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I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 3086/85**of 6 November 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 organization 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 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 2956/85⁽⁵⁾ and subsequent amending Regula-
tions;

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 rela-
tion 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 rela-
tion to the Community currencies referred to in the
previous indent, and the aforesaid coefficient;

Whereas these exchange rates being those recorded on 5
November 1985;

Whereas it follows from applying the detailed rules
contained in Regulation (EEC) No 2956/85 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 7 November
1985.

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

Done at Brussels, 6 November 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 106, 30. 10. 1962, p. 2553/62.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 263, 19. 9. 1973, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 285, 25. 10. 1985, p. 8.

⁽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 6 November 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	124,44
10.01 B II	Durum wheat	174,45 ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾
10.02	Rye	113,24 ⁽⁶⁾
10.03	Barley	125,49
10.04	Oats	104,84
10.05 B	Maize, other than hybrid maize for sowing	101,64 ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
10.07 A	Buckwheat	0
10.07 B	Millet	68,95 ⁽⁴⁾
10.07 C	Grain sorghum	116,43 ⁽⁴⁾
10.07 D I	Triticale	⁽⁷⁾
10.07 D II	Canary seed ; other cereals	0 ⁽⁵⁾
11.01 A	Wheat or meslin flour	188,06
11.01 B	Rye flour	172,38
11.02 A I a)	Durum wheat groats and meal	283,73
11.02 A I b)	Common wheat groats and meal	202,17

⁽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 3087/85

of 6 November 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 organization 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 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
2160/85⁽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 rela-
tion 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 rela-
tion to the Community currencies referred to in the
previous indent, and the aforesaid coefficient;

Whereas these exchange rates being those recorded on 5
November 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 7 November
1985.

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

Done at Brussels, 6 November 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 203, 1. 8. 1985, p. 11.

⁽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 6 November 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 11	1st period 12	2nd period 1	3rd period 2
10.01 B I	Common wheat, and meslin	0	18,04	18,04	18,04
10.01 B II	Durum wheat	0	3,36	3,36	1,12
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	1,47	1,47	0
10.07 A	Buckwheat	0	0	0	0
10.07 B	Millet	0	0	0	8,40
10.07 C	Grain sorghum	0	0,23	0,23	0
10.07 D	Other cereals	0	0	0	0
11.01 A	Wheat or meslin flour	0	25,26	25,26	25,26

B. Malt

CCT heading No	Description	(ECU/tonne)				
		Current 11	1st period 12	2nd period 1	3rd period 2	4th period 3
11.07 A I (a)	Unroasted malt, obtained from wheat, in the form of flour	0	32,11	32,11	32,11	32,11
11.07 A I (b)	Unroasted malt, obtained from wheat, other than in the form of flour	0	23,99	23,99	23,99	23,99
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 3088/85
of 6 November 1985
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 1025/84 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 11 (2) thereof,

Whereas the import levies on rice and broken rice were fixed by Regulation (EEC) No 3032/85 ⁽³⁾;

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 ⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 855/84 ⁽⁵⁾,
- for other currencies, an exchange rate based on the arithmetic mean of the spot market rates of each of

these currencies recorded over a given period in relation to the Community currencies referred to in the previous indent, and the aforesaid coefficient;

Whereas it follows from applying the detailed rules contained in Regulation (EEC) No 3032/85 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 7 November 1985.

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

Done at Brussels, 6 November 1985.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 166, 25. 6. 1976, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 107, 19. 4. 1984, p. 13.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 290, 1. 11. 1985, p. 5.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 106, 12. 5. 1971, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 90, 1. 4. 1984, p. 1.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 6 November 1985 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	279,23	136,01
	2. Long grain	271,48	132,14
	b) Husked rice :		
	1. Round grain	349,04	170,92
	2. Long grain	339,35	166,07
	II. Semi-milled or wholly milled rice :		
	a) Semi-milled rice :		
	1. Round grain	372,69	174,42
	2. Long grain	550,37	263,30
	b) Wholly milled rice :		
	1. Round grain	396,92	186,11
	2. Long grain	590,00	282,65
	III. Broken rice	124,12	59,06

⁽¹⁾ Subject to the application of the provisions of Articles 10 and 11 of Regulation (EEC) No 486/85 and of Regulation No 551/85.

⁽²⁾ In accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 486/85, the levies are not applied to imports into the overseas department of Réunion 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 3089/85

of 6 November 1985

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 1025/84 ⁽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 2457/85 ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3033/85 ⁽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, multiplied by the coefficient provided for in Article 2b (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 974/71 ⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 855/84 ⁽⁶⁾,
- for other currencies, an exchange rate based on the arithmetic mean of the spot market rates of each of

these currencies recorded over a given period in relation to the Community currencies referred to in the previous indent, and the aforesaid coefficient;

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 7 November 1985.

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

Done at Brussels, 6 November 1985.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 166, 25. 6. 1976, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 107, 19. 4. 1984, p. 13.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 234, 31. 8. 1985, p. 8.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 290, 1. 11. 1985, p. 8.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 106, 12. 5. 1971, p. 1.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 90, 1. 4. 1984, p. 1.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 6 November 1985 fixing the premiums to be added to the import levies on rice and broken rice

CCT heading No	Description	(ECU/tonne)			
		Current 11	1st period 12	2nd period 1	3rd period 2
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 3090/85

of 6 November 1985

fixing the export refunds on white sugar and raw sugar exported in the natural state

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81 of 30 June 1981 on the common organization of the markets in the sugar sector ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1482/85 ⁽²⁾, and in particular point (a) of the first subparagraph of Article 19 (4) thereof,

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary Committee,

Whereas Article 19 of Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81 provides that the difference between quotations or prices on the world market for the products listed in Article 1 (1) (a) of that Regulation and prices for those products within the Community may be covered by an export refund;

Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 766/68 of 18 June 1968 laying down general rules for granting export refunds on sugar ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1489/76 ⁽⁴⁾, provides that when refunds on white and raw sugar, undenatured and exported in the natural state, are being fixed account must be taken of the situation on the Community and world markets in sugar and in particular of the price and cost factors set out in Article 3 of that Regulation; whereas the same Article provides that the economic aspect of the proposed exports should also be taken into account;

Whereas the refund on raw sugar must be fixed in respect of the standard quality; whereas the latter is defined in Article 1 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 431/68 of 9 April 1968 determining the standard quality for raw sugar and fixing the Community frontier crossing point for calculating cif prices for sugar ⁽⁵⁾; whereas, furthermore, this refund should be fixed in accordance with Article 5

(2) of Regulation (EEC) No 766/68; whereas candy sugar is defined in Commission Regulation (EEC) No 394/70 of 2 March 1970 on detailed rules for granting export refunds on sugar ⁽⁶⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1467/77 ⁽⁷⁾; whereas the refund thus calculated for aromatized sugars or for sugars with colouring added must apply to their sucrose content and, accordingly, be fixed per 1 % of the said content;

Whereas the world market situation or the specific requirements of certain markets may make it necessary to vary the refund for sugar according to destination;

Whereas, in special cases, the amount of the refund may be fixed by other legal instruments;

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

- in the case of currencies which are maintained in relation to each other at any given moment within a band of 2,25 %, a rate of exchange based on their central rate, multiplied by the coefficient provided for in Article 2b (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 974/71 ⁽⁸⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 855/84 ⁽⁹⁾,
- for other currencies, an exchange rate based on the arithmetic mean of the spot market rates of each of these currencies recorded over a given period in relation to the Community currencies referred to in the previous indent, and the aforesaid coefficient;

Whereas the refund must be fixed every two weeks; whereas it may be altered in the intervening period;

Whereas it follows from applying the rules set out above to the present situation on the market in sugar and in particular to quotations or prices for sugar within the Community and on the world market that the refund should be as set out in the Annex hereto;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 177, 1. 7. 1981, p. 4.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 151, 10. 6. 1985, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 143, 25. 6. 1968, p. 6.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 167, 26. 6. 1976, p. 13.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 89, 10. 4. 1968, p. 3.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 50, 4. 3. 1970, p. 1.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 162, 1. 7. 1977, p. 6.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ No L 106, 12. 5. 1971, p. 1.

⁽⁹⁾ OJ No L 90, 1. 4. 1984, p. 1.

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

exported in the natural state, shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Article 2

Article 1

The export refunds on the products listed in Article 1 (1) (a) of Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81 undenatured and

This Regulation shall enter into force on 7 November 1985.

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

Done at Brussels, 6 November 1985.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESSEN

Vice-President

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 6 November 1985 fixing 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	40,84	
	(b) Other	39,37	
	(II) Flavoured or coloured sugar		0,4084
	B. Raw sugar :		
	II. Other :		
	(a) Candy sugar	37,57 ⁽¹⁾	
	(b) Other raw sugar	⁽²⁾	

⁽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.

⁽²⁾ Fixing suspended by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2689/85 (OJ No L 255, 26. 9. 1985, p. 12).

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 3091/85**of 6 November 1985****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 1482/85 ⁽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 3036/85 ⁽³⁾;

Whereas it follows from applying the detailed rules contained in Regulation (EEC) No 3036/85 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 3036/85 are hereby altered to the amounts shown in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 7 November 1985.

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

Done at Brussels, 6 November 1985.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 177, 1. 7. 1981, p. 4.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 151, 10. 6. 1985, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 290, 1. 11. 1985, p. 19.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 6 November 1985 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	0,4568	—
	D. Other sugars and syrups (other than lactose, glucose and malto-dextrine) :		
	I. Isoglucose	—	56,14
	ex II. Other	0,4568	—
	E. Artificial honey, whether or not mixed with natural honey	0,4568	—
	F. I. Caramelized sugar and molasses containing, in the dry state, 50 % or more by weight of sucrose	0,4568	—
21.07	Food preparations not elsewhere specified or included :		
	F. Flavoured or coloured sugar syrups :		
	III. Isoglucose	—	56,14
	IV. Other	0,4568	—

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 3092/85

of 6 November 1985

opening an invitation to tender for the sale for export of baled tobacco held by
the Italian intervention agency

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European
Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 727/70 of
21 April 1970 on the common organization of the market
in raw tobacco ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC)
No 1461/82 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 7 (4) thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3389/73 ⁽³⁾,
as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 313/79 ⁽⁴⁾, lays
down the procedure and conditions for the sale of tobacco
held by intervention agencies;

Whereas, on account of the problems caused by the
storage of baled tobacco, and in particular the costs of
storage, an invitation to tender should be opened for the
sale of the tobacco in lots; whereas this tobacco should be
intended for export, without refund;

Whereas payment for all these lots is made before the
tobacco is removed; whereas it should be provided that,
at the request of the successful tenderer, the security
should be released progressively as the quantities of
tobacco are exported;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Three lots of baled raw tobacco from the 1983 harvest,
held by the Italian intervention agency, with a total
weight of 2 469 634 kilograms divided by varieties as
shown in the Annex hereto, shall be sold for export.

