

Official Journal

of the European Communities

ISSN 0378-6978

L 158

Volume 23

25 June 1980

English edition

Legislation

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I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1577/80**of 24 June 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 organization 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 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 import levies on cereals, wheat and rye flour, and wheat groats and meal were fixed by Regulation (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 23 June 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 25 June 1980.

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

Done at Brussels, 24 June 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 24 June 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	90.42
10.01 B	Durum wheat	100.49 ⁽¹⁾ ⁽⁵⁾
10.02	Rye	83.01 ⁽⁶⁾
10.03	Barley	88.29
10.04	Oats	73.28
10.05 B	Maize, other than hybrid maize for sowing	97.47 ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
10.07 A	Buckwheat	13.04
10.07 B	Millet	12.02 ⁽⁴⁾
10.07 C	Grain sorghum	88.03 ⁽⁴⁾
10.07 D	Canary seed ; other cereals	0 ⁽⁵⁾
11.01 A	Wheat or meslin flour	141.45
11.01 B	Rye flour	131.05
11.02 A I a)	Durum wheat groats and meal	169.34
11.02 A I b)	Common wheat groats and meal	150.61

- (¹) Where durum wheat originating in Morocco is transported directly from that country to the Community, the levy is reduced by 0.60 ECU/tonne.
- (²) In accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 435/80, the levies are not applied to imports into the French overseas departments of products originating in the African, Caribbean and Pacific States or in the 'overseas countries and territories'.
- (³) Where maize originating in the ACP or OCT is imported into the Community the levy is reduced by 1.81 ECU/tonne.
- (⁴) Where millet and sorghum originating in the ACP or OCT is imported into the Community the levy is reduced by 50 %.
- (⁵) Where durum wheat and canary seed produced in Turkey are transported directly from that country to the Community, the levy is reduced by 0.60 ECU/tonne.
- (⁶) The import levy charged on rye produced in Turkey and transported directly from that country to the Community is laid down in Council Regulation (EEC) No 1180/77 and Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2622/71.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1578/80

of 24 June 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 23 June 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 25 June 1980.

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

Done at Brussels, 24 June 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 24 June 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 6	1st period 7	2nd period 8	3rd period 9
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	0	0
10.03	Barley	0	0	0	0
10.04	Oats	0	0	0	0
10.05 B	Maize, other than hybrid maize for sowing	0	0	0	0
10.07 A	Buckwheat	0	0	0	0
10.07 B	Millet	0	0	0	0
10.07 C	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 6	1st period 7	2nd period 8	3rd period 9	4th period 10
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 1579/80

of 19 June 1980

imposing a provisional anti-dumping duty on mechanical alarm clocks (other than travel alarms) originating in the German Democratic Republic and the USSR, and repealing a national anti-dumping duty on mechanical alarm clocks originating in China imposed under the transitional provisions of the Act of Accession

THE COMMISSION 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 not members of the Community⁽¹⁾, and in particular Articles 11 and 14 thereof,

After consultations within the Advisory Committee set up under that Regulation,

Whereas in May 1979 the Commission received a complaint lodged by the British Clock and Watch Manufacturers Association Ltd on behalf of manufacturers accounting for a major part of the Community production of mechanical alarm clocks; whereas the complaint contained evidence of the existence of dumping in respect of like products originating in China, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hong Kong and the USSR, and of substantial injury resulting therefrom;

Whereas, since the said evidence was sufficient to justify initiating a proceeding, the Commission accordingly announced, by a notice published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*⁽²⁾, the initiation of a proceeding concerning imports of mechanical alarm clocks originating in China, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hong Kong and the USSR, and commenced an investigation of the matter at Community level;

Whereas the Commission officially so advised the exporters and importers known to be concerned as well as the representatives of the exporting countries;

Whereas the Commission has given the parties directly concerned the opportunity to make known their views in writing and to be heard orally, and to meet so that opposing views might be presented and rebuttal arguments put forward;

Whereas a number of the importing parties and all the exporting parties concerned with the exception of the Soviet exporter have taken this opportunity;

Whereas, in order to arrive at a preliminary determination of the dumping margin and of the extent of injury, the Commission carried out inspections at the premises of importers and exporters' agents accounting for the greater part of imports of the goods concerned, viz.: in Belgium, EWA Technical and Optical Equipment SA (Brussels) and Société Commerciale Anversoise SA (Antwerp); in Germany, Kuco Handelsgesellschaften Kudler KG (Hamburg) and Max A. Obermann KG (Hamburg); in France, Slava SA (Besançon), Agefi (Paris), Société d'Industrie Horlogère de Besançon (Paris), C. Spiero (Strasbourg), and Kiple (Morteau); in the Netherlands, A. Herschdorfer & Co. (Uithoorn) and Hema BV (Amsterdam); in the United Kingdom, Walter S. Strauss Ltd (London), Steven Strauss and Co. Ltd (London), The Boots Company Ltd (London), H. Goldman Ltd (London), and S. Goldman and Sons Ltd (London); whereas in the case of Italy most of the 19 importers contacted by the Commission did not reply, with the result that it is not known which are the major importers; whereas, in these circumstances no on-spot inspections have yet been carried out at the premises of importers or agents in Italy; whereas the Commission carried out inspections at the premises of the three Hong Kong firms involved in the production and export of mechanical alarm clocks to the Community namely: Chiap Hua Clocks and Watches Ltd, Eastern Time Ltd and General Time Asia Ltd; whereas the Commission also carried out inspections at the premises of the main complainant Community producers, viz.: in France, Réveils Bayard SA (St Nicholas-d'Aliermont); in Germany, Adolf Jerger KG (Niedereschach), Peter-Uhren GmbH (Rottweil), Wehrle Uhrenfabrik GmbH (Schönwald) and Uhrenfabrik Senden GmbH (Senden/Iller); in the United Kingdom, Westclox (UK) Ltd (Dumbarton, Scotland);

