

Official Journal

of the European Communities

ISSN 0378-6978

L 176

Volume 28

6 July 1985

English edition

Legislation

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I

*(Acts whose publication is obligatory)***COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC) No 1877/85**

of 4 July 1985

imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of certain hydraulic excavators originating in Japan

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2176/84 of 23 July 1984 on protection against dumped or subsidized imports from countries not members of the European Economic Community⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 12 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal submitted by the Commission after consultation within the Advisory Committee as provided for under the above Regulation,

Whereas :

A. Provisional action

1. The Commission, by Regulation (EEC) No 595/85⁽²⁾, imposed a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of certain hydraulic excavators originating in Japan.

B. Subsequent procedure

2. Following the imposition of the provisional anti-dumping duty, the exporters, certain importers and the complainant Community producers requested, and were granted, an opportunity to be heard by the Commission. In addition, certain exporters and importers made written submissions making known their views on the provisional findings and rates of duty.
3. Certain exporters and importers also requested to be informed of the essential facts and considerations on the basis of which the Commission

intended to recommend definitive action, and these requests were granted.

The Council examined the provisional findings of the Commission as defined in Regulation (EEC) No 595/85.

C. Normal value

4. The Council decided that normal value should be based on the domestic prices paid or payable in the ordinary course of trade of those producers who exported to the Community and who provided sufficient evidence and were considered to be representative of the domestic market concerned.
5. The Council noted that the Commission had provisionally found that the prices of certain of the like products by the exporters on their domestic market had been lower than cost of production over an extended period of time. In such cases, the normal value was, therefore, determined either by adjusting the subproduction cost prices (for those companies that sold certain models at prices below cost of production) referred to above in order to eliminate the losses and allow a reasonable profit, based on the firms' performance concerning these models during a representative profitable period, or on the basis of constructed value.

The constructed value was determined by adding cost of production and a reasonable margin of profit. The costs of production were computed on the basis of all costs, in the ordinary course of trade, both fixed and variable, in the country of origin, of materials and manufacture, plus a reasonable amount for selling, administrative and other general expenses. A profit margin of 5,2 % was

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 201, 30. 7. 1984, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 68, 8. 3. 1985, p. 13.

added to these costs and this was considered to be reasonable in the light of the industry's performance during a representative profitable period. The Council saw no reason to alter this approach.

One exporter argued that it was a subsidiary of a steel company and claimed, therefore, that a much lower profit margin prevailing in the steel industry should be used. However, this claim was rejected on the ground that for the purposes of establishing normal value only the profit margins of the industry producing the like product are relevant.

D. Export price

6. With regard to exports by Japanese firms to independent importers in the Community, the Council accepted the approach followed by the Commission under which export prices were determined on the basis of the prices actually paid or payable for the products sold for export to the Community.
7. In those cases where exports were made to subsidiary companies in the Community, export prices were constructed on the basis of the prices at which the imported product was first resold to an independent buyer, suitably adjusted to take account of all costs incurred between importation and resale, including all duties, and of a reasonable profit margin.

E. Comparison

8. When normal value was compared with export prices, account was taken where appropriate, of differences in conditions and terms of sale affecting comparability, and allowances were made for differences in physical characteristics, payment terms, selling expenses, commissions and transport where claims in these areas could be satisfactorily demonstrated. All comparisons were made at ex-works level.

F. Dumping

9. Normal value on a monthly weighted average basis was generally compared with export prices during the corresponding months on a transaction-by-transaction basis.

No new evidence on dumping has been received since the imposition of the provisional duty with the exception of certain evidence concerning one

Japanese exporter, Komatsu Ltd. In the case of this exporter, which has a subsidiary in the Community, the export prices had been constructed on the basis of prices at which the products were first resold to an independent buyer. The exporter claimed that for the purpose of constructing the export price, allowance should be made not for the commission paid by the parent company for the sales made by its subsidiary but for the actual costs incurred by this subsidiary in respect of the line of products concerned. The Commission, after verification of evidence submitted by the exporter in question, used for its calculation the actual costs incurred.

10. Another exporter, Hitachi Construction Machinery Co. Ltd, argued that in comparing normal value with export prices, allowance should have been made for certain expenses, notably 'demonstration fees', incurred in relation to sales in Japan.

This request cannot be granted as the evidence submitted does not show that these expenses bear a direct functional relationship to the sales in question.

11. Consequently, the preliminary determinations are on the one hand confirmed for Hitachi Construction Machinery Co. Ltd, Japan Steel Works Ltd, Kobelco-Kobe Steel Ltd and Mitsubishi Heavy Industries and, on the other hand, modified for Komatsu Ltd. The definitive determinations of the average margin for each exporter investigated are as follows:

— Hitachi Construction Machinery Co. Ltd :	12,4 %
— Japan Steel Works Ltd :	2,9 %
— Kobelco-Kobe Steel Ltd :	31,9 %
— Komatsu Ltd :	26,6 %
— Mitsubishi Heavy Industries :	21,6 %

G. Injury

12. No fresh evidence regarding injury to the Community industry has been submitted and the Council therefore confirms the findings of the Commission. The exporters and importers concerned have repeated certain arguments with regard to injury.

One exporter claimed that the rate of duty should reflect not the level of injury found in the period under investigation, but the current level of injury which is allegedly lower.

This claim has to be refused since it refers to an event which has supposedly occurred after the end of the reference period. Reference is made to the reasons put forward by the Council in Regulation (EEC) No 2089/84⁽¹⁾ (recital 25) which similarly apply to the injury.

