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I *Acts whose publication is obligatory*

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I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC) No 2745/77**of 5 December 1977****temporarily suspending the autonomous Common Customs Tariff duties on certain tropical products**

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 in its Regulation (EEC) No 2858/76⁽¹⁾ the Council suspended, within the framework of the multi-lateral GATT negotiations, the Common Customs Tariff duties on certain tropical products, until 31 December 1977;

Whereas the full results of these negotiations for a definitive alteration of the Common Customs Tariff will not be known before 31 December 1978;

whereas this duty suspension should consequently be prolonged until 31 December 1978,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

From 1 January to 31 December 1978, the autonomous Common Customs Tariff duties for the products listed in the Annex shall be suspended at the levels indicated in respect of each of them.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 January 1978.

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

Done at Brussels, 5 December 1977.

For the Council

The President

A. HUMBLET

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 329, 27. 11. 1976, p. 9.

ANNEX

CCT heading No	Description	Rate of autonomous duty (%)
08.01 F	Cashew nuts	0
09.01 A I a)	Coffee, unroasted, not freed of caffeine	5
18.01	Cocoa beans, whole or broken, raw or roasted	3
18.02	Cocoa shells, husks, skins and waste	3

COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC) No 2746/77**of 5 December 1977****temporarily suspending the autonomous Common Customs Tariff duties on
certain industrial products**

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 production of the products referred to in this
Regulation is at present inadequate or non-existent
within the Community and producers are thus unable
to meet the needs of user industries in the Commu-
nity;

Whereas it is in the Community's interest in certain
cases to suspend the autonomous Common Customs
Tariff duties only partially, particularly because of the
existence of Community production, and in other
cases to suspend them completely;

Whereas, taking account of the difficulties involved in
accurately assessing the development of the economic
situation in the sectors concerned in the near future,

these suspension measures should be taken only
temporarily, by fixing their term of validity to coin-
cide with the interests of Community production,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The autonomous Common Customs Tariff duties on
the products listed in the tables annexed to this Regu-
lation shall be suspended at the level indicated in
respect of each of them.

These suspensions shall be valid:

- from 1 January to 31 March 1978 for the product
listed in Table I;
- from 1 January to 30 June 1978 for the products
listed in Table II.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 January
1978.

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

Done at Brussels, 5 December 1977.

For the Council

The President

A. HUMBLET

ANNEX

TABLE I

CCT heading No	Description	Rate of autonomous duty (%)
ex 25.19 A	Magnesium oxide, dead-burned but not fused, of a purity not less than 95 %, which may not contain : (a) more than 0.05 % by weight of boron compounds evaluated as B_2O_3 (b) more than 3.5 % by weight of calcium compounds evaluated as CaO (c) more than 1.1 % by weight of silicon compounds evaluated as SiO_2 (d) a total of more than 0.7 % by weight of aluminium compounds and iron compounds evaluated as Al_2O_3 and Fe_2O_3	0

TABLE II

CCT heading No	Description	Rate of autonomous duty (%)
ex 28.04 C III	Tellurium, in ingots	0
28.42 A VI	Lithium carbonates	3
28.46 A I b)	Sodium borates, anhydrous	0
ex 28.48 B III	Dialuminium hexamagnesium carbonate decahydroxide tetrahydrate	0
ex 29.02 B	1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 17, 18, 18-Dodecachloropentacyclo[12. 2. 1. 1. ^{6,9} .0 ^{2,13} .0 ^{5,10}]octadeca-7,15-diene	0
ex 29.03 B II	2-Nitropropane	8
ex 29.08 D	<i>tert</i> -Butyl hydroperoxide, aqueous solution	0
ex 29.11 E I	4-Hydroxy-3-methoxybenzaldehyde (vanillin)	0
ex 29.15 A IV a)	Sebacic acid	0
ex 29.15 C III	Benzyl 3-hydroxy-2,2,4-trimethylpentyl phthalate	0
ex 29.16 B VI	3,5-Di-iodosalicylic acid	6
ex 29.22 D I	3,5-Dichloroaniline	0
ex 29.23 A II	Dinoprost (INN), Trometamol salt (INN)	0
ex 29.23 B II	3-Chloro-4-(4-chlorophenoxy)aniline	6
ex 29.23 D V	3,5-Diaminobenzoic acid	0
ex 29.25 B III b)	2'-Benzoyl-4'-chloro- <i>N</i> -(2-hydroxypropyl)glycinanilide	0
ex 29.30	Methyl isocyanate	5
ex 29.30	2,2-Bis(4- <i>tert</i> -butylphenyl)- <i>N</i> -cyclohexylphosphoramidothioate	0
ex 29.31 B	2-Methyl-2-(methylthio)propionaldehyde oxine	0
ex 29.31 B	Cyclohexanethiol	0

