

Official Journal

of the European Communities

ISSN 0378-6978

L 311

Volume 26

12 November 1983

English edition

Legislation

Contents

I *Acts whose publication is obligatory*

- ★ Council Regulation (EEC) No 3185/83 of 4 November 1983 opening, allocating and providing for the administration of a Community tariff quota for silver hake (*Merluccius bilinearis*) falling within subheading ex 03.01 B I t) of the Common Customs Tariff (1984) 1
- ★ Council Regulation (EEC) No 3186/83 of 4 November 1983 opening, allocating and providing for the administration of a Community tariff quota for frozen cod (*Gadus morhua*) fillets falling within subheading ex 03.01 B II b) 1 of the Common Customs Tariff (1984) 4
- ★ Council Regulation (EEC) No 3187/83 of 4 November 1983 opening, allocating and administering a Community tariff quota for certain grades of ferro-chromium falling within subheading ex 73.02 E I of the Common Customs Tariff 7
- Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3188/83 of 11 November 1983 fixing the import levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal 10
- Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3189/83 of 11 November 1983 fixing the premiums to be added to the import levies on cereals, flour and malt 12
- ★ Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3190/83 of 10 November 1983 amending Regulation (EEC) No 3316/82 fixing the free-at-frontier reference prices applicable to imports of certain wines originating in Yugoslavia 14
- ★ Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3191/83 of 11 November 1983 re-establishing the levying of customs duties on other hand tools, falling within heading No 82.04 and originating in Hong Kong, to which the preferential tariff arrangements set out in Council Regulation (EEC) No 3377/82 apply 17

(Continued overleaf)

Contents (continued)

★ Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3192/83 of 11 November 1983 re-establishing the levying of customs duties on other fertilizers, falling within heading No 31.05 and originating in Brazil, to which the preferential tariff arrangements set out in Council Regulation (EEC) No 3377/82 apply . .	18
★ Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3193/83 of 11 November 1983 concerning the stopping of fishing for herring by vessels flying the flag of the United Kingdom	19
Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3194/83 of 11 November 1983 altering the components used to calculate the differential amounts for colza, rape and sunflower seed	20
Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3195/83 of 11 November 1983 altering the basic amount of the import levies on syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector	24
Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3196/83 of 11 November 1983 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar	26

I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC) No 3185/83

of 4 November 1983

opening, allocating and providing for the administration of a Community tariff quota for silver hake (*Merluccius bilinearis*) falling within subheading ex 03.01 B I t) of the Common Customs Tariff (1984)

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 Community has undertaken to open an annual Community tariff quota at 8 % duty for 2 000 tonnes of silver hake (*Merluccius bilinearis*) falling within subheading ex 03.01 B I t) of the Common Customs Tariff; whereas the tariff quota concerned should be opened on 1 January 1984 and allocated between the Member States;

Whereas, under Article 64 of the 1979 Act of Accession of 1979, Greece is required to apply in full the Common Customs Tariff duty in respect of the product in question as from 1 January 1981; whereas, therefore, as from that date, it is necessary to cover, in favour of the tariff quotas in question, the requirements of that Member State during the quota period;

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

Whereas, since the fish concerned are not separately specified in the statistical nomenclatures of the Member States, the available import figures provided by them cannot be regarded as sufficiently exact or representative for use as a basis for the allocation referred to above; whereas the incomplete figures available together with the estimates made by the Member States allow the following percentage estimates to be made as to the import needs of each of them from third countries for the quota period envisaged:

Benelux	0,77
Denmark	23,28
Germany	42,20
Greece	0,01
France	14,81
Ireland	0,38
Italy	0,69
United Kingdom	17,86

Whereas, to take account of the possible import trends for these fish, the quota volume should be divided into two instalments, the first being allocated between the Member States and the second held as a reserve to cover any subsequent requirements of Member States which have used up their initial share; whereas, to give importers some degree of certainty, the first instalment of the tariff quota should be fixed at a high level, which in this case could be 65,5 % of the amount of the quota;

Whereas initial shares may be used up at different rates; whereas, to avoid disruption of supplies on this account, it should be provided that any Member State which has almost used up its initial share should draw an additional share from the reserve; whereas each time its additional share is almost used up a Member State should draw a further share and so on as many times as the reserve allows; whereas the initial and additional shares should be valid until the end of the

quota period; whereas this form of administration requires close collaboration between the Member States and the Commission, and the Commission must be in a position to keep account of the extent to which the quotas have been used up and to inform the Member States accordingly;

Whereas, if at a given date in the quota period a considerable quantity of a Member State's initial share remains unused it is essential that such State should return a significant proportion thereof to the reserve, in order to prevent a part of the Community tariff quota from remaining unused in one Member State while it could be used in others;

Whereas, since the Kingdom of Belgium, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg are united within and jointly represented by the Benelux Economic Union, any measure concerning the administration of the shares allocated to that economic union may be carried out by any one of its members,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. From 1 January to 31 December 1984, a Community tariff quota of 2 000 tonnes shall be opened within the Community for silver hake (*Merluccius bilinearis*) falling within subheading ex 03.01 B I t) of the Common Customs Tariff.
2. The Common Customs Tariff duty shall be suspended at the level of 8 % within this tariff quota.

Article 2

1. The Community tariff quota referred to in Article 1 shall be divided into two instalments.
2. A first instalment of 1 310 tonnes shall be allocated among the Member States; the shares, which subject to Article 5 shall be valid from 1 January to 31 December 1984, shall be as follows:

	(tonnes)
Benelux	10
Denmark	305
Germany	552
Greece	1
France	194
Ireland	5
Italy	9
United Kingdom	234

3. The second instalment of 690 tonnes shall constitute the reserve.

Article 3

1. If a Member State has used 90 % or more of its initial share as fixed in Article 2 (2), or of that share minus any portion returned to the reserve pursuant to Article 5, it shall forthwith, by notifying the Commission, draw a second share, to the extent that the reserve so permits, equal to 10 % of its initial share, rounded up as necessary to the next whole number.
2. If a Member State, after exhausting its initial share, has used 90 % or more of the second share drawn by it, that Member State shall forthwith, in the manner and to the extent provided in paragraph 1, draw a third share equal to 5 % of its initial share, rounded up as necessary to the whole number.
3. If a Member State, after exhausting its second share, has used 90 % or more of the third share drawn by it, that Member State shall, in the manner and to the extent provided in paragraph 1, draw a fourth share equal to the third.

This process shall apply until the reserve is used up.

4. By way of derogation from paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, a Member State may draw shares lower than those specified in those paragraphs if there are grounds for believing that those specified may not be used in full. Any Member State applying this paragraph shall inform the Commission of its grounds for so doing.

Article 4

Additional shares drawn pursuant to Article 3 shall be valid until 31 December 1984.

Article 5

Member States shall, not later than 1 October 1984, return to the reserve the unused portion of their initial share which, on 15 September 1984, is in excess of 20 % of the initial volume. They may return a greater portion if there are grounds for believing that it may not be used in full.

Member States shall, not later than 1 October 1984, notify the Commission of the total quantities of the product in question imported up to and including 15 September 1984 and charged against the Community quota and of any portion of their initial shares returned to the reserve.

Article 6

The Commission shall keep an account of the shares opened by the Member States pursuant to Articles 2 and 3 and shall, as soon as the information reaches it, inform each State of the extent to which the reserve has been used up.

It shall, not later than 5 October 1984, inform the Member States of the amount still in reserve, following any return of shares pursuant to Article 5.

It shall ensure that the drawing which exhausts the reserve does not exceed the balance available, and to this end shall notify the amount of that balance to the Member State making the last drawing.

Article 7

1. The Member States shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that additional shares drawn pursuant to Article 3 are opened in such a way that importations may be charged without interruption against their accumulated shares of the Community quota.

2. The Member States shall ensure that importers of the product in question have free access to the shares allocated to them.

3. The Member States shall charge imports of the product in question against their shares as and when the product is entered with the customs authorities for free circulation.

4. The extent to which a Member State has used up its share shall be determined on the basis of the imports charged in accordance with paragraph 3.

Article 8

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

Article 9

The Member States and the Commission shall cooperate closely to ensure that this Regulation is complied with.

Article 10

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 January 1984.

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

Done at Brussels, 4 November 1983.

For the Council

The President

C. VAITSOS

COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC) No 3186/83**of 4 November 1983**

opening, allocating and providing for the administration of a Community tariff quota for frozen cod (*Gadus morhua*) fillets falling within subheading ex 03.01 B II b) 1 of the Common Customs Tariff (1984)

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 Community has undertaken to open an annual Community tariff quota at 8 % duty for 10 000 tonnes of frozen cod (*Gadus morhua*) fillets falling within subheading ex 03.01 B II b) 1 of the Common Customs Tariff; whereas the tariff quota concerned should be opened on 1 January 1984 and allocated between the Member States;

Whereas, under Article 64 of the 1979 Act of Accession, Greece is required to apply in full the Common Customs Tariff duty in respect of the product in question as from 1 January 1981; whereas, therefore, as from that date, it is necessary to cover, in favour of the tariff quotas in question, the requirements of that Member State during the quota period;

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

Whereas, during the last three years for which complete statistics are available, the corresponding imports into each of the Member States represented the following percentages of total imports of the product in question:

Member States	1980	1981	1982
Benelux	0,52	2,40	1,57
Denmark	4,99	6,34	1,25
Germany	23,18	20,64	27,79
Greece	0	0,36	1,22
France	15,30	2,60	9,43
Ireland	0	0	0
Italy	10,78	6,03	3,44
United Kingdom	45,50	61,63	55,30

Whereas, in view of these factors and of market forecasts for this product for 1984, the initial percentage shares in the quota volume can be expressed approximately as follows:

Benelux	0,42
Denmark	8,55
Germany	30,80
Greece	0,09
France	17,11
Ireland	0,09
Italy	0,17
United Kingdom	42,77

Whereas, to take account of future import trends for the products in question in the various Member States, the quota should be divided into two instalments, the first being allocated among Member States and the second held as a reserve to cover subsequently the requirements of Member States which have exhausted their initial share; whereas, to give importers in each Member State some degree of certainty, the first instalment of the Community quota should be fixed at a relatively high level, in this case approximately 58 % of the full quota;

Whereas Member States may exhaust their initial shares for the products in question at different rates; whereas, to avoid disruption of supplies on this account, it should be provided that any Member State which has almost used up its initial share should draw an additional share from the reserve; whereas this must be done by each Member State as and when each of its additional shares is almost entirely used up, and repeated as many times as the reserve allows; whereas the initial and additional shares must be available for use until the end of the quota period; whereas this method of administration calls for close cooperation between Member States and the Commis-

sion, which latter must in particular be able to observe the extent to which the quota amount is used and inform Member States thereof;

Whereas if, at a specified date in the quota period, a considerable balance remains in one or other Member State it is essential that that Member State pay a large amount of it back into the reserve, in order to avoid a part of the Community quota remaining unused in one Member State when it could be used in others;

Whereas, since the Kingdom of Belgium, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg are united within and jointly represented by the Benelux Economic Union, all transactions concerning the administration of the shares allocated to that economic union may be carried out by any one of its members,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. From 1 January to 31 December 1984, a Community tariff quota of 10 000 tonnes shall be opened within the Community, for frozen cod (*Gadus morhua*) fillets falling within subheading ex 03.01 B II b) 1 of the Common Customs Tariff.

2. The Common Customs Tariff duty shall be suspended at the level of 8 % within this tariff quota.

Article 2

1. The Community tariff quota referred to in Article 1 shall be divided into two instalments.

2. A first instalment of 5 845 tonnes shall be allocated among the Member States; the shares, which subject to Article 5 shall be valid from 1 January to 31 December 1984, shall be as follows:

	(tonnes)
Benelux	25
Denmark	500
Germany	1 800
Greece	5
France	1 000
Ireland	5
Italy	10
United Kingdom	2 500

3. The second instalment of 4 155 tonnes shall constitute the reserve.

Article 3

1. If a Member State has used 90 % or more of its initial share as fixed in Article 2 (2), or of that share

minus any portion returned to the reserve pursuant to Article 5, it shall forthwith, by notifying the Commission, draw a second share, to the extent that the reserve so permits, equal to 10 % of its initial share rounded up, should the occasion arise, to the nearest unit above.

2. If a Member State, after exhausting its initial share, has used 90 % or more of the second share drawn by it, that Member State shall forthwith, in the manner and to the extent provided in paragraph 1, draw a third share, equal to 5 % of its initial share rounded up, should the occasion arise, to the nearest unit above.

3. If a Member State, after exhausting its second share, has used 90 % or more of the third share drawn by it, that Member State shall, under the same conditions, draw a fourth share equal to the third. This process shall continue until the reserve has been exhausted.

4. By way of derogation from paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, a Member State may draw shares lower than those specified in those paragraphs if there are grounds for believing that those specified may not be used in full. Any Member State applying this paragraph shall inform the Commission of its grounds for so doing.

Article 4

Additional shares drawn pursuant to Article 3 shall be valid until 31 December 1984.

Article 5

Member States shall, not later than 1 October 1984, return to the reserve the unused portion of their initial share which, on 15 September 1984, is in excess of 20 % of the initial volume. They may return a greater portion if there are grounds for believing that it may not be used in full.

Member States shall, not later than 1 October 1984, notify the Commission of the total quantities of the product in question imported up to and including 15 September 1984 and charged against the Community quotas and of any portion of their initial shares returned to the reserve.

Article 6

The Commission shall keep an account of the shares opened by the Member States pursuant to Articles 2 and 3 and shall, as soon as the information reaches it, inform each State of the extent to which the reserve has been used up.

It shall, not later than 5 October 1984, inform the Member State of the amount still in reserve following any return of shares pursuant to Article 5.

It shall ensure that when an amount exhausting the reserve is drawn the amount so drawn does not exceed the balance available, and to this end shall notify the amount of that balance to the Member State making the last drawing.

Article 7

1. Member States shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that additional shares drawn pursuant to Article 3 are opened in such a way that importations may be charged without interruption against their accumulated shares of the Community quota.

2. Member States shall ensure that importers of the products in question have free access to the shares allocated to them.

3. Member States shall charge imports of the products in question against their shares as and when

the products are entered with the customs authorities for free circulation.

4. The extent to which a Member State has used up its share shall be determined on the basis of the imports charged in accordance with paragraph 3.

Article 8

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

Article 9

The Member States and the Commission shall cooperate closely to ensure that this Regulation is complied with.

Article 10

The Regulation shall enter into force on 1 January 1984.

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

Done at Brussels, 4 November 1983.

For the Council

The President

C. VAITSOS

COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC) No 3187/83**of 4 November 1983****opening, allocating and administering a Community tariff quota for certain grades of ferro-chromium falling within subheading ex 73.02 E I of the Common Customs Tariff**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 28 thereof,

Having regard to the draft Regulation submitted by the Commission,

Whereas, for certain grades of ferro-chromium containing not less than 4 % by weight of carbon, or not less than 6 % by weight of carbon, production is, to a variable degree, inadequate in the Community and producers are unable to meet the total requirements of consumer industries; whereas it is therefore in the Community's interest to suspend totally in respect of this metal the application of the Common Customs Tariff duty for a period running up to 31 December 1984 within a suitable tariff quota; whereas, in order to avoid disturbing the equilibrium of the market for this ferro-alloy and to ensure parallel development in sales of Community production and in supplies to meet the requirements of consumer industries, it is appropriate to fix the quota volume at the provisional level of 115 000 tonnes covering immediate import needs from third countries; whereas for the same reasons a distinction should be made between certain grades of ferro-chromium and the abovementioned quota volume should be allocated between them; whereas, moreover, Member States should be free only to authorize amounts to be charged against this volume subject to certain conditions relating to destination;

Whereas equal and continuous access to these quotas should be guaranteed for all Community importers and the rate of duty for these tariff quotas should be applied consistently to all imports until the quotas are exhausted; whereas, in the light of these principles, arrangements for the utilization of the Community tariff quotas based on an allocation among Member States would seem to comply with the Community nature of the quotas; whereas, to correspond as closely as possible to the actual trend in the market in the products in question, such allocation should be in proportion to the requirements of the Member States as calculated by reference to statistics of imports from

third countries during a representative reference period and to the economic outlook for the quota period in question;

Whereas, however, since the quotas are autonomous Community tariff quotas intended to cover import needs arising in the Community, the quota volumes may, as an experiment, be allocated on the basis of the temporary import needs from third countries estimated for each of the Member States; whereas this system of allocation also ensures the uniform application of the Common Customs Tariff;

Whereas, to take account of future import trends for the products concerned, the quota volumes should be divided into two instalments, the first being allocated among the Member States and the second held as a reserve to cover subsequently the requirements of Member States which have exhausted their initial shares; whereas, to give importers of the Member States some degree of certainty, the first instalment of each Community tariff quota should be fixed at a relatively high level which could be at more than 90 % of the quota volumes;

Whereas Member States may exhaust their initial shares at different rates; whereas, to avoid disruption of supplies on this account, provision should be made that any Member State which has almost used up its initial share should draw an additional share from the corresponding reserve; whereas each time its additional share is almost exhausted a Member State should draw a further share, and so on as many times as each reserve allows; whereas the initial and additional shares should be valid until the end of the quota period; whereas this form of administration requires close collaboration between the Member States and the Commission and the Commission must be in a position to monitor the extent to which the quota volumes have been used up and to inform the Member States accordingly;

Whereas, if at a given date in the quota period a considerable quantity of one of a Member State's initial shares remains unused, it is essential that such State should return a significant proportion thereof to the corresponding reserve, in order to prevent a part of one of the Community quotas from remaining unused in one Member State while it could be used in others;

Whereas since the Kingdom of Belgium, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg are united within and jointly represented by the Benelux Economic Union, any measure concerning the administration of the shares allocated to that economic union may be carried out by any one of its members,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. From 1 January until 31 December 1984, a tariff quota of 115 000 tonnes shall be opened within the Community in respect of certain grades of ferro-chromium falling within subheading ex 73.02 E I of the Common Customs Tariff.

2. The volume of the tariff quota referred to in paragraph 1 shall be allocated as follows:

- (a) 3 000 tonnes for ferro-chromium containing not less than 4 % by weight of carbon;
- (b) 112 000 tonnes for ferro-chromium containing not less than 6 % by weight of carbon.

3. Imports of the products in question which already benefit from exemption from customs duties under another preferential tariff system are not to be charged against this tariff quota.

4. Within this quota, the customs tariff duty shall be totally suspended. Within the context of this quota, the Hellenic Republic shall apply customs duties calculated in accordance with the relevant provisions laid down in the 1979 Act of Accession.

Article 2

1. A first instalment of each of the volumes indicated in Article 1 (2), amounting to 2 900 tonnes for the tariff quota referred to at (a) and 107 000 tonnes for the tariff quota referred to at (b), shall be allocated among the Member States; the shares, which subject to Article 5 shall be valid until 31 December 1984, shall be as follows:

- (a) as regards ferro-chromium containing not less than 4 % by weight of carbon:

	(tonnes)
Benelux	1 500
Denmark	5
Germany	100
Greece	5
France	685
Ireland	5
Italy	300
United Kingdom	300

- (b) as regards ferro-chromium containing not less than 6 % by weight of carbon

	(tonnes)
Benelux	4 925
Denmark	5
Germany	58 745
Greece	5
France	23 865
Ireland	5
Italy	8 450
United Kingdom	11 000

2. The second instalments, involving 100 tonnes and 5 000 tonnes, respectively, shall constitute the reserves.

Article 3

1. As soon as one of the Member States has used 90 % or more of one of its initial shares as fixed in Article 2 (1), or of that share minus any portion returned to the reserve pursuant to Article 5, it shall forthwith, by notifying the Commission, draw a second share, to the extent that the reserve so permits, equal to 10 % of its initial share rounded up as necessary to the next whole number.

2. As soon as one of the Member States, after exhausting one or other of its initial share, has used 90 % or more of the second share drawn by it, that Member State shall forthwith, in the manner and to the extent provided in paragraph 1, draw a third share equal to 5 % of its initial share.

3. As soon as one of the Member States, after exhausting one or other second share, has used 90 % or more of the third share drawn by it, that Member State shall forthwith and on the same conditions draw a fourth share equal to the third.

This process shall continue until the reserves are exhausted.

4. Notwithstanding paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, Member States may draw shares lower than those specified in those paragraphs if there are grounds for believing that those specified may not be used in full. Any Member State applying this paragraph shall inform the Commission of its grounds for doing so.

Article 4

Additional shares drawn pursuant to Article 3 shall be valid until 31 December 1984.

Article 5

Member States shall, not later than 1 November 1984, return to the reserve the unused portion of their initial share which on 15 October 1984 exceeds 20 % of the

initial amount. They may return a greater portion if there are grounds for believing that such part may not be used in full.

Not later than 1 November 1984, the Member States shall notify the Commission of the total quantities of the products in question imported up to and including 15 October 1984 and charged against the Community quotas and of any portion of their initial shares returned to the corresponding reserve.

Article 6

Member States may decide that only products to be used for certain purposes may be charged against their quota shares. A control in the case that the products have been used for the particular purpose specified shall be carried out by applying the Community provisions on the subject.

Article 7

The Commission shall keep an account of the shares opened by the Member States pursuant to Articles 2 and 3 and shall, as soon as the information reaches it, inform each State of the extent to which the reserves have been used up.

Not later than 5 November 1984, it shall inform the Member States of the amounts still in the reserves following any return of shares pursuant to Article 5.

It shall ensure that, when an amount exhausting one of the reserves is drawn, the amount so drawn does not exceed the balance available, and to this end shall

notify the amount of that balance to the Member State making the last drawing.

Article 8

1. Member States shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that additional shares drawn pursuant to Article 3 are opened in such a way that imports may be charged without interruption against their accumulated shares of the tariff quotas.

2. Member States shall ensure that importers of the products in question have free access to the shares allocated to them.

3. The extent to which Member States have used up their shares shall be determined on the basis of imports of the products in question entered with the customs authorities for free circulation.

Article 9

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

Article 10

The Member States and the Commission shall cooperate closely to ensure that this Regulation is complied with.

Article 11

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 January 1984.

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

Done at Brussels, 4 November 1983.

For the Council

The President

C. VAITSOS

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 3188/83

of 11 November 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 organization 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 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 2157/83⁽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 10 November 1983;

Whereas it follows from applying the detailed rules contained in Regulation (EEC) No 2157/83 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 12 November 1983.

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

Done at Brussels, 11 November 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 106, 30. 10. 1962, p. 2553/62.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 263, 19. 9. 1973, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 206, 30. 7. 1983, p. 47.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 11 November 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	84,71
10.01 B II	Durum wheat	114,79 ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾
10.02	Rye	74,19 ⁽⁶⁾
10.03	Barley	57,97
10.04	Oats	38,27
10.05 B	Maize, other than hybrid maize for sowing	45,81 ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
10.07 A	Buckwheat	0
10.07 B	Millet	3,74 ⁽⁴⁾
10.07 C	Grain sorghum	66,28 ⁽⁴⁾
10.07 D	Canary seed; other cereals	0 ⁽⁵⁾
11.01 A	Wheat or meslin flour	132,44
11.01 B	Rye flour	118,64
11.02 A I a)	Durum wheat groats and meal	191,25
11.02 A I b)	Common wheat groats and meal	142,09

⁽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 3189/83

of 11 November 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 organization 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 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 2158/83⁽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 10 November 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 12 November 1983.

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

Done at Brussels, 11 November 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 106, 30. 10. 1962, p. 2553/62.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 263, 19. 9. 1973, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 206, 30. 7. 1983, p. 50.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 11 November 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 11	1st period 12	2nd period 1	3rd period 2
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
10.07 A	Buckwheat	0	0	0	0
10.07 B	Millet	0	0	0	23,81
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 11	1st period 12	2nd period 1	3rd period 2	4th period 3
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 3190/83
of 10 November 1983

**amending Regulation (EEC) No 3316/82 fixing the free-at-frontier reference
prices applicable to imports of certain wines originating in Yugoslavia**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European
Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 337/79
of 5 February 1979 on the common organization of
the market in wine ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation
(EEC) No 1595/83 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 18 (8)
thereof,

Whereas Article 18 of Regulation (EEC) No 337/79
lays down special rules relating to the importation of
certain products in the wine-growing sector; whereas
Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1393/76 ⁽³⁾, as last
amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3104/80 ⁽⁴⁾, lays
down the relevant implementing rules; whereas, under
Article 18 (8) of Regulation (EEC) No 337/79, the
Commission is required to fix the free-at-frontier
reference prices;

Whereas the free-at-frontier reference prices for
certain products were fixed by Commission Regulation
(EEC) No 3316/82 ⁽⁵⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC)
No 3603/82 ⁽⁶⁾; whereas, as a result of the special
system recently established for Yugoslavia, free-at-
frontier reference prices should be fixed for certain
imports of wines originating in that country,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The Annex to Regulation (EEC) No 3316/82 is hereby
amended as follows:

1. The first indent of point 2 of the note is replaced
by the following:

‘— in Algeria, Morocco, Spain, Portugal, Cyprus or
Yugoslavia, the free-at-frontier reference prices
applicable are those given in the appropriate
column,’.
2. The text concerning subheadings 22.05 ex C I a) (1)
and 22.05 ex C II a) (1) is replaced by the text given
in the Annex.

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 November 1983.

For the Commission

Poul DALSAGER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 54, 5. 3. 1979, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 163, 22. 6. 1983, p. 48.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 157, 18. 6. 1976, p. 20.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 324, 29. 11. 1980, p. 63.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 351, 11. 12. 1982, p. 1.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 376, 31. 12. 1982, p. 32.

ANNEX

		Description	Free-at-frontier reference price									(ECU/bl)
CCT heading No			Algeria	Morocco Tunisia	Spain	Malta	Turkey (*)	Turkey (**)	Portugal	Cyprus (1)	Yugo-slavia	
22.05		Wine of fresh grapes ; grape must with fermentation arrested by the addition of alcohol : ex C. Other : I. Of an actual alcoholic strength by volume not exceeding 13 % vol, in containers holding : a) Two litres or less : (1) Spanish wines from Jumilla, Valdepeñas, Priorato and Rioja, Portuguese Verde and Dão wines and Yugoslav wines with the designation of origin : Ljutomersko — Ormoške gorice, Laški Rizling ; Ohrid, Merlot ; Hercégovina — Mostar ; Žilavka ; Hercégovina — Mostar, Blatina ; Fruška Gora, Talijanski Rizling ; Oplenac, Lipovac ; Istra, Merlot ; Tikveš, Krater ; Tikveš, Kratošija ; Strednja i južna dalmacija, Dingač ; Srednja i južna dalmacija, Kaštelet ; Crna Gora, Vranac (1) : (aa) Red wine of an actual alcoholic strength by volume : Of less than 9 % vol Of 9 % vol but not exceeding 9,5 % vol Exceeding 9,5 % vol but not exceeding 10 % vol Exceeding 10 % vol but not exceeding 10,5 % vol Exceeding 10,5 % vol but not exceeding 11 % vol Exceeding 11 % vol but not exceeding 11,5 % vol Exceeding 11,5 % vol but not exceeding 12 % vol Exceeding 12 % vol but not exceeding 12,5 % vol Exceeding 12,5 % vol but not exceeding 13 % vol (bb) White wine of an actual alcoholic strength by volume : Of less than 9 % vol Of 9 % vol but not exceeding 9,5 % vol Exceeding 9,5 % vol but not exceeding 10 % vol Exceeding 10 % vol but not exceeding 10,5 % vol Exceeding 10,5 % vol but not exceeding 11 % vol Exceeding 11 % vol but not exceeding 11,5 % vol Exceeding 11,5 % vol but not exceeding 12 % vol Exceeding 12 % vol but not exceeding 12,5 % vol Exceeding 12,5 % vol but not exceeding 13 % vol										
				69,00 70,08 72,23 74,38 76,53 78,68 80,83 82,98 85,13					69,00 70,08 72,23 74,38 76,53 78,68 80,83 82,98 85,13		69,00 70,08 72,23 74,38 76,53 78,68 80,83 82,98 85,13	64,60 65,68 67,83 69,98 72,13 74,28 76,43 78,58 80,73
				66,66 67,67 69,69 71,71 73,73 75,75 77,77 79,79 81,81					66,66 67,67 69,69 71,71 73,73 75,75 77,77 79,79 81,81		66,66 67,67 69,69 71,71 73,73 75,75 77,77 79,79 81,81	62,26 63,27 65,29 67,31 69,33 71,35 73,37 75,39 77,41

(⁽¹⁾) Within a Community tariff quota.

(⁽²⁾) Until 31 December 1982.

(⁽³⁾) From 1 January 1983.

CCT heading No	Description	Free-at-frontier reference price										(ECU/bl)
		Algeria	Morocco Tunisia	Spain	Malta	Turkey (°)	Turkey (°°)	Portugal	Cyprus (°)	Yugo-slavia	Other third countries	
22.05 (cont'd)	ex C II. Of an actual alcoholic strength by volume exceeding 13 % vol, but not exceeding 15 % vol, in containers holding : a) Two litres or less : (1) Spanish wines from Jumilla, Valdepeñas, Priorato and Rioja, Portuguese Dão wines and Yugoslav wines with the designation of origin : Ljutomersko — Ormoške gorice, Laški Rizling ; Ohrid, Merlot ; Hercégovina — Mostar ; Žilavka ; Hercégovina — Mostar, Blatina ; Fruška Gora, Talijanski Rizling ; Oplenac, Lipovac ; Istra, Merlot ; Tikveš, Krater ; Tikveš, Kratošija ; Strednja i južna dalmacija, Dingač ; Srednja i južna dalmacija, Kaštelet ; Crna Gora, Vranac (°) : (aa) Red wine of an actual alcoholic strength by volume : Exceeding 13 % vol but not exceeding 13,5 % vol (°) Exceeding 13,5 % vol but not exceeding 14 % vol Exceeding 14 % vol but not exceeding 14,5 % vol Exceeding 14,5 % vol but not exceeding 15 % vol (bb) White wine of an actual alcoholic strength by volume : Exceeding 13 % vol but not exceeding 13,5 % vol (°) Exceeding 13,5 % vol but not exceeding 14 % vol Exceeding 14 % vol but not exceeding 14,5 % vol Exceeding 14,5 % vol but not exceeding 15 % vol			85,58 87,73 89,88 92,03				85,58 87,73 89,88 92,03		85,58 87,73 89,88 92,03	80,48 82,63 84,78 86,93	
				82,13 84,15 86,17 88,19				82,13 84,15 86,17 88,19		82,13 84,15 86,17 88,19	77,03 79,05 81,07 83,09	

(°) Within a Community tariff quota.

(°) Including wines of an actual alcoholic strength by volume of not more than 13 % vol and with a total dry extract exceeding 90 grams per litre.

(°) Until 31 December 1982.

(°°) From 1 January 1983.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 3191/83

of 11 November 1983

re-establishing the levying of customs duties on other hand tools, falling within heading No 82.04 and originating in Hong Kong, to which the preferential tariff arrangements set out in Council Regulation (EEC) No 3377/82 apply

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3377/82 of 8 December 1982 applying generalized tariff preferences for 1983 in respect of certain industrial products originating in developing countries⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 12 thereof,

Whereas, pursuant to Articles 1 and 9 of that Regulation, suspension of customs duties shall be accorded to each of the countries or territories listed in Annex C, other than those listed in column 4 of Annex A, within the framework of the preferential tariff ceiling fixed in column 9 of Annex A; whereas, as provided for in Article 10 of that Regulation, as soon as the individual ceilings in question are reached at Community level, the levying of customs duties on imports of the products in question originating in each of the countries and territories concerned may at any time be re-established;

Whereas, in the case of other hand tools falling within heading No 82.04, the individual ceiling was fixed at 7 998 100 ECU; whereas, on 9 November 1983, imports of these products into the Community, originating in Hong Kong, reached that ceiling after being charged thereagainst;

Whereas it is appropriate to re-establish the levying of customs duties in respect of the products in question against Hong Kong,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

As from 15 November 1983, the levying of customs duties, suspended pursuant to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3377/82, shall be re-established on imports into the Community of the following products originating in Hong Kong:

CCT heading No	Description
82.04	Hand tools, including glaziers' diamonds, not falling within any other heading of this Chapter; blow lamps, anvils; vices and clamps, other than accessories for, and parts of, machine tools; portable forges; grinding wheels with frameworks (hand or pedal operated)

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, 11 November 1983.

For the Commission

Karl-Heinz NARJES

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 363, 23. 12. 1982, p. 1.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 3192/83**of 11 November 1983**

re-establishing the levying of customs duties on other fertilizers, falling within heading No 31.05 and originating in Brazil, to which the preferential tariff arrangements set out in Council Regulation (EEC) No 3377/82 apply

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3377/82 of 8 December 1982 applying generalized tariff preferences for 1983 in respect of certain industrial products originating in developing countries⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 12 thereof,

Whereas, pursuant to Articles 1 and 9 of that Regulation, suspension of customs duties shall be accorded to each of the countries or territories listed in Annex C, other than those listed in column 4 of Annex A, within the framework of the preferential tariff ceiling fixed in column 9 of Annex A; whereas, as provided for in Article 10 of that Regulation, as soon as the individual ceilings in question are reached at Community level, the levying of customs duties on imports of the products in question originating in each of the countries and territories concerned may at any time be re-established;

Whereas, in the case of other fertilizers, falling within heading No 31.05, the individual ceiling was fixed at 3 569 000 ECU; whereas, on 9 November 1983, imports of these products into the Community, originating in Brazil, reached that ceiling after being charged thereagainst;

Whereas it is appropriate to re-establish the levying of customs duties in respect of the products in question against Brazil,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

As from 15 November 1983, the levying of customs duties, suspended pursuant to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3377/82, shall be re-established on imports into the Community of the following products originating in Brazil:

CCT heading No	Description
31.05	Other fertilizers, goods of the present chapter in tablets, lozenges and similar prepared forms or in packings of a gross weight not exceeding 10 kg

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, 11 November 1983.

For the Commission

Karl-Heinz NARJES

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 363, 23. 12. 1982, p. 1.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 3193/83

of 11 November 1983

concerning the stopping of fishing for herring by vessels flying the flag of the United Kingdom

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2057/82 of 29 June 1982 establishing certain control measures for fishing activities by vessels of the Member States ⁽¹⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1729/83 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 10 (3) thereof,

Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 198/83 of 25 January 1983 on fishing activities in waters under the sovereignty or jurisdiction of the Member States, adopted provisionally pending the fixing of TACs and quotas for 1983 ⁽³⁾, provides that until the Council takes a decision concerning TACs and quotas for 1983, vessels shall provisionally engage in fishing activities in keeping with the normal seasonal cycles and in accordance with Council Regulation (EEC) No 172/83 ⁽⁴⁾;

Whereas, in order to ensure compliance with the provisions relating to the quantitative limitations on catches of stocks subject to quotas, it is necessary for the Commission to fix by Regulation the date by which catches made by vessels flying the flag of a Member State are deemed to have exhausted the quota allocated;

Whereas catches of herring in waters of ICES division VI a (Clyde stock) by vessels flying the flag of the

United Kingdom have reached the quota provisionally allocated for 1983; whereas the United Kingdom has informed the Commission on 9 November 1983 that these fisheries by its vessels in this division ceased on 28 October 1983; whereas it is therefore appropriate to abide by this date,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Catches of herring in ICES division VI a (Clyde stock) by vessels flying the flag of the United Kingdom or registered in the United Kingdom are deemed to have exhausted the quota provisionally allocated to the United Kingdom for 1983.

Fishing for herring in ICES division VI a (Clyde stock) by vessels flying the flag of the United Kingdom or registered in the United Kingdom is prohibited, as well as the retention on board, the transshipment and the landing of herring fished in this division by the abovementioned vessels after the date of application of this Regulation.

Article 2

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

It shall apply with effect from 28 October 1983.

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

Done at Brussels, 11 November 1983.

For the Commission

Giorgios CONTOGEORGIS

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 220, 29. 7. 1982, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 169, 28. 6. 1983, p. 14.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 25, 27. 1. 1983, p. 32.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 24, 27. 1. 1983, p. 30.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 3194/83

of 11 November 1983

altering the components used to calculate the differential amounts for colza,
rape and sunflower seedTHE 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 1413/82 ⁽²⁾,Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No
1223/83 of 20 May 1983 on the exchange rates to be
applied in agriculture ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regula-
tion (EEC) No 1877/83 ⁽⁴⁾,Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No
1569/72 of 20 July 1972 laying down special measures
for colza, rape and sunflower seed ⁽⁵⁾, as last amended
by Regulation (EEC) No 2027/83 ⁽⁶⁾, and in particular
Article 2 (3) thereof,Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2300/73
of 23 August 1973 ⁽⁷⁾, as last amended by Regulation
(EEC) No 2937/83 ⁽⁸⁾, laid down detailed rules of
application for Regulation (EEC) No 1569/72;
whereas, pursuant to Article 2 (2) of Regulation (EEC)
No 1569/72, forward differential amounts are to be
determined where the forward exchange rate for one
or more currencies differs from the spot rate by at least
a given percentage;Whereas the components used to calculate the
differential amounts were fixed by Regulation (EEC)

No 2363/83 ⁽⁹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC)
No 3048/83 ⁽¹⁰⁾; whereas, for certain currencies, the
difference referred to in Article 2 (2) of Regulation
(EEC) No 1569/72 exceeds 2,5 % for certain coming
months; whereas, in the case of certain forward diffe-
rential amounts, the difference referred to in Article
2 (2) of the abovementioned Regulation has diverged
between 2 and 8 November 1983 by more than one
percentage point from the percentage at the last
fixing; whereas this fact should be taken into account
when fixing the components used to calculate the
differential amounts for colza, rape and sunflower 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 2363/83 is hereby
replaced by the Annex hereto.*Article 2*This Regulation shall enter into force on 14
November 1983.This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member
States.

Done at Brussels, 11 November 1983.

For the Commission

Poul DALSAGER

Member of the Commission⁽¹⁾ OJ No 172, 30. 9. 1966, p. 3025/66.⁽²⁾ OJ No L 162, 12. 6. 1982, p. 6.⁽³⁾ OJ No L 132, 21. 5. 1983, p. 33.⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 186, 9. 7. 1983, p. 24.⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 167, 25. 7. 1972, p. 9.⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 199, 22. 7. 1983, p. 14.⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 236, 24. 8. 1973, p. 28.⁽⁸⁾ OJ No L 288, 21. 10. 1983, p. 20.⁽⁹⁾ OJ No L 228, 20. 8. 1983, p. 5.⁽¹⁰⁾ OJ No L 297, 29. 10. 1983, p. 26.

ANNEX

	Current	1st month	2nd month	3rd month	4th month	5th month
1. Colza, rape and sunflower seed, processed for oil production in Germany or exported from that country						
Target price corrective (coefficient to be applied)	+ 0,1085	+ 0,1085	+ 0,1085	+ 0,1085	+ 0,1085	+ 0,1085
Subsidy or refund corrective (coefficient to be applied)	— 0,1085	— 0,1085	— 0,1085	— 0,1085	— 0,1085	— 0,1085
Differential component (coefficient to be applied to the target price)						
Seed harvested in :						
— Germany	—	—	—	—	—	—
— the Netherlands	— 0,0436	— 0,0436	— 0,0436	— 0,0436	— 0,0436	— 0,0436
— the BLEU	— 0,1085	— 0,1085	— 0,1085	— 0,1085	— 0,1085	— 0,1085
— France	— 0,1581	— 0,1581	— 0,1581	— 0,1581	— 0,1581	— 0,1724
— Denmark	— 0,0983	— 0,0983	— 0,0983	— 0,0983	— 0,0983	— 0,0983
— Ireland	— 0,1085	— 0,1085	— 0,1085	— 0,1085	— 0,1085	— 0,1210
— the United Kingdom	— 0,0365	— 0,0365	— 0,0365	— 0,0365	— 0,0365	— 0,0365
— Italy	— 0,1227	— 0,1227	— 0,1227	— 0,1297	— 0,1297	— 0,1567
— Greece	— 0,1378	— 0,1378	— 0,1378	— 0,1378	— 0,1378	— 0,1378
2. Colza, rape and sunflower seed, processed for oil production in the Netherlands or exported from that country						
Target price corrective (coefficient to be applied)	+ 0,0678	+ 0,0678	+ 0,0678	+ 0,0678	+ 0,0678	+ 0,0678
Subsidy or refund corrective (coefficient to be applied)	— 0,0678	— 0,0678	— 0,0678	— 0,0678	— 0,0678	— 0,0678
Differential component (coefficient to be applied to the target price)						
Seed harvested in :						
— Germany	+ 0,0456	+ 0,0456	+ 0,0456	+ 0,0456	+ 0,0456	+ 0,0456
— the Netherlands	—	—	—	—	—	—
— the BLEU	— 0,0678	— 0,0678	— 0,0678	— 0,0678	— 0,0678	— 0,0678
— France	— 0,1197	— 0,1197	— 0,1197	— 0,1197	— 0,1197	— 0,1319
— Denmark	— 0,0572	— 0,0572	— 0,0572	— 0,0572	— 0,0572	— 0,0572
— Ireland	— 0,0678	— 0,0678	— 0,0678	— 0,0678	— 0,0678	— 0,0786
— the United Kingdom	+ 0,0074	+ 0,0074	+ 0,0074	+ 0,0074	+ 0,0074	+ 0,0074
— Italy	— 0,0828	— 0,0828	— 0,0828	— 0,0863	— 0,0863	— 0,1151
— Greece	— 0,0986	— 0,0986	— 0,0986	— 0,0986	— 0,0986	— 0,0986
3. Colza, rape and sunflower seed, processed for oil production in the BLEU or exported from the BLEU						
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)						
Seed harvested in :						
— Germany	+ 0,1217	+ 0,1217	+ 0,1217	+ 0,1217	+ 0,1217	+ 0,1217
— the Netherlands	+ 0,0728	+ 0,0728	+ 0,0728	+ 0,0728	+ 0,0728	+ 0,0728
— the BLEU	—	—	—	—	—	—
— France	— 0,0556	— 0,0556	— 0,0556	— 0,0556	— 0,0556	— 0,0556
— Denmark	+ 0,0114	+ 0,0114	+ 0,0114	+ 0,0114	+ 0,0114	+ 0,0114
— Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	—
— the United Kingdom	+ 0,0807	+ 0,0807	+ 0,0807	+ 0,0807	+ 0,0807	+ 0,0807
— Italy	— 0,0160	— 0,0160	— 0,0160	— 0,0160	— 0,0160	— 0,0333
— Greece	— 0,0330	— 0,0330	— 0,0330	— 0,0330	— 0,0330	— 0,0330

	Current	1st month	2nd month	3rd month	4th month	5th month
4. Colza, rape and sunflower seed, processed for oil production in Denmark or exported from that country						
Target price corrective (coefficient to be applied)	+ 0,0113	+ 0,0113	+ 0,0113	+ 0,0113	+ 0,0113	+ 0,0113
Subsidy or refund corrective (coefficient to be applied)	— 0,0113	— 0,0113	— 0,0113	— 0,0113	— 0,0113	— 0,0113
Differential component (coefficient to be applied to the target price)						
Seed harvested in :						
— Germany	+ 0,1090	+ 0,1090	+ 0,1090	+ 0,1090	+ 0,1090	+ 0,1090
— the Netherlands	+ 0,0607	+ 0,0607	+ 0,0607	+ 0,0607	+ 0,0607	+ 0,0607
— the BLEU	— 0,0113	— 0,0113	— 0,0113	— 0,0113	— 0,0113	— 0,0113
— France	— 0,0663	— 0,0663	— 0,0663	— 0,0663	— 0,0663	— 0,0663
— Denmark	—	—	—	—	—	—
— Ireland	— 0,0113	— 0,0113	— 0,0113	— 0,0113	— 0,0113	— 0,0113
— the United Kingdom	+ 0,0685	+ 0,0685	+ 0,0685	+ 0,0685	+ 0,0685	+ 0,0685
— Italy	— 0,0271	— 0,0271	— 0,0271	— 0,0271	— 0,0271	— 0,0457
— Greece	— 0,0439	— 0,0439	— 0,0439	— 0,0439	— 0,0439	— 0,0439
5. Colza, rape and sunflower seed, processed for oil production in France or exported from that country						
Target price corrective (coefficient to be applied)	— 0,0589	— 0,0589	— 0,0589	— 0,0589	— 0,0589	— 0,0666
Subsidy or refund corrective (coefficient to be applied)	+ 0,0589	+ 0,0589	+ 0,0589	+ 0,0589	+ 0,0589	+ 0,0666
Differential component (coefficient to be applied to the target price)						
Seed harvested in :						
— Germany	+ 0,1877	+ 0,1877	+ 0,1877	+ 0,1877	+ 0,1877	+ 0,2036
— the Netherlands	+ 0,1360	+ 0,1360	+ 0,1360	+ 0,1360	+ 0,1360	+ 0,1496
— the BLEU	+ 0,0589	+ 0,0589	+ 0,0589	+ 0,0589	+ 0,0589	+ 0,0589
— France	—	—	—	—	—	—
— Denmark	+ 0,0710	+ 0,0710	+ 0,0710	+ 0,0710	+ 0,0710	+ 0,0710
— Ireland	+ 0,0589	+ 0,0589	+ 0,0589	+ 0,0589	+ 0,0589	+ 0,0589
— the United Kingdom	+ 0,1444	+ 0,1444	+ 0,1444	+ 0,1444	+ 0,1444	+ 0,1505
— Italy	+ 0,0420	+ 0,0420	+ 0,0420	+ 0,0420	+ 0,0420	+ 0,0420
— Greece	+ 0,0240	+ 0,0240	+ 0,0240	+ 0,0240	+ 0,0240	+ 0,0371
6. Colza, rape and sunflower seed, processed for oil production in the United Kingdom or exported from that country						
Target price corrective (coefficient to be applied)	+ 0,0747	+ 0,0747	+ 0,0747	+ 0,0747	+ 0,0747	+ 0,0747
Subsidy or refund corrective (coefficient to be applied)	— 0,0747	— 0,0747	— 0,0747	— 0,0747	— 0,0747	— 0,0747
Differential component (coefficient to be applied to the target price)						
Seed harvested in :						
— Germany	+ 0,0379	+ 0,0379	+ 0,0379	+ 0,0379	+ 0,0379	+ 0,0379
— the Netherlands	— 0,0073	— 0,0073	— 0,0073	— 0,0073	— 0,0073	— 0,0073
— the BLEU	— 0,0747	— 0,0747	— 0,0747	— 0,0747	— 0,0747	— 0,0747
— France	— 0,1262	— 0,1262	— 0,1262	— 0,1262	— 0,1262	— 0,1313
— Denmark	— 0,0641	— 0,0641	— 0,0641	— 0,0641	— 0,0641	— 0,0641
— Ireland	— 0,0747	— 0,0747	— 0,0747	— 0,0747	— 0,0747	— 0,0747
— the United Kingdom	—	—	—	—	—	—
— Italy	— 0,0895	— 0,0895	— 0,0895	— 0,0895	— 0,0895	— 0,1040
— Greece	— 0,1052	— 0,1052	— 0,1052	— 0,1052	— 0,1052	— 0,1052

	Current	1st month	2nd month	3rd month	4th month	5th month
7. Colza, rape and sunflower seed, processed for oil production in Ireland or exported from that country						
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)						
Seed harvested in :						
— Germany	+ 0,1217	+ 0,1217	+ 0,1217	+ 0,1217	+ 0,1217	+ 0,1357
— the Netherlands	+ 0,0728	+ 0,0728	+ 0,0728	+ 0,0728	+ 0,0728	+ 0,0850
— the BLEU	—	—	—	—	—	—
— France	— 0,0556	— 0,0556	— 0,0556	— 0,0556	— 0,0556	— 0,0556
— Denmark	+ 0,0114	+ 0,0114	+ 0,0114	+ 0,0114	+ 0,0114	+ 0,0114
— Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	—
— the United Kingdom	+ 0,0807	+ 0,0807	+ 0,0807	+ 0,0807	+ 0,0807	+ 0,0807
— Italy	— 0,0160	— 0,0160	— 0,0160	— 0,0160	— 0,0160	— 0,0173
— Greece	— 0,0330	— 0,0330	— 0,0330	— 0,0330	— 0,0330	— 0,0330
8. Colza, rape and sunflower seed, processed for oil production in Italy or exported from that country						
Target price corrective (coefficient to be applied)	— 0,0163	— 0,0163	— 0,0163	— 0,0163	— 0,0163	— 0,0340
Subsidy or refund corrective (coefficient to be applied)	+ 0,0163	+ 0,0163	+ 0,0163	+ 0,0163	+ 0,0163	+ 0,0340
Differential component (coefficient to be applied to the target price)						
Seed harvested in :						
— Germany	+ 0,1399	+ 0,1399	+ 0,1399	+ 0,1461	+ 0,1461	+ 0,1776
— the Netherlands	+ 0,0902	+ 0,0902	+ 0,0902	+ 0,0945	+ 0,0945	+ 0,1260
— the BLEU	+ 0,0163	+ 0,0163	+ 0,0163	+ 0,0163	+ 0,0163	+ 0,0355
— France	— 0,0403	— 0,0403	— 0,0403	— 0,0403	— 0,0403	— 0,0403
— Denmark	+ 0,0279	+ 0,0279	+ 0,0279	+ 0,0279	+ 0,0279	+ 0,0485
— Ireland	+ 0,0163	+ 0,0163	+ 0,0163	+ 0,0163	+ 0,0163	+ 0,0168
— the United Kingdom	+ 0,0983	+ 0,0983	+ 0,0983	+ 0,0983	+ 0,0983	+ 0,1144
— Italy	—	—	—	—	—	—
— Greece	— 0,0172	— 0,0172	— 0,0172	— 0,0172	— 0,0172	+ 0,0005
9. Colza, rape and sunflower seed, processed for oil production in Greece or exported from that country						
Target price corrective (coefficient to be applied)	— 0,0341	— 0,0341	— 0,0341	— 0,0341	— 0,0341	— 0,0341
Subsidy or refund corrective (coefficient to be applied)	+ 0,0341	+ 0,0341	+ 0,0341	+ 0,0341	+ 0,0341	+ 0,0341
Differential component (coefficient to be applied to the target price)						
Seed harvested in :						
— Germany	+ 0,1599	+ 0,1599	+ 0,1599	+ 0,1599	+ 0,1599	+ 0,1599
— the Netherlands	+ 0,1094	+ 0,1094	+ 0,1094	+ 0,1094	+ 0,1094	+ 0,1094
— the BLEU	+ 0,0341	+ 0,0341	+ 0,0341	+ 0,0341	+ 0,0341	+ 0,0341
— France	— 0,0234	— 0,0234	— 0,0234	— 0,0234	— 0,0234	— 0,0301
— Denmark	+ 0,0459	+ 0,0459	+ 0,0459	+ 0,0459	+ 0,0459	+ 0,0459
— Ireland	+ 0,0341	+ 0,0341	+ 0,0341	+ 0,0341	+ 0,0341	+ 0,0341
— the United Kingdom	+ 0,1176	+ 0,1176	+ 0,1176	+ 0,1176	+ 0,1176	+ 0,1176
— Italy	+ 0,0175	+ 0,0175	+ 0,0175	+ 0,0175	+ 0,0175	+ 0,0015
— Greece	—	—	—	—	—	—

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 3195/83**of 11 November 1983****altering the basic amount of the import levies on syrups and certain other products 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⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 606/82⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 16 (8) thereof,

Whereas the import levies on syrups and certain other sugar products were fixed by Regulation (EEC) No 3066/83⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3122/83⁽⁴⁾;

Whereas it follows from applying the detailed rules contained in Regulation (EEC) No 3066/83 to the information known to the Commission that the basic

amount of the levy on syrups and certain other sugar products at present in force should be altered,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The basic amounts of the import levy on the products listed in Article 1 (1) (d) of Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81, as fixed in the Annex to amended Regulation (EEC) No 3066/83 are hereby altered to the amounts shown in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 12 November 1983.

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

Done at Brussels, 11 November 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 301, 1. 11. 1983, p. 17.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 305, 8. 11. 1983, p. 5.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 11 November 1983 altering the basic amount of the import levies on syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector

(ECU)

CCT heading No	Description	Basic amount per percentage point of sucrose content and per 100 kg net of the product in question	Amount of levy per 100 kg of dry matter
17.02	Other sugars in solid form ; sugar syrups, not containing added flavouring or colouring matter ; artificial honey, whether or not mixed with natural honey ; caramel :		
	C. Maple sugar and other syrup	0,3757	—
	D. Other sugars and syrups (other than lactose, glucose and malto-dextrine) :		
	I. Isoglucose	—	47,36
	ex II. Other	0,3757	—
	E. Artificial honey, whether or not mixed with natural honey	0,3757	—
	F. I. Caramelized sugar and molasses containing, in the dry state, 50 % or more by weight of sucrose	0,3757	—
21.07	Food preparations not elsewhere specified or included :		
	F. Flavoured or coloured sugar syrups :		
	III. Isoglucose	—	47,36
	IV. Other	0,3757	—

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 3196/83
of 11 November 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 1789/83⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3178/83⁽⁴⁾;

Whereas it follows from applying the detailed rules contained in Regulation (EEC) No 1789/83 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 12 November 1983.

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

Done at Brussels, 11 November 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 176, 1. 7. 1983, p. 48.
⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 310, 11. 11. 1983, p. 43.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 11 November 1983 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar

<i>(ECU/100 kg)</i>		
CCT heading No	Description	Levy
17.01	Beet sugar and cane sugar, in solid form :	
	A. White sugar : flavoured or coloured sugar	37,57
	B. Raw sugar	31,92 ⁽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.

THE CUSTOMS UNION OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Nikolaus VAULONT

Preface by Étienne DAVIGNON

In today's troubled economic climate, with all its implications for trade, the European Economic Community continues to make its presence felt by implementing major policies. Some of the most important — the common commercial and agricultural policies, development policy and the efforts to create a genuine internal market — are fundamentally dependent on the Customs Union.

This account of the workings of the Customs Union, elucidating its structure and the political dimension usually obscured by a mass of technical rules and regulations, should make one of the cornerstones of the common market more widely known.

This book, traces the development of the Customs Union from 1958 onwards and indicates the scope for further improvements in the future, particularly as regards progress towards a more clearly perceived freedom of movement of goods within the Community.

Nikolaus VAULONT. Born in 1937. Doctor of law (University of Bonn). Joined the Federal Republic of Germany's federal finance administration in 1967. Since 1971 has been an official at the Commission of the European Communities, where he is currently Assistant to the Director-General of the Customs Union Service.

Published in: Danish, Dutch, English, French, German, Greek, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish.

ISBN 92-825-1911-2

Catalogue number: CB-30-80-205-EN-C

Price (excluding VAT) in Luxembourg: 3,70 ECU; Bfrs 150; £ Irl 2,50; £ 2,60; US \$ 5.

OFFICE FOR OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
Boîte postale 1003, L-2985 Luxembourg

THE COMMUNITY SCALE FOR THE CLASSIFICATION OF CARCASSES OF ADULT BOVINE ANIMALS

Illustrated leaflet

The leaflet 'The Community scale for the classification of carcasses of adult bovine animals' was prepared to illustrate the various conformation classes and fat-cover classes defined in the Annexes to Regulations (EEC) No 1208/81 and (EEC) No 2930/81.

The leaflet contains 20 photographs illustrating on the front the five conformation classes (photographs of the external surface and in profile) and on the back the five classes of fat cover (photographs of the internal and external surfaces), accompanied by the technical descriptions given in the Regulations referred to above. Except for conformation class E, where the photograph represents the lower range of the class, the illustrations correspond to the middle range of the conformation and fat-cover classes. The photographs have been chosen by a group of international experts particularly well qualified in the classification of carcasses of adult bovine animals.

This leaflet is above all a practical instrument for use mainly in the classification of carcasses in slaughterhouses. It is also an illustrated manual for those working in the meat trade. Finally, it can usefully be employed in technical colleges both in the training of meat technicians and for all those who might be concerned with some aspect of meat production or marketing in their future careers.

Published in: Danish, Dutch, English, French, German, Greek, Italian

Price (excluding VAT) in Luxembourg: 0,55 ECU; Bfrs 25; £ Irl 1,70; £ 1,40; US \$ 2,50.

OFFICE FOR OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
Boîte postale 1003, L-2985 Luxembourg