Some exporters also claimed that the rate of duty should be the same for all Japanese producers in order to avoid discrimination among them, in view of the fact that, in the meantime, under a floor price system in Japan introduced in July 1984, the export prices of Japanese producers are all the same.

This claim cannot be accepted. The said floor price system was introduced after the period under investigation and need not, therefore, be taken into account. In addition, the Council has fixed the levels of duty in the light of the dumping margin found for each firm individually. This cannot be discriminatory. If the floor price system produces effects, after the definitive duty has been introduced, which were not intended by those responsible for the system, no doubt it will be modified.

13. The Japanese exporters have argued that they are not responsible for low prices in Europe. They claimed that prices were low before their entry into the Community market.

This argument has not been borne out by the results of the investigation. In 1981, the Japanese exporters held a 2,4 % market share; in 1983, they increased their market share to 10,5 %. During 1981 to 1983 they significantly undercut Community producers' prices. No satisfactory evidence has been submitted that the Japanese exporters gained their market share otherwise than by practising lower prices than those of Community producers. It was because of Japanese low prices — and certain after sales extra commercial advantages given by dealers — that the Community producers were unable to raise their prices in order to take account of increased costs.

14. The Japanese exporters have claimed that the decrease in Community production is not attribu-

table to imports from Japan, but is due to lower sales of Community producers outside the Community market.

This argument is not consistent with the findings of the investigation. It is true that exports of Community producers have decreased owing to severe competition by the Japanese exporters in third countries' markets. But it is also true that Community producers' sales show a continuous decrease since 1981 while sales of Japanese exporters have increased substantially on the Community market where consumption has decreased, as explained in Regulation (EEC) No 595/85.

15. It has been argued that the decline in employment cannot be attributed to imports from Japan and to lower production, but to plant modernization.

It has, however, been found that the losses of jobs were due not only to modernization, but also, and mainly, to lower production, plant closures and bankruptcies. These appear to have resulted from competition by the dumped imports.

16. The Japanese exporters claimed that the critical financial position of the Community producers is not due to Japanese imports and argued that the fact that Community producers made substantial investments between 1981 and 1983 is contrary to the Commission's findings concerning substantial losses incurred by Community producers during that period.

It was found, however, that Community producers were led to make investments in research and development, thereby incurring additional losses which they expected to recuperate subsequently with successful sales of new models resulting from such research and development. These efforts were thwarted by the dumped imports.

17. Finally, it was claimed that the Commission should have examined whether the prices of Japanese imports had undercut the prices of a like product in the Community. It was argued that for that purpose the prices should be compared at end-user level.

It is, however, not considered necessary to undertake a detailed examination of price undercutting by Japanese imports, since the prices realized by the Community producers have been depressed by the prices of the Japanese product. In view of this,

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 193, 21. 7. 1984, p. 1.

the prices of the Japanese product, cif Community frontier, duty paid, were set against the Community producers' cost of production and a reasonable margin of profit.

H. Undertakings

18. The exporters concerned were informed of the main findings of the investigation and commented on them. Undertakings were subsequently offered by Hitachi Construction Machinery Co. Ltd, Japan Steel Works Ltd, Kobelco-Kobe Steel Ltd, Komatsu Ltd and Mitsubishi Heavy Industries concerning their exports of certain hydraulic excavators to the Community.

An undertaking was also received from another Japanese producer. This undertaking could not be taken into consideration as it was received by the Commission after the 8 April 1985 official deadline established by Regulation (EEC) No 595/85 resulting from Article 7 (4) (b) and (c) of Regulation (EEC) No 2176/84.

19. The Commission proposed that the Council accept the undertakings offered. However, discussion within the Council showed that a qualified majority would reject this proposal. In order to avoid a situation where no measure would be taken the Commission subsequently altered its original proposal.

I. Community interest

20. Community construction companies that use excavators have argued that the introduction of protective measures would not be in the Community interest because it would increase the cost of construction and that it would make them less competitive.
21. In view of the particularly serious difficulties facing the Community industry and the relatively low incidence of a price increase on the costs of the construction industry, the Council has, however, come to the conclusion that it is in the Community's interest that action be taken.
22. Moreover, the Council considers that, in this particular case, in view of the remaining doubts on the possibilities to effectively monitor price undertakings in this particular market and in the light of the present trade relations with Japan, it is not in the interest of the Community to have recourse to price undertakings as an appropriate remedy for the injury resulting from the dumped imports.

J. Definitive duty

23. The extent of the impact of the dumped products on the Community industry is examined in Regulation (EEC) No 595/85; of particular consequence in coming to the conclusion that a lower level of duty would not suffice to eliminate the injury was the level of price undercutting found (up to 52 %) and its consequent effect on the Community producers' production, sales, market share and profitability.

Therefore, in order to eliminate the level of injury sustained by the Community producers, the levels of duty to be imposed should correspond to the margins of dumping established for each of the exporting companies concerned.

24. Some products of producers who neither replied to the Commission's questionnaire nor made themselves known otherwise in the course of the investigation, have been sold in the Community. The Council considers that it would create an opportunity of circumvention of the duties to hold that the dumping margin of these exporters were any lower than the highest dumping margin determined with regard to an exporter who had cooperated in the investigation.
25. For the same reasons, the level of this duty should not be lower than that necessary to eliminate the highest dumping margin of 31,9 % as determined.

