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Contents

I Acts whose publication is obligatory

- ★ Council Regulation (EEC) No 1576/86 of 23 May 1986 amending Regulation (EEC) No 727/70 on the common organization of the market in raw tobacco 1
- ★ Council Regulation (EEC) No 1577/86 of 23 May 1986 fixing, for the 1986 harvest, the norm and intervention prices and the premiums granted to purchasers of leaf tobacco, the derived intervention prices for baled tobacco, the reference qualities and the production areas 3
- ★ Council Regulation (EEC) No 1578/86 of 23 May 1986 amending, by reason of the accession of Spain and Portugal, Regulation (EEC) No 1469/70 fixing the percentages and quantities of tobacco taken over by the intervention agencies and the percentage of Community tobacco production above which the procedures laid down in Article 13 of Regulation (EEC) No 727/70 apply 26
- ★ Council Regulation (EEC) No 1579/86 of 23 May 1986 amending Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 on the common organization of the market in cereals 29
- ★ Council Regulation (EEC) No 1580/86 of 23 May 1986 amending Regulation (EEC) No 2731/75 fixing standard qualities for common wheat, rye, barley, maize, sorghum and durum wheat 34
- ★ Council Regulation (EEC) No 1581/86 of 23 May 1986 laying down general rules for intervention on the market in cereals 36
- ★ Council Regulation (EEC) No 1582/86 of 23 May 1986 on particular intervention measures for cereals 38
- ★ Council Regulation (EEC) No 1583/86 of 23 May 1986 amending Regulation (EEC) No 3103/76 on aid for durum wheat 40
- ★ Council Regulation (EEC) No 1584/86 of 23 May 1986 fixing the prices applicable to cereals for the 1986/87 marketing year 41

(Continued overleaf)

Contents (continued)

★ Council Regulation (EEC) No 1585/86 of 23 May 1986 fixing the monthly price increases for cereals, wheat and rye flour and wheat groats and meal for the 1986/87 marketing year	43
★ Council Regulation (EEC) No 1586/86 of 23 May 1986 fixing for the 1986/87 marketing year the amount of the aid for durum wheat	45
★ Council Regulation (EEC) No 1587/86 of 23 May 1986 setting for the 1986/87 cereals marketing year the minimum price for potatoes to be paid by the starch manufacturer to the potato producer	46
★ Council Regulation (EEC) No 1588/86 of 23 May 1986 amending Regulation (EEC) No 2744/75 as regards products falling within subheading 23.02 A of the Common Customs Tariff	47

II *Acts whose publication is not obligatory*

Council

86/196/EEC:

★ Council Decision of 23 May 1986 on the granting by certain Member States of aid for the short-term private storage of table wine and must	49
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I

*(Acts whose publication is obligatory)***COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC) No 1576/86****of 23 May 1986****amending Regulation (EEC) No 727/70 on the common organization of the market in raw tobacco**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 43 thereof,

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

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

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

Whereas all the mechanisms provided for in Council Regulation (EEC) No 727/70 ⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1461/82 ⁽⁵⁾, are applicable to each variety of tobacco produced in the Community; whereas the concept of varieties of tobacco was defined in Article 2 (4) of Regulation (EEC) No 727/70; whereas, pursuant to the said Article, varieties of tobacco means types differentiated according to their botanical characteristics, but not so as to exclude consideration, where necessary, of ecological modifications of those types;

Whereas the name of each variety corresponds to a specific botanical type; whereas the botanical criterion also covers genetic and morphological characteristics and factors relating to soil and climate; whereas, in addition to this criterion, cultivation techniques comprising methods of cultivation, yield and methods of drying and packaging the tobacco should also be taken into consideration; whereas these two criteria enable each Community-produced variety to be precisely identified;

Whereas only qualities produced in certain production areas have the characteristics peculiar to each variety;

Whereas, in order not to disturb the conversion process currently under way in the Community, the recognized production areas for each variety should be fixed annually; whereas each Member State should therefore be required to submit an application to the Commission each year for recognition of the production areas in which each variety is to be grown for the following harvest,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EEC) No 727/70 is hereby amended as follows:

1. Article 2 (4) is replaced by the following:

'4. Community-produced varieties of tobacco shall mean types differentiated according to their botanical characteristics and the cultivation techniques used, but not so as to exclude consideration, where necessary, of ecological modification of those types.

The concept of "variety" defined in the first subparagraph shall apply according to the production areas recognized for each variety. The Member States shall apply to the Commission before 30 September of each year for recognition of the production areas in which each variety is to be grown for harvesting during the following calendar year.'
2. Article 2 (3) (b) is replaced by the following:

'(b) for each Community-produced variety grown in recognized production areas;'
3. In Article 2 (5), after the expression 'reference qualities', the following words are added: 'and production areas'.
4. The following paragraph 6 is added to Article 2:

'6. Detailed rules for the application of this Article, and in particular the definition of varieties, shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 17.'

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 85, 14. 4. 1986, p. 60.

⁽²⁾ OJ No C 120, 20. 5. 1986.

⁽³⁾ OJ No C 118, 20. 5. 1986.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 94, 28. 4. 1970, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 164, 14. 6. 1982, p. 27.

5. Article 4 (3) (b) is replaced by the following:

'(b) for each Community-produced variety coming from recognized production areas and for the corresponding reference quality.'

Article 2

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

6. Article 6 (3) (b) is replaced by the following:

'(b) for each Community-produced variety coming from recognized production areas.'

It shall apply from the 1986 harvest.

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

Done at Brussels, 23 May 1986.

For the Council

The President

G. BRAKS

**COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC) No 1577/86
of 23 May 1986**

fixing, for the 1986 harvest, the norm and intervention prices and the premiums granted to purchasers of leaf tobacco, the derived intervention prices for baled tobacco, the reference qualities and the production areas

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 43 thereof,

Having regard to the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal, and in particular Articles 89 (1) and 234 (2) thereof,

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 1576/86 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Articles 2 (5), 4 (4) and 6 (8) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission ⁽³⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament ⁽⁴⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee ⁽⁵⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary Committee,

Whereas, when the prices for raw tobacco are fixed, account should be taken both of the objectives of the common agricultural policy and of the contribution which the Community desires to make to the harmonious development of world trade; whereas the objectives of the common agricultural policy are, in particular, to ensure a fair standard of living for the agricultural community, to assure the availability of supplies and to ensure that supplies reach consumers at reasonable prices;

Whereas the norm and intervention prices for leaf tobacco must be fixed in accordance with the criteria laid down in Article 2 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 727/70 in order, in particular, to encourage producers to convert to the cultivation of those varieties which are most competitive and most in demand;

Whereas it is again desirable to fix, in respect of the 1986 harvest, derived intervention prices both for the

varieties which, before the common organization of the market came into force or, in the case of varieties grown in Greece, Spain and Portugal, prior to accession, qualified for a price guarantee at the baled tobacco stage and for the varieties which are grown mainly in Germany, in order to take account of the marketing practices in that country;

Whereas the premium granted to purchasers of Community tobacco is intended to enable them to pay producers of leaf tobacco a price which is at the level of the norm price, account being taken of the trend in world market prices and the level of prices established by the interaction of supply and demand on the Community market;

Whereas the abovementioned prices and the amount of the premium must be fixed for each variety produced in recognized production areas and for a reference quality defined in such a way that as objective an assessment as possible can be made of the quality of the tobacco;

Whereas, for the 1986 harvest, the recognized production areas for each variety of tobacco should be specified and the definitions of the reference qualities should be those laid down in Council Regulation (EEC) No 1505/85 of 23 May 1985 fixing, for the 1985 harvest, the norm and intervention prices and the premiums granted to purchasers of leaf tobacco, and derived intervention prices for baled tobacco and the reference qualities ⁽⁶⁾; whereas the recognized production areas and the reference qualities should also be stated with respect to Spanish and Portuguese varieties;

Whereas current legislation provides that Kentucky tobacco must be packaged in barrels of approximately 280 to 450 kilograms or in bags of approximately 170 to 200 kilograms; whereas packaging in barrels or bags shall be maintained but packaging should also be allowed, as for other Italian varieties, in cartons of 150 to 200 kilograms;

Whereas, pursuant to Articles 103 (1) and 296 of the Act of Accession, the intervention prices to be applied in Spain and Portugal must be fixed at a level enabling tobacco producers established in those countries to obtain market prices equivalent to those obtained under the previous national system for a representative period to be determined; whereas the said period should be defined as the 1983, 1984 and 1985 harvests;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 94, 28. 4. 1970, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ See page 1 of this Official Journal.

⁽³⁾ OJ No C 85, 14. 4. 1986, p. 40.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No C 120, 20. 5. 1986.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No C 118, 20. 5. 1986, p. 1.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 151, 10. 6. 1985, p. 31.

Whereas Articles 103 (2) and 297 of the Act of Accession provide that the norm prices corresponding to the abovementioned intervention prices must be fixed in Spain and Portugal for the 1986 harvest at a level which reflects the relationship existing between the norm price and the intervention price, in accordance with the second paragraph of Article 2 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 727/70,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

For the 1986 harvest, the reference qualities and recognized production areas for each of the varieties of Community-produced leaf tobacco referred to in Article 2 (3) (b) and (c) of Regulation (EEC) No 727/70, shall be as set out respectively in Annexes I and III to this Regulation.

Article 2

For the 1986 harvest the reference qualities and recognized production areas referred to in Article 6 (3) (b)

and (c) of Regulation (EEC) No 727/70, for each of the varieties of Community-produced baled tobacco in respect of which a derived intervention price is fixed, shall be as set out respectively in Annexes II and III to this Regulation.