Article 2

The sale shall take place in accordance with the tendering
procedure provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 3389/73.

Article 3

The deadline for the submission of tenders at the head-
quarters of the Commission of the European Communi-
ties shall be at 12 noon, local time, on 31 January 1986.

Article 4

The closing date referred to in Article 9 (1) of Regulation
(EEC) No 3389/73 for removal of the tobacco by the
successful tenderer shall be:

- (a) at the end of the fourth month following the date of
publication of the result of the tendering procedure in
the *Official Journal of the European Communities*,
in respect of at least one-third of the lots;
- (b) at the end of the sixth month following the said date
for the remaining tobacco.

Article 5

1. The security specified in Article 5 of Regulation
(EEC) No 3389/73 must be lodged with and by the
Azienda di Stato per gli interventi nel mercato agricolo,
sezione specializzata per il tabacco (AIMA), via Duccio
Galimberti 47, 00136 I-Roma.

2. The Commission shall inform the relevant inter-
vention agency forthwith of the result of the sale by tender.
The agency shall immediately release the securities of
tenderers whose tenders were inadmissible or who were
unsuccessful.

Save as otherwise provided in the second subparagraph of
Article 7 of Regulation (EEC) No 3389/73, the securities
of the successful tenderer or tenderers shall be released
once the conditions laid down in Article 7 (c) of that
Regulation have been fulfilled.

3. On application by the person concerned, the secur-
ity shall be released by instalments in proportion to the
quantities of tobacco in respect of which the proof
referred to in Article 7 (c) of the said Regulation has been
furnished.

Article 6

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

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 94, 28. 4. 1970, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 164, 14. 6. 1982, p. 27.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 345, 15. 12. 1973, p. 47.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 43, 20. 2. 1979, p. 5.

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

Done at Brussels, 6 November 1985.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President

ANNEX

Lot No	Variety	Harvest	Weight (kilograms)
1	Forchheimer Havanna	1983	925 197
2	Burley I	1983	821 293
3	Badischer Geudertheimer	1983	283 696
	Kentucky	1983	423 448
	Beneventano	1983	16 000
			723 144
Total			2 469 634

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 3093/85

of 6 November 1985

opening an invitation to tender for the sale for export of baled tobacco held by
the Greek intervention agency

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European
Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 727/70 of
21 April 1970 on the common organization of the market
in raw tobacco ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC)
No 1461/82 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 7 ⁽⁴⁾ thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3389/73 ⁽³⁾,
as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 313/79 ⁽⁴⁾, lays
down the procedure and conditions for the sale of tobacco
held by intervention agencies;

Whereas, on account of the problems caused by the
storage of baled tobacco, and in particular the costs of
storage, an invitation to tender should be opened for the
sale of the tobacco in lots; whereas this tobacco should be
intended for export, without refund;

Whereas payment for all these lots is made before the
tobacco is removed; whereas it should be provided that,
at the request of the successful tenderer, the security
should be released progressively as the quantities of
tobacco are exported;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Five lots of baled raw tobacco from the 1983 harvest, held
by the Greek intervention agency, with a total weight of
3 802 299 kilograms divided by varieties as shown in the
Annex hereto, shall be sold for export.

Article 2

The sale shall take place in accordance with the tendering
procedure provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 3389/73.

Article 3

The deadline for the submission of tenders at the head-
quarters of the Commission of the European Communi-
ties shall be at 12 noon, local time, on 28 February 1986.

Article 4

The closing date referred to in Article 9 (1) of Regulation
(EEC) No 3389/73 for removal of the tobacco by the
successful tenderer shall be:

- (a) at the end of the fourth month following the date of
publication of the result of the tendering procedure in
the *Official Journal of the European Communities*,
in respect of at least one-third of the lots;
- (b) at the end of the sixth month following the said date
for the remaining tobacco.

Article 5

1. The security specified in Article 5 of Regulation
(EEC) No 3389/73 must be lodged with and by the
Ypiresia Diachirisis Agoron Georgikon Proionton
(YDAGEP) Acharnon 5, GR-Athens 108.

2. The Commission shall inform the relevant inter-
vention agency forthwith of the result of the sale by
tender. The agency shall immediately release the secur-
ities of tenderers whose tenders were inadmissible or who
were unsuccessful.

Save as otherwise provided in the second subparagraph of
Article 7 of Regulation (EEC) No 3389/73, the securities
of the successful tenderer or tenderers shall be released
once the conditions laid down in Article 7 (c) of that
Regulation have been fulfilled.

3. On application by the person concerned, the secur-
ity shall be released by instalments in proportion to the
quantities of tobacco in respect of which the proof
referred to in Article 7 (c) of the said Regulation has been
furnished.

Article 6

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

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 94, 28. 4. 1970, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 164, 14. 6. 1982, p. 27.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 345, 15. 12. 1973, p. 47.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 43, 20. 2. 1979, p. 5.

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

Done at Brussels, 6 November 1985.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President

ANNEX

Lot No	Variety	Harvest	Weight (kilograms)
1	Basma Katerini Myrodata Smyrnis	} 1983	1 032
			221 967
			1 992
			224 991
2	Kaba Koulak classic	1983	706 507
3	Mavra	1983	698 361
4	Tsebelia	1983	1 042 462
5	Tsebelia	1983	1 129 978
Total			3 802 299

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 3094/85

of 6 November 1985

on the supply of common wheat to the World Food Programme (WFP) 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 3331/82 of 3 December 1982 on food-aid policy and food-aid management and amending Regulation (EEC) No 2750/75⁽¹⁾, and in particular the first subparagraph of Article 3 (1) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 of 29 October 1975 on the common organization of the market in cereals⁽²⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1018/84⁽³⁾, and in particular Article 28 thereof,

Whereas, by its Decision of 3 July 1984 on the supply of food aid to the WFP, the Commission allocated to the latter organization 2 025 tonnes of cereals to be supplied fob;

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⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3323/81⁽⁵⁾; whereas it is necessary to specify the time limits and conditions of supply and the procedure to be followed to determine the resultant costs;

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

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, 6 November 1985.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESSEN

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 352, 14. 12. 1982, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 107, 19. 4. 1984, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 192, 26. 7. 1980, p. 11.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 334, 21. 11. 1981, p. 27.

ANNEX

1. **Programme :** 1984
2. **Recipient :** World Food Programme (WFP)
3. **Place or country of destination :** Jordan
4. **Product to be mobilized :** common wheat
5. **Total quantity :** 2 025 tonnes
6. **Number of lots :** one
7. **Intervention agency responsible for conducting the procedure :**
Office national interprofessionnel des céréales (ONIC), 21, avenue Bosquet, Paris 7^e (telex : OFIBLE 200 490 F)
8. **Method of mobilizing the product :** the Community market
9. **Characteristics of the goods :**
Common wheat of sound and fair merchantable quality, free from odour and pests, which :
 - has the minimum physical qualities required for common wheat of bread-making quality pursuant to Article 5 (2) of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1629/77 (Official Journal No L 181 of 21 July 1977), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2215/84 (Official Journal No L 203 of 31 July 1984), the moisture content not exceeding 14,5 %
 - meets the technological requirements set out in Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2062/81 (Official Journal No L 201 of 22 July 1981)
10. **Packaging :** in bulk
11. **Port of shipment :**
any Community port accessible to ocean-going vessels with a shipping service to the recipient country during the period for shipment laid down in point 16. The tender must be accompanied by a statement from the port authorities attesting the existence of the service during the said period
12. **Delivery stage :** fob
13. **Port of landing :** —
14. **Procedure to be applied in order to determine supply costs :** tendering
15. **Deadline for the submission of tenders :** 12 noon on 20 November 1985
16. **Shipment period :** 1 to 31 December 1985
17. **Security :** 6 ECU per tonne

Note :

The successful tenderer shall contact the recipient in order to ascertain which shipping documents are required.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 3095/85

of 6 November 1985

on the supply of rice for non-governmental organizations (NGO) as food aid

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Regulation (EEC) No 3331/82 of 3 December 1982 on food-aid policy and food-aid management and amending Regulation (EEC) No 2750/75⁽¹⁾, and in particular the first subparagraph of Article 3 (1) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1418/76 of 21 June 1976 on the common organization of the market in rice⁽²⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1025/84⁽³⁾, and in particular Article 25 thereof,

Whereas by its decision of 6 May 1985 on the supply of food aid to NGO's the Commission allocated to the latter organization 1 899 tonnes of cereals to be supplied fob;

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⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No

3323/81⁽⁵⁾; whereas it is necessary to specify the time limits and conditions of supply and the procedure to be followed to determine the resultant costs;

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, 6 November 1985.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 352, 14. 12. 1982, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 166, 25. 6. 1976, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 107, 19. 4. 1984, p. 13.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 192, 26. 7. 1980, p. 11.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 334, 21. 11. 1981, p. 27.