K. Collection of provisional duty

26. It is considered that the dumped imports of certain hydraulic excavators originating in Japan have caused material injury to the Community industry concerned. Therefore the amounts secured by way of provisional anti-dumping duty should be definitively collected to the extent of the definitive dumping margins established,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Article 1

1. A definitive anti-dumping duty is hereby imposed on imports of self-propelled hydraulic excavators, track-laying or wheeled, of a total operating weight exceeding six tonnes but not exceeding 35 tonnes, equipped with a single bucket mounted on a boom capable of pivoting through 360°, or intended to be so equipped, falling within subheading ex 84.23 A I b) of the Common Customs Tariff, corresponding to NIMEXE code ex 84.23-11, originating in Japan.

2. The rate of duty shall be as set out below, expressed as percentage of the net, free-at-Community-frontier price, before duty:

<i>Manufactured by</i>	<i>Rate of anti-dumping duty</i>
— Hitachi Construction Machinery Co. Ltd :	12,4 %
— Japan Steel Works Ltd :	2,9 %
— Kobelco-Kobe Steel Ltd :	31,9 %
— Komatsu Ltd :	26,6 %
— Mitsubishi Heavy Industries :	21,6 %
— Others :	31,9 %

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

Article 2

The amounts secured by way of provisional anti-dumping duty under Regulation (EEC) No 595/85 shall be definitively collected up to the amount of the definitive dumping margins established.

Article 3

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

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

Done at Brussels, 4 July 1985.

For the Council

The President

J. SANTER

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1878/85

of 5 July 1985

fixing the import levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European
Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No
2727/75 of 29 October 1975 on the common organi-
zation of the market in cereals⁽¹⁾, as last amended by
Regulation (EEC) No 1018/84⁽²⁾, and in particular
Article 13 (5) thereof,

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

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary
Committee,

Whereas the import levies on cereals, wheat and rye
flour, and wheat groats and meal were fixed by Regula-
tion (EEC) No 3131/84⁽⁵⁾ and subsequent amending
Regulations;

Whereas the 1985/86 marketing year for durum wheat
begins on 1 July 1985; whereas the Council has not,
to date, adopted the prices for this marketing year in
respect of this product; whereas the Commission, in
compliance with the tasks entrusted to it by the
Treaty, is obliged to adopt the precautionary measures
essential to ensure continuity of operation of the
common agricultural policy as regards durum wheat;

Whereas, in order to ensure continuity of operation of
the import arrangements for durum wheat and for
durum wheat groats and meal, a price equal to the
threshold price fixed for the 1984/85 marketing year
and applicable as from 1 July 1984 should be taken
into account in calculating the levies, namely 352,67
ECU per tonne for durum wheat, and 547,09 ECU per

tonne for durum wheat groats and meal; whereas
these prices shall be adjusted as from 1 August 1985
by the same amounts as the monthly increments fixed
by Regulation (EEC) No 1020/84⁽⁶⁾;

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, multiplied by the coefficient
provided for in Article 2b (2) of Regulation (EEC)
No 974/71⁽⁷⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC)
No 855/84⁽⁸⁾,
- 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, and the aforesaid coeffi-
cient;

Whereas these exchange rates being those recorded on
4 July 1985;

Whereas it follows from applying the detailed rules
contained in Regulation (EEC) No 3131/84 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 6 July 1985.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 107, 19. 4. 1984, 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 293, 10. 11. 1984, p. 1.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 107, 19. 4. 1984, p. 6.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 106, 12. 5. 1971, p. 1.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ No L 90, 1. 4. 1984, p. 1.

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

Done at Brussels, 5 July 1985.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESSEN

Vice-President

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 5 July 1985 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	112,97
10.01 B II	Durum wheat	130,99 ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾
10.02	Rye	114,31 ⁽⁶⁾
10.03	Barley	100,32
10.04	Oats	84,98
10.05 B	Maize, other than hybrid maize for sowing	91,89 ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
10.07 A	Buckwheat	0
10.07 B	Millet	78,34 ⁽⁴⁾
10.07 C	Grain sorghum	114,71 ⁽⁴⁾
10.07 D I	Triticale	⁽⁷⁾
10.07 D II	Canary seed ; other cereals	0 ⁽⁵⁾
11.01 A	Wheat or meslin flour	173,98
11.01 B	Rye flour	175,59
11.02 A I a)	Durum wheat groats and meal	216,04
11.02 A I b)	Common wheat groats and meal	184,79

⁽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 486/85 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.

⁽⁷⁾ The levy applicable to rye shall be charged on imports of the product falling within subheading 10.07 D I (triticale).

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1879/85

of 5 July 1985

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

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European
Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No
2727/75 of 29 October 1975 on the common organ-
ization of the market in cereals⁽¹⁾, as last amended by
Regulation (EEC) No 1018/84⁽²⁾, and in particular
Article 15 (6) thereof,

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

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary
Committee,

Whereas the premiums to be added to the levies on
cereals and malt were fixed by Regulation (EEC) No
2222/84⁽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, multiplied by the coefficient
provided for in Article 2b (2) of Regulation (EEC)

No 974/71⁽⁶⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC)
No 855/84⁽⁷⁾,

- 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, and the aforesaid coeffi-
cient;

Whereas these exchange rates being those recorded on
4 July 1985;

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 6 July 1985.

