denmark	280
		Ireland	240
		+ Community reserve	810
76.01 B	Aluminium waste and scrap	Germany	1 028
		France	570
		Italy	382
		Benelux	375
		United Kingdom	988
		Denmark	15
		Ireland	50
78.01 B	Lead waste and scrap	Germany	285
		France	190
		Italy	180
		Benelux	100
		United Kingdom	280
		Denmark	25
		Ireland	25

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the third day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*. It shall remain in force until 31 December 1975.

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

Done at Brussels, 27 January 1975.

For the Commission

The President

François-Xavier ORTOLI

REGULATION (EEC) No 199/75 OF THE COMMISSION
of 27 January 1975
altering the special export levy on white sugar and raw sugar

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European
Economic Community;

Having regard to Council Regulation 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 2476/74⁽²⁾;

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No
608/72⁽³⁾ of 23 March 1972 laying down rules to be
applied in cases of considerable price rises on the
world sugar market, and in particular Article 1 (2)
thereof;

Whereas the special export levy on white sugar and
raw sugar was fixed by Regulation (EEC) No
1791/74⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No
188/75⁽⁵⁾;

Whereas it follows from applying the rules, criteria
and other provisions contained in the Regulation

(EEC) No 1791/74 to the information at present avail-
able to the Commission, that the special export levy at
present in force should be altered as shown in the
Annex to this Regulation,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The special export levy on sugar provided for in the
second subparagraph of Article 16 (1) of Regulation
No 1009/67/EEC fixed in the Annex to amended
Regulation (EEC) No 1791/74 is altered as shown in
the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 28 January
1975.

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

Done at Brussels, 27 January 1975.

For the Commission

P. J. LARDINOIS

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No 308, 18. 12. 1967, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 264, 1. 10. 1974, p. 70.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 75, 28. 3. 1972, p. 5.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 187, 11. 7. 1974, p. 23.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 20, 25. 1. 1975, p. 31.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 27 January 1975 altering the special export levy on white sugar and raw sugar

(u.u./100 kg)		
CCT heading No	Description of goods	Amount of the special export levy
17.01	Beet sugar and cane sugar, solid :	
	A. Denatured :	
	I. White sugar	51.00
	II. Raw sugar	42.50 ⁽¹⁾
	B. Undenatured :	
	I. White sugar	51.00
	ex II. Raw sugar other than candy sugar	42.50 ⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ This amount applies to raw sugar with a 92 % yield. If the yield of the exported raw sugar is different from 92 % the levy to be applied shall be calculated in conformity with Article 2 of Regulation (EEC) No 1076/72.

REGULATION (EEC) No 200/75 OF THE COMMISSION**of 27 January 1975****amending the amounts applicable as compensatory amounts for cereals and rice**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European
Economic Community;

Having regard to the Treaty ⁽¹⁾ concerning the acces-
sion of new Member States to the European Economic
Community and the European Atomic Energy
Community, signed at Brussels 22 January 1972;

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No
229/73 ⁽²⁾ of 31 January 1973 laying down general
rules for a system of compensatory amounts for
cereals and fixing these amounts for certain products,
as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1860/74 ⁽³⁾,
and in particular Article 7 thereof;

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No
243/73 ⁽⁴⁾ of 31 January 1973 laying down general
rules for a system of compensatory amounts for rice
and fixing these amounts for certain products, as
amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1999/74 ⁽⁵⁾, and in
particular Article 5 thereof;

Whereas compensatory amounts for cereals and rice
have been fixed pursuant to Regulation (EEC) No
3311/74 ⁽⁶⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No
189/75 ⁽⁷⁾;

Whereas the application of the rules referred to in
Regulation (EEC) No 3311/74 requires that the
amounts at present in force should be amended as
shown in the Annex to this Regulation,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The amounts applicable as compensatory amounts
shown in the Annexes to amended Regulation (EEC)
No 3311/74 are amended as shown in the Annex to
this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 28 January
1975.

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

Done at Brussels, 27 January 1975.

For the Commission

P. J. LARDINOIS

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 73, 27. 3. 1972, p. 5.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 27, 1. 2. 1973, p. 25.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 197, 19. 7. 1974, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 29, 1. 2. 1973, p. 26.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 209, 31. 7. 1974, p. 5.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 355, 31. 12. 1974, p. 25.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 20, 25. 1. 1975, p. 33.