CCT heading No	Description	Rate of autonomous duty (%)
ex 29.35 Q	2,3-Dihydro-2,2-dimethylbenzofuran-7-ol	0
ex 29.35 Q	Dexchlorpheniramine (INN) hydrogen maleate	0
ex 29.35 Q	Carpipramine (INN) dihydrochloride	0
ex 29.35 Q	Clotiazepam (INN)	0
ex 29.35 Q and ex 30.03 A II b)	Butorphanol (INN) and its salts	0
ex 29.35 Q	1,3,5-Triacryloylperhydro-1,3,5-triazine	0
ex 29.35 Q	<i>L</i> -Tryptophan	0
ex 29.45	Potassium <i>tert</i> -butoxide	0
ex 30.01 B	Mixture of oestrogens of equine origin	0
ex 30.01 B	Human serum	0
ex 32.08 D	Glass in the form of flakes of a length not less than 0.1 and not more than 3.5 mm and of a thickness not less than two and not more than five micrometers	0
ex 34.02	(Alkyl, C ₁₂ -C ₁₆)benzylbis(2-hydroxypropyl)ammonium chloride	0
ex 38.19 G	Catalysts consisting of copper chloride supported on aluminium oxide for the preparation of dichloroethane from ethylene, hydrochloric acid and oxygen. (a)	0
ex 38.19 G	Catalysts, in the form of granules having a diameter of not less than three and not more than 10 mm, consisting of silver supported on aluminium oxide, the silver content being not less than 16 % and not more than 19 % by weight	0
ex 38.19 U	Mixture of <i>x</i> -butyl-4,4'-isopropylidenediphenol and <i>x,x'</i> -dibutyl-4,4'-isopropylidenediphenol	0
ex 38.19 U	Mixture of 4-octyldiphenylamine and 4,4'-dioctyldiphenylamine intended for the production of polybutadiene-acrylonitrile (a)	0
ex 39.02 C VII b)	Polyvinylchloride sheeting less than 1 mm thick of a width not less than 23 and not more than 28 cm, containing not less than 30 % and not more than 40 % by weight of a plasticizer, in rolls	10
ex 39.06 B	<i>O</i> -(2-Hydroxyethyl)amylopectin hydrolysate	0
ex 48.01 F	Japanese tissue (special long-fibre paper) for the manufacture of artificial sausage casings or for wrapping man-made textile fibres (continuous) in the course of industrial processing (a)	0
ex 51.02 A II	Polyimide strip, whether or not in rolls	0
ex 81.04 G I	Electrolytic manganese of a purity of at least 99.7 %, intended for the chemical industry (a)	0
ex 81.04 K I	Titanium sponge	0
ex 84.63	Forged and roughly shaped generator and turbine shafts of a weight exceeding 150 tonnes	0
ex 85.21 A V	Digital displays consisting of a glass tube mounted on a board up to 220 mm long and 45 mm wide excluding leads. The tube contains a straight line of digits not less than four in number, each digit consisting of a number of segments containing an inert gas such as helium or argon with a metallic base coated with phosphorus salts which give off light when bombarded with electrons	0

(a) The application of this suspension will be subject to the conditions determined by the competent authorities.

CCT heading No	Description	Rate of autonomous duty (%)
ex 85.21 D II	Digital displays consisting of a printed circuit board of a size not exceeding 35 mm by 90 mm with a single line of digits, not less than three in number, comprising light-emitting diodes manufactured from gallium-based semiconductor compounds mounted thereon. Each digit comprises seven segments plus a decimal point and the line of digits has a protective cover of translucent plastic	0
ex 88.05 B	Visual display system generating images by computer intended for equipping flight simulators for civil aircraft (a)	0

(a) The application of this suspension will be subject to the conditions determined by the competent authorities.

COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC) No 2747/77**of 5 December 1977****opening, allocating and providing for the administration of a Community tariff quota for unwrought magnesium falling within subheading 77.01 A of the Common Customs Tariff (1978)**

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, in an exchange of letters dated 30 June 1967, confirmed in an exchange of letters dated 16 April 1973, the European Economic Community has undertaken, as regards unwrought magnesium falling within tariff subheading 77.01 A, to open an annual Community tariff quota for a quantity such that Community requirements for the said goods not covered by Community production may be imported duty free;

Whereas, in order to establish the volume of the Community tariff quota, an assessment must be made of the total consumption by the user industries of the Member States during the quota year and of the Community production level for the same period; whereas even a very rough assessment of total consumption and production for 1978 would be highly unreliable since it is at present impossible to estimate either the volume of unwrought magnesium used in certain Member States in the year under consideration or the likely level of Community output; whereas, in any case, it is unlikely that Community production will fully meet demand in the quota year; whereas the annual quota volume must therefore be fixed at an appropriate level, probably about 5 500 tonnes; whereas this assessment is based on conservative estimates and later adjustments are not excluded; whereas the duties to be applied by the new Member States under the said tariff quota must comply with the relevant provisions of the Act of Accession;

Whereas the markets in magnesium containing 99.95 % or more by weight of pure magnesium (hereinafter called 'extra-pure magnesium'), in magnesium containing 99.8 % or more, but less than 99.95 %, by weight of pure magnesium (hereinafter called 'unwrought magnesium not in alloy') and in magne-

sium containing less than 99.8 % by weight of pure magnesium (hereinafter called 'unwrought magnesium in alloy') differ considerably; whereas a distinction should therefore be made between these three qualities and the quota volume under consideration should be divided between them;

Whereas, taking into account an overall, provisional quota volume of 5 500 tonnes, the following quantities may be allocated to each quality of the product in question: 600 tonnes for extra-pure magnesium, 1 325 tonnes for unwrought magnesium not in alloy and 3 575 tonnes for unwrought magnesium in alloy; whereas these figures appear justified both by the former ratios of consumption of these qualities to total consumption of magnesium and by the supply possibilities for these qualities of magnesium within the Community;

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 until the quota is used up; whereas, in the light of the principles outlined above, a Community tariff arrangement based on an allocation between the Member States would seem to preserve the Community nature of the quota; whereas, to represent as closely as possible the actual development of the market in the said goods, the allocation must follow proportionately the requirements of the Member States calculated both from statistics of imports from third countries during a representative reference period and from the economic outlook for the quota year in question;

Whereas, however, the available statistics of imports into the Member States from third countries which did not benefit from an equivalent tariff preference under any other preferential arrangements cover only unwrought magnesium in alloy and unwrought magnesium not in alloy; whereas, during the last three years for which statistics are available, such imports represented the following percentage of total imports of the said goods; whereas, from the information at present to hand, it would seem that imports of extra-pure magnesium are effected almost wholly in the United Kingdom:

	1973	1974	1975
— <i>for unwrought magnesium not in alloy:</i>			
Benelux	6.55	23.18	10.04
Denmark	0	0	0
Germany	69.93	52.96	55.00
France	9.39	7.11	18.18
Ireland	0.01	0.01	0
Italy	3.06	2.21	7.47
United Kingdom	11.06	14.53	9.31
— <i>for unwrought magnesium in alloy:</i>			
Benelux	3.18	1.72	1.88
Denmark	0	0	0
Germany	93.23	94.26	96.23
France	0	1.57	0
Ireland	0.01	0	0
Italy	3.56	2.05	1.08
United Kingdom	0.02	0.39	0.81

Whereas in view of these factors and of market forecasts for these products in 1978, it is necessary in the case of extra-pure unwrought magnesium to allocate on an experimental basis the quota volume for this quality to the Community reserve and to provide for Member States which have requirements to be met to be able to draw upon this reserve in appropriate quantities; whereas it is necessary to fix for the other qualities of magnesium initial percentage shares at approximately the following levels:

— *for unwrought magnesium not in alloy:*

Benelux	16.74
Denmark	0.04
Germany	67.80
France	3.34
Ireland	0.04
Italy	0.33
United Kingdom	11.71

— *for unwrought magnesium in alloy:*

Benelux	2.12
Denmark	0.03
Germany	96.50
France	0.03
Ireland	0.02
Italy	0.80
United Kingdom	0.50

Whereas, in order to take more accurate account of future import trends for unwrought magnesium not in alloy and in alloy, the total quota volume for these qualities should be divided into two tranches, the first being allocated among the Member States and the second held as a reserve to cover at a later date the requirements of Member States who have used up their initial shares; whereas, in order to guarantee importers some degree of security, the first tranches

should be fixed at 1 195 tonnes of unwrought magnesium not in alloy and 3 150 tonnes of unwrought magnesium in alloy, the balances being held as the reserves;

Whereas the initial shares may be used up more or less quickly; whereas, therefore, in order to avoid disrupting supplies, any Member State which has almost used up one of its initial shares should draw a supplementary share from the relevant reserve; whereas this must be done by each Member State as each one of its supplementary shares is almost used up, 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 Member State has a considerable quantity of one of its initial shares left over, it is essential that it should return a significant proportion thereof to the relevant reserve, to prevent a part of one or other quota volume 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. From 1 January to 31 December 1978, a Community tariff quota of 5 500 tonnes shall be opened in the Community for unwrought magnesium falling within subheading 77.01 A of the Common Customs Tariff.

2. The volume of the tariff quota shall be divided as follows:

- (a) 600 tonnes for unwrought magnesium containing 99.95 % or more by weight of pure magnesium ('extra-pure magnesium'), intended for the nuclear industry. Control of the use for this special purpose shall be effected pursuant to the relevant Community provisions;
- (b) 1 325 tonnes for unwrought magnesium containing 99.8 % or more, but less than 99.95 %, by weight of pure magnesium ('unwrought magnesium not in alloy');

(c) 3 575 tonnes for unwrought magnesium containing less than 99.8 % by weight of pure magnesium ('unwrought magnesium in alloy').

3. Imports of the said goods shall not be counted under the tariff quota if they are already free of customs duties under other preferential tariff treatment.

4. Within the tariff quota the Common Customs Tariff duties shall be totally suspended.

Article 2

1. The volume of 600 tonnes referred to in Article 1 (2) (a), allocated to extra-pure unwrought magnesium intended for the nuclear industry, shall be allotted to the Community reserve.

2. If in a Member State a need is felt for extra-pure unwrought magnesium, that State shall draw, to the extent permitted by the amount of the reserve, a sufficient share of the reserve thus set up.

Article 3

1. A first tranche of each of the volumes provided for in Article 1 (2) (b) and (c), which amounts to 1 195 tonnes for unwrought magnesium not in alloy and 3 150 tonnes for magnesium in alloy shall be divided among the Member States. The shares, which are valid up to 31 December 1978, subject to Article 6, amount to the following quantities:

(a) for unwrought magnesium not in alloy:

	(tonnes)
Benelux	200
Denmark	0.5
Germany	810
France	40
Ireland	0.5
Italy	4
United Kingdom	140

(b) for unwrought magnesium in alloy:

	(tonnes)
Benelux	67
Denmark	1
Germany	3 040
France	1
Ireland	1
Italy	25
United Kingdom	15

2. The second tranches, of 130 tonnes and 425 tonnes respectively, shall be held as Community reserves.

Article 4

1. If 90 % or more of one of a Member State's initial shares as specified in Article 3 (1), or of that share minus the portion returned to the relevant

reserve where Article 6 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, where necessary rounded off upwards to the next unit, in so far as permitted by the amount of the reserve.

2. If, after one or other of its initial shares has been used up, 90 % or more of the second share drawn by a Member State has been used up, that Member State shall, in accordance with the conditions laid down in paragraph 1, draw a third share equal to 5 % of its initial share, where necessary rounded off upwards to the next unit.

3. If, after one or other of its second shares has been used up, 90 % or more of the third share drawn by a Member State has been used up, that Member State shall, in accordance with the same conditions, draw a fourth share equal to the third.

This process shall continue to apply until the reserves are used up.

4. Notwithstanding paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, a Member State may draw shares lower than those fixed in these paragraphs if there are grounds for believing that those fixed might not be used up. It shall inform the Commission of its reasons for applying this paragraph.

Article 5

Supplementary shares drawn pursuant to Article 4 shall be valid until 31 December 1978.

Article 6

Member States shall return to the reserve, not later than 1 October 1978, the unused portion of their initial shares which, on 15 September 1978, is in excess of 20 % of the initial amount. They may return a greater portion if there are grounds for believing that such portion may not be used in full.

Member States shall, not later than 1 October 1978, notify the Commission of the total imports of the products concerned effected under the Community quotas up to and including 15 September 1978 and, where appropriate, the proportion of each of their initial shares that they are returning to each of the reserves.