Article 3

1. For the 1986 harvest, the norm and intervention prices and the amounts of the premium granted to purchasers of leaf tobacco, referred to in Articles 2 and 3 of Regulation (EEC) No 727/70, and the derived intervention prices for baled tobacco referred to in Article 6 of the said Regulation, shall be as set out in Annex IV to this Regulation.

2. The prices and premiums shall apply provided that each of the varieties was grown in the corresponding production areas as set out in Annex III.

Article 4

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, 23 May 1986.

For the Council

The President

G. BRAKS

ANNEX I

Leaf tobacco: varieties and their reference qualities for the 1986 harvest

Serial No	Variety	Reference quality
1	Badischer Geudertheimer and its hybrids	Class 1 Hauptgut (top quality leaf) Class 1: leaf ripe, sound, without blemish, dark brown to mottled brown, of uniform length Packaging: tobacco graded, tied in hands or in temporary bales with non-tobacco material Moisture: 26 %
2	Badischer Burley E and its hybrids	Class 1 Hauptgut (top quality leaf) Class 1: leaf ripe, sound, without blemish, fleshy, reddish brown to light brown, of uniform length Packaging: tobacco graded, tied in hands or in temporary bales with non-tobacco material Moisture: 25 %
3	Virgin D	Class 1 Leaf Class 1: leaf ripe, sound, without blemish, yellow to reddish yellow; variations in colour such as brownish to greenish yellow are allowed up to a third of the leaf's surface Packaging: tobacco graded, tied in hands or in temporary bales with non-tobacco material Moisture: 19 %
4	(a) Paraguay and hybrids thereof (b) Dragon vert and hybrids thereof, Philippin, Petit Grammont (Flobecq), Semois, Appelterre	Class 2 Middle leaf Class 2: leaf sound, with minor defects as regards colour, texture, or ripeness but with satisfactory combustibility Packaging: tobacco graded and tied in hands or straight laid (loose leaf) Moisture: 27 %
5	Nijkerk	Class 2 Tips Class 2: — either leaf of second length (not exceeding 45 cm) with very gummy texture, fleshy, still undamaged; strong and elastic, without prominent veins, well ripened producing a lively brown to dark brown colour, — or leaf of first length (exceeding 45 cm) with a texture still gummy, fleshy and still undamaged; strong, with relatively prominent veins, of all colours except bottle green Packaging: tobacco graded and tied in hands or straight laid (loose leaf) Moisture: 27 %

Serial No	Variety	Reference quality
6	(a) Misionero and hybrids thereof (b) Rio Grande and hybrids thereof	2nd quality leaf 2nd quality: leaf fully developed over 45 cm, not coarse grained, lively to fairly lively light somewhat yellowish colour, reasonably firm and undamaged; reasonably good combustibility Packaging: tobacco graded and tied in hands or straight laid (loose leaf) Moisture: 27 %
7	Bright	Leaf in category A Category A: leaf sufficiently ripe, without curing defects, open texture, with stems (midribs) and veins not too prominent, sound, of various shades of yellow Packaging: in temporary bales of 30 to 40 kg Moisture: 16 %
8	Burley I	Leaf in category A Category A: leaf sufficiently ripe, without curing defects, of open possibly firm texture, stems (midribs) and veins not too prominent, sound, of a more or less lively nut-brown colour Packaging: in temporary bales of 30 to 40 kg or tied in hands of 25 to 30 leaves with non-tobacco material (fascicoli) Moisture: 19 %
9	Maryland	Leaf in category A Category A: leaf sufficiently ripe, with slight curing defects and only slightly mottled, of average texture with stems (midribs) and veins not too prominent, sound, of a rather lively reddish brown colour Packaging: in temporary bales of 30 to 40 kg or tied in hands of 25 to 30 leaves with non-tobacco material (fascicoli) Moisture: 19 %
10	(a) Kentucky and hybrids thereof (b) Moro di Cori (c) Salento	Leaf in category B Category B: leaf fully ripe, of firm texture, without curing and condition defects, brown in colour, with some damage, with good combustibility Packaging: in hands of 25 to 30 leaves tied with a non-tobacco material (fascicoli) Moisture: 23 %

Serial No	Variety	Reference quality
11	(a) Forchheimer Havana II c (b) Nostrano del Brenta (c) Resistente 142 (d) Gojano	Leaf in category B Category B: leaf of firm or light texture, sound, without any curing defects, brown to greenish in colour, with some damage Packaging: tobacco graded, tied in hands or in temporary bales with non-tobacco material Moisture: 26 %
12	(a) Beneventano (b) Brasile Selvaggio and similar varieties	Leaf in category B Category B: leaf sufficiently ripe, firm texture or possibly coarse or thin, with minor defects as regards curing and fermentation and damage Packaging: in hands of 25 to 30 leaves tied with non-tobacco material (fascicoli) Moisture: 24 %
13	Xanti-Yakà	Leaf in category B Category B: leaf reasonably sound and ripe, sessile, of oval or elliptical shape, stems (midribs) not too prominent and well-spaced veins, with some curing defects, mainly of light texture, from yellow to brown in colour, with marked damage but in good condition, taken from all positions on the stalk, with discreet flavour, sufficient aroma and good combustibility The length of the middle leaves not to exceed 20 cm Packaging: in temporary bales of 15 to 20 kg or 'stringed' in cases of 30 to 40 kg Moisture: 17 %
14	(a) Perustitza (b) Samsun	Leaf in category B Category B: leaf reasonably sound and ripe, sessile (Perustitza) or with leaf stalks (Samsun), of elliptical-lanceolate shape with fine points (Perustitza) or elliptical and rounded (Samsun), without prominent stems (midribs) and with veins at a rather acute angle, with slight curing defects, generally of light texture, in colour from yellow to brown (Perustitza), or reddish (Samsun), with marked damage but in good condition, taken from all positions on the stalk, with discreet flavour, sufficient aroma and good combustibility The length of the middle leaves not to exceed 25 cm Packaging: in temporary bales of 15 to 20 kg or 'stringed' in cases of 30 to 40 kg Moisture: 17 %

Serial No	Variety	Reference quality
15	Erzegovina and similar varieties	Leaf in category B Category B: leaf reasonably sound and ripe, sessile, of oval or elliptical shape, with fairly prominent stems (midribs) and fairly open veins, with some curing defects, mainly of light texture, from yellow to brown in colour, with marked damage but in good condition, taken from all positions on the stalk, with discreet flavour, sufficient aroma and good combustibility The length of the middle leaves not to exceed 35 cm Packaging: in temporary bales of 15 to 20 kg or 'stringed' in cases of 30 to 40 kg Moisture: 17 %
16	(a) Round Tip (b) Scafati (c) Sumatra I	Leaf in category B Category B: lower middle leaf, sorted by length in the following proportions: first length (38 cm and over): 60 % second length (from 32 to under 38 cm): 35 % third length (from 25 to under 32 cm): 5 % Leaf of convenient size, fully ripe and of uniform colour, sound, without damage, fine texture, tensile and elastic, stems and veins not prominent, well fermented and in good condition, good combustibility, of typical flavour and aroma, suitable for wrapping cigars, including about 25 % broken leaf Packaging: in hands tied with a non-tobacco material (fascicoli) Moisture: 22 %
17	Basmas	Quality I/III leaves Quality I/III: leaf ripe, undamaged, sound, well cured, from all positions on the plant except the first 'protomana', up to 15 cm long, colour golden-yellow, orange to yellow-red, with good elasticity, shiny, fairly bodied, porous structure and fine texture, with strong, typical aroma, good combustibility Leaf as described above constitutes 45 % of quality I/III Leaf ripe showing slight damage and/or curing defects, with slight disease blemishes, from all positions on the plant, up to 20 cm long, colour light yellow, yellow-green, reddish or light brown, with fairly porous structure and fine texture, medium elasticity moderately shiny and bodied, with strong, typical aroma, very good combustibility Leaf as described above constitutes 55 % of quality I/III Packaging: growers' bales of 15 to 25 kg, formed in the traditional way from two rows of pastals (leaves straight laid). In the districts of Astakos and Chrysoupolis packing is in 'armathodema' Moisture: 17 %

Serial No	Variety	Reference quality
18	Katerini and similar varieties	Quality I/III leaves Quality I/III: leaf ripe, undamaged, sound, well cured, from all positions on the plant except the first 'protomana', up to 20 cm long, colour light yellow or orange to reddish, of porous structure, good elasticity, shiny, fairly bodied, fine texture and very good combustibility Leaf as above constitutes 45 % of quality I/III Leaf ripe with slight damage and/or curing defects, with slight disease blemishes, from all positions on the plant, up to 25 cm long, colour yellow, orange, yellow-green, reddish or light brown, of porous structure, moderately bodied, medium elasticity and shiny, fine texture and very good combustibility Leaf as described above constitutes 55 % of quality I/III Packaging: strings are usually bulked using the 'Baski' system before packing. Packing is in bales of 25 to 35 kg using traditional 'Kaloup' system Moisture: 16 %
19	(a) Kaba-Koulak classic (b) Ellassona	Quality I/III leaves Quality I/III: leaf ripe, undamaged, sound, well cured, from all positions on the plant except top leaves, up to 25 cm long for Macedonia Kaba-Koulak and to 20 cm long for Ellassona, Karatzova and Kontoula, of moderate to deep yellow colour, good elasticity, shiny, of porous structure, fine texture and excellent combustibility Leaf as described above constitutes 47 % of quality I/III Leaf ripe, with some slight damage and/or curing defects, with slight disease blemishes, from all positions on the plant, up to 30 cm long for Macedonia Kaba-Koulak and 25 cm long for Ellassona, Karatzova and Kontoula, colour yellow, yellow-green, reddish, of fairly porous structure and fairly fine texture, medium elasticity and moderately shiny, excellent combustibility Leaf as described above constitutes 53 % of quality I/III Packaging: growers' bales of 15 to 30 kg, made up in the traditional form of two rows of 'armathodema' Moisture: 17 %
20	(a) Kaba-Koulak non-classic (b) Myrodata Smyrna, Trapezous, Phi I	Quality I/III leaves Quality I/III: leaf ripe, undamaged, sound, well cured, from all positions on the plant except the top leaves, up to 30 cm long for Macedonia Kaba-Koulak and Trapezous, 20 cm long for Phi I and 15 cm long for Myrodata Smyrnis, of light yellow to reddish colour, good elasticity, shiny, fairly porous structure, fine texture and excellent combustibility Leaf as described above constitutes 47 % of quality I/III Leaf ripe and reasonably undamaged, with slight curing defects, with slight disease blemishes, from all positions on the plant, up to 35 cm long for Macedonia Kaba-Koulak and Trapezous, 25 cm long for Phi I and 20 cm long for Myrodata Smyrnis, of yellow,