ANNEXE A — BILAG A — ANHANG A — ALLEGATO A — BIJLAGE A — ANNEX A

Montants applicables au titre des montants compensatoires pour les céréales

Beløb, der skal anvendes som udligningsbeløb for korn

Für Getreide als Ausgleichsbeträge anzuwendende Beträge

Importi applicabili a titolo di importi di compensazione per i cereali

Als compenserende bedragen toe te passen bedragen voor granen

Amounts applicable as compensatory amounts for cereals

(RE/UC/u.a./1 000 kg)

N° du tarif douanier commun Position i den fælles toldtarif Nr. des Gemeinsamen Zolldtarifs N. della tariffa doganale comune Nr. van het gemeenschappelijk douanetarief CCT heading No	DK	IRL	UK
10.01 B	2,00	2.00	2.00

ANNEXE C — BILAG C — ANHANG C — ALLEGATO C — BIJLAGE C — ANNEX C

Montants applicables au titre des montants compensatoires pour les produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz

Beløb, der skal anvendes som udligningsbeløb for produkter, der er forarbejdet på basis af korn og ris

Für Getreide- und Reisverarbeitungserzeugnisse als Ausgleichsbeträge anzuwendende Beträge

Importi applicabili a titolo di importi di compensazione per i prodotti trasformati dei cereali e del riso

Als compenserende bedragen toe te passen bedragen voor op basis van granen en rijst verwerkte produkten

Amounts applicable as compensatory amounts for products processed from cereals or rice

(RE/UC/u.a./100 kg)

N° du tarif douanier commun Position i den fælles toldtarif Nr. des Gemeinsamen Zolltarifs N. della tariffa doganale comune Nr. van het gemeenschappelijk douanetarief CCT heading No	DK	IRL	UK
11.01 B	—	1.559	2.600
11.02 A I a)	0,200	0.200	0.200

(¹) Pour la distinction entre les produits des n°s 11.01 et 11.02, d'une part, et ceux de la sous-position 23.02 A, d'autre part, sont considérés comme relevant des n°s 11.01 et 11.02 les produits ayant simultanément :

- une teneur en amidon (déterminée d'après la méthode polarimétrique Ewers modifiée) supérieure à 45 % (en poids) sur matière sèche,
- une teneur en cendres (en poids) sur matière sèche (déduction faite des matières minérales ayant pu être ajoutées) inférieure ou égale à 1,6 % pour le riz, 2,5 % pour le froment et le seigle, 3 % pour l'orge, 4 % pour le sarrasin, 5 % pour l'avoine et 2 % pour les autres céréales.

Les germes de céréales, même en farines, relèvent en tout cas du n° 11.02.

(²) Med henblik på sondringen mellem varer tariferet under pos. 11.01 og 11.02 på den ene side og under pos. 23.02 A på den anden side anses som tariferet under pos. 11.01 og 11.02 varer, der samtidig har

- et indhold af stivelse (bestemt ved Ewers modificerede polarimetriske metode) på over 45 vægtprocent, beregnet på grundlag af tørsubstansen,
- et askeindhold (efter fradrag af eventuelle tilsatte mineralske stoffer) på 1,6 vægtprocent eller derunder for ris, 2,5 vægtprocent eller derunder for hvede og rug, 3 vægtprocent eller derunder for byg, 4 vægtprocent eller derunder for boghvede, 5 vægtprocent eller derunder for havre og 2 vægtprocent eller derunder for de øvrige kornsorter, beregnet på grundlag af tørsubstansen.

Kim af korn samt mel deraf tariferes under alle omstændigheder under pos. 11.02.

(³) Für die Abgrenzung der Erzeugnisse der Tarifnummern 11.01 und 11.02 von denen der Tarifstelle 23.02 A gelten als Erzeugnisse der Tarifnummern 11.01 und 11.02 Erzeugnisse, die gleichzeitig folgendes aufweisen :

- einen auf den Trockenstoff bezogenen Stärkegehalt (bestimmt nach dem abgeänderten polarimetrischen Ewers-Verfahren) von mehr als 45 Gewichtshundertteilen,
- einen auf den Trockenstoff bezogenen Aschegehalt (abzüglich etwa zugesetzter Mineralstoffe), der bei Reis 1,6 Gewichtshundertteile oder weniger, bei Weizen und Roggen 2,5 Gewichtshundertteile oder weniger, bei Gerste 3 Gewichtshundertteile oder weniger, bei Buchweizen 4 Gewichtshundertteile oder weniger, bei Hafer 5 Gewichtshundertteile oder weniger und bei anderen Getreidearten 2 Gewichtshundertteile oder weniger beträgt.