Whereas in the course of investigating whether there was dumping in the case of Hong Kong, it was ascertained that sales of Hong Kong-produced mechanical alarm clocks on the domestic market constitute a virtually negligible proportion of Hong Kong production of the product concerned and cannot, therefore, be regarded as permitting a proper comparison;

Whereas it was ascertained from the inspections carried out that Hong Kong exports of the product concerned were not being made to third country

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 339, 31. 12. 1979, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No C 212, 24. 8. 1979, p. 3.

markets at prices higher than those applying for exports to the Community ;

Whereas an examination was also conducted into the constructed normal value by taking the costs of materials and manufacture in Hong Kong and adding a reasonable margin for overheads and profit ; whereas, for each of the major models exported to the Community, the normal value as thus determined was compared with the export price to the Community ; whereas, since these values were only available on a fob basis, the comparison was effected at the fob stage ; whereas this also showed no dumping in respect of exports to the Community of the products in question originating in Hong Kong ;

Whereas, in order to establish whether imports from China, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and the USSR were dumped, the Commission had to take into account the fact that these countries are not market economy countries ;

Whereas, for that reason, the Commission had to base its calculations on the normal value in a market economy country ; whereas, in that connection, the complaint had cited the Mexican domestic market ;

Whereas, on the basis of the information concerning the Mexican market made available by the complainants, and of the information concerning the Hong Kong market obtained during the investigation, and in the light of the arguments put forward by a number of the exporters and importers concerned, disputing the comparability of the Mexican market, it would appear appropriate and not unreasonable, at least for the purposes of a preliminary finding of dumping, to use Hong Kong as the basis for determining the normal value for exports of mechanical alarm clocks from the non-market economy countries concerned ; whereas, in particular in this connection the low level of protection afforded to alarm clock production in Hong Kong would appear to guarantee a fair level of costs and prices ;

Whereas since no dumping was found for Hong Kong, it was appropriate and not unreasonable to use Hong Kong export prices to the Community as the basis for determining the normal value for exports to the Community from the non-market economy countries in question ; whereas the preliminary determination of dumping for these countries was accordingly effected by comparing the current export prices for each of the main models of each exporter with the current export prices of the Hong Kong models nearest in physical appearance to them ; whereas the export prices for the non-market economy countries in question were available only on a cif free-at-frontier or delivered basis ; whereas it was therefore necessary for the Commission, on the basis of the best information available, to make appropriate deductions from these prices to render them comparable with the normal value, which could only be reliably established on a fob Hong Kong basis ;

Whereas due account was taken of the differences affecting price comparability known to the Commission, in particular as regards price discounts and credit terms ; whereas at this stage no allowance has been made for any differences in the physical characteristics of the product other than those relating to outward appearance ; whereas the Commission will give further attention to this question in the light of a technical assessment which it is having carried out by an appropriate outside organization ;

Whereas in some cases export prices for a given model varied according to the Member State of destination ; whereas in such cases the dumping margin was determined on the basis of those export prices which were considered representative, account being taken of the quantities involved and of the situation on the various Community markets ;

Whereas the above preliminary examination of the facts shows the existence of dumping in respect of imports from the non-market economy countries in question, the dumping margin being equal to the amount by which the normal value as established above exceeds the price at which the goods are exported to the Community ; whereas this margin varies considerably depending on the type of alarm clock and the exporting country ;

Whereas it was therefore necessary to establish average dumping margins ; whereas, for the USSR, the weighted average dumping margin was 1.75 EUA per clock for twin bell models, and 1.50 EUA for other models ; whereas for Czechoslovakia, China and the German Democratic Republic the Commission does not possess sufficient information to establish a weighted average dumping margin ; whereas, however, for large twin bell alarms falling within NIMEXE code 91.04-56 the dumping margins established were : in the case of Czechoslovakia, between 0.93 EUA and 1.11 EUA ; in the case of China, 1.60 EUA ; and in the case of the German Democratic Republic 1.30 EUA ; whereas for other models from these three countries the margins established vary from zero to 0.91 EUA, with arithmetic averages of 0.04 EUA for Czechoslovakia, 0.38 EUA for China and 0.35 EUA for the German Democratic Republic ;

Whereas, with regard to the injury caused to the Community industry, the evidence available to the Commission shows that imports into the Community of the mechanical alarm clocks in question originating in the countries found to be dumping rose from 2.80 million pieces in 1975 to 4.71 million pieces in 1978, and reached 1.49 million pieces for the first six months of 1979 ; whereas, in view of the seasonal nature of alarm clock sales, this latter figure cannot necessarily be taken as indicating a reversal of the upward trend ;

Whereas the information available suggests that for 1978 imports of the mechanical alarm clocks in ques-

tion originating in the countries found to be dumping took a market share of 36 % in the Community compared with 22 % in 1975 ; whereas in 1978 these imports took a market share of 17 % in Germany, 42 % in France and 21 % in the United Kingdom and Ireland ;