Article 7

The Commission shall keep an account of the shares opened by the Member States pursuant to Articles 2, 3 and 4 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 5 October 1978, of the amount still in reserve after amounts have been returned thereto pursuant to Article 6.

It shall ensure that the drawing which uses up a 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 8

1. Member States shall take all measures necessary to ensure that supplementary shares drawn pursuant to Article 4 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 established in their territory have free access to the shares allocated to them.

3. The extent to which a Member State has used up its shares shall be determined on the basis of the quantities of the said goods entered for home use.

Article 9

Upon a request from the Commission, Member States shall inform it of imports actually charged against their shares.

Article 10

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

Article 11

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 January 1978.

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

Done at Brussels, 5 December 1977.

For the Council

The President

A. HUMBLET

COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC) No 2748/77
of 5 December 1977

**opening, allocating and providing for the administration of a Community tariff
quota for raw silk (not thrown) falling within heading No 50.02 of the Common
Customs Tariff (1978)**

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 Community production of raw silk (not
thrown) falling within heading No 50.02 of the
Common Customs Tariff does not cover the needs of
the user industries; whereas the supply of the latter
therefore depends to a great extent on imports from
non-member countries; whereas it is in the interests
of the Community to suspend totally the Common
Customs Tariff duty on the product in question,
within the limits of a Community tariff quota, the
volume of which could be set provisionally at 4 400
tonnes for 1978;

Whereas it is desirable at the present time to avoid
final measures that could lead to the halting of action
taken in the sector over a number of years to increase
Community production; whereas, under such condi-
tions, it is advisable to extend the system in force in
1977;

Whereas Community production does not appear to
have changed considerably when compared with
1977; whereas, taking account of this production and
of the forecasts for 1978, the imports needed to satisfy
consumption within the Community can be estimated
at 4 400 tonnes; whereas the fixing of the quota
amount at this level does not preclude an adjustment
within the quota period;

Whereas equal and continuous access to the quota
should be ensured for all Community importers and
the rate laid down for the tariff quota should be
applied consistently to all imports of the product in
question until the quota is used up; whereas a system
of 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 percen-
tage shares in the quota volume for 1978 can be
expressed approximately as follows:

Benelux	0.14
Denmark	0.14
Germany	5.86
France	29.30
Ireland	0.14
Italy	58.56
United Kingdom	5.86

Whereas, to take account of future trends in imports
of the product in question in all the Member States,
the quota should be divided into two tranches, the
first being distributed among the Member States and
the second to form a reserve intended to cover any
subsequent requirements of Member States who have
used up their initial shares; whereas, in order to
ensure a certain degree of security for importers of
each Member State, the first tranche should in this
case be fixed at 78 % of the total quota;

Whereas the initial shares may be used up at different
rates; whereas, to provide for this eventuality and to
avoid disruption of supplies, 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 each of its addi-
tional 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 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 the initial share is left over in
a Member State, it is essential that that Member State
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 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

From 1 January to 31 December 1978, the autonomous duty of the Common Customs Tariff for raw silk (not thrown) falling within heading No 50.02, shall be totally suspended within a Community tariff quota of 4 400 tonnes.

Article 2

1. A first tranche of 3 415 tonnes of this Community tariff quota shall be allocated among the Member States. Member States' shares, which, subject to Article 5, shall be valid until 31 December 1978, shall be as follows:

	(tonnes)
Benelux	5
Denmark	5
Germany	200
France	1 000
Ireland	5
Italy	2 000
United Kingdom	200

2. The second tranche of 985 tonnes shall constitute the reserve.

Article 3

1. If 90 % or more of a Member State's initial share as fixed in Article 2(1), or of that share minus any portion returned to the reserve where Article 5 has been applied, has been used up, that Member State 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. 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 forthwith, in the manner and to the extent provided 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 forthwith, in accordance with the same conditions, draw a fourth share equal to the third.

This procedure shall apply until the reserve is used up.

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

Article 4

Additional shares drawn pursuant to Article 3 shall be valid until 31 December 1978.

Article 5

Member States shall return to the reserve, not later than 1 October 1978, the unused portions of their initial shares which, on 15 September 1978, are in excess of 30 % of the initial amounts. They may return a greater portion if there are grounds for believing that such portion may not be used up.

Member States shall notify the Commission, not later than 1 October 1978, of the total quantities of the raw silk imported up to and including 15 September 1978 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, as soon as it has been notified, shall inform each State of the extent to which the reserve has been used up.

It shall inform the Member States, not later than 5 October 1978, of the amount still in reserve after amounts have been returned thereto 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 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 aggregate shares of 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 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 according to the conditions in paragraph 3.

Article 8

At the Commission's request, Member States shall inform it of the imports actually charged against their shares.

Article 9

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 1 January 1978.

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

Done at Brussels, 5 December 1977.

For the Council

The President

A. HUMBLET

COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC) No 2749/77
of 5 December 1977

opening, allocating and providing for the 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 (1978)

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 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 Common Customs Tariff duty 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 Common Customs Tariff duty applicable to 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 supplies on favourable terms; whereas a quota duty of 2.5 % could best meet the abovementioned requirements;

Whereas the trends in imports during recent years suggest that the import requirements for the yarns in question might be in the region of 60 tonnes for 1978; 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 laid

down for the tariff quota should be applied consistently to all imports of the product in question until the quota is used up; whereas a system of 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 market trends in the product in question, the allocation should be proportionate to the requirements of the Member States calculated with reference to statistical data on imports during a representative reference period and to the economic prospects for the quota period in question;

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

	1974	1975	1976
Benelux	5	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0.7
Germany	28	43.15	7.0
France	17	25.16	10.4
Ireland	7	0.05	0.4
Italy	39	21.58	76.0
United Kingdom	4	10.06	5.5

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	2.5
Denmark	2.5
Germany	25.0
France	30.0
Ireland	2.5
Italy	27.5
United Kingdom	10.0

Whereas, to take account of future trends in imports of the product in question, in the various Member States, the quota should be divided into two tranches, the first being distributed among the Member States and the second to form a reserve intended to cover any subsequent requirements of Member States who have used up their initial shares; whereas in order to ensure a certain degree of security for importers of each Member State the first tranche should be fixed at 67 % of the total quota;

Whereas the initial shares may be used up at different rates; whereas, to provide for this eventuality and to avoid disruption of supplies, 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 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 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 the initial share is left over in a Member State, it is essential that that Member State 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 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:

From 1 January to 31 December 1978, 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 % within a Community tariff quota of 60 tonnes.

Article 2

1. A first tranche of 40 tonnes of this Community tariff quota shall be allocated among the Member

States. Member States' shares which, subject to Article 5, shall be valid until 31 December 1978, shall be as follows:

	(tonnes)
Benelux	1
Denmark	1
Germany	10
France	12
Ireland	1
Italy	11
United Kingdom	4

2. The second tranche of 20 tonnes shall constitute the reserve.

Article 3

1. If 90 % or more of a Member State's initial share as fixed in Article 2 (1), or of that share minus any portion returned to the reserve where Article 5 has been applied, has been used up, that Member State 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. 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 forthwith, in the manner and to the extent provided 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 forthwith, in accordance with the same conditions, draw a fourth share equal to the third.

This procedure shall apply until the reserve is used up.

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

Article 4

Additional shares drawn pursuant to Article 3 shall be valid until 31 December 1978.

Article 5

Member States shall return to the reserve, not later than 1 October 1978, the unused portions of their initial shares which, on 15 September 1978, are in excess of 20 % of the initial amounts. They may return a greater portion if there are grounds for believing that such portion may not be used up.

Member States shall notify the Commission, not later than 1 October 1978, of the total quantities of silk yarn imported up to and including 15 September 1978 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, as soon as it has been notified, shall inform each State of the extent to which the reserve has been used up.

It shall inform the Member States, not later than 5 October 1978, of the amount still in reserve after amounts have been returned thereto 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 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 aggregate shares of 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 against their shares imports of the product in question 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

At the Commission's request, Member States shall inform it of the imports actually charged against their shares.

Article 9

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 1 January 1978.

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

Done at Brussels, 5 December 1977.

For the Council

The President

A. HUMBLET

COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC) No 2750/77

of 5 December 1977

opening, allocating and providing for the administration of a Community tariff quota for yarn, spun entirely from silk waste other than noil, not put up for retail sale, falling within subheading 50.05 A of the Common Customs Tariff (1978)

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 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 supplies of those qualities of yarn depend to a considerable extent on imports; whereas full application of the Common Customs Tariff duty 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 Common Customs Tariff duty applicable to imports of the yarn spun from waste silk 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 supplies on favourable terms; whereas a quota duty of 1 % could best meet the abovementioned requirements;

Whereas the trends in imports in recent years suggest that Community import requirements for the yarns in question might be in the region of 200 tonnes for 1978; 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 laid down for the tariff quota should be applied consistently to all imports of the product in question until the quota is used up; whereas a system of 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 market trends in the product in question, the allocation should be proportionate to the requirements of the Member States calculated with reference to statistical data on imports during a representative reference period and to the economic prospects for the quota period in question;

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

	1974	1975	1976
Benelux	1	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0
Germany	50	56.6	1.16
France	10	18.5	11.54
Ireland	0	0	0
Italy	33	14.9	62.15
United Kingdom	6	10	25.15

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	0.6
Denmark	0.6
Germany	24.5
France	12.3
Ireland	0.6
Italy	30.7
United Kingdom	30.7

Whereas, to take account of future trends in imports of the product in question in the various Member States, the quota should be divided into two tranches, the first being distributed among the Member States and the second to form a reserve intended to cover any subsequent requirements of Member States who have used up their initial shares; whereas in order to ensure a certain degree of security for importers of each Member State, the first tranche should be fixed at 82 % of the total quota;

Whereas the initial shares may be used up at different rates; whereas, to provide for this eventuality and to avoid disruption of supplies, 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 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 Member States and the Commission, which latter must 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 the initial share is left over in a Member State, it is essential that that Member State 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 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

From 1 January to 31 December 1978, the autonomous duty of the Common Customs Tariff for yarn, spun entirely from silk waste other than noil, not put for retail sale, falling within subheading 50.05 A, shall be suspended at 1 % within a Community tariff quota of 200 tonnes.

Article 2

1. A first tranche of 163 tonnes of this Community tariff quota shall be allocated among the Member

States. Member States' shares which, subject to Article 5, shall be valid until 31 December 1978, shall be as follows:

	(tonnes)
Benelux	1
Denmark	1
Germany	40
France	20
Ireland	1
Italy	50
United Kingdom	50

2. The second tranche of 37 tonnes shall constitute the reserve.

Article 3

1. If 90 % or more of a Member State's initial share as fixed in Article 2 (1), or of that share minus any portion returned to the reserve where Article 5 has been applied, has been used up, that Member State 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. 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 forthwith, in the manner and to the extent provided 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 forthwith, in accordance with the same conditions, draw a fourth share equal to the third.

This procedure shall apply until the reserve is used up.

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

Article 4

Additional shares drawn pursuant to Article 3 shall be valid until 31 December 1978.

Article 5

Member States shall return to the reserve, not later than 1 October 1978, the unused portions of their initial shares which, on 15 September 1978, are in excess of 20 % of the initial amounts. They may return a greater portion if there are grounds for believing that such portion may not be used up.

Member States shall notify the Commission, not later than 1 October 1978, of the total quantities of yarn spun entirely from silk waste imported up to and including 15 September 1978 and charged against the Community quota and of any portions 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, as soon as it has been notified, shall inform each State of the extent to which the reserve has been used up.

It shall inform the Member States, no later than 5 October 1978, of the amount still in reserve after amounts have been returned thereto 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 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 aggregate shares of 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 against their shares imports of the product in question 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

At the Commission's request, Member States shall inform it of the imports actually charged against their shares.

Article 9

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 1 January 1978.

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

Done at Brussels, 5 December 1977.

For the Council

The President

A. HUMBLET

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2751/77**of 12 December 1977****fixing the import levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour groats and meal**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 of 29 October 1975 on the common organization of the market in cereals⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1386/77⁽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 Regulation (EEC) No 1729/77⁽³⁾ and subsequent amending Regulations;

Whereas it follows from applying the provisions contained in Regulation (EEC) No 1729/77 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 products listed in Article 1(a), (b) and (c) of Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 are hereby fixed as shown in the table annexed to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 13 December 1977.

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

Done at Brussels, 12 December 1977.

For the Commission

Finn GUNDELACH

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 158, 29. 6. 1977, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 191, 30. 7. 1977, p. 5.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 12 December 1977 fixing the import levies on cereals
and on wheat or rye flour groats and meal

(u.a./tonne)

CCT heading No	Description of goods	Levies
10.01 A	Common wheat, and meslin	83.68
10.01 B	Durum wheat	113.71 ⁽¹⁾ ⁽⁵⁾
10.02	Rye	64.26 ⁽⁶⁾
10.03	Barley	72.31
10.04	Oats	58.96
10.05 B	Maize, other than hybrid maize for sowing	71.88 ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
10.07 A	Buckwheat	0
10.07 B	Millet	53.68 ⁽⁴⁾
10.07 C	Grain sorghum	72.07 ⁽⁴⁾
10.07 D	Canary seed; other cereals	0 ⁽⁵⁾
11.01 A	Wheat or meslin flour	128.50
11.01 B	Rye flour	101.30
11.02 A I a)	Durum wheat groats and meal	187.17
11.02 A I b)	Common wheat groats and meal	138.08

⁽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./tonne.

⁽²⁾ Where maize originating in the ACP or OCT is imported into the French overseas departments, the levy is reduced by 6 u.a./tonne as provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 706/76.

⁽³⁾ Where maize originating in the ACP or OCT is imported into the Community the levy is reduced by 1.50 u.a./tonne.

⁽⁴⁾ Where millet and sorghum originating in the ACP or OCT is imported into the Community the levy is reduced by 50 %.

⁽⁵⁾ Where durum wheat and canary seed produced in Turkey are transported directly from that country to the Community, the levy is reduced by 0.50 u.a./tonne.

⁽⁶⁾ The import levy charged on rye produced in Turkey and transported directly from that country to the Community is laid down in Council Regulation (EEC) No 1180/77 and Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2622/71.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2752/77

of 12 December 1977

fixing the premiums to be added to the import levies on cereals, flour and malt

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European
Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No
2727/75 of 29 October 1975 on the common organ-
ization of the market in cereals ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by
Regulation (EEC) No 1386/77 ⁽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
1730/77 ⁽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 (EEC) No 2727/75, 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 13
December 1977.

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

Done at Brussels, 12 December 1977.

For the Commission

Finn GUNDELACH

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 158, 29. 6. 1977, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 191, 30. 7. 1977, p. 7.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 12 December 1977 fixing the premiums to be added to the import levies on cereals, flour and malt

A. Cereals and flour

(u.a./tonne)

CCT heading No	Description of goods	Current 12	1st period 1	2nd period 2	3rd period 3
10.01 A	Common wheat, and meslin	0	0	0	0
10.01 B	Durum wheat	0	0	0	0
10.02	Rye	0	0.71	0.71	0.71
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	5.66
10.07 B	Millet	0	7.43	7.43	7.43
10.07 C	Grain sorghum	0	0	0	0
10.07 D	Other cereals	0	0	0	0
11.01 A	Wheat or meslin flour	0	0	0	0

B. Malt

(u.a./tonne)

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

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2753/77

of 12 December 1977

fixing certain reference prices for the period 16 December 1977 to 15 December 1978 in the wine sector

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 816/70 of 28 April 1970 laying down additional provisions for the common organization of the market in wine⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2211/77⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 9 (6) thereof,

Whereas Article 9 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 816/70 provides that a reference price for red wine and a reference price for white wine must be fixed annually; whereas these reference prices must be fixed on the basis of the guide prices for the types of red and white table wine most representative of Community production, plus the costs incurred in bringing Community wines to the same marketing stage as imported wines;

Whereas the types of table wine most representative of Community production are types R 1 and A 1, as defined in Articles 1 and 2 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 945/70 of 26 May 1970 determining the types of table wines⁽³⁾; whereas the guide prices for these types of wine are set out in Article 1 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1171/77 of 17 May 1977 fixing the guide prices for wine for the period 16 December 1977 to 15 December 1978⁽⁴⁾;

Whereas the third subparagraph of Article 9 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 816/70 provides that reference prices are also to be fixed for grape juice (including grape must) falling within subheading 20.07 B I of the Common Customs Tariff, for concentrated grape juice (including grape must) falling within subheadings 20.07 A I and B I of the Common Customs Tariff, for grape must with the fermentation arrested by the addition of alcohol within the meaning of Additional Note 4 (a) to Chapter 22 of the Common Customs Tariff, for wines fortified for distillation within the meaning of Additional Note 4 (b) to Chapter 22 of the Common Customs Tariff, and for liqueur wines within the meaning of Additional Note 4 (c) to Chapter 22 of the Common Customs Tariff; whereas,

because of certain difficulties of a technical nature, it is not possible at the present moment to fix reference prices for grape juice (including grape must) and liqueur wine;

Whereas, moreover, since special reference prices should be fixed for the products, having regard to their special characteristics or their special uses, reference prices should be fixed for wines of the Riesling or Sylvaner variety and for liqueur wines to be used in the preparation of products other than those falling within heading No 22.05 of the Common Customs Tariff; whereas, finally, a fixed amount corresponding to the normal costs of market preparation must be established, so that it can be added to the reference prices of the various products in the case where these products are put up in containers of two litres or less;

Whereas in fixing the reference prices account should be taken of the criteria provided for by Council Regulation (EEC) No 947/70 of 26 May 1970 laying down general rules for fixing the reference price and levying the countervailing charge for wine⁽⁵⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2918/76⁽⁶⁾;

Whereas the costs incurred in bringing Community wines to the same marketing stage as imported wines which are to be established as provided in Article 4 of Regulation (EEC) No 947/70, may, with the exception of those in respect of losses, be assessed at a standard rate; whereas these costs and the other factors to be considered have varied appreciably since the last occasion on which prices were fixed, transport costs having increased by some 4 %;

Whereas the Management Committee for Wine has not delivered an opinion within the time limit set by its chairman,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

For the period 16 December 1977 to 15 December 1978 the reference prices shall be as follows:

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 99, 5. 5. 1970, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 256, 7. 10. 1977, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 114, 27. 5. 1970, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 137, 3. 6. 1977, p. 12.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 114, 27. 5. 1970, p. 4.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 333, 2. 12. 1976, p. 6.

Products falling within subheading 22.05 C of the Common Customs Tariff:

1. red wine: 2.60 units of account per degree actual alcoholic strength per hectolitre;
2. white wine other than that specified in point 3 below: 2.47 units of account per degree actual alcoholic strength per hectolitre;
3. white wine presented for importation under the name Riesling or Sylvaner: 52.16 units of account per hectolitre;
4. wine fortified for distillation within the meaning of Additional Note 4 (b) to Chapter 22 of the Common Customs Tariff: 1.60 units of account per degree actual alcoholic strength per hectolitre;
5. grape must with fermentation arrested by the addition of alcohol within the meaning of Additional

Note 4 (a) to Chapter 22 of the Common Customs Tariff: 1.75 units of account per degree total alcoholic strength per hectolitre.

The fixed amount per hectolitre to be added in respect of the products listed under 1, 2 and 3, where they are put up in containers of two litres or less, shall be 18 units of account per hectolitre.

Article 2

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

It shall apply from 16 December 1977.

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

Done at Brussels, 12 December 1977.

For the Commission

Finn GUNDELACH

Vice-President

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2754/77

of 9 December 1977

altering the monetary compensatory amounts applicable to eggs and poultry-meat

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 974/71 of 12 May 1971 on certain measures of conjunctural policy to be taken in agriculture following the temporary widening of the margins of fluctuation for the currencies of certain Member States⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 557/76⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 6 thereof,

Whereas new subdivisions were created in tariff subheadings 01.05 A and 04.05 A I a) by Council Regulation (EEC) No 2299/77 of 11 October 1977 amending Regulation (EEC) No 2778/75 laying down rules for calculating the levy and the sluice-gate price for poultrymeat and Regulation (EEC) No 950/68 on the Common Customs Tariff⁽³⁾, and by Council Regulation (EEC) No 2300/77 of 11 October 1977 amending Regulation (EEC) No 2773/75 laying down rules for calculating the levy and the sluice-gate price for eggs and Regulation (EEC) No 950/68 on the Common Customs Tariff⁽⁴⁾; whereas at the same time new processing coefficients were established for the new subdivisions;

Whereas, in respect of products falling within tariff subheading 02.02 A II, Regulation (EEC) No 2299/77 also amended the quantities of feed grain required for the production of one kilogram of slaughtered poultry and one chick;

Whereas the abovementioned amendments must be taken into account when fixing the monetary compen-

satory amounts, and Commission Regulation (EEC) No 938/77 of 29 April 1977 fixing the monetary compensatory amounts and certain rates for their application⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2730/77⁽⁶⁾, should therefore be amended accordingly;

Whereas the introduction of the new amounts makes it necessary to provide for a transitional period to enable the trade to adapt to the new system;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Subject to an alteration of the amounts on the basis of the development of the exchange rates referred to in Article 2 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 974/71 and to the adjustment of the intervention prices for cereals in the new Member States, part 4 of Annex I to Regulation (EEC) No 938/77 is amended in respect of the relevant tariff subheadings as indicated in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

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

It shall apply with effect from 1 February 1978.

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

Done at Brussels, 9 December 1977.

For the Commission

Finn GUNDELACH

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 106, 12. 5. 1971, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 67, 15. 3. 1976, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 271, 22. 10. 1977, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 271, 22. 10. 1977, p. 6.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 110, 30. 4. 1977, p. 6.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 317, 12. 12. 1977, p. 1.

ANNEXE — ANNEX — ANHANG — ALLEGATO — BIJLAGE — BILAG

Numéro du tarif douanier commun CCT heading No Nr. des Gemeinsamen Zolltarifs Numero della tariffa doganale comune Nr. van het gemeenschappelijk douanetarief Position i den fælles toldtarif	Montants à percevoir à l'importation et à octroyer à l'exportation Amounts to be charged on imports and granted on exports Beträge, die bei der Einfuhr erhoben und bei der Austuhr gewährt werden Importi da riscuotere all'importazione e da concedere all'esportazione Bij de invoer te heffen en bij de uitvoer te verstrekken bedragen Beløb, der skal opkræves ved indførsel og ydes ved udførsel			Montants à octroyer à l'importation et à percevoir à l'exportation Amounts to be granted on imports and charged on exports Beträge, die bei der Einfuhr gewährt und bei der Austuhr erhoben werden Importi da concedere all'importazione e da riscuotere all'esportazione Bij de invoer te verstrekken en bij de uitvoer te heffen bedragen Beløb, der skal ydes ved indførsel og opkræves ved udførsel			
	Deutschland DM	Belgique/ Luxembourg FB/Flux	Nederland FL	United Kingdom £	Ireland £	Italia Lit	France FF
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
— 100 pieces/100 pieces/100 Stück/100 pezzi/100 stuks/100 stk.—							
01.05 A I	2,51	6,8	0,47	1,562	0,134	1 802	8,80
01.05 A II	1,19	3,2	0,22	0,738	0,063	851	4,16
— 100 kg —							
01.05 B II	7,35	19,8	1,37	4,564	0,392	5 263	25,72
02.02 A II a)	8,64	23,3	1,61	5,370	0,461	6 192	30,26
02.02 A II b)	10,50	28,3	1,95	6,520	0,560	7 519	36,74
02.02 A II c)	11,66	31,5	2,17	7,245	0,622	8 354	40,83
02.02 B I	18,44	49,8	3,42	11,461	0,983	13 208	64,55
02.02 B II a) 2	12,83	34,7	2,39	7,970	0,684	9 190	44,91
02.02 B II b)	5,99	16,2	1,11	3,725	0,319	4 293	20,98
02.02 B II c)	4,15	11,2	0,77	2,579	0,221	2 972	14,52
02.02 B II f)	18,44	49,8	3,42	11,461	0,983	13 208	64,55
02.02 C	4,15	11,2	0,77	2,579	0,221	2 972	14,52
02.05 C	9,22	24,9	1,71	5,731	0,491	6 604	32,27
— 100 pieces/100 pieces/100 Stück/100 pezzi/100 stuks/100 stk.—							
04.05 A I a) 1	1,79	4,8	0,33	1,111	0,095	1 281	6,26
04.05 A I a) 2	0,74	2,0	0,14	0,461	0,040	532	2,60

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2755/77

of 9 December 1977

altering the monetary compensatory amounts applicable in the wine sector

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European
Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No
974/71 of 12 May 1971 on certain measures of
conjunctural policy to be taken in agriculture
following the temporary widening of the margins of
fluctuation for the currencies of certain Member
States ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No
557/76 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 6 thereof,

Whereas the monetary compensatory amounts intro-
duced by Regulation (EEC) No 974/71 were fixed by
Commission Regulation (EEC) No 938/77 of 29 April
1977 ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No
2730/77 ⁽⁴⁾;

Whereas from 16 December 1977 the new activating
prices and the representative rates fixed by Regulation
(EEC) No 878/77 ⁽⁵⁾, and altered by Regulation (EEC)
No 2024/77 ⁽⁶⁾, are applicable in the wine sector;

whereas this should be taken into account in fixing
the compensatory amounts;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Regulation
are in accordance with the opinion of the Manage-
ment Committee for Wine,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. Part 6 of Annex I to Regulation (EEC) No
938/77 is replaced by Part 6 of Annex I to this Regula-
tion.

2. Annex II to Regulation (EEC) No 938/77 is
replaced by Annex II to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 16
December 1977.

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

Done at Brussels, 9 December 1977.

For the Commission

Finn GUNDELACH

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 106, 12. 5. 1971, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 67, 15. 3. 1976, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 110, 30. 4. 1977, p. 6.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 317, 12. 12. 1977, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 106, 29. 4. 1977, p. 27.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 235, 14. 9. 1977, p. 1.

ANNEX I

PART 6

WINE

Monetary compensatory amounts

CCT heading No	Designation	Amounts to be charged on imports and granted on exports			Amounts to be granted on imports and charged on exports				
		Germany DM	Belgium/ Luxembourg Bfrs/Lfrs	Netherlands Fl	United Kingdom £	Ireland £	Italy Lit	France FF	
ex 22.05 B	Wine put up in containers of more than three litres Table wine with an actual alcoholic strength of not less than 8.5° and a total alcoholic strength not exceeding 15° as well as imported red and white wines Table wine of the R III type within the meaning of Regu- lation (EEC) No 945/70 and red wines presented in the document V I 1 for importation under the name Portu- gieser Table wine of the A II and A III types within the meaning of Regulation (EEC) No 945/70 and white wines presented in the document V I 1 for importation under the name Riesling or Sylvaner	—	—	—	— degrees/hl —	—	358	1.81	
ex 22.05 C I and C II		—	—	—	—	—	358	1.81	
ex 22.05 C I		7.53	—	—	—	—	5 699	28.75	
ex 22.05 C I		10.75	—	—	—	—	8 135	41.04	

ANNEX II

Coefficients provided for in Article 4 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 1380/75

Products	Member States					
	Germany	Benelux	Ireland	Italy	United Kingdom	France
1. — Beef and veal	0.925	0.986	1.033	1.188	1.306	1.169
— Milk and milk products	0.925	0.986	1.033	1.188	1.326	1.169
— of Regulation (EEC) No 1059/69	0.925	0.986	1.033	1.188	1.306	1.169
— Pigmeat	0.925	0.986	1.033	1.188	1.306	1.169
— Sugar and isoglucose	0.925	0.986	1.033	1.188	1.306	1.169
— Cereals	0.925	0.986	1.033	1.188	1.306	1.169
— Eggs and poultry and albumins	0.925	0.986	1.033	1.188	1.306	1.169
2. — Wine	0.925	—	—	1.188	—	1.169

NOTICE TO READERS

As from 1 January 1978 a Supplement to the *Official Journal of the European Communities* will be published.

This Supplement will appear daily and will contain public works contracts notices and invitations to tender of the European Development Fund (EDF), which until now have been published in edition C of the Official Journal. At a later date public supplies contracts notices will also be published in this new Supplement.

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