Getreidekeime, auch gemahlen, gehören auf jeden Fall zur Tarifnummer 11.02.

(⁴) Per la distinzione tra i prodotti delle voci nn. 11.01 e 11.02 da un lato, e quelli della sottovoce 23.02 A dall'altro, si considerano come appartenenti alle voci nn. 11.01 e 11.02 i prodotti che abbiano simultaneamente :

- un tenore in amido (determinato in base al metodo polarimetrico Ewers modificato), calcolato sulla materia secca, superiore al 45 % (in peso),
- un tenore in ceneri (in peso), calcolato sulla materia secca (dedotte le sostanze minerali che possono essere state aggiunte), inferiore o pari a 1,6 % per il riso, a 2,5 % per il frumento e la segala, a 3 % per l'orzo, a 4 % per il grano saraceno, a 5 % per l'avena ed a 2 % per gli altri cereali.

I germi di cereali, anche sfarinati, rientrano comunque nella voce n. 11.02.

(¹) Voor het onderscheid tussen de produkten van de nummers 11.01 en 11.02 enerzijds en die van de onderverdeling 23.02 A anderzijds, worden geacht onder de nummers 11.01 en 11.02 te vallen de produkten die tegelijkertijd :

- een zetmeelgehalte hebben (bepaald volgens de gewijzigde polarimetrische methode van Ewers) van meer dan 45 gewichtspercenten, berekend op de droge stof, en
- een asgehalte hebben (onder aftrek van eventueel toegevoegde minerale stoffen), berekend op de droge stof, van ten hoogste : 1,6 gewichtspercent voor rijst, 2,5 gewichtspercenten voor tarwe en rogge, 3 gewichtspercenten voor gerst, 4 gewichtspercenten voor boekweit, 5 gewichtspercenten voor haver en 2 gewichtspercenten voor andere granen.

Graankiemen ook indien gemalen, vallen in elk geval onder nummer 11.02.

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

- a starch content (determined by the modified Ewers polarimetric method), referred to dry matter, exceeding 45 % by weight,
- an ash content, by weight, referred to dry matter (after deduction of any added minerals) not exceeding 1.6 % for rice, 2.5 % for wheat and rye, 3 % for barley, 4 % for buckwheat, 5 % for oats and 2 % for other cereals.

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

II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

COUNCIL

COUNCIL DECISION

of 20 January 1975

**amending Decision No 70/532/EEC setting up the Standing Committee on
Employment in the European Communities**

(75/62/EEC)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 145 thereof;

Whereas a Standing Committee on Employment in the European Communities was set up by Decision No 70/532/EEC ⁽¹⁾;

Whereas the composition of the Committee should be altered to take account of changes in the structure of certain employers' and workers' organizations;

Whereas this wish has been expressed by the conference on the prospects for the European social policy held in Brussels on 16 December 1974,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

Article 2(3) of Decision No 70/532/EEC is replaced by the following:

'3. The representatives of the organizations on the two sides of industry shall number 36 full members and 18 alternates, with an equal number of full and alternative representatives of the employers' and workers' groups.

Alternate representatives shall participate in the proceedings of the Committee with the same rights as the full members.

The number of representatives from each organization called to take part in the work of the Committee is given in the Annex.'

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 273, 17. 12. 1970, p. 25.

Article 2

The text of the Annex to Decision No 70/532/EEC is replaced by the following:

'Delegates to the Committee shall be as follows:

	<i>Full representatives</i>	<i>Alternate representatives</i>
— <i>from the employers' organizations:</i>		
Employers' Liaison Committee:	11	5
— Union of Industries of the European Community (UNICE)		
— Committee of Commercial Organizations in the Countries of the EEC (COCCEE)		
— Union of Master Craftsmen of the EEC (UACEE)		
— European Insurance Committee (CEA)		
Committee of Agricultural Trade Organizations of the EEC (COPA):	4	2
European Centre for Public Enterprise (CEEP):	3	2
— <i>from the workers' organizations:</i>		
European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC):	17	7
Confédération générale du travail (France) (CGT):	1	2
Confédération générale des cadres (France) (CGC):		
Confédération Française des travailleurs chrétiens (CFTC):		

Done at Brussels, 20 January 1975.