Whereas in 1979 the resale prices in the Community of the mechanical alarm clocks for which dumping was found undercut the prices of like mechanical alarm clocks produced by Community manufacturers by substantial margins ; whereas, for example, for twin bell alarms the prices of the dumped imports undercut the lowest known profit-making price charged by a Community manufacturer at the same level of trade by between 0.56 and 1.78 EUA per clock ; whereas for other models the margin of price undercutting varied from 0.26 to 3.75 EUA ;

Whereas this reflects in particular the very low import prices for clocks originating in these countries ;

Whereas the consequent impact on the Community industry takes the form principally of loss of market share and of a depression of Community prices for mechanical alarm clocks similar to those being imported ; whereas, for example, the share of the Community market held by Community manufacturers is estimated to have fallen from 59 % in 1975 to 47 % in 1978 ; whereas in Germany the estimated fall has been from 67 to 56 %, in France from 65 to 44 % and in the United Kingdom and Ireland from 57 to 52 % ; whereas, moreover, those firms which have attempted to maintain their market shares are making very low profits or, in many cases, substantial losses on their more basic models ;

Whereas Community production of mechanical alarm clocks is estimated to have fallen by about 20 % since 1975, which has resulted in the loss of many jobs ; whereas, for example, the four major producers have reduced their workforces by between 12 and 32 % since 1975 ; whereas the evidence available suggests that this is due primarily to reduced levels of production, rather than to rationalization ;

Whereas the sole remaining United Kingdom producer of mechanical alarm clocks has recently been obliged to lay off a substantial number of workers and has put the remaining workers on a three-day week ;

Whereas the Commission has considered whether there is injury caused by other factors which, individually or in combination, are also adversely affecting the Community industry ; whereas the Commission has examined in particular in this context the level and prices of other imports and the level of demand in the Community for mechanical alarm clocks ; whereas the level of other imports fell from 2.43 million pieces in 1975 to 2.25 million pieces in 1978, and fell further

in the first half of 1979 ; whereas the average prices for the principal countries involved in the first half of 1979 were, with the exception of Brazil and Hungary, higher than those of the highest-priced source for which dumping was found, while at the same time imports from Hungary and Brazil accounted for only 7 % of all imports other than those found to be dumped, having fallen dramatically from their 1978 level ; whereas, according to the information available to the Commission, the level of Community demand for mechanical alarm clocks remained unchanged from 1975 to 1978, while over this period the number of Community producers declined considerably ;

Whereas the preliminary examination of the facts shows that there is no dumping in the case of Hong Kong ; whereas, on the other hand, China, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and the USSR were found to be dumping and there is sufficient evidence of injury resulting therefrom ;

Whereas, in these circumstances, to prevent injury being caused during the proceeding, the interests of the Community call for immediate intervention consisting in the imposition of a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of mechanical alarm clocks (other than travel alarms) originating in Czechoslovakia, China, the German Democratic Republic and the USSR ;

Whereas, in order to determine the amount of such duty, the Commission considered the provisionally determined dumping margins and the scale of injury caused ;

Whereas the Chinese and Czechoslovak exporters concerned have meanwhile voluntarily undertaken to increase their prices to a level which eliminates the injury caused by dumping in respect of twin bell models, and which eliminates the margins of dumping established for other types ; whereas the Commission considers these undertakings to be acceptable ; whereas it is consequently appropriate to terminate the proceeding in respect of exports originating in these two countries and thereby to exclude these exports from the application of the duty ;

Whereas, in the course of its investigation, the Commission has reviewed the national anti-dumping duty imposed by the United Kingdom under the transitional provisions of the Act of Accession on exports to the United Kingdom of mechanical alarm clocks originating in China ; whereas the Commission has concluded that, in the light of the abovementioned undertaking from the Chinese exporter, this duty should be repealed ;

Whereas a time limit should be fixed within which the parties concerned may, following the imposition of the provisional duty, make their views known and apply to be heard orally by the Commission,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Article 1

1. A provisional anti-dumping duty is hereby imposed on mechanical alarm clocks (other than travel alarms) falling within subheadings 91.02 B I and 91.04 B I b) of the Common Customs Tariff, corresponding to NIMEXE codes 91.02-91, 91.04-56 and 91.04-58, originating in the German Democratic Republic and the USSR.

2. The amount of the provisional anti-dumping duty shall be as follows :

(a) for the German Democratic Republic :

- (i) for models with external bells falling within NIMEXE code 91.04-56 : 1.30 EUA per clock,
- (ii) for other models : 0.35 EUA per clock ;

(b) for the USSR :

- (i) for all models with external bells : 1.75 EUA per clock,
- (ii) for other models : 1.50 EUA per clock.

3. The release for free circulation in the Community of the products referred to in paragraph 1 shall be subject to payment of a deposit, equivalent to the amount of the provisional duty.

4. The provisions in force with regard to customs duties shall apply to the said provisional duty.

Article 2

Without prejudice to Article 7 (4) (b) and (c) of Regulation (EEC) No 3017/79, the parties concerned may make known their views, and apply to be heard orally by the Commission, within a month of the entry into force of this Regulation.

