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I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 159/83
of 25 January 1983**

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 organi-
zation of the market in cereals⁽¹⁾, as last amended by
Regulation (EEC) No 1451/82⁽²⁾, and in particular
Article 13 (5) thereof,

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

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary
Committee,

Whereas, the import levies on cereals, wheat and rye
flour, and wheat groats and meal were fixed by Regula-
tion (EEC) No 2118/82⁽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 central rate,

— 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
24 January 1983;

Whereas it follows from applying the detailed rules
contained in Regulation (EEC) No 2118/82 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 26 January
1983.

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

Done at Brussels, 25 January 1983.

For the Commission

Poul DALSAGER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 164, 14. 6. 1982, 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 223, 31. 7. 1982, p. 44.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 25 January 1983 fixing the import levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal

(ECU/tonne)		
CCT heading No	Description	Levies
10.01 B I	Common wheat, and meslin	110.29
10.01 B II	Durum wheat	147.04 ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾
10.02	Rye	103.58 ⁽⁶⁾
10.03	Barley	112.70
10.04	Oats	96.75
10.05 B	Maize, other than hybrid maize for sowing	103.81 ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
10.07 A	Buckwheat	0
10.07 B	Millet	46.14 ⁽⁴⁾
10.07 C	Grain sorghum	101.45 ⁽⁴⁾
10.07 D	Canary seed ; other cereals	0 ⁽⁵⁾
11.01 A	Wheat or meslin flour	168.72
11.01 B	Rye flour	159.35
11.02 A I a)	Durum wheat groats and meal	241.31
11.02 A I b)	Common wheat groats and meal	180.75

⁽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 160/83

of 25 January 1983

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

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European
Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No
2727/75 of 29 October 1975 on the common organ-
ization of the market in cereals⁽¹⁾, as last amended by
Regulation (EEC) No 1451/82⁽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 agricul-
tural policy⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC)
No 2543/73⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 3 thereof,

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary
Committee,

Whereas the premiums to be added to the levies on
cereals and malt were fixed by Regulation (EEC) No
2119/82⁽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
central rate,

- 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
24 January 1983;

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 26 January
1983.

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

Done at Brussels, 25 January 1983.

For the Commission

Poul DALSAGER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 164, 14. 6. 1982, 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 223, 31. 7. 1982, p. 47.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 25 January 1983 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 1	1st period 2	2nd period 3	3rd period 4
10.01 B I	Common wheat, and meslin	0	0	0	0
10.01 B II	Durum wheat	0	0	0	0
10.02	Rye	0	0	0	0
10.03	Barley	0	0	0	0
10.04	Oats	0	0	0	0
10.05 B	Maize, other than hybrid maize for sowing	0	0	0	0.50
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 1	1st period 2	2nd period 3	3rd period 4	4th period 5
11.07 A I (a)	Unroasted malt, obtained from wheat, in the form of flour	0	0	0	0	0
11.07 A I (b)	Unroasted malt, obtained from wheat, other than in the form of flour	0	0	0	0	0
11.07 A II (a)	Unroasted malt, other than that obtained from wheat, in the form of flour	0	0	0	0	0
11.07 A II (b)	Unroasted malt, other than that obtained from wheat, other than in the form of flour	0	0	0	0	0
11.07 B	Roasted malt	0	0	0	0	0

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 161/83**of 24 January 1983****fixing the import levies on live sheep and goats and on sheepmeat and goatmeat
other than frozen meat**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European
Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No
1837/80 of 27 June 1980 on the common organization
of the market in sheepmeat and goatmeat⁽¹⁾, as last
amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1195/82⁽²⁾, and in
particular the first paragraph of Article 11 thereof,

Whereas the import levies on live sheep and goats and
on sheepmeat and goatmeat other than frozen meat
were fixed by Regulation (EEC) No 1221/82⁽³⁾, as last
amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3465/82⁽⁴⁾;

Whereas it follows from applying the detailed rules
contained in Regulation (EEC) No 1221/82 to the

quotations and other 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 on live sheep and goats and on
sheepmeat and goatmeat other than frozen meat shall
be as set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 7 February
1983.

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

Done at Brussels, 24 January 1983.

For the Commission

Poul DALSAER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 183, 16. 7. 1980, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 140, 20. 5. 1982, p. 22.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 141, 20. 5. 1982, p. 37.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 365, 24. 12. 1982, p. 13.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 24 January 1983 fixing the import levies on live sheep and goats and on sheepmeat and goatmeat other than frozen meat

(ECU/100 kg)

CCT heading No	Week No 45 from 7 to 13 February 1983	Week No 46 from 14 to 20 February 1983	Week No 47 from 21 to 27 February 1983	Week No 48 from 28 February to 6 March 1983
01.04 B	91·960 ⁽¹⁾	93·187 ⁽¹⁾	95·800 ⁽¹⁾	97·849 ⁽¹⁾
02.01 A IV a) 1	195·660 ⁽²⁾	198·270 ⁽²⁾	202·830 ⁽²⁾	208·190 ⁽²⁾
2	136·962 ⁽²⁾	138·789 ⁽²⁾	142·681 ⁽²⁾	145·733 ⁽²⁾
3	215·226 ⁽²⁾	218·097 ⁽²⁾	224·213 ⁽²⁾	229·009 ⁽²⁾
4	254·358 ⁽²⁾	257·751 ⁽²⁾	264·979 ⁽²⁾	270·647 ⁽²⁾
5 aa)	254·358 ⁽²⁾	257·751 ⁽²⁾	264·979 ⁽²⁾	270·647 ⁽²⁾
bb)	356·101 ⁽²⁾	360·851 ⁽²⁾	370·971 ⁽²⁾	378·906 ⁽²⁾
02.06 C II a) 1	254·358	257·751	264·979	270·647
2	356·101	360·851	370·971	378·906

⁽¹⁾ The levy applicable is limited in the conditions laid down in Council Regulations (EEC) No 3019/81 and (EEC) No 3459/82 and Commission Regulation (EEC) No 19/82.

⁽²⁾ The levy applicable is limited to the amount bound under GATT or in the conditions laid down in Council Regulations (EEC) No 3019/81, (EEC) No 1985/82 and (EEC) No 3459/82 and Commission Regulation (EEC) No 19/82.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 162/83
of 24 January 1983
fixing the import levies on frozen sheepmeat and goatmeat

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European
Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No
1837/80 of 27 June 1980 on the common organization
of the market in sheepmeat and goatmeat⁽¹⁾, as last
amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1195/82⁽²⁾, and in
particular the first paragraph of Article 11 thereof,

Whereas the import levies on frozen sheepmeat and
goatmeat were fixed by Regulation (EEC) No
1222/82⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No
3466/82⁽⁴⁾;

Whereas it follows from applying the detailed rules
contained in Regulation (EEC) No 1222/82 to the

quotations and other information known to the
Commission that the levies should be altered to the
amounts set out in the Annex hereto,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The import levies on frozen sheepmeat and goatmeat
shall be set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 7 February
1983.

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

Done at Brussels, 24 January 1983.

For the Commission

Poul DALSGER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 183, 16. 7. 1980, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 140, 20. 5. 1982, p. 22.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 141, 20. 5. 1982, p. 40.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 365, 24. 12. 1982, p. 15.

*ANNEX***to the Commission Regulation of 24 January 1983 fixing the import levies on frozen sheep-
meat and goatmeat***(ECU/100 kg)*

CCT heading No	Week No 45 from 7 to 13 February 1983 ⁽¹⁾	Week No 46 from 14 to 20 February 1983 ⁽¹⁾	Week No 47 from 21 to 27 February 1983 ⁽¹⁾	Week No 48 from 28 February to 6 March 1983 ⁽¹⁾
02.01 A IV b) 1	146·495	148·453	151·873	155·893
2	102·547	103·917	106·311	109·125
3	161·145	163·298	167·060	171·482
4	190·444	192·989	197·435	202·661
5 aa)	190·444	192·989	197·435	202·661
bb)	266·621	270·184	276·409	283·725

⁽¹⁾ The levy applicable is limited to the amount bound under GATT or in the conditions laid down in Council Regulations (EEC) No 3019/81, (EEC) No 1985/82 and (EEC) No 3459/82 and Commission Regulation (EEC) No 19/82.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 163/83

of 21 January 1983

imposing a provisional anti-dumping duty on 4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol
originating in the United States of America

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⁾,
as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1580/82⁽²⁾, and
in particular Article 11 thereof,

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

Whereas in April 1982 the Commission received a
complaint lodged by the European Council of
Chemical Manufacturers' Federations (Cefic) on behalf
of Progil-Électrochimie (Progelec), the only Commu-
nity producer active on the free market — excluding
the producers linked with American exporters;
whereas this Community producer alone accounts for
some 20 % of the Community production of
bisphenol A and has a production capacity much
greater than the volume of the free market;

Whereas the complaint contained evidence of the
existence of dumping and of material injury resulting
therefrom; whereas such evidence was considered
sufficient to justify initiating a proceeding; whereas
the Commission accordingly announced, in a notice
published in the *Official Journal of the European
Communities*⁽³⁾, the initiation of an anti-dumping
proceeding concerning imports into the Community
of bisphenol A, falling within subheading 29.06 B IV
of the Common Customs Tariff and corresponding to
NIMEXE code 29.06-37, originating in the United
States of America and commenced its investigation;

Whereas the Commission officially so advised the
exporters and importers known to be concerned, as
well as the United States Government;

Whereas the Commission has given all the parties
concerned the opportunity to make known their views
in writing and to request an oral hearing;

Whereas all the United States exporters — with the
exception of Union Carbide Corporation, New York
— and all the importers known to be concerned have

taken the opportunity to make known their views in
writing; whereas the main exporter, United States
Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and one of
the importers, Consolco NV, Amsterdam, the Nether-
lands, have requested and been granted an oral
hearing;

Whereas two Community end-users of bisphenol,
Scado NV, Zwolle, the Netherlands, and Hoechst
Holland NV, Weert, the Netherlands, have taken the
opportunity to make known their views in writing;

Whereas, in order to arrive at a preliminary determina-
tion of dumping and injury, the Commission sought
to obtain and verify all the information it deemed to
be necessary and carried out inspections at the
premises of the following undertakings:

— Community producers:

- Progil-Électrochimie (Progelec), Courbevoie,
- Shell Chemical International Trading Co.,
London;

— Exporter:

- United States Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh,
Pennsylvania;

— Importers:

- Raab Karcher & Cie, Essen,
- Chimilux, Paris,
- Usvico Spa, Milan;

Whereas the Commission sought and obtained very
detailed information in writing, from the Community
complainant producer regarding the question of injury
and the causes thereof, from the main United States
exporter, United States Steel Corporation, from all the
identified importers, and lastly from certain non-com-
plainant Community producers linked with United
States exporters; whereas the information thus
obtained has, where necessary, been checked by the
Commission;

Whereas the period of investigation adopted by the
Commission to assess the existence of dumping was
the 12 months up to 31 March 1982;

Whereas during that period the imports originating in
the United States of America corresponded almost
exactly with the exports to the Community effected by
United States Steel Corporation;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 339, 31. 12. 1979, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 178, 22. 6. 1982, p. 9.

⁽³⁾ OJ No C 93, 14. 4. 1982, p. 4.

Whereas, in order to establish whether dumping had been carried out by the United States of America the Commission, with a view to establishing the normal value, requested the sole exporter during the investigation period to communicate to it details of its sales on the United States domestic market to customers with which it has no business connections, or details of its production costs;

Whereas it is necessary to make a distinction, both in the United States of America and in the Community, between two standard qualities of bisphenol, namely the 'polycarbonate' and 'epoxy' qualities; whereas, in addition, when the production installations are not operating correctly — normally limited to the start-up or re-start-up periods — bisphenol is also produced which does not meet either the 'polycarbonate' or 'epoxy' specifications and is referred to as 'off spec' bisphenol;

Whereas the United States exporter refused to divulge either the prices for its sales on the domestic market or details of its production costs, maintaining:

- that the standard quality bisphenol sold on the United States market was not a like product within the meaning of Article 2 (12) of Regulation (EEC) No 3017/79 to that exported to the Community market,
- that it was impossible for it to market its 'off spec' bisphenol on the United States domestic market and that all of its 'off spec' production was exported to the Community to be sold there at a price below that of the two standard qualities, a price reflecting, in the exporter's view, the lower quality of the product; whereas, therefore, a similar product marketed on the United States market did not exist for 'off spec' bisphenol either; whereas, consequently, the normal value had to be calculated for each of these three categories on the basis of the price of the similar product, in other words, according to the exporter, on the basis of the export prices for United States bisphenol exported to European countries that were not members of the Community (Scandinavian countries and Spain);

Whereas, following a detailed examination of the technical specifications of the 'polycarbonate' and 'epoxy' qualities produced by both the exporter in question and the complainant Community producer and also by certain other Community producers linked with United States exporters, the Commission is of the opinion that the few differences noted between the specifications for the United States and Community markets (essentially norms concerning the crystallization point, the levels of phenol, iron and ash and the colouration norm) are minimal; whereas the said diffe-

rences could not therefore, on the basis of the information available, justify the conclusion that the bisphenol sold in the United States of America does not have characteristics closely resembling those of the product sold in the Community; whereas, in addition, a thorough examination of the results of the analyses carried out by the United States exporter on each consignment of 'polycarbonate' and 'epoxy' bisphenol exported to the Community during the investigation period has strengthened the Commission's conviction that the standard quality bisphenol sold on the United States market is indeed a product similar to that exported to the Community;

Whereas a proportion of the bisphenol originating in the United States of America imported by the Community was invoiced by the United States exporter as being 'off spec' bisphenol — i.e. not corresponding to the 'polycarbonate' or 'epoxy' specifications; whereas the suggestion put forward by the United States exporter that the normal value for this type of bisphenol should be the export prices to certain third countries is unacceptable to the Commission since it is quite possible that such sales themselves involve dumping;

Whereas, therefore, in the complete absence of any data from the United States exporter on its domestic sales or its production costs, both as regards the 'polycarbonate' and 'epoxy' qualities and the sales invoiced as 'off spec', the Commission had no alternative but to establish the normal value on the basis of the data available, namely:

- for bisphenol meeting the 'polycarbonate' or 'epoxy' specifications, to take the normal value indicated in the complaint — namely the estimated United States ex-works price for bisphenol of the epoxy quality, normally cheaper than the polycarbonate quality, packed in bags (as are the exports to the Community) — a normal value which was, moreover, not challenged by the United States exporter,
- for the bisphenol invoiced as 'off spec', the production costs of which can be considered as identical to those of the above standard qualities — again to take the normal value indicated in the complaint;

Whereas, as regards the export price, the Commission took the price actually paid or to be paid for exports to the Community, as verified in the exporter's documents; whereas a number of standard adjustments were made, in agreement with the exporter, so as to calculate an export price at the ex-works stage; whereas the Commission accordingly took account, on the basis of verified information, of the terms of payment, the transport costs up to the Community frontier and ancillary costs such as insurance premiums and warehousing costs;

Whereas, as regards the other exporting undertakings of which the Commission was informed, the preliminary results of the investigations were as follows:

- General Electric Co. (Indiana) has not exported any bisphenol to the Community since 1979, but its European subsidiary, General Electric Plastics BV has a captive use for this product,
- Shell Chemical Co. (Texas) has not exported any bisphenol since 1980, but its European subsidiary, Shell International Chemical Company Limited, has captive uses and is active on the Community free market,
- Dow Chemical Co. (Michigan) has not exported to the Community since 1978, but its European subsidiary, Dow Chemical (Nederland) BV has a captive use for bisphenol and is active on the Community free market;

Whereas the determination of dumping was therefore carried out on the basis of a comparison between the normal value as defined above at the ex-works stage and the export prices on the main Community markets at the same stage during the period of investigation; whereas the comparison was carried out for both the 'polycarbonate' and 'epoxy' qualities and for bisphenol invoiced as 'off spec'; whereas a monthly comparison was carried out, using the weighted averages where appropriate;

Whereas, in the light of the information in its possession, the Commission did not find any differences between the technical characteristics of the bisphenol sold on the United States market and that exported to the Community which could significantly affect the comparability of the prices; whereas, in any event, the United States exporter did not put forward any arguments or evidence demonstrating the need for a price adjustment;

Whereas the preliminary examination of the above facts revealed that dumping was being practised in respect of the imports covered by the investigation, originating in the United States of America;

Whereas the extent of the dumping varied according to the Community Member State of destination; whereas the dumping margins, being equal to the difference between the normal value as defined above and the export prices of bisphenol to the Community, amounted to the following percentages of the cif free-at-Community frontier price, not cleared through customs: weighted averages of 49.1, 47.4, 25.3 and 23.5 % for sales on the French, Netherlands, Italian and German markets respectively, or, for the Community as a whole, weighted averages of 22.9 % for the 'polycarbonate' quality, 29.6 % for the 'epoxy' quality

and 83.1 % for the bisphenol invoiced as 'off spec', with an overall weighted average of 40.0 % for all imports of United States bisphenol into the Community during the period of investigation, lastly, a maximum margin of dumping of 88.5 % for certain transactions;

Whereas, for those exporters who neither replied to the Commission questionnaire nor made themselves known in the course of the preliminary investigation, the margin of dumping was determined on the basis of the facts available; whereas the Commission considered that the results of its investigation provided an appropriate basis for determination of the level of dumping and that, in addition, it would constitute a bonus for non-cooperation to assume that the dumping margin for these exporters was any lower than the figure of 40.0 %, the level calculated for the main exporter at whose premises the Commission had been able to carry out certain checks;

Whereas, with regard to the injury caused to the Community industry by the dumped imports, the evidence available to the Commission shows that the total volume of imports into the Community of bisphenol originating in the United States of America went from (°) tonnes in 1978 to (°) tonnes in 1980 and (°) tonnes in 1981, and rose again to (°) tonnes for the first six months of 1982; whereas the average annual rate of increase of such imports was therefore 58 % over the period 1978 to 1982; whereas, correlatively, the share of the free market held by these imports increased considerably, from 2.9 % in 1978 to 20.1 % during the first six months of 1982;

Whereas the penetration of the dumped imports varied according to the Member State; whereas penetration was particularly great in France, reaching 47.9 % of the free market during the first quarter of 1982;

Whereas the Community industry, the injury to which has to be established, does not include the producers linked with United States producers;

Whereas a thorough examination of the prices of imports of bisphenol originating in the United States of America, at the free-at-Community frontier stage, revealed that prices on the Community market were pushed down between the first quarter of 1980 and the first quarter of 1982, which obliged the Community industry to align its prices on those of the United States imports and prevented it from bringing in the price increases that would have been introduced otherwise in the light of the increase in its cost prices;

(°) Confidential figures.

Whereas, despite the alignment of the complainant Community producer, the resale prices of the United States imports were up to 2 % lower than the prices charged by the said Community producer; whereas, moreover, the resale prices of these imports were lower than the minimum level required to enable the Community industry to cover its production costs;

Whereas, having regard to the impact of such imports on the Community industry, it emerges from the information verified by the Commission that the complainant producer's production of bisphenol fell from (") tonnes in 1979 to (") tonnes in 1981 and to (") tonnes during the first quarter of 1982, a reduction of more than 25 % in the annual rate of production between 1979 and the beginning of 1982; whereas that reduction in production was greater than the estimated percentage drop in consumption on the free market in the Community during the same period; whereas the average rate of utilization of production capacity fell from (") in 1979 to (") in 1981 and to (") for the first three months of 1982;

Whereas the massive intrusion on the Community market in 1980 of United States bisphenol — whose share of the free market increased from 3.6 % in 1979 to 20.8 % in 1980 — coincided with a drastic decline in the Community industry's sales; whereas, during 1981 and the first quarter of 1982, the complainant Community producer, despite alignment of its prices on the resale prices of the dumped imports, was only able to bring its sales up to a volume still 7.9 % below that achieved in 1979;

Whereas any increase in the market share held by the complainant Community industry has been limited by the penetration of the dumped imports;

Whereas the pressure on the Community industry's selling prices brought about by these imports and the drop in production have considerably eroded its profitability, to the extent that the complainant Community producer suffered financial losses in respect of bisphenol in 1980 and 1981;

Whereas the Commission has examined the other factors which, individually or collectively, also prejudice Community production; whereas it has in particular considered the prices and volume of imports against which there is no allegation of dumping and the trend of the demand for bisphenol in the Community;

(") Confidential figures.

Whereas the volume of imports originating in countries not accused of dumping was low during the investigation period and indeed fell from approximately 2 600 tonnes in 1979 to 1 200 tonnes in 1981 and only rose to 1 300 tonnes during the first half of 1982; whereas, in addition, according to the information available to the Commission, the bulk of these imports do not appear on the Community free market;

Whereas the evidence available to the Commission shows that the demand for bisphenol on the Community free market fell from approximately 25 000 tonnes in 1979 to 22 000 tonnes in 1980 (a drop of 12 %) and subsequently remained stable; whereas, although this reduction in free consumption undoubtedly had some impact on the Community industry, the losses of sales suffered by the complainant producer in 1980 (13.5 % below the 1979 level) were far in excess of the drop in demand, and coincided with the massive arrival on the Community free market of United States bisphenol; whereas, in addition, it has been clearly established that the contraction of the free market since 1979 has hit the Community industry harder than it has imports of United States bisphenol;

Whereas, therefore, while recognizing that certain factors other than dumped imports have clearly caused injury to the Community industry, the Commission is convinced, on the basis of the evidence in its possession, that the injury caused during the investigation period by the increase in dumped imports and by the resulting downward pressure on prices, judged in isolation, must nevertheless be considered substantial;

Whereas, in these circumstances and in order to prevent injury being caused during the investigation, the interests of the Community call for immediate action involving the imposition of a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of bisphenol originating in the United States of America; whereas the Commission considers that a duty of 37.6 %, amounting to less than the margin of dumping established, should suffice to eliminate the injury caused to the Community industry by the dumped imports, the duty being based on the price required to ensure that the Community industry no longer has to sell its bisphenol at a loss and can make a reasonable profit;

Whereas, in this context, the Commission examined the effect of possible protective measures on derived products mainly incorporating bisphenol; whereas the examination of the said effect and the rate of the provisional duty did not lead to any different conclusions;

Whereas General Electric Co. offered an undertaking not to sell in future at a price lower than the normal value prevailing at the time of exportation; whereas Shell Chemical Co. also made known its intention to give a price undertaking; whereas the Commission considers that these undertakings cannot be accepted;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. A provisional anti-dumping duty is hereby imposed on 4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol falling within subheading 29.06 B IV of the Common Customs Tariff and corresponding to NIMEXE code 29.06-37, originating in the United States of America.

2. The provisional duty shall be 37.6 % of the free-at-Community frontier price, not cleared through customs.

The free-at-Community frontier price, not cleared through customs, shall be net if the terms of sale provide that payment shall be made within 30 days

following the date of consignment; it shall be increased by 1 % for each month for which payment is deferred.

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

4. The release for free circulation in the Community of the products referred to in paragraph 1 shall be subject to the provision of a security equivalent to the amount of the provisional duty.

Article 2

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

Article 3

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

Subject to Articles 11, 12 and 14 of Regulation (EEC) No 3017/79, this Regulation shall be applicable until the adoption by the Council of definitive measures, and in any event for a maximum period of four months.

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

Done at Brussels, 21 January 1983.

For the Commission

Wilhelm HAERKAMP

Vice-President

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 164/83
of 25 January 1983
fixing the export refunds on eggs

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2771/75 of 29 October 1975 on the common organization of the market in eggs ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3643/81 ⁽²⁾, and in particular the first sentence of the fifth subparagraph of Article 9 ⁽²⁾ thereof,

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary Committee,

Whereas Article 9 of Regulation (EEC) No 2771/75 provides that the difference between prices on the world market for the products listed in Article 1 (1) of that Regulation and prices for those products within the Community may be covered by an export refund ;

Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 2774/75 of 29 October 1975 ⁽³⁾ lays down general rules for granting export refunds and criteria for fixing the amount of such refunds ;

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 central rate,
- for other currencies, an exchange rate based on the arithmetic mean of the spot market rates of each of

these currencies recorded for a given period in relation to the Community currencies referred to in the previous indent ;

Whereas it follows from applying these rules and criteria to the present situation on the market in eggs that the refund should be fixed at an amount which would permit Community participation in world trade and would also take account of the nature of these exports and their importance at the present time ;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Article 1

The list of products on which, when they are exported in the natural state, the export refund referred to in Article 9 of Regulation (EEC) No 2771/75 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 1 February 1983.

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

Done at Brussels, 25 January 1983.

For the Commission

Poul DALSAGER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 282, 1. 11. 1975, p. 49.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 364, 29. 12. 1981, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 282, 1. 11. 1975, p. 68.

to the Commission Regulation of 25 January 1983 fixing the export refunds on eggs

CCT heading No	Description	Refund
04.05	Birds' eggs and egg yolks, fresh, dried or otherwise preserved, sweetened or not :	ECU/100 units
	A. Eggs in shell, fresh or preserved :	
	I. Poultry eggs	
	For all exports except to the United States of America :	
	a) Eggs for hatching (a) :	
	1. Of turkeys or geese	3.10
	2. Other	1.30
		ECU/100 kg
	For all exports :	
	b) Other	18.00
B. Eggs, not in shell, egg yolks :		
For all exports :		
I. Suitable for human consumption :		
a) Eggs, not in shell :		
1. Dried	81.00	
2. Other	21.00	
b) Egg yolks :		
1. Liquid	36.00	
2. Frozen	39.00	
3. Dried	83.00	

(a) Only poultry eggs which fulfil the conditions stipulated by the competent authorities of the European Communities are eligible for entry under this subheading.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 165/83
of 25 January 1983
fixing the export refunds on poultrymeat

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European
Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No
2777/75 of 29 October 1975 on the common
organization of the market in poultrymeat⁽¹⁾, as last
amended by the Act of Accession of Greece⁽²⁾, and in
particular the first sentence of the fifth subparagraph
of Article 9 (2) thereof,

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary
Committee,

Whereas Article 9 of Regulation (EEC) No 2777/75
provides that the difference between prices on the
world market for the products listed in Article 1 (1) of
that Regulation and prices for those products within
the Community may be covered by an export refund ;

Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 2779/75 of 29
October 1975⁽³⁾, 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 present situation on the market in poul-
trymeat that the refund should be fixed at an amount
which would permit Community participation in
world trade and would also take account of the nature

of these exports and their importance at the present
time ;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Article 1

The list of products on which the export refund
referred to in Article 9 of Regulation (EEC) No
2777/75 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 1 February
1983.

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

Done at Brussels, 25 January 1983.

For the Commission

Poul DALSAGER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 282, 1. 11. 1975, p. 77.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 291, 19. 11. 1979, p. 17.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 282, 1. 11. 1975, p. 90.

to the Commission Regulation of 25 January 1983 fixing the export refunds on poultrymeat

CCT heading No	Description	Refund
		ECU/100 units
01.05	Live poultry, that is to say, fowls, ducks, geese, turkeys and guinea fowls : For all exports except to the United States of America : A. Of a weight not exceeding 185 g, known as 'chicks' : I. Turkeys and geese II. Other	4.40 2.20
		ECU/100 kg
02.02	Dead poultry (that is to say fowls, ducks, geese, turkeys and guinea fowls) and edible offals thereof (except liver), fresh, chilled or frozen : For all exports except to the United States of America : A. Whole poultry : I. Fowls : a) Plucked and gutted, with heads and feet, known as '83 % chickens' b) Plucked and drawn, without heads and feet but with hearts, livers and gizzards, known as '70 % chickens' c) Plucked and drawn, without heads and feet and without hearts, livers and gizzards, known as '65 % chickens' II. Ducks : a) Plucked, bled, not drawn or gutted with heads and feet, known as '85 % ducks' b) Plucked and drawn without heads and feet, with hearts, livers and gizzards known as '70 % ducks' c) Plucked and drawn without heads and feet, without hearts, livers and gizzards, known as '63 % ducks' IV. Turkeys : a) Plucked and drawn, without heads and feet but with necks, hearts, livers and gizzards, known as '80 % turkeys' b) Plucked and drawn, without heads and feet and without necks, hearts, livers and gizzards, known as '73 % turkeys'	22.50 22.50 22.50 22.50 22.50 22.50 22.50 22.50 16.00 16.00

CCT heading No	Description	Refund
		ECU/100 kg
02.02 (cont'd)	B. Poultry cuts (excluding offals):	
	I. Boned or boneless:	
	b) Of turkeys	32.00
	c) Of other poultry	32.00
	II. Unboned (bone-in):	
	a) Halves or quarters:	
	1. Of fowls	23.00
	2. Of ducks	23.00
	4. Of turkeys	17.00
	b) Whole wings, with or without tips	16.00
	d) Breasts and cuts of breasts:	
	2. Of turkeys	26.00
	3. Of other poultry	30.00
	e) Legs and cuts of legs:	
	2. Of turkeys	
	aa) Drumsticks and cuts of drumsticks	13.00
	bb) Other	23.00
	3. Of other poultry	29.00

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 166/83

of 25 January 1983

fixing for Great Britain the level of the variable slaughter premium for sheep
and the amounts to be charged on products leaving that region

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European
Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No
1837/80 of 27 June 1980 on the common organization
of the market in sheepmeat and goatmeat⁽¹⁾, as last
amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1195/82⁽²⁾,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EEC) No
2661/80 of 17 October 1980 laying down detailed
rules for applying the variable slaughter premium for
sheep⁽³⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No
1238/82⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Articles 3 (1) and 4 (1)
thereof,

Whereas the United Kingdom is the only country
paying the variable slaughter premium; whereas the
United Kingdom has decided to pay it only in Region
5 (Great Britain), within the meaning of Article 3 (1) of
Regulation (EEC) No 1837/80; whereas it is necessary
therefore for the Commission to fix, for the period
3 to 9 January 1983, the level of the premium and
the amount to be charged on products leaving that
region;

Whereas Article 3 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2661/80
stipulates that the level of the variable slaughter
premium is to be fixed each week by the Commission
for each Member State concerned or, in the case of the
United Kingdom, for Great Britain;

Whereas Article 4 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2661/80
lays down that the amount to be charged on products
leaving the Member States concerned or, in the case of
the United Kingdom, Great Britain shall be fixed
weekly by the Commission for each Member State
concerned and in the case of the United Kingdom for
Great Britain;

Whereas it follows from the application of the rules
laid down in Article 9 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No

1837/80 and in Article 4 (1) and (3) of Regulation
(EEC) No 2661/80 that the variable slaughter premium
for sheep certified as eligible in the United Kingdom,
and the amounts to be charged on products leaving
Great Britain, during the period 3 to 9 January 1983,
shall be as set out in the Annexes hereto;

Whereas it should be recalled that Commission Regu-
lation (EEC) No 3191/80 of 9 December 1980⁽⁵⁾, as
last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1558/82⁽⁶⁾,
fixed transitional measures concerning non-recovery of
the variable slaughter premium for sheepmeat and
goatmeat products exported from the Community,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

For sheep or sheepmeat certified in Great Britain as
eligible for the variable slaughter premium during the
period 3 to 9 January 1983, the level of the premium
shall be as set out in Annex I hereto.

Article 2

Without prejudice to the provisions of Regulation
(EEC) No 3191/80, for products referred to in Article 1
(a) of Regulation (EEC) No 1837/80 which left Great
Britain during the period 3 to 9 January 1983, the
amounts to be charged shall be as set out in Annex II
hereto.

Article 3

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 3 January 1983.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 183, 16. 7. 1980, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 140, 20. 5. 1982, p. 22.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 276, 20. 10. 1980, p. 19.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 143, 20. 5. 1982, p. 10.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 332, 10. 12. 1980, p. 14.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 172, 18. 6. 1982, p. 21.

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

Done at Brussels, 25 January 1983.

For the Commission

Poul DALSGER

Member of the Commission

ANNEX I

Level of variable slaughter premium for certified sheep in Great Britain for the week commencing 3 January 1983

Description	Premium
Certified sheep or sheepmeat	101.734 ECU per 100 kilograms of estimated or actual dressed carcase weight ⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ Within the weight limits laid down by Great Britain.

ANNEX II

Amount to be charged for products leaving Great Britain during the week commencing 3 January 1983

(ECU/100 kg)		
CCT heading No	Description	Charge
01.04 B	Live sheep and goats other than pure-bred breeding animals	Live weight
		47.815
		Net weight
02.01 A IV a)	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh or chilled :	
	1. Carcases or half-carcases	101.734
	2. Short forequarters	71.214
	3. Chines and/or best ends	111.907
	4. Legs	132.254
	5. Other :	
	aa) Unboned (bone-in)	132.254
02.01 A IV b)	bb) Boned or boneless	185.156
	Meat of sheep or goats, frozen :	
	1. Carcases or half-carcases	76.301
	2. Short forequarters	53.411
	3. Chines and/or best ends	83.931
	4. Legs	99.191
	5. Other :	
02.06 C II a)	aa) Unboned (bone-in)	99.191
	bb) Boned or boneless	138.868
	Meat of sheep or goats, salted in brine, dried or smoked :	
	1. Unboned (bone-in)	132.254
	2. Boned or boneless	185.156

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 167/83
of 25 January 1983
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 markets in the sugar sector⁽¹⁾, as
last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 606/82⁽²⁾, and
in particular Article 16 (8) thereof,

Whereas the import levies on white sugar and raw
sugar were fixed by Regulation (EEC) No 1716/82⁽³⁾,
as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 158/83⁽⁴⁾;

Whereas it follows from applying the detailed rules
contained in Regulation (EEC) No 1716/82 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 Regu-
lation (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 26 January
1983.

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

Done at Brussels, 25 January 1983.

For the Commission

Poul DALSAGER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 177, 1. 7. 1981, p. 4.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 74, 18. 3. 1982, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 189, 1. 7. 1982, p. 42.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 22, 25. 1. 1983, p. 8.

ANNEX

**to the Commission Regulation of 25 January 1983 fixing the import levies on white sugar
and raw sugar**

CCT heading No	Description	Levy (ECU/100 kg)
17.01	Beet sugar and cane sugar, in solid form : A. White sugar : flavoured or coloured sugar B. Raw sugar	41.30 37.74 ⁽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 168/83

of 25 January 1983

altering the import levies on products processed from cereals and rice

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 of 29 October 1975 on the common organization of the market in cereals⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1451/82⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 14 (4) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1418/76 of 21 June 1976 on the common organization of the market in rice⁽³⁾, as last amended by the Act of Accession of Greece⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 12 (4) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation No 129 on the value of the unit of account and the exchange rates to be applied for the purposes of the common agricultural policy⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2543/73⁽⁶⁾, and in particular Article 3 thereof,

Having regard to the advice of the Monetary Committee,

Whereas the import levies on products processed from cereals and rice were fixed by Regulation (EEC) No 3518/82⁽⁷⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 140/83⁽⁸⁾;

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

- in the case of currencies which are maintained in relation to each other at any given moment within a band of 2.25 %, a rate of exchange based on their central rate,
- 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 24 January 1983;

Whereas the levy on the basic product as last fixed differs from the average levy by more than 3.02 ECU per tonne of basic product; whereas, pursuant to Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 1579/74⁽⁹⁾, the levies at present in force must therefore be altered to the amounts set out in the Annex hereto,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The import levies to be charged on products processed from cereals and rice covered by Regulation (EEC) No 2744/75⁽¹⁰⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1459/82⁽¹¹⁾, as fixed in the Annex to amended Regulation (EEC) No 3518/82 are hereby altered to the amounts set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 26 January 1983.

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

Done at Brussels, 25 January 1983.

For the Commission

Poul DALSGER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.
⁽²⁾ OJ No L 164, 14. 6. 1982, p. 1.
⁽³⁾ OJ No L 166, 25. 6. 1976, p. 1.
⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 291, 19. 11. 1979, p. 17.
⁽⁵⁾ OJ No 106, 30. 10. 1962, p. 2553/62.
⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 263, 19. 9. 1973, p. 1.
⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 369, 29. 12. 1982, p. 7.
⁽⁸⁾ OJ No L 17, 21. 1. 1983, p. 38.