ANNEX

1. **Programme :** 1985
2. **Recipient :** NGO (Euronaid, PO box 77, NL-2340 DB Oegstgeest (telex 30223))
3. **Place or country of destination :** Burkina-Faso, Philippines, Kenya, Senegal
4. **Product to be mobilized :** fully milled long grain rice (non-parboiled)
5. **Total quantity :** 655 tonnes (1 899 tonnes of cereals)
6. **Number of lots :** 4 (A: 100 tonnes; B: 200 tonnes; C: 170 tonnes; D: 185 tonnes)
7. **Intervention agency responsible for conducting the procedure :**
Ente nazionale Risi, piazza Pio XI, 1, I-Milano (telex 334 032)
8. **Method of mobilizing the product :** the Community market
9. **Characteristics of the goods :**
 - rice of fair and sound merchantable quality, free from abnormal smell and pests
 - moisture : 15 %
 - broken rice : 5 % maximum
 - chalky grains : 5 % maximum
 - grains striated with red : 3 % maximum
 - spotted grains : 1,5 % maximum
 - stained grains : 1 % maximum
 - yellow grains : 0,050 % maximum
 - amber grains : 0,20 % maximum
10. **Packaging :**
 - in new bags (jute sacks of a minimum weight of 600 g)
 - net weight of the bags : 50 kilograms
 - marking on the bags in letters at least 5 cm high :
 - A: 100 tonnes :
'DON DE LA COMMUNAUTÉ ÉCONOMIQUE EUROPÉENNE / BURKINA FASO / RIZ / CATHWELL / 50141 / OUAGADOUGOU VIA ABIDJAN / ACTION DE CRS / POUR DISTRIBUTION GRATUITE'
 - B: 200 tonnes :
'GIFT OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY / PHILIPPINES / RICE / CATHWELL / 50146 / LEGASPI / ACTION OF CRS / FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION'
 - C: 170 tonnes :
'GIFT OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY / KENYA / RICE / CATHWELL / 50144 / NAIROBI VIA MOMBASA / ACTION OF CRS / FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION'
 - D: 185 tonnes :
'DON DE LA COMMUNAUTÉ ÉCONOMIQUE EUROPÉENNE / SÉNÉGAL / RIZ / CATHWELL / 50148 / ACTION DE CRS / POUR DISTRIBUTION GRATUITE'
11. **Port of shipment :**
Any Community port accessible to ocean-going vessels with a shipping service to the recipient country during the period for shipment laid down in point 16. The tender must be accompanied by a statement from the port authorities attesting the existence of the service during the said period
12. **Delivery stage :** fob
13. **Port of landing :** —

14. Procedure to be applied in order to determine supply costs : tendering
15. Deadline for the submission of tenders : 12 noon on 18 November 1985
16. Shipment period : 1 to 31 December 1985
17. Security : 12 ECU per tonne

Notes :

1. The successful tenderer shall contact the recipient in order to ascertain which shipping documents are required.
 2. 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'.
 3. Supplier to send duplicate original invoice to :
Messrs M. H. Schutz BV, Postbus 1438, Blaak 16, NL-3000 BK Rotterdam.
 4. Part A has to be delivered in containers of 20 feet 'FCL/LCL shipper's countload and stowage'.
-

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 3096/85

of 6 November 1985

amending Regulation (EEC) No 2294/85 opening a standing invitation to tender
for the sale of olive oil held by the Italian intervention agencyTHE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES,Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European
Economic Community,Having regard to Council Regulation No 136/66/EEC of
22 September 1966 on the establishment of a common
organization of the market in oils and fats⁽¹⁾, as last
amended by Regulation (EEC) No 231/85⁽²⁾, and in parti-
cular Article 12 (4) thereof,Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2294/85⁽³⁾
opened a standing invitation to tender for the sale on the
internal market of a certain quantity of olive oil held by
the Italian intervention agency;Whereas the state of the market in olive oil is at present
favourable for an extension of the said invitation to
tender;Whereas the measures provided for in this Regulation are
in accordance with the opinion of the Management
Committee for Oils and Fats,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*Regulation (EEC) No 2294/85 is hereby amended as
follows:1. The second subparagraph of Article 1 is replaced by
the following:‘Unsold quantities from any tender will be put on sale
at the following tender. However, for the last tender,
only unsold quantities of virgin lampante olive oil will
be put on sale.’2. The second subparagraph of Article 3 is replaced by
the following:‘Subsequent series of tenders must be lodged by 2 p.m.
(local time) on:

— 23 October 1985,

— 15 November 1985.’

*Article 2*This Regulation shall enter into force on the day of its
publication in the *Official Journal of the European
Communities*.This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member
States.

Done at Brussels, 6 November 1985.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President⁽¹⁾ OJ No 172, 30. 9. 1966, p. 3025/66.⁽²⁾ OJ No L 26, 31. 1. 1985, p. 12.⁽³⁾ OJ No L 213, 10. 8. 1985, p. 35.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 3097/85

of 6 November 1985

fixing for Great Britain the level of the variable slaughter premium for sheep
and the amounts to be charged on products leaving region 5

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European
Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No
1837/80 of 27 June 1980 on the common organization
of the market in sheepmeat and goatmeat⁽¹⁾, as last
amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1312/85⁽²⁾,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EEC) No
1633/84 of 8 June 1984 laying down detailed rules for
applying the variable slaughter premium for sheep and
repealing Regulation (EEC) No 2661/80⁽³⁾, and in
particular Articles 3 (1) and 4 (1) thereof,

Whereas the United Kingdom is the only country
which grants the variable slaughter premium, in region
5, within the meaning of Article 3 (5) of Regulation
(EEC) No 1837/80; whereas it is necessary therefore
for the Commission to fix, for the week beginning 14
October 1985, the level of the premium and the
amount to be charged on products leaving that region;

Whereas Article 3 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1633/84
stipulates that the level of the variable slaughter
premium is to be fixed each week by the Commis-
sion;

Whereas Article 4 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1633/84
lays down that the amount to be charged on products
leaving region 5 shall be fixed weekly by the Commis-
sion;

Whereas it follows from the application of the rules
laid down in Article 9 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No
1837/80 and in Article 4 (1) and (3) of Regulation

(EEC) No 1633/84 that the variable slaughter premium
for sheep certified as eligible in the United Kingdom,
and the amounts to be charged on products leaving
region 5 of the aforesaid Member State during the
week beginning 14 October 1985, shall be set out in
the Annexes hereto,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

For sheep or sheepmeat certified as eligible in the
United Kingdom in region 5, within the meaning of
Article 3 (5) of Regulation (EEC) No 1837/80, for the
variable slaughter premium during the week beginning
14 October 1985 the level of the premium shall be
equivalent to the amount fixed in Annex I.

Article 2

For products referred to in Article 1 (a) and (c) of
Regulation (EEC) No 1837/80 which left the territory
of region 5 during the week beginning 14 October
1985, the amounts to be charged shall be equivalent to
those fixed in Annex II hereto.

Article 3

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

It shall apply with effect from 14 October 1985.

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

Done at Brussels, 6 November 1985.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 183, 16. 7. 1980, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 137, 27. 5. 1985, p. 22.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 154, 9. 6. 1984, p. 27.

ANNEX I

Level of variable slaughter premium for certified sheep in region 5 for the week commencing 14 October 1985

Description	Premium
Certified sheep or sheepmeat	71,161 ECU per 100 kilograms of estimated or actual dressed carcase weight ⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ Within the weight limits laid down by the United Kingdom.

ANNEX II

Amount to be charged for products leaving region 5 during the week commencing
14 October 1985

(ECU/100 kg)

CCT heading No	Description	Charge
01.04 B	Live sheep and goats other than pure-bred breeding animals	Live weight
		33,446
		Net weight
02.01 A IV a)	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh or chilled :	
	1. Carcases or half-carcases	71,161
	2. Short forequarters	49,813
	3. Chines and/or best ends	78,277
	4. Legs	92,509
	5. Other :	
	aa) Unboned (bone-in)	92,509
02.01 A IV b)	bb) Boned or boneless	129,513
	Meat of sheep or goats, frozen :	
	1. Carcases or half-carcases	53,371
	2. Short forequarters	37,360
	3. Chines and/or best ends	58,708
	4. Legs	69,382
	5. Other :	
02.06 C II a)	aa) Unboned (bone-in)	69,382
	bb) Boned or boneless	97,135
	Meat of sheep or goats, salted in brine, dried or smoked :	
ex 16.02 B III b) 2 aa) 11)	1. Unboned (bone-in)	92,509
	2. Boned or boneless	129,513
ex 16.02 B III b) 2 aa) 11)	Other prepared or preserved meat or meat offal of sheep or goats, uncooked ; mixtures of cooked meat or offal and uncooked meat or offal :	
	— unboned (bone-in)	92,509
	— boned or boneless	129,513

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 3098/85
of 6 November 1985
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 Regula-
tion (EEC) No 1482/85 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 16 (8)
thereof,

Whereas the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar
were fixed by Regulation (EEC) No 1809/85 ⁽³⁾, as last
amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3076/85 ⁽⁴⁾,

Whereas it follows from applying the detailed rules
contained in Regulation (EEC) No 1809/85 to the infor-
mation 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 Regula-
tion (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 7 November
1985.

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

Done at Brussels, 6 November 1985.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President

- ⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 177, 1. 7. 1981, p. 4.
⁽²⁾ OJ No L 151, 10. 6. 1985, p. 1.
⁽³⁾ OJ No L 169, 29. 6. 1985, p. 77.
⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 293, 5. 11. 1985, p. 13.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 6 November 1985 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	45,68
	B. Raw sugar	40,46 ⁽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 3099/85

of 6 November 1985

fixing the amount of the subsidy on oil seeds

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation No 136/66/EEC of 22 September 1966 on the establishment of a common organization of the market in oils and fats ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 231/85 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 27 (4),

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1223/83 of 20 May 1983 on the exchange rates to be applied in agriculture ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1297/85 ⁽⁴⁾,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1569/72 of 20 July 1972 laying down special measures for colza, rape and sunflower seed ⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1474/84 ⁽⁶⁾, and in particular Article 2 (3) thereof,

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary Committee, Whereas the amount of the subsidy referred to in Article 27 of Regulation No 136/66/EEC was fixed by Regulation (EEC) No 2881/85 ⁽⁷⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3051/85 ⁽⁸⁾;

Whereas, in the absence of the target price for the 1985/86 marketing year for colza and rape seed and in the absence of the amount of the monthly increase for December 1985, January, February, March and April 1986 for colza and rape seed, the amount of the subsidy in the case of advance fixing for November, December 1985, January, February, March and April 1986 for colza and rape seed has been obtainable only provisionally on the basis of the target price and the monthly increase as last

proposed by the Commission to the Council for the marketing year 1985/86; whereas this amount may, therefore, be applied on a temporary basis and should be confirmed or replaced when the indicative price of the 1985/86 marketing year is known;

Whereas it follows from applying the detailed rules contained in Regulation (EEC) No 2881/85 to the information known to the Commission that the amount of the subsidy at present in force should be altered to the amount set out in the Annexes hereto,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. The amounts of the subsidy and the exchange rates referred to in Article 33 (2) and (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 2681/83 ⁽⁹⁾ shall be as set out in the Annexes hereto.
2. The amount of the subsidy in the case of advance fixing for November, December 1985, January, February, March and April 1986 for colza and rape seed will, however, be confirmed or replaced as from 7 November 1985 to take into account the indicative price which is fixed for these products for the 1985/86 marketing year, and the amount of the monthly increase for December 1985, January, February, March and April 1986 for colza and rape seed.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 7 November 1985.