Article 3

The anti-dumping duty of £0.90 per clock imposed, under the transitional provisions of the Act of Accession, on exports to the United Kingdom of mechanical alarm clocks originating in China is hereby repealed.

Article 4

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

Subject to Articles 11, 12 and 14 of Regulation (EEC) No 3017/79, this Regulation, with the exception of Article 3, shall be applicable for four months or until the adoption by the Council of definitive measures.

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

Done at Brussels, 19 June 1980.

For the Commission

Wilhelm HAERKAMP

Vice-President

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1580/80**of 24 June 1980****on the administration of the quantitative limits on imports of certain jute products originating in Bangladesh**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1225/80 of 13 May 1980 concerning common import arrangements for jute products originating in Bangladesh⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 1 (2) thereof,

Whereas Article 1 of the abovementioned Regulation provides for the allocation among the Member States, on the basis of established criteria, of the Community quantitative limits on imports agreed with Bangladesh;

Whereas the quantitative limits must be administered in such a way that it is possible, subject to the terms laid down in the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the People's Republic of Bangladesh on jute products to utilize unused portions of the ceilings laid down in that Agreement by transferring those portions to other ceilings, carrying them over from one year to the next or carrying them forward;

Whereas the system of bilateral control laid down in the said Agreement between the Community and Bangladesh can be carried out only by the authorities of the Member State indicated as being the destination by the Indian authorities and against whose quota share of the Community ceiling the quantity exported has been debited by the said authorities;

Whereas, in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 1225/80, products which enter the Community's customs territory under inward processing or other suspensive arrangements and are re-exported in their original condition or after processing should not be debited against the Community quantitative limits;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Quota Administration Committee set up by Regulation (EEC) No 1023/70,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The quantitative limits on imports referred to in Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 1225/80 shall be

allocated amongst the Member States as set out in Annex A hereto.

Article 2

1. The competent authorities of the Member States concerned shall authorize imports of the products referred to in Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 1225/80 up to the amount of the quota shares established in Article 1 above.

2. When the Commission considers that, in accordance with the Agreement, action should be taken as a result of notification given by the Bangladesh authorities that they intend:

- to transfer, in a given year under the Agreement, unused quantities of a quantitative limit in one category to the quantitative limit for another category,
- to carry over unused quantities of a quantitative limit fixed in the Agreement to the corresponding limit fixed for the following year, or to use in anticipation part of a quantitative limit fixed for the following year,

it shall so inform the Member States, which shall authorize imports in excess of the limits fixed in paragraph 1 up to the amount of the quantities indicated by the Commission.

Article 3

The authorities of the Member State whose territory is designated as the place of destination on the export licence shall authorize imports of the products referred to in Article 2 automatically and without delay up to the amount of the limits laid down in Article 2, on presentation by the importer of a valid export authorization issued by the Bangladesh authorities.

To be valid the export authorization issued by the Bangladesh authorities must contain the information specified in Annex B.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 124, 20. 5. 1980, p. 1.

Article 4

1. Authorization shall be required for the clearance for consumption of products imported under inward processing or under some other suspension arrangements. After consultation with the Commission, Member States shall debit the quantities in question against the quota shares for the current year or the following year.

2. Where Member States ascertain that imports of products referred to in this Regulation have been debited against the quota shares established in Article 1 but that these products have subsequently been re-exported outside the Community, either in their original state or after processing, they shall inform the Commission of the quantities involved and shall authorize imports of the same quantities, which shall not be so debited.

3. Member States shall communicate to the Commission on a half-yearly basis the total quantities of products :

- imported under processing arrangements or under some other suspensive arrangement and then admitted for home use,
- debited against the quota shares established in Article 1 but then subsequently re-exported outside the Community.

The Commission shall inform the Bangladesh authorities thereof.

Article 5

This Regulation shall enter into force on the 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, 24 June 1980.

For the Commission

Wilhelm HAFERKAMP

Vice-President

ANNEX A

Quantitative limits referred to in Article 1

Category	CCT heading No	NIMEXE code (1980)	Description	Member State	Quantitative limits (tonnes)			
					1980	1981	1982	1983
4	57.10 B	57.10-61 ; ex 65	Woven fabrics of jute or of other bast fibres of heading No 57.03 : ex B. Of a width of more than 150 cm but not more than 310 cm, other than those of category 7	D	500	550	605	666
				F	1 100	1 210	1 331	1 464
				I	180	198	218	240
				BNL	280	308	339	373
				UK	750	825	908	998
				IRL	250	275	303	333
				DK	285	313	345	379
				EEC	3 345	3 679	4 049	4 453
7	57.10 B	57.10-70	Woven fabrics of jute or of other textile bast fibres of heading No 57.03 : ex B. Of a width of more than 150 cm, wholly or partially bleached, dyed or printed and having no visible selvage in the width	D	410	443	478	516
				F	229	247	267	288
				I	83	90	97	105
				BNL	363	392	423	457
				UK	308	333	359	388
				IRL	96	104	112	121
				DK	356	384	415	448
				EEC	1 845	1 993	2 151	2 323

ANNEX B

Particulars referred to in the second paragraph of Article 3

Export authorizations issued by the Bangladesh authorities in respect of the products covered by this Regulation shall contain the following particulars :

- (a) destination (Member State concerned) ;
- (b) serial number ;
- (c) importer's name and address ;
- (d) exporter's name and address ;
- (e) net weight (in kilograms or tonnes) and value ;
- (f) category and classification of the product⁽¹⁾ ;
- (g) certificate by the authorities of Bangladesh that the quantity has been set off against the quantitative limits fixed for the year in which the products were shipped, i.e. placed on board in Bangladesh for export to the Community (Member State of final destination), or, where appropriate, are for immediate re-export or are for processing and subsequent re-export outside the Community ;
- (h) year during which the products were shipped, that is, were placed on board in Bangladesh for export to the Community.