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

Done at Brussels, 5 July 1985.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESSEN

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 107, 19. 4. 1984, 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 205, 1. 8. 1984, p. 4.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 106, 12. 5. 1971, p. 1.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 90, 1. 4. 1984, p. 1.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 5 July 1985 fixing the premiums to be added to the import levies on cereals, flour and malt

A. Cereals and flour

CCT heading No	Description	(ECU/tonne)			
		Current 7	1st period 8	2nd period 9	3rd period 10
10.01 B I	Common wheat, and meslin	0	0	0	0
10.01 B II	Durum wheat	0	5,22	5,22	11,75
10.02	Rye	0	0	0	0
10.03	Barley	0	1,31	1,31	1,31
10.04	Oats	0	0	0	0
10.05 B	Maize, other than hybrid maize for sowing	0	2,67	2,67	5,22
10.07 A	Buckwheat	0	0	0	0
10.07 B	Millet	0	0	0	0
10.07 C	Grain sorghum	0	1,30	1,30	1,30
10.07 D	Other cereals	0	0	0	0
11.01 A	Wheat or meslin flour	0	0	0	0

B. Malt

CCT heading No	Description	(ECU/tonne)				
		Current 7	1st period 8	2nd period 9	3rd period 10	4th period 11
11.07 A I (a)	Unroasted malt, obtained from wheat, in the form of flour	0	0	0	0	0
11.07 A I (b)	Unroasted malt, obtained from wheat, other than in the form of flour	0	0	0	0	0
11.07 A II (a)	Unroasted malt, other than that obtained from wheat, in the form of flour	0	2,33	2,33	2,33	2,33
11.07 A II (b)	Unroasted malt, other than that obtained from wheat, other than in the form of flour	0	1,74	1,74	1,74	1,74
11.07 B	Roasted malt	0	2,03	2,03	2,03	2,03

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1880/85

of 5 July 1985

on the supply of common wheat flour to the Republic of Djibouti as food aid

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 of 29 October 1975 on the common organization of the market in cereals⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1018/84⁽²⁾,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2750/75 of 29 October 1975 fixing criteria for the mobilization of cereals intended as food aid⁽³⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3331/82⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 6 thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 457/85 of 19 February 1985 laying down the implementing rules for 1985 for Regulation (EEC) No 3331/82 concerning food-aid policy and food-aid management⁽⁵⁾,

Having regard to Council Regulation No 129 of 23 October 1962 on the value of the unit of account and the exchange rates to be applied for the purposes of the common agricultural policy⁽⁶⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2543/73⁽⁷⁾, and in particular Article 3 thereof,

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary Committee,

Whereas on 6 June 1985 the Commission of the European Communities decided to grant, under

Community measures, various quantities of cereals to certain non-member countries and beneficiary organizations;

Whereas it is necessary to provide for the carrying out of this measure in accordance with the rules laid down by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1974/80 of 22 July 1980 laying down general implementing rules in respect of certain food-aid operations involving cereals and rice⁽⁸⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3323/81⁽⁹⁾; whereas it is necessary to specify, for the purposes of the Community measures envisaged, the characteristics of the products to be supplied and the supply conditions;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

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

Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 5 July 1985.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 107, 19. 4. 1984, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 89.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 352, 14. 12. 1982, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 54, 23. 2. 1985, p. 1.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No 106, 30. 10. 1962, p. 2553/62.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 263, 19. 9. 1973, p. 1.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ No L 192, 26. 7. 1980, p. 11.

⁽⁹⁾ OJ No L 334, 21. 11. 1981, p. 27.

ANNEX

1. **Programme :** 1985
2. **Recipient :** Republic of Djibouti
3. **Place or country of destination :** Djibouti
4. **Product to be mobilized :** common wheat flour
5. **Total quantity :** 2 920 tonnes (4 000 tonnes of common wheat)
6. **Number of lots :** three
 - Lot 1 : 973 tonnes
 - Lot 2 : 973 tonnes
 - Lot 3 : 974 tonnes
7. **Intervention agency responsible for conducting the procedure :**
OBEA, rue de Trèves 82, B-1040 Bruxelles (telex 24 076).
8. **Method of mobilizing the product :** the Community market
9. **Characteristics of the goods :**
flour of fair and sound merchantable quality, free from abnormal smell and pests, which produces dough which does not stick during the mechanical kneading process; the flour shall have the following characteristics :
 - moisture : 14 % maximum (ICC Method No 110)
 - protein content : 10,5 % minimum ($N \times 6,25$ in terms of dry matter) (ICC Method No 105)
 - Hagberg falling number of at least 180, including the preparation (agitation) time of 60 seconds (ICC Method No 107)
 - ash content : 0,62 % maximum, referred to dry matter (ICC Method No 104)
10. **Packaging :**
 - in new jute sacks 400 g, lined with polypropylene sacks of 110 g
 - net weight of the bags : 50 kg
 - marking on the bags in letters at least 5 cm high :
'FARINE DE FROMENT' / DON DE LA COMMUNAUTÉ ÉCONOMIQUE EUROPÉENNE À LA RÉPUBLIQUE DE DJIBOUTI'
11. **Port of shipment :** a Community port
12. **Delivery stage :** cif
13. **Port of landing :** Djibouti
14. **Procedure to be applied in order to determine supply costs :** tendering
15. **Deadline for the submission of tenders :** 12 noon on 16 July 1985
16. **Shipment periods :**
 - Lot 1 : 17 July to 10 August 1984
 - Lot 2 : 1 to 30 September 1985
 - Lot 3 : 1 to 30 November 1985
17. **Security :** 12 ECU per tonne