For the Council

The President

G. FITZGERALD

COMMISSION

COMMISSION DECISION

of 19 December 1974

authorizing amendment of the terms of business of Ruhrkohle AG, Essen

(Only the German text is authentic)

(75/63/ECSC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community, and in particular Articles 2 to 5, 47 and 66 thereof;

Having regard to the Decision of 27 November 1969 on the transfer of colliery assets to Ruhrkohle AG;

Having regard to Ruhrkohle AG's application of 23 October 1974;

Whereas :

1. By Decision of 21 December 1972⁽¹⁾ the Commission authorized new terms of business for Ruhrkohle AG. Under these terms of business coal wholesalers are able to buy direct from Ruhrkohle AG for the sales areas into which the common market is divided. The Federal Republic of Germany is divided into five sales areas.
2. Ruhrkohle AG has applied for authorization to reduce the number of sales areas in the Federal Republic of Germany from the present five to three. This reduction, which is to take effect on 1 January 1975, will enable Ruhrkohle AG to reduce its staff and agencies in the sales areas and thus to cut down its administrative expenditure.

The Federal Republic of Germany is to be divided into the following sales areas :

- (i) Schleswig-Holstein, Hamburg, Bremen, Lower Saxony and Berlin;
- (ii) North Rhine-Westphalia and the Koblenz and Trier districts in Rhineland-Palatinate;

(iii) Hesse, Saarland, Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria and the Rheinhessen-Pfalz district in Rhineland-Palatinate.

3. The reduction in the number of sales areas in the Federal Republic of Germany will increase the size of those remaining. This will make it easier for wholesalers to fulfil the quantitative conditions attached to buying direct from Ruhrkohle AG. The reduction in the number of sales areas will lead to an improvement in the conditions of competition and should therefore be authorized,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION :

Article 1

The amendment to its terms of business applied for by Ruhrkohle AG by letter dated 23 October 1974 is hereby authorized.

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to Ruhrkohle AG, Essen.

Done at Brussels, 19 December 1974.

For the Commission

The President

François-Xavier ORTOLI

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 120, 7. 5. 1973, p. 14.

COMMISSION DECISION

of 20 December 1974

amending the Commission Decision of 23 January 1973 authorizing the Federal Republic of Germany to apply special health guarantees for the prevention of leucosis in the case of bovine animals imported for breeding or production

(Only the German text is authentic)

(75/64/EEC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community;

Having regard to the Council Directive of 26 June 1964⁽¹⁾ on animal health problems affecting intra-Community trade in bovine animals and swine, as last amended by the Council Directive of 15 July 1974⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 8 (2) thereof;

Whereas by the Commission Decision of 23 January 1973⁽³⁾, as amended by the Commission Decision of 21 December 1973⁽⁴⁾, the Federal Republic of Germany was authorized until 31 December 1974 to require certain health guarantees on the entry into its territory of bovine animals for breeding or production originating in another Member State and intended for combining with bovine stock not under suspicion of leucosis;

Whereas the evaluation of the lymphocyte pattern in adult animals of the herd of origin is based on the results of Community based studies, including the relationship of the lymphocyte pattern to the age of the individual;

Whereas samples showing a relative high lymphocyte count should be retested;

Whereas the authorization should be given for a limited period so as not to prejudice harmonization at a later stage;

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

The period laid down in Article 1 of the Commission Decision of 23 January 1973 authorizing the Federal Republic of Germany to apply special health guarantees for the prevention of leucosis in the case of bovine animals imported for breeding or production is extended until 31 December 1976.

Article 2

(a) Article 3 (b) of the aforementioned Decision is amended to read as follows:

'(b) the following findings shall be regarded as an abnormal increase in the number of lymphocytes:

for bovine animals:

of more than two years and not more than three years:

more than 10 500 lymphocytes per cubic millimetre;

of more than three years but not more than four years:

more than 9 500 lymphocytes per cubic millimetre;

of more than four years but not more than five years:

more than 8 500 lymphocytes per cubic millimetre;

of more than five years but not more than six years:

more than 8 000 lymphocytes per cubic millimetre;

of more than six years:

more than 7 500 lymphocytes per cubic millimetre.'

(b) A new paragraph (c) as follows is inserted after paragraph (b):

'(c) If the result of the blood test referred to in Article 2 (2) indicates a relatively high lymphocyte count i.e. a number of lymphocytes less than 2 000 below the figures mentioned in (b), the same sample must be immediately given a fresh test, the result of which shall form the basis of the final evaluation.'

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

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 202, 24. 7. 1974, p. 36.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 77, 26. 3. 1973, p. 40.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 30, 4. 2. 1974, p. 34.

Article 3

Done at Brussels, 20 December 1974.

The provisions of Article 2 shall enter into force on 1 June 1975.

Article 4

This Decision is addressed to the Federal Republic of Germany.

*For the Commission**The President*François-Xavier ORTOLI

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION**of 20 December 1974****to Members States concerning the protection of the architectural and natural heritage**

(75/65/EEC)

1. Chapter 3 entitled 'Urban development and improvement of amenities' of the second part of Title II of the Programme of Action of the European Communities on the Environment, approved by the Council on 22 November 1973 ⁽¹⁾, provides for a number of studies on environmental problems closely associated with urban and regional development. All of these studies include the examination of the various aspects of preserving the Community's architectural and natural heritage.

Furthermore, in its resolution of 13 May 1974 ⁽²⁾ on the protection of Europe's cultural heritage, the European Parliament recommended a considerable stepping-up of efforts to preserve this heritage.

The work already carried out within the framework of the abovementioned studies shows that the architectural and natural heritage which reflects Europe's cultural identity is now seriously threatened with decay and disappearance and urgent measures are needed. This finding applies equally to the urban and rural environment.

2. In recent years, two important steps have been taken to cope with the problem of the decay and the rapid disappearance of the architectural and natural heritage, namely:

- the convention concerning the protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage adopted in November 1972 by UNESCO, and the
- 'European Architectural Heritage Year'.

Since the architectural and natural heritage is generally felt to be a determining factor in the quality of life, both these initiatives are of major importance for the protection and improvement of the environment in the Community.

3. The UNESCO convention calls upon acceding States to draw up national inventories of immovable property forming part of the world cultural and natural heritage. It also requires that the

acceding States should undertake to ensure appropriate protection for the property thus selected. The convention also provides for the setting up of a fund to assist countries not possessing sufficient resources to provide adequate protection for certain property acknowledged to be of universal value. The fund will also contribute to the training of specialists in this field. Apart from its direct value for the preservation of the fixed architectural and natural heritage, this convention is also of distinct importance as regards the protection of numerous species of wild flora and fauna existing in the protected areas. If the Member States could accede to this convention at an early date, this would also provide a very substantial support for the activities undertaken in connection with 'European Architectural Heritage Year'.

4. 'European Architectural Heritage Year' 1975 is an initiative stemming from the Council of Europe. It is to take the form of a campaign spread over three years and is designed to highlight the architectural heritage as a factor determining the quality of life, as well as improving the preservation of this heritage. The campaign is aimed at the public authorities of all levels, the professional interests concerned and the general public and is to culminate in 1975, which is to be styled 'European Architectural Heritage Year'. It is intended to mark the beginning of a vast movement for the preservation and restoration of this heritage. This campaign, which the European Parliament has already welcomed in its resolution of 13 May 1974 on the protection of Europe's cultural heritage, is to consist in two main types of action, namely:

- pilot projects for restoration and renovation of numerous decaying buildings and sites in the participating countries;
- creating public awareness and the general desire to preserve and restore the architectural heritage, which is a necessary condition for the implementation of a policy in this field at all levels of public administration.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 112, 20. 12. 1973, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No C 62, 30. 5. 1974, p. 5.

Since the start of the campaign, several European countries which are not members of the Council of Europe have joined in its activities and news of similar movements is starting to come in from other continents.

5. In view of the interests at stake and of the urgency of the problems involved, and having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, the Commission recommends that Member States :

- sign or ratify, provided they have not already done so, and if possible before the end of 1975, the convention on the protection of the world

cultural and natural heritage, adopted by UNESCO in November 1972 ;

- actively support the actions taken in execution of the initiatives of the Council of Europe in connection with the 'European Architectural Heritage Year, 1975'.

Done at Brussels, 20 December 1974.