⁽⁹⁾ OJ No L 168, 25. 6. 1974, p. 7.
⁽¹⁰⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 65.
⁽¹¹⁾ OJ No L 164, 14. 6. 1982, p. 22.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 25 January 1983 altering the import levies on products processed from cereals and rice

(ECU/tonne)

CCT heading No	Import levies	
	Third countries (other than ACP or OCT)	ACP or OCT
07.06 A I	111.68 ⁽¹⁾	109.87 ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾
07.06 A II	114.70 ⁽¹⁾	109.87 ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾
11.01 C ⁽²⁾	207.06	201.02
11.01 D ⁽²⁾	182.57	176.53
11.01 G ⁽²⁾	107.12	104.10
11.02 A II ⁽²⁾	195.09	189.05
11.02 A III ⁽²⁾	207.06	201.02
11.02 A IV ⁽²⁾	182.57	176.53
11.02 A VII ⁽²⁾	107.12	104.10
11.02 B I a) 1 ⁽²⁾	181.71	178.69
11.02 B I a) 2 aa)	103.05	100.03
11.02 B I a) 2 bb) ⁽²⁾	179.55	176.53
11.02 B I b) 1 ⁽²⁾	181.71	178.69
11.02 B I b) 2 ⁽²⁾	179.55	176.53
11.02 B II b) ⁽²⁾	142.71	139.69
11.02 B II d) ⁽²⁾	166.32	163.30
11.02 C II ⁽²⁾	171.07	168.05
11.02 C III ⁽²⁾	285.24	279.20
11.02 C IV ⁽²⁾	159.93	156.91
11.02 C VI ⁽²⁾	166.32	163.30
11.02 D II ⁽²⁾	110.15	107.13
11.02 D III ⁽²⁾	116.93	113.91
11.02 D IV ⁽²⁾	103.05	100.03
11.02 D VI ⁽²⁾	107.12	104.10
11.02 E I a) 1 ⁽²⁾	116.93	113.91
11.02 E I a) 2 ⁽²⁾	103.05	100.03
11.02 E I b) 1 ⁽²⁾	229.40	223.36
11.02 E I b) 2 ⁽²⁾	202.18	196.14
11.02 E II b) ⁽²⁾	195.09	189.05
11.02 E II d) 2 ⁽²⁾	189.75	183.71
11.02 F II ⁽²⁾	195.09	189.05
11.02 F III ⁽²⁾	207.06	201.02
11.02 F IV ⁽²⁾	182.57	176.53
11.02 F VII ⁽²⁾	107.12	104.10
11.04 C I	114.70	108.05 ⁽²⁾
11.07 A II a)	209.67 ^(*)	198.79
11.07 A II b)	159.41	148.53
11.07 B	183.98 ^(*)	173.10
23.02 A I a)	40.01	40.01
23.02 A I b)	106.68	106.68
23.02 A II a)	40.01	40.01
23.02 A II b)	106.68	106.68

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- (¹) This levy is limited to 6 % of the value for customs purposes.
- (²) For the purpose of distinguishing between products falling within heading Nos 11.01 and 11.02 and those falling within subheading 23.02 A, products falling within heading Nos 11.01 and 11.02 shall be those meeting the following specifications :
- a starch content (determined by the modified Ewers polarimetric method), referred to dry matter, exceeding 45 % by weight,
 - an ash content by weight, referred to dry matter (after deduction of any added minerals), not exceeding 1.6 % for rice, 2.5 % for wheat, 3 % for barley, 4 % for buckwheat, 5 % for oats and 2 % for other cereals.
- Germ of cereals, whole, rolled, flaked or ground, falls in all cases within heading No 11.02.
- (⁴) In accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 1180/77 this levy is reduced by 5.44 ECU/tonne for products originating in Turkey.
- (⁵) In accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 435/80 the levy shall not be charged on the following products originating in the African, Caribbean and Pacific States and in the overseas countries and territories :
- arrowroot falling within subheading 07.06 A,
 - flours and meal of arrowroot falling within subheading 11.04 C,
 - arrowroot starch falling within subheading 11.08 A V.
-

COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC) No 169/83**of 24 January 1983****introducing quantitative restrictions on the imports of certain categories of wood in France**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 113 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Whereas the French Government has informed the Commission that French forestry was seriously affected by the storm which occurred on 7 November 1982; whereas the volume of trees blown down, damaged or uprooted in 20 départements particularly in the 'Massif Central', reaches 11 000 000 m³, of which 80 % was resinous, representing more than half of the amount normally felled in a full year in all of France; whereas to make use of these trees will involve a production of sawn wood which is estimated at 350 000 m³ of fir and spruce and 1 000 000 m³ of other conifers;

Whereas, especially as regards sawn wood of fir and spruce, the disposal of the said quantity of 350 000 m³ on a rigid market which combines a supply, which shows a sudden surplus, and an inelastic demand creates considerable difficulties which are likely to provoke serious disturbances in the sector concerned; whereas these difficulties of disposal also risk hindering the removal of these trees that have been blown down thus endangering the preservation of forests in the regions affected;

Whereas, in order to resolve the consequences of this natural disaster, the French Republic introduced an urgent programme involving a series of aids for the producers concerned;

Whereas this programme is nevertheless insufficient to solve all the aspects of the problem and in particular to ensure the disposal of the surplus quantity of sawn wood of fir and spruce on the market;

Whereas the size of this natural disaster and its consequences for the sector concerned and the preservation of the forests in the regions affected justifies the introduction on an exceptional and temporary basis of quantitative restrictions on imports into France of

similar species of coniferous wood originating in third countries by way of derogation from Regulation (EEC) No 288/82 of 5 February 1982 on common rules for imports ⁽¹⁾, and from Regulation (EEC) No 1765/82 of 30 June 1982 on common rules for imports from State-trading countries ⁽²⁾;

Whereas in applying these quantitative restrictions, the importance of maintaining traditional trade patterns and contracts concluded previously under normal conditions should, in so far as possible, be taken into account,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

By way of derogation from Regulations (EEC) No 288/82 and (EEC) No 1765/82, imports into France of the products listed hereafter originating in and coming from third countries shall be subject in 1983 to a quota of 1 750 000 m³.

CCT heading No	NIMEXE code	Description
ex 44.05 C	44.05-40	Other coniferous wood sawn lengthwise, sliced or peeled, but not further prepared, of a thickness exceeding 5 mm

Article 2

Imports which are in transit to France or effected pursuant to contracts previously concluded under normal conditions shall be excluded from the application of the restriction laid down in Article 1.

Article 3

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

It shall apply until 31 December 1983.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 35, 9. 2. 1982, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 195, 5. 7. 1982, p. 1.

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

Done at Brussels, 24 January 1983.

For the Council

The President

H. W. LAUTENSCHLAGER

II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

COUNCIL

COUNCIL ESTIMATE

of 21 December 1982

concerning beef and veal intended for the processing industry for the period
1 January to 31 December 1983

(83/16/EEC)

THE COUNCIL 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
1979 Act of Accession, and in particular Article 14 (2)
thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

HAS ADOPTED THIS ESTIMATE :

INTRODUCTION

This estimate covers the period 1 January to 31
December 1983. It has been prepared in the light of
information available to the Commission and on the
basis of current forecasts. It is derived from estimates
of demand in the industry and of Community supplies
of meat of qualities and types of cut suitable for indus-
trial use, hereinafter referred to as 'meat for proces-
sing'.

Demand in the industry for meat for processing has
been assessed by the reference to the quantities of
fresh and frozen meat used each year.

Community supplies of meat for processing have been
estimated by reference to the quantities of fresh and
frozen meat normally used for this purpose.

CHAPTER I

Supplies of meat for processing

According to information supplied to the Commission
by the Member States in September 1982, Community
supplies of home-produced fresh meat for processing
for 1983 can be estimated at 1 026 000 tonnes of meat
on the bone.

It is also estimated that at the end of 1982 the
Community will hold a public stock of meat as a
result of standing intervention purchases. The quantity
of this meat satisfying the requirements of meat for
processing can be estimated at 46 000 tonnes of meat
on the bone.

With effect from January 1983 the Community is to
open a tariff quota for 50 000 tonnes of boned frozen
meat, which corresponds to 65 000 tonnes of meat on
the bone.

Experience shows that under this quota 6 900 tonnes
of frozen meat on the bone will be imported in 1983
for processing.

In 1983 the quantity of meat to be imported into the
Community and originating in Botswana, Kenya,
Madagascar or Swaziland which satisfies the require-
ments for processing may be estimated at 4 100 tonnes
of meat on the bone.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 148, 28. 6. 1968, p. 24.

For 1983 the total available supplies intended for processing will thus be as follows :

	(tonnes)
— fresh meat :	1 026 000
— frozen meat taken over at intervention :	46 000
— frozen meat imported under GATT quota :	6 900
— frozen meat imported under arrangements of the ACP Convention :	4 100
	<u>1 083 000</u>

CHAPTER II

Industrial demand for meat for processing

According to information supplied to the Commission by the Member States in September 1982, Community demand for meat for processing in 1983 can be estimated at 1 143 000 tonnes of meat on the bone. This figure includes quantities required for the preparation of preserved foods as specified in Article 14 (1) (a) of Regulation (EEC) No 805/68. This latter quantity is estimated at 126 000 tonnes.

CONCLUSION

The needs of the processing industries, including those producing preserved foods referred to in Chapter II and containing no characteristic components other than beef and jelly, have been estimated at 1 143 000 tonnes of meat on the bone.

The tonnage of the supplies available from the total of Community production in 1983, plus stocks in store at the end of 1982 suitable for processing and imports under the different special arrangements suitable for processing has been estimated at 1 083 000 tonnes of meat on the bone.

The deficit in meat for processing for 1983 may be estimated and rounded up at 60 000 tonnes of meat on the bone.

It has been decided to apportion this tonnage, as required by Article 14 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 805/68, so that :

- (a) 30 000 tonnes of meat intended for the manufacture of preserved food which does not contain characteristic components other than beef and jelly shall qualify for the total suspension of the levy; and
- (b) 30 000 tonnes of meat intended for the processing industry for the manufacture of products other than the preserved food referred to in (a) shall qualify for the total or partial suspension of the levy.

Done at Brussels, 21 December 1982.

For the Council

The President

O. MØLLER

COUNCIL ESTIMATE**of 21 December 1982****concerning young male bovine animals weighing 300 kilograms or less and
intended for fattening for the period 1 January to 31 December 1983**

(83/17/EEC)

**THE COUNCIL 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
1979 Act of Accession, and in particular Article 13
thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

HAS ADOPTED THIS ESTIMATE :**I. INTRODUCTION**

Article 13 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 805/68 provides that, each year before 1 December, the Council, acting on a proposal from the Commission and by qualified majority vote, shall draw up an estimate of the young male bovine animals which may be imported under the system laid down under the said Article. This estimate is to take account both of the forecast supplies of young bovine animals intended for fattening within the Community and of Community breeders' requirements.

Community supplies of young bovine animals

This estimate relates to the period 1 January to 31 December 1983. It has been prepared in the light of information available to the Commission and on the basis of the foreseeable trend for 1983 of supplies of and requirements for young male bovine animals intended for fattening in the Community.

In view of the number of breeding females (cows and heifers) anticipated for 1983 (about 35 565 000), some 31 570 000 births of calves are expected during that year. Production over the year of male calves would therefore be about 15 785 000 head. Of this figure, about 1 190 000 ($\pm 7.5\%$) should be provided for as losses. The net availability of young male bovine

animals of Community origin should therefore be about 14 595 000 in 1983.

Community requirements

The number of slaughterings of male calves envisaged for 1983, on the basis of data collected from Member States, should be about 4 331 000 head.

The number of male animals intended for slaughter as fattened young bulls or bulls, or for breeding, should be about 6 980 000 head.

The number of male animals intended for slaughter as bullocks should be about 3 520 000 head.

In the light of information provided by Member States and of the above, it is expected that in 1983 the requirements of Community breeders in young male bovine animals for fattening will be 10 501 000 head.

It follows that the Community's overall requirements in male calves will be 14 832 000 head in 1983.

These requirements will only be partly satisfied by Community supplies of these animals which amount to about 14 595 000 head.

The foreseeable Community shortfall for 1983 in male calves for fattening will therefore be around 237 000 head.

II. CONCLUSION

On the basis of the considerations set out above, the estimate for young male bovine animals intended for fattening which may be imported in 1983 under the arrangements provided for in Article 13 of Regulation (EEC) No 805/68 is fixed at 237 000 head, of which 205 000 shall be intended for Italy, 30 000 for Greece and 2 000 for the other Member States.

Done at Brussels, 21 December 1982.

*For the Council**The President***O. MØLLER**

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 148, 28. 6. 1968, p. 24.

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