Notes :

1. Since the goods may be rebagged, the successful tenderer must provide 2 % of empty bags of the same quality as those containing the goods, with the marking followed by a capital 'R'.
2. The successful tenderer shall send a copy of the shipping documents to the following address :
Commission Delegation in Djibouti, c/o 'Diplomatic Bag', Berlaymont 1/123, 200, rue de la Loi, B-1049 Brussels.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1881/85

of 5 July 1985

amending the suspension of the advance fixing of export refunds for certain beef and veal sector products

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 885/68 of 28 June 1968 laying down general rules for granting export refunds on beef and veal and criteria for fixing the amount of such refunds ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 427/77 ⁽⁴⁾, and in particular the second subparagraph of Article 5 (4) thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1384/85 ⁽⁵⁾, the period of validity of which was extended by Regulation (EEC) No 1410/85 ⁽⁶⁾, suspended advance fixing of export refunds on certain beef and veal sector products exported to the United States or Canada; whereas the reasons which led to this suspension persist in the case of exports to Canada; whereas the situation as far as the United States is concerned allows advance fixing of export refunds to be resumed;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Advance fixing of refunds on exports to Canada of products falling within subheadings 02.01 A II a) 4 ex bb) (22) fifth indent, 02.01 A II b) 4 ex bb) first indent and 02.01 A II b) 4 ex bb) other, first indent, as listed in the Annex to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1667/85 ⁽⁷⁾, is suspended until the refunds on exports of these products to Canada are altered.

Article 2

Regulation (EEC) No 1410/85 is repealed.

Article 3

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

It shall apply from 6 July 1985.

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

Done at Brussels, 5 July 1985.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 148, 28. 6. 1968, p. 24.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 291, 19. 11. 1979, p. 17.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 156, 4. 7. 1968, p. 2.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 61, 5. 3. 1977, p. 16.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 136, 25. 5. 1985, p. 24.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 141, 30. 5. 1985, p. 33.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 160, 20. 6. 1985, p. 19.

II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

COUNCIL

COUNCIL DECISION

of 27 June 1985

on the adoption of the Commission work programme concerning an experimental project for gathering, coordinating and ensuring the consistency of information on the state of the environment and natural resources in the Community

(85/338/EEC)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 235 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament ⁽²⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee ⁽³⁾,

Whereas in order to implement the action programme of the European Communities on the environment (1982 to 1986), whose general approach the Council of the European Communities and the representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council, approved in their resolution of 7 February 1983 ⁽⁴⁾, it is necessary to have consistent and comparable information on the state of the environment and natural resources in the Community, in particular for the purpose of action by the Community in the following priority areas contained in the said

programme : incorporating the environmental dimension into the other Community policies, combating local and transfrontier atmospheric pollution, protecting biotopes of major importance for nature conservation in the Community and protecting the environment in the Mediterranean region ;

Whereas this Decision is guided by the considerations set out in the resolution of 7 February 1983, i.e. the desirability of action at the appropriate level and the need to coordinate work at international level, to assess the costs and benefits of the actions envisaged, to take account of the differing situations existing in the Community and to make adequate technical and political preparations for such action ;

Whereas the aim is to assemble basic information on the state of the environment in the Community in respect of measures in the following specific fields : biotopes of major importance for nature conservation in the Community, atmospheric pollution problems and the resources and characteristics of the environment in the Community's Mediterranean region ; whereas such information should also facilitate implementation of environmental policies at Community, national or regional levels and should be used to inform public opinion ; whereas it should also be used to facilitate an assessment, on the basis of comparable data, of the impact of measures taken or planned in other sectors of Community, national or regional policy on the environment ;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 291, 27. 10. 1983, p. 8.

⁽²⁾ OJ No C 337, 17. 12. 1984, p. 421.

⁽³⁾ OJ No C 140, 28. 5. 1984, p. 24.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No C 46, 17. 2. 1983, p. 1.

Whereas it is necessary to have an appropriate methodological framework for rational organization of the work of gathering and processing information on the state of the environment in the Community, and make it possible to assess overall how environmental phenomena interact and to monitor the development of the environment ;

Whereas, in view of the present state of knowledge concerning environmental phenomena and the interaction of environments, the characteristics of the data available at present and the geographical extent of Community territory, an experimental project should be implemented ;

Whereas practical results are urgently needed on a number of priority matters in this area ;

Whereas it is necessary, in the case of certain regions, to improve the availability of data which are comparable at Community level ;

Whereas compatibility must be ensured between the experimental project and other existing or planned activities at Community, national or international level, in particular as regards their data-processing aspects ;

Whereas implementing and directing the action require close cooperation between the Commission and the Member States, including support by the agencies concerned in Member States, so as to facilitate access to the data ;

Whereas, since the Treaty has not provided the necessary powers for gathering, coordinating and ensuring the consistency of such information, recourse must be had to Article 235 thereof,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS :

Article 1

The Commission work programme concerning an experimental project for gathering, coordinating and ensuring the consistency of information on the state of

the environment and natural resources in the Community, hereinafter referred to as 'the programme', is hereby adopted for a period of four years starting on 1 January 1985.

The text of the programme is set out in the Annex hereto.

The Commission shall be responsible for the implementation of the programme with the assistance of a Committee consisting of representatives from the Member States.

Article 2

The funds estimated as necessary for the implementation of the programme amount to 4 million ECU.