⁽¹⁾ For category 4 products, the width in centimetres shall also be given ; this specification shall be required until the NIMEXE classification is amended so that NIMEXE codes 57.10-61 and 65 reflect the description of products falling within the current definition of category 4.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1581/80

of 24 June 1980

amending for the eighth time Regulation (EEC) No 1393/76 as regards the special rate for certain products of the wine-growing sector

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

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⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2543/73⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 3 thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 337/79 of 5 February 1979 on the common organization of the market in wine⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 459/80⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 18 thereof,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1393/76 of 17 June 1976 laying down detailed rules for the importation of products in the wine-growing sector originating in certain third countries⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2782/79⁽⁶⁾, and in particular Article 1a (4) thereof,

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary Committee,

Whereas, pursuant to Article 1a of Regulation (EEC) No 1393/76, special rates are used to convert into national currency the free-at-frontier reference prices for imported liqueur wines, with the exception of liqueur wines originating in Cyprus and called in the producer country 'Cyprus sherry'; whereas, for the currencies of the Member States maintained at any given moment within a maximum spread of 2.25 %, the special rate is the conversion rate resulting from the central rate; whereas, for the currencies other than those specified above, the special rate for the period 1 July to 15 December 1980 is equal to the conversion rate in relation to all the currencies of the Member States maintained at any given moment within a maximum spread of 2.25 % resulting from the average rate taken into consideration for the purpose of calculating the monetary compensatory amounts

valid on 1 June 1980; whereas, for these reasons, the special rates appearing in Annex III to Regulation (EEC) No 1393/76 must be adjusted in the case of the currencies concerned,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Annex III to Regulation (EEC) No 1393/76 is replaced by the following Annex:

'ANNEX III

The special rate referred to in Article 1a of Regulation (EEC) No 1393/76 shall be:

- (a) for the Belgian franc and the Luxembourg franc:
one Belgian franc/Luxembourg franc : 0.0251321 ECU;
- (b) for the Danish krone:
one Danish krone : 0.129477 ECU;
- (c) for the German mark:
one German mark : 0.402888 ECU;
- (d) for the French franc:
one French franc : 0.171028 ECU;
- (e) for the pound sterling:
one pound sterling : 1.66099 ECU;
- (f) for the Irish pound:
one Irish pound : 1.49656 ECU;
- (g) for the Italian lira:
100 Italian lire : 0.0859941 ECU;
- (h) for the Dutch guilder:
one Dutch guilder : 0.364482 ECU.'

Article 2

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

It shall apply with effect from 1 July 1980.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No 106, 30. 10. 1962, p. 2553/62.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 263, 19. 9. 1973, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 54, 5. 3. 1979, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 57, 29. 2. 1980, p. 32.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 157, 18. 6. 1976, p. 20.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 318, 13. 12. 1979, p. 25.

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

Done at Brussels, 24 June 1980.

For the Commission

Finn GUNDELACH

Vice-President

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1582/80

of 24 June 1980

amending Regulation (EEC) No 712/80 fixing in respect of the 1979 crop export
refunds for raw tobacco

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European
Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No
727/70 of 21 April 1970 on the common organization
of the market in raw tobacco ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by
Regulation (EEC) No 1579/79 ⁽²⁾, and in particular the
first sentence of the third subparagraph of Article 9 (2)
thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 712/80 of
26 March 1980 ⁽³⁾, fixed export refunds for certain
varieties of tobacco from the 1979 crop ;

Whereas, since Regulation (EEC) No 712/80 came
into force new export outlets have arisen for a further
variety ; whereas a refund should be granted for this
variety ;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Article 1

The Annex to Regulation (EEC) No 712/80 is hereby
replaced by the Annex hereto.

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, 24 June 1980.

For the Commission

Finn GUNDELACH

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 94, 28. 4. 1970, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 189, 27. 7. 1979, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 81, 27. 3. 1980, p. 13.

ANNEX

Serial No	Varieties	Amount of refund (ECU/kg)	Countries of destination
1a	Badischer Geudertheimer	0.34	} to all third countries
1b	Forchheimer Havanna	0.34	
2	Badischer Burley E	0.34	
4a	Paraguay	0.34	
8	Burley I	0.30	} to all third countries with the exception of the USA and Canada
9	Maryland	0.30	
10	Kentucky	0.34	
12	Beneventano	0.34	to all third countries
13	Xanti-Yakà	0.34	} to all third countries with the exception of Greece, Turkey and Yugoslavia
14	Perustitza	0.34	
15	Erzegovina	0.34	
16	(a) Round Tip (b) Scafati (c) Sumatra I	0.72	to all third countries with the exception of the USA and Canada

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1583/80

of 24 June 1980

altering the import levies on products processed from cereals and rice

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 14 (4) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1418/76 of 21 June 1976 on the common organization of the market in rice⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 113/80⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 12 (4) 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⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2543/73⁽⁶⁾, and in particular Article 3 thereof,

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary Committee,

Whereas the import levies on products processed from cereals and rice were fixed by Regulation (EEC) No 1334/80⁽⁷⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1568/80⁽⁸⁾;

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 23 June 1980;

Whereas the levy on the basic product as last fixed differs from the average levy by more than 3.02 ECU per tonne of basic product; whereas, pursuant to Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 1579/74⁽⁹⁾, the levies at present in force must therefore 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 processed from cereals and rice covered by Regulation (EEC) No 2744/75⁽¹⁰⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2245/78⁽¹¹⁾, as fixed in the Annex to amended Regulation (EEC) No 1334/80, are hereby altered to the amounts set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 25 June 1980.

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

Done at Brussels, 24 June 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 L 166, 25. 6. 1976, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 16, 22. 1. 1980, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No 106, 30. 10. 1962, p. 2553/62.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 263, 19. 9. 1973, p. 1.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 135, 31. 5. 1980, p. 33.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ No L 157, 24. 6. 1980, p. 14.

⁽⁹⁾ OJ No L 168, 25. 6. 1974, p. 7.

⁽¹⁰⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 65.

⁽¹¹⁾ OJ No L 273, 29. 9. 1978, p. 1.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 24 June 1980 altering the import levies on products processed from cereals and rice

CCT heading No	Levies in ECU/tonne	
	Third countries (other than ACP or OCT)	ACP or OCT
11.02 B II a) ⁽²⁾	122.08	119.06
11.02 C I ⁽²⁾	146.25	143.23
11.02 D I ⁽²⁾	94.33	91.31
11.02 E II a) ⁽²⁾	167.18	161.14
11.02 F I ⁽²⁾	167.18	161.14
11.02 G I	73.18	67.14
11.07 A I a)	170.23	159.35
11.07 A I b)	129.94	119.06
11.08 A III	152.88	132.33
11.09	421.94	240.60

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

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

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

II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

COMMISSION

COMMISSION DECISION

of 19 June 1980

accepting undertakings offered by the Chinese and Czechoslovak exporters in connection with the anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of mechanical alarm clocks (other than travel alarms) originating in China, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hong Kong and the USSR, terminating the proceeding in respect of China, Czechoslovakia and Hong Kong, and withdrawing acceptance of undertakings previously accepted by the United Kingdom Government from the exporters in the German Democratic Republic and the USSR

(80/600/EEC)

THE COMMISSION 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 not members of the Community⁽¹⁾, and in particular Articles 10 and 14 thereof,

After hearing the opinions expressed by the Advisory Committee set up under that Regulation,

Whereas in May 1979 the Commission received a complaint lodged by the British Clock and Watch Manufacturers Association Ltd on behalf of manufacturers accounting for a major part of the Community production of mechanical alarm clocks; whereas the complaint contained evidence of the existence of dumping in respect of like products originating in China, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hong Kong and the USSR, and of substantial injury resulting therefrom;

Whereas, since the said evidence was sufficient to justify initiating a proceeding, the Commission accord-

ingly announced, by a notice published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*⁽²⁾, the initiation of a proceeding concerning imports of mechanical alarm clocks originating in China, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hong Kong and the USSR, and commenced an investigation of the matter at Community level;

Whereas the Commission officially so advised the exporters and importers known to be concerned as well as the representatives of the exporting countries;

Whereas the Commission has given the parties directly concerned the opportunity to make known their views in writing and to be heard orally, and to meet so that opposing views might be presented and rebuttal arguments put forward;

Whereas a number of the importing parties and all the exporting parties concerned with the exception of the Soviet exporter have taken this opportunity;

Whereas, in order to arrive at a preliminary determination of the dumping margin and of the extent of injury, the Commission carried out inspections at the premises of importers and exporters' agents accounting for the greater part of imports of the goods concerned, viz.: in Belgium, EWA Technical and

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 339, 31. 12. 1979, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No C 212, 24. 8. 1979, p. 3.

Optical Equipment SA (Brussels) and Société Commerciale Anversoise SA (Antwerp); in Germany, Kuco Handelsgesellschaften Kudler KG (Hamburg) and Max A. Obermann KG (Hamburg); in France, Slava SA (Besançon), Agefi (Paris), Société d'Industrie Horlogère de Besançon (Paris), C. Spiero (Strasbourg), and Kiple (Morteau); in the Netherlands, A. Herschdorfer & Co. (Uithoorn) and Hema BV (Amsterdam); in the United Kingdom, Walter S. Strauss Ltd (London), Steven Strauss and Co. Ltd (London), The Boots Company Ltd (London), H. Goldman Ltd (London), and S. Goldman and Sons Ltd (London); whereas in the case of Italy most of the 19 importers contacted by the Commission did not reply, with the result that it is not known which are the major importers; whereas, in these circumstances no on-spot inspections have yet been carried out at the premises of importers or agents in Italy; whereas the Commission carried out inspections at the premises of the three Hong Kong firms involved in the production and export of mechanical alarm clocks to the Community namely: Chiap Hua Clocks and Watches Ltd, Eastern Time Ltd and General Time Asia Ltd; whereas the Commission also carried out inspections at the premises of the main complainant Community producers, viz.: in France, Réveils Bayard SA (St Nicholas-d'Algermont); in Germany, Adolf Jerger KG (Niedereschach), Peter-Uhren GmbH (Rottweil), Wehrle Uhrenfabrik GmbH (Schönwald) and Uhrenfabrik Senden GmbH (Senden/Ilber); in the United Kingdom (Westclox (UK) Ltd (Dumbarton, Scotland);

Whereas in the course of investigating whether there was dumping in the case of Hong Kong, it was ascertained that sales of Hong Kong-produced mechanical alarm clocks on the domestic market constitute a virtually negligible proportion of Hong Kong production of the product concerned and cannot, therefore, be regarded as permitting a proper comparison;

Whereas it was ascertained from the inspections carried out that Hong Kong exports of the product concerned were not being made to third country markets at prices higher than those applying for exports to the Community;

Whereas an examination was also conducted into the constructed normal value by taking the costs of materials and manufacture in Hong Kong and adding a reasonable margin for overheads and profit; whereas, for each of the major models exported to the Community, the normal value as thus determined was compared with the export price to the Community; whereas, since these values were only available on a fob basis, the comparison was effected at the fob stage; whereas this also showed no dumping in respect of exports to the Community of the products in question originating in Hong Kong;

Whereas, in order to establish whether imports from China, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Repu-

blic and the USSR were dumped, the Commission had to take into account the fact that these countries are not market economy countries;

Whereas, for that reason, the Commission had to base its calculations on the normal value in a market economy country; whereas, in that connection, the complaint had cited the Mexican domestic market;

Whereas, on the basis of the information concerning the Mexican market made available by the complainants, and of the information concerning the Hong Kong market obtained during the investigation, and in the light of the arguments put forward by a number of the exporters and importers concerned, disputing the comparability of the Mexican market, it would appear appropriate and not unreasonable, at least for the purposes of a preliminary finding of dumping, to use Hong Kong as the basis for determining the normal value for exports of mechanical alarm clocks from the non-market economy countries concerned; whereas, in particular in this connection the low level of protection afforded to alarm clock production in Hong Kong would appear to guarantee a fair level of costs and prices;

Whereas since no dumping was found for Hong Kong, it was appropriate and not unreasonable to use Hong Kong export prices to the Community as the basis for determining the normal value for exports to the Community from the non-market economy countries in question; whereas the preliminary determination of dumping for these countries was accordingly effected by comparing the current export prices for each of the main models of each exporter with the current export prices of the Hong Kong models nearest in physical appearance to them; whereas the export prices for the non-market economy countries in question were available only on a cif free-at-frontier or delivered basis; whereas it was therefore necessary for the Commission, on the basis of the best information available, to make appropriate deductions from these prices to render them comparable with the normal value, which could only be reliably established on a fob Hong Kong basis;

Whereas due account was taken of the differences affecting price comparability known to the Commission, in particular as regards price discounts and credit terms; whereas at this stage no allowance has been made for any differences in the physical characteristics of the product other than those relating to outward appearance; whereas the Commission will give further attention to this question in the light of a technical assessment which it is having carried out by an appropriate outside organization;

Whereas in some cases export prices for a given model varied according to the Member State of destination; whereas in such cases the dumping margin was determined on the basis of those export prices

which were considered representative, account being taken of the quantities involved and of the situation on the various Community markets ;

Whereas the above preliminary examination of the facts shows the existence of dumping in respect of imports from the non-market economy countries in question, the dumping margin being equal to the amount by which the normal value as established above exceeds the price at which the goods are exported to the Community ; whereas this margin varies considerably depending on the type of alarm clock and the exporting country ;

Whereas it was therefore necessary to establish average dumping margins ; whereas, for the USSR, the weighted average dumping margin was 1.75 EUA per clock for twin bell models, and 1.50 EUA for other models ; whereas for Czechoslovakia, China and the German Democratic Republic the Commission does not possess sufficient information to establish a weighted average dumping margin ; whereas, however, for large twin bell alarms falling within NIMEXE code 91.04-56 the dumping margins established were : in the case of Czechoslovakia, between 0.93 EUA and 1.11 EUA ; in the case of China, 1.60 EUA ; and in the case of the German Democratic Republic 1.30 EUA ; whereas for other models from these three countries the margins established vary from zero to 0.91 EUA, with arithmetic averages of 0.04 EUA for Czechoslovakia, 0.38 EUA for China and 0.35 EUA for the German Democratic Republic ;

Whereas, with regard to the injury caused to the Community industry, the evidence available to the Commission shows that imports into the Community of the mechanical alarm clocks in question originating in the countries found to be dumping rose from 2.80 million pieces in 1975 to 4.71 million pieces in 1978, and reached 1.49 million pieces for the first six months of 1979 ; whereas, in view of the seasonal nature of alarm clock sales, this latter figure cannot necessarily be taken as indicating a reversal of the upward trend ;

Whereas the information available suggests that for 1978 imports of the mechanical alarm clocks in question originating in the countries found to be dumping took a market share of 36 % in the Community compared with 22 % in 1975 ; whereas in 1978 these imports took a market share of 17 % in Germany, 42 % in France and 21 % in the United Kingdom and Ireland ;

Whereas in 1979 the resale prices in the Community of the mechanical alarm clocks for which dumping was found undercut the prices of like mechanical alarm clocks produced by Community manufacturers by substantial margins ; whereas, for example, for twin bell alarms the prices of the dumped imports undercut the lowest known profit-making price charged by a Community manufacturer at the same

level of trade by between 0.56 and 1.78 EUA per clock ; whereas for other models the margin of price undercutting varied from 0.26 to 3.75 EUA ;

Whereas this reflects in particular the very low import prices for clocks originating in these countries ;

Whereas the consequent impact on the Community industry takes the form principally of loss of market share and of a depression of Community prices for mechanical alarm clocks similar to those being imported ; whereas, for example, the share of the Community market held by Community manufacturers is estimated to have fallen from 59 % in 1975 to 47 % in 1978 ; whereas in Germany the estimated fall has been from 67 to 56 %, in France from 65 to 44 % and in the United Kingdom and Ireland from 57 to 52 % ; whereas, moreover, those firms which have attempted to maintain their market shares are making very low profits or, in many cases, substantial losses on their more basic models ;

Whereas Community production of mechanical alarm clocks is estimated to have fallen by about 20 % since 1975, which has resulted in the loss of many jobs ; whereas, for example, the four major producers have reduced their workforces by between 12 and 32 % since 1975 ; whereas the evidence available suggests that this is due primarily to reduced levels of production, rather than to rationalization ;

Whereas the sole remaining United Kingdom producer of mechanical alarm clocks has recently been obliged to lay off a substantial number of workers and has put the remaining workers on a three-day week ;

Whereas the Commission has considered whether there is injury caused by other factors which, individually or in combination, are also adversely affecting the Community industry ; whereas the Commission has examined in particular in this context the level and prices of other imports and the level of demand in the Community for mechanical alarm clocks ; whereas the level of other imports fell from 2.43 million pieces in 1975 to 2.25 million pieces in 1978, and fell further in the first half of 1979 ; whereas the average prices for the principal countries involved in the first half of 1979 were, with the exception of Brazil and Hungary, higher than those of the highest-priced source for which dumping was found, while at the same time imports from Hungary and Brazil accounted for only 7 % of all imports other than those found to be dumped, having fallen dramatically from their 1978 level ; whereas, according to the information available to the Commission, the level of Community demand for mechanical alarm clocks remained unchanged from 1975 to 1978, while over this period the number of Community producers declined considerably ;

Whereas the preliminary examination of the facts shows that there is no dumping in the case of Hong Kong ; whereas, on the other hand, China, Czechoslo-

vakia, the German Democratic Republic and the USSR, were found to be dumping and there is sufficient evidence of injury resulting therefrom ;

Whereas, in these circumstances, to prevent injury being caused during the proceeding, the interests of the Community call for immediate intervention consisting in the imposition of a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of mechanical alarm clocks (other than travel alarms) originating in Czechoslovakia, China, the German Democratic Republic and the USSR ; whereas protective measures are unnecessary in the case of Hong Kong ;

Whereas the Commission, after having examined the Community producers' and importers' prices, costs, profitability and marketing conditions, has determined the import prices necessary to eliminate the injury caused ;

Whereas, after being informed of the main findings of the investigation the Chinese and Czechoslovak exporters concerned have offered to undertake to increase their prices to a level which eliminates the injury caused by dumping in respect of twin bell models, and which eliminates the margins of dumping established for other types ; whereas the Commission, having consulted the Member States, considers these undertakings to be acceptable and that it is not now necessary to take protective action in respect of the products in question originating in China and Czechoslovakia ;

Whereas, in the course of its investigation, the Commission has also reviewed the undertakings accepted by the United Kingdom Government in 1976 under the transitional provisions of the Act of Accession from exporters in the German Democratic Republic and the USSR ; whereas the Commission has concluded that these undertakings no longer eliminate the margins of dumping, or the extent of injury,

for the products in question ; whereas the exporters have not offered to revise their undertakings ; whereas the Commission should consequently withdraw the acceptance of these undertakings,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS :

Article 1

The undertakings offered by the Chinese National Light Industrial Products Import and Export Corporation, Peking, China, and Merkuria Foreign Trade Corporation, Prague, Czechoslovakia, in the context of the anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of mechanical alarm clocks (other than travel alarms), are hereby accepted.

Article 2

The anti-dumping proceeding in question is hereby terminated in respect of China, Czechoslovakia and Hong Kong.

Article 3

The acceptance of the undertakings offered in 1976 to the United Kingdom Government by VEB Uhren- und Maschinenkombinat Ruhla, Berlin, German Democratic Republic, and Mashpriborintorg., Moscow, USSR, in the context of an anti-dumping proceeding in respect of mechanical alarm clocks, is hereby withdrawn.

Done at Brussels, 19 June 1980.

For the Commission

Wilhelm HAFFERKAMP

Vice-President

CORRIGENDA**Corrigendum to Commission Regulations (EEC) No 1411/80 and (EEC) No 1541/80
altering the monetary compensatory amounts**

*(Official Journals of the European Communities No L 141 of 5 June 1980 and No L 156 of 23
June 1980)*

Annex IV, 'United Kingdom':

for: '1.78947',

read: '1.78947 (1)'.

(1) The adjusted advance fixed monetary compensatory amounts thus assessed will apply as levies on imports and grants on export.

**Corrigendum to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1553/80 fixing the export refunds on
beef and veal**

(Official Journal of the European Communities No L 153 of 21 June 1980)

Page 29, Annex, ex 02.01 A II a) 3, third indent:

for: '133.000',

read: '133.500'.