For the Commission

The President

François-Xavier ORTOLI

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

of 20 December 1974

to Member States concerning the protection of birds and their habitats

(75/66/EEC)

1. Title II, Chapter 1, paragraph B.f of the second part of the Programme of Action of the European Communities on the Environment, approved by the Council on 22 November 1973⁽¹⁾, calls for various action to protect the natural environment. Section f of this chapter provides, in particular, for specific action to be taken to protect birds and certain other animal species.

2. The main conclusions of a study on the various aspects of bird protection, carried out on behalf of the Commission by the 'Zoologische Gesellschaft von 1858' of Frankfurt-on-Main under the direction of Professor Dr. Bernhard Grzimek in collaboration with the major international organizations concerned, may be summarized as follows:

(a) of the 408 species of wildbirds living in the Community, 125 are increasing their number whereas 221 species are on the decline, in some cases very rapidly.

The number of species which have become extinct in recent decades varies from one Member State to another: for example, 32 in Italy, 17 in Germany and six in Belgium. In the Community as a whole, the number of species threatened with extinction is 58. The corresponding figures for individual Member States are, in some cases, much higher than this;

(b) the main reasons for the high mortality rate among declining species of birds are:

- intensive capture by man (hunting, trapping, etc.) in some Member States and in the majority of non-Member States affected;
- loss of habitats due to various types of development (drainage schemes, ill-considered land-reallocation projects, urbanization, tourist developments, etc.);
- poisoning of their food and polluting of their environment;

(c) given the important role played by birds in maintaining the ecological balance, the quality of the natural environment is seriously jeopardized by the excessive mortality rate of nearly half the autochthonous species in Europe. This situation is not confined to the territory of

countries which give inadequate protection to birds, but also extends to the territory of other countries which constitute migration areas. This is therefore 'a typical trans-frontier and international environment problem and cannot be solved by isolated measures taken at national level;

(d) apart from the detrimental effect on the ecological balance, an excessive mortality rate of nearly half the bird species also produces marked adverse effects in a number of economic sectors, particularly agriculture and tourism, as well as in several scientific fields (ornithology, ethology, biology, ecology, sociology, etc.). On the other hand, the adverse consequences caused in some economic sectors by a reasonable restriction on the number of birds captured (in particular the sporting gun and ammunition industry and trade) should not be over-estimated;

(e) for many strata of European society birds are an important element in the quality of life and, for a large number of people, especially town-dwellers, they are the main point of contact with nature. Public opinion is coming to consider migratory birds more and more as a common heritage and not as the exclusive property of the country where they may be at any given time.

3. Protection of birds and of certain species of wild flora and fauna could be already significantly improved if all the Member States adhere to the International Convention for the Protection of Birds, adopted in Paris in October 1950, and to the Convention on the Conservation of Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat, adopted at Ramsar in February 1971.

4. The International Convention for the Protection of Birds, adopted in Paris in 1950, replaces and extends the Convention for the Protection of Birds useful to Agriculture concluded in 1902, again in Paris, by 12 European States. In contradistinction to the 1902 Convention, the 1950 one is basically motivated by ecological considerations, although Article 5 introduces an ethical argument by making it an offence to inflict wanton suffering on birds. This Convention applies without exception to all wild birds. It aims in particular at providing

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 112, 20. 12. 1973, p. 1.

strict protection for all species during reproduction and migration periods. Species threatened with extinction or which are of 'particular interest' are given round-the-year protection. Exceptions to provisions of this Convention may be granted to acceding States in cases where some species through sheer numbers might be detrimental to agriculture. This Convention has been in force since 17 January 1963.

5. The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat was adopted on 2 February 1971 by an international conference convened by the Iran Government in Ramsar. It will enter into force as soon as seven States notify it. Apart from the United Kingdom, four States, namely Finland, Iran, Switzerland and the Soviet Union have already deposited their instruments of ratification.

This Convention is generally regarded as being of vital importance for the protection of the ecolog-

ical balance and an irreplaceable natural heritage ; in scope it goes far beyond the mere protection of waterfowl habitats.

6. The Commission, anxious to contribute to the protection and improvement of the environment and of the quality of life, and having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, recommends Member States, if they have not already done so, to accede as quickly as possible to both of the abovementioned Conventions.

Done at Brussels, 20 December 1974.