Article 3

At the end of the second year of the period referred to in Article 1, the Commission shall, for information, submit a report on the programme's progress and on future guidelines to the European Parliament and to the Council.

At the end of the said period, it shall submit a final report on the results obtained. In the light of those results the Commission shall, if it considers it appropriate, submit suitable proposals to the Council on any follow-up.

Article 4

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Luxembourg, 27 June 1985.

For the Council

The President

A. BIONDI

ANNEX

**COMMISSION WORK PROGRAMME CONCERNING AN EXPERIMENTAL PROJECT
FOR GATHERING, COORDINATING AND ENSURING THE CONSISTENCY OF
INFORMATION ON THE STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL
RESOURCES IN THE COMMUNITY**

(1985 to 1988)

I. CONTENT OF THE PROGRAMME

The programme will provide results which will be of direct use in implementing the Community's environmental policy and make it possible to judge the advisability of going ahead with the establishment of an information system on the state of the environment in the Community.

In this connection, account should be taken, in particular, of whether all existing possibilities for obtaining data can be fully exploited, in order to avoid any duplication and ensure the most economical approach possible.

The following activities are not listed in order of priority. Their complementary character implies that, in practice, all such work will be carried out concurrently.

A. Priority application of the programme to Community-scale problems**(a) *Biotopes of major importance for nature conservation***

The aim is to identify and describe biotopes of major importance for nature conservation in the Community.

The work will be based, on the one hand, on the preliminary results of the test study 'Biotopes of significance for nature conservation', in particular on its conclusions concerning the criteria for selecting biotopes and the characteristics to be adopted in describing them and, on the other hand, on the scientific knowledge acquired as a result of the activities of international organizations in this field.

Work will be carried out in close coordination with the Council of Europe.

(b) *Acid deposition*

The aim is to contribute to the solution of the problem of local and transfrontier atmospheric pollution commonly referred to as 'acid rain'.

The work will aim at collating and making consistent the data produced by schemes already under way at Community level or in other bodies (in particular, the OECD and the Economic Commission for Europe) as well as detecting sectors in which data are inadequate and providing an information base for drawing up proposals likely to contribute towards combating the phenomenon of acid rain.

Work will focus :

- firstly, on gathering and organizing consistent information on emissions into the air at Community level,
- secondly, on making use of the whole range of research carried out in this field in order to give an overall picture at Community level of the distribution and extent of both actual and potential damage (irrespective of its origin) in the case of biotopes and soils.

(c) *Protection of the environment in the Mediterranean region*

The aim is to gather and organize consistent information concerning the environmental resources and characteristics most directly affected by development programmes. Particularly those resulting from the implementation of Community policies in the Mediterranean region of the Community.

Work will focus on land use and quality, soil erosion, water quality and resources and seismic risks, as well as the problems of coastal areas.

B. Improvement in the comparability and availability of data and in the methods of analyzing data in order to ensure the consistency of results at Community level

(a) Comparability and availability of environmental data collected in the Member States and at international level

- organization of a process of mutual exchange of information on work under way or envisaged and the setting up of an inventory of sources, categories and definitions of data and information systems on the environment which will be updated at regular intervals,
- transfrontier projects intended to improve the comparability of data,
- support given to the work of Member States or international organizations in order to improve the availability of comparable data on a Community scale.

(b) Data analysis methods

- choice of methods of processing remote sensing data,
- choice of computer techniques for the management of information on the state of the environment in the Community and for ensuring the consistency of national or regional information systems.

II. GUIDELINES FOR IMPLEMENTING THE PROGRAMME

A. The programme will be implemented following, where appropriate, the guidelines set out in the Commission communication to the Council entitled 'A methodological approach to an information system on the state of the environment and the natural resources in the European Community'.

The methodological approach is characterized, in particular, by :

- observance of the principles of consistency, flexibility, transparency, scientific rigour and cost-effectiveness,
- a modular structure enabling the information base to be built up progressively and to be adopted to advances in knowledge,
- the acquisition of information enabling the state of the environment to be described from three points of view : the quality and sensitivity of the environment and the pressures on it,
- the limitation of the Community data base to information needed to implement the Community's environmental policy,
- the use of information techniques for the storage, collection and preliminary processing of data as well as public access to the basic data for the purpose of scientific checks.

B. Assisted by the Committee referred to in Article 1 of the Decision, the Commission will define the exact nature of the data to be collected, the collection procedures and the data-processing methods.

In order to facilitate communications between experts, the various bodies concerned and the Commission, in particular as regards access to data, Member States will inform the Commission of the person(s) or body (bodies) able to assist in such liaison.

III. USE AND DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION

A. Use of information

Information on the state of the environment, generated by the programme, should be usable in implementing environmental policies at Community level and also at national and regional levels as well as in informing public opinion.

B. Dissemination of information

The information will be made public, subject to its compliance with the rules of the Commission and Member States on the dissemination of information, particularly with regard to confidentiality.