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

Done at Brussels, 6 November 1985.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President

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

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 26, 31. 1. 1985, p. 12.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 132, 21. 5. 1983, p. 33.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 137, 27. 5. 1985, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 167, 25. 7. 1972, p. 9.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 143, 30. 5. 1984, p. 4.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 277, 17. 10. 1985, p. 18.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ No L 290, 1. 11. 1985, p. 69.

⁽⁹⁾ OJ No L 266, 28. 9. 1983, p. 1.

ANNEX I

Aids to colza and rape seed

(amounts per 100 kilograms)

	Current month	1st month	2nd month	3rd month	4th month	5th month
1. Gross aids (ECU)	26,047 (¹)	26,567 (¹)	26,220 (¹)	26,245 (¹)	24,924 (¹)	25,444 (¹)
2. Final aids						
Seeds harvested and processed in :						
— Federal Republic of Germany (DM)	63,61 (¹)	64,85 (¹)	64,11 (¹)	64,35 (¹)	61,33 (¹)	63,06 (¹)
— Netherlands (Fl)	71,68 (¹)	73,08 (¹)	72,21 (¹)	72,47 (¹)	69,07 (¹)	70,96 (¹)
— BLEU (Bfrs/Lfrs)	1 208,89 (¹)	1 233,02 (¹)	1 216,92 (¹)	1 217,17 (¹)	1 155,78 (¹)	1 172,56 (¹)
— France (FF)	180,05 (¹)	183,69 (¹)	180,82 (¹)	180,27 (¹)	170,75 (¹)	174,40 (¹)
— Denmark (Dkr)	219,18 (¹)	223,56 (¹)	220,64 (¹)	220,85 (¹)	209,73 (¹)	213,59 (¹)
— Ireland (£ Irl)	19,538 (¹)	19,928 (¹)	19,664 (¹)	19,641 (¹)	18,646 (¹)	18,926 (¹)
— United Kingdom (£)	16,093 (¹)	16,414 (¹)	16,199 (¹)	16,214 (¹)	15,395 (¹)	15,547 (¹)
— Italy (Lit)	36 927 (¹)	37 695 (¹)	36 937 (¹)	36 757 (¹)	34 630 (¹)	35 178 (¹)
— Greece (Dr)	1 930,86 (¹)	1 984,07 (¹)	1 919,50 (¹)	1 905,46 (¹)	1 708,55 (¹)	1 761,77 (¹)

(¹) On the basis of the Commission's last proposal concerning the indicative price and subject to confirmation by the Council's decision.

ANNEX II

Aids to sunflower seed

(amounts per 100 kilograms)

	Current month	1st month	2nd month	3rd month	4th month
1. Gross aids (ECU)	32,452	33,067	34,032	34,525	34,913
2. Final aids					
Seeds harvested and processed in :					
— Federal Republic of Germany (DM)	79,18	80,64	82,94	84,29	85,23
— Netherlands (Fl)	89,21	90,87	93,43	94,94	96,00
— BLEU (Bfrs/Lfrs)	1 506,16	1 534,70	1 579,49	1 601,35	1 619,35
— France (FF)	224,45	228,75	235,15	237,85	240,53
— Denmark (Dkr)	273,08	278,26	286,38	290,53	293,79
— Ireland (£ Irl)	24,343	24,804	25,524	25,847	26,137
— United Kingdom (£)	20,051	20,432	21,029	21,334	21,574
— Italy (Lit)	46 098	47 007	48 262	48 787	49 342
— Greece (Dr)	2 445,41	2 508,35	2 618,85	2 665,22	2 697,32

ANNEX III

Exchange rate of the ECU to be used for converting final aids into the currency of the processing country when the latter is a country other than the country of production

(value of 1 ECU)

	Current month	1st month	2nd month	3rd month	4th month	5th month
DM	2,209690	2,203300	2,197250	2,191000	2,191000	2,172190
Fl	2,492350	2,488330	2,483900	2,479430	2,479430	2,465920
Bfrs/Lfrs	44,766000	44,787100	44,800200	44,811000	44,811000	44,835100
FF	6,742450	6,749160	6,757580	6,768990	6,768990	6,817610
Dkr	8,013400	8,018350	8,020950	8,024830	8,024830	8,027820
£ Irl	0,714191	0,715222	0,716299	0,717245	0,717245	0,720051
£	0,587772	0,589463	0,591037	0,592508	0,592508	0,596138
Lit	1 491,77	1 498,36	1 504,64	1 510,72	1 510,72	1 527,65
Dr	129,83910	129,85200	129,84770	129,83670	129,83670	129,75810

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 3100/85**of 6 November 1985****fixing the maximum export refund for white sugar for the 13th partial invitation to tender issued within the framework of the principal standing invitation to tender provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 2236/85**

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 1482/85 ⁽²⁾, and in particular the first subparagraph of Article 19 (4) (b) thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2236/85 of 29 July 1985 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 2236/85, 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 13th 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 Management Committee for Sugar,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The maximum export refund for the 13th partial invitation to tender for white sugar issued under Regulation (EEC) No 2236/85 is hereby fixed at 41,459 ECU per 100 kilograms.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 7 November 1985.

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

Done at Brussels, 6 November 1985.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 177, 1. 7. 1981, p. 4.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 151, 10. 6. 1985, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 209, 6. 8. 1985, p. 19.

II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

COMMISSION

FOURTH COMMISSION DIRECTIVE

of 11 October 1985

on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to methods of analysis necessary for checking the composition of cosmetic products

(85/490/EEC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 76/768/EEC of 27 July 1976 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to cosmetic products⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Directive 85/391/EEC⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 8 (1) thereof,

Whereas Directive 76/768/EEC provides for the official testing of cosmetic products with the aim of ensuring that the conditions laid down by Community provisions concerning the composition of cosmetic products are satisfied;

Whereas all the necessary methods of analysis should be laid down as quickly as possible; whereas three steps towards the attainment of this objective having already been taken through the definition of certain methods in Commission Directive 80/1335/EEC⁽³⁾, 82/434/EEC⁽⁴⁾ and 83/514/EEC⁽⁵⁾, the fourth step is to consist in the definition of methods for the identification and determination of glycerol 1-(4-aminobenzoate), the determination of chlorobutanol, the identification and determination of quinine, the identification and determination of inorganic sulphites and hydrogen sulphites, the identification and determination of chlorates of the alkali metals and the identification and determination of sodium iodate;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Directive are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee on the Adaptation of Directive 76/768/EEC to Technical Progress,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

Article 1

Member States shall take all necessary steps to ensure that during official testing of cosmetic products:

- identification and determination of glycerol 1-(4-aminobenzoate),
 - determination of chlorobutanol,
 - identification and determination of quinine,
 - identification and determination of inorganic sulphites and hydrogen sulphites,
 - identification and determination of chlorates of the alkali metals, and
 - identification and determination of sodium iodate
- are performed in accordance with the methods described in the Annex.

Article 2

Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations or administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive not later than 31 December 1986.

They shall forthwith inform the Commission thereof.

Article 3

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 11 October 1985.

For the Commission

Stanley CLINTON-DAVIS

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 262, 27. 9. 1976, p. 169.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 224, 22. 8. 1985, p. 40.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 383, 31. 12. 1980, p. 27.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 185, 30. 6. 1982, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 291, 24. 10. 1983, p. 9.

ANNEX

IDENTIFICATION AND DETERMINATION OF GLYCEROL 1-(4-AMINOBENZOATE)

A. IDENTIFICATION

1. SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This method will detect alpha-monoglyceryl 4-aminobenzoate (glycerol 1-(4-aminobenzoate). It will also detect ethyl 4-aminobenzoate (benzocaine INN) which may be present as an impurity.

2. PRINCIPLE

This identification is done by thin layer chromatography on silica gel with a fluorescent indicator and detection of the free primary amine group by formation of a diazo dye on the plate.

3. REAGENTS

All reagents should be of analytical purity.

3.1. Solvent mixture : cyclohexane/propan-2-ol/stabilized dichloromethane 48/64/9 (v/v/v).

3.2. Development solvent : petroleum ether (40-60)/benzene/acetone/ammonium hydroxide solution (minimum 25 % NH_3) : 35/35/35/1 (v/v/v/v).

3.3. Developing solution : (a) sodium nitrite : 1 g in 100 ml of 1 M hydrochloric acid (prepared immediately before use);
(b) 2-naphthol : 0,2 g in 100 ml of 1 M potassium hydroxide.

3.4. Standard solutions :

alpha-monoglyceryl 4-aminobenzoate : 0,05 g in 100 ml of mixed solvent 3.1 ;

ethyl 4-aminobenzoate : 0,05 g in 100 ml of mixed solvent 3.1.

3.5. Silica gel 60 F254 plates, 0,25 mm thick, 200 mm $\times$ 200 mm.

4. APPARATUS

4.1. Normal apparatus for thin layer chromatography.

4.2. Ultrasonic vibrator.

4.3. Millipore filter FH 0,5 μm or equivalent.

5. PROCEDURE

5.1. Sample preparation

Weigh 1,5 g of the product to be analyzed in a 10 ml stoppered graduated flask. Make up to the mark with the solvent 3.1. Stopper and leave for one hour at room temperature in an ultrasonic vibrator (4.2). Filter through a Millipore filter (4.3) and use the filtrate for chromatography.

5.2. Thin layer chromatography

Deposit 10 μl of sample solution (5.1) and of each standard solution (3.4) on the plate (3.5).

Develop the chromatogram to a height of 150 mm in a tank previously saturated with solvent 3.2. Allow the plate to dry at ambient temperature.

5.3. Development

5.3.1. Observe the plate under 254 nm UV light.

5.3.2. Spray the completely dried plate with the solution 3.3 (a).

Allow to dry at room temperature for 1 minute and immediately spray with the solution 3.3 (b).

Dry the plate in an oven at 60 °C. The spots appear an orange colour. Alpha-monoglyceryl 4-aminobenzoate : R_F 0,07 ; ethyl 4-aminobenzoate : R_F 0,55.

B. DETERMINATION

1. SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This method determines alpha monoglyceryl 4-aminobenzoate. It will also determine ethyl 4-aminobenzoate. It cannot determine more than 5 % (m/m) of alpha monoglyceryl 4-aminobenzoate and 1 % (m/m) of ethyl 4-aminobenzoate.

2. DEFINITION

The alpha monoglyceryl 4-aminobenzoate and ethyl 4-aminobenzoate contents measured by this method are expressed as percentage by mass (% m/m) of the product.

3. PRINCIPLE

The product to be analyzed is suspended in methanol and after appropriate treatment of the sample it is determined by high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC).

4. REAGENTS

All reagents should be of analytical purity and should be suitable for HPLC where appropriate.

4.1. Methanol.

4.2. Potassium dihydrogenorthophosphate (KH_2PO_4).4.3. Zinc di(acetate) ($\text{Zn}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$).4.4. Acetic acid ($d_{20}^4 = 1,05$).4.5. Tetrapotassium hexacyanoferrate, ($\text{K}_4(\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6) \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$).

4.6. Ethyl 4-hydroxybenzoate.

4.7. Alpha monoglyceryl 4-aminobenzoate.

4.8. Ethyl 4-aminobenzoate.

4.9. Phosphate buffer solution (0,02 M): dissolve 2,72 g of potassium dihydrogenorthophosphate (4.2) in one litre of water.

4.10. Eluant: phosphate buffer solution (4.9)/methanol (4.1) 61/39(v/v)

The composition of the mobile phase may be changed in order to achieve a resolution factor $R \geq 1,5$.

$$R = 2 \frac{d'R_2 - d'R_1}{W_1 + W_2}$$

where

R_1 and R_2 = retention times, in minutes, of the peaks,

W_1 and W_2 = peak widths at half height, in millimetres,

d' = the chart speed, in millimetres per minute.

4.11. Stock solution of alpha-monoglyceryl 4-aminobenzoate: weigh accurately about 40 mg of alpha-monoglyceryl 4-aminobenzoate and introduce it into a 100 ml graduated flask. Dissolve in 40 ml of methanol (4.1). Make up to the mark with buffer solution (4.9) and mix.

4.12. Stock solution of ethyl 4-aminobenzoate: weigh accurately about 40 mg of ethyl 4-aminobenzoate and introduce it into a 100 ml graduated flask. Dissolve in 40 ml of methanol (4.1). Make up to the mark with the buffer solution (4.9) and mix.

4.13. Internal standard solution: weigh accurately about 50 mg of ethyl 4-hydroxybenzoate (4.6), transfer to a 100 ml standard flask, dissolve in 40 ml of methanol (4.1), make up to the mark with the buffer solution (4.9) and mix.

4.14. Standard solutions: prepare four standard solutions by dissolving in 100 ml eluant (4.10) according to the following table:

Standard solution	Alpha-monoglyceryl 4-aminobenzoate		Ethyl 4-aminobenzoate		Ethyl 4-hydroxybenzoate	
	($\mu\text{g/ml}$) (*)	ml (4.11)	($\mu\text{g/ml}$) (*)	ml (4.12)	($\mu\text{g/ml}$) (*)	ml (4.13)
I	8	2	8	2	50	10
II	16	4	12	3	50	10
III	24	6	16	4	50	10
IV	40	10	20	5	50	10

(*) These values are given as an indication and correspond to the exact masses of 4.11, 4.12 and 4.13.

NB: These solutions may be prepared in a different way.

- 4.15 Carrez I solution : dissolve 26,5 g of tetrapotassium hexacyanoferrate (4.5) in water and make up to 250 ml.
- 4.16 Carrez II solution : dissolve 54,9 g of zinc di(acetate) (4.3) and 7,5 ml of acetic acid (4.4) in water and make up to 250 ml.
- 4.17 Merck Lichrosorb RP-18, or equivalent, with an average particle size of 5 μm .

5. APPARATUS

- 5.1. The usual laboratory equipment.
- 5.2. High-performance chromatography equipment with a variable wavelength UV detector and thermostatted chamber set at 45 °C.
- 5.3. Stainless-steel column : length : 250 mm ; internal diameter : 4,6 mm ; packing : Lichrosorb RP — 18 (4.17).
- 5.4. Ultrasonic bath.

6. PROCEDURE

6.1. Sample preparation

- 6.1.1. Weigh accurately about 1 g of sample into a 100 ml beaker and add 10 ml of methanol (4.1).
- 6.1.2. Place the beaker in the ultrasonic bath (5.4) for 20 minutes to produce a suspension. Transfer the suspension thus obtained quantitatively into a 100 ml standard flask with not more than 75 ml of eluant (4.10).

Add in succession 1 ml of Carrez I solution (4.15) and 1 ml of Carrez II solution (4.16) and mix after each addition. Make up to the mark with eluant (4.10), re-mix and filter through a pleated filter paper.
- 6.1.3. With a pipette, transfer 3,0 ml of the filtrate obtained in 6.1.2 and 5,0 ml of the internal standard solution (4.13) into a 50 ml standard flask. Make up to the mark with eluant (4.10) and mix. Use the solution thus obtained for carrying out the chromatography analysis described in 6.2.

6.2. Chromatography

- 6.2.1. Adjust the flow rate of the mobile phase (4.10) to 1,2 ml/min and set the column temperature to 45 °C.
- 6.2.2. Set the detector (5.2) to 274 nm.
- 6.2.3. With a microsyringe, inject at least two times 20 μl of solution (6.1.3) into the chromatograph and measure the areas of the peaks.

6.3. Calibration curve

- 6.3.1. Inject 20 μl of each of the standard solutions (4.14) and measure the peak area.
- 6.3.2. For each concentration calculate the ratio between the peak areas of alpha-monoglyceryl 4-aminobenzoate and the peak areas of the internal standard. Plot this ratio on the abscissa and on the ordinate the ratio of the corresponding masses.
- 6.3.3. Proceed in the same manner for ethyl 4-hydroxybenzoate.

7. CALCULATION

- 7.1. From the calibration curve obtained in 6.3 read off the mass ratios (RP1, RP2) corresponding to the ratios between the areas of the peaks calculated in 6.2.3 where

RP1 = mass of alpha-monoglyceryl 4-aminobenzoate/mass of ethyl 4-hydroxybenzoate,
RP2 = mass of ethyl 4-aminobenzoate/mass of ethyl 4-hydroxybenzoate.

- 7.2. From the mass ratios obtained in this way calculate the alpha-monoglyceryl 4-aminobenzoate and ethyl 4-aminobenzoate contents, as mass percentages (% m/m) with the formulae :

$$R_p \% (m/m) \text{ alpha-monoglyceryl 4-aminobenzoate} = RP1 \times \frac{q}{6p}$$

$$R_p \% (m/m) \text{ ethyl 4-aminobenzoate} = RP2 \times \frac{q}{6p}$$

q = quantity of ethyl 4-hydroxybenzoate (internal standard) weighed, in milligrams, in 4.12,

p = quantity of sample, in grams, weighed in 6.1.1.

8. REPEATABILITY ⁽¹⁾

- 8.1. For a 5 % (m/m) content of alpha-monoglyceryl 4-aminobenzoate, the difference between the results of two parallel determinations carried out on the same sample must not exceed 0,25 %.
- 8.2. For a 1 % (m/m) content of ethyl 4-aminobenzoate the difference between the results of two parallel determinations carried out on the same sample must not exceed 0,10 %.

9. NOTES

- 9.1. Before carrying out an analysis, check whether the sample contains substances likely to overlap with the peak of the internal standard (ethyl 4-aminobenzoate) on the chromatogram.
- 9.2. In order to check the absence of any interference, repeat the determination by changing the proportion of methanol in the mobile phase by 10 % relative.

DETERMINATION OF CHLOROBUTANOL

1. SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This method is suitable for the determination of chlorobutanol (INN) up to a maximum concentration of 0,5 % (m/m) in any cosmetic product, except aerosols.

2. DEFINITION

The content of chlorobutanol measured by this method is expressed as percentage by mass (% m/m) of product.

3. PRINCIPLE

After appropriate treatment of the product to be analyzed the determination is done by gas chromatography using 2,2,2-trichloroethanol as the internal standard.

4. REAGENTS

All the reagents should be of analytical purity.

- 4.1. Chlorobutanol (1,1,1-trichloro-2-methylpropan-2-ol).
- 4.2. 2,2,2-Trichloroethanol.
- 4.3. Absolute ethanol.
- 4.4. Standard solution of chlorobutanol : 0,025 g in 100 ml ethanol (4.3) (m/v).
- 4.5. Standard solution of 2,2,2-trichloroethanol : 4 mg in 100 ml ethanol (4.3) (m/v).

5. APPARATUS

- 5.1. Normal laboratory equipment.
- 5.2. Gas chromatograph with electron detector, Ni 63.

6. PROCEDURE

6.1. Preparation of sample

Weigh accurately between 0,1 and 0,3 g (p g) of the sample. Place in 100 ml volumetric flask. Dissolve it in ethanol (4.3), add 1 ml of the internal standard solution (4.5) and make up to the mark with ethanol (4.3).

⁽¹⁾ ISO 5725.

6.2. Gas chromatography conditions

6.2.1. The operating conditions must yield a resolution factor $R \geq 1,5$.

$$R = 2 \frac{d'R_2 - d'R_1}{W_1 + W_2}$$

Where

R_1 and R_2 = retention times, in minutes, of the peaks,

W_1 and W_2 = peak widths at half height, in millimetres,

d' = the chart speed, in millimetres per minute.

6.2.2. As examples, the following operating conditions provide the required resolution :

Column	I	II
Material	Glass	Stainless steel
Length	1,80 m	3 m
Diameter	3 mm	3 mm
Stationary phase	10 % Carbowax 20 M TPA on Gaschrom Q 80-100 mesh	5 % OV 17 on Chromosorb WAW DMCS 80-100 mesh
Conditioning	2 to 3 days at 190 °C	
Temperature :		
— injector	200 °C	150 °C
— column	150 °C	100 °C
— detector	200 °C	150 °C
Carrier gas	Nitrogen	Argon/methane (95/5 v/v)
Flowrate	35 ml/min	35 ml/min

6.3. Standard curve

Using five 100 ml volumetric flasks, add 1 ml of the standard solution (4.5) and 0,2, 0,3, 0,4, 0,5, and 0,6 ml of solution 4.4 respectively, and make up to the mark with ethanol (4.3) and mix. Inject 1 µl of each of these solutions into the chromatograph in accordance with the operating conditions described in 6.2.2 and construct a calibration curve by plotting as the abscissa the ratio of the mass of chlorobutanol to that of 2,2,2-trichloroethanol and as the ordinate the ratio of the corresponding peak areas.

6.4. Inject 1 µl of solution obtained in 6.1 and proceed according to the conditions described in 6.2.2

7. CALCULATION

7.1. Calculate from the standard curve (6.3) the quantity 'a' expressed as µg of chlorobutanol, in the solution 6.1.

7.2. The content of chlorobutanol in the sample is calculated according to the formula :

$$\% \text{ chlorobutanol (m/m)} = \frac{a \times 10^2}{p \times 10^6} = \frac{a}{p \times 10^4}$$

8. REPEATABILITY ⁽¹⁾

For a chlorobutanol content of 0,5 % (m/m) the difference between the results of two determinations in parallel carried out on the same sample should not exceed 0,01 %.

Note

If the result is equal to or exceeds the maximum permitted concentration it is necessary to check the absence of interferences.

⁽¹⁾ ISO 5725.

IDENTIFICATION AND DETERMINATION OF QUININE

A. IDENTIFICATION

1. SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This method is intended to detect the presence of quinine in shampoo and hair lotions.

2. PRINCIPLE

Identification is done by thin layer chromatography on silica gel. Detection of quinine is by the blue fluorescence of quinine in acidic conditions at 360 nm.

For further confirmation, the fluorescence can be eliminated by bromine vapours, and ammonia vapours will cause a yellowish fluorescence to appear.

3. REAGENTS

All reagents should be of analytical purity.

- 3.1. Silica gel plates, without fluorescence indicators, 0,25 mm thick, 200 mm × 200 mm.
- 3.2. Developing solvent : toluene / diethyl ether / dichloromethane / diethylamine / 20/20/20/8 (v/v/v/v).
- 3.3. Methanol.
- 3.4. Sulphuric acid (96 % ; $d_{\frac{20}{4}} = 1,84$).
- 3.5. Diethyl ether.
- 3.6. Developing agent : carefully add 5 ml of sulphuric acid (3.4) to 95 ml of diethyl ether (3.5) in a cooled container.
- 3.7. Bromine.
- 3.8. Ammonium hydroxide solution (28 % ; $d_{\frac{20}{4}} = 0,90$).
- 3.9. Quinine, anhydrous.
- 3.10. Standard solution : weigh accurately about 100,0 mg of anhydrous quinine (3.9) into a standard flask and dissolve in 100 ml of methanol (3.3).

4. APPARATUS

- 4.1. Normal equipment for thin layer chromatography.
- 4.2. Ultrasonic bath.
- 4.3. Millipore filter, FH 0,5 fm or equivalent with suitable filtration equipment.

5. PROCEDURE

5.1. Preparation of the sample

Weigh accurately a quantity of the sample which may contain approximately 100 mg of quinine into a 100 ml standard flask, dissolve and make up to the mark with methanol (3.3).

Stopper the flask and leave for one hour at room temperature in an ultrasonic vibrator (4.2). Filter (4.3) and use the filtrate for the chromatography.

5.2. Thin layer chromatography

Deposit 1,0 µl of standard solution (3.10) and 1,0 µl of sample solution (5.1) on the silica gel plate (3.1). Develop the chromatogram over a distance of 150 mm using solvent 3.2. in a tank previously saturated with solvent (3.2).

5.3. Development

- 5.3.1. Dry the plate at room temperature.
- 5.3.2. Spray with reagent 3.6.
- 5.3.3. Leave the plate to dry for one hour at room temperature.
- 5.3.4. Observe under the light from a UV lamp adjusted to a wavelength of 360 nm. Quinine appears as a fluorescent intense blue spot.

By way of example the table below gives the values of the R_F of the main alkaloids related to quinine when developed with solvent 3.2.

Alkaloid	R_F
Quinine	0,20
Quinidine	0,29
Cinchonine	0,33
Cinchonidine	0,27
Hydroquinidine	0,17

- 5.3.5. For further confirmation that quinine is present, the plate is exposed for approximately one hour to bromine vapour (3.7). The fluorescence disappears. When the same plate is exposed to ammonia vapour (3.8), the spots reappear with a brown colour, and when the plate is again examined under UV light at 360 nm a yellowish fluorescence can be observed.

Detection limit: 0,1 µg of quinine.

B. DETERMINATION

1. SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This method describes the determination of quinine. It may be used to determine the maximum permitted concentration of 0,5 % (m/m) in shampoos and 0,2 % in hair lotions.

2. DEFINITION

The quinine content determined by this method is expressed as a percentage by mass (% m/m) of the product.

3. PRINCIPLE

After appropriate treatment of the product to be analyzed the determination is done by high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC).

4. REAGENTS

All reagents should be of analytical purity and suitable for HPLC.

- 4.1. Acetonitrile.
- 4.2. Potassium dihydrogenorthophosphate (KH_2PO_4).
- 4.3. Orthophosphoric acid (85 % ; $d_{4}^{20} = 1,7$).
- 4.4. Tetramethylammonium bromide.
- 4.5. Quinine, anhydrous.
- 4.6. Methanol.
- 4.7. Orthophosphoric acid solution (0,1 M): weigh 11,53 g of orthophosphoric acid (4.3) and dissolve in 1 000 ml of water in a graduated flask.
- 4.8. Potassium dihydrogenorthophosphate solution (0,1 M): weigh 13,6 g of potassium dihydrogenorthophosphate (4.2) and dissolve in 1 000 ml of water in a graduated flask.
- 4.9. Tetramethylammonium bromide solution: dissolve 15,40 g of tetramethylammonium bromide (4.4) in 1 000 ml of water in a graduated flask.
- 4.10. Eluant: orthophosphoric acid (4.7) / potassium dihydrogenorthophosphate (4.8) / tetramethylammonium bromide (4.9)/water/acetonitrile (4.1) 10/50/100/340/90 (v/v/v/v/v).

The composition of this mobile phase may be changed in order to achieve a resolution factor $R \geq 1,5$.

$$R = 2 \frac{d'R_2 - d'R_1}{W_1 + W_2}$$

where

- R_1 and R_2 = retention times, in minutes, of the peaks,
- W_1 and W_2 = peak widths at half height, in millimetres,
- d' = the chart speed, in millimetres per minute.

- 4.11. Silica treated with octadecylsilane, 10 µm.
- 4.12. Standard solutions: weigh accurately approximately 5,0, 10,0, 15,0 and 20,0 mg respectively of quinine anhydrous (4.5) into a set of 100 ml standard flasks. Make up to the mark with methanol (4.6) and shake the contents of the flasks until the quinine dissolves. Filter each sample through a 0,5 µm filter.
- 5. APPARATUS
- 5.1. Usual laboratory equipment.
- 5.2. Ultrasonic bath.
- 5.3. High-performance liquid chromatography equipment with a variable wavelength detector.
- 5.4. Column: length: 250 mm; internal diameter: 4,6 mm; filling: silica (4.11).
- 5.5. Millipore filter FH 0,5 µm, or equivalent, with suitable filtration apparatus.

6. PROCEDURE**6.1. Sample preparation**

Weigh accurately into a 100 ml standard flask a quantity of the product sufficient to contain 10,0 mg of anhydrous quinine, add 20 ml of methanol (4.6) and place the flask in an ultrasonic bath (5.2) for 20 minutes. Make up to the mark with methanol (4.6). Mix the solution and then filter an aliquot (5.5).

6.2. Chromatography

Flowrate : 1,0 ml/min.

Detector wavelength (5.3) : 332 nm.

Injection volume : 10 µl of filtered solution (6.1).

Measurement : peak area.

6.3. Calibration curve

Inject at least three times 10,0 µl of each reference solution (4.12), measure the area of the peaks, and calculate the average area at each concentration.

Produce the calibration curve and verify that it is rectilinear.

7. CALCULATION

7.1. From the calibration curve (6.3) determine the quantity in µg of anhydrous quinine present in the volume injected (6.2).

7.2. The concentration of anhydrous quinine in the sample, as a percentage by mass (% m/m), is obtained by the following formula :

$$\% \text{ (m/m) of anhydrous quinine} = \frac{B}{A}$$

where

B is the quantity, in micrograms, of anhydrous quinine determined in the 10 microlitres of the filtered solution (6.1).

A is the mass of the sample in grams (6.1).

8. REPEATABILITY (1)

For an anhydrous quinine content of 0,5 % (m/m), the difference between the results of two determinations performed in parallel on the same sample must not exceed 0,02 %.

For an anhydrous quinine content of 0,2 % (m/m), the difference between the results of two determinations performed in parallel on the same sample must not exceed 0,01 %.

IDENTIFICATION AND DETERMINATION OF INORGANIC SULPHITES AND HYDROGEN SULPHITES**SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION**

The method describes the identification and determination of inorganic sulphites and hydrogen sulphites in cosmetic products. It is only applicable to products that have an aqueous or alcoholic phase and for concentrations up to 0,2 % sulphur dioxide.

A. IDENTIFICATION**1. PRINCIPLE**

The sample is heated in hydrochloric acid, and sulphur dioxide liberated is identified either by its odour or its effect on an indicator paper.

2. REAGENTS

All reagents should be of analytical purity.

2.1. Hydrochloric acid (4 M).

2.2. Potassium iodate starch paper or other suitable alternative.

3. APPARATUS

3.1. Normal laboratory equipment.

3.2. Flask (25 ml) fitted with a short reflux condenser.

4. PROCEDURE

4.1. Place about 2,5 g of sample in the flask (3.2) with 10 ml of hydrochloric acid (2.1).

4.2. Mix and heat to boiling.

4.3. Test for the emission of sulphur dioxide either by smell or indicator paper (2.2).

(1) ISO 5725.

B. DETERMINATION

1. DEFINITION

The sulphite or hydrogen sulphite content of the sample as determined by the method is expressed as percentage by mass of sulphur dioxide.

2. PRINCIPLE

After acidification of the sample, sulphur dioxide liberated is distilled into a solution of hydrogen peroxide. Sulphuric acid formed is titrated against a standardized sodium hydroxide solution.

3. REAGENTS

All reagents should be of analytical purity.

3.1. Hydrogen peroxide 0,2 % (m/v). Prepare daily.

3.2. Orthophosphoric acid ($d_{4}^{25} = 1,75$).

3.3. Methanol.

3.4. Sodium hydroxide (0,01 M) standardized solution.

3.5. Nitrogen.

3.6. Indicator : mixture 1 : 1 (v/v) of methyl red (0,03 % m/v in ethanol) and methylene blue (0,05 % m/v in ethanol). Filter the solution.

4. APPARATUS

4.1. Normal laboratory equipment.

4.2. Distillation apparatus (see figure).

5. PROCEDURE

5.1. Weigh accurately about 2,5 g of sample into the distillation flask A (see figure).

5.2. Add 60 ml of water and 50 ml of methanol (3.3) and mix.

5.3. Place 10 ml of hydrogen peroxide (3.1), 60 ml of water and a few drops of indicator (3.6) in the distillation receiver D (see figure). Add a few drops of sodium hydroxide (3.4) until the indicator turns green.

5.4. Repeat 5.3 for the wash bottle E (see figure).

5.5. Assemble the apparatus and adjust the nitrogen (3.5) flow to about 60 bubbles per minute.

5.6. Run 15 ml of orthophosphoric acid (3.2) from the funnel into the distillation flask A.

5.7. Heat rapidly to boiling and then simmer gently for a total time of 30 minutes.

5.8. Detach the distillation receiver D. Rinse the tube and then titrate with sodium hydroxide solution (3.4) until the indicator turns green (3.6).

6. CALCULATION

Calculate the content of sulphite or hydrogen sulphite by mass in the sample by the expression :

$$\% \text{ m/m of sulphur dioxide} = \frac{3,2 \text{ MV}}{m}$$

where

M = molar concentration of sodium hydroxide solution (3.4),

V = volume of sodium hydroxide (3.4) required for titration (5.8), in millilitres,

m = mass of sample (5.1) in grams.

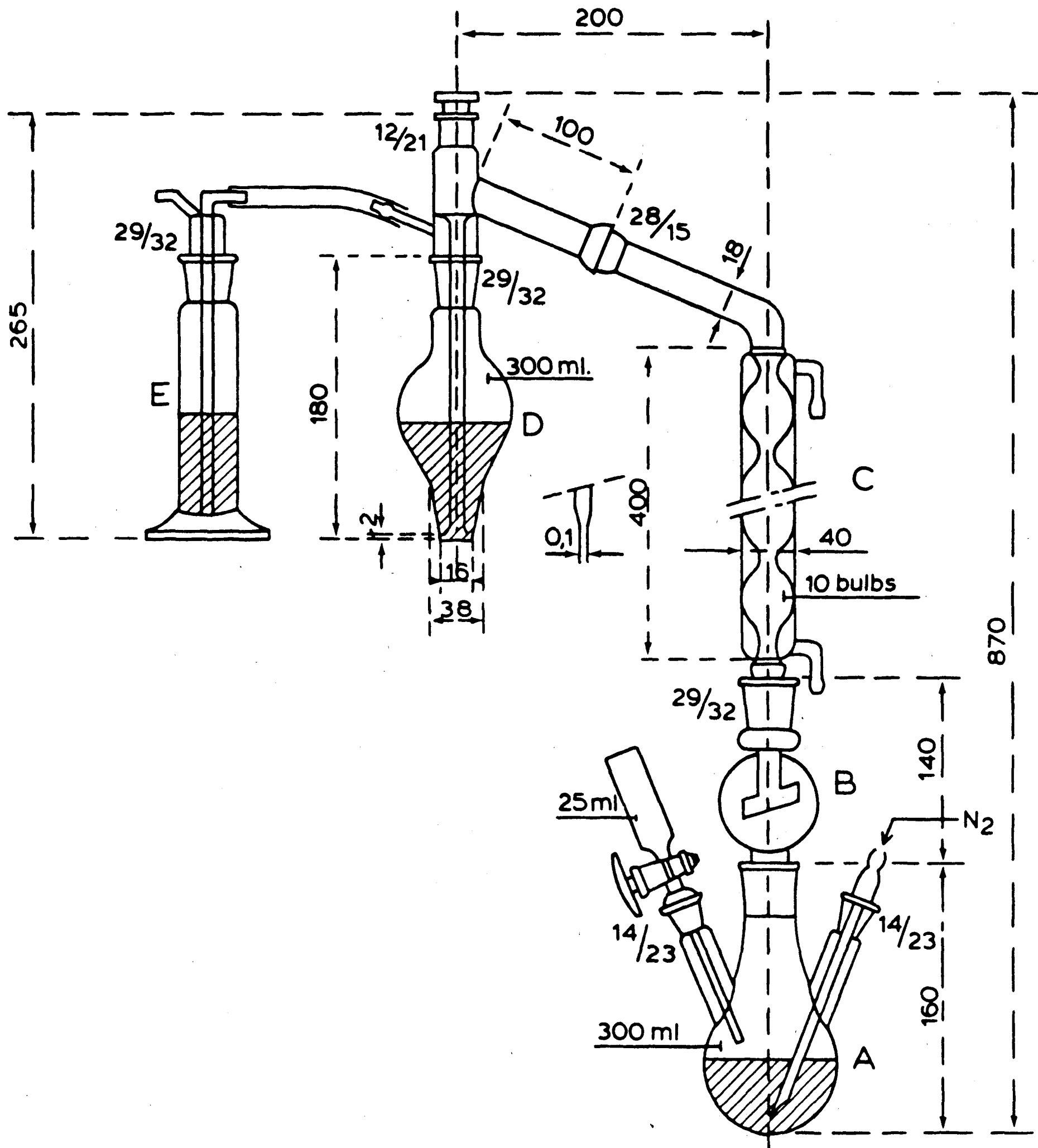
7. REPEATABILITY ⁽¹⁾

For a content of 0,2 % m/m of sulphur dioxide the difference between two parallel determinations done on the same sample should not be greater than 0,006 %.

⁽¹⁾ ISO 5725.

Sulphurdioxide distillation apparatus according to Tanner

All dimensions in mm



IDENTIFICATION AND DETERMINATION OF CHLORATES OF THE ALKALI METALS**SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION**

The method describes the identification and determination of chlorates in toothpastes and other cosmetic products.

A. IDENTIFICATION**1. PRINCIPLE**

Chlorates are separated from other halates by thin layer chromatography and identified by the oxidation of iodide to form iodine.

2. REAGENTS

All reagents should be of analytical purity.

2.1. Reference solutions : aqueous solutions of potassium chlorate, bromate and iodate (0,2 % m/v) prepared freshly.

2.2. Development solvent : ammonia solution (28 % m/v) acetone/butanol (60/130/30 v/v/v).

2.3. Potassium iodide, aqueous solution (5 % m/v).

2.4. Starch solution (1 to 5 % m/v).

2.5. Hydrochloric acid (1 M).

2.6. Ready-for-use cellulose thin-layer plates (0,25 mm).

3. APPARATUS

Normal equipment for thin layer chromatography.

4. PROCEDURE

4.1. Extract about 1 g of the sample with water, filter, and dilute to about 25 ml.

4.2. Deposit 2 µl on the plate (2.6) of the solution (4.1) together with 2 µl aliquots of each of the three reference solutions (2.1).

4.3. Place the plate in a tank and develop by ascending chromatography about three-quarters of the length of the plate (2.6) with solvent 2.2.

4.4. Remove from the tank and allow the solvent to evaporate. (NB : This may take up to two hours.)

4.5. Spray the plate with potassium iodide (2.3) and allow to dry for about five minutes.

4.6. Spray the plate with starch solution (2.4) and allow to dry for about five minutes.

4.7. Spray the plate with hydrochloric acid (2.5).

5. EVALUATION

If the chlorate is present a blue spot (possibly a brown spot) will appear after half an hour with R_f value approximately 0,7 to 0,8.

Halates	R_f
Iodate	0 to 0,2
Bromate	0,5 to 0,6
Chlorate	0,7 to 0,8

It should be noted that bromates and iodates give immediate reaction. Care should be taken not to confuse spots from bromates and chlorates.

B. DETERMINATION

1. DEFINITION

The chlorate content of the sample determined by this method is expressed as percentage by mass of chlorate.

2. PRINCIPLE

Chlorate is reduced by zinc powder under acid conditions. The formed chloride is measured by potentiometric titration using a silver nitrate solution. A similar determination before reduction permits the possible presence of halides.

3. REAGENTS

All reagents should be of analytical purity.

3.1. Acetic acid, 80 % (m/m).

3.2. Zinc powder.

3.3. Silver nitrate standard solution (0,1 M).

4. APPARATUS

4.1. Normal laboratory equipment.

4.2. Potentiometer equipped with a silver indicator electrode.

5. PROCEDURE

5.1. Sample preparation

Weigh accurately a quantity 'm' of approximately 2 g in centrifuge tube. Add about 15 ml acetic acid (3.1) and mix carefully. Wait 30 minutes and centrifuge for 15 minutes at 2 000 rev/min. Transfer the supernatant solution to a 50 ml volumetric flask. Repeat centrifuging twice by adding 15 ml acetic acid (3.1) to the residue. Collect the solution containing chlorate in the same volumetric flask. Fill to the mark with acetic acid (3.1).