Serial No	Variety	Reference quality
20 (cont'd)	(a) Kaba-Koulak non-classic (b) Myrodata Smyrna, Trapezous, Phi I	yellow-green or light brown colour, of fairly porous structure, fairly fine texture, fairly elastic and shiny, very good combustibility Leaf as described above constitutes 53 % of quality I/III Packaging: growers' bales of 25 to 35 kg, made up using the traditional 'armathodema' system or of 35 to 50 kg using the 'Kaloup' system Moisture: 17 %
21	Myrodata Agrinion	Quality I/III leaves Quality I/III: leaf ripe, undamaged, sound, without curing defects, from all positions on the plant except the first 'protomana', up to 25 cm long, of yellow to deep orange colour, of good elasticity, shiny, porous structure, fine texture and excellent combustibility Leaf as described above constitutes 47 % of quality I/III Leaf ripe and reasonably undamaged, with slight curing defects, with slight disease blemishes, from all positions on the plant, up to 30 cm long, of yellow, yellow-green or light reddish colour, fairly porous structure and fairly fine texture, fairly elastic and shiny, excellent combustibility Leaf as described above constitutes 53 % of quality I/III Packaging: growers' bales of 15 to 30 kg made up in the traditional way in two rows of 'armathodema' Moisture: 15 %
22	Zichnomyrodata	Quality I/III leaves Quality I/III: leaf ripe, undamaged, sound, without curing defects, from all positions on the plant except top leaves, up to 20 cm long, light yellow to light orange colour, good elasticity, shiny, porous structure, fine texture; excellent combustibility Leaf as described above constitutes 47 % of quality I/III Leaf ripe and reasonably undamaged, with slight curing defects, with slight disease blemishes, from all positions on the plant, up to 25 cm long, colour yellow, yellow-green or light reddish, fairly porous structure and fairly fine texture, fairly elastic and shiny, excellent combustibility Leaf as described above constitutes 53 % of quality I/III Packaging: growers' bales of 15 to 30 kg made up in the traditional way in two rows of 'armathodema' Moisture: 17 %
23	Tsebelia	Quality I/III leaves Quality I/III: leaf ripe, undamaged, sound, without curing defects, from all positions on the plant except the first 'protomana', up to 35 cm long, colour yellow-red, orange to reddish, of porous structure, good elasticity and shiny, fairly bodied, fine texture and very good combustibility Leaf as described above constitutes 45 % of quality I/III

Serial No	Variety	Reference quality
23 (cont'd)	Tsebelia	Leaf ripe and reasonably undamaged, with minor curing defects, from all positions on the plant, up to 40 cm long, colour light yellow, yellow-green, reddish or light brown, fairly porous structure, fairly elastic and shiny, fairly bodied, fairly fine texture, very good combustibility; includes leaves with slight disease blemishes and/or minor damage Leaf as described above constitutes 55 % of quality I/III Packaging: growers' bales of 30 to 40 kg, made up in two rows of 'armathodema' Moisture: 14 %
24	Mavra	Quality I/III leaves Quality I/III: leaf ripe, undamaged, sound, without curing defects, from all positions on the plant except the first 'protomana', up to 30 cm long, colour yellow-reddish or orange to reddish, with porous structure, fine texture, good elasticity and shiny, fairly bodied, good combustibility Leaf as described above constitutes 45 % of quality I/III Leaf ripe and reasonably undamaged, showing minor curing defects, from all positions on the plant, up to 40 cm long, colour yellowish, yellow-green (lemon), reddish or light brown, fairly porous structure and fairly fine texture, fairly elastic and shiny, fairly bodied, of good combustibility; includes also leaves with slight disease blemishes and/or minor damage Leaf as described above constitutes 55 % of quality I/III Packaging: growers' bales of 30 to 50 kg made up in two rows of 'armathodema' Moisture: 14 %
25	Burley GR	Quality A leaves Quality A: leaf fully ripe, fully developed, undamaged, sound, without curing defects, from the middle stalk position, of uniform medium nut-brown to nut-red colour, porous structure, fine texture, excellent combustibility Packaging: growers' bales of 40 kg, made up in two rows of 'armathodema', no strings (leaves loose) Moisture: 22 %
26	Virginia GR	Quality A leaves Quality A: leaf fully ripe, fully developed, sound, undamaged, without curing defects, of uniform lemon yellow to medium orange colour, well bodied, fine texture and good combustibility, mainly from the middle stalk position Packaging: growers' bales of 30 to 40 kg, made up in two rows of 'armathodema', no strings (leaves loose) Moisture: 19 %

Serial No	Variety	Reference quality	
27	Santa Fé	Class 1 leaf	
		Class 1:	leaf ripe, sound, without curing defects, with stems (midribs) completely dried, brown in colour, with some damage
		Packaging:	tobacco graded in uniform temporary bales
		Moisture:	18 %
28	Fermented Burley	Class 1 leaf	
		Class 1:	leaf ripe, sound, without curing defects, with stems (midribs) completely dried, with good combustibility, nut-brown to cinnamon in colour, with some damage
		Packaging:	tobacco graded in uniform temporary bales
		Moisture:	18 %
29	Havana ESP	Class 1 leaf	
		Class 1:	leaf ripe, sound, fine texture, with stems (midribs) and veins not very prominent, without curing defects, with stems (midribs) completely dried brown, light brown or greenish in colour, with some damage
		Packaging:	tobacco graded in uniform temporary bales
		Moisture:	18 %
30	Round Scafati	Class 1 leaf	
		Class 1:	leaf of reasonable size, well ripened, of uniform colour, sound, undamaged, fine texture, strong and elastic, with fine stems (midribs) and veins, in good condition, with good combustibility, with typical flavour and aroma, suitable for wrapping cigars; about 25 % broken leaf acceptable
		Packaging:	in uniform temporary bales containing hands tied with non-tobacco material
		Moisture:	18 %
31	Virginia ESP	Class 1 leaf	
		Class 1:	leaf sufficiently ripe, without curing defects, open texture, with stems (midribs) and veins not very prominent, sound, lemon yellow or orange in colour
		Packaging:	in uniform temporary bales of 34 to 45 kg not tied in hands and with the leaves separated according to their position on the stalk
		Moisture:	16 %
32	Burley ESP	Class 1 leaf	
		Class 1:	leaf sufficiently ripe, without curing defects, open texture, with stems (midribs) and veins not very prominent, sound, of various shades of cinnamon colour
		Packaging:	in uniform temporary bales of 35 to 45 kg not tied in hands and with the leaves separated according to their position on the stalk
		Moisture:	18 %

Serial No	Variety	Reference quality
33	Virginia PORT	Class 1 leaf Class 1: leaf ripe, open and elastic texture, oily, lemon yellow to orange in colour, shiny, length exceeding 40 cm, leaves from the first and last positions on the stalk not included Packaging: in temporary bales of 45 kg with the leaves arranged in order Moisture: 17 %
34	Burley PORT	Class 1 leaf Class 1: leaf ripe, open and elastic texture, bright colour, length exceeding 40 cm, leaves from the first and last positions on the stalk not included Packaging: in temporary bales of 35 kg with the leaves arranged in order Moisture: 20 %

ANNEX II

Baled tobacco: varieties and their reference qualities for the 1986 harvest

Serial No	Variety	Reference quality
1	Badischer Geudertheimer and its hybrids	Class 1 Hauptgut (top quality leaf) Class 1: leaf ripe, sound, without blemish, dark brown to mottled brown, of uniform length, fermented normally Packaging: in bales, cases or cartons of approximately 75 to 200 kg or in barrels of approximately 225 to 450 kg Moisture: 16 %
2	Badischer Burley E and its hybrids	Class 1 Hauptgut (top quality leaf) Class 1: leaf ripe, sound, without blemish, fleshy light brown to reddish or dark brown, of uniform length, fermented normally Packaging: in bales or cases of approximately 75 to 175 kg or in barrels of approximately 225 to 450 kg Moisture: 15 %
3	Virgin D	Class 1 leaf Class 1: leaf, ripe, sound, without blemish, yellow to reddish or brownish yellow, fermented normally Packaging: in bales or cases of approximately 75 to 175 kg or in barrels of approximately 225 to 450 kg Moisture: 13 %
7	Bright	Leaf in category A Category A: leaf sufficiently ripe, without curing defects, open texture, with stems (midribs) and veins not too prominent, sound, of various shades of yellow Packaging: in barrels of approximately 280 to 450 kg or cartons of approximately 150 to 210 kg Moisture: 13 %
8	Burley I	Leaf in category A Category A: leaf sufficiently ripe, without curing defects, of open possibly firm texture, stems (midribs) and veins not too prominent, sound, of a more or less lively nut-brown colour Packaging: in barrels of approximately 280 to 450 kg or cartons of approximately 150 to 210 kg Moisture: 13 %