COUNCIL DIRECTIVE
of 27 June 1985
on containers of liquids for human consumption

(85/339/EEC)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 235 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament ⁽²⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee ⁽³⁾,

Whereas the action programmes of the European Communities on the environment of 1973 ⁽⁴⁾, 1977 ⁽⁵⁾ and 1983 ⁽⁶⁾ emphasize *inter alia* the importance of recycling or re-using the various materials contained in waste ;

Whereas Article 3 of Council Directive 75/442/EEC of 15 July 1975 on waste ⁽⁷⁾ calls for the implementation of appropriate steps to encourage the prevention, recycling and processing of waste ;

Whereas containers of liquids for human consumption are a source of waste ;

Whereas the environmental impact of used containers should be reduced and a reduction in the consumption of energy and raw materials encouraged ;

Whereas, in order to attain these objectives, Member States should draw up programmes for reducing the tonnage and/or volume of containers of liquids for human consumption in household waste to be finally disposed of ;

Whereas, within the framework of these programmes, Member States should, either by legislative or administrative means or by voluntary agreements, take measures relating *inter alia* to consumer education,

refilling and recycling of containers and technological innovation ;

Whereas the measures taken by Member States should, where appropriate, take account of economic, industrial and market conditions ;

Whereas the measures taken by the Member States should in particular likewise take account of public health requirements ; whereas to that end, pending Community provisions on the matter, Member States may introduce or maintain measures on the manufacture of new containers ;

Whereas the measures taken by Member States to comply with this Directive must comply with the provisions of the Treaty, and in particular with those concerning the free movement of goods ;

Whereas the Commission should be notified of such measures at the draft stage so that it can examine them in the light of existing agreements and, where appropriate, ask Member States to suspend the introduction of such measures ;

Whereas, since the Treaty has not provided the powers required for this end, recourse should be had to Article 235 thereof,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE :

Article 1

The purpose of this Directive is to provide for a series of measures relating to the production, marketing, use, recycling and refilling of containers of liquids for human consumption and to the disposal of used containers, in order to reduce the impact of the latter on the environment and to encourage a reduction in the consumption of energy and raw materials in this field.

Article 2

For the purposes of this Directive :

- (a) 'liquids for human consumption' means the liquids for human consumption listed in Annex I ;
- (b) 'container' means any bottle, can, jar, carton or any other type of sealed container (excluding barrels and casks) which contains a liquid for human consumption and is made of glass, metal, plastic, paper or any other material ;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 204, 13. 8. 1981, p. 6.

⁽²⁾ OJ No C 242, 12. 9. 1983, p. 92.

⁽³⁾ OJ No C 343, 31. 12. 1981, p. 23.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No C 112, 20. 12. 1973, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No C 139, 13. 6. 1977, p. 33.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No C 46, 17. 2. 1983, p. 1.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 194, 25. 7. 1975, p. 39.

- (c) 'refillable container' means any container which is intended to be recovered for refilling after use ;
- (d) 'deposit system' means a system where the buyer pays the seller a sum of money which is reimbursed when the container is returned ;
- (e) 'recycling of containers' means the manufacture of new containers or other products from used containers or their use as fuel.

Article 3

1. In pursuance of the objectives referred to in Article 1, Member States shall draw up programmes for reducing the tonnage and/or volume of containers of liquids for human consumption in household waste to be finally disposed of.
2. Programmes shall be drawn up for the first time for a period commencing on 1 January 1987 and shall be communicated to the Commission before that date.
3. These programmes shall be revised and updated regularly, at least every four years, taking into account in particular technical progress and changing economic circumstances.
4. These programmes shall take account of the repercussions of the measures envisaged on energy consumption, with a view to achieving as far as possible a reduction in overall energy consumption.

Article 4

1. Within the framework of the programmes referred to in Article 3 and with due regard for the provisions of the Treaty on the free movement of goods, Member States shall, either by legislative or administrative means or by voluntary agreements, take measures designed *inter alia* :

- (a) to develop consumer education in the advantages of using refillable containers, recycling containers and eliminating used containers from household waste ;
- (b) to facilitate the refilling and/or recycling of containers of liquids for human consumption ;
- (c) as regards non-refillable containers :
 - to promote the selective collection of containers,
 - to develop effective processes for retrieving containers from household waste,
 - to extend the outlets for materials recovered from containers,

in so far as this is economically feasible ;

- (d) to encourage the technical development and placing on the market of new types of container, with the aim in particular of reducing the consumption of raw materials, facilitating recycling and the final disposal of container waste and achieving overall energy savings ;
- (e) to maintain and, where possible, increase the proportion of refilled and/or recycled containers and/or to decrease the proportion of non-recycled or non-refillable containers where the conditions of industrial activity and the market so permit.

2. In the context of the measures referred to in paragraph 1, and with due regard for the provisions of the Treaty and other Community provisions on the subject, account should be taken in particular of health factors, including considerations relating to the technical characteristics of the materials used, the necessary safety requirements and industrial and commercial property rights.

To that end, and pending Community regulations on the matter, Member States may, for health reasons, introduce measures or maintain measures in force to exclude the use of certain materials or substances recovered from used containers in the manufacture of new containers.

Article 5

1. Member States shall take steps to ensure that a clear indication is given on new refillable containers offered for sale, either on the container itself or on the label, that the containers concerned are refillable. The indication will be applied in such a manner as to be easily visible, clearly legible and durable, and to remain intact when the container is opened.

This obligation shall not apply for a period of 10 years, from the date of notification of this Directive, to existing systems using refillable glass bottles on which certain information is marked indelibly.

Where, in particular regions, sales of liquids for human consumption, for example milk or cream, have been made for a considerable period using well-established systems for the recovery of glass bottles, it shall not be necessary to indicate on the containers that they are refillable.

2. Where a deposit system is used, Member States shall take appropriate steps to ensure that the consumer is clearly informed of the amount of the deposit.

Article 6

Every four years Member States shall send reports to the Commission on the measures taken under the programmes referred to in Article 3 and the results achieved, in accordance with the guidelines in Annex II.