5.2. Reduction of chlorate

Take 20 ml of solution 5.1 and add 0,6 g of zinc powder (3.2). Bring to the boil in a flask fitted with a condenser tube. After 30 minutes boiling, cool and filter. Rinse the flask with water. Filter and combine the filtrate with the résis.

5.3. Determination of chloride

Titrate 20 ml solution 5.2 with silver nitrate (3.3) by using the potentiometer (4.2). Titrate in the same way 20 ml of solution 5.1 with silver nitrate (3.3).

NB: If the product contains bromine or iodine derivatives which can release bromides or iodides after reduction, the titration curve will have several inflexion points. In this case the volume of the titrated solution (3.3) corresponding to chloride is the difference between the last and the penultimate inflexion points.

6. CALCULATION

The content of chlorate of the sample (% m/m) is calculated by the formula :

$$\text{Chlorate (ClO}_3^-) \% \text{ m/m} = \frac{20,9 (V - V') M}{m}$$

where

V = volume in millilitres, of silver nitrate solution (3.3) used to titrate solution 5.2,

V' = volume, in millilitres, of silver nitrate solution (3.3) used to titrate 20 millilitres of solution 5.1,

M = molality of silver nitrate standard solution (3.3),

m = mass of sample, in grams.

7. REPEATABILITY (1)

For a chlorate content of 3 to 5 % m/m the difference between the results of two determinations carried out in parallel on the same sample should not exceed 0,07 % m/m.

(1) ISO 5725.

IDENTIFICATION AND DETERMINATION OF SODIUM IODATE

SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

The method describes the procedure for identifying and determining rinse of cosmetic products containing sodium iodate.

A. IDENTIFICATION

1. PRINCIPLE

Sodium iodate is separated from other halates by thin layer chromatography and identified by the oxidation of iodide to form iodine.

2. REAGENTS

All reagents should be of analytical purity.

2.1. Reference solutions. Aqueous solutions of potassium chlorate, bromate and iodate (0,01 % m/v) prepared freshly.

2.2. Development solvent.

Ammonia solution (28 % m/v) / acetone / butanol (60/130/30 v/v/v).

2.3. Potassium iodide aqueous solution (5 % m/v).

2.4. Starch solution (1 to 5 % m/v).

2.5. Hydrochloric acid (1 M).

3. APPARATUS

3.1. Ready-for-use cellulose thin-layer chromatography (0,25 mm) plates.

3.2. Normal equipment for thin layer chromatography.

4. PROCEDURE

4.1. Extract about 1 g of the sample with water, filter, and dilute to about 10 ml.

4.2. Deposit 2 µl of this solution onto the base line of the plate (3.1) together with 2 µl aliquots of each of the three reference solutions (2.1).

4.3. Place the plate in a tank and develop by ascending chromatography about three-quarters of the length of the plate with solvent (2.2).

4.4. Remove the plate from the tank and allow the solvent to evaporate at ambient temperature (*NB*: this may take up to two hours).

4.5. Spray the plate with potassium iodide (2.3) and allow to dry for about five minutes.

4.6. Spray with starch (2.4) and allow to dry for about five minutes.

4.7. Finally spray with hydrochloric (2.5).

5. EVALUATION

If iodate is present a blue spot (the colour may be brown or become brown on standing) will appear immediately with an R_F value approximately 0 to 0,2.

It should be noted that bromates give immediate reactions at R_F values approximately at 0,5 to 0,6 and chlorates, after about 30 minutes, at R_F values of 0,7 to 0,8 respectively.

B. DETERMINATION

1. DEFINITION

The sodium iodate content as determined by this method is expressed as a percentage by mass of sodium iodate.

2. PRINCIPLE

Sodium iodate is dissolved in water and determined by means of high-performance liquid chromatography, using in series, a reverse-phase C18 column and an anion-exchange column.

3. REAGENTS

All reagents should be of analytical purity and especially suitable for high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC).

3.1. Hydrochloric acid (4 M).

3.2. Sodium sulphite aq, 5 % m/v.

3.3. Sodium iodate stock solution.

Prepare a stock solution containing 50 mg sodium iodate per 100 ml water.

3.4. Potassium dihydrogenorthophosphate.

3.5. Disodium hydrogenorthophosphate · 2H₂O.

3.6. HPLC mobile phase : dissolve 3,88 g potassium dihydrogenorthophosphate (3.4) and 1,19 g disodium hydrogenorthophosphate · 2H₂O (3.5) in 1 litre water.

The pH of the resulting solution is 6.2.

3.7. Universal indicator paper, pH 1-11.

4. APPARATUS

4.1. Ordinary laboratory apparatus.

4.2. Circular filter paper, diameter 110 mm, Schleicher and Schüll No 575, or equivalent.

4.3. High-performance liquid chromatograph with a variable wavelength detector.

4.4. Columns : length : 120 mm ; internal diameter : 4,6 mm ; number : two connected in series ; first column — Nucleosil[®] 5 C18 or equivalent ; second column — Vydac[™]-301-SB or equivalent.

5. PROCEDURE

5.1. Sample preparation

5.1.1. *Fluid samples (shampoos)*

Weigh accurately a test portion of approximately 1,0 g sample in a 10 ml glass stoppered calibrated tube or measuring flask.

Fill up to the mark with water and mix.

If necessary, filter the solution.

Determine the iodate in the solution by means of HPLC as described in section 5.2.

5.1.2. *Solid samples (soap)*

Finely divide part of the sample and weigh accurately a test portion of approximately 1,0 g into a 100 ml glass stoppered measuring cylinder. Fill up to 50 ml with water and shake vigorously for one minute. Centrifuge and filter through a filter paper (4.1) or allow the mixture to stand for at least one night.

Shake the jellylike solution vigorously and filter it through a filter paper (4.1).

Determine the iodate in the filtrate by means of HPLC as described in section 5.2.

5.2. Chromatography

Flowrate : 1 ml/min.

Detector wavelength (4.2) : 210 nm.

Injection volume : 10 µl.

Measurement : peak area.

5.3. Calibration

Pipette respectively 1,0, 2,0, 5,0, 10,0 and 20,0 ml of the sodium iodate stock solution (3.3) into 50 ml volumetric flasks. Fill to the mark and mix.

The solutions thus obtained, contain 0,01, 0,02, 0,05, 0,10 and 0,20 mg sodium iodate per ml respectively.

Inject a 10 µl portion of each standard iodate solution into the liquid chromatograph (4.2) and obtain a chromatogram. Determine the peak area for iodate and plot a curve relating the peak area to the sodium iodate concentration.

6. CALCULATION

Calculate the sodium iodate content, in percentage by mass (% m/m), using the formula :

$$\% \text{ (m/m) of sodium iodate} = \frac{Vc}{10 m}$$

where

m is the mass, in grams, of the test portion (5.1),

V is the total volume of the sample solution, in millilitres, obtained as described in 5.1,

c is the concentration, in milligrams per millilitre of sodium iodate, obtained from the calibration curve (5.3).

7. REPEATABILITY ⁽¹⁾

For a sodium iodate content of 0,1 % (m/m) the difference between the results of two parallel determinations carried out on the same sample must not exceed 0,002 %.

8. CONFIRMATION

8.1. Principle

In an acidified solution of a cosmetic product, iodate (IO_3^-) is reduced to iodide (I^-) by sulphite and the resulting solution is investigated by means of HPLC. If a peak having a retention time corresponding to the retention time of iodate disappears after treatment with sulphite, the original peak can most probably be attributed to iodate.

8.2. Procedure

Pipette a 5 ml portion of the sample solution obtained as described in section 5.1 into a conical flask.

Adjust the pH of the solution to a value of 3 or lower with hydrochloric acid (3.1); universal indicator paper (3.7).

Add three drops of sodium sulphite solution (3.2) and mix.

Inject a 10 μl portion of the solution into the liquid chromatograph (4.2).

Compare this chromatogram with the chromatogram obtained as described in paragraph 5 for the same sample.

⁽¹⁾ ISO 5725.

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THE EUROPEAN MONETARY SYSTEM

Origins, operation and outlook

by J. van Ypersele

with the collaboration of J.-C. Koeune

Preface by Robert Triffin

Since 13 March 1979, the exchange rates of the European Community currencies (with the exception of sterling and the drachma) have been regulated by the European Monetary System. The creation of the EMS arose from two complementary concerns: to stabilize exchange relationships between European currencies and to base this external stability on a better convergence of the Community's economies toward internal stability.

This book tries to answer the questions likely to be raised by the educated person over the mechanisms and the economic significance of the EMS, as well as its first results and its prospects.

Chapter I explains the motives behind this European initiative in a world where, following the demise of the Bretton Woods system, the 'floating' of the major currencies was accompanied in practice by enormous international monetary instability that hindered investment and economic recovery.

The creation, through the EMS, of a 'zone of monetary stability in Europe' was only the latest in the succession of efforts, in the monetary area, to pursue European economic integration. Chapter II recalls those previous attempts, from the statement of a number of objectives in the Rome Treaty to the concerted floating of European currencies in the 'snake'.

Chapter III examines the substance of the EMS and its machinery (exchange rate and intervention mechanism, role of the ECU, credit mechanisms), explaining the new elements in these mechanisms compared with the snake, and analysing the conditions required in theory for their proper functioning.

Chapter IV illustrates, with the help of statistical analyses, how the EMS actually operated during its first five years. Despite an international environment more volatile than ever, the performance has been good as far as exchange rates are concerned, and on the convergence front, though much still remains to be done, definite progress has been made towards internal stability since the last two parity realignments. In conclusion, the chapter looks at the recent rapid development in the private use of the ECU.

Finally, Chapter V deals with the future of the EMS. It describes the transition to the institutional phase (which has been put off) and underlines the urgent need for a better convergence of the participating economies. A number of possible reforms that would be likely to reinforce the system and to improve its capacity to withstand outside shocks are also set out.

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