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Legislation

Contents

I Acts whose publication is obligatory

Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1907/81 of 10 July 1981 fixing the import levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal	1
Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1908/81 of 10 July 1981 fixing the premiums to be added on the import levies on cereals, flour and malt	3
Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1909/81 of 10 July 1981 altering the export levies on starch products manufactured from rice	5
Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1910/81 of 10 July 1981 fixing the world market price for colza and rape seed	6
Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1911/81 of 10 July 1981 on the supply of common wheat flour to the Republic of Jibuti as food aid	8
Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1912/81 of 10 July 1981 on the supply of common wheat to the World Food Programme as food aid	10
Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1913/81 of 10 July 1981 on the supply of common wheat flour to UNRWA as food aid	13
Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1914/81 of 10 July 1981 altering the monetary compensatory amounts	16
* Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1915/81 of 10 July 1981 amending for the second time Regulation (EEC) No 1596/79 on preventive withdrawals of apples and pears	17
* Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1916/81 of 10 July 1981 derogating in respect of the 1981/82 marketing year from the quality standards for dessert apples and pears	18
* Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1917/81 of 10 July 1981 derogating in respect of the opening weeks of the 1981/82 marketing year from the quality standards applicable to certain varieties of dessert apples and pears . . .	19

(Continued overleaf)

* Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1918/81 of 10 July 1981 amending Regulation (EEC) No 1848/81 fixing, for the 1981/82 marketing year, the minimum price payable to producers and the amount of production aid for sweet cherries preserved in syrup	21
* Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1919/81 of 10 July 1981 amending Regulation (EEC) No 1530/78 laying down rules for the application of the system of aid in respect of certain products processed from fruit and vegetables	22
* Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1920/81 of 10 July 1981 amending Regulation (EEC) No 189/77 laying down detailed rules for the application of the system of minimum stocks in the sugar sector	23
* Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1921/81 of 10 July 1981 fixing, for the 1981/82 marketing year, the flat-rate amount provided for under the system of minimum stocks in the sugar sector	25
Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1922/81 of 9 July 1981 discontinuing the additional amounts for certain pigmeat products	26
Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1923/81 of 9 July 1981 fixing the amount by which the levy on imports of rice from the Arab Republic of Egypt is to be reduced	27
Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1924/81 of 10 July 1981 altering the components used to calculate the differential amounts for colza and rape seed	29
Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1925/81 of 10 July 1981 altering the basic amount of the import levy on syrups and certain other sugar products	32
Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1926/81 of 10 July 1981 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar	33
Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1927/81 of 10 July 1981 altering the export refunds on white sugar and raw sugar exported in the natural state	34
Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1928/81 of 10 July 1981 fixing the export refunds on beef and veal	36

II *Acts whose publication is not obligatory*

Council

81/487/EEC :

* Council Directive of 30 June 1981 amending for the second time Directive 75/726/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning fruit juices and certain similar products	43
---	-----------

81/488/EEC :

* Council Directive of 30 June 1981 amending certain provisions of Directives 73/132/EEC and 78/53/EEC relating to the statistical surveys to be carried out by the Member States on bovine livestock	46
--	-----------

Commission

81/489/EEC :

- * **Commission Decision of 11 May 1981 authorizing the Kingdom of Belgium, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and the Kingdom of the Netherlands not to apply Community treatment to cotton yarn originating in the People's Republic of China 48**

81/490/EEC :

- * **Commission Decision of 14 May 1981 authorizing the Kingdom of Belgium, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and the Kingdom of the Netherlands not to apply Community treatment to men's and boys' pyjamas, knitted or crocheted, originating in Romania 50**

81/491/EEC :

- * **Commission Decision of 19 May 1981 authorizing the French Republic not to apply Community treatment to gloves, mittens and mitts, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized, impregnated or coated with artificial plastic materials, originating in Macao 52**

81/492/ECSC :

- * **Commission Decision of 18 June 1981 authorizing the joint creation of the undertaking Roheisengesellschaft Saar mbH ('Rogesa') by AG der Dillinger Hüttenwerke and Stahlwerke Röchling-Burbach GmbH 54**

81/493/EEC :

- * **Commission Decision of 6 July 1981 terminating the anti-dumping procedure concerning imports of furfural originating in the Dominican Republic, Spain and the People's Republic of China 57**

81/494/EEC :

- * **Commission recommendation of 1 July 1981 to the Government of the Italian Republic pursuant to Article 108 (1) 60**

I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1907/81**of 10 July 1981****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 1784/81⁽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 2035/80⁽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 9 July 1981;

Whereas it follows from applying the detailed rules contained in Regulation (EEC) No 2035/80 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 11 July 1981.

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

Done at Brussels, 10 July 1981.

For the Commission

The President

Gaston THORN

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 177, 1. 7. 1981, 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 200, 1. 8. 1980, p. 1.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 10 July 1981 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	82.01
10.01 B	Durum wheat	119.93 ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾
10.02	Rye	37.82 ⁽⁶⁾
10.03	Barley	74.82
10.04	Oats	20.29
10.05 B	Maize, other than hybrid maize for sowing	53.76 ⁽³⁾ ⁽¹⁾
10.07 A	Buckwheat	0
10.07 B	Millet	47.01 ⁽⁴⁾
10.07 C	Grain sorghum	50.92 ⁽⁴⁾
10.07 D	Canary seed; other cereals	0 ⁽⁵⁾
11.01 A	Wheat or meslin flour	129.80
11.01 B	Rye flour	67.97
11.02 A I a)	Durum wheat groats and meal	200.28
11.02 A I b)	Common wheat groats and meal	137.96

⁽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 1908/81

of 10 July 1981

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 1784/81⁽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 2036/80⁽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 9 July 1981;

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 11 July 1981.

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

Done at Brussels, 10 July 1981.

For the Commission

The President

Gaston THORN

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 177, 1. 7. 1981, 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 200, 1. 8. 1980, p. 4.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 10 July 1981 fixing the premiums to be added to the import levies on cereals, flour and malt

A. Cereals and flour

CCT heading No	Description	(ECU/tonne)			
		Current 7	1st period 8	2nd period 9	3rd period 10
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	0.24	0.24	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

CCT heading No	Description	(ECU/tonne)				
		Current 7	1st period 8	2nd period 9	3rd period 10	4th period 11
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 1909/81

of 10 July 1981

altering the export levies on starch products manufactured from 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 the Act of Accession of Greece ⁽²⁾,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2742/75 of 29 October 1975 on production refunds in the cereals and rice sectors ⁽³⁾, as last amended by the Act of Accession of Greece, and in particular Article 6 (2) thereof,

Whereas the export levies on starch products manufactured from rice were fixed by Regulation (EEC) No 3016/80 ⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1839/81 ⁽⁵⁾;

Whereas it follows from applying the provisions contained in Regulation (EEC) No 3016/80 to the prices of broken rice that the levies at present in force should be altered as shown in the Annex to this Regulation,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The export levies provided for in Article 6 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 2742/75, fixed in the Annex to amended Regulation (EEC) No 3016/80, are altered as shown in the table annexed to this Regulation for the products listed therein.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 11 July 1981.

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

Done at Brussels, 10 July 1981.

For the Commission

The President

Gaston THORN

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 166, 25. 6. 1976, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 291, 19. 11. 1979, p. 17.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 57.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 312, 22. 11. 1980, p. 26.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 183, 4. 7. 1981, p. 7.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 10 July 1981 altering the export levies on starch products manufactured from rice

(ECU/tonne)

CCT heading No	Description	Export levy
11.08 A II	Rice starch	32.25

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1910/81
of 10 July 1981
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 3454/80⁽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 3476/80⁽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 1888/81 of 8 July 1981 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 13 July 1981.

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

Done at Brussels, 10 July 1981.

For the Commission

The President

Gaston THORN

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

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 360, 31. 12. 1980, p. 16.

⁽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 363, 31. 12. 1980, p. 71.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 187, 9. 7. 1981, p. 36.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 10 July 1981 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	22.993

(ECU/100 kg) ⁽¹⁾

CCT heading No	Description	World market price where the subsidy is fixed in advance for the month of					
		July 1981	August 1981	September 1981	October 1981	November 1981	December 1981
ex 12.01	Colza and rape seed	26.335	26.335	26.715	26.715	27.710	27.710

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

1 ECU = DM	2.54502
1 ECU = Fl	2.81318
1 ECU = Bfr/Lfr	40.7985
1 ECU = FF	5.99526
1 ECU = Dkr	7.91917
1 ECU = £ Irl	0.685145
1 ECU = £	0.547642
1 ECU = Lit	1 257.86

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1911/81
of 10 July 1981
on the supply of common wheat flour to the Republic of Jibuti as food aid

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 1784/81⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 28 thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2750/75 of 29 October 1975 fixing criteria for the mobilization of cereals intended as food aid⁽³⁾, and in particular Article 6 thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation No 129 of 23 October 1962 on the value of the unit of account and the exchange rates to be applied for the purposes of the common agricultural policy⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2543/73⁽⁵⁾, and in particular Article 3 thereof,

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary Committee,

Whereas, on 19 May 1981, the Council of the European Communities has expressed its intention to grant, under a Community measure 2 666 tonnes of cereals to the Republic of Jibuti under its food-aid programme for 1981;

Whereas it is necessary to provide for the carrying-out of this measure in accordance with the rules laid down by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1974/80 of 22 July 1980 laying down general rules for the implementation of certain food-aid operations involving cereal and rice products⁽⁶⁾; whereas it is necessary to specify, for the purposes of the Community measure envisaged, the characteristics of the products to be supplied and the supply conditions which are set out in the Annex to this Regulation;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The Italian intervention agency shall be charged with implementing the mobilization and supply procedures in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EEC) No 1974/80 and with the conditions laid down in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

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, 10 July 1981.

For the Commission

The President

Gaston THORN

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 177, 1. 7. 1981, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 89.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No 106, 30. 10. 1962, p. 2553/62.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 263, 19. 9. 1973, p. 1.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 192, 26. 7. 1980, p. 11.

ANNEX

1. **Programme :** 1981
2. **Recipient :** Republic of Jibuti
3. **Place or country of destination :** Jibuti
4. **Product to be mobilized :** common wheat flour
5. **Total quantity :** 1 946 tonnes (2 666 tonnes of common wheat)
6. **Number of lots :** two
 - Lot 1 : 973 tonnes
 - Lot 2 : 973 tonnes
7. **Intervention agency responsible for conducting the procedure :**
 - AIMA — Azienda di Stato per gli Interventi sui Mercati Agricoli, via Palestro 81, I-Roma (telex 613 003)
8. **Method of mobilizing the product :** on the Community market
9. **Characteristics of the goods :**
 - flour of fair and sound merchantable quality, free from abnormal small and pests
 - moisture : 14 % maximum
 - protein content : 10.5 % minimum ($N \times 6.25$ on dry matter)
 - ash content : 0.62 % maximum referred to dry matter
10. **Packaging :**
 - in new bags⁽¹⁾
 - jute sacks of a minimum weight of 600 g or
 - composite sacks jute/polypropylene of a minimum weight of 335 g
 - net weight of the bags : 50 kg
 - marking of the bags :
 - letters at least 5 cm high :
 - 'Farine de froment / Don de la Communauté économique européenne à la République de Djibouti'
11. **Port of shipment :** a Community port
12. **Delivery stage :** cif
13. **Port of landing :** Jibuti
14. **Procedure to be applied in order to determine supply costs :** tendering
15. **Deadline for the submission of tenders :** 12 noon on 24 July 1981
16. **Shipment period :**
 - Lot 1 : from 1 to 30 September 1981
 - Lot 2 : from 1 to 31 October 1981
17. **Security :** 12 ECU per tonne

⁽¹⁾ Since the goods may be rebagged, the successful tenderer must provide 2 % of empty bags of the same quality as those containing the goods, with the marking followed by a capital 'R'.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1912/81**of 10 July 1981****on the supply of common wheat to the World Food Programme as food aid**

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 1784/81⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 28 thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2750/75 of 29 October 1975 fixing criteria for the mobilization of cereals intended as food aid⁽³⁾, and in particular Article 6 thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation No 129 of 23 October 1962 on the value of the unit of account and the exchange rates to be applied for the purposes of the common agricultural policy⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2543/73⁽⁵⁾, and in particular Article 3 thereof,

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary Committee,

Whereas, on 19 May 1981, the Council of the European Communities has expressed its intention to grant, under a Community measure, 2 304 tonnes of common wheat to the World Food Programme under its food-aid programme for 1981;

Whereas it is necessary to provide for the carrying-out of this measure in accordance with the rules laid down by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1974/80 of 22 July 1980 laying down general rules for the implementation of certain food-aid operations involving cereal and rice products⁽⁶⁾; whereas it is necessary to specify for the purposes of the Community measure envisaged, the characteristics of the products to be supplied and the supply conditions which are set out in the Annexes to this Regulation;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The United Kingdom intervention agency shall be charged with implementing the mobilization and supply procedures in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EEC) No 1974/80 and with the conditions laid down in the Annexes hereto.

Article 2

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, 10 July 1981.

For the Commission

The President

Gaston THORN

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 177, 1. 7. 1981, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 89.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No 106, 30. 10. 1962, p. 2553/62.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 263, 19. 9. 1973, p. 1.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 192, 26. 7. 1980, p. 11.

ANNEX I

1. **Programme** : 1981
 2. **Recipient** : World Food Programme
 3. **Place or country of destination** : Yemen DPR
 4. **Product to be mobilized** : common wheat
 5. **Total quantity** : 2 304 tonnes
 6. **Number of lots** : one
 7. **Intervention agency responsible for conducting the procedure** :
Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce, Fountain House, 2 West Mall, UK-Reading
RG1 7QW, Berks (telex 848 302)
 8. **Method of mobilizing the product** : intervention
 9. **Characteristics of the goods** : the common wheat must be of fair and sound merchantable quality and correspond at least to the breadmaking quality required for intervention (moisture : maximum 15 %)
 10. **Packaging** : in bulk plus 47 100 empty new jute sacks of a capacity of 50 kilograms, 50 needles and sufficient twine
 11. **Port of shipment** : a Community port
 12. **Delivery stage** : fob
 13. **Port of landing** : —
 14. **Procedure to be applied in order to determine supply costs** : tendering
 15. **Deadline for the submission of tenders** : 12 noon on 27 July 1981
 16. **Shipment period** : 15 August to 15 September 1981
 17. **Security** : 6 ECU per tonne
-

BILAG II — ANHANG II — ΠΑΡΑΡΤΗΜΑ II — ANNEX II — ANNEXE II — ALLEGATO II — BIJLAGE II

Partiets nummer Nummer der Partie Αριθμός παρτίδων Number of lot Numéro du lot Numero della partita Nummer van de partij	Indskibningshavn Verschiffungshafen Λιμένας φορτώσεως Port of shipment Port d'embarquement Porto d'imbarco Haven van inlading	Mængde til levering fob (t) Nach fob zu bringende Menge (t) Τόνοι fob Tonnage fob Tonnage à mettre en fob Tonnellaggio da mettere in fob Fob aan te leveren hoeveelheid (t)	Lagerindehaverens navn og adresse Name und Adresse des Lagerhalters Όνομα και διεύθυνση εναποθηκευτού Address of store Nom et adresse du stockeur Nome e indirizzo del detentore Naam en adres van de depothouder	Lagerplads Ort der Lagerhaltung Τόπος αποθηκεύσεως Town at which stored Lieu de stockage Luogo di accantonamento Adres van de opslagplaats
1	Fælleskabshavne	510	Dalgety Spillers Dalgety House Orchards, Royston Herts	Royston
	Hafen der Gemeinschaft			
	Κοινοτικός λιμένας	1 205	Myhill and Sons Station Road Fulbourn Cambs	Fulbourn
	Community port			
	Port de la Communauté			
	Porto della Comunità	450	Matthews Grains Ltd Pickenham Airfield North Pickenham Swaffham Norfolk	North Pickenham
	Haven van de Gemeenschap			
		139	Anglia Agricultural Merchants Ltd Lancaster Way Ely Cambs	Ely

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1913/81

of 10 July 1981

on the supply of common wheat flour to UNRWA as food aid

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 1784/81⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 28 thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2750/75 of 29 October 1975 fixing criteria for the mobilization of cereals intended as food aid⁽³⁾, and in particular Article 6 thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation No 129 of 23 October 1962 on the value of the unit of account and the exchange rates to be applied for the purposes of the common agricultural policy⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2543/73⁽⁵⁾, and in particular Article 3 thereof,

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary Committee,

Whereas, on 19 May 1981, the Council of the European Communities has expressed its intention to grant, under a Community measure, 5 228 tonnes of cereals to UNRWA under its food-aid programme for 1981;

Whereas it is necessary to provide for the carrying-out of this measure in accordance with the rules laid down by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1974/80 of 22 July 1980 laying down general rules for the implementation of certain food-aid operations involving cereal and rice products⁽⁶⁾; whereas it is necessary to specify, for the purposes of the Community measure envisaged, the characteristics of the products to be supplied and the supply conditions which are set out in the Annexes to this Regulation;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The United Kingdom intervention agency shall be charged with implementing the mobilization and supply procedures in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EEC) No 1974/80 and with the conditions laid down in the Annexes hereto.

Article 2

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, 10 July 1981.

For the Commission

The President

Gaston THORN

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 177, 1. 7. 1981, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 89.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No 106, 30. 10. 1962, p. 2553/62.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 263, 19. 9. 1973, p. 1.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 192, 26. 7. 1980, p. 11.

ANNEX I

1. **Programme :** 1981
2. **Recipient :** UNRWA
3. **Place or country of destination :** Lattakia/Tartous
4. **Product to be mobilized :** common wheat flour
5. **Total quantity :** 3 816 tonnes (5 228 tonnes of common wheat)
6. **Number of lots :** one
7. **Intervention agency responsible for conducting the procedure :**
Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce, Fountain House, 2 West Mall, UK-Reading
RG1 7QW, Berks (telex 848 302)
8. **Method of mobilizing the product :** intervention
9. **Characteristics of the goods :**
 - flour of fair and sound merchantable quality, free from abnormal smell and pests
 - moisture : 14 % maximum
 - protein content : 10.5 % minimum (N $\times$ 6.25 on dry matter)
 - ash content : 0.62 % maximum referred to dry matter
10. **Packaging :**
 - in bags ⁽¹⁾
 - quality of the bags : new lined jute sacks ; minimum weight : 600 g
 - net weight of the bags : 50 kg
 - marking of the bags :
letters at least 5 cm high :
'Wheat flour / Gift of the European Economic Community to UNRWA / For free distribution to Palestine refugees'
11. **Port of shipment :** a Community port
12. **Delivery stage :** cif
13. **Port of landing :** Lattakia/Tartous
14. **Procedure to be applied in order to determine supply costs :** tendering
15. **Deadline for the submission of tenders :** 12 noon on 27 July 1981
16. **Shipment period :** 15 August to 15 September 1981
17. **Security :** 12 ECU per tonne

⁽¹⁾ Since the goods may be rebagged, the successful tenderer must provide 2 % of empty bags of the same quality as those containing the goods, with the marking followed by a capital 'R'.

BILAG II — ANHANG II — ΠΑΡΑΡΤΗΜΑ II — ANNEX II — ANNEXE II — ALLEGATO II — BIJLAGE II

Partiets nummer Nummer der Partie Αριθμός παρτίδων Number of lot Numéro du lot Numero della partita Nummer van de partij	Indskibningshavn Verschiffungshafen Λιμένας φορτώσεως Port of shipment Port d'embarquement Porto d'imbarco Haven van inlading	Mængde til levering cif(t) Nach cif zu bringende Menge (t) Τόνοι cif Tonnage cif Tonnage à mettre en caf Tonnellaggio da mettere in cif Cif aan te leveren hoeveelheid (t)	Lagerindehaverens navn og adresse Name und Adresse des Lagerhalters Όνομα και διεύθυνση έναποθηκευτοῦ Address of store Nom et adresse du stockeur Nome e indirizzo del detentore Naam en adres van de depothouder	Lagerplads Ort der Lagerhaltung Τόπος άποθηκεύσεως Town at which stored Lieu de stockage Luogo di accantonamento Adres van de opslagplaats
1	Fælleskabshavne Hafen der Gemeinschaft Κοινοτικός λιμένας Community port Port de la Communauté Porto della Comunità Haven van de Gemeenschap	5 228	Wilsons of Hadleigh Station Road Hadleigh, Ipswich, Suffolk	Rayden, Suffolk

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1914/81
of 10 July 1981
altering the monetary compensatory amounts

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 974/71 of 12 May 1971 on certain measures of conjunctural policy to be taken in agriculture following the temporary widening of the margins of fluctuation for the currencies of certain Member States ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1523/80 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 6 thereof,

Whereas the monetary compensatory amounts introduced by Regulation (EEC) No 974/71 were fixed by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 902/81 of 3 April 1981 ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1790/81 ⁽⁴⁾;

Whereas Regulation (EEC) No 1784/81 of 19 May 1981 amending Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 on the

common organization of the market in cereals ⁽⁵⁾ incorporated products within subheading 17.02 F II into the cereals sector; whereas it is therefore necessary to alter the monetary compensatory amounts applicable to these products, which were formally in the sugar sector;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the relevant management committees,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Annex I to Regulation (EEC) No 902/81 is hereby amended as follows:

— the following products and amounts are inserted in Part 1:

CCT heading No	Amounts to be charged on imports and granted on exports		Amounts to be granted on imports and charged on exports
	Deutschland DM/t	United Kingdom £/t	Italia Lit/t
17.02 F II a)	51,09	21,734	3 505
17.02 F II b)	35,71	15,193	2 450

— in Part 7, subheading '17.02 ex F' is replaced by subheading '17.02 F I'.

Article 2

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

It shall apply, on application by those concerned, with effect from 2 July 1981.

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

Done at Brussels, 10 July 1981.

For the Commission

The President

Gaston THORN

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 106, 12. 5. 1971, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 152, 20. 6. 1980, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 94, 6. 4. 1981, p. 3.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 178, 1. 7. 1981, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 177, 1. 7. 1981, p. 1.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1915/81
of 10 July 1981
amending for the second time Regulation (EEC) No 1596/79 on preventive
withdrawals of apples and pears

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European
Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No
1035/72 of 18 May 1972 on the common organization
of the market in fruit and vegetables ⁽¹⁾, as last
amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1116/81 ⁽²⁾, and in
particular Article 15a (2) thereof,

Whereas Regulation (EEC) No 1116/81 made more
flexible the production price criteria in Article 15a of
Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72 required for authoriza-
tion of preventive withdrawal of apples and pears;
whereas account should be taken of that amendment
in the rules, laid down by Commission Regulation
(EEC) No 1596/79 ⁽³⁾, as amended by Regulation
(EEC) No 2030/80 ⁽⁴⁾ for implementing the said
Article;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Article 1

Article 2 of Regulation (EEC) No 1596/79 is hereby
replaced by the following text :

'Article 2

Preventive withdrawals may be authorized only
when the prices communicated pursuant to the
first subparagraph of Article 17 (1) of Regulation
(EEC) No 1035/72 fall below the basic price on a
representative market.'

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, 10 July 1981.

For the Commission

The President

Gaston THORN

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 118, 20. 5. 1972, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 118, 30. 4. 1981, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 189, 27. 7. 1979, p. 47.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 198, 31. 7. 1980, p. 21.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1916/81**of 10 July 1981****derogating in respect of the 1981/82 marketing year from the quality standards for
dessert apples and pears**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European
Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No
1035/72 of 18 May 1972 on the common organization
of the market in fruit and vegetables⁽¹⁾, as last
amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1116/81⁽²⁾, and in
particular the second subparagraph of Article 2(3)
thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1641/71
of 27 July 1971 laying down quality standards for
dessert apples and pears⁽³⁾, as amended by Regulation
(EEC) No 1674/81⁽⁴⁾, determined criteria for uniform
size, valid for all varieties; whereas if such criteria
were to be applied to Bramley's Seedling apples, those
apples, owing to their morphological characteristics,
could not be placed under Class I, whatever might be
their quality characteristics; whereas a derogation
from the standards governing sizing should therefore
be laid down for this variety;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Article 1

By way of derogation from the provisions of Section
III of the quality standards for dessert apples and
pears set out in the Annex to Regulation (EEC) No
1641/71, the difference in diameter for apples of the
Bramley's Seedling variety (Bramley, Triomphe de
Kiel) may amount to 10 mm for Class I and II fruit
packed in rows and layers and 20 mm for Class I fruit
packed in bulk.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 August
1981.

It shall apply for the duration of the 1981/82
marketing year.

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

Done at Brussels, 10 July 1981.

For the Commission

The President

Gaston THORN

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 118, 20. 5. 1972, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 118, 30. 4. 1981, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 172, 31. 7. 1971, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 128, 25. 6. 1981, p. 13.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1917/81

of 10 July 1981

**derogating in respect of the opening weeks of the 1981/82 marketing year from
the quality standards applicable to certain varieties of dessert apples and pears**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European
Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No
1035/72 of 18 May 1972 on the common organization
of the market in fruit and vegetables⁽¹⁾, as last
amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1116/81⁽²⁾, and in
particular the second subparagraph of Article 2(3)
thereof,

Whereas, under the quality standards for dessert
apples and pears set out in the Annex to Commission
Regulation (EEC) No 1641/71 of 27 July 1971⁽³⁾, as
last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1674/81⁽⁴⁾, the
fruit must be sufficiently ripe to arrive in a satisfactory
condition at the place of destination; whereas one of
the criteria for judging the ripeness of certain varieties
of dessert apples and pears at the beginning of the
marketing year is that they must be sufficiently large;
whereas, since the minimum size laid down in the
relevant quality standard is not large enough to meet
that requirement, it should be fixed for a certain
period at a higher level;

Whereas the need for this derogation from the
minimum size laid down in the quality standards may
not arise everywhere in the Community; whereas the
Member States should therefore be empowered not to
apply the derogation or to re-apply the standard
earlier than the dates fixed in the Regulation;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. By way of derogation from Title III of the
quality standards for dessert apples and pears
contained in the Annex to Regulation (EEC) No
1641/71 and subject to paragraph 2 below, the
minimum size required of fruit of the 1981 harvest
marketed within the Community shall be:

- (a) for apples of the James Grieve variety, 70 mm
until 30 August 1981 and 65 mm from 31 August
to 13 September 1981;
- (b) for apples of the Golden Delicious variety, 65 mm
until 13 September 1981;
- (c) for apples of the Gravensteiner variety, 70 mm
until 6 September 1981;
- (d) for apples of the Cox's orange pippin variety, 65
mm until 20 September 1981;
- (e) for apples of the Worcester pearmain variety, 60
mm until 6 September 1981;
- (f) for apples of the Discovery variety, 60 mm until 9
August 1981;
- (g) for apples of the Tydeman's Early variety, 65 mm
until 23 August 1981;
- (h) for apples of the Summerred and Red James
Grieve varieties, 70 mm until 6 September 1981;
- (i) for apples of the Spartan variety, 65 mm until 27
September 1981;
- (j) for pears of the Dr Jules Guyot and Early Morettini
Butter-pear varieties, 60 mm until 23 August
1981;
- (k) for pears of the Alexandrine Douillard variety, 60
mm until 20 September 1981;
- (l) for pears of the Beurré Hardy variety, 60 mm until
4 October 1981.

However, Member States may decide, in the light of
conditions peculiar to their home production, not to
apply this derogation in respect of dessert apples and
pears harvested in their territory and marketed within
the Community or to bring forward the date on which
the derogation shall cease to apply. They shall without
delay inform the other Member States and the
Commission of such decision.

2. The derogation provided for in paragraph 1 shall
not apply in respect of trade in dessert apples and
pears with third countries.

Article 2

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

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 118, 20. 5. 1972, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 118, 30. 4. 1981, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 172, 31. 7. 1971, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 168, 25. 6. 1981, p. 13.

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

Done at Brussels, 10 July 1981.

For the Commission

The President

Gaston THORN

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1918/81**of 10 July 1981****amending Regulation (EEC) No 1848/81 fixing, for the 1981/82 marketing year, the minimum price payable to producers and the amount of production aid for sweet cherries preserved in syrup**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 516/77 of 14 March 1977 on the common organization of the market in products processed from fruit and vegetables⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1118/81⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 3c thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1848/81⁽³⁾, fixed, in Articles 1 and 2, the aid applicable to bigarreau cherries and other sweet cherries and to morello cherries in Greece;

Whereas that Member State has subsequently supplied fresh data for calculating the said aid and, accordingly, the aid applicable in Greece for bigarreaux cherries and other sweet cherries and for morello cherries should be set at the amounts given below;

Whereas the Management Committee for Products Processed from Fruit and Vegetables has not delivered an opinion within the time limit set by its chairman,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EEC) No 1848/81 is hereby amended as follows:

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

Done at Brussels, 10 July 1981.

1. The first subparagraph of Article 1 (2) is replaced by the following:

'2. For the marketing year in question, the production aid for bigarreaux cherries and other sweet cherries, preserved in syrup, within subheading ex 20.06 B of the Common Customs Tariff and referred to in Article 3a of Regulation (EEC) No 516/77, is hereby fixed, per 100 kilograms including immediate packing, at:

— 32.25 ECU for Member States other than Greece, and
— 28.86 ECU for Greece.'

2. The first subparagraph of Article 2 (2) is replaced by:

'2. For the marketing year in question, the production aid for morello cherries, stoned, preserved in syrup, within subheading ex 20.06 B of the Common Customs Tariff and referred to in Article 3a of Regulation (EEC) No 516/77, is hereby fixed, per 100 kilograms including immediate packing, at:

— 30.15 ECU for Member States other than Greece, and
— 25.10 ECU for Greece.'

Article 2

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

For the Commission

The President

Gaston THORN

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 73, 21. 3. 1977, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 118, 30. 4. 1981, p. 10.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 183, 4. 7. 1981, p. 25.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1919/81**of 10 July 1981****amending Regulation (EEC) No 1530/78 laying down rules for the application of the system of aid in respect of certain products processed from fruit and vegetables**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 516/77 of 14 March 1977 on the common organization of the market in products processed from fruit and vegetables⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1118/81⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 3c thereof,

Whereas Article 2 of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1530/78⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1964/80⁽⁴⁾, requires copies of processing contracts to be forwarded, before the date on which they are to take effect, to the designated agency;

Whereas, owing to the special circumstances in which the aid and minimum price for cherries were fixed for the 1981/82 marketing year, a proportion of contracts could only be concluded fairly late and at short notice; whereas the said contracts provided, in general, for performance in the short term; whereas the processors in question were therefore unable to forward copies of the contracts to the designated agencies before delivery of the products; whereas, in order not to jeopardize the said processors' interests, provision should be made, subject to certain conditions, for forwarding the said contracts after the date of delivery in respect of the 1981/82 marketing year;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Products Processed from Fruit and Vegetables,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The following paragraph is hereby added to Article 2 of Regulation (EEC) No 1530/78:

'However, for the 1981/82 marketing year, contracts concluded for cherries may be forwarded, even after the date on which they take effect, to the said agency not later than 15 July 1981, provided that the checks provided in Article 4 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 1530/78 have been carried out.'

Article 2

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

It shall apply with effect from 12 May 1981 for bigarreau and other sweet cherries; 20 May 1981 for morello cherries preserved in syrup.

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

Done at Brussels, 10 July 1981.

For the Commission

The President

Gaston THORN

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 73, 21. 3. 1977, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 118, 30. 4. 1981, p. 10.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 179, 1. 7. 1978, p. 21.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 191, 25. 7. 1980, p. 17.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1920/81

of 10 July 1981

amending Regulation (EEC) No 189/77 laying down detailed rules for the application of the system of minimum stocks in the sugar sector

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81 of 30 June 1981 on the common organization of the markets in the sugar sector⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 12 (3) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1789/81 of 30 June 1981 laying down general rules concerning the system of minimum stocks in the sugar sector⁽²⁾,

Whereas Article 12 of Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81 has amended certain provisions in the system of minimum stocks applicable before 1 July 1981; whereas it is laid down that sugar produced in the French overseas departments and sugar imported and refined in the Community shall be treated similarly;

Whereas Regulation (EEC) No 1789/81 allows the transfer of the storage obligation from one manufacturer of white beet sugar to another;

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 189/77⁽³⁾ should be amended accordingly;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EEC) No 189/77 is hereby amended as follows:

1. The second indent of Article 1 (1) is replaced by the following:

‘— shall not include sugar which has been carried forward in accordance with Article 27 of Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81.’

2. Article 2 is replaced by the following:

‘1. Without prejudice to Articles 2 and 3 of Regulation (EEC) No 1789/81, the minimum stock

may be the property only of the manufacturer or refiner in question and must be unencumbered by any commitments which might impede the aims of Article 12 of Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81.

Provided that the person concerned retains the right to dispose of the quantity of sugar in question, a commitment contracted by the manufacturer or refiner for the purpose of financing a minimum stock shall not be considered as impeding the obligations of this paragraph.

2. Where a manufacturer of beet sugar undertakes to fulfil the minimum stock obligation pursuant to Article 2 of Regulation (EEC) No 1789/81, he shall send to the competent authority of the Member State concerned, to reach it at the latest 30 days before the transfer of the storage obligation becomes effective, a copy of the contractual undertaking signed by the two contracting parties indicating the part of the obligation being transferred and the duration of the transfer.

Such duration shall not exceed a period of 12 calendar months; it shall commence on the first day of a month. The manufacturer to whom the storage obligation is transferred shall inform the competent authority before the end of each month, in respect of the following month, the monthly quantity to which the transferred obligation applies.

Paragraph 1 shall apply to the manufacturer referred to in the first subparagraph to the extent of the quantities in respect of which the storage obligation has been transferred.’

3. In Article 5 (4), the word ‘preferential’ shall be replaced by the word ‘cane’.

Article 2

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

2. The references to Regulation (EEC) No 1488/76 contained in Regulation (EEC) No 189/77 shall be understood as references to Regulation (EEC) No 1789/81.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 177, 1. 7. 1981, p. 4.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 177, 1. 7. 1981, p. 39.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 25, 29. 1. 1977, p. 27.

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

Done at Brussels, 10 July 1981.

For the Commission

The President

Gaston THORN

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1921/81**of 10 July 1981****fixing, for the 1981/82 marketing year, the flat-rate amount provided for under the system of minimum stocks in the sugar sector**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81 of 30 June 1981 on the common organization of the markets in the sugar sector⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 12 (3) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1789/81 of 30 June 1981 laying down general rules concerning the system of minimum stocks in the sugar sector⁽²⁾,

Whereas Articles 3 (b) and 6 (a) of Regulation (EEC) No 1789/81 provide for the reimbursement of the pecuniary advantage included in the intervention price on account of the costs involved in maintaining the minimum stock ;

Whereas, in order to determine that pecuniary advantage, Commission Regulation (EEC) No 189/77 of 28 January 1977 laying down detailed rules for the appli-

cation of the system of minimum stocks in the sugar sector⁽³⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1920/81⁽⁴⁾, provides for a flat-rate amount to be fixed for each marketing year ;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Article 1

For the 1981/82 marketing year, the flat-rate amount referred to in Article 6 of Regulation (EEC) No 189/77 shall be 0.14 ECU per 100 kilograms of sugar expressed as white sugar.

Article 2

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, 10 July 1981.

For the Commission

The President

Gaston THORN

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 177, 1. 7. 1981, p. 4.
⁽²⁾ OJ No L 177, 1. 7. 1981, p. 39.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 25, 29. 1. 1977, p. 27.
⁽⁴⁾ See page 23 of this Official Journal.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1922/81

of 9 July 1981

discontinuing the additional amounts for certain pigmeat products

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2759/75 of 29 October 1975 on the common organization of the market in pigmeat⁽¹⁾, as last amended by the Act of Accession of Greece⁽²⁾, and in particular the second subparagraph of Article 13 (5) thereof,

Whereas, for certain of the products specified in Article 1 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2759/75, additional amounts were last fixed by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1291/81 of 14 May 1981 fixing additional amounts for certain pigmeat products⁽³⁾;

Whereas from the regular review of the dates serving as a basis for the determination of average offer prices for the abovementioned products it appears that the free-at-frontier offer prices for the pilot products are no longer below the sluice-gate price; whereas the conditions set out in the first subparagraph of Article

2 (4) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2767/75 of 29 October 1975 laying down general rules for the system of 'pilot products and derived products' enabling additional amounts to be fixed for pigmeat⁽⁴⁾ are not satisfied; whereas it is therefore necessary to discontinue additional amounts laid down in Regulation (EEC) No 1291/81;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EEC) No 1291/81 is hereby repealed.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 August 1981.

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

Done at Brussels, 9 July 1981.

For the Commission

The President

Gaston THORN

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 282, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 291, 19. 11. 1979, p. 17.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 129, 15. 5. 1981, p. 36.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 282, 1. 11. 1975, p. 29.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1923/81

of 9 July 1981

fixing the amount by which the levy on imports of rice from the Arab Republic of Egypt is to be reduced

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 the Act of Accession of Greece ⁽²⁾,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1250/77 of 17 May 1977 on imports of rice from the Arab Republic of Egypt ⁽³⁾, and in particular Article 1 thereof,

Whereas Regulation (EEC) No 1250/77 provides that the levy calculated in accordance with Article 11 of Regulation (EEC) No 1418/76 is to be reduced by an amount to be fixed by the Commission each quarter; whereas this amount must be equal to 25 % of the average of the levies applied during a reference period;

Whereas, under Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2942/73 of 30 October 1973 laying down detailed

rules for the application of Regulation (EEC) No 2412/73 ⁽⁴⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3480/80 ⁽⁵⁾, the reference period is to be the quarter preceding the month in which the amount is fixed;

Whereas the levies to be taken into consideration are therefore those applicable during the months of April, May and June 1981,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The amount referred to in Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 1250/77 by which the levy on imports of rice originating in and coming from the Arab Republic of Egypt is to be reduced shall be as shown in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 August 1981.

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

Done at Brussels, 9 July 1981

For the Commission

The President

Gaston THORN

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 166, 25. 6. 1976, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 291, 19. 11. 1979, p. 17.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 146, 14. 6. 1977, p. 9.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 302, 31. 10. 1973, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 363, 31. 12. 1980, p. 84.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 9 July 1981 fixing the amount by which the levy on imports of rice from the Arab Republic of Egypt is to be reduced

CCT heading No	Description	(ECU/tonne) Amounts to be deducted
ex 10.06	Rice : B. Other : I. Paddy rice ; husked rice : a) Paddy rice : 1. Round grain 2. Long grain b) Husked rice : 1. Round grain 2. Long grain 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 III. Broken rice	0 0.27 0 0.34 3.13 28.60 3.33 30.66 0

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1924/81**of 10 July 1981****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 3454/80 ⁽²⁾,

Having regard to Commission 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 850/81 ⁽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 3476/80 ⁽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 1795/81 ⁽⁹⁾; whereas, in the case of the pound sterling, the difference referred to in Article 2 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1569/72 for the period 1 to 7 July 1981 has changed, by reference to the representative rate valid on 13 July 1981, 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 Regulation (EEC) No 1795/81 is hereby replaced by the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 13 July 1981.

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

Done at Brussels, 10 July 1981.

For the Commission

The President

Gaston THORN

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

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 360, 31. 12. 1980, p. 16.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 106, 29. 4. 1977, p. 27.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 90, 4. 4. 1981, p. 1.

⁽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 363, 31. 12. 1980, p. 71.

⁽⁹⁾ OJ No L 179, 1. 7. 1981, p. 10.

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 :	+ 0.0420	— 0.0420	+	—
— harvested in Germany			—	—
— harvested in the BLEU or in the Netherlands			—	0.0420
— harvested in France			—	0.0420
— harvested in Denmark			—	0.0420
— harvested in Ireland			—	0.0420
— harvested in the United Kingdom			0.0822	—
— harvested in Italy			—	0.0655
2. Colza and rape seed, processed for oil production in the BLEU and in the Netherlands or re-exported from that country :	Nil	Nil	+	—
— harvested in Germany			0.0438	—
— harvested in the BLEU or in the Netherlands			—	—
— harvested in France			—	—
— harvested in Denmark			—	—
— harvested in Ireland			—	—
— harvested in the United Kingdom			0.1297	—
— harvested in Italy			—	0.0245
3. Colza and rape seed, processed for oil production in Denmark or exported from that country :	Nil	Nil	+	—
— harvested in Germany			0.0438	—
— harvested in the BLEU or in the Netherlands			—	—
— harvested in France			—	—
— harvested in Denmark			—	—
— harvested in Ireland			—	—
— harvested in the United Kingdom			0.1297	—
— harvested in Italy			—	0.0245
4. Colza and rape seed, processed for oil production in France or exported from that country :	Nil	Nil	+	—
— harvested in Germany			0.0438	—
— harvested in the BLEU or in the Netherlands			—	—
— harvested in France			—	—
— harvested in Denmark			—	—
— harvested in Ireland			—	—
— harvested in the United Kingdom			0.1297	—
— harvested in Italy			—	0.0245

	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 :	+ 0.1148	— 0.1148	+	—
— harvested in Germany			—	0.0760
— harvested in the BLEU or in the Netherlands			—	0.1148
— harvested in France			—	0.1148
— harvested in Denmark			—	0.1148
— harvested in Ireland			—	0.1148
— harvested in the United Kingdom			—	—
— harvested in Italy			—	0.1365
6. Colza and rape seed, processed for oil production in Ireland or exported from that country :	Nil	Nil	+	—
— harvested in Germany			0.0438	—
— harvested in the BLEU or in the Netherlands			—	—
— harvested in France			—	—
— harvested in Denmark			—	—
— harvested in Ireland			—	—
— harvested in the United Kingdom			0.1297	—
— harvested in Italy			—	0.0245
7. Colza and rape seed, processed for oil production in Italy or exported from that country :	— 0.0250	+ 0.0250	+	—
— harvested in Germany			0.0700	—
— harvested in the BLEU or in the Netherlands			0.0250	—
— harvested in France			0.0250	—
— harvested in Denmark			0.0250	—
— harvested in Ireland			0.0250	—
— harvested in the United Kingdom			0.1581	—
— harvested in Italy			—	—

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1925/81
of 10 July 1981
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 1785/81 of 30 June 1981 on the common organization of the market in sugar ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 16 (8) thereof,

Whereas the basic amount of the import levy on syrups and certain other sugar products was fixed by Regulation (EEC) No 1809/81 ⁽²⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1864/81 ⁽³⁾;

Whereas it follows from applying the detailed rules contained in Regulation (EEC) No 1809/81 to the information 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 1785/81 shall be, per 100 kilograms of product, 0.1402 ECU per percentage point of sucrose content.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 11 July 1981.

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

Done at Brussels, 10 July 1981.

For the Commission

The President

Gaston THORN

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 177, 1. 7. 1981, p. 4.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 181, 2. 7. 1981, p. 26.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 186, 8. 7. 1981, p. 8.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1926/81
of 10 July 1981
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 1785/81 of 30 June 1981 on the common organization of the market in sugar ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 16 (8) thereof,

Whereas the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar were fixed by Regulation (EEC) No 1808/81 ⁽²⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1900/81 ⁽³⁾;

Whereas it follows from applying the detailed rules contained in Regulation (EEC) No 1808/81 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 16 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81 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 11 July 1981.

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

Done at Brussels, 10 July 1981.

For the Commission

The President

Gaston THORN

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 177, 1. 7. 1981, p. 4.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 181, 2. 7. 1981, p. 24.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 188, 10. 7. 1981, p. 16.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 10 July 1981 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar

(ECU/100 kg)		
CCT heading No	Description	Levy
17.01	Beet sugar and cane sugar, in solid form :	
	A. White sugar : flavoured or coloured sugar	14.02
	B. Raw sugar	9.86 ⁽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.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1927/81
of 10 July 1981
altering the export refunds on white sugar and raw sugar exported in the natural state

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81 of 30 June 1981 on the common organization of the market in sugar⁽¹⁾, and in particular the last sentence of Article 19 (4) thereof,

Whereas the refunds on white sugar and raw sugar exported in the natural state were fixed by Regulation (EEC) No 1875/81⁽²⁾;

Whereas it follows from applying the detailed rules contained in Regulation (EEC) No 1875/81 to the

information 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 export refunds on the products listed in Article 1 (1) (a) of Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81, undenatured and exported in the natural state, as fixed in the Annex to amended Regulation (EEC) No 1875/81 are hereby altered to the amounts set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 11 July 1981.

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

Done at Brussels, 10 July 1981.

For the Commission

The President

Gaston THORN

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 177, 1. 7. 1981, p. 4.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 187, 9. 7. 1981, p. 9.

(i) Applicable to raw sugar with a yield of 92 % ; if the yield is other than 92 %, the refund applicable is calculated in accordance with the provisions of Article 5 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 766/68.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1928/81
of 10 July 1981
fixing the export refunds on beef and veal

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 805/68 of 27 June 1968 on the common organization of the market in beef and veal⁽¹⁾, as last amended by the Act of Accession of Greece⁽²⁾, and in particular the first sentence of Article 18 (5) thereof,

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary Committee,

Whereas Article 18 of Regulation (EEC) No 805/68 provides that the difference between 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 Council Regulation (EEC) No 885/68 of 28 June 1968⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 427/77⁽⁴⁾, lays down general rules for granting export refunds and criteria for fixing the amount of such refunds ;

Whereas it follows from applying these rules and criteria to the foreseeable situation on the market in beef and veal that the refund should be as set out below ;

Whereas the current market situation in the Community and sales outlets, particularly in non-member countries, leads to granting export refunds on adult bovine animals of a live weight of at least 300 kilograms ; whereas experience gained in recent years has shown that it is advisable to treat live pedigree breeding animals of a weight of at least 300 kilograms in an identical manner to other bovine animals, while subjecting them to certain special administrative formalities ;

Whereas it is necessary to grant refunds for the export to certain destinations of certain fresh or chilled meat listed in the Annex under subheading ex 02.01 A II a) and of certain frozen meat listed in the Annex under subheading ex 02.01 A II b) and of certain other prepared or preserved meat or meat offal listed in the Annex under subheading 16.02 B III b) 1 aa) ;

Whereas, in the case of meat of bovine animals, boned or boneless, salted and dried, there are traditional trade flows to Switzerland ; whereas, to the extent necessary to allow this trade to continue, the refund must be fixed at an amount which will cover the difference between prices on the Swiss market and export prices in the Member States ;

Whereas, in the case of certain other cuts and preserves of meat or offals shown in the Annex under subheading 16.02 B III b) 1 bb), Community participation in international trade may be ensured by granting a refund which takes account of the refund hitherto granted to exporters ;

Whereas, in the case of other beef and veal products, a refund need not be fixed since Community participation in world trade in these products is not significant ;

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 Management Committee for Beef and Veal has not delivered an opinion within the time limit set by its chairman,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Article 1

The list of products on which the export refund referred to in Article 18 of Regulation (EEC) No 805/68 is granted and the amount of that refund shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 11 July 1981.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 148, 28. 6. 1968, p. 24.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 291, 19. 11. 1979, p. 17.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 156, 4. 7. 1968, p. 2.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 61, 5. 3. 1977, p. 16.

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

Done at Brussels, 10 July 1981.

For the Commission

The President

Gaston THORN

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 10 July 1981 fixing the export refunds on beef and veal

(ECU/100 kg)

CCT heading No	Description	Refund
		— Live weight —
ex 01.02 A	Live domestic animals of the bovine species : I. Pure-bred breeding animals : (a) Adult bovine animals with a live weight equal to or greater than 300 kg	75-000
	II. Other than pure-bred breeding animals : (a) Adult bovine animals with a live weight equal to or greater than 300 kg : — For export to North African, Near and Middle East third countries ⁽¹⁾	75-000
	— For export to West, Central, East and South African third countries ⁽¹⁾ , except Botswana, Kenya, Madagascar and Swaziland	75-000
	— For export to European third countries ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾ , except Austria, Sweden and Switzerland	60-000
	— For export to Austria, Sweden and Switzerland	30-000
		— Net weight —
ex 02.01 A II	Meat of bovine animals : a) Fresh or chilled : 1. Carcases, half-carcases or 'compensated' quarters : (aa) The front part of a carcase or of a half-carcase comprising all the bones and the scrag, neck and shoulder but with more than 10 ribs : — For export to North African, Near and Middle East third countries ⁽¹⁾	111-000
	— For export to West, Central, East and South African third countries ⁽¹⁾ , except Botswana, Kenya, Madagascar and Swaziland	104-000
	— For export to European third countries ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾ , except Austria, Sweden and Switzerland	80-500
	— For export to Austria, Sweden and Switzerland	40-000
	(bb) Other : — For export to North African, Near and Middle East third countries ⁽¹⁾	150-000
	— For export to West, Central, East and South African third countries ⁽¹⁾ , except Botswana, Kenya, Madagascar and Swaziland	143-000
	— For export to European third countries ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾ , except Austria, Sweden and Switzerland	109-000
	— For export to Austria, Sweden and Switzerland	54-500
	2. Separated or unseparated forequarters : — For export to North African, Near and Middle East third countries ⁽¹⁾	111-000
	— For export to West, Central, East and South African third countries ⁽¹⁾ , except Botswana, Kenya, Madagascar and Swaziland	104-000
	— For export to European third countries ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾ , except Austria, Sweden and Switzerland	80-500
	— For export to Austria, Sweden and Switzerland	40-000

		(ECU/100 kg)
CCT heading No	Description	Refund
		— Net weight —
ex 02.01 A II (cont'd)	3. Separated or unseparated hindquarters :	
	(aa) With a maximum of nine ribs or pairs of ribs :	
	— For export to North African, Near and Middle East third countries ⁽¹⁾	189-000
	— For export to West, Central, East and South African third countries ⁽¹⁾ , except Botswana, Kenya, Madagascar and Swaziland	182-000
	— For export to European third countries ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾ , except Austria, Sweden and Switzerland	137-500
	— For export to Austria, Sweden and Switzerland	69-000
	(bb) With more than nine ribs or pairs of ribs :	
	— For export to North African, Near and Middle East third countries ⁽¹⁾	111-000
	— For export to West, Central, East and South African third countries ⁽¹⁾ , except Botswana, Kenya, Madagascar and Swaziland	104-000
	— For export to European third countries ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾ , except Austria, Sweden and Switzerland	80-500
	— For export to Austria, Sweden and Switzerland	40-000
	4. Other :	
	(aa) Unboned (bone-in) :	
	— For export to North African, Near and Middle East third countries ⁽¹⁾	111-000
	— For export to West, Central, East and South African third countries ⁽¹⁾ , except Botswana, Kenya, Madagascar and Swaziland	104-000
	— For export to European third countries ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾ , except Austria, Sweden and Switzerland	80-500
	— For export to Austria, Sweden and Switzerland	40-000
	ex (bb) Boned or boneless, excluding the thin flanks and the shin, each piece individually wrapped :	
	— For export to North African, Near and Middle East third countries ⁽¹⁾	188-500
	— For export to French Polynesia, West, Central, East and South African third countries ⁽¹⁾ , except Botswana, Kenya, Madagascar and Swaziland	180-000
	— For export to European third countries ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾ , except Austria, Sweden and Switzerland	131-000
	— For export to Austria, Sweden and Switzerland	65-500
	— For export to the United States of America carried out in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 2973/79 ⁽³⁾ , and for export to Canada	107-000

(ECU/100 kg)

CCT heading No	Description	Refund
		— Net weight —
ex 02.01 A II (cont'd)	b) Frozen :	
	1. Carcasses, half-carcasses or 'compensated' quarters :	
	(aa) The front part of a carcase or of a half-carcase comprising all the bones and the scrag, neck and shoulder but with more than 10 ribs :	
	— For export to North African, Near and Middle East third countries ⁽¹⁾	89-000
	— For export to West, Central, East and South African third countries ⁽¹⁾ , except Botswana, Kenya, Madagascar and Swaziland	82-000
	— For export to European third countries ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾ , except Austria, Sweden and Switzerland	80-000
	— For export to Austria, Sweden and Switzerland	40-000
	(bb) Other :	
	— For export to North African, Near and Middle East third countries ⁽¹⁾	108-500
	— For export to West, Central, East and South African third countries ⁽¹⁾ , except Botswana, Kenya, Madagascar and Swaziland	101-500
	— For export to European third countries ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾ , except Austria, Sweden and Switzerland	101-500
	— For export to Austria, Sweden and Switzerland	50-500
	2. Separated or unseparated forequarters :	
	— For export to North African, Near and Middle East third countries ⁽¹⁾	89-000
	— For export to West, Central, East and South African third countries ⁽¹⁾ , except Botswana, Kenya, Madagascar and Swaziland	82-000
	— For export to European third countries ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾ , except Austria, Sweden and Switzerland	80-000
	— For export to Austria, Sweden and Switzerland	40-000
	3. Separated or unseparated hindquarters :	
	(aa) With a maximum of nine ribs or pairs of ribs :	
	— For export to North African, Near and Middle East third countries ⁽¹⁾	128-000
	— For export to West, Central, East and South African third countries ⁽¹⁾ , except Botswana, Kenya, Madagascar and Swaziland	121-000
	— For export to European third countries ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾ , except Austria, Sweden and Switzerland	121-000
	— For export to Austria, Sweden and Switzerland	61-000
	(bb) With more than nine ribs or pairs of ribs :	
	— For export to North African, Near and Middle East third countries ⁽¹⁾	89-000
	— For export to West, Central, East and South African third countries ⁽¹⁾ , except Botswana, Kenya, Madagascar and Swaziland	82-000
	— For export to European third countries ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾ , except Austria, Sweden and Switzerland	80-000
	— For export to Austria, Sweden and Switzerland	40-000

(ECU/100 kg)

CCT heading No	Description	Refund
		— Net weight —
ex 02.01 A II (cont'd)	4. Other : aa) Unboned (bone-in) : — For export to North African, Near and Middle East third countries ⁽¹⁾ — For export to West, Central, East and South African third countries ⁽¹⁾, except Botswana, Kenya, Madagascar and Swaziland — For export to European third countries ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾, except Austria, Sweden and Switzerland — For export to Austria, Sweden and Switzerland ex (bb) Boned or boneless, excluding the thin flanks and the shin, each piece individually wrapped : — For export to the United States of America carried out in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 2973/79 ⁽³⁾, and for export to Canada — For export to North African, Near and Middle East third countries ⁽¹⁾ — For export to French Polynesia, West, Central, East and South African third countries ⁽¹⁾, except Botswana, Kenya, Madagascar and Swaziland — For export to European third countries ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾, except Austria, Sweden and Switzerland — For export to Austria, Sweden and Switzerland Other boned or boneless : — For export to the United States of America carried out in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 2973/79 ⁽³⁾, and for export to Canada	89-000 82-000 80-000 40-000 107-000 130-000 122-000 100-000 50-000 107-000
ex 02.06 C I a) 2	Meat of bovine animals, boned or boneless, salted and dried : — For export to Switzerland	64-679
ex 16.02 B III b) 1	Other preparations and preserves containing bovine meat or offals, except those finely homogenized ⁽⁴⁾ : ex (aa) Uncooked, containing by weight the following percentages of bovine meats (excluding offal and fat) : (11) 80 % or more of meat : — For export to North African, Near and Middle East third countries ⁽¹⁾ — For export to West, Central, East and South African third countries ⁽¹⁾, except Botswana, Kenya, Madagascar and Swaziland — For export to European third countries ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾, except Austria, Sweden and Switzerland — For export to Austria, Sweden and Switzerland	98-880 91-880 91-880 91-880

		(ECU/100 kg)
CCT heading No	Description	Refund
		— Net weight —
ex 16.02 B III b) 1 (cont'd)	(22) 60 % or more, but less than 80 % of meat :	
	— For export to North African, Near and Middle East third countries ⁽¹⁾	55-007
	— For export to West, Central, East and South African third countries ⁽¹⁾ , except Botswana, Kenya, Madagascar and Swaziland	55-007
	— For export to European third countries ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾ , except Austria, Sweden and Switzerland	55-007
	— For export to Austria, Sweden and Switzerland	55-007
	(33) 40 % or more, but less than 60 % of meat :	
	— For export to North African, Near and Middle East third countries ⁽¹⁾	37-478
	— For export to West, Central, East and South African third countries ⁽¹⁾ , except Botswana, Kenya, Madagascar and Swaziland	37-478
	— For export to European third countries ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾ , except Austria, Sweden and Switzerland	37-478
	— For export to Austria, Sweden and Switzerland	37-478
	ex (bb) Other, containing by weight the following percentages of bovine meats (excluding offal and fat) :	
	(11) 80 % or more of meat :	
	— For export to third countries	60-000
	(22) 60 % or more, but less than 80 % of meat :	
	— For export to third countries	35-000
	(33) 40 % or more, but less than 60 % of meat :	
	— For export to third countries	25-000
	(44) 20 % or more, but less than 40 % of meat :	
	— For export to third countries	9-067

⁽¹⁾ Within the meaning of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3488/80 (OJ No L 365, 31. 12. 1980, p. 4).

⁽²⁾ Within the meaning of this Regulation those destinations mentioned in Article 5 of Regulation (EEC) No 2730/79 (OJ No L 317, 12. 12. 1979, p. 1) to be understood as European third countries.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 336, 29. 12. 1979, p. 44.

⁽⁴⁾ The products which contain a small quantity of visible pieces of meat are also excluded.

NB : Article 7 of Regulation (EEC) No 885/68 provides that no export refunds shall be granted on products imported from third countries and re-exported to third countries.

II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

COUNCIL

COUNCIL DIRECTIVE

of 30 June 1981

amending for the second time Directive 75/726/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning fruit juices and certain similar products

(81/487/EEC)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Articles 43 and 100 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee ⁽²⁾,

Whereas Council Directive 79/112/EEC of 18 December 1978 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the labelling, presentation and advertising of foodstuffs for sale to the ultimate consumer ⁽³⁾, pursuant to the first paragraph of Article 20 thereof, did not affect the provisions of Directive 75/726/EEC ⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by the 1979 Act of Accession, relating to the labelling and presentation of fruit juices and similar products;

Whereas these provisions should, pursuant to the second paragraph of Article 20 of Directive 79/112/EEC, be adapted to the rules laid down in the said Directive, including those granting exemption or having a transitional nature;

Whereas the implementation of the new labelling arrangements for fruit juices and similar products should coincide simultaneously with that of Directive 79/112/EEC;

Whereas, pending the adoption of Community provisions in this field, the Member States should, for the time being, be free to lay down rules governing the labelling of products not for sale to the ultimate consumer,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

Article 1

Directive 75/726/EEC is hereby amended as follows:

1. Article 11 shall be replaced by the following:

'Article 11

1. Directive 79/112/EEC shall apply to the products defined in Article 1 (5) to (8), in accordance with the following provisions.

2. (a) The names under which the products defined in Article 1 (5) to (8) are sold shall be the name reserved for them pursuant to Article 3 (1), (2) and (3).

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 175, 14. 7. 1980, p. 87.

⁽²⁾ OJ No C 182, 21. 7. 1980, p. 31.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 33, 8. 2. 1979, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 311, 1. 12. 1975, p. 40.

However :

- (i) the use of the description "fruit nectar" may be made optional by Member States for one or more of the products referred to in Article 3 (2) where the descriptions listed therein are used to designate these products ;
 - (ii) for the product defined in Article 1 (8), the adjective "dried" may be replaced by the adjective "powdered" and may be accompanied or replaced by particulars of the specific process used (e.g. freeze-dried or any other similar reference).
- (b) The names under which they are sold shall be supplemented :
- (i) for products manufactured from two or more kinds of fruit, except as regards the use of lemon juice in accordance with Article 7 (2) (d), by a list of the fruits used, in descending order of the weight of the fruit juices or purées included, where appropriate after restoration ; the use of the term "fruit" shall be optional in this case ;
 - (ii) for products with sugar added within the limits laid down in Article 4 (2) (a) (ii), by the description "sweetened", followed by an indication of the maximum quantity of sugars added, calculated as dry matter and expressed as grams per litre ; the quantity indicated may not exceed the actual quantity added by more than 15 % ;
 - (iii) for the fruit nectars referred to in Article 3 (2) (c) which are not designated by the description "succo e polpa" alone, in accordance with the national provisions referred to in (a) (i), by the description "contains fruit pulp" or an equivalent description.
3. An obligation to declare the list of ingredients shall apply, subject to the following derogations :
- (a) (i) the restoration to its original state, by means of the substances strictly necessary for this operation :
 - of fruit juice from a concentrated fruit juice,
 - of a fruit purée from concentrated fruit purée ;
 - (ii) the restoration of the flavour :
 - to concentrated fruit juice,
 - to dried fruit juice,
 shall not involve an obligation to declare the list of the ingredients used for this purpose.
 - (b) The substances listed in the first indent of Article 4 (2) (b) shall not be considered as ingredients of one of the products defined in Article 1 (5) to (8) where the sulphur dioxide content of these products, as determined by analysis, does not exceed 10 mg per litre.
4. Indication of the following particulars shall also be compulsory on the labelling of the products defined in Article 1 (5) to (8) :
- (a) for fruit juice and nectar obtained wholly or partially from a concentrated product, the declaration "contains ... made from concentrate", plus the name of the concentrated product used ; this declaration shall appear in the immediate vicinity of the product name, standing out prominently in bold lettering ;
 - (b) for the products defined in Article 1 (5), (6) and (7), the carbon dioxide content of which is greater than 2 g per litre, the description "carbonated" ;
 - (c) for concentrated fruit juice and dried fruit juice, an indication of the quantity of water to be added to restore the product ;
 - (d) for fruit nectars, the actual minimum content of fruit juice, fruit purée or mixture of these ingredients, by the declaration "fruit content : ...% minimum".
5. The particulars referred to in paragraph 4 (a), (b) and (d) shall appear in the same field of vision of those referred to in Article 11 (3) (a) of Directive 79/112/EEC.
6. The addition of L-ascorbic acid as provided for in Article 4 (1) (b) shall not authorize any reference to Vitamin C.'
2. The following Article shall be inserted :
- Article 11a*
- Without prejudice to the provisions to be adopted by the Community in this field, the Member States shall remain free to determine the labelling rules for the products referred to in Article 2 (2) which are not to be delivered as such to the ultimate consumer.'

Article 2

Member States shall amend their laws as necessary to comply with this Directive and shall forthwith inform the Commission thereof. The laws thus amended shall apply so as to :

- permit not later than 1 July 1983 trade in those products which comply with this Directive,
 - prohibit as from 1 July 1984 trade in those products which do not comply with this Directive.
-

Article 3

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Luxembourg, 30 June 1981.

For the Council

The President

G. BRAKS

COUNCIL DIRECTIVE

of 30 June 1981

amending certain provisions of Directives 73/132/EEC and 78/53/EEC relating to the statistical surveys to be carried out by the Member States on bovine livestock

(81/488/EEC)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Articles 43 and 209 thereof,

Article 1

Having regard to Council Directive 73/132/EEC of 15 May 1973 on the statistical surveys to be carried out by the Member States on bovine livestock, on forecasts on the availability of bovine animals for slaughter and on statistics on slaughtered bovine animals⁽¹⁾,

Directive 73/132/EEC is hereby amended as follows:

Having regard to Council Directive 78/53/EEC of 19 December 1977 laying down additional provisions relating to the statistical surveys to be carried out by Member States on bovine livestock⁽²⁾,

1. The exemption provided for in Article 4 (3) shall be extended to 31 December 1983 for Italy.

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

2. In Article 5, paragraphs 2 and 3 shall be replaced by the following:

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament⁽³⁾,

'2. The Member States shall notify the Commission annually, not later than 10 weeks after the reference month, of the final results of one of the two surveys on the population, broken down according to the following territorial sub-divisions:

Whereas, in order to promote the approximation of survey methods and the harmonization of statistics on the cattle sector, certain provisions of Directive 73/132/EEC must be clarified or supplemented;

Belgium	provinces/provincies
Denmark	—
Germany	Regierungsbezirke
Greece	—
France	régions de programme
Ireland	—
Italy	regioni
Luxembourg	—
Netherlands	provincies
United Kingdom	standard regions

Whereas Italy has not yet been able, for technical reasons, during the period covered by Directive 73/132/EEC, to update the sampling criteria in order to observe the Community margins of error and therefore wishes to extend the exemption provided for by Article 4 of the Directive;

However, as far as Greece is concerned, provision may be made, pursuant to the procedure referred to in Article 9, for the results to be notified according to sub-divisions to be determined.

Whereas, for technical reasons, the Federal Republic of Germany carries out agricultural surveys in even years; whereas arrangements should forthwith be made to permit the data provided for by Article 5 (4) of Directive 73/132/EEC to be supplied according to this pattern;

Whereas experience indicated that the Commission departments responsible for administering the market should have access to certain additional breakdowns and production forecasts covering the entire year following the year under review,

3. On the basis of the results of one of the two surveys on the population, the Member States shall process and forward to the Commission, at least every two years starting with the forwarding of the data for 1981, the national data according to the size of the herd kept and in the form of the tables drawn up in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 9.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 153, 9. 6. 1973, p. 25.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 16, 20. 1. 1978, p. 20.

⁽³⁾ OJ No C 101, 4. 5. 1981, p. 56.

3a. For technical reasons the Federal Republic of Germany shall, however, be authorized to forward :

- the results broken down according to the size of herd kept, and
- the results to be established in accordance with Article 1 (2),

every two years from the forwarding of the data for 1980.

As regards the other years, the Federal Republic of Germany shall forward the results referred to in the second indent for the "Länder".

3. In Article 6 (1) the first subparagraph shall be replaced by the following :

'1. On the basis of the results of the surveys and of other available data, the Member States shall estimate gross indigenous production of cattle :

- in the case of the intermediate survey, for the second half of the current year and for each half of the following calendar year,

- in the case of the December survey, for each half of the following calendar year.'

Article 2

The exemption provided for in Article 2 (3) of Directive 78/53/EEC shall be extended to 31 December 1983.

Article 3

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Luxembourg, 30 June 1981.

For the Council

The President

G. BRAKS

COMMISSION

COMMISSION DECISION

of 11 May 1981

authorizing the Kingdom of Belgium, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and the Kingdom of the Netherlands not to apply Community treatment to cotton yarn originating in the People's Republic of China

(Only the Dutch and French texts are authentic)

(81/489/EEC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Regulation (EEC) No 3061/79⁽²⁾ introducing specific common rules for imports of certain textile products ;

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular the first paragraph of Article 115 thereof,

Whereas the differences in market conditions within the Community and the particular sensitivity of this branch of Community industry have been taken into account in allocating the abovementioned Community ceiling between the Member States ;

Having regard to Commission Decision 80/47/EEC of 20 December 1979 on surveillance and protective measures which Member States may be authorized to take in respect of imports of certain products originating in third countries and put into free circulation in another Member State⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 3 thereof,

Whereas, for this reason, disparities still exist between the conditions governing the importation of the products in question into the different Member States ; whereas uniformity can only be brought about gradually ;

Whereas on 4 May 1981 a request was made under the first paragraph of Article 115 of the Treaty by the Governments of the Benelux countries to the Commission of the European Communities for authorization not to apply Community treatment to cotton yarn falling within heading No 55.05 of the Common Customs Tariff (category 1), originating in the People's Republic of China and in free circulation in the other Member States ;

Whereas these disparities in the commercial policy measures applied by the Member States have resulted in deflections of trade, in that since 1 January 1981 the Benelux countries have admitted 61 % of the direct quota of the products in question in free circulation originating in the said third country ;

Whereas the importation into the Community of the products in question originating in the People's Republic of China is covered by an Agreement negotiated between the Community and that country ; whereas, under that Agreement, the People's Republic of China has undertaken to take all necessary steps to limit its exports of the products in question to the Community within certain ceilings ;

Whereas, with regard to the situation of the industry concerned, the information received by the Commission indicates that total imports of this product originating in third countries have increased from 32 237 tonnes in 1978 to 39 831 tonnes in 1980 and that the market share taken by these imports has risen from 37 % in 1978 to 43 % in 1980 ;

Whereas, in order to implement that Agreement and take account of its characteristics, the Council adopted

Whereas output of like products in the Benelux countries was 52 778 tonnes in 1978, 54 295 tonnes in 1979 and 51 542 tonnes in 1980 ; whereas the domestic industry's share of the home market has fallen from 61 % in 1978 to 56 % in 1980 ;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 16, 22. 1. 1980, p. 14.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 345, 31. 12. 1979, p. 1.

Whereas domestic consumption fell from 96 046 tonnes in 1979 to 91 866 tonnes in 1980 ;

Whereas there have been redundancies and short-time working and the numbers employed in the Belgian cotton-spinning industry has fallen considerably from 18 313 in 1978 to 14 596 by 30 November 1980 ;

Whereas further indirect imports, in addition to those already admitted or planned, would be likely to aggravate these difficulties and jeopardize the aims of the abovementioned commercial policy measures ;

Whereas it is not possible to set in motion rapidly the machinery for bringing about the necessary cooperation from the other Member States ;

Whereas authorization should accordingly be given for the application of protective measures under the first paragraph of Article 115, subject to the conditions laid down in Decision 80/47/EEC, and in particular Article 3 thereof ;

Whereas an application for import documents covering 50 tonnes is duly pending with the authorities of the Member State having made the request ; whereas, in view of the amount involved, this application does not need to be covered by such an authorization,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION :

Article 1

The Kingdom of Belgium, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and the Kingdom of the Netherlands are authorized not to apply Community treatment to the

products indicated below, originating in the People's Republic of China and in free circulation in the other Member States, in respect of which applications for import licences were lodged after 24 April 1981 :

CCT heading No	Description
55.05 (NIMEXE codes : 55.05-13, 19, 21, 25, 27, 29, 33, 35, 37, 41, 45, 46, 48, 52, 58, 61, 65, 67, 69, 72, 78, 92, 98) (category 1)	Cotton yarn, not put up for retail sale

Article 2

This Decision shall apply until new opportunities arise in the Benelux countries for the importation of these products originating in the People's Republic of China or until 31 December 1981, whichever is the earlier.

Article 3

This Decision is addressed to the Kingdom of Belgium, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

Done at Brussels, 11 May 1981.

For the Commission

F. H. J. J. ANDRIESEN

Member of the Commission

COMMISSION DECISION

of 14 May 1981

authorizing the Kingdom of Belgium, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and the Kingdom of the Netherlands not to apply Community treatment to men's and boys' pyjamas, knitted or crocheted, originating in Romania

(Only the Dutch and French texts are authentic)

(81/490/EEC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular the first paragraph of Article 115 thereof,

Having regard to Commission Decision 80/47/EEC of 20 December 1979 on surveillance and protective measures which Member States may be authorized to take in respect of imports of certain products originating in third countries and put into free circulation in another Member State ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 3 thereof,

Whereas on 8 May 1981 a request was made under the first paragraph of Article 115 of the Treaty by the Governments of the Benelux countries to the Commission of the European Communities for authorization not to apply Community treatment to men's and boys' pyjamas, knitted or crocheted, falling within subheading 60.04 B IV of the Common Customs Tariff (category 24), originating in Romania, and in free circulation in the other Member States;

Whereas the importation into the Community of the products in question originating in Romania is covered by an Agreement negotiated between the Community and that country; whereas, under that Agreement, Romania has undertaken to take all necessary steps to limit its exports of the products in question to the Community within certain ceilings;

Whereas, in order to implement that Agreement and take account of its characteristics, the Council adopted Regulation (EEC) No 3063/79 ⁽²⁾ introducing specific common rules for imports of certain textile products;

Whereas disparities still exist between the conditions governing the importation of the products into the different Member States; whereas uniformity can only be brought about gradually;

Whereas these disparities in the commercial policy measures applied by the Member States have resulted

in deflections of trade, in that since 1 January 1981 the Benelux countries have admitted the products in question in free circulation, originating in the said third country, which amount approximately to 33 % of the direct quota;

Whereas, with regard to the situation of the industry concerned, the information with relation to categories 24 and 25 received by the Commission indicates that total imports of the products in question originating in third countries amounted to 5 339 000 pieces in 1978, 6 911 000 pieces in 1979 and to 5 963 000 pieces in 1980;

Whereas the prices of the products in question originating in Romania are approximately 44 % below the prices of like products manufactured in the Benelux countries;

Whereas the information received by the Commission indicates that output of like products in the Benelux countries has fallen from 2 102 000 pieces in 1979 to 1 937 000 pieces in 1981; whereas the domestic industry's share of the home market has fallen from 23.65 % in 1978 to 21.15 % in 1979;

Whereas numbers of employed have been reduced considerably;

Whereas further indirect imports, in addition to those already admitted or planned, would be likely to aggravate these difficulties and jeopardize the aims of the abovementioned commercial policy measures;

Whereas it is not possible to set in motion rapidly the machinery for bringing about the necessary cooperation from the other Member States;

Whereas authorization should accordingly be given for the application of protective measures under the first paragraph of Article 115, subject to the conditions laid down in Decision 80/47/EEC, and in particular Article 3 thereof;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 16, 22. 1. 1980, p. 14.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 347, 31. 12. 1979, p. 1.

Whereas an application for import documents covering 35 520 pieces are duly pending with the authorities of the Member States having made the request; whereas this application does not need to be covered by such an authorization,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The Kingdom of Belgium, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and the Kingdom of the Netherlands are authorized not to apply Community treatment to the products indicated below, originating in Romania and in free circulation in the other Member States, in respect of which applications for import licences were lodged after 4 May 1981:

CCT heading No	Description
60.04 B IV (NIMEXE codes : 60.04-47, 73) (category 24)	Men's and boys' pyjamas, knitted or crocheted, of cotton or of synthetic textile fibres

Article 2

This Decision shall apply until 31 October 1981.

Article 3

This Decision is addressed to the Kingdom of Belgium, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

Done at Brussels, 14 May 1981.

For the Commission

Wilhelm HAFERKAMP

Vice-President

COMMISSION DECISION

of 19 May 1981

authorizing the French Republic not to apply Community treatment to gloves, mittens and mitts, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized, impregnated or coated with artificial plastic materials, originating in Macao

(Only the French text is authentic)

(81/491/EEC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular the first paragraph of Article 115 thereof,

Having regard to Commission Decision 80/47/EEC of 20 December 1979 on surveillance and protective measures which Member States may be authorized to take in respect of imports of certain products originating in third countries and put into free circulation in another Member State⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 3 thereof,

Whereas on 12 May 1981 a request was made under the first paragraph of Article 115 of the Treaty by the French Government to the Commission of the European Communities for authorization not to apply Community treatment to gloves, mittens and mitts, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized, impregnated or coated with artificial, plastic materials, falling within subheading 60.02 A of the Common Customs Tariff (category 10), originating in Macao, and in free circulation in the other Member States;

Whereas the importation into the Community of the products in question originating in Macao is covered by an Agreement negotiated between the Community and that country; whereas, under that Agreement, Macao has undertaken to take all necessary steps to limit its exports of the products in question to the Community within certain ceilings;

Whereas, in order to implement that Agreement and take account of its characteristics, the Council adopted Regulation (EEC) No 3063/79⁽²⁾ introducing specific common rules for imports of certain textile products;

Whereas, for this reason, disparities still exist between the conditions governing the importation of the products in question into the different Member

States; whereas uniformity can only be brought about gradually;

Whereas these disparities in the commercial policy measures applied by the Member States have resulted in deflections of trade, in that since 1 January 1981 France has admitted 41 207 pairs of the products in question in free circulation, originating in the said third country;

Whereas, with regard to the situation of the industry concerned, the information, with relation to categories 10 and 11, received by the Commission indicates that total imports of the products in question originating in third countries amounted to 10 792 000 pairs in 1978 and to 15 502 000 pairs in 1979; whereas the market share taken by those imports has risen from 74 % in 1978 to 82 % in 1979;

Whereas the prices of the products in question originating in Macao are considerably below the prices of like products manufactured in France;

Whereas output of like products in France is stagnant at 2 800 000 pairs;

Whereas these products are manufactured in a less-favoured region and provide the principal employment for a largely non-specialist workforce which could not be easily retrained;

Whereas applications for import documents covering 55 372 pairs are duly pending the authorities of the Member States having made the request;

Whereas the realization of the totality of the direct imports would be likely to aggravate these difficulties and jeopardize the aims of the abovementioned commercial policy measures;

Whereas it is not possible to set in motion rapidly the machinery for bringing about the necessary cooperation from the other Member States;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 16, 22. 1. 1980, p. 14.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 347, 31. 12. 1979, p. 1.

Whereas authorization should accordingly be given for the application of protective measures under the first paragraph of Article 115, subject to the conditions laid down in Decision 80/47/EEC, and in particular Article 3 thereof,

Article 2

This Decision shall apply until 31 October 1981.

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION :

Article 1

The French Republic is authorized not to apply Community treatment to the products indicated below, originating in Macao and in free circulation in the other Member States, in respect of which applications for import licences were lodged after 4 May 1981.

This authorization shall not cover products to a total volume corresponding to 10 % of the quota concerning Macao.

This quantity shall be distributed among the applicants for import documents whose applications are duly pending at the date of this Decision.

Article 3

This Decision is addressed to the French Republic.

Done at Brussels, 19 May 1981.

CCT heading No	Description
60.02 A (NIMEXE code : 60.02-40) (category 10)	Gloves, mittens and mitts, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized, impregnated or coated with artificial plastic materials

For the Commission

Wilhelm HAERKAMP

Vice-President

COMMISSION DECISION

of 18 June 1981

authorizing the joint creation of the undertaking Roheisengesellschaft Saar mbH ('Rogesa') by AG der Dillinger Hüttenwerke and Stahlwerke Röchling-Burbach GmbH

(Only the German text is authentic)

(81/492/ECSC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community, and in particular Article 66 thereof,

Having regard to High Authority Decision No 24/54 of 6 May 1954 laying down, in implementation of Article 66 (1) of the Treaty, a Regulation on what constitutes control of an undertaking ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to the applications by Stahlwerke Röchling-Burbach GmbH, dated 14 May 1980 and 24 February 1981, and the application by AG der Dillinger Hüttenwerke dated 2 April 1981,

Having regard to Commission Decision 78/538/ECSC of 6 June 1978, authorizing Arbed to acquire the whole of the capital of Neunkircher Eisenwerk AG, 25.09 % of the capital of SA Métallurgique et Minière de Rodange-Athus, and to take over the management of the latter company ⁽²⁾,

Having obtained the comments of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany,

Whereas :

I.

1. Aktien-Gesellschaft der Dillinger Hüttenwerke, Dillingen, Saar ('Dillingen'), is an undertaking engaged in steel production within the meaning of Article 80 of the Treaty, with a capital of DM 157 500 000.

2. Société Financière Siderurgique, Paris ('SFS'), is a financial holding company which owns a majority of the shares in and is in a position to control, within the meaning of Article 66, Sacilor-Aciéries et Laminiers de Lorraine, Hayange ('Sacilor'), a steel-producing undertaking which is also in a position to control certain other steel-producing undertakings in the SFS/Sacilor group.

3. The financial structure of Dillingen is currently being reorganized, as a result of which Dillingen, with

its capital increased to DM 178 500 000, will be controlled by the SFS/Sacilor group.

4. Stahlwerke Röchling-Burbach GmbH ('Röchling-Burbach') is a steel-producing undertaking with a capital of DM 330 000 000, which is controlled, within the meaning of Article 66, together with certain other steel-producing undertakings, by Arbed SA, Luxembourg, in the Arbed group.

5. Dillingen and Röchling-Burbach intend to set up jointly the Roheisengesellschaft Saar mbH, Dillingen ('Rogesa'), with the object of producing pig iron and supplying it to the partners ('Gesellschafter') on a non-profit basis.

6. The founding partners will each subscribe half the capital of Rogesa and will be represented equally on its supervisory board ('Beirat'), to which *inter alia* §§ 5 to 8 of the Iron and Steel Co-determination Act ('Gesetz über die Mitbestimmung der Arbeitnehmer in den Aufsichtsräten und Vorständen der Unternehmer des Bergbaues und der Eisen und Stahl erzeugenden Industrie') will be applied by the parties. The supervisory board will appoint the directorate ('Geschäftsführung') comprising up to four members.

7. In these circumstances Dillingen and Röchling-Burbach will be in a position to exercise joint control over Rogesa. The proposed transaction will bring about a concentration within the meaning of Article 66 (1) between Rogesa, Dillingen and the rest of the SFS/Sacilor group on the one hand, and between Rogesa, Röchling-Burbach and the rest of the Arbed group on the other, without leading, however, to a concentration between SFS/Sacilor and Arbed.

II.

8. The Rogesa project is an important part of the restructuring plans for the steel industry in the Saarland. The pig iron capacity in the iron and steel works of the Saar totalled about 7.9 million tonnes in 1980 and was distributed among 17 blast furnaces in four different locations — the Dillingen works and the

⁽¹⁾ Official Journal of the ECSC, 11. 5. 1954, p. 345.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 164, 21. 6. 1978, p. 14.

Völklingen, Burbach and Neunkirchen works of Röchling-Burbach. Most of these blast furnaces are small and relatively inefficient by modern technical standards. Only at Dillingen is there a blast furnace with a 10-m hearth diameter and two others with diameters exceeding eight metres. The ore preparation plants too are scattered and rather small with eight sinter plants spread over four locations. The purpose of Rogesa is to concentrate all sinter and pig iron production in the Saarland on one site — Dillingen — by increasing the efficiency of the largest of the existing blast furnaces and building two new blast furnaces in stages with 11.0-m and 11.5-m hearth diameters. By 1988, after closure of the other blast furnace plants in Völklingen, Burbach and Neunkirchen, pig iron capacity in the Saar will be centred on three modern and efficient production units with a reduced total capacity of about 6.2 million tonnes a year. Hot metal will be supplied direct from the blast furnaces to the steelworks in Dillingen and by rail in torpedo wagons to the steelworks of Röchling-Burbach. Supporting the new blast furnace complex there will be three new sinter plants with a combined capacity of 9.5 million tonnes compared with 7.9 million tonnes at present. The resulting higher proportion of sinter in the burden will increase the productivity of the blast furnaces. Coupled with the scheme is the construction of a harbour, which depends in turn on the canalization of the Saar river, which will yield further useful cost reductions in ore transport costs. Overall the project is expected to produce considerable improvements in efficiency and to provide a valuable contribution towards restoring the competitiveness of the Saarland steel industry.

9. In addition there is a plan for the construction of a central coke oven plant at Dillingen, to be controlled jointly by Dillingen, Röchling-Burbach and the Saarbergwerke AG, which will be the subject of a separate application under Article 66 on behalf of the three parties concerned.

10. Rogesa will essentially be a producers' cooperative supplying its members at cost price with one of the two main raw materials for steelmaking, namely pig iron (the other being scrap). Rogesa will not normally itself operate on the market as a supplier to third parties outside the Sacilor and Arbed groups. The market for steelmaking pig iron, whether in the form of cold iron or of hot metal, is nowadays very limited and in any case will not be affected by the transaction, since third parties have not been supplied hitherto by the participating groups.

11. So far as the market for steel products is concerned, the project will improve the efficiency of

the parties by improving their cost base, but it will not affect competition between the parties to a perceptible extent, because the joint production of a raw material can only have a marginal effect on the play of competition between the partners so far as their final products are concerned and in the present case, these are, in any event, different products. In fact Dillingen is interested in the production and sale of flat products (plates and sheets — the latter hire-rolled elsewhere in the Sacilor group), while Röchling-Burbach is interested in the production and sale of long products, in particular wire rods, bars and sections. It is true that the Arbed group is concerned with the production of flat products elsewhere in the Community, particularly at Sidmar in Belgium, but the position of Sidmar will not be affected by the project, which involves the supply of hot metal, necessarily over relatively short distances.

12. So far as access to supplies is concerned, the transaction will not place Dillingen and Röchling-Burbach in an artificially privileged position or give them any substantial advantage. The project provides for the supply of up to 2.4 million tonnes a year of pig iron to Dillingen and up to 3.2 million tonnes a year to Röchling-Burbach. If the two partners maintain their present share of German and Community pig iron production, which will depend upon being able to retain their share of steel production and the steel market, the output of Rogesa will represent about 12 % of German pig iron production and 4 % of Community pig iron production. The whole Sacilor group including Dillingen represents 8.6 % and the whole Arbed group including Röchling-Burbach represents 8.7 % of Community production of pig iron (1979 figures). In view of the geographical limitations on the movement of hot metal and the different product and market interests of the two groups, there are no grounds for aggregating the shares of the two groups in order to measure the actual or potential restrictions on competition arising from the transaction. The project needs to be regarded rather as an indispensable means of helping to assure that the two Saarland partners will be able to continue to compete against the various like undertakings in the Community with works more favourably located on coastal sites, on larger waterways or nearer to principal markets.

13. Under these circumstances, and taking into account the arguments mentioned above under point 11, it seems fully justified to accept the joint production of a raw material for steelmaking by two important steel groups of the Community. It is essential, however, that Arbed and Sacilor — who are two such

steel groups of considerable importance — should remain autonomous and independent of each other in the production and distribution of steel products, apart from permanent-way material for which joint control and management in the Société des Laminoirs de Villerupt ('Villerupt')⁽¹⁾ has already been authorized by the Commission.

14. Accordingly no manager or member of a managing or supervisory body in the Dillingen/SFS/Sacilor group should exercise any such functions in the Röchling-Burbach/Arbed group or vice versa, except in Rogesa (or in undertakings concerned with the preparatory stages of iron-making) and in Villerupt.

15. Finally it is necessary to emphasize that if Rogesa were to be used as a forum for concerted practices or agreements influencing the mutual independence of the two groups beyond the stage at which pig iron is produced and supplied to steelworks, such practices or agreements would fall under the prohibition of Article 65 (1).

16. Having regard to the circumstances described in points 8 to 13 above, and if the requirements described in points 14 and 15 are met, the proposed transaction will not give the undertakings concerned the power to determine prices, to control or restrict production or distribution or to hinder the maintenance of effective competition in the common market, or to evade the rules of competition instituted under the Treaty, in particular by establishing an artificially privileged position involving a substantial advantage in access to supplies or markets.

17. The proposed transaction accordingly meets the requirements for authorization laid down in Article 66 (2) and may therefore be authorized,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION :

Article 1

The joint creation of the undertaking Roheisengesellschaft Saar mbH ('Rogesa') by AG der Dillinger Hüttenwerke and Stahlwerke Röchling-Burbach GmbH is hereby authorized.

Article 2

The following obligation is attached to the authorization :

No manager or member of a managing or supervisory body in the Dillingen/SFS/Sacilor group shall exercise any such functions in the Röchling-Burbach/Arbed group or vice versa. This obligation does not apply to any undertaking authorized to be controlled jointly by the two groups. If special circumstances so justify, the Commission may, in response to a reasoned request, authorize exceptions from this obligation.

Article 3

This Decision is addressed to AG der Dillinger Hüttenwerke, Dillingen ; Société Financière Siderurgique, Paris ; Stahlwerke Röchling-Burbach, Völklingen ; and Arbed SA, Luxembourg.

Done at Brussels, 18 June 1981.

For the Commission

F. H. J. J. ANDRIESEN

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ Commission Decision 74/1438/ECSC of 13 September 1974 (not published) and 78/538/ECSC of 6 June 1978 (OJ No L 164, 21. 6. 1978, p. 14).

COMMISSION DECISION

of 6 July 1981

terminating the anti-dumping procedure concerning imports of furfural originating in the Dominican Republic, Spain and the People's Republic of China

(81/493/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 European Economic Community⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 9 thereof,

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

Whereas, in July 1980, the Commission received a complaint lodged by the firm Agrifurane of Paris on behalf of the French and Italian producers of furfural which account for over 95 % of the Community production of that product;

Whereas, since the complaint provided sufficient evidence of dumping in respect of like products originating in the Dominican Republic, Spain and the People's Republic of China, and of material injury resulting therefrom, the Commission accordingly announced, by a notice published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*⁽²⁾, the initiation of a procedure concerning imports of furfural originating in the Dominican Republic, Spain and the People's Republic of China, and commenced an investigation of the matter at Community level;

Whereas the Commission officially so advised the exporters and importers concerned, as well as the representatives of the exporting countries and the complainants;

Whereas the Commission has given all parties directly concerned the opportunity to make known their views in writing and to be heard orally; whereas several of the importing and all the exporting parties known to be concerned have taken the opportunity to make known their view in writing;

Whereas the complainants, the importers and the exporters known to be concerned and the representatives of the exporting countries have had the opportunity to inspect non-confidential information made available to the Commission which was relevant to the defence of their interests; whereas some of the parties availed themselves of this opportunity;

Whereas, in order to arrive at a preliminary determination of dumping and injury, the Commission sought all information it deemed to be necessary from all exporters and importers known to be concerned and carried out on-the-spot investigations at the premises of the main exporter, Gulf and Western Americas Corporation (La Romana, Dominican Republic) and of the two principal importers in the Community, Rhône-Poulenc SA (Paris) and Quaker Oats NV (Antwerp); whereas the Commission also carried out inspections at the premises of all complainant Community producers, including, in France, Agrifurane SA (Agen) and SICA-Chimie (Paris), and, in Italy, ALCE SpA (S. Michele Mondovi) and SIF SpA (Milan);

Whereas, in seeking to determine the normal value for Gulf and Western Americas Corporation (GWAC), the Commission had to take account of the fact that there are no sales of the like product on the domestic market of the Dominican Republic and that sales to third countries not members of the European Economic Community were relatively small and did not, therefore, permit a proper comparison; whereas, for these reasons, the Commission determined that the normal value for this company should be established on the basis of its constructed value;

Whereas the Commission determined constructed value for the period of investigation running from August 1979 to July 1980 by taking the company's total cost of materials and manufacture and adding an amount for overheads and an 8 % profit margin considered to be appropriate; whereas, in determining the cost of materials, the Commission had to pay special attention to the value of the raw material, bagasse, used in the production of furfural; whereas bagasse is a by-product of the company's Dominican sugar production; whereas due to disproportionately high transport costs there is no demand for this bagasse in the Dominican Republic or elsewhere and therefore no market price; whereas, however, the company could also use the bagasse as fuel in its sugar mill and thereby reduce the mill's energy costs; whereas the company, therefore, values the bagasse used in the furfural production by taking into account these potential savings; whereas this accounting practice was considered to be reasonable;

(1) OJ No L 339, 31. 12. 1979, p. 1.

(2) OJ No C 219, 27. 8. 1980, p. 3.

Whereas export prices were determined on the basis of the prices actually paid for the product concerned sold for export to the Community ;

Whereas, in seeking a preliminary determination of the existence of dumping, the Commission compared these export prices, transaction by transaction, on an ex-factory basis, with the normal value ; whereas this comparison showed that exports from the Dominican Republic to the Community were not being dumped during the period under consideration ;

Whereas, having established that exports from the Dominican Republic to the Community were not being dumped and bearing in mind the smaller quantities of imports from Spain and the People's Republic of China and the price level of these imports, the Commission examined the question whether material injury was being caused by the allegedly dumped Spanish and Chinese imports ;

Whereas the evidence available to the Commission shows that imports from China to Member States other than Belgium and Luxembourg, import statistics of which are confidential, increased from 5 161 tonnes in 1976, which according to the complainants was the last normal trading year not affected by the allegedly dumped imports, to 6 388 tonnes in 1979 ; whereas imports into the same Member States from Spain increased from 515 tonnes in 1976 to 1 793 tonnes in 1978 and fell again to 423 tonnes in the first six months of 1980 ; whereas the share of the total Community market of Chinese imports rose from 8.1 % in 1976 to 12.4 % in 1979 and to 13.4 % in the first six months of 1980 ; whereas the corresponding share of Spanish imports rose from 1.7 % in 1976 to 3.9 % in 1978 and fell again to 1.4 % in the first six months of 1980 ; whereas one of the three Spanish producers known to the Commission stopped production in 1979 and is at present only selling its remaining stocks and, therefore, a further decline in Spanish exports is to be expected ;

Whereas, in respect of the prices of the allegedly dumped imports, the information available to the Commission shows an undercutting of Community producers' prices by Chinese imports in respect of sales to the only two producers of furfuryl alcohol (Quaker Oats and Rhône-Poulenc), but not in respect of sales to the other users which are mainly doing business in the petro-chemical field and are using furfural for the purpose of cleaning lubricating oils ; whereas no information in respect of resale prices of the Spanish product has been received by the Commission ; whereas, however, the information obtained showed that during the period under consideration the free-at-Community-frontier prices of Spanish exports were generally higher than the cif prices of Chinese imports ; whereas there has been a very considerable increase in prices of furfural throughout the Community since mid-1980 ; whereas this increase is mainly due to a shortage of furfural on the world markets which has been accentuated by the

fact that one of the French producers, for purely technical reasons, stopped its furfural production ; whereas cif prices of Chinese furfural sold to producers of furfuryl alcohol in the Community, which constitute the main outlet for Chinese exports to the EEC, have already increased to a level close to the cost price of the Community producers ;

Whereas total production capacity of EEC producers cannot satisfy more than approximately one-third of Community consumption ; whereas Community production increased from 12 358 tonnes in 1976 to an estimated 14 959 tonnes in 1980 after having reached a peak of 15 346 tonnes in 1978 ; whereas the share of the EEC market held by Community producers has remained relatively stable and amounted to an estimated 19 % in 1980 ;

Whereas, however, due to the low level of prices, and in particular of those prices obtained from the two producers of furfuryl alcohol, three of the four Community producers investigated have been suffering considerable losses ; whereas, however, the recent increase in the overall price level and the level of prices of Chinese imports in particular has already, to a large extent, remedied the situation of the complainant industry ;

Whereas the Commission had to take account of the fact that before and during the period of investigation prices of Dominican exports, which were exclusively sold to the two producers of furfuryl alcohol and which generally accounted for over 60 % of the Community market, have been as low as or lower than prices of Chinese exports ; whereas the quantity of Spanish exports compared to the volume of imports from the Dominican Republic and China was negligible ; whereas, moreover, another increase of the price of Chinese imports is not likely to improve the situation of the Community producers, given the relatively small margin between present prices of the Chinese product and the selling price of furfuryl alcohol, which is hardly sufficient to cover present manufacturing costs of alcohol producers accounting for approximately 75 % of Community consumption of furfural ; whereas an eventual increase in the selling price of furfuryl alcohol to cover higher costs for furfural would be likely to lead to a reduction in consumption of alcohol and its partial substitution by other, less expensive products, and therefore inevitably lead to a fall in Community consumption of furfural ;

Whereas, in these circumstances, it appears that the undumped imports from the Dominican Republic have been the principal cause of any injury suffered by the Community industry ; whereas, in respect of Spanish and Chinese imports, the interests of the Community do not now call for protective measures ; whereas, therefore, no further investigation of the alleged dumping in respect of these imports is necessary and the procedure concerning imports of furfural originating in the Dominican Republic, Spain and the People's Republic of China should be terminated,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS :

Done at Brussels, 6 July 1981.

Sole Article

For the Commission

The anti-dumping procedure in respect of furfural originating in the Dominican Republic, Spain and the People's Republic of China is hereby terminated.

Étienne DAVIGNON

Vice-President

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION**of 1 July 1981****to the Government of the Italian Republic pursuant to Article 108 (1)****(Only the Italian text is authentic)****(81/494/EEC)**

1. In accordance with the provisions of Article 108 (1) of the Treaty, and following the decision taken on 27 May by the Government of the Italian Republic to introduce a compulsory deposit-purchases of currencies, the Commission has carried out an in-depth examination of the economic and financial situation in Italy.

2. The Commission has established that the Italian current account of the balance of payments, after having recorded a substantial deficit — in the region of 2.5 % of expenditure GDP — in 1980, continued to deteriorate during the first few months of 1981. The Commission has also established that during the opening months of 1981 the Italian monetary authorities were required to cover the deficit mainly through use of the official reserves.

The Commission considers that the increase in the value of the dollar accounts partly for the difficulties observed. It considers nevertheless that the difficulties stem primarily from insufficient control over the domestic economy during the opening months of this year. After picking up in the closing months of 1980, domestic demand then remained at a relatively high level instead of falling back as was necessary in order to strengthen the trend towards improvement in the real balance of foreign transactions.

It appeared that these difficulties were made appreciably worse by the evolution of a large treasury budgetary deficit from the final months of 1980 onwards and the strong injection of liquidity to which it gave rise, which was due in particular to the transfer to the banking system by several public bodies of credits held at the treasury. Under these circumstances, the measures to restrict credit which were introduced on 31 January and 22 March were unable to prevent liquidity in the economy from increasing excessively and from reviving inflationary expectations. The raising of the liquidity situation, already rather unrestrictive, enabled companies to act on their expectations, inevitably to the detriment of the external balance.

3. The Commission observes that these difficulties would have been less acute if the accompanying budgetary measures, which were envisaged at the time of the adjustment of the central rate of the lire on 22 March, had been applied quickly, and if interest rates

on public securities, together with the discount rate, had been set at a level sufficient to maintain market interest in such investment and thus reduce the impact on liquidity of the widening of the public sector deficit.

The Commission notes that the Government of the Italian Republic considered that, in the situation thus created, it was of the utmost importance to act so as to reduce the liquidity of companies and thereby, or at least reduce, the risk of additional losses of official reserves. It further notes that the device adopted by the Government of the Italian Republic is considered by that Government to have been the only possibility open to it — technically and legally — of rapidly attaining the desired objective.

As regards the procedure followed, the Commission regrets that there was no prior consultation.

4. On the substantive question, the Commission considers that it is essential to place the Italian balance of payments difficulties and the action undertaken to meet them in the context of the current Community and world situation. The Community economy is in the most difficult position since 1958: never has the deficit on the current account of the balance of payments been so high, nor has so large a percentage of its workforce been unemployed. The great majority of Member States are showing balance of payments positions comparable to that of Italy, and in certain cases the situation is even more serious. All this must be seen in a world context in which competition in manufactured goods is becoming increasingly intense, in which the weight of economic and political uncertainty in international relations is unprecedented, and in which the world exchange and payments system lacks a sound and accepted monetary framework.

In these circumstances, and in the absence of suitable action to overcome the crisis through an improved joint effort and international and community cooperation, there is an increasing danger that countries will look for a solution to their economic problems in unilateral action, contrary to the principles on which, since the end of the war, expansion of international trade and world economic growth have been founded. The Commission would express its serious concern over the risk of protectionist chain reactions in other

countries which could be provoked by measures restricting trade.

Italy, among the member countries of the Community, is one of those which have best been able to respond to the challenge of opening its borders. Italian industry has been able to make its participation in the common market the starting point for a remarkable process of growth and modernization. The Commission is convinced that the Italian economy has the dynamism, and can regain the flexibility, necessary to successfully overcome the present difficulties and resume the path of balanced growth, while fully benefiting from its participation in all aspects of the building of the Community.

5. It is the opinion of the Commission that beyond the immediate causes and present conditions which have led, for the third time in seven years, to the taking of measures which are likely to hinder trade, the problems of the Italian economy are determined by underlying factors which it has become urgent to tackle resolutely. These factors manifest themselves in the lack of control over the processes of public and company sector spending.

In the public sector, the size of the deficit and the orientation of spending are the prime source of economic and financial imbalances and an obstacle to the changing of economic structures. Public-sector deficits exert excessive pressure on the money supply. Too large a proportion of current public expenditure stimulates consumption and impedes the growth in public investment which would be necessary to improve productivity. Despite reforms introduced during recent years, budgetary procedures have proved to be incapable of assuring a budgetary evolution which is compatible with economic and monetary stability. Certain parts of the treasury are insufficiently controlled, as witness for example the recent evolution of the treasury borrowing requirement. In addition, funds to cover new expenditure of a continuing nature are not assured at the start of the first year of such expenditure.

In the company sector, the cumulative effect of indexation and the outcome of wage negotiations have, for several years, been incompatible with a return to a level of inflation in line with the Community average. Rigidities in conditions of employment obstruct the gains in productivity which are the necessary condition for a non-inflationary and consequently lasting improvement in real wages and employment. Distortions in the wage structure caused by the present system of indexation are both a source of inflation and an inefficient means of allocating resources.

It is the opinion of the Commission that no measure of a protectionist nature can lead to a correction of these fundamental factors. On the contrary, such measures would give rise to the illusion of being able to put off fundamental adjustments which must be made urgently and which are essential if internal stability and external competitiveness are to be regained.

6. The Commission is aware that certain corrective measures are the responsibility of the company sector and other economic agents, and do not depend on government or parliamentary action. It is therefore even more necessary that the authorities make full use of the legislative and administrative instruments at their disposal and that they use all their influence to guide the decisions of other economic agents towards the objective of stability.

The recovery process cannot be completed quickly. Continuous and prolonged action is needed to obtain lasting results. Immediate action is therefore even more necessary.

7. The Commission recommends that the Government of the Italian Republic urgently take the necessary measures in order that public finances cease to constitute a permanent threat of disturbance for the short-term administration of the economy. To this end, it recommends:

- that every effort be made to keep net domestic borrowing by the public sector in 1981 within the limit set (Lit 37 500 mrd),
- that by way of a first step towards the desirable establishment of the unity of the public sector treasury, the provisions which limit the ability of local and regional authorities to hold liquid assets in the banking system be applied strictly,
- that the practice of the Bank of Italy of buying at the time of issue treasury bonds and certificates not taken up by the banks or by the public be ended. This implies, firstly, that the level of interest rates applicable will henceforth be determined by the market, and secondly, that the treasury should endeavour to avoid too great an instability in these rates, regularizing as far as possible its calls on the market and consequently the development of its deficit through the year.

Further to these urgent measures, the Commission recommends that the necessary provisions be adopted as quickly as possible to bring about a lasting improvement on those required to guarantee full compliance with constitutional provisions prohibiting approval of new uncovered expenditure, a possible extension of the ability of local authorities to raise taxes, a reduction of the upward pressure on certain charges brought about through automatic mechanisms, an improvement of administration and knowledge of budgetary flows, and the establishment of a single treasury service for the public sector.

The Commission recommends furthermore that the Government of the Italian Republic pay particular attention to the risk that inflationary impulses resulting from the public sector deficit may set in motion a new intensification of the price and cost spiral through the mechanism of variable pay scales and the renewal of a number of important collective agreements. The Commission notes that the present framing of credit policy is in principle relatively strict.

But it considers it a matter of some urgency that the efforts undertaken by the Government of the Italian Republic in accord with the social partners, to define and implement a policy of voluntary reduction in the rate of increase in nominal incomes reach a satisfactory outcome. The Commission considers that such a policy is essential in order to ensure the competitiveness of the economy and in consequence the stability of the exchange rate and the disappearance of the underlying propensity of exchange markets to anticipate its depreciation.

8. The Commission will follow closely the development of the economic situation in Italy and carefully monitor the application of the measures taken on 27 May 1981. It considers in any event that 1 October,

the date on which these holding measures are to terminate, constitutes a maximum time limit and that efforts should be made to shorten this period. It reserves the right to intervene at any time, in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty, in order that any modifications which may be judged necessary may be made with regard to the scope and duration of the measures.

Done at Brussels, 1 July 1981.

For the Commission

François-Xavier ORTOLI

Vice-President