Article 7

1. Member States shall notify the Commission of all the laws, regulations and administrative provisions enacted and of all the voluntary agreements referred to in Article 4 (1), whether national or sectoral in scope, which have been entered into for the purposes of implementing this Directive.

2. Without prejudice to Council Directive 83/189/EEC of 28 March 1983 laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical standards and regulations ⁽¹⁾, before adopting such measures, Member States shall notify the draft

texts to the Commission in order to permit the latter to examine them in the light of existing agreements and, where appropriate, to ask Member States to suspend their adoption.

Article 8

Member States shall take the steps necessary to comply with this Directive within 24 months of its notification ⁽²⁾.

Article 9

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Luxembourg, 27 June 1985.

For the Council

The President

A. BIONDI

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 109, 26. 4. 1983, p. 8.

⁽²⁾ This Directive was notified to the Member States on 3 July 1985.

*ANNEX I***LIQUIDS FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 2**

1. Milk and liquid milk products, whether or not flavoured, with the exception of yoghurt and kefir.
2. Edible oils ⁽¹⁾.
3. Fruit or vegetable juices and fruit nectar.
4. Natural spa water, spring water, aerated water and table water.
5. Non-alcoholic refreshing drinks.
6. Beer, including non-alcoholic beer.
7. Wine made from fresh grapes ; grape must with fermentation arrested by the addition of alcohol.
8. Vermouths, and other wines made from fresh grapes flavoured with aromatic plants or extracts.
9. Cider, perry, mead and other fermented beverages.
10. Ethyl alcohol, not denatured, with an alcoholic strength of less than 80% by volume ; spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages ; compound alcoholic preparations for the manufacture of beverages.
11. Fermentation vinegar and diluted synthetic acetic acid ⁽¹⁾.

*ANNEX II***GUIDELINES FOR THE REPORTS TO BE SENT TO THE COMMISSION PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 6**

The information to be sent to the Commission pursuant to Article 6 shall include, as far as possible, particulars of :

- the quantities of liquids for human consumption bottled separately for each type of liquid and container used,
- the quantities of reused and recycled containers, separately for each type of packaging material,
- the quantities of containers which have been neither reused nor recycled, separately for each type of packaging material,
- data on the energy consumed in the manufacture and use of containers,
- a description of the methods used to gather and process the above information.

⁽¹⁾ Most containers used for oil and vinegar are unsuitable for refilling but may be suitable for recycling.

CORRIGENDA

Corrigendum to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3562/84 of 18 December 1984 applying generalized preferences for 1985 in respect of certain industrial products originating in developing countries

(Official Journal of the European Communities No L 338 of 27 December 1984)

Page 13, Order No 10.0160, column (2):

for: '(20.08-32)',

read: '(29.08-32)'.

Page 15, Order No 10.0240, column (2):

read: '29.22 A ex III

(29.22-16)'.

Page 15, Order No 10.0250, column (2):

read: '29.23 A I, ex II

(29.23-11, 14, 16)'.

Page 27, Order No 10.0640, column (9):

for: '7 435 300',

read: '7 789 300'.

Page 29, Order No 10.0680, column (9):

for: '1 874 300',

read: '1 785 000'.

Page 41, Order No 10.0850, column (2):

Opposite to CCT subheading 73.15 B VIII, insert:

'(73.66-40, 81, 86, 89)'.

Page 50, Order No 10.1060, column (2):

for: '... 42, 43, 44 ...'

read: '... 42, 44 ...'

Page 63, footnote (b):

for: '109 200 ECU',

read: '120 100 ECU'.

Page 66, footnote (b):

for: '1 592 470 ECU',

read: '1 611 600 ECU'.

Page 69, Order No 30.1450:

for: '... Annex A ...'

read: '... Annex I ...'

Page 69, footnote (b):

for: '4 777 190 ECU',

read: '4 413 300 ECU'.

Page 87, footnote (a):

for: '2 498 450 ECU',

read: '2 648 300 ECU'.

Corrigendum to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3563/84 of 18 December 1984 applying generalized tariff preferences for 1985 to textile products originating in developing countries

(Official Journal of the European Communities No L 338 of 27 December 1984)

Page 110, code 40.0100, column (1):

for: '10',
read: '10/11'.

Page 130, code 40.0480, columns (6) and (7):

for:	Thailand	269	5,5
	Uruguay	—	—
read:	Thailand	—	5,5
	Uruguay	269	—

Page 173, code 42.1360, column (7):

for: '—
—
75'
read: '—
75'

Page 174, code 42.1455, column (7):

for: '130',
read: '139'.

Corrigendum to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3564/84 of 18 December 1984 applying generalized tariff preferences for 1985 in respect of certain agricultural products originating in developing countries

(Official Journal of the European Communities No L 338 of 27 December 1984)

Page 198, Order No 52.0500, Rate of duty:

for: '5 %',
read: '4,5 %'.

Page 207, Order No 52.2120, Rate of duty:

for: 'vc with ...'
read: 'Free + vc with ...'

Corrigendum to Council Directive 83/90/EEC of 7 February 1983 amending Directive 64/433/EEC on health problems affecting intra-Community trade in fresh meat

(Official Journal of the European Communities No L 59 of 5 March 1983)

Page 17, Article 13, first paragraph :

Line 4 shall read as follows :

'from paragraphs 24, 41 C and 45 (c) of Annex I may'.