For the Commission

The President

François-Xavier ORTOLI

COMMISSION DECISION

of 8 January 1975

autonomously raising the limits on the importation into the Community of
cotton textiles subject to voluntary restraint measures by Japan

(75/67/EEC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European
Economic Community ;

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No
1471/70 ⁽¹⁾ of 20 July 1970 establishing a common
procedure for the autonomous increase of imports
into the Community of products subject to measures
of voluntary restraint by the exporting countries ;

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No
1023/70 ⁽²⁾ of 25 May 1970 establishing a common
procedure for administering quantitative quotas, and
in particular Article 11 thereof ;

Whereas the Community has concluded an Agree-
ment ⁽³⁾ with Japan on trade in cotton textiles ;

Whereas that Agreement expired in 1973, but whereas
cotton textiles originating in and coming from that
country continue to be imported under the arrange-
ment for voluntary restraint set out in that Agree-
ment and within the ceilings provided for by that Agree-
ment as increased autonomously by the Commission
Decision of 8 March 1973 ⁽⁴⁾ ;

Whereas in view of the requests put forward by Japan
it has become necessary to increase these ceilings auto-
nomously ;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Decision
are in accordance with the Opinion of the Quota
Administration Committee,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION :

Article 1

The quantitative ceilings set out in the Agreement
concerning the cotton textile trade concluded between
the European Economic Community and Japan and
signed on 7 February 1972 are, for the six months
from 30 September 1974 to 31 March 1975, raised
autonomously to the levels indicated below :

Group I :

Woven fabrics of cotton, un- bleached or bleached, whether or not mercerized	3 204 metric tons
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Group II :

Other woven fabrics of cotton, made-up articles and miscel- laneous articles of cotton	3 708 metric tons
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Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 8 January 1975.

For the Commission

The President

François-Xavier ORTOLI

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 164, 27. 7. 1970, p. 41.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 124, 8. 6. 1970, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 134, 12. 6. 1972, p. 31.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 94, 10. 4. 1973, p. 20.

COMMISSION DECISION

of 16 January 1975

fixing the minimum export levy for the invitation to tender for the export of
husked long grain rice issued under Regulation (EEC) No 3037/74

(75/68/EEC)

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⁾;

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 Commission Regulation (EEC) No
3197/73⁽⁴⁾ of 23 November 1973 establishing the
conditions for the application of the system of
tendering for export levies on rice, and in particular
Article 5 (1) thereof;

Whereas an invitation to tender for the export levy on
husked long grain rice was issued under Commission
Regulation (EEC) No 3037/74⁽⁵⁾ of 2 December 1974,
as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3251/74⁽⁶⁾;
whereas the notice of invitation to tender⁽⁷⁾, as
amended on 30 December 1974⁽⁸⁾, associated with
this Regulation specified that the total tonnage for
which the export levy could be fixed was approxi-
mately 25 000 metric tons;

Whereas Article 5 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 3197/73
allows the Commission, in accordance with the proce-
dure laid down in Article 26 of Regulation No 359/
67/EEC, to fix a minimum export levy; whereas,
when this minimum levy is being fixed, account must
be taken of the criteria set out in Article 3 (1) (b) and
(d) of Regulation (EEC) No 2737/73, namely:

— the objectives of the common organization of the
market in rice, namely to balance that market
both as regards supplies and as regards trade;

— the economic aspect of the exports;

Whereas Article 5 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 3197/73
stipulates that the award is made to the tenderer or
tenderers whose tenders quote a levy equal to or
higher than the minimum;

Whereas it follows from applying these rules to the
present situation on the market for the rice in ques-
tion that the minimum export levy should be fixed as
shown in Article 1; whereas the tonnage of husked
long grain rice to which this minimum applies is
1 400 metric tons;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Decision
are in accordance with the Opinion of the Manage-
ment Committee for Cereals,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The minimum export levy for husked long grain rice
fixed on the basis of tenders submitted for 16 January
1975 is hereby fixed at 10.20 units of account per
metric ton.

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 16 January 1975.

For the Commission

P. J. LARDINOIS

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No 179, 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 326, 27. 11. 1973, p. 10.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 323, 3. 12. 1974, p. 5.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 346, 24. 12. 1974, p. 38.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No C 152, 3. 12. 1974, p. 6.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ No C 160, 30. 12. 1974, p. 11.