Serial No	Variety	Reference quality
9	Maryland	Leaf in category A Category A: leaf sufficiently ripe, with slight curing defects and only slightly mottled, of average texture, stems (midribs) and veins not too prominent, sound, of a rather lively reddish brown colour Packaging: in barrels of approximately 280 to 450 kg or cartons of approximately 150 to 210 kg Moisture: 13 %
10	(a) Kentucky and hybrids thereof (b) Moro di Cori (c) Salento	Leaf in category B Category B: leaf fully ripe, of firm texture, without curing and condition defects, brown in colour, with some damage, of good combustibility Packaging: in barrels of approximately 280 to 450 kg, bales of approximately 170 to 200 kg or cartons of 150 to 200 kg Moisture: 16 %
11	(a) Forcheimer Havana II c (b) Nostrano del Brenta (c) Resistente 142 (d) Gojano	Leaf in category B Category B: leaf in firm or light texture, sound, without any curing defects, brown to greenish in colour, with some damage Packaging: in bales, cases or cartons of approximately 75 to 200 kg or in barrels of approximately 225 to 450 kg Moisture: 16 %
12	(a) Beneventano (b) Brasile Selvaggio and similar varieties	Leaf in Category B Category B: leaf sufficiently ripe, firm texture or possibly coarse or thin, with minor defects as regards curing and fermentation and damage Packaging: in bales of approximately 120 kg or barrels of approximately 330 kg Moisture: 16 %
13	Xanti-Yakà	Leaf in category B Category B: leaf reasonably sound and ripe, sessile, of oval or elliptical shape, stems (midribs) not too prominent and well-spaced veins, with some curing defects, mainly of light texture, from yellow to brown in colour, with marked damage but in good condition, taken from all positions on the stalk, with discreet flavour, sufficient aroma and good combustibility The length of the middle leaves not to exceed 20 cm Packaging: in small bales of approximately 18 to 50 kg Moisture: 13 %

Serial No	Variety	Reference quality
14	(a) Perustitza (b) Samsun	Leaf in category B Category B: leaf reasonably sound and ripe, sessile (Perustitza) or with leaf, stalks (Samsun) of elliptical lanceolate shape with fine points (Perustitza) or elliptical and rounded (Samsun) without prominent stems (midribs) and with veins at a rather acute angle, with slight curing defects, generally of light texture, in colour from yellow to brown (Perustitza) or reddish (Samsun), with marked damage but in good condition, taken from all positions on the stalk with discreet flavour, sufficient aroma and good combustibility The length of the middle leaves not to exceed 25 cm Packaging: in small bales of approximately 18 to 50 kg Moisture: 13 %
15	Erzegovina and similar varieties	Leaf in category B Category B: leaf reasonably sound and ripe, sessile, of oval or elliptical shape, with fairly prominent stems (midribs) and fairly open veins, with some curing defects, mainly of light texture, from yellow to brown in colour, with marked damage but in good condition, taken from all positions on the stalk, with discreet flavour, sufficient aroma and good combustibility The length of the middle leaves not to exceed 35 cm Packaging: in small bales of approximately 18 to 50 kg Moisture: 13 %
16	(a) Round Tip (b) Scafati (c) Sumatra I	Leaf in category B Category B: lower middle leaf, sorted by length in the following proportions: first length (38 cm and over): 60 % second length (from 32 to under 38 cm): 35 % third length (from 25 to under 32 cm): 5 % leaf of convenient size, fully ripe and of uniform colour, sound, without damage, fine texture, tensile and elastic, stems and veins not prominent, well fermented and in good condition, good combustibility, of typical flavour and aroma, suitable for wrapping cigars, including about 25 % broken leaf Packaging: in bales of approximately 70 to 90 kg or cartons of approximately 180 to 210 kg Moisture: 16 %
17	Basmas	Quality I/III leaves Quality I/III: leaf ripe, undamaged, sound, well cured, from all positions on the plant except the first 'protomana', up to 15 cm long, colour golden-yellow, orange to yellow-red, with good elasticity and shiny, fairly bodied, porous structure and fine texture, with strong, typical aroma, good combustibility

Serial No	Variety	Reference quality
17 (cont'd)	Basmas	Leaf as described above (I/II) constitutes 45 % of quality I/III Leaf ripe and reasonably undamaged, with slight curing defects and slight disease blemishes, up to 20 cm long, colour light yellow, reddish or light brown, with fairly porous structure and fine texture, medium elasticity, moderately shiny and bodied, with strong, typical aroma, very good combustibility Leaf as described above (III) constitutes 55 % of quality I/III Packaging: bales ('Tongas') of approximately 30 kg Moisture: 13 %
18	Katerini and similar varieties	Quality I/III leaves Quality I/III: leaf ripe, undamaged, sound, well cured, from all positions on the plant except the first 'protomana', up to 20 cm long, colour light yellow or orange to reddish, of porous structure, good elasticity, shiny, fairly bodied, fine texture and very good combustibility Leaf as described above (I/II) constitutes 45 % of quality I/III Leaf ripe with slight damage and curing defects, with slight disease blemishes, from all positions on the plant, up to 25 cm long, colour yellow, orange, yellow-green, reddish or light brown, of porous structure, medium elasticity and shiny, fairly bodied, fine texture and very good combustibility Leaf as described above constitutes 55 % of quality I/III Packaging: bales ('Tongas') of approximately 30 kg Moisture: 13 %
19	(a) Kaba-Koulak classic (b) Ellassona	Quality I/III leaves Quality I/III: leaf ripe, undamaged, sound, well cured, from all positions on the plant except top leaves, up to 25 cm long for Macedonia Kaba-Koulak and to 20 cm long for Ellassona, Karatzova and Kontoula, of moderate to deep yellow colour, good elasticity, shiny, of porous structure, fine texture and excellent combustibility Leaf as described above constitutes 47 % of quality I/III Leaf ripe with some slight damage and/or curing defects, with slight disease blemishes, from all positions on the plant, up to 30 cm long for Macedonia Kaba-Koulak and 25 cm long for Ellassona, Karatzova and Kontoula, of yellow to reddish colour, of fairly porous structure and fairly fine texture, medium elasticity, shiny, excellent combustibility Leaf as described above constitutes 53 % of quality I/III Packaging: bales ('Tongas') of approximately 30 kg Moisture: 13 %

Serial No	Variety	Reference quality
20	(a) Kaba-Koulak non-classic (b) Myrodata Smyrna, Trapezous, Phi 1	Quality I/III leaves Quality I/III: leaf ripe, undamaged, sound, well cured, from all positions on the plant except top leaves, up to 30 cm long for Macedonia Kaba-Koulak and Trapezous, 20 cm long for Phi 1 and 15 cm long for Myrodata Smyrna, of light yellow to reddish colour, good elasticity, shiny, fairly porous structure, fine texture and excellent combustibility Leaf as described above (I/II) constitutes 47 % of quality I/III Leaf ripe and reasonably undamaged, with slight curing defects, with slight disease blemishes, from all positions on the plant, up to 35 cm long for Macedonia Kaba-Koulak and Trapezous, 25 cm long for Phi 1, and 20 cm long for Myrodata Smyrna, of yellow to light brown colour, fairly porous structure, fairly fine texture, fairly elastic and shiny, very good combustibility Leaf as described above (III) constitutes 53 % of quality I/III Packaging: bales ('Tongas') of approximately 30 kg Moisture: 13 %
21	Myrodata Agrinion	Quality I/III leaves Quality I/III: leaf ripe, undamaged, sound, well cured, from all positions on the plant except the first 'protomana', up to 25 cm long, of yellow to deep orange colour, of good elasticity, shiny, porous structure, fine texture and excellent combustibility Leaf as described above (I/II) constitutes 47 % of quality I/III Leaf ripe and reasonably undamaged, with slight curing defects, with slight disease blemishes, from all positions on the plant, up to 30 cm long, of yellow to light reddish colour, fairly porous structure and fairly fine texture, fairly elastic and shiny, excellent combustibility Leaf as described above (III) constitutes 53 % of quality I/III Packaging: bales ('Tongas') of approximately 30 kg Moisture: 14 %
22	Zichnomyrodata	Quality I/III leaves Quality I/III: leaf ripe, undamaged, sound, well cured, from all positions on the plant except top leaves, up to 20 cm long, from light yellow to light orange in colour, good elasticity, shiny, porous structure, fine texture and excellent combustibility Leaf as described above constitutes 47 % of quality I/III Leaf ripe and reasonably undamaged, with slight curing defects, with slight disease blemishes, from all positions on the plant, up to 25 cm long, of yellow to light reddish colour, fairly porous structure and fairly fine texture, fairly elastic and shiny, excellent combustibility Leaf as described above (III) constitutes 53 % of quality I/III Packaging: bales ('Tongas') of approximately 30 kg Moisture: 13 %

Serial No	Variety	Reference quality
23	Tsebelia	Quality I/III leaves Quality I/III: leaf ripe, undamaged, sound, well cured, from all positions on the plant except the first 'protomana', up to 30 cm long, colour yellow-red, orange to reddish, of porous structure, elastic and shiny, fairly bodied, fine texture and very good combustibility Leaf as described above (I/II) constitutes 45 % of quality I/III Leaf ripe and reasonably undamaged, with minor curing defects, from all positions on the plant, up to 40 cm long, colour from light yellow to reddish or light brown, fairly porous structure, fairly elastic and shiny, fairly bodied, fairly fine texture, very good combustibility; includes also leaves with slight disease blemishes and/or minor damage Leaf as described above constitutes 55 % of quality I/III Packaging: bales ('Tongas') of approximately 30 kg Moisture: 13 %
24	Mavra	Quality I/III leaves Quality I/III: leaf ripe, undamaged, sound, well cured, from all positions on the plant except the first 'protomana', up to 30 cm long, colour yellow-reddish or orange to reddish, with porous structure, fine texture, elastic and shiny, fairly bodied, good combustibility Leaf as described above constitutes 45 % of quality I/III Leaf ripe and reasonably undamaged, with minor curing defects, from all positions on the plant, up to 40 cm long, colour from yellowish to reddish or light brown, fairly porous structure and fairly fine texture, fairly elastic and shiny, fairly bodied, of good combustibility; includes also leaves with slight disease blemishes and/or minor damage Leaf as described above constitutes 55 % of quality I/III Packaging: bales ('Tongas') of approximately 30 kg Moisture: 13 %
25	Burley GR	Quality A leaves Quality A: leaf fully ripe, fully developed, undamaged, sound, well cured, from the middle stalk position, of uniform medium nut-brown, to nut-red colour, porous structure, fine texture, excellent combustibility Packaging: bales of approximately 100 kg, cases of approximately 200 kg or barrels of 240 to 280 kg Moisture: 13 %
26	Virginia GR	Quality A leaves Quality A: leaf fully ripe, fully developed, from the middle stalk position, sound, undamaged, well cured, of a uniform lemon yellow to medium orange colour, fine texture and good combustibility Packaging: bales of approximately 100 kg Moisture: 13 %

Serial No	Variety	Reference quality
27	Santa Fé	Class 1 leaf Class 1: Leaf ripe, sound, well fermented, brown or dark brown in colour, with some damage Packaging: in bales of 80 to 100 kg or in cartons of 150 to 210 kg Moisture: 14 %
28	Fermented Burley	Class 1 leaf Class 1: Leaf ripe, sound, well fermented, brown in colour, with some damage Packaging: in bales of 80 to 100 kg or in cartons of 150 to 210 kg Moisture: 14 %
29	Havana ESP	Class 1 leaf Class 1: Leaf ripe, sound, fine texture, with stems (midribs) and veins not very prominent, well fermented, brown or light brown to greenish in colour, with some damage Packaging: in bales of 80 to 100 kg or in cartons of 150 to 210 kg Moisture: 14 %
30	Round Scafati	Class 1 leaf Class 1: Leaf of reasonable size, well ripened, of uniform colour, sound, without significant damage, fine texture, strong and elastic, with fine stems (midribs) and veins, in good condition, with good combustibility, with typical flavour and aroma, well fermented, suitable for wrapping cigars; about 25 % broken leaf acceptable Packaging: in bales of 70 to 100 kg or in cartons of 180 to 210 kg Moisture: 14 %
31	Virginia ESP	Class 1 leaf Class 1: Leaf sufficiently ripe, open texture, with stems (midribs) and veins not very prominent, sound, of various shades of yellow from lemon to orange Packaging: in cartons of 170 to 210 kg Moisture: 14 %
32	Burley ESP	Class 1 leaf Class 1: Leaf sufficiently ripe, open texture, with stems (midribs) and veins not very prominent, sound, of various shades of cinnamon colour Packaging: in cartons of 150 to 210 kg Moisture: 14 %

Serial No	Variety	Reference quality
33	Virginia PORT	Class 1 leaf Class 1: Leaf ripe, well cured, open and elastic texture, oily, lemon yellow to orange in colour, shiny, length exceeding 40 cm, leaves from the first and last positions on the stalk not included Packaging: in cartons of 200 kg, not tied in hands Moisture: 12,5 %
34	Burley PORT	Class 1 leaf Class 1: Leaf ripe, well cured, open and elastic texture, bright colour, length exceeding 40 cm, leaves from the first and last positions on the stalk not included Packaging: in cartons of 180 kg, not tied in hands Moisture: 13 %

ANNEX III

Recognized growing areas for each Community-produced tobacco variety

Variety	Countries	Production Areas
1. Badischer Geudertheimer and its hybrids	Germany France Italy	Rhine valley and adjacent valleys and Mittelfranken Nord-Pas-de-Calais, Picardy, Champagne-Ardenne, Alsace-Lorraine, Val-de-Loire and Poitou-Bretagne Veneto, Tuscany, Molise, Campania and Lazio
2. Badischer Burley E and its hybrids	Germany France Italy	Rhine valley and Mittelfranken Aquitaine, Midi-Pyrénées, Auvergne-Limousin, Alsace-Lorraine, Rhône-Alpes, Franche-Comté, Val-de-Loire, Centre, Poitou-Bretagne and Burgundy and Charente Piedmont, Lombardy, Veneto
3. Virgin D	Germany France	Schleswig-Holstein, Lower Saxony, Franken and the Rhine valley Aquitaine, Midi-Pyrénées, Auvergne-Limousin, Champagne-Ardenne, Alsace-Lorraine, Rhône-Alpes, Franche-Comté, Provence, Val-de-Loire, Centre, Poitou-Bretagne, Languedoc-Roussillon, Normandy, Burgundy, Charente, Nord-Pas-de-Calais and Picardy
4. (a) Paraguay and its hybrids (b) Dragon vert and its hybrids, Philippin, Petit Grammont (Flobecq), Semois, Appel-terre	France Italy Belgium	Aquitaine, Midi-Pyrénées, Languedoc-Roussillon, Auvergne-Limousin, Poitou-Bretagne, Val-de-Loire, Centre, Rhône-Alpes, Provence, Franche-Comté, Alsace-Lorraine, Champagne-Ardenne, Picardy, Nord-Pas-de-Calais, Normandy, Burgundy and Charente Molise and Campania
5. Nijkerk	France	Departments of Lot and Aveyron
6. Misionero	France	Réunion
7. Bright	Italy	Friuli, Veneto, Lombardy, Piedmont, Tuscany, Marches, Umbria, Lazio, Abruzzi, Molise, Campania, Basilicata, Apulia and Calabria
8. Burley I	Italy	Veneto, Lombardy, Piedmont, Umbria, Emilia-Romagna, Lazio, Abruzzi, Molise, Campania, Basilicata, Apulia and Sicily
9. Maryland	Italy	Friuli, Lombardy, Tuscany, Marche, Umbria, Lazio, Molise and Campania
10. Kentucky	Italy	Veneto, Tuscany, Umbria, Lazio and Campania
11. F. Havana	Italy	Friuli, Trentino, Veneto, Tuscany, Lazio and Molise and Campania
12. Beneventano Brasile selvaggio	Italy	Campania Sicily
13. Xanti-Yaka	Italy	Abruzzi, Campania, Basilicata and Apulia
14. (a) Perustitza (b) Samsun	Italy	Lazio, Abruzzi, Molise, Campania, Apulia and Sicily
15. Erzegovina	Italy	Lazio, Abruzzi and Apulia

Variety	Countries	Production Areas
16. Round Tip	Greece Italy	Central Macedonia Campania
17. Basma	Greece	Thrace, Macedonia and Sterea Hellas
18. Katerini	Greece	Macedonia
19. Kaba Koulak classic	Greece	Macedonia
20. Elassona	Greece	Thessaly
21. Kaba Koulak non-classic	Greece	Macedonia, Thessaly, Sterea Hellas, Thrace, Epirus, Peloponnese and Islands
22. Myrodata Agrinion	Greece	Sterea Hellas
23. Zichnomyrodata	Greece	Thessaly
24. Tsebelia	Greece	Epirus and Sterea Hellas
25. Mavra	Greece	Thessaly, Peloponnese and Sterea Hellas
26. Burley GR	Greece	Macedonia and Thessaly
27. Virginia GR	Greece	Sterea Hellas, Thessaly, Macedonia, Thrace and Peloponnese
28. Santa Fé	Spain	Andalusia
29. Burley Ferm.	Spain	Extremadura, Andalusia, Castille-Léon, Castille-Manche, Valencienne community, Navarre, Rioja, Catalogne and Madrid
30. Havana ESP	Spain	Castille-Léon, Navarre, Galicia, Asturias and Cantabria
31. Round Scafati	Spain	Galicia, Asturias, Navarre, Castille-Léon and Cantabria
32. Virginia ESP	Spain	Extremadura, Andalusia, Castille-Léon and Castille-Manche
33. Burley ESP	Spain	Extremadura, Andalusia, Castille-Léon and Castille-Manche
34. Virginia PORT	Portugal	Beira Interior, Ribatejo e Oeste, Alentejo and autonomous region of the Azores
35. Burley PORT	Portugal	Beiras, Ribatejo e Oeste, Entre Douro e Minho, Tras-os-Montes and autonomous region of the Azores

ANNEX IV

Norm prices, intervention prices and premiums for leaf tobacco from the 1986 harvest

Derived intervention prices for baled tobacco from the 1986 harvest

(ECU/kg)

Serial No	Variety	Norm Price	Intervention Price	Premium	Derived Intervention Price
1	Badischer Geudertheimer and its hybrids	3,572	3,036	2,484	4,570
2	Badischer Burley E and its hybrids	4,512	3,835	2,847	5,426
3	Virgin D	4,491	3,817	2,733	5,052
4	(a) Paraguay and its hybrids (b) Dragon vert and its hybrids, Philippin, Petit Grammont (Flobecq), Semois, Appel terre	3,333	2,833	2,306	—
5	Nijkerk	3,291	2,797	2,090	—
6	(a) Misionero and its hybrids (b) Rio Grande and its hybrids	3,067	2,607	2,117	—
7	Bright	3,951	3,358	2,298	4,650
8	Burley I	2,848	2,421	1,589	3,565
9	Maryland	3,313	2,816	1,802	4,014
10	(a) Kentucky and its hybrids (b) Moro di Cori (c) Salento	2,741	2,330	1,730	3,294
11	(a) Forchheimer Havana II c (b) Nostrano del Brenta (c) Resistente 142 (d) Gojano	3,130	2,661	2,161	4,053
12	(a) Beneventano (b) Brasile Selvaggio and similar varieties	1,690	1,437	1,220	2,232
13	Xanti-Yakà	3,465	2,945	2,552	4,725
14	(a) Perustiza (b) Samsun	3,280	2,788	2,429 2,364	4,116 4,140
15	Erzegovina and similar varieties	2,947	2,505	2,188	3,712
16	(a) Round Tip (b) Scafati (c) Sumatra I	15,596	13,257	9,420	20,478
17	Basmas	5,913	5,026	2,869	6,747
18	Katerini and similar varieties	4,925	4,186	2,552	6,050
19	(a) Kaba Koulak classic (b) Elassona	4,279	3,637	2,211	5,170
20	(a) Kaba Koulak non-classic (b) Myrodata Smyrno, Trapezous and Phi 1	3,223	2,740	1,514	4,163
21	Myrodata Agrinion	4,253	3,615	2,233	5,080
22	Zichnomyrodata	4,419	3,756	2,355	5,303
23	Tsebelia	3,695	3,141	3,936	4,613

Serial No	Variety	Norm Price	Intervention Price	Premium	Derived Intervention Price
24	Mavra	3,607	3,066	2,400	4,529
25	Burley GR	2,251	1,913	0,953	3,034
26	Virginia GR	3,695	3,141	2,936	4,359
27	Santa Fé	1,356	1,153	0,295	2,007
28	Burley Ferm.	2,196	1,867	0,904	2,878
29	Havana ESP	2,822	2,399	1,914	3,575
30	Round Scafati	8,499	7,224	5,795	12,436
31	Virginia ESP	4,399	3,739	2,198	5,176
32	Burley ESP	2,965	2,520	1,344	3,789
33	Virginia PORT	4,139	3,518	2,198	4,834
34	Burley PORT	3,072	2,611	1,344	3,896

COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC) No 1578/86**of 23 May 1986**

amending, by reason of the accession of Spain and Portugal, Regulation (EEC) No 1469/70 fixing the percentages and quantities of tobacco taken over by the intervention agencies and the percentage of Community tobacco production above which the procedures laid down in Article 13 of Regulation (EEC) No 727/70 apply

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal, and in particular Article 89 (1) and Article 234 (2) thereof,

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 1576/86 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 13 (3) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission ⁽³⁾,

Whereas the percentages and quantities of tobacco taken over by the intervention agencies and the percentage of Community tobacco production above which the instruments of market management are applied were fixed by Regulation (EEC) No 1469/70 ⁽⁴⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1031/84 ⁽⁵⁾;

Whereas, by reason of the accession of Spain and Portugal, varieties grown in those countries should be added to the list of tobacco varieties grown in the Community as from the 1986 harvest; whereas the percentages and quantities of tobacco taken over by the intervention agencies above which the instrument of market management are applied should therefore be fixed, with respect to these new varieties, according to the same criteria as those used in previous cases,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The Annex to Regulation (EEC) No 1469/70 is hereby replaced by the Annex to this Regulation.

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, 23 May 1986.

For the Council

The President

G. BRAKS

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 94, 28. 4. 1970, p. 1.
⁽²⁾ See page 1 of this Official Journal.
⁽³⁾ OJ No C 85, 14. 4. 1986, p. 62.
⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 164, 27. 7. 1970, p. 35.
⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 107, 19. 4. 1984, p. 36.

ANNEX

Percentages and quantities referred to in Article 13 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 727/70

Serial Number	Variety	Percentage (%)	Quantity (tonnes)
1	Badischer Geudertheimer and its hybrids	15	550
2	Badischer Burley E and its hybrids	15	460
3	Virgin D	15	100
4	(a) Paraguay and its hybrids	15	4 100
5	(b) Dragon vert and its hybrids, Philippin, Petit Grammont (Flobecq), Semois, Appelterre		
6	Nijkerk		
7	(a) Misionero and its hybrids		
8	(b) Rio Grande and its hybrids		
9	Bright	15	2 700
10	Burley I	15	5 200
11	Maryland	15	190
12	(a) Kentucky and its hybrids	15	960
13	(b) Moro di Cori		
14	(c) Salento		
15	(a) Forchheimer Havana II c	15	1 100
16	(b) Nostrano del Brenta		
17	(c) Resistente 142		
18	(d) Gojano		
19	(a) Beneventano	15	30
20	(b) Brasile Selvaggio and similar varieties		
21	Xanti-Yakà	15	920
22	(a) Perustitza	15	840
23	(b) Samsun		
24	Erzegovina and similar varieties	15	740
25	(a) Round Tip	15	20
26	(b) Scafati		
27	(c) Sumatra I		
28	Basmas	15	2 050
29	Katerini and similar varieties	15	1 330
30	(a) Kaba Koulak classic	15	2 450
31	(b) Elassona		
32	(a) Kaba Koulak non-classic	15	970
33	(b) Myrodata Smyrne, Trapezous and Phi 1		
34	Myrodata Agrinion	15	600
35	Zichnomyrodata	15	120
36	Tsebelia	15	1 900
37	Mavra	15	750
38	Burley GR	15	2 360

Serial Number	Variety	Percentage (%)	Quantity (tonnes)
26	Virginia GR	15	10
27	Santa Fé	15	70
28	Burley Ferm.	15	2 400
29	Havana ESP	15	80
30	Round Scafati	15	20
31	Virginia ESP	15	660
32	Burley ESP	15	430
33	Virginia PORT	15	230
34	Burley PORT	15	38

COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC) No 1579/86**of 23 May 1986****amending Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 on the common organization of the market in cereals**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 43 thereof,

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

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

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

Whereas the Community cereals market is characterized by structural surpluses resulting from the imbalance between the supply of, and demand for, the products covered by Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 ⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1006/86 ⁽⁵⁾; whereas production has outstripped both consumption in the Community and outlets on world markets; whereas the resulting costs and market management problems could, if that trend is not checked, jeopardize the future of the common agricultural policy;

Whereas, in order to achieve, with the utmost urgency, an improved balance in market forces and to control growth, it is appropriate to develop Community outlets on one hand and on the other to give the producers an indication of the market situation; whereas this objective can best be attained by means of a co-responsibility levy applied to cereals produced in the Community and used for certain operations; whereas, bearing in mind the social implications of this measure, it is appropriate to establish a direct aid system for small cereals producers, intended to compensate for the effect of the co-responsibility levy on their revenue; whereas an estimate of the overall amount of this aid may be put at 120 million ECU for the 1986/87 marketing year;

Whereas the amount of the levy must be determined annually, taking into account the various elements

which will enable a definition to be given of that production which requires financial support in order to ensure its disposal and allow an assessment to be made of the resulting charges on the budget, bearing additionally in mind imports of cereals substitute products on the Community market;

Whereas determined action aimed at achieving a more satisfactory balance between supply and demand on the market must also entail changes in the price-support arrangements and adjustment of the intervention machinery; whereas special intervention measures for common wheat of bread-making quality at a higher price-support level than the intervention price have, together with bread-making quality requirements which were not sufficiently stringent, boosted the production of that particular type of wheat; whereas eliminating the reference price and fixing a 'bread-making quality' intervention price can help to achieve the objective described above; whereas, however, the production of common wheat of higher bread-making quality should be supported; whereas this objective can be attained by setting a special premium for this particular quality; whereas in the interests of consistency, provision should also be made for a special premium for rye of bread-making quality;

Whereas this new approach means that the target price will be derived, for common wheat, from its intervention price and, for feed-grain, from the intervention price for barley;

Whereas when there is a surplus on the market and market prices are depressed, the fact that cereals can at all times be sent to intervention is very often, even at the beginning of the marketing year, seen as an outlet in its own right by many operators, with the result that the latter do not have to seek to market their grain; whereas, in order to encourage operators to seek more actively an outlet on the market during the early stages of the marketing year, the quantities bought in by intervention agencies should be limited to a certain period of the marketing year, bearing in mind the special features of certain Member States; whereas, moreover, allowing operators to offer their grain for intervention without necessarily being taken over by the intervention agency will allow them to seek, during a period to be determined, a more advantageous outlet, and will be in keeping with the objective described above while guaranteeing that the grain can, as a last resort, be bought in if such is the wish of the producer;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 53, 7. 3. 1986, p. 5.

⁽²⁾ OJ No C 120, 20. 5. 1986.

⁽³⁾ OJ No C 118, 20. 5. 1986, p. 9.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 94, 9. 4. 1986, p. 1.

Whereas a marketing year beginning on 1 July should allow more fully for the new conditions obtaining in the Community following the accession of Spain and Portugal, where harvests tend to take place early on in the year, and can ease the introduction of the new intervention arrangements referred to above;

Whereas, moreover, in view of the appearance on the market of the harvests of maize and sorghum, it is appropriate that the threshold price applicable to them on import during the preceding month of March should be retained for the first three months of the marketing year for these two products;

Whereas, in the context of the market organization adjusted as described above, a carry-over payment can be regarded simply as a management measure designed to ease the transition from one marketing year to another; whereas the decision to grant such a carry-over payment should accordingly be a Commission responsibility under the management committee procedure; whereas the possibility of applying such a measure for maize moreover no longer seems justified, in view of the recent provisions introduced in respect of that cereal;

Whereas the aim of restoring balance on the market should be to encourage the search for, and development of, new industrial outlets for cereals, in particular in the field of energy; whereas provision should therefore be made for granting aid for cereals used for such research and development work; whereas the aid, should, however, be fixed in such a way as to allow sound competition with world market outlets for those cereals;

Whereas Articles 15 and 16 introduce arrangements which permit, in cases where there is no carry-over payment, the import and export of malt manufactured from the previous harvest's crop for the first two months of the new marketing year; whereas the change in the date of the beginning of the marketing year calls for a one-month extension of the period referred to above in order to enable the import and export arrangements for malt to operate at the beginning of the marketing year,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 is hereby amended as follows:

1. Article 2 is replaced by the following:

'Article 2

The marketing year for all the products listed in Article 1 shall begin on 1 July and end on 30 June of the following year.'

2. Article 3 is replaced by the following:

'Article 3

1. Before the beginning of the marketing year referred to in Article 2, the following prices shall be fixed annually for the Community:

- an intervention price for common wheat, durum wheat, rye, barley, maize and sorghum,
- a target price for common wheat, a target price for durum wheat and a common target price for rye, barley, maize and sorghum,
- a special premium for common wheat and for rye showing certain features as to quality.

2. The prices shall be fixed for a standard quality.

3. The intervention prices shall be fixed for the Ormes intervention centre, which is the centre for the Community area having the greatest surplus for all cereals, at the wholesale stage, goods delivered at warehouse, before unloading. They shall be valid for all Community intervention centres designated for each cereal.

4. (a) The target prices for common wheat and durum wheat and the common target price for rye, barley, maize and sorghum shall be fixed for Duisburg, which is the centre for the Community area having the greatest deficit for all cereals, at the wholesale stage, goods delivered at the warehouse, before unloading.

They shall be calculated by adding, to the intervention price for common wheat, durum wheat and barley, a market component and a component reflecting the cost of transport between the Ormes area and the Duisburg area.

(b) The market component for:

- common wheat shall reflect the difference which should exist between the intervention price and the market price for very high quality common wheat of bread-making quality, produced in the Community, to be expected, in a normal harvest and under natural pricing conditions on the Community market, in the area having the greatest surplus,
- rye, barley, maize and sorghum shall reflect the difference which should exist between the market price for barley and its common intervention price, plus the difference in market prices reflecting the ratio between the relative values of barley and maize for use in animal feed. The market prices to be

taken into consideration are those to be expected in a normal harvest and under natural pricing conditions on the Community market, in the production area having the greatest surplus,

- durum wheat shall reflect the difference which should exist between the intervention price and the market price to be expected, in a normal harvest and under natural pricing conditions on the Community market, in the area having the greatest surplus.

- (c) The component reflecting the cost of transport shall be determined on the basis of the most favourable means of transport or combination of means of transport and on existing tariffs. When inland waterway or sea-freight rates are not based on a tariff, transport costs shall be determined by taking the average freight rate over the two months with the lowest average rate during the most recent 12-month period for which data are available.

- 5. The prices and the special premiums referred to in paragraph 1 and the standard qualities referred to in paragraph 2 shall be determined in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 43 (2) of the Treaty.

6. The Council, acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission, shall lay down rules for determining the intervention centres to which the intervention prices apply.

7. The intervention centres shall be determined, after consultation with the Member States concerned, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 26.'

3. Article 3a is hereby repealed.

4. Article 4 is replaced by the following:

'Article 4

1. A co-responsibility levy shall be payable in respect of the cereals referred to in Article 1 (a) and (b) produced in the Community and used for one of the operations referred to in paragraph 5 hereof. This arrangement shall apply for the 1986/87 to 1990/91 marketing year.

2. The amount, per unit, of the levy shall be fixed annually before the beginning of the marketing year, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 43 (2) of the Treaty.

3. When the amount of the co-responsibility levy is determined, imports into the Community of the

products shown in Annex D shall be taken into consideration.

4. The levy referred to in this Article shall be regarded as one of the intervention measures designed to stabilize agricultural markets and shall be allocated to the financing of costs in the cereals sector.

5. The co-responsibility levy shall be collected on cereals that undergo one of the following operations:

- first processing,
- intervention buying,
- export in the form of grain.

6. The levy shall be passed on to the producer.

7. The detailed rules for the application of this Article, and in particular:

- the definition of the first processing,
- the procedure for collecting the levy,
- operations exempted from the co-responsibility levy,

shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 26.

The transitional measures necessary for the application of this Article shall be adopted in accordance with the same procedure.

8. The Commission shall ensure that the co-responsibility levy system does not create any distortion with competing products.

9. The Commission will consult with trade interests on the use of the amount produced by the levy.

Article 4a

1. Direct aid shall be introduced for small producers. For the Community, the overall aid amount shall be fixed each year before the beginning of the marketing year in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 43 (2) of the Treaty.

This amount may not exceed the total estimated amount produced by the co-responsibility levy on producers marketing not more than 25 tonnes.

2. For the 1986/87 marketing year the overall aid amount shall be set at 120 million ECU. Should paragraph 4 be applied, this latter amount shall be reduced by the amount that would have been paid to the Member State under the current aid arrangement, had the said paragraph 4 not been applied.

3. The Council, acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission, shall lay down general rules for such aid.

4. During the 1986/87 marketing year only, Member States, which experience particular difficulties

of an administrative or technical nature in applying the rules laid down for small producers under this Article may, subject to conditions to be set in accordance with the procedure laid down in paragraph 5, grant aid to small producers in the form of compensation for the levy payable by those small producers.

The overall amount of that compensation for the Member State in question may in no event exceed the amount that would have been paid to it, had this paragraph not been applied.

5. The detailed rules for the application of the aid, and in particular its allocation, shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 26 on the basis of objective criteria.'

5. Article 5 is hereby amended as follows:

(a) The following subparagraph is added to paragraph 1:

'However, for maize and sorghum, the threshold price valid during March shall be applicable for July, August and September of the following marketing year.'

(b) The first indent of paragraph 4 is replaced by the following:

'— a component representing the cost of transport between Rotterdam and Duisburg, determined in accordance with the criteria laid down in Article 3 (4) (c).'

(c) Paragraph 6 is replaced by the following:

'6. Threshold prices for products referred to in this Article shall be fixed annually, before the beginning of the marketing year, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 26.'

6. Article 6 is replaced by the following:

'Article 6

1. Without prejudice to Article 5, the intervention prices, the target prices and the threshold prices shall be the subject of monthly increases phased over part or all of the marketing year.

2. The Council, acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission, shall determine annually, before the beginning of the marketing year, the number and amount of the monthly increases and in what months they are to apply.'

7. Article 7 (1) is replaced by the following:

'1. The intervention agencies designated by the Member States shall buy in, during the period from 1 October to 30 April, cereals referred to in Article 3, which have been harvested in the Community and which are offered to them, provided that the offers comply with conditions, in parti-

cular in respect of quality and quantity, to be determined in accordance with paragraph 5. However:

— intervention agencies shall buy in the cereals offered to them from 1 September on deferred payment terms, and, in Portugal, Italy, Greece and Spain from 1 August, for cereals harvested in these countries,

— during July 1986, the Spanish intervention agency shall buy in the cereals harvested in Spain which are offered to them on the payment conditions existing in that country before 1 March 1986.

Subject to certain conditions and in respect of certain periods to be determined in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 26, the Commission shall have power to authorize the submission to intervention agencies of offers which include a cancellation clause.'

8. In Article 7 (2):

(a) 'single intervention price' is replaced by 'intervention price';

(b) the third sentence is deleted.

9. In Article 7 (5) the following indent is inserted between the second and third indents:

'— the specific quality criteria which common wheat of breadmaking quality and rye of breadmaking quality must meet in order to be eligible for the special premium provided for in Article 3 (1).'

10. Article 8 is replaced by the following:

'Article 8

1. Particular intervention measures may be adopted whenever the market situation in certain regions of the Community so requires.

2. The Council, acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission, shall adopt general rules for the application of this Article.

3. The nature and application of the particular intervention measures and the conditions and procedures for the sale or for any other means of disposal of the products subject to those measures shall be determined in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 26. Detailed rules for the application of this Article shall, where appropriate, be adopted in accordance with the same procedure.'

11. Article 9 is replaced by the following:

'Article 9

To the extent required to facilitate the changeover from one marketing year to another, the Commission may, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 26, grant a carry-over payment in

respect of stocks of one or more of the following cereals harvested in the Community which remain to the end of the marketing year: common wheat, durum wheat, rye and barley.'

12. The following Article 11a is inserted:

'Article 11a

1. Aid may be granted for cereals harvested in the Community that are put to new industrial uses. The amount of the aid may not exceed that of the export refund for the cereal concerned.

2. The Council, acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission, shall adopt rules for the application of this Article.'

13. In the second subparagraph of Article 15 (3), 'the first two months of the marketing year' is replaced by 'the first three months of the marketing year'.

14. In the last subparagraph of Article 16 (4), 'during the first two months of the marketing year' is replaced by 'during the first three months of the marketing year'.

Article 2

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

It shall apply from 1 July 1986.

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

Done at Brussels, 23 May 1986.

For the Council

The President

G. BRAKS

COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC) No 1580/86**of 23 May 1986****amending Regulation (EEC) No 2731/75 fixing standard qualities for common wheat, rye, barley, maize, sorghum and durum wheat**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 43 thereof,

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 1579/86 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 3 (5) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission ⁽³⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament ⁽⁴⁾,

Whereas production and consumption trends in the cereals sector call for more stringent intervention requirements; whereas this may be achieved only by introducing more restrictive requirements for the standard quality and, consequently, for the minimum quality required for intervention; whereas, to this end, on the one hand, the requirements relating to moisture content for cereals as a whole and to specific weight for common wheat and barley should be tightened up; whereas, on the other hand, the definition of the standard quality should include technical criteria for common wheat complying with the new guidelines in the cereals sector,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EEC) No 2731/75 ⁽⁵⁾ is hereby amended as follows:

1. Article 1 is replaced by the following:

'Article 1

The standard quality for which the intervention price and the target price for common wheat are fixed shall be defined in accordance with the following physical and technical criteria:

1. *Physical quality criteria:*

- (a) common wheat of a sound and fair merchantable quality, free from abnormal smell and live pests, of a colour proper to this cereal;
- (b) moisture content: 14 %;
- (c) Total percentage of matter other than basic cereals, of unimpaired quality: 5 % of which:
 - percentage of broken grains: 2 %;
 - percentage of grain impurities: 1,5 % ("grain impurities" means shrivelled grains, grains of other cereals, grains damaged by pests, grains showing discolouration of the germ and grains heated by drying);
 - percentage of sprouted grains: 1 %
 - percentage of miscellaneous impurities: 0,5 % ("miscellaneous impurities" consist of extraneous seeds, damaged grains, extraneous matter, husks, ergot, decayed grains, dead insects and fragments of insects);
- (d) Specific weight: 76 kilograms per hectolitre.

2. *Technical quality criteria:*

- (a) The technical quality for which the intervention price is fixed shall be defined as follows:
 - the dough from such wheat does not stick during the mechanical kneading process,
 - the protein content ($N \times 5,7$), in terms of dry matter, is at least 11,5 %,
 - the Zeleny index is at least 25,
 - the Hagberg falling number is at least 230, including preparation (agitation) time of 60 seconds;
- (b) The technical quality for which the target price is fixed is defined as follows:
 - the dough from such wheat does not stick during the mechanical kneading process,
 - the protein content ($N \times 5,7$), in terms of dry matter, is at least 12,5 %,
 - the Zeleny index is at least 38,
 - the Hagberg falling number is at least 240, including preparation (agitation) time of 60 seconds.'

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ See page 29 of this Official Journal.

⁽³⁾ OJ No C 53, 7. 3. 1986, p. 8.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No C 120, 20. 5. 1986.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 22.

2. In Articles 2, 3, 4 and 4a, (b) is replaced by the following:

‘(b) Moisture content: 14 %’.

3. In Article 3, (d) is replaced by the following:

‘(d) Specific weight: 67 kilogrammes per hectolitre.’

4. In Article 5, (d) is replaced by the following:

‘(d) Moisture content: 14 %’.

5. In Article 6, (b) is replaced by the following:

‘(b) The methods necessary for determining:

- the matter other than basic cereals of unimpaired quality,
- moisture content,
- “mitadine” durum wheat grains,
- tannin content,
- dough mechanical kneadability,

- protein content,
- the Zeleny index,
- the Hagberg number

shall be established according to the procedure laid down in Article 26 of Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75.’

Article 2

Council Regulation (EEC) No 1995/81 ⁽¹⁾ is hereby repealed.

Article 3

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

It shall apply from 1 July 1986.

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

Done at Brussels, 23 May 1986.

For the Council

The President

G. BRAKS

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 198, 20. 7. 1981, p. 2.

COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC) No 1581/86**of 23 May 1986****laying down general rules for intervention on the market in cereals**

THE COUNCIL 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 1579/86 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 7 (4) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission ⁽³⁾,

Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 2738/75 of 29 October 1975 laying down general rules for intervention on the market in cereals ⁽⁴⁾ was adopted at a time when intervention prices were fixed at levels varying according to intervention centres; whereas that regional price-fixing system has subsequently been replaced by a single intervention price system; whereas the provisions should accordingly be adapted to this new situation;

Whereas, where goods offered for intervention must be transported to the warehouse designated by the intervention agency, the offerer bears the costs of transport and of removal from his warehouse in accordance with the purposes of the intervention price, which is fixed for goods delivered at warehouse, before unloading; whereas, to be fair, where the goods are taken over in the offerer's warehouse, the transport and removal costs should be deducted from the intervention price since they have not in fact been borne by him;

Whereas, under the present arrangements, the intervention agency is required actually to take over the goods offered to it in the warehouses available for this purpose; whereas this requirement may in certain cases result in the intervention agency securing storage facilities available at a great distance from the place where the goods are located at the time the offer is made, thereby incurring substantial transport costs; whereas provision should accordingly be made for the intervention agency to be able to demand storage in the warehouse of the seller;

Whereas intervention stocks should be managed in the light of developments of the market in cereals in the

Community over the marketing year; whereas, to this end, provisions should be made for conditions of resale allowing for speedy, effective adjustment to these trends;

Whereas cereals held by intervention agencies should be offered for sale without discriminating between buyers established in the Community and at prices avoiding disturbances of the market; whereas normally the system of invitations to tender enables this objective to be attained; whereas, however, in special circumstances other selling procedures must be permitted;

Whereas the provisions of this Regulation replace those of Regulation (EEC) No 2738/75; whereas that Regulation should accordingly be repealed,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. On receipt of an offer, in compliance with Article 7 of Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75, intervention agencies shall decide on the place where the cereals are to be taken over.
2. Transport costs from the place where the goods are stored when the offer is made to the intervention centre to which they can be transported at least expense shall be borne by the offerer.
3. Should the intervention agency take over the goods at a place other than the intervention centre to which they may be transported at least expense, it shall determine and bear the additional transport costs. In this case the transport costs referred to in paragraph 2 shall be determined by the intervention agency.

Article 2

1. If the intervention agency, in agreement with the offerer, stores the goods at the place at which they are located at the time the offer is made, the costs referred to in the second sentence of Article 1 (3) and the costs of removal from the warehouse, the latter being assessed on the basis of the rates actually recorded in the Member State concerned, shall be deducted from the intervention price.
2. In conditions to be determined in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 26 of Regulation

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ See page 29 of this Official Journal.

⁽³⁾ OJ No C 53, 7. 3. 1986, p. 11.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 49.

(EEC) No 2727/75, intervention agencies shall be authorized to require the goods taken over to be stored in the warehouse in which they are located, at the time the offer is made. The price paid to the offerer shall be determined in accordance with paragraph 1.

Article 3

1. Cereals held by the intervention agency shall be sold by tender:

- (a) with a view to their being put back on the market, at prices enabling disturbance of the market to be avoided;
- (b) with a view to export, at prices to be determined case by case according to market developments and requirements.

2. The terms of the invitation to tender shall ensure equality of access and treatment to all persons concerned irrespective of the place of their establishment within the Community.

3. If the tenders submitted do not appear to correspond to the real scope for sale on the market, the tendering procedure shall not be continued.

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

Done at Brussels, 23 May 1986.

Article 4

The Council, acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission, may establish a selling procedure other than that laid down in Article 3, if special circumstances so require.

Article 5

- 1. Regulation (EEC) No 2738/75 is hereby repealed.
- 2. References to the repealed Regulation shall be construed as references to this Regulation.

Article 6

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

It shall apply from 1 July 1986.

For the Council

The President

G. BRAKS

COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC) No 1582/86
of 23 May 1986
on particular intervention measures for cereals

THE COUNCIL 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 1579/86 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 8 (2) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission ⁽³⁾,

Whereas Article 8 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 provides that particular intervention measures can be taken where the market situation so requires; whereas it should be specified that use of such measures in one or more regions of the Community should be based on an assessment of the development of the market in the various cereals in relation to the intervention price applicable, with a view to avoiding disturbances; whereas, therefore, the particular measures adopted may relate only to those cereals with technical and technological characteristics complying at least with the minimum requirements fixed for buying-in by the intervention agencies under Article 7 of Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75; whereas the particular measures must, in respect of implementation, be adapted to the various situations which arise;

Whereas the sale of cereals held by intervention agencies as a result of particular intervention measures must avoid discrimination between Community buyers and the prices must not be such as to cause market disturbances; whereas the tendering procedure enables the above objectives to be attained; whereas, however, if this procedure is not followed or if cereals which have been the subject of particular intervention measures are not held by the intervention agencies, the adoption, where the market situation so requires, of special conditions for putting the cereals back on the market or for disposing of them by other means should be authorized;

Whereas the provisions of this Regulation replace those of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1146/76 of 17 May 1976 on particular and special intervention measures

for cereals ⁽⁴⁾; whereas that Regulation should, therefore, be repealed,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The particular intervention measures referred to in Article 8 of Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 may be taken if, in one or more regions of the Community, market prices fall sharply in relation to the intervention price.

Article 2

The particular intervention measures may, in particular, take the form of buying-in of cereals having at least the qualitative characteristics required for intervention.

Article 3

1. If particular intervention measures have been taken in the form of the buying-in of cereals, these cereals shall be subsequently disposed of by invitation to tender:

- (a) either with a view to their being put back on the Community market at prices avoiding disturbance of the market;
- (b) or with a view to exporting them at prices to be determined case-by-case according to market developments and requirements.

Where the invitation to tender concerns the putting back on the market of the Community of cereals bought in by intervention agencies, it may be issued with a view to specific uses.

2. If particular intervention measures take a form other than that referred to in paragraph 1, specific conditions may be laid down for putting the cereals back on the market or for disposing of them by other means.

3. If particular circumstances so require, the Council, acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ See p. 29 of this Official Journal.

⁽³⁾ OJ No C 53, 7. 3. 1986, p. 12.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 130, 19. 5. 1976, p. 9.

Commission, may establish selling procedures other than those laid down in paragraph 1.

Article 5

Regulation (EEC) No 1146/76 is hereby repealed.

Article 4

When invitations to tender are issued under this Regulation, the terms must ensure equality of access and treatment to all persons concerned irrespective of the place of their establishment within the Community.

Article 6

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

It shall apply from 1 July 1986.

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

Done at Brussels, 23 May 1986.

For the Council
The President
G. BRAKS

COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC) No 1583/86
of 23 May 1986
amending Regulation (EEC) No 3103/76 on aid for durum wheat

THE COUNCIL 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 1579/86 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 10 (4) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission ⁽³⁾,

Whereas, in accordance with Article 10 of Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75, aid is granted only for durum wheat produced in those areas of the Community where such production constitutes a traditional and major part of agricultural production; whereas application of this criterion means that production aid for durum wheat should be provided for in respect of durum wheat in Spain also in the provinces of Badajoz and Zