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Contents

I *Acts whose publication is obligatory*

Commission Regulation (EEC) No 586/84 of 7 March 1984 fixing the import levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal	1
Commission Regulation (EEC) No 587/84 of 7 March 1984 fixing the premiums to be added to the import levies on cereals, flour and malt	3
Commission Regulation (EEC) No 588/84 of 7 March 1984 fixing the import levies on rice and broken rice	5
Commission Regulation (EEC) No 589/84 of 7 March 1984 fixing the premiums to be added to the import levies on rice and broken rice	7
* Commission Regulation (EEC) No 590/84 of 6 March 1984 establishing unit values for the determination of the customs value of certain perishable goods	9
Commission Regulation (EEC) No 591/84 of 7 March 1984 introducing a countervailing charge and suspending the preferential customs duty on imports of apples originating in Turkey	12
Commission Regulation (EEC) No 592/84 of 7 March 1984 altering the basic amount of the import levies on syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector	14
Commission Regulation (EEC) No 593/84 of 7 March 1984 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar	16
Commission Regulation (EEC) No 594/84 of 7 March 1984 altering the export refunds on white sugar and raw sugar exported in the natural state	17
Commission Regulation (EEC) No 595/84 of 7 March 1984 altering the import levies on products processed from cereals and rice	19

(Continued overleaf)

Commission Regulation (EEC) No 596/84 of 7 March 1984 fixing the maximum export refund for white sugar for the 33rd partial invitation to tender issued within the framework of the principal standing invitation to tender provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 1880/83	21
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Commission Regulation (EEC) No 597/84 of 7 March 1984 fixing the maximum export refund for raw sugar for the 25th partial invitation to tender issued within the framework of the principal standing invitation to tender provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 1882/83	22
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II *Acts whose publication is not obligatory*

Commission

84/122/EEC :

* Commission Decision of 22 February 1984 authorizing the United Kingdom to apply intra-Community surveillance to imports of certain textile products, originating in certain third countries, which have been put into free circulation in the Community	23
---	----

84/123/EEC :

* Commission Decision of 24 February 1984 amending for the second time Decision 84/36/EEC concerning certain protective measures against foot-and-mouth disease in the Netherlands	25
--	----

84/124/EEC :

* Commission Decision of 24 February 1984 repealing Decision 84/39/EEC laying down certain measures to prevent the spread of avian influenza	26
--	----

84/125/EEC :

* Commission Decision of 28 February 1984 establishing that the apparatus described as 'Three Rivers — Computer System, model PERQ' may not be imported free of Common Customs Tariff duties	27
--	----

84/126/EEC :

* Commission Decision of 28 February 1984 establishing that the apparatus described as 'SPEX — Double Spectrometer, model 1403' may not be imported free of Common Customs Tariff duties	28
--	----

84/127/EEC :

* Commission Decision of 28 February 1984 establishing that the apparatus described as 'MEE — Cloud Condensation Nucleus Counter, model 130' may be imported free of Common Customs Tariff duties	29
---	----

84/128/EEC :

* Commission Decision of 29 February 1984 on establishing an Industrial Research and Development Advisory Committee (IRDAC)	30
---	----

84/129/EEC :

* Commission Decision of 6 March 1984 terminating the anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of caustic-burned natural magnesite originating in the People's Republic of China	32
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I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 586/84**of 7 March 1984****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 6 March 1984;

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 8 March 1984.

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

Done at Brussels, 7 March 1984.

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 7 March 1984 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	101,07
10.01 B II	Durum wheat	141,50 ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾
10.02	Rye	94,63 ⁽⁶⁾
10.03	Barley	85,89
10.04	Oats	92,33
10.05 B	Maize, other than hybrid maize for sowing	72,31 ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
10.07 A	Buckwheat	0
10.07 B	Millet	19,13 ⁽⁴⁾
10.07 C	Grain sorghum	87,18 ⁽⁴⁾
10.07 D	Canary seed ; other cereals	0 ⁽⁵⁾
11.01 A	Wheat or meslin flour	156,47
11.01 B	Rye flour	147,42
11.02 A I a)	Durum wheat groats and meal	232,24
11.02 A I b)	Common wheat groats and meal	166,80

⁽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 587/84**of 7 March 1984****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 6 March 1984;

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 21 set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 8 March 1984.

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

Done at Brussels, 7 March 1984.

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 7 March 1984 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 3	1st period 4	2nd period 5	3rd period 6
10.01 B I	Common wheat, and meslin	0	0	0	0
10.01 B II	Durum wheat	0	9,23	9,23	9,23
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	4,26	4,26	4,26
10.07 A	Buckwheat	0	0	0	0
10.07 B	Millet	0	1,15	1,15	1,15
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 3	1st period 4	2nd period 5	3rd period 6	4th period 7
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 588/84
of 7 March 1984
fixing the import levies on rice and broken rice

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European
Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No
1418/76 of 21 June 1976 on the common organization
of the market in rice ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation
(EEC) No 174/84 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 11 (2)
thereof,

Whereas the import levies on rice and broken rice
were fixed by Regulation (EEC) No 2454/83 ⁽³⁾, as last
amended by Regulation (EEC) No 522/84 ⁽⁴⁾;

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 it follows from applying the detailed rules
contained in Regulation (EEC) No 2454/83 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 the products listed
in Article 1 (1) (a) and (b) of Regulation (EEC) No
1418/76 shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 8 March
1984.

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

Done at Brussels, 7 March 1984.

For the Commission

Poul DALSGER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 166, 25. 6. 1976, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 21, 26. 1. 1984, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 243, 1. 9. 1983, p. 5.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 60, 1. 3. 1984, p. 5.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 7 March 1984 fixing the import levies on rice and broken rice

(ECU/tonne)			
CCT heading No	Description	Third countries ⁽³⁾	ACP or OCT ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
ex 10.06	Rice :		
	B. Other :		
	I. Paddy rice ; husked rice :		
	a) Paddy rice :		
	1. Round grain	175,98	84,39
	2. Long grain	196,63	94,71
	b) Husked rice :		
	1. Round grain	219,98	106,39
	2. Long grain	245,79	119,29
	II. Semi-milled or wholly milled rice :		
	a) Semi-milled rice :		
	1. Round grain	341,69	158,92
	2. Long grain	459,36	217,79
	b) Wholly milled rice :		
	1. Round grain	363,90	169,60
	2. Long grain	492,44	233,87
	III. Broken rice	69,61	31,80

⁽¹⁾ Subject to the application of the provisions of Article 10 of Regulation (EEC) No 435/80.

⁽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⁾ The import levy on rice entering the overseas department of Réunion is specified in Article 11a of Regulation (EEC) No 1418/76.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 589/84**of 7 March 1984****fixing the premiums to be added to the import levies on rice and broken rice**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European
Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No
1418/76 of 21 June 1976 on the common organization
of the market in rice ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation
(EEC) No 174/84 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 13 (6)
thereof,

Whereas the premiums to be added to the levies on
rice and broken rice were fixed by Regulation (EEC)
No 2455/83 ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC)
No 523/84 ⁽⁴⁾;

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, 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 shown in the Annex hereto,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The premiums to be added to the import levies fixed
in advance in respect of rice and broken rice shall be
as set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 8 March
1984.

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

Done at Brussels, 7 March 1984.

For the Commission

Poul DALSGER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 166, 25. 6. 1976, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 21, 26. 1. 1984, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 243, 1. 9. 1983, p. 8.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 60, 1. 3. 1984, p. 7.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 7 March 1984 fixing the premiums to be added to the import levies on rice and broken rice

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

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 590/84**of 6 March 1984****establishing unit values for the determination of the customs value of certain perishable goods**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1577/81 of 12 June 1981 establishing a system of simplified procedures for the determination of the customs value of certain perishable goods ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3063/82 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 1 thereof,

Whereas Article 1 of that Regulation provides that the Commission shall periodically establish unit values for the products referred to in the classification in the Annex;

Whereas the result of applying the rules and criteria laid down in Regulation (EEC) No 1577/81 to the elements communicated to the Commission in accor-

dance with Article 1 (2) of that Regulation is that the unit values set out in the Annex to this Regulation should be established in regard to the products in question,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The unit values provided for in Article 1 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1577/81 are hereby established as set out in the table in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 9 March 1984.

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

Done at Brussels, 6 March 1984.

For the Commission

Karl-Heinz NARJES

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 154, 13. 6. 1981, p. 26.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 323, 19. 11. 1982, p. 8.

ANNEX

Code	NIMEXE code	CCT heading No	Description	Amount of unit values per 100 kg net							
				Bfrs/Lfrs	Dkr	DM	FF	£ Irl	Lit	Fl	£
1.10	07.01-13 07.01-15	07.01 A II	New potatoes	2004	358,35	97,68	300,93	31,79	60 807	110,21	25,50
1.12	07.01-21 07.01-22	07.01 B I	Cauliflowers	5 247	937,90	255,66	787,61	83,22	159 147	288,46	66,74
1.14	07.01-23	07.01 B II	White cabbages and red cabbages	659	116,72	32,15	98,74	10,41	19 741	36,26	8,20
1.16	ex 07.01-27	ex 07.01 B III	Chinese cabbage	2 356	421,15	114,80	353,66	37,36	71 463	129,53	29,96
1.20	07.01-31 07.01-33	07.01 D I	Cabbage lettuce	3 940	704,35	192,00	591,49	62,49	119 518	216,63	50,12
1.22	ex 07.01-36	ex 07.01 D II	Endives	2 290	409,45	111,61	343,84	36,33	69 477	125,93	29,13
1.28	07.01-41 07.01-43	07.01 F I	Peas	5 377	961,20	262,01	807,18	85,28	163 101	295,63	68,39
1.30	07.01-45 07.01-47	07.01 F II	Beans (of the species Phaseolus)	8 108	1 449,29	395,06	1 217,06	128,59	245 922	445,75	103,13
1.32	ex 07.01-49	ex 07.01 F III	Broad beans	1 393	249,15	67,91	209,23	22,10	42 277	76,63	17,72
1.40	ex 07.01-54	ex 07.01 G II	Carrots	1 079	192,89	52,57	161,98	17,11	32 730	59,32	13,72
1.50	ex 07.01-59	ex 07.01 G IV	Radishes	4 839	865,04	235,80	726,43	76,75	146 785	266,05	61,55
1.60	07.01-63	ex 07.01 H	Onions (other than sets)	1 271	227,25	61,94	190,83	20,16	38 561	69,89	16,17
1.70	07.01-67	ex 07.01 H	Garlic	5 211	931,50	253,91	782,24	82,65	158 061	286,49	66,28
1.74	ex 07.01-68	ex 07.01 IJ	Leeks	897	159,65	43,71	134,75	14,19	27 018	49,30	11,27
1.80		07.01 K	Asparagus :								
1.80.1	ex 07.01-71		— green	34 251	6 122,36	1 668,89	5 141,33	543,24	1 038 871	1 883,01	435,66
1.80.2	ex 07.01-71		— other	27 245	4 830,67	1 332,63	4 075,23	430,00	811 466	1 498,21	336,24
1.90	07.01-73	07.01 L	Artichokes	2 017	360,55	98,28	302,77	31,99	61 180	110,89	25,65
1.100	07.01-75 07.01-77	07.01 M	Tomatoes	2 945	526,47	143,51	442,11	46,71	89 335	161,92	37,46
1.110	07.01-81 07.01-82	07.01 P I	Cucumbers	3 825	683,76	186,38	574,19	60,67	116 024	210,30	48,65
1.112	07.01-85	07.01 Q II	Chantarelles	44 408	7 965,69	2 210,49	6 651,74	700,33	1 317 180	2 474,71	549,40
1.118	07.01-91	07.01 R	Fennel	2 032	363,36	99,04	305,14	32,24	61 657	111,75	25,85
1.120	07.01-93	07.01 S	Sweet peppers	4 101	733,20	199,86	615,72	65,05	124 414	225,50	52,17
1.130	07.01-97	07.01 T II	Aubergines (Solanum melongena L.)	3 398	607,51	165,60	510,17	53,90	103 086	186,85	43,23
1.140	07.01-96	07.01 T I	Vegetable marrows (including courgettes) (Cucurbita pepo L. var. medullosa Alef.)	2 690	480,93	131,09	403,87	42,67	81 607	147,91	34,22
1.150	ex 07.01-99	ex 07.01 T III	Celery stalks and leaves	2 917	521,41	142,13	437,86	46,26	88 475	160,36	37,10
1.160	ex 07.06-90	ex 07.06 B	Sweet potatoes, fresh, whole	3 632	649,20	176,96	545,18	57,60	110 160	199,67	46,19
2.10	08.01-31	ex 08.01 B	Bananas, fresh	2 496	446,17	121,62	374,68	39,58	75 709	137,22	31,74
2.20	ex 08.01-50	ex 08.01 C	Pineapples, fresh	3 014	533,71	147,70	450,27	47,65	89 453	165,59	37,38
2.30	ex 08.01-60	ex 08.01 D	Avocados, fresh	7 280	1 301,43	354,75	1 092,89	115,47	220 833	400,27	92,60
2.40	ex 08.01-99	ex 08.01 H	Mangoes and guavas, fresh	9 846	1 760,07	479,77	1 478,04	156,17	298 657	541,33	125,24
2.50		08.02 A I	Sweet oranges, fresh :								
2.50.1	08.02-02 08.02-06 08.02-12 08.02-16		— Sanguines and semi-sanguines	1 750	312,90	85,29	262,76	27,76	53 094	96,23	22,26

Code	NIMEXE code	CCT heading No	Description	Amount of unit values per 100 kg net							
				Bfrs/Lfrs	Dkr	DM	FF	£ Irl	Lit	Fl	£
2.50.2	08.02-03 08.02-07 08.02-13 08.02-17		— Navels, Navelines, Navelates, Salustianas, Vernas, Valencia lates, Maltese, Shamoutis, Ovalis, Trovita and Hamlins	1 406	251,42	68,53	211,13	22,30	42 662	77,32	17,89
2.50.3	08.02-05 08.02-09 08.02-15 08.02-19		— others	588	105,11	28,65	88,27	9,32	17 836	32,33	7,48
2.60		ex 08.02 B	Mandarins including tangerines and satsumas, fresh, clementines, wilkings and other similar citrus hybrids, fresh :								
2.60.1	08.02-29	ex 08.02 B II	— Monreales and satsumas	1 595	285,23	77,75	239,53	25,30	48 400	87,72	20,29
2.60.2	08.02-31	ex 08.02 B II	— Mandarins and wilkings	2 114	378,01	103,04	317,44	33,54	64 143	116,26	26,89
2.60.3	08.02-28	ex 08.02 B I	— Clementines	2 014	360,17	98,17	302,45	31,95	61 115	110,77	25,62
2.60.4	08.02-34 08.02-37	ex 08.02 B II	— Tangerines and others	2 769	495,08	134,95	415,75	43,92	84 007	152,26	35,22
2.70	ex 08.02-50	ex 08.02 C	Lemons, fresh	1 359	242,98	66,23	204,04	21,56	41 230	74,73	17,29
2.80		ex 08.02 D	Grapefruit, fresh :								
2.80.1	ex 08.02-70		— white	1 551	277,36	75,60	232,92	24,61	47 065	85,30	19,73
2.80.2	ex 08.02-70		— pink	2 818	503,79	137,33	423,07	44,70	85 486	154,95	35,84
2.90	08.04-11 08.04-19 08.04-23	08.04 A I	Table grapes	9 507	1 699,52	463,27	1 427,19	150,80	288 382	522,71	120,93
2.95	08.05-50	08.05 C	Chestnuts	3 193	566,65	156,35	477,79	50,45	94 722	175,75	39,56
2.100	08.06-13 08.06-15 08.06-17	08.06 A II	Apples	2 683	479,72	130,76	402,85	42,56	81 402	147,54	34,13
2.110	08.06-33 08.06-35 08.06-37 08.06-38	08.06 B II	Pears	3 010	538,12	146,68	451,89	47,74	91 311	165,50	38,29
2.115	08.06-50	08.06 C	Quinces	2 490	446,25	125,14	374,16	39,60	74 342	140,86	34,77
2.120	08.07-10	08.07 A	Apricots	7 081	1 254,09	345,42	1 060,93	111,92	212 107	389,66	88,10
2.130	ex 08.07-32	ex 08.07 B	Peaches	11 502	2 056,09	560,47	1 726,63	182,43	348 887	632,37	146,30
2.140	ex 08.07-32	ex 08.07 B	Nectarines	13 705	2 449,79	667,79	2 057,24	217,37	415 692	753,46	174,32
2.150	08.07-51 08.07-55	08.07 C	Cherries	4 080	732,78	203,58	612,17	64,66	120 536	227,85	52,11
2.160	08.07-71 08.07-75	08.07 D	Plums	7 840	1 401,39	382,00	1 176,83	124,34	237 794	431,01	99,72
2.170	08.08-11 08.08-15	08.08 A	Strawberries	14 850	2 654,51	723,59	2 229,16	235,53	450 429	816,43	188,89
2.175	08.08-35	08.08 C	Fruit of the species Vaccinium myrtillus	7 285	1 306,73	362,62	1 091,18	114,88	216 076	405,96	90,12
2.180	08.09-11	ex 08.09	Water melons	567	100,79	27,87	85,12	8,98	16 894	31,23	7,10
2.190	08.09-19	ex 08.09	Melons (other than water melons)	5 388	963,20	262,55	808,86	85,46	163 440	296,24	68,54
2.195	ex 08.09-90	ex 08.09	Pomegranates	5 136	909,63	250,55	769,53	81,18	153 849	282,63	63,90
2.200	ex 08.09-90	ex 08.09	Kiwis	16 231	2 901,27	790,85	2 436,38	257,43	492 302	892,32	206,45
2.205	ex 08.09-90	ex 08.09	Medlars	3 040	544,55	151,99	455,95	48,11	89 991	170,83	37,77

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 591/84**of 7 March 1984****introducing a countervailing charge and suspending the preferential customs duty on imports of apples originating in Turkey**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72 of 18 May 1972 on the common organization of the market in fruit and vegetables⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2004/83⁽²⁾, and in particular the second subparagraph of Article 27 (2) thereof,

Whereas Article 25 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72 provides that, if the entry price of a product imported from a third country remains at least 0,6 ECU below the reference price for two consecutive market days, a countervailing charge must be introduced in respect of the exporting country concerned, save in exceptional circumstances; whereas this charge is equal to the difference between the reference price and the arithmetic mean of the last two entry prices available for that exporting country;

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2085/83 of 26 July 1983 fixing the reference price for apples for the 1983/84 marketing year⁽³⁾ fixed the reference price for products of class I for the month of March 1984 at 45,49 ECU per 100 kilograms net;

Whereas the entry price for a given exporting country is equal to the lowest representative price or the arithmetic mean of the lowest prices recorded for at least 30 % of the quantities from the exporting country concerned which are marketed on all representative markets for which prices are available less the duties and the charges indicated in Article 24 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72; whereas the meaning of representative price is defined in Article 24 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72;

Whereas, in accordance with Article 3 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2118/74⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3110/83⁽⁵⁾, the prices to be taken into consideration must be recorded on the representative markets or, in certain circumstances, on other markets;

Whereas, for Turkish apples, the entry price calculated in this way has remained at least 0,6 ECU below the reference price for two consecutive market days; whereas a countervailing charge should therefore be introduced for these apples;

Whereas, in Article 1 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3671/81 of 15 December 1981 on imports into the Community of certain agricultural products originating in Turkey⁽⁶⁾, when the Commission introduces a countervailing charge on imports of apples originating in Turkey, at the same time it reintroduces for the product in question the conventional rate of customs duty; whereas, therefore, a rate of customs duty of 8,8 % should be reintroduced for these apples, with a minimum charge of 2,08 ECU per 100 kilograms net;

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

- in the case of currencies which are maintained in relation to each other at any given moment within a band of 2,25 %, a rate of exchange based on their 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,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. A countervailing charge of 6,13 ECU per 100 kilograms net is applied on imports of apples falling within subheading 08.06 A II b) of the Common Customs Tariff originating in Turkey.
2. The rate of customs duty on imports of these products shall be 8,8 % with a minimum charge of 2,08 ECU per 100 kilograms net.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 9 March 1984.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 118, 20. 5. 1972, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 198, 21. 7. 1983, p. 2.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 203, 27. 7. 1983, p. 23.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 220, 10. 8. 1974, p. 20.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 303, 5. 11. 1983, p. 5.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 367, 23. 12. 1981, p. 3.

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

Done at Brussels, 7 March 1984.

