

Official Journal

of the European Communities

ISSN 0378-6978

L 48

Volume 23

22 February 1980

English edition

Legislation

Contents

1 Acts whose publication is obligatory

- ★ Council Regulation (EEC) No 407/80 of 18 February 1980 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on certain sodium carbonate originating in the Soviet Union 1
- Commission Regulation (EEC) No 408/80 of 21 February 1980 fixing the import levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal 5
- Commission Regulation (EEC) No 409/80 of 21 February 1980 fixing the premiums to be added to the import levies on cereals, flour and malt 7
- Commission Regulation (EEC) No 410/80 of 21 February 1980 fixing minimum levies on the importation of olive oil and levies on the importation of other olive oil sector products 9
- Commission Regulation (EEC) No 411/80 of 21 February 1980 fixing the export refunds on malt 12
- Commission Regulation (EEC) No 412/80 of 21 February 1980 altering the components used to calculate the differential amounts for colza and rape seed 14
- ★ Commission Regulation (EEC) No 413/80 of 20 February 1980 re-establishing the levying of customs duties on handkerchiefs, products of category 89 (code 0890), originating in Malaysia, to which the preferential tariff arrangements set out in Council Regulation (EEC) No 2894/79 apply 17
- ★ Commission Regulation (EEC) No 414/80 of 20 February 1980 re-establishing the levying of customs duties on twine, cordage, ropes and cables, of synthetic textile fibres, products of category 90 (code 0900), originating in Yugoslavia, to which the preferential tariff arrangements set out in Council Regulation (EEC) No 2894/79 apply 18

Contents (continued)

★ Commission Regulation (EEC) No 415/80 of 20 February 1980 re-establishing the levying of customs duties on other articles made from yarn, twine, cordage, rope or cables, products of category 98 (code 0980), originating in South Korea, to which the preferential tariff arrangements set out in Council Regulation (EEC) No 2894/79 apply	19
★ Commission Regulation (EEC) No 416/80 of 21 February 1980 re-establishing the levying of customs duties on umbrellas and sunshades, etc., falling within heading No 66.01 and originating in Hong Kong, to which the preferential tariff arrangements set out in Council Regulation (EEC) No 2789/79 apply	21
Commission Regulation (EEC) No 417/80 of 21 February 1980 fixing the export refunds on rice and broken rice	23
Commission Regulation (EEC) No 418/80 of 21 February 1980 fixing the corrective amount applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice	25
Commission Regulation (EEC) No 419/80 of 21 February 1980 fixing the amount of the subsidy on oil seeds	27
Commission Regulation (EEC) No 420/80 of 21 February 1980 fixing the world market price for colza and rape seed	31
Commission Regulation (EEC) No 421/80 of 21 February 1980 altering the export refunds on oil seeds	33
Commission Regulation (EEC) No 422/80 of 21 February 1980 altering the basic amount of the import levy on syrups and certain other sugar products	35
Commission Regulation (EEC) No 423/80 of 21 February 1980 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar	36

I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC) No 407/80

of 18 February 1980

imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on certain sodium carbonate originating in the Soviet Union

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3017/79 of 20 December 1979 on protection against dumped or subsidized imports from countries which are not members of the European Economic Community⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 12 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal submitted by the Commission after consultation within the Advisory Committee set up under Article 6 of the said Regulation,

Whereas in October 1978 the Commission received a complaint submitted by the European Council of Chemical Manufacturers Federations (Cefic), on behalf of almost all Community producers of sodium carbonate, setting out evidence as to the existence of dumping of the like product originating in Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Albania, and of material injury resulting therefrom;

Whereas, since it was apparent that there was sufficient evidence to justify initiating a proceeding, the Commission published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* a notice of initiation of an anti-dumping procedure concerning imports of sodium carbonate originating in Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Romania and the Soviet Union⁽²⁾; whereas exports from Albania and Czechoslovakia were found to be of minor importance and were, therefore, not included in the investigation; whereas the Commission advised the exporters and importers known to the Commission to be concerned as well as the complainants and commenced the investigation at Community level;

Whereas, for the purposes of a preliminary determination of the dumping margin and of injury, the

Commission sought and verified all information it deemed necessary and made on-the-spot investigations at the offices of the exporters' agents and importers, where deemed necessary, and in particular at those of Arnold Surh Belgique SA, Belgium; Krah-Chemie GmbH, Federal Republic of Germany; Soprochim SA, France; M. Golodetz (Overseas) Ltd, TR International (Chemicals) Ltd, United Kingdom; SICEA SAS, SNIA Viscosa Spa, Tradeco Spa, Italy; C. van Epenhuysen's Chemische Fabrieken BV, Menduga AG, the Netherlands, and of all Community producers involved; whereas the Commission had contacts with several other agents and importers;

Whereas, when determining the existence of dumping on the abovementioned imports, the Commission had to take account of the fact that Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Romania and the Soviet Union are non-market economy countries;

Whereas, for this reason, the Commission based its preliminary dumping calculations on the prices at which the like product is sold for free circulation on the domestic market of a market economy non-member country;

Whereas a comparison with prices at which the like product is sold for free circulation on the domestic market of Austria appear to be appropriate and not unreasonable, because, as in the exporting countries, there are raw materials readily available, there are similar production processes based on the manufacture of sodium carbonate by synthetic means, rather than by natural means, and there is production on a substantial scale; whereas price controls in Austria ensure that price levels stand in a reasonable proportion to production costs;

Whereas these calculations were made by comparing the Austrian weighted average ex-factory prices for 1978 with the weighted average export prices to the Community of the countries under investigation for the same year;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 339, 31. 12. 1979, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No C 227, 27. 11. 1978, p. 4.

Whereas due allowance was made for differences affecting price comparability by deducting from the Austrian ex-factory prices the maximum discounts granted on sales of the largest quantities, a special discount given on bulk transport to the largest quantities, a special discount given on bulk transport to the largest customers, sales and service costs supported by the Austrian producer and the maximum discount granted for immediate payment; whereas export prices were available only on a fob or cif basis but no price adjustments were made for transport costs included in such prices; whereas all aforementioned factors had the effect of reducing the difference between the Austrian ex-factory prices and the export prices;

Whereas it emerged from the preliminary examination of the facts that dumping existed for all imports investigated, the dumping margins for light sodium carbonate exceeding 33 % in all cases;

Whereas, with regard to injury to the Community industry, the evidence available to the Commission during the preliminary examination showed that total imports into the Community of sodium carbonate originating in the countries included in the investigation have risen from approximately 83 500 tonnes in 1974 to a level of 273 000 tonnes in 1978 and increased further to approximately 151 206 tonnes during the first six months of 1979;

Whereas only a very minor part of these imports consisted of dense sodium carbonate; whereas the supply of dense sodium carbonate in the Community is subject to strong contractual ties between the Community producers and their main customers for dense sodium carbonate; whereas some of these ties are presently the subject of an investigation by the Commission as possibly restraining competition on the dense sodium carbonate market; whereas recently built and planned production facilities for dense sodium carbonate in some of the exporting countries, notably in Poland and Bulgaria, did not constitute a threat of injury to the Community industry since it could not be determined that there was a likelihood that such increased production capacity would lead to a significant increase in export to the Community in the foreseeable future; whereas, therefore, the preliminary examination showed that no injury had been caused by the imports of dense sodium carbonate;

Whereas the imports of light sodium carbonate originating in the countries under investigation represented a share of the total light sodium carbonate market in

the Community of 19.7 %, and in France, Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany of 11 %, 23.6 %, 25.8 %, 28.7 % and 34.8 % respectively; of these, imports from the Soviet Union represented 2.7 % of the total Community market and in the main country of importation, Italy, 13.6 % of the market;

Whereas the prices of these imports on the Community markets were extremely low and undercut the prices of the like product in the Community by significant amounts, particularly during the second and third quarters of 1978; whereas these prices increased only slightly afterwards;

Whereas the consequent impact on the Community industry consisted of a loss of sales to small customers of light sodium carbonate in bags in all Member States, a loss of bulk customers in some Member States and a depressive effect on the Community producers' prices for light sodium carbonate in bags and in bulk; whereas, as a result, market shares, particularly in the market for bagged light sodium carbonate, were reduced and returns had decreased to levels where further investments could not economically be envisaged;

Whereas the other factors which were known to be adversely affecting the Community producers of light sodium carbonate, such as the volume and price of other imports, stagnation in demand and the substitution, in some applications, by other products, were considered and were found to be of minor importance;

Whereas the dumped imports were, therefore, considered to be demonstrably the principal cause of the difficulties described above;

Whereas, since this preliminary examination of the matter showed that there was dumping, that there was sufficient evidence of injury and that the interests of the Community called for immediate intervention, the Commission, by Regulation (EEC) No 2599/79⁽¹⁾, imposed a provisional anti-dumping duty on light sodium carbonate originating in the Soviet Union; whereas voluntary undertakings were accepted from the export organizations in Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Poland and Romania;

Whereas, in the course of the subsequent investigation of the matter, completed after the imposition of the provisional anti-dumping duty, no additional information has been received from the interested parties and no further arguments have been advanced;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 297, 24. 11. 1979, p. 12.

Whereas the subsequent examination has not revealed any elements which would warrant a change in the conclusions reached during the preliminary examination of the matter;

Whereas, under these circumstances, the calculations and determinations with respect to dumping and injury remain unchanged;

Whereas the protection of the Community's interests calls for the definitive collection of the amounts secured by way of provisional duty in respect of light sodium carbonate and for the imposition of a definitive anti-dumping duty; whereas the amount of this duty should correspond to the amount of the provisional duty which corresponded to the amount by which the import price was less than US\$ 105.10;

Whereas, however, the collection of this duty on the basis of the free-at-frontier price of the importing Member State has created technical difficulties, so that it appears appropriate to base it in future on a free Community frontier price; whereas this will have no significant consequences with respect to the amount of the duty to be collected;

Whereas, in order to avoid evasion of the anti-dumping duty, it is necessary to provide for an alternative procedure for the calculation of the duty for cases where the product is not entered for free circulation by the first purchaser in the Community;

Whereas the undertakings given by the export organizations in Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Poland and Romania have satisfied the Commission that the introduction of protective measures with respect to products originating in these countries is unnecessary at present;

Whereas the Soviet export organization has not offered such an undertaking;

Whereas, under these circumstances, it is appropriate to exclude the exporting countries from which voluntary undertakings were received from the application of the duty and to ensure its application against exports from the Soviet Union, in order both to neutralize the injury caused by those exports and to ascertain that the stabilization of the market sought by the acceptance of these undertakings is not undermined by further dumped imports from the Soviet Union, to the disadvantage of the Community producers and the exporters who offered such undertakings,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. A definitive anti-dumping duty is hereby imposed on light sodium carbonate, falling within subheading ex 28.42 A II of the Common Customs Tariff, corresponding to NIMEXE code ex 28.42-31 and originating in the Soviet Union.
2. Without prejudice to paragraph 4, the amount of the duty shall be equal to the amount by which the price, free Community frontier, before duty, per tonne net, to the first purchaser in the customs territory of the Community, is less than US\$ 105.10.
3. The price of US\$ 105.10, as mentioned in paragraph 2, shall be net if the conditions of sale provide for payment within 30 days from the end of the month of delivery; it shall be increased or reduced by 1 % for each increase or decrease of one month in the time limit for payment.
4. (a) Where the product defined in paragraph 1 is not entered for free circulation on the basis of the price to the first purchaser in the Community, a definitive anti-dumping duty of 33 % of US\$ 79.02 shall be levied.
(b) Where, however, the declarant provides satisfactory proof to the customs authorities as to the price paid by the first purchaser, paragraphs 2 and 3 shall apply.
5. For the purposes of this Regulation, light sodium carbonate shall be all non-compacted sodium carbonate with a specific weight of less than 0.7 kg/dm³ and consisting of powder or grains smaller than 0.4 mm in diameter.
6. The provisions in force for the application of customs duties shall apply to this duty.

Article 2

The amounts secured by way of provisional anti-dumping duty under Regulation (EEC) No 2599/79 shall be definitely collected.

Article 3

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

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

Done at Brussels, 18 February 1980.

For the Council

The President

G. MARCORA

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 408/80

of 21 February 1980

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 organiza-
tion of the market in cereals⁽¹⁾, as last amended by
Regulation (EEC) No 1547/79⁽²⁾, and in particular
Article 13⁽⁵⁾ thereof,

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

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary
Committee,

Whereas, the import levies on cereals, wheat and rye
flour, and wheat groats and meal were fixed by Regula-
tion (EEC) No 1658/79⁽⁵⁾ and subsequent amending
Regulations ;

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

— in the case of currencies which are maintained in
relation to each other at any given moment within

a band of 2.25 %, a rate of exchange based on
their effective parity ;

— for other currencies, an exchange rate based on the
arithmetic mean of the spot market rates of each
of these currencies in relation to the Community
currencies referred to in the previous indent ;

Whereas these exchange rates being those recorded on
20 February 1980 ;

Whereas it follows from applying the detailed rules
contained in Regulation (EEC) No 1658/79 to today's
offer prices and quotations known to the Commission
that the levies at present in force should be altered to
the amounts set out in the Annex hereto,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Article 1

The import levies to be charged on products listed in
Article 1(a), (b) and (c) of Regulation (EEC) No
2727/75 shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 22 February
1980.

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

Done at Brussels, 21 February 1980.

For the Commission

Finn GUNDELACH

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 188, 26. 7. 1979, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No 106, 30. 10. 1962, p. 2553/62.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 263, 19. 9. 1973, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 193, 1. 8. 1979, p. 5.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 21 February 1980 fixing the import levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal

(ECU/tonne)		
CCT heading No	Description	Levies
10.01 A	Common wheat, and meslin	84.39
10.01 B	Durum wheat	109.11 ⁽¹⁾ ⁽⁵⁾
10.02	Rye	68.50 ⁽⁶⁾
10.03	Barley	73.38
10.04	Oats	70.16
10.05 B	Maize, other than hybrid maize for sowing	97.74 ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
10.07 A	Buckwheat	0
10.07 B	Millet	42.47 ⁽⁴⁾
10.07 C	Grain sorghum	90.89 ⁽⁴⁾
10.07 D	Canary seed ; other cereals	0 ⁽⁵⁾
11.01 A	Wheat or meslin flour	132.27
11.01 B	Rye flour	109.07
11.02 A I a)	Durum wheat groats and meal	182.47
11.02 A I b)	Common wheat groats and meal	141.55

⁽¹⁾ Where durum wheat originating in Morocco is transported directly from that country to the Community, the levy is reduced by 0.60 ECU/tonne.

⁽²⁾ Where maize originating in the ACP or OCT is imported into the French overseas departments the levy is reduced by 7.25 ECU/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 1.81 ECU/tonne.

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

⁽⁵⁾ Where durum wheat and canary seed produced in Turkey are transported directly from that country to the Community, the levy is reduced by 0.60 ECU/tonne.

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

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 409/80**of 21 February 1980****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 organization of the market in cereals⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1547/79⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 15(6) thereof,

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

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary Committee,

Whereas the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt were fixed by Regulation (EEC) No 1659/79⁽⁵⁾ and subsequent amending Regulations;

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

— in the case of currencies which are maintained in relation to each other at any given moment within

a band of 2.25 % a rate of exchange based on their effective parity;

— for other currencies, an exchange rate based on the arithmetic mean of the spot market rates of each of these currencies in relation to the Community currencies referred to in the previous indent;

Whereas these exchange rates being those recorded on 20 February 1980;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The premiums referred to in Article 15 of Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 to be added to the import levies fixed in advance in respect of cereals and malt shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 22 February 1980.

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

Done at Brussels, 21 February 1980.

For the Commission

Finn GUNDELACH

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 188, 26. 7. 1979, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No 106, 30. 10. 1962, p. 2553/62.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 263, 19. 9. 1973, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 193, 1. 8. 1979, p. 7.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 21 February 1980 fixing the premiums to be added to the import levies on cereals, flour and malt

A. Cereals and flour

(ECU/tonne)

CCT heading No	Description	Current 2	1st period 3	2nd period 4	3rd period 5
10.01 A	Common wheat, and meslin	0	0	0	0
10.01 B	Durum wheat	0	0	0	10.57
10.02	Rye	0	0	0	8.04
10.03	Barley	0	0	0	5.49
10.04	Oats	0	0	0	0
10.05 B	Maize, other than hybrid maize for sowing	0	0	0	0
10.07 A	Buckwheat	0	0	0	0
10.07 B	Millet	0	0	0	0
10.07 C	Grain sorghum	0	0	0	0
10.07 D	Other cereals	0	0	0	0
11.01 A	Wheat or meslin flour	0	0	0	0

B. Malt

(ECU/tonne)

CCT heading No	Description	Current 2	1st period 3	2nd period 4	3rd period 5	4th period 6
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	9.77	9.77
11.07 A II (b)	Unroasted malt, other than that obtained from wheat, other than in the form of flour	0	0	0	7.30	7.30
11.07 B	Roasted malt	0	0	0	8.51	8.51

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 410/80**of 21 February 1980****fixing minimum levies on the importation of olive oil and levies on the importation of other olive oil sector products**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation No 136/66/EEC of 22 September 1966 on the establishment of a common organization of the market in oils and fats⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 590/79⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 16 (2) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2749/78 of 23 November 1978 on trade in oils and fats between the Community and Greece⁽³⁾, and in particular Article 5 (2) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1514/76 of 24 June 1976 on imports of olive oil originating in Algeria⁽⁴⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2761/78⁽⁵⁾, and in particular Article 5 thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1521/76 of 24 June 1976 on imports of olive oil originating in Morocco⁽⁶⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2761/78, and in particular Article 5 thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1508/76 of 24 June 1976 on imports of olive oil originating in Tunisia⁽⁷⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2761/78, and in particular Article 5 thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1180/77 of 17 May 1977 on imports into the Community of certain agricultural products originating in Turkey⁽⁸⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2766/78⁽⁹⁾, and in particular Article 10 (2) thereof,

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

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

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

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

Whereas application of the rules recalled above to the levy rates indicated by tenderers on 18 and 19 February 1980 leads to the minimum levies being fixed as indicated in Annex I to this Regulation;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

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

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

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 78, 30. 3. 1979, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 331, 28. 11. 1978, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 169, 28. 6. 1976, p. 24.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 332, 29. 11. 1978, p. 13.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 169, 28. 6. 1976, p. 43.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 169, 28. 6. 1976, p. 9.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ No L 142, 9. 6. 1977, p. 10.

⁽⁹⁾ OJ No L 332, 29. 11. 1978, p. 26.

⁽¹⁰⁾ OJ No L 181, 21. 7. 1977, p. 4.

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

⁽¹²⁾ OJ No L 331, 28. 11. 1978, p. 6.

Article 2

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

Article 3

This Regulation shall enter into force on 22 February 1980.

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

Done at Brussels, 21 February 1980.

For the Commission

Finn GUNDELACH

Vice-President

ANNEX I

Minimum import levies on olive oil

(ECU/100 kg)

CCT heading No	Greece	Non-member countries
15.07 A I a)	7.00 ⁽¹⁾	27.40 ⁽¹⁾
15.07 A I b)	3.50 ⁽¹⁾	20.75 ⁽¹⁾
15.07 A I c)	7.80 ⁽¹⁾	31.90 ⁽¹⁾
15.07 A II a)	4.50	34.20 ⁽²⁾
15.07 A II b)	18.00	61.20 ⁽³⁾

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

(a) Greece, Spain and Lebanon : 0.60 ECU/100 kg ;

(b) Turkey : 22.36 ECU/100 kg provided that the operator furnishes proof of having paid the export tax applied by that country ; however, the repayment may not exceed the amount of the tax in force ;

(c) Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia : 24.78 ECU/100 kg provided that the operator furnishes proof of having paid the export tax applied by those countries ; however, the repayment may not exceed the amount of the tax in force.

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

(a) produced entirely in Algeria, Morocco or Tunisia and transported directly from any of those countries to the Community, the levy to be collected is reduced by 3.86 ECU/100 kg ;

(b) produced entirely in Turkey and transported directly from that country to the Community, the levy to be collected is reduced by 3.09 ECU/100 kg.

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

(a) produced entirely in Algeria, Morocco or Tunisia and transported directly from any of those countries to the Community, the levy to be collected is reduced by 7.25 ECU/100 kg ;

(b) produced entirely in Turkey and transported directly from that country to the Community, the levy to be collected is reduced by 5.80 ECU/100 kg.

ANNEX II

Import levies on other olive oil sector products

(ECU/100 kg)

CCT heading No	Greece	Non-member countries
07.01 N II	0.77	4.57
07.03 A II	0.77	4.57
15.17 B I a)	1.75	10.38
15.17 B I b)	2.80	16.60
23.04 A II	0.62	2.55

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 411/80**of 21 February 1980****fixing the export refunds on malt**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European
Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No
2727/75 of 29 October 1975 on the common organiza-
tion of the market in cereals⁽¹⁾, as last amended by
Regulation (EEC) No 1547/79⁽²⁾, and in particular the
fourth subparagraph of Article 16 (2) thereof,

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary
Committee,

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

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

Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 2744/75 of 29
October 1975 on the import and export system for
products processed from cereals and from rice⁽⁴⁾, as
last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2245/78⁽⁵⁾,
defines the specific criteria to be taken into account
when the refund on these products is being calcu-
lated;

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

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

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

- in the case of currencies which are maintained in
relation to each other at any given moment within
a band of 2.25 %, a rate of exchange based on
their effective parity;
- for other currencies, an exchange rate based on the
arithmetic mean of the spot market rates of each
of these currencies recorded for a given period in
relation to the Community currencies referred to
in the previous indent;

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

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

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

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 22 February
1980.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 188, 26. 7. 1979, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 78.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 65.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 273, 29. 9. 1978, p. 1.

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

Done at Brussels, 21 February 1980.

For the Commission

Finn GUNDELACH

Vice-President

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 21 February 1980 fixing the export refunds on malt

<i>(ECU / tonne)</i>	
CCT heading No	Refund
11.07 A I b)	66.50
11.07 A II b)	82.53
11.07 B	96.18

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 412/80**of 21 February 1980****altering the components used to calculate the differential amounts for colza and rape seed**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation No 136/66/EEC of 22 September 1966 on the establishment of a common organization of the market in oils and fats⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 590/79⁽²⁾,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 878/77 of 26 April 1977 on the exchange rates to be applied in agriculture⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2835/79⁽⁴⁾,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1569/72 of 20 July 1972 laying down special measures for colza and rape seed⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 852/78⁽⁶⁾, and in particular Article 3 thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2300/73 of 23 August 1973⁽⁷⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 336/80⁽⁸⁾, laid down detailed rules of application for Regulation (EEC) No 1569/72; whereas the components used to calculate the differential amounts

were fixed by Regulation (EEC) No 2723/79⁽⁹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 369/80⁽¹⁰⁾; whereas, in the case of the Italian lira, the difference referred to in Article 2 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1569/72 for the period 13 to 19 February 1980 has changed, by reference to the representative rate valid on 25 February 1980, by at least one point from the percentage used for the previous fixing; whereas this fact should be taken into account when fixing the components used to calculate the differential amounts for colza and rape seed where those components are already applied in respect of the Member States concerned,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Article 1

The Annex to amended Regulation (EEC) No 2723/79 is hereby replaced by the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 25 February 1980.

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

Done at Brussels, 21 February 1980.

For the Commission

Finn GUNDELACH

Vice-President

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

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 78, 30. 3. 1979, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 106, 29. 4. 1977, p. 27.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 320, 15. 12. 1979, p. 58.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 167, 25. 7. 1972, p. 9.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 116, 28. 4. 1978, p. 6.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 236, 24. 8. 1973, p. 28.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ No L 37, 14. 2. 1980, p. 17.

⁽⁹⁾ OJ No L 309, 5. 12. 1979, p. 10.

⁽¹⁰⁾ OJ No L 40, 16. 2. 1980, p. 24.

ANNEX

	Target price corrective (coefficient to be applied)	Subsidy or refund corrective (coefficient to be applied)	Differential component (coefficient to be applied to the target price)	
1. Colza and rape seed, processed for oil production in Germany or exported from that country :	+ 0.1083	— 0.1083	+	—
— harvested in Germany			—	—
— harvested in the BLEU or in the Netherlands			—	0.0902
— harvested in France			—	0.1509
— harvested in Denmark			—	0.1083
— harvested in Ireland			—	0.1202
— harvested in the United Kingdom			—	0.1080
— harvested in Italy			—	0.1324
2. Colza and rape seed, processed for oil production in the BLEU and in the Netherlands or re-exported from that country :	+ 0.0198	— 0.0198	+	—
— harvested in Germany			0.0992	—
— harvested in the BLEU or in the Netherlands			—	—
— harvested in France			—	0.0667
— harvested in Denmark			—	0.0198
— harvested in Ireland			—	0.0329
— harvested in the United Kingdom			—	0.0196
— harvested in Italy			—	0.0464
3. Colza and rape seed, processed for oil production in Denmark or exported from that country :	Nil	Nil	+	—
— harvested in Germany			0.1214	—
— harvested in the BLEU or in the Netherlands			0.0202	—
— harvested in France			—	0.0478
— harvested in Denmark			—	—
— harvested in Ireland			—	0.0134
— harvested in the United Kingdom			0.0003	—
— harvested in Italy			—	0.0271
4. Colza and rape seed, processed for oil production in France or exported from that country :	— 0.0502	+ 0.0502	+	—
— harvested in Germany			0.1778	—
— harvested in the BLEU or in the Netherlands			0.0715	—
— harvested in France			—	—
— harvested in Denmark			0.0502	—
— harvested in Ireland			0.0362	—
— harvested in the United Kingdom			0.0505	—
— harvested in Italy			0.0218	—

	Target price corrective (coefficient to be applied)	Subsidy or refund corrective (coefficient to be applied)	Differential component (coefficient to be applied to the target price)	
5. Colza and rape seed, processed for oil production in the United Kingdom or exported from that country :	+ 0.0003	— 0.0003	+	—
— harvested in Germany			0.1211	—
— harvested in the BLEU or in the Netherlands			0.0200	—
— harvested in France			—	0.0481
— harvested in Denmark			—	0.0003
— harvested in Ireland			—	0.0136
— harvested in the United Kingdom			—	—
— harvested in Italy			—	0.0274
6. Colza and rape seed, processed for oil production in Ireland or exported from that country :	— 0.0135	+ 0.0135	+	—
— harvested in Germany			0.1366	—
— harvested in the BLEU or in the Netherlands			0.0341	—
— harvested in France			—	0.0350
— harvested in Denmark			0.0135	—
— harvested in Ireland			—	—
— harvested in the United Kingdom			0.0138	—
— harvested in Italy			—	0.0140
7. Colza and rape seed, processed for oil production in Italy or exported from that country :	— 0.0279	+ 0.0279	+	—
— harvested in Germany			0.1527	—
— harvested in the BLEU or in the Netherlands			0.0487	—
— harvested in France			—	0.0213
— harvested in Denmark			0.0279	—
— harvested in Ireland			0.0141	—
— harvested in the United Kingdom			0.0282	—
— harvested in Italy			—	—

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 413/80**of 20 February 1980****re-establishing the levying of customs duties on handkerchiefs, products of category 89 (code 0890), originating in Malaysia, to which the preferential tariff arrangements set out in Council Regulation (EEC) No 2894/79 apply**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2894/79 of 10 December 1979 opening, allocating and providing for the administration of Community tariff preferences for textile products originating in developing countries and territories⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 5 thereof,

Whereas Article 3 (1) of that Regulation provides that customs duties may, for each category of products, be suspended up to a Community ceiling which is indicated in column 6 of Annex B, for each of the beneficiaries indicated in column 5 of the same Annex ;

Whereas Article 4 (1) of that Regulation provides that the levying of customs duties may be re-established at any time in respect of imports of the products in question originating in any of the said countries and territories, once the relevant Community ceiling has been reached ;

Whereas, in respect of handkerchiefs, products of category 89, the ceiling should be 295 000 pieces, whereas on 13 February 1980 the amounts of imports into the Community of handkerchiefs, products of category 89, originating in Malaysia, a country covered by preferential tariff arrangements, reached that ceiling ; whereas, bearing in mind the objectives of Regulation (EEC) No 2894/79 which provides that the ceiling should not be exceeded, customs duties should be re-established in respect of the products in question in relation to Malaysia,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Article 1

As from 25 February 1980, the levying of customs duties, suspended in pursuance of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2894/79, shall be re-established in respect of the following products, imported into the Community and originating in Malaysia :

Code	Category	CCT heading No	NIMEXE code (1980)	Description
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
0890	89	ex 61.05 A	61.05-20	Handkerchiefs : A. Of woven cotton fabric, of a value of more than 15 EUA/kg net weight

Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 20 February 1980.

For the Commission

Étienne DAVIGNON

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 332, 27. 12. 1979, p. 1.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 414/80
of 20 February 1980

re-establishing the levying of customs duties on twine, cordage, ropes and cables, of synthetic textile fibres, products of category 90 (code 0900), originating in Yugoslavia, to which the preferential tariff arrangements set out in Council Regulation (EEC) No 2894/79 apply

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2894/79 of 10 December 1979 opening, allocating and providing for the administration of Community tariff preferences for textile products originating in developing countries and territories⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 5 thereof,

Whereas Article 3 (1) of that Regulation provides that customs duties may, for each category of products, be suspended up to a Community ceiling which is indicated in column 6 of Annex B, for each of the beneficiaries indicated in column 5 of the same Annex;

Whereas Article 4 (1) of that Regulation provides that the levying of customs duties may be re-established at any time in respect of imports of the products in question originating in any of the said countries and territories, once the relevant Community ceiling has been reached;

Whereas, in respect of twine, cordage, ropes and cables, of synthetic textile fibres, products of category 90, the ceiling should be 10 tonnes; whereas on 13 February 1980 the amounts of imports into the Community of twine, cordage, ropes and cables, of synthetic textile fibres, products of category 90, originating in Yugoslavia, a country covered by preferential tariff arrangements, reached that ceiling; whereas, bearing in mind the objectives of Regulation (EEC) No 2894/79 which provides that the ceiling should not be exceeded, customs duties should be re-established in respect of the products in question in relation to Yugoslavia,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

As from 25 February 1980, the levying of customs duties, suspended in pursuance of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2894/79, shall be re-established in respect of the following products, imported into the Community and originating in Yugoslavia:

Code	Category	CCT heading No	NIMEXE code (1980)	Description
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
0900	90	ex 59.04	59.04-11; 13; 15; 17; 18	Twine, cordage, ropes and cables, plaited or not: Twine, cordage, ropes and cables, of synthetic textile fibres, plaited or not

Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 20 February 1980.

For the Commission

Étienne DAVIGNON

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 332, 27. 12. 1979, p. 1.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 415/80

of 20 February 1980

re-establishing the levying of customs duties on other articles made from yarn, twine, cordage, rope or cables, products of category 98 (code 0980), originating in South Korea, to which the preferential tariff arrangements set out in Council Regulation (EEC) No 2894/79 apply

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2894/79 of 10 December 1979 opening, allocating and providing for the administration of Community tariff preferences for textile products originating in developing countries and territories⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 5 thereof,

Whereas Article 3 (1) of that Regulation provides that customs duties may, for each category of products, be suspended up to a Community ceiling which is indicated in column 6 of Annex B, for each of the beneficiaries indicated in column 5 of the same Annex;

Whereas Article 4 (1) of that Regulation provides that the levying of customs duties may be re-established at any time in respect of imports of the products in question originating in any of the said countries and territories, once the relevant Community ceiling has been reached;

Whereas, in respect of other articles made from yarn, twine, cordage, rope or cables, products of category 98, the ceiling should be three tonnes; whereas on 13 February 1980 the amount of imports into the Community of other articles made from yarn, twine, cordage, rope or cables, products of category 98, originating in South Korea, a country covered by preferential tariff arrangements, reached that ceiling; whereas, bearing in mind the objectives of Regulation (EEC) No 2894/79 which provides that the ceiling should not be exceeded, customs duties should be re-established in respect of the products in question in relation to South Korea,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

As from 25 February 1980, the levying of customs duties, suspended in pursuance of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2894/79, shall be re-established in respect of the following products, imported into the Community and originating in South Korea:

Code	Category	CCT heading No	NIMEXE code (1980)	Description
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
0980	98	59.06	59.06-00	Other articles made from yarn, twine, cordage, rope or cables, other than textile fabrics and articles made from such fabrics: Other articles made from yarn, twine, cordage, rope or cables, other than textile fabrics, articles made from such fabrics and articles of category 97

Article 2

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

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 332, 27. 12. 1979, p. 1.

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

Done at Brussels, 20 February 1980.

For the Commission

Étienne DAVIGNON

Member of the Commission

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 416/80**of 21 February 1980**

re-establishing the levying of customs duties on umbrellas and sunshades, etc., falling within heading No 66.01 and originating in Hong Kong, to which the preferential tariff arrangements set out in Council Regulation (EEC) No 2789/79 apply

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2789/79 of 10 December 1979 establishing preferential tariffs in respect of certain products originating in developing countries ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 4 (2) thereof,

Whereas Article 1 (3) (nd (4) of that Regulation provides that customs duties may, for each category of products, be suspended up to a Community ceiling, expressed in European units of account, which will be equal — with the exception of certain products the value of the ceilings for which is given in Annex A thereto — to the sum arrived at by adding together the value of the products in question imported cif into the Community in 1977 and coming from countries and territories covered by those arrangements, but not including products coming from countries and territories already covered by various preferential tariff arrangements established by the Community, and 5 % of the value of 1977 cif imports coming from other countries and from countries and territories already covered by such arrangements; whereas, however, the ceiling resulting from the sum of this addition may in no case exceed 110 to 115 % of the preferential ceiling opened for 1979;

Whereas, having regard to that ceiling, the amounts for products originating in any one of the countries or territories listed in Annex B to that Regulation should be within a maximum Community amount representing 50 % of that ceiling, with the exception of certain products for which the maximum amount is to be reduced to the percentage indicated in Annex A thereto; whereas, for these products, this reduction will be 15 %;

Whereas Article 2 (2) and (3) of that Regulation provides that the levying of customs duties may be re-established at any time in respect of imports of the products in question originating in any of the said

countries or territories — with the exception of those listed in Annex C thereto — once the relevant Community amount has been reached;

Whereas, in respect of umbrellas and sunshades, etc., falling within heading No 66.01, the ceiling, calculated as indicated above, should be 9 704 000 European units of account, and therefore the maximum amount is 1 455 600 European units of account; whereas on 18 February 1980 the amounts of imports into the Community of umbrellas and sunshades, etc., falling within heading No 66.01 and originating in Hong Kong, a country covered by preferential tariff arrangements, reached that maximum amount; whereas, bearing in mind the objectives of Regulation (EEC) No 2789/79 which provides that maximum amounts should not be exceeded, customs duties should be re-established in respect of the products in question in relation to Hong Kong,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

As from 25 February 1980, the levying of customs duties, suspended in pursuance of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2789/79, shall be re-established in respect of the following products, imported into the Community and originating in Hong Kong:

CCT heading No	Description
66.01	Umbrellas and sunshades (including walking-stick umbrellas, umbrella tents, and garden and similar umbrellas)

Article 2

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

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 328, 24. 12. 1979, p. 25.

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

Done at Brussels, 21 February 1980.

For the Commission

Étienne DAVIGNON

Member of the Commission

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 417/80
of 21 February 1980
fixing the export refunds on rice and broken rice

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1418/76 of 21 June 1976 on the common organization of the market in rice ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 113/80 ⁽²⁾, and in particular the first sentence of the fourth subparagraph of Article 17 (2) thereof,

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary Committee,

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

Whereas Article 2 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1431/76 of 21 June 1976 laying down general rules for granting export refunds on rice and criteria for fixing the amount of such refunds ⁽³⁾, provides that when refunds are being fixed account must be taken of the existing situation and the future trend with regard to prices and availabilities of rice and broken rice on the Community market on the one hand and prices for rice and broken rice on the world market on the other; whereas the same Article provides that it is also important to ensure equilibrium and the natural development of prices and trade on the rice market and, furthermore, to take into account the economic aspect of the proposed exports and the need to avoid disturbances of the Community market;

Whereas Regulation (EEC) No 1361/76 ⁽⁴⁾ lays down the maximum percentage of broken rice allowed in rice for which an export refund is fixed and specifies the percentage by which that refund is to be reduced where the proportion of broken rice in the rice exported exceeds that maximum;

Whereas Article 3 of Regulation (EEC) No 1431/76 defines the specific criteria to be taken into account when the export refund on rice and broken rice is being calculated;

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

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

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

- in the case of currencies which are maintained in relation to each other at any given moment within a band of 2.25 %, a rate of exchange based on their effective parity;
- for other currencies, an exchange rate based on the arithmetic mean of the spot market rates of each of these currencies recorded for a given period in relation to the Community currencies referred to in the previous indent;

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

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The export refunds on the products listed in Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 1418/76 with the exception of those listed in paragraph 1 (c) of that Article, exported in the natural state, shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 22 February 1980.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 166, 25. 6. 1976, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 16, 22. 1. 1980, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 166, 25. 6. 1976, p. 36.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 154, 15. 6. 1976, p. 11.

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

Done at Brussels, 21 February 1980.

For the Commission

Finn GUNDELACH

Vice-President

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 21 February 1980 fixing the export refunds on rice and broken rice

CCT heading No	Description	Amount of refund (ECU/tonne)
ex 10.06	Rice : B. I. Paddy rice ; husked rice : b) Husked rice : 1. Round grain 2. Long grain for export to : — Austria, Liechtenstein, Switzerland and the communes of Livigno and Campione d'Italia — Other third countries II. Semi-milled or wholly milled rice : a) Semi-milled rice : 1. Round grain 2. Long grain b) Wholly milled rice : 1. Round grain 2. Long grain for export to : — Austria, Liechtenstein, Switzerland, the communes of Livigno and Campione d'Italia as well as destinations mentioned in Article 3 of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 192/75 ⁽¹⁾ and zone I — Other third countries III. Broken rice	— 80.00 — — — — 100.00 — —

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 25, 17. 1. 1975, p. 1.

NB: The zones are those defined in Regulation (EEC) No 1124/77 (OJ No L 134, 28. 5. 1977).

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 418/80

of 21 February 1980

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

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European
Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No
1418/76 of 21 June 1976 on the common organiza-
tion of the market in rice ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regu-
lation (EEC) No 113/80 ⁽²⁾, and in particular the
second subparagraph of Article 17 (4) thereof,

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary
Committee,

Whereas the first subparagraph of Article 17 (4) of
Regulation (EEC) No 1418/76 provides that the
export refund applicable to rice and broken rice on
the day on which application for an export licence is
made, adjusted for the threshold price which will be
in force during the month of exportation, must be
applied on request to exports to be effected during the
period of validity of the licence ;

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

Whereas that Regulation provides that the refund
applicable on the day on which application for an
export licence is made must, when it is fixed in
advance, be reduced by an amount no greater than the
difference between the cif forward delivery price and
the cif price, where the former exceeds the latter by
more than 0.30 ECU per tonne ; whereas, on the
other hand, the refund must be increased by an
amount no greater than the difference between the cif
price and the cif forward delivery price, where the
former exceeds the latter by more than 0.30 ECU per
tonne ;

Whereas the cif price is that determined in accor-
dance with Article 16 of Regulation (EEC) No

1418/76 ; whereas the cif forward delivery price is that
determined in accordance with Article 3 (2) of Regula-
tion (EEC) No 1428/76 ⁽⁵⁾, based, in respect of each
month for which the export licence is valid, on the cif
price calculated on the basis of offers for shipment
during the month of exportation ;

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

- in the case of currencies which are maintained in
relation to each other at any given moment within
a band of 2.25 %, a rate of exchange based on
their effective parity ;
- for other currencies, an exchange rate based on the
arithmetic mean of the spot market rates of each
of these currencies recorded for a given period in
relation to the Community currencies referred to
in the previous indent ;

Whereas it follows from applying the provisions set
out above that the corrective amount applicable on 1
March 1980 must be as set out in the Annex hereto ;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Article 1

The corrective amount referred to in Article 17 (4) of
Regulation (EEC) No 1418/76 which is applicable to
the export refunds fixed in advance in respect of rice
and broken rice shall be as set out in the Annex
hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 March
1980.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 166, 25. 6. 1976, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 16, 22. 1. 1980, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No 204, 24. 8. 1967, p. 20.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 222, 10. 9. 1968, p. 6.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 166, 25. 6. 1976, p. 30.

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

Done at Brussels, 21 February 1980.

For the Commission

Finn GUNDELACH

Vice-President

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 21 February 1980 fixing the corrective amount applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice

(ECU/tonne)					
CCT heading No	Description	Current 3	1st period 4	2nd period 5	3rd period 6
ex 10.06	Rice :				
	B. I. Paddy rice, husked rice :				
	a) Paddy rice :				
	1. Round grain	—	—	—	—
	2. Long grain	—	—	—	—
	b) Husked rice :				
	1. Round grain	—	—	—	—
	2. Long grain	0	0	0	0
	II. Semi-milled or wholly milled rice :				
	a) Semi-milled rice :				
	1. Round grain	—	—	—	—
	2. Long grain	—	—	—	—
	b) Wholly milled rice :				
	1. Round grain	—	—	—	—
	2. Long grain	0	0	0	0
	III. Broken rice	—	—	—	—

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 419/80**of 21 February 1980****fixing the amount of the subsidy on oil seeds**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European
Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation No 136/66/EEC
of 22 September 1966 on the establishment of a
common organization of the market in oils and
fats⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No
590/79⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 27 (4) thereof,

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary
Committee,

Whereas Article 27 of Regulation No 136/66/EEC
provides that a subsidy should be granted in respect of
oil seeds harvested and processed within the Commu-
nity when the target price for a species of seed is
higher than the price on the world market; whereas
these provisions at present apply only in respect of
colza, rape and sunflower seeds;

Whereas the subsidy on oil seeds should, theoretically,
be equal to the difference between those two prices;

Whereas the target price and the monthly increases in
the target price for oil seeds for the 1979/80
marketing year were fixed by Regulations (EEC) No
1294/79⁽³⁾ and (EEC) No 1295/79⁽⁴⁾; whereas Article
29 of Regulation No 136/66/EEC provides that the
world market price, calculated for a Community fron-
tier crossing point, is to be determined on the basis of
the most favourable purchasing opportunities, quota-
tions being adjusted where necessary to take account
of quotations for competing products;

Whereas Article 4 of Council Regulation No 115/
67/EEC of 6 June 1967 laying down criteria for deter-

mining world market prices for oil seeds and fixing
the frontier crossing point⁽⁵⁾ fixed the said crossing
point at Rotterdam; whereas Article 1 of that Regula-
tion provides that when the world market price is
being determined account should be taken of all
offers on the world market known to the Commission
and of quotations on those exchanges which are signif-
icant for international trade; whereas Article 2 of
Commission Regulation No 225/67/EEC of 28 June
1967 on detailed rules for determining the world
market price for oil seeds⁽⁶⁾, as last amended by Regu-
lation (EEC) No 1393/79⁽⁷⁾, provides that offers and
quotations which do not relate to shipments to be
effected within 30 days following the date on which
the world market price is determined should be disre-
garded; whereas offers and quotations which the
Commission believes, in view of general price move-
ments or information available to it, not to be repre-
sentative of the real trend of the market must also be
disregarded; whereas offers and quotations relating to
quantities of less than 500 tonnes and offers relating
to seed of a quality other than that normally accep-
table on the world market must also be disregarded;

Whereas Article 3 of Regulation No 225/67/EEC
provides that of the offers and quotations taken into
consideration, those for delivery c and f should be
increased by 0.2 %; whereas offers and quotations for
delivery fas, fob or otherwise should be increased, as
appropriate, by loading, transport and insurance costs
from the point of shipment or loading to the frontier
crossing point; whereas cif offers and quotations for
frontier crossing points other than Rotterdam should
be adjusted to allow for the difference in transport and
insurance costs as compared with a product delivered
cif Rotterdam; whereas the Commission should take
account only of the loading, transport and insurance
costs which to its knowledge are the lowest; whereas,
finally, offers and quotations for delivery cif
Rotterdam should be increased by 0.20 unit of
account;

Whereas Article 5 of Regulation No 115/67/EEC
provides that the world market price should be deter-
mined for seed of the standard quality for which the
target price has been fixed, delivered in bulk;

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

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 78, 30. 3. 1979, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 162, 30. 6. 1979, p. 13.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 162, 30. 6. 1979, p. 14.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No 111, 10. 6. 1967, p. 2196/67.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No 136, 30. 6. 1967, p. 2919/67.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 167, 5. 7. 1979, p. 21.

Whereas Article 3 of Regulation No 225/67/EEC provides that offers and quotations relating to products presented otherwise than in bulk should be adjusted by deducting the additional value resulting from that presentation; whereas offers and quotations relating to a quality other than the standard quality for which the target price was fixed should be adjusted on the basis of the coefficients of equivalence shown in the Annex to that Regulation; whereas, in the case of offers on the world market for qualities of colza and rape seed other than those listed in that Annex, coefficients of equivalence derived from those listed in that Annex may, pursuant to Article 4 of Regulation No 225/67/EEC, be applied; whereas, when derived coefficients are being calculated, account must be taken of the differences between prices for the qualities of seed in question and prices for the qualities listed in that Annex, and of the characteristics of these various seeds;

Whereas Article 2 of Regulation No 115/67/EEC provides that, where no offer or quotation can be used as a basis for determining the world market price, that price should be determined on the basis of the value of the average quantities of oil and oil cake resulting from the processing of 100 kilograms of seed within the Community less an amount corresponding to the cost of processing these seeds into oil and oil cake; whereas the quantities and costs to be taken into consideration for the purposes of the calculation are fixed in Article 5 of Regulation No 225/67/EEC; whereas the value of those quantities should be determined in accordance with Article 6 of that Regulation;

Whereas Article 3 of Regulation No 115/67/EEC provides that, where no offer or quotation can be used as a basis for determining the world market price and where it is, moreover, impossible to establish the value of the oil or oil cake processed from such seed, the world market price should be determined on the basis of the most recent known value for oil or oil cake, adjusted to take account of the trend of world prices for competing products by applying to that value the rules set out in Article 2 of Regulation No 115/67/EEC; whereas Article 7 of Regulation No 225/67/EEC defines competing products as those oils or oil cakes, as the case may be, which appear to have been offered in the largest quantities on the world market during the period under consideration;

Whereas Article 6 (1) of Regulation No 115/67/EEC provides that, when the world market price of a type of seed is being determined, the price used should be adjusted by an amount not exceeding the margin between:

- the difference between the price of 100 kilograms of colza, rape or sunflower seeds, plus processing costs, and the total of the prices of the quantities of oil and oil cake resulting from the processing of the type of seed in question, and
- the difference between the price of 100 kilograms of one or more other seeds, plus processing costs, and the total of the prices of the quantities of oil and oil cake resulting from the processing of these seeds;

Whereas the factors to be taken into consideration for the purpose of determining that margin are defined in Article 8 of Regulation No 225/67/EEC; whereas no adjustment should be made where the margin is found to be less than 0.50 unit of account; whereas Article 6 (2) of Regulation No 115/67/EEC provides that, when the amount of the adjustment is being determined, account should be taken of the incidence of the margin in question on marketing operations of Community traders and on the disposal of the various types of seed on the world market;

Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 2114/71 of 28 September 1971 on the subsidy for oil seeds⁽¹⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 851/78⁽²⁾, laid down rules for granting the subsidy on oil seeds; whereas, under that Regulation, where the subsidy to be granted is fixed in advance, the amount of such subsidy must be equal to the amount applicable on the day on which the application for advance fixing was lodged, adjusted by the difference between the target price valid on that day and the target price valid on the day on which the seeds are placed under control at an oil mill and, where appropriate, a corrective amount; whereas Article 36 of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1204/72 of 7 June 1972 laying down detailed rules for the application of the subsidy system for oil seeds⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 333/80⁽⁴⁾, provides that such adjustment should involve increasing or reducing the amount of subsidy applicable on the day on which the application was lodged by the difference between the target price valid during the month during which the seeds were placed under control at an oil mill and the target price valid on the day on which the application was lodged;

Whereas Article 38 of Regulation (EEC) No 1204/72 provides that the corrective amount must be equal to the difference between the world market price for colza, rape and sunflower seeds and the forward price for those seeds valid for a shipment effected during the month in which the seeds were placed under control at an oil mill, those prices being determined in accordance with Articles 1, 4 and 5 of Regulation

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 222, 2. 10. 1971, p. 2.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 116, 28. 4. 1978, p. 4.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 133, 10. 6. 1972, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 37, 14. 2. 1980, p. 12.

115/67/EEC ; whereas, if no offer and no price can be used for such determination, the method of calculation provided for in Article 38 of Regulation (EEC) No 1204/72 should be used ; whereas the above-mentioned difference may be adjusted pursuant to Article 39 of Regulation (EEC) No 1204/72, account being taken of prices for soya seeds on the world market ;

Whereas the subsidy should be fixed whenever the market situation makes it necessary and in such a way as to ensure its being applied at least once a week ; whereas the subsidy may be altered whenever it becomes obvious that such alteration is necessary ;

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

- in the case of currencies which are maintained in relation to each other at any given moment within a band of 2.25 %, a rate of exchange based on their effective parity ;
- for other currencies, an exchange rate based on the arithmetic mean of the spot market rates of each of these currencies recorded for a given period in relation to the Community currencies referred to in the previous indent ;

Whereas in the absence of the indicative price for the 1980/81 marketing year for colza and rape seed, in case of pre-fixation for the month of July 1980, the amount of subsidy on these products has been obtain-

able only on the basis of the indicative price for the month of July 1979 ; whereas this amount may, therefore, be applied on a temporary basis and should be confirmed or replaced when the indicative price for the 1980/81 marketing year is known ;

Whereas it follows from applying these provisions to the offers and quotations known to the Commission that the subsidy on colza, rape and sunflower seeds should be as set out in the Annex hereto,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Article 1

1. The amount of the subsidy referred to in Article 27 of Regulation No 136/66/EEC shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.
2. The amount of the subsidy for the month of July 1980 will, however, for colza and rape seed, be confirmed or replaced as from 22 February 1980 to take into account the indicative price which is fixed for these products for the 1980/81 marketing year.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 22 February 1980.

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

Done at Brussels, 21 February 1980.

For the Commission

Finn GUNDELACH

Vice-President

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 21 February 1980 fixing the amount of the subsidy on
oil seeds

(ECU / 100 kg)

CCT heading No	Description	Subsidy
ex 12.01	Colza and rape seed	18.251
ex 12.01	Sunflower seed	19.577

(ECU / 100 kg)

CCT heading No	Description	Subsidy in the case of advance fixing for the month of					
		February 1980	March 1980	April 1980	May 1980	June 1980	July 1980
ex 12.01	Colza and rape seed	18.251	18.632	18.632	18.632	18.139	15.542 ⁽¹⁾
ex 12.01	Sunflower seed	19.577	20.022	21.936	21.936	—	—

⁽¹⁾ Subject to confirmation.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 420/80
of 21 February 1980
fixing the world market price for colza and rape seed

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation No 136/66/EEC of 22 September 1966 on the establishment of a common organization of the markets in oils and fats⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 590/79⁽²⁾,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1569/72 of 20 July 1972 laying down special measures for colza and rape seed⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 852/78⁽⁴⁾,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2300/73 of 23 August 1973 laying down detailed rules for applying differential amounts for colza and rape seed and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 1464/73⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 336/80⁽⁶⁾, and in particular Article 9 (4) thereof,

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary Committee,

Whereas, pursuant to Article 9 (4) of Regulation (EEC) No 2300/73, the Commission must determine the world market price for colza and rape seed;

Whereas the world market price should be determined in accordance with the rules and the criteria set out in Commission Regulation (EEC) No 419/80

of 21 February 1980 fixing the amount of the subsidy on oil seeds⁽⁷⁾;

Whereas, if the price system is to operate normally, the world market price should be calculated on the following basis:

- in the case of currencies which are maintained in relation to each other at any given moment within a band of 2.25 %, a rate of exchange based on their effective parity;
- for other currencies, an exchange rate based on the arithmetic mean of the spot market rates of each of these currencies recorded for a given period in relation to the Community currencies referred to in the previous indent;

Whereas it follows from applying these provisions that the world market price for colza and rape seed should be as set out in the Annex hereto,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The world market price referred to in Article 9 (4) of Regulation (EEC) No 2300/73 shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 22 February 1980.

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

Done at Brussels, 21 February 1980.

For the Commission

Finn GUNDELACH

Vice-President

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

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 78, 30. 3. 1979, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 167, 25. 7. 1972, p. 9.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 116, 28. 4. 1978, p. 6.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 236, 24. 8. 1973, p. 28.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 37, 14. 2. 1980, p. 17.

⁽⁷⁾ See page 27 of this Official Journal.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 21 February 1980 fixing the world market price for colza and rape seed

(ECU/100 kg) ⁽¹⁾

CCT heading No	Description	World market price
ex 12.01	Colza and rape seed	20.445

(ECU/100 kg) ⁽¹⁾

CCT heading No	Description	World market price where the subsidy is fixed in advance for the month of					
		February 1980	March 1980	April 1980	May 1980	June 1980	July 1980
ex 12.01	Colza and rape seed	20.445	20.445	20.445	20.445	20.938	20.868

⁽¹⁾ The conversion rates from ECU into national currency as foreseen by Article 9 (5) (a) of Regulation (EEC) No 2300/73 are the following :

1 ECU = DM	2.48208
1 ECU = Fl	2.74362
1 ECU = Bfr/Lfr	39.7897
1 ECU = FF	5.84700
1 ECU = Dkr	7.72336
1 ECU = I £	0.668201
1 ECU = £	0.618487
1 ECU = Lit	1 158.77

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 421/80
of 21 February 1980
altering the export refunds on oil seeds

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation No 136/66/EEC of 22 September 1966 on the establishment of a common organization of the market in oils and fats⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 590/79⁽²⁾,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2749/78 of 23 November 1978 on trade in oils and fats between the Community and Greece⁽³⁾,

Having regard to Council Regulation No 142/67/EEC of 21 June 1967 on export refunds on colza, rape and sunflower seeds⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2429/72⁽⁵⁾, and in particular the second sentence of Article 2 (3) thereof,

Whereas the export refunds on oil seeds were fixed by Regulation (EEC) No 218/80⁽⁶⁾;

Whereas it follows from applying the detailed rules contained in Regulation (EEC) No 218/80 to the information at present known to the Commission that the export refunds at present in force should be altered to the amounts set out in the Annex hereto,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Article 1

The refunds on the products referred to in Article 21 of Regulation No 136/66/EEC, exported to third countries and Greece, as fixed in the Annex to Regulation (EEC) No 218/80 are hereby altered to the amounts set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 22 February 1980.

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

Done at Brussels, 21 February 1980.

For the Commission

Finn GUNDELACH

Vice-President

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

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 78, 30. 3. 1979, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 331, 28. 11. 1978, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No 125, 26. 6. 1967, p. 2461/67.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 264, 23. 11. 1972, p. 1.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 26, 1. 2. 1980, p. 27.

*ANNEX***to the Commission Regulation of 21 February 1980 altering the export refunds on oil seeds***(ECU / 100 kg)*

CCT heading No	Description of goods	Refund
ex 12.01	Colza and rape seed, other than for sowing	17.80
ex 12.01	Sunflower seed, other than for sowing	—

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 422/80**of 21 February 1980****altering the basic amount of the import levy on syrups and certain other sugar products**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3330/74 of 19 December 1974 on the common organization of the market in sugar⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1396/78⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 15 (7) thereof,

Whereas the basic amount of the import levy on syrups and certain other sugar products was fixed by Regulation (EEC) No 215/80⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 405/80⁽⁴⁾;

Whereas it follows from applying the detailed rules contained in Regulation (EEC) No 215/80 to the infor-

mation known to the Commission that the basic amount of the levy at present in force should be altered to the amount set out below,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Article 1

The basic amount of the import levy on the products listed in Article 1 (1) (d) of Regulation (EEC) No 3330/74 shall be, per 100 kilograms of product, 0.0807 ECU per percentage point of sucrose content.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 22 February 1980.

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

Done at Brussels, 21 February 1980.

For the Commission

Finn GUNDELACH

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 359, 31. 12. 1974, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 170, 27. 6. 1978, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 26, 1. 2. 1980, p. 21.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 46, 21. 2. 1980, p. 26.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 423/80

of 21 February 1980

fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European
Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No
3330/74 of 19 December 1974 on the common organ-
ization of the market in sugar⁽¹⁾, as last amended by
Regulation (EEC) No 1396/78⁽²⁾, and in particular
Article 15 (7) thereof,

Whereas the import levies on white sugar and raw
sugar were fixed by Regulation (EEC) No 1328/79⁽³⁾,
as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 406/80⁽⁴⁾;

Whereas it follows from applying the detailed rules
contained in Regulation (EEC) No 1328/79 to the
information known to the Commission that the levies

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Article 1

The import levies referred to in Article 15 (1) of Regu-
lation (EEC) No 3330/74 shall be, in respect of white
sugar and standard quality raw sugar, as set out in the
Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 22 February
1980.

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

Done at Brussels, 21 February 1980.

For the Commission

Finn GUNDELACH

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 359, 31. 12. 1974, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 170, 27. 6. 1978, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 162, 30. 6. 1979, p. 85.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 46, 21. 2. 1980, p. 27.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 21 February 1980 fixing the import levies on white sugar
and raw sugar

CCT heading No	Description	Levy (ECU/100 kg)
17.01	Beet sugar and cane sugar, in solid form : A. White sugar ; flavoured or coloured sugar B. Raw sugar	8.07 4.88 ⁽¹⁾

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