For the Commission

Poul DALSGER

Member of the Commission

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 592/84**of 7 March 1984****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 524/84⁽³⁾;

Whereas it follows from applying the detailed rules contained in Regulation (EEC) No 524/84 to the infor-

mation 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 Regulation (EEC) No 524/84, are hereby altered to the amounts shown in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 8 March 1984.

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

Done at Brussels, 7 March 1984.

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 60, 1. 3. 1984, p. 9.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 7 March 1984 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	0,4512	—
	D. Other sugars and syrups (other than lactose, glucose and malto-dextrine) :		
	I. Isoglucose	—	53,70
	ex II. Other	0,4512	—
	E. Artificial honey, whether or not mixed with natural honey	0,4512	—
	F. I. Caramelized sugar and molasses containing, in the dry state, 50 % or more by weight of sucrose	0,4512	—
21.07	Food preparations not elsewhere specified or included :		
	F. Flavoured or coloured sugar syrups :		
	III. Isoglucose	—	53,70
	IV. Other	0,4512	—

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 593/84
of 7 March 1984
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 573/84⁽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 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 8 March
1984.

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

Done at Brussels, 7 March 1984.

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 62, 3. 3. 1984, p. 15.

ANNEX

**to the Commission Regulation of 7 March 1984 fixing the import levies on white sugar and
raw sugar**

(ECU/100 kg)		
CCT heading No	Description	Levy
17.01	Beet sugar and cane sugar, in solid form :	
	A. White sugar : flavoured or coloured sugar	45,12
	B. Raw sugar	38,19 (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 594/84**of 7 March 1984****altering the export refunds on white sugar and raw sugar exported in the natural state**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81 of 30 June 1981 last 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 the second subparagraph of Article 19 (4) thereof,

Whereas the refunds on white sugar and raw sugar exported in the natural state were fixed by Regulation (EEC) No 537/84⁽³⁾;

Whereas it follows from applying the detailed rules contained in Regulation (EEC) No 537/84 to the information known to the Commission that the export

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The export refunds on the products listed in Article 1 (1) (a) of Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81, undenatured and exported in the natural state, as fixed in the Annex to Regulation (EEC) No 537/84 are hereby altered to the amounts shown in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 8 March 1984.

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

Done at Brussels, 7 March 1984.

For the Commission

Poul DALSGER

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 60, 1. 3. 1984, p. 36.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 7 March 1984 altering the export refunds on white sugar
and raw sugar exported in the natural state

(ECU)

CCT heading No	Description	Amount of refund	
		per 100 kg	per percentage point of sucrose content and per 100 kg net of the product in question
17.01	Beet sugar and cane sugar, solid :		
	A. White sugar ; flavoured or coloured sugar :		
	(I) White sugar :		
	(a) Candy sugar	37,21	
	(b) Other	38,81	
	(II) Flavoured or coloured sugar		0,3721
	B. Raw sugar :		
	II. Other :		
	(a) Candy sugar	34,23 ⁽¹⁾	
	(b) Other raw sugar	32,99 ⁽¹⁾	

⁽¹⁾ Applicable to raw sugar with a yield of 92 % ; if the yield is other than 92 %, the refund applicable is calculated in accordance with the provisions of Article 5 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 766/68.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 595/84

of 7 March 1984

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 Regulation (EEC) No 174/84⁽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 508/84⁽⁷⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 585/84⁽⁸⁾;

Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 414/83 of 21 February 1983⁽⁹⁾ amended Regulation (EEC) No 2744/75⁽¹⁰⁾ as regards products falling within sub-heading 23.02 A of the Common Customs Tariff;

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

Done at Brussels, 7 March 1984.

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 6 March 1984;

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⁽¹¹⁾ 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, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 414/83, as fixed in the Annex to amended Regulation (EEC) No 508/84 are hereby altered to the amounts set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 8 March 1984.

For the Commission

Poul DALSAER

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 21, 26. 1. 1984, p. 1.

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

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 263, 19. 9. 1973, p. 1.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 58, 29. 2. 1984, p. 7.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ No L 65, 7. 3. 1984, p. 11.

⁽⁹⁾ OJ No L 51, 24. 2. 1983, p. 1.

⁽¹⁰⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 65.

⁽¹¹⁾ OJ No L 168, 25. 6. 1974, p. 7.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 7 March 1984 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
11.01 F ⁽²⁾	77,36	74,34
11.02 A VI ⁽²⁾	77,36	74,34
11.02 E II d) 1 ⁽²⁾	132,27	126,23
11.02 F VI ⁽²⁾	77,36	74,34
11.08 A II	101,08	70,25

⁽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.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 596/84
of 7 March 1984

fixing the maximum export refund for white sugar for the 33rd partial invitation to tender issued within the framework of the principal standing invitation to tender provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 1880/83

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 the first subparagraph of Article 19 (4) (b) thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1880/83 of 8 July 1983 on a principal standing invitation to tender in order to determine levies and/or refunds on exports of white sugar⁽³⁾ requires partial invitations to tender to be issued for the export of this sugar;

Whereas, pursuant to Article 9 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1880/83, a maximum export refund shall be fixed, as the case may be, account being taken in particular of the state and foreseeable development of the Community and world markets in sugar, for the partial invitation to tender in question;

Whereas, following an examination of the tenders submitted in response to the 33rd partial invitation to

tender, the provisions set out in Article 1 should be adopted;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The maximum export refund for the 33rd partial invitation to tender for white sugar issued under Regulation (EEC) No 1880/83 is hereby fixed at 40,928 ECU per 100 kilograms.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 8 March 1984.

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

Done at Brussels, 7 March 1984.

For the Commission

Poul DALSGER

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 187, 12. 7. 1983, p. 5.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 597/84**of 7 March 1984****fixing the maximum export refund for raw sugar for the 25th partial invitation to tender issued within the framework of the principal standing invitation to tender provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 1882/83**

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 the first subparagraph of Article 19 (4) (b) thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1882/83 of 8 July 1983 on a principal standing invitation to tender in order to determine levies and/or refunds on exports of raw sugar⁽³⁾ requires partial invitations to tender to be issued for the export of this sugar;

Whereas, pursuant to Article 9 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1882/83, a maximum export refund shall be fixed, as the case may be, account being taken in particular of the state and foreseeable development of the Community and world markets in sugar, for the partial invitation to tender in question;

Whereas, following an examination of the tenders submitted in response to the 25th partial invitation to

tender, the provisions set out in Article 1 should be adopted;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The maximum export refund for the 25th partial invitation to tender for raw sugar issued under Regulation (EEC) No 1882/83 is hereby fixed at 37,649 ECU per 100 kilograms.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 8 March 1984.

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

Done at Brussels, 7 March 1984.

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 187, 12. 7. 1983, p. 15.

II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

COMMISSION

COMMISSION DECISION

of 22 February 1984

authorizing the United Kingdom to apply intra-Community surveillance to imports of certain textile products, originating in certain third countries, which have been put into free circulation in the Community

(Only the English text is authentic)

(84/122/EEC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

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

Having regard to Commission Decision 80/47/EEC of 20 December 1979 on surveillance and protective measures which Member States may be authorized to take in respect of imports of certain products originating in third countries and put into free circulation in another Member State ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Articles 1 and 2 thereof,

Whereas Decision 80/47/EEC requires Member States to have prior authorization from the Commission to introduce intra-Community surveillance of certain imports ;

Whereas the Commission, by Decision 83/326/EEC of 28 June 1983 ⁽²⁾ and other relevant Decisions, authorized certain Member States to introduce such surveillance until 30 June 1985 ;

Whereas further requests were made under Article 2 of Decision 80/47/EEC by the United Kingdom Government to the Commission of the European Communi-

ties for authorization to apply intra-Community surveillance to imports of certain products originating in certain third countries and in free circulation in the other Member States ;

Whereas the information given by the United Kingdom authorities in support of these applications has been subjected to close examination by the Commission, in accordance with the criteria laid down by Decisions 80/47/EEC and 83/326/EEC ;

Whereas the Commission examined, in particular, whether the imports could be made subject to intra-Community surveillance measures under Article 2 of Decision 80/47/EEC, whether information was given as regards the economic difficulties alleged, whether, during the reference years set out in Decision 80/47/EEC, there had been deflection of trade and whether intra-Community licence applications had been submitted ;

Whereas this examination has shown that there is a risk that the imports set out in the Annex hereto are worsening or prolonging the existing economic difficulties ;

Whereas, therefore, the United Kingdom should be authorized to make these imports subject to intra-Community surveillance until 30 June 1985 ; whereas, however, for those products referred to in Council Regulation (EEC) No 109/84 of 4 January 1984 concerning common rules for imports of certain

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 16, 22. 1. 1980, p. 14.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 175, 30. 6. 1983, p. 1.

textile products originating in the People's Republic of China ⁽¹⁾, such authorization should be limited to 31 December 1984, the expiry date of the said Regulation,

those products set out in Regulation (EEC) No 109/84, originating in the People's Republic of China, such authorization shall be limited to 31 December 1984.

Article 2

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

This Decision is addressed to the United Kingdom.

Article 1

Done at Brussels, 22 February 1984.

The United Kingdom is authorized to introduce, until 30 June 1985 and in accordance with Decision 80/47/EEC, intra-Community surveillance of the products set out in the Annex hereto. However, for

For the Commission

Wilhelm HAFFERKAMP

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 15, 18. 1. 1984, p. 1.

ANNEX

Textile products for which categories have been established ⁽¹⁾

Category	Country of origin
12	Poland
19	China
28	Taiwan
73	Taiwan, China
83	Taiwan

⁽¹⁾ As defined in Council Regulation (EEC) No 3762/83 (OJ No L 380, 31. 12. 1983).

COMMISSION DECISION

of 24 February 1984

amending for the second time Decision 84/36/EEC concerning certain protective measures against foot-and-mouth disease in the Netherlands

(84/123/EEC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 64/432/EEC of 26 June 1964 on animal health problems affecting intra-Community trade in bovine animals and swine⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Directive 83/646/EEC⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 9 thereof,

Having regard to Council Directive 72/461/EEC of 12 December 1972 on health problems affecting intra-Community trade in fresh meat⁽³⁾, as last amended by Directive 83/646/EEC, and in particular Article 8 thereof,

Having regard to Council Directive 80/215/EEC of 22 January 1980 on animal health problems affecting intra-Community trade in meat products⁽⁴⁾, as amended by Directive 81/476/EEC⁽⁵⁾, and in particular Article 7 thereof,

Whereas following the apparition of a case of foot-and-mouth disease in the Netherlands the Commission, by Decision 84/36/EEC⁽⁶⁾, as amended by Decision 84/46/EEC⁽⁷⁾, has established certain protective measures concerning trade from the contaminated parts of the territory;

Whereas following the application of measures by the Netherlands authorities the disease has not recurred in one of the parts of the territory and must therefore be considered as eliminated;

Whereas it is therefore necessary from this time to re-establish intra-Community trade from this part of the territory;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Veterinary Committee,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Decision 84/36/EEC is hereby amended as follows:

1. In Article 3:

- paragraph 1, 'Animals conforming to the Commission Decision of 9 January 1984' is replaced by 'Animals conforming to Decision 84/36/EEC, as last amended by the Commission Decision of 24 February 1984',
- paragraph 2, 'Meat conforming to the Commission Decision of 9 January 1984' is replaced by 'Meat conforming to Decision 84/36/EEC, as last amended by the Commission Decision of 24 February 1984';
- paragraph 3, 'Products conforming to the Commission Decision of 9 January 1984' is replaced by 'Products conforming to Decision 84/36/EEC, as last amended by the Commission Decision of 24 February 1984'.

2. The Annex is replaced by the following Annex:

'Annex

The continental part of the territory of the Province of Noord-Holland situated north of the North Sea Canal and Het IJ'.

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 24 February 1984.

For the Commission

Poul DALSAER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No 121, 29. 7. 1964, p. 1977/64.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 360, 23. 12. 1983, p. 44.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 302, 31. 12. 1972, p. 24.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 47, 21. 1. 1980, p. 4.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 186, 8. 7. 1981, p. 20.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 23, 28. 1. 1984, p. 34.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 28, 31. 1. 1984, p. 19.

COMMISSION DECISION**of 24 February 1984****repealing Decision 84/39/EEC laying down certain measures to prevent the spread of avian influenza****(84/124/EEC)**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European
Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 71/118/EEC of 15
February 1971 on health problems affecting trade in
fresh poultrymeat⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Directive
82/532/EEC⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 11,

Whereas Commission Decision 84/39/EEC⁽³⁾ estab-
lished certain protective measures against avian influ-
enza because of the existence of this disease in a
region of the territory of Ireland;

Whereas the absence of new cases of avian influenza
in Ireland leads to the opinion that the risk to the
Community avian flock is eliminated;

Whereas, following the situation, it is advisable to
re-establish intra-Community trade in fresh poultry-
meat coming from regions from which it was
forbidden;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Decision
are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing
Veterinary Committee,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Decision 84/39/EEC is hereby repealed. However,
authorization for introduction of the fresh poultrymeat
in the territory of the Member States does not concern
poultrymeat obtained in the prohibited region indi-
cated in the aforementioned Decision between 15
October 1983 and the date of notification of the
present Decision.

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 24 February 1984.

For the Commission

Poul DALSAGER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 55, 8. 3. 1971, p. 23.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 234, 9. 8. 1982, p. 12.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 23, 28. 1. 1984, p. 40.

COMMISSION DECISION

of 28 February 1984

establishing that the apparatus described as 'Three Rivers — Computer System, model PERQ' may not be imported free of Common Customs Tariff duties

(84/125/EEC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1798/75 of 10 July 1975 on the importation free of Common Customs Tariff duties of educational, scientific and cultural materials⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 608/82⁽²⁾,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2784/79 of 12 December 1979 laying down provisions for the implementation of Regulation (EEC) No 1798/75⁽³⁾, and in particular Article 7 thereof,

Whereas, by letter dated 7 September 1983, the Federal Republic of Germany has requested the Commission to invoke the procedure provided for in Article 7 of Regulation (EEC) No 2784/79 in order to determine whether or not the apparatus described as 'Three Rivers — Computer System, model PERQ', ordered on 29 October 1981 and intended to be used for office communication and for studies at the communication workstation, should be considered as a scientific apparatus and, where the reply is in the affirmative, whether apparatus of equivalent scientific value is currently being manufactured in the Community;

Whereas, in accordance with the provisions of Article 7 (5) of Regulation (EEC) No 2784/79, a group of experts composed of representatives of all the Member States met on 26 January 1984 within the framework of the Committee on Duty-Free Arrangements to examine the matter;

Whereas this examination showed that the apparatus in question is a computer;

Whereas it does not have the requisite objective characteristics making it specifically suited to scientific

research; whereas, in particular, the fact that it concerns a single computer system with graphic, acoustic and communicative possibilities cannot confer upon it this character; whereas, moreover, apparatus of the same kind are principally used for non-scientific activities, in particular secretarial word processing; whereas its use in the case in question could not alone confer upon it the character of a scientific apparatus; whereas it therefore cannot be regarded as a scientific apparatus; whereas the duty-free admission of the apparatus in question is therefore not justified,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The apparatus described as 'Three Rivers — Computer System, model PERQ', which is the subject of an application by the Federal Republic of Germany of 7 September 1983, may not be imported free of Common Customs Tariff duties.

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 28 February 1984.

For the Commission

Karl-Heinz NARJES

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 184, 15. 7. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 74, 18. 3. 1982, p. 4.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 318, 13. 12. 1979, p. 32.

COMMISSION DECISION

of 28 February 1984

establishing that the apparatus described as 'SPEX — Double Spectrometer, model 1403' may not be imported free of Common Customs Tariff duties

(84/126/EEC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1798/75 of 10 July 1975 on the importation free of Common Customs Tariff duties of educational, scientific and cultural materials⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 608/82⁽²⁾,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2784/79 of 12 December 1979 laying down provisions for the implementation of Regulation (EEC) No 1798/75⁽³⁾, and in particular Article 7 thereof,

Whereas, by letter dated 25 August 1983, the Federal Republic of Germany has requested the Commission to invoke the procedure provided for in Article 7 of Regulation (EEC) No 2784/79 in order to determine whether or not the apparatus described as 'SPEX — Double Spectrometer, model 1403', ordered on 14 September 1981 and intended to be used for Raman spectroscopy on liquid layers and membranes and in particular for resolving spectra, should be considered to be a scientific apparatus and, where the reply is in the affirmative, whether apparatus of equivalent scientific value is currently being manufactured in the Community;

Whereas, in accordance with the provisions of Article 7 (5) of Regulation (EEC) No 2784/79, a group of experts composed of representatives of all the Member States met on 17 February 1984 within the framework of the Committee on Duty-Free Arrangements to examine the matter;

Whereas this examination showed that the apparatus in question is a spectrometer;

Whereas its objective technical characteristics, such as the resolution power, and the use to which it is put make it specially suited to scientific research; whereas, moreover, apparatus of the same kind are principally used for scientific activities; whereas it must therefore be considered to be a scientific apparatus;

Whereas, however, on the basis of information received from Member States, apparatus of scientific value equivalent to the said apparatus, capable of being used for the same purposes, are currently being manufactured in the Community; whereas this applies, in particular, to the apparatus 'Ramanor U 1000' manufactured by Jobin Yvon, 16-18, rue du Canal, F-91163 Longjumeau,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The apparatus described as 'SPEX — Double Spectrometer, model 1403', which is the subject of an application by the Federal Republic of Germany of 25 August 1983, may not be imported free of Common Customs Tariff duties.

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 28 February 1984.

For the Commission

Karl-Heinz NARJES

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 184, 15. 7. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 74, 18. 3. 1982, p. 4.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 318, 13. 12. 1979, p. 32.

COMMISSION DECISION**of 28 February 1984****establishing that the apparatus described as 'MEE — Cloud Condensation Nucleus Counter, model 130' may be imported free of Common Customs Tariff duties****(84/127/EEC)**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1798/75 of 10 July 1975 on the importation free of Common Customs Tariff duties of educational, scientific and cultural materials⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 608/82⁽²⁾,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2784/79 of 12 December 1979 laying down provisions for the implementation of Regulation (EEC) No 1798/75⁽³⁾, and in particular Article 7 thereof,

Whereas, by letter dated 5 September 1983, the Federal Republic of Germany has requested the Commission to invoke the procedure provided for in Article 7 of Regulation (EEC) No 2784/79 in order to determine whether or not the apparatus described as 'MEE — Cloud Condensation Nucleus Counter, model 130', ordered on 30 June 1982 and intended to be used for cloud physics studies and in particular for the determination of the quantitative correlation between the number and kind of nuclei present in a cloud, should be considered to be a scientific apparatus and, where the reply is in the affirmative, whether apparatus of equivalent scientific value is currently being manufactured in the Community;

Whereas, in accordance with the provisions of Article 7 (5) of Regulation (EEC) No 2784/79, a group of experts composed of representatives of all the Member States met on 26 January 1984 within the framework of the Committee on Duty-Free Arrangements to examine the matter;

Whereas this examination showed that the apparatus in question is a detector and counter;

Whereas its objective technical characteristics, such as the precision in the field of the measurement of the humidity, and the use to which it is put make it specially suited to scientific research; whereas, moreover, apparatus of the same kind are principally used for scientific activities; whereas it must therefore be considered to be a scientific apparatus;

Whereas, on the basis of information received from Member States, apparatus of equivalent scientific value capable of use for the same purpose is not currently manufactured in the Community; whereas, therefore, duty-free admission of this apparatus is justified,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The apparatus described as 'MEE — Cloud Condensation Nucleus Counter, model 130', which is the subject of an application by the Federal Republic of Germany of 5 September 1983, may be imported free of Common Customs Tariff duties.

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 28 February 1984.

For the Commission

Karl-Heinz NARJES

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 184, 15. 7. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 74, 18. 3. 1982, p. 4.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 318, 13. 12. 1979, p. 32.

COMMISSION DECISION

of 29 February 1984

on establishing an Industrial Research and Development Advisory Committee (IRDAC)

(84/128/EEC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Whereas the promotion of European industrial competitiveness is one of the major goals of the framework programme;

Whereas a permanent dialogue between industry and the Commission is important;

Whereas industrial research and development influence working conditions and employment;

Whereas, by Decision 78/636/EEC⁽¹⁾, the Commission established the Advisory Committee on Industrial Research and Development (CORDI);

Whereas experience has shown that it is appropriate to adjust the consultative system to the new guidelines and policy requirements in the field of science and technology,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

An Industrial Research and Development Advisory Committee (IRDAC), hereinafter referred to as 'the Committee', is hereby established and attached to the Commission.

Article 2

1. Either on its own initiative or at the Commission's request, the Committee shall advise the Commission in the preparation and implementation of Community policy in regard to industrial research and development, including the industrial and social impact thereof. In particular, it shall contribute to analyzing the Community's needs and opportunities in the field and provide the Commission with appro-

priate information on research and development in industry. At the Commission's request the Committee shall advise the Commission on those aspects of other Community initiatives which are relevant to industrial research and development.

2. In order to perform the tasks set out in paragraph 1, the Committee shall:

- give opinions or make reports to the Commission in the framework of general problems connected with industrial research and development not specific to a single sector,
- exchange information with the Commission on the impact of initiatives at Community level which affect industrial research and development.

Article 3

1. The Committee shall be composed of 12 members with substantial experience in research and development work in industrial undertakings, research institutes or other organizations involved in work related to industrial research and development who shall be appointed by the Commission in a personal capacity.

2. In order to ensure continuity with the previous work of CORDI, to facilitate the exchange of information, as well as adequately to take into account the interests of the European organizations competent in the field of industrial research and development, namely:

- the Union of Industries of the European Community (UNICE),
- the European Centre for Public Enterprise (ECPE),
- the Federation of European Industrial Cooperative Research Organizations (FEICRO),
- the European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC),

the Committee shall include in addition four members appointed by the Commission after consultation with these organizations.

3. A list of Committee members shall be published by the Commission in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 203, 27. 7. 1978, p. 36.

Article 4

1. The term of office for a Committee member shall be three years and may not be renewed for members mentioned in Article 3 (1). Members of the Committee shall remain in office until such time as they are replaced.

2. The functions which are exercised shall not be subject to remuneration; travel and living expenses relating to Committee and working groups' meetings shall be covered by the Commission pursuant to the administrative provisions currently in force.

Article 5

1. The Committee shall elect a chairman from among its members. The chairman shall be elected by a two-thirds majority of members present, a minimum of seven favourable votes being required.

2. A vice-chairman shall be elected, subject to the same requirements as to majority and under the same conditions, and shall deputize for the chairman in case of absence.

3. The organization of the Committee's work and its secretarial arrangements shall be the responsibility of the Commission, working closely with the chairman.

Article 6

1. The Committee shall normally meet at the place where the Commission has its seat and upon being convened by the Commission.

2. The Committee may set up working groups.

3. Representatives of the Commission shall have the right to take part in meetings of the Committee and of its working groups.

4. The Committee and the working groups may invite any person with special qualifications in respect of an item on the agenda to participate in their work as an expert. Such experts shall participate only in the discussions of the items on account of which they were invited.

Article 7

The Committee shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

Article 8

Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 214 of the Treaty, members of the Committee are required not to disclose any information which comes to their attention through the work of the Committee or its working groups, where the Commission informs them that an opinion or a topic bears upon a question of a confidential nature. In such cases, only members of the Committee and representatives of the Commission may take part in meetings.

Article 9

Decision 78/636/EEC is hereby repealed.

Article 10

This Decision shall apply with effect from 1 January 1984.

Done at Brussels, 29 February 1984.

For the Commission

Étienne DAVIGNON

Vice-President

COMMISSION DECISION

of 6 March 1984

terminating the anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of caustic-burned natural magnesite originating in the People's Republic of China

(84/129/EEC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3017/79 of 20 December 1979 on protection against dumped or subsidized imports from countries not members of the European Economic Community⁽¹⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1580/82⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 10 thereof,

Whereas :

A. Procedure

- (1) In June 1982 the Commission received a complaint lodged by the Grecian Magnesite Mining Industrial Shipping and Commercial Co. SA on its own behalf and on behalf of all producers of caustic-burned magnesite in the Community, whose collective output constitutes all Community production of the product in question. The complaint contained evidence of dumping and of material injury resulting therefrom, which was considered sufficient to justify the initiation of a proceeding. The Commission accordingly announced, by 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 natural magnesite, caustic-burned, falling within NIMEXE code ex 25.19-59, originating in the People's Republic of China, and commenced an investigation.
- (2) The Commission, by Regulation (EEC) No 3541/82⁽⁴⁾, imposed a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of natural magnesite, caustic-burned, with an MgO content varying between 70 and 91 %, originating in the People's Republic of China. The Commission notified the exporters known to be concerned of its intention to prolong the provisional duty for a further period of two months. These exporters, who represented

a significant percentage of the trade concerned, did not object. The duty was consequently extended for a maximum period of two months by Regulation (EEC) No 992/83⁽⁵⁾.

- (3) Following the imposition of the provisional anti-dumping duty the exporters' representatives, certain importers and the Community producers concerned requested, and were granted, an opportunity to be heard by the Commission. Exporters, importers, the Community producers and consumers of the product concerned made written submissions making known their views on the duty.
- (4) The exporters and main importers were informed of the essential facts and grounds on the basis of which the Commission intended to recommend definitive action.
- (5) In June 1983 the Commission submitted a proposal to the Council for the imposition of a definitive anti-dumping duty on the imports of the product concerned. The Council did not, however, adopt such proposal.
- (6) Thereafter, the Commission continued the investigation which covered the comparability of the products involved, the choice of a market-economy non-member country, the normal value and the injury.
- (7) The original investigation period (the last six months of 1981 and the first six months of 1982) was extended to include the last six months of 1982 and the first six months of 1983.

B. Like products

- (8) The parties involved in this proceeding expressed strongly conflicting opinions concerning the comparability of the products originating in the exporting country, the market-economy non-member country and the Community. The experts appointed by the Commission after the imposition of the provisional anti-dumping duty to make a study on this matter did not reach sufficiently convincing joint conclusions. The parties concerned were invited for the second

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 339, 31. 12. 1979, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 178, 22. 6. 1982, p. 9.

⁽³⁾ OJ No C 162, 29. 6. 1982, p. 2 and OJ No C 192, 27. 7. 1982, p. 7.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 371, 30. 12. 1982, p. 21.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 110, 27. 4. 1983, p. 28.

time to suggest names of experts who could make a new study, but were not able to reach agreement concerning the nomination of a person as an objective expert. The Commission itself, therefore, continued the investigation, in particular by contacting all the users who had been made known either by the Community producers or by the importers or any other party.

(9) From the information now available to the Commission, the following conclusions may be drawn with regard to the comparability of the products concerned :

- (a) the different microstructure of the raw material (cryptocrystalline or macrocrystalline) from which the products under investigation are derived has almost no relevance to the vast majority of applications of these products ;
- (b) the use of rotary kilns for the burning of the raw material does not generally determine the characteristics of the product under investigation. Furthermore, all producers concerned (in the exporting country, in the market-economy non-member country and in the EEC) have both shaft and rotary kilns ;
- (c) the products concerned all fall within the same Common Customs Tariff subheading ;
- (d) all the products under investigation have the same main chemical component, MgO, the content varying between 70 and 91 %, and additional chemical components : Fe_2O_3 , SiO_2 , CaO and Al_2O_3 . The content of these impurities varies by country of origin, the area of extraction and even according to the kiln in which they were burned ;
- (e) with regard to the applications :
 - (aa) agricultural uses, constituting by far the most important single application :
 - only the MgO component is relevant,
 - the exporters and most of the importers have recognized the interchangeability of the products irrespective of the country of origin ;
 - (bb) other uses :
 - although some users give preference to a product originating in a particular country, it has not been proven that the products are not generally interchangeable ; furthermore, in

some cases the users may mix the products from different origins,

- with regard to some uses the products do not seem to be generally interchangeable, mainly because of the different SiO_2 content. However, the exporters do not guarantee that the level of impurities will be below a certain limit.

Furthermore, the quantity of the Chinese product, with regard to which the SiO_2 content may eventually determine the use, does not represent more than 10 % of the market of caustic-burned natural magnesite in the EEC,

- the Chinese exporters recognized interchangeability with regard to all but one application,
- in their commercial leaflets the exporters advertise a wide range of uses which are comparable to those of the Community producers.

(10) On the basis of the data under paragraph 9, it is concluded that the products concerned originating in China and Greece are not identical within the meaning of Article 2 (12) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3017/79, but have characteristics closely resembling one another.

C. Normal value

- (11) During the proceeding it was repeatedly argued by the exporters and most of the importers that the manufacturers of caustic-burned natural magnesite in China benefit from an exceptional natural competitive advantage over any other producer whose prices could be used by the Commission for establishing normal value. Such advantage was claimed to be due to the exceptionally high purity of the raw material resulting in a much cheaper production process than in other countries.
- (12) With regard to the exceptional natural competitive advantages claimed by the Chinese exporters, adjustments of the normal value cannot be made since it is uncertain how these advantages, if they really existed and were not counterbalanced by competitive disadvantages, would be reflected in the normal value if the same conditions existed in the market-economy non-member country, as prices are not only a function of costs, but also of demand. Furthermore, if normal value were to be

based on constructed value in a market-economy country, any adjustment of costs established in a market-economy non-member country to take account of alleged natural advantages would involve relying on costs and resource allocations in a non-market-economy country, which Article 2 (5) of Regulation (EEC) No 3017/79 was specifically designed to exclude.

- (13) In order to determine the normal value in an appropriate and not unreasonable manner, the parties concerned were invited to make proposals regarding the choice of a market-economy non-member country where the raw material and production process might permit the best comparison. Finally Austria was selected by the Commission for the following reasons:

- despite the disagreement amongst exporters and importers, Austria had been suggested by one of the main importers,
- the Community producers, who had proposed Spain in their complaint, did not object to this choice,
- in Austria the extraction of the raw material is relatively simple and there is almost no waste related to the raw material extracted for the manufacturing of the product concerned,
- the Austrian producer manufactures different qualities of the product concerned for a wider range of applications, whereas in Spain the vast majority was sold on the agricultural market only. The wider range of Austrian sales was in exports, and their export prices to the Community were therefore considered as constituting an appropriate and reasonable choice for normal value.

D. Export prices

- (14) Export prices were determined on the basis of the prices paid or payable for the products sold for export to the Community.

E. Comparison

- (15) On the basis of these facts the dumping margin, being equal to the amount by which the normal value as established exceeds the price for export to the Community, amounts to 48 %.

F. Injury

- (16) With regard to the injury caused by the dumped imports, the evidence available to the Commis-

sion shows that imports into the Community from China of caustic-burned magnesite increased from 41 380 tonnes in 1979 to 59 951 tonnes in 1982, with a consequent increase in market share from 12 to 16 % in the same period; the resale prices of these imports were lower than those required to cover the costs of Community producers.

The consequent impact on this Community industry has been characterized by a 33 % decrease in production between 1979 and 1982, a significant reduction in utilization of production capacity, a decrease in sales by 33 % between 1979 and 1982, loss of market share, and decreasing weighted average prices since 1981 resulting in losses for the product concerned.

- (17) The information available for 1983 shows that the EEC producers were able to increase their production resulting in a higher utilization of production capacity. Their sales within the EEC increased but weighted average selling prices were still not increasing. They were also able to maintain their 1982 market share. Official statistics show a considerable decrease in imports of magnesite from China falling within NIMEXE code 25.19-59 for the first half of 1983.

Community producers thus benefited from the provisional duty in force during the first half of 1983.

- (18) The Commission has considered whether injury has been caused by other factors such as the volume and prices of undumped imports or the stagnation of demand. However, the substantial increase in dumped imports and the prices at which they are offered for sale in the Community led the Commission to determine that the effects of the dumped imports of caustic-burned magnesite originating in China, taken in isolation, have to be considered as constituting material injury to the Community industry concerned.

G. Community interest

- (19) In view of the particularly serious losses which the Community producers are incurring in the production and sale of the product concerned and in order to avoid the Community becoming totally dependent upon external supplies of the products concerned if the Community manufacturers had to cease production of these products, the Commission has come to the conclusion that it is in the Community's interest that action be taken.

H. Termination of the procedure

- (20) The exporters concerned were informed of the main findings of the investigation and commented fully on them. A memorandum was subsequently offered on behalf of all Chinese exporters of caustic-burned natural magnesite in which, among other things, they undertook not to export the product concerned to the Community below certain prices. These prices are set at such a level that injury suffered by the Community producers will be eliminated.
- (21) In these circumstances, the memorandum is considered acceptable and the proceeding may, therefore, be terminated without the imposition of an anti-dumping duty.
- (22) However, during consultations within the Advisory Committee concerning the acceptability of this memorandum, some delegations objected to this course of action.
- The Commission has consequently submitted a proposal to the Council to terminate the proceeding on the basis of the acceptance of the memorandum.
- (23) Since the Council did not decide otherwise within one month, the memorandum is considered accepted in accordance with Article 10 (1)

of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3017/79 and the proceeding stands terminated in accordance with Article 9 (1) of the same Regulation,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

The Commission hereby accepts the memorandum submitted on behalf of all exporters of caustic-burned natural magnesite in China in connection with exports originating in the People's Republic of China of caustic-burned natural magnesite falling within subheading 25.19 ex B of the Common Customs Tariff, corresponding to NIMEXE code ex 25.19-59.

Article 2

The anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of caustic-burned natural magnesite originating in the People's Republic of China is hereby terminated.

Done at Brussels, 6 March 1984.

For the Commission

Étienne DAVIGNON

Vice-President

OPENING OF THE HISTORICAL ARCHIVES OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Rarely can it have been so easy to trace the origins of such a momentous and deep-rooted phenomenon as the construction of Europe. The Community's birth certificate was made out on a particular day and entered in a completely new register. Many of the witnesses to it are still alive and some 30 years on, the great debate that surrounded the Community's birth is firmly entrenched in our memories. The event is not so recent that we cannot call it to mind with the objectivity that comes with time, nor so remote that there is no living memory of it. In fact, the time is just right. The opening of the archives will allow historians to take over from the newswriters, and researchers will be able to certify the evidence.

The Communities intend to record this event with the publication of this guide: its purpose is to inform of the historical context of the European Communities and of the documentary sources in the Communities' archives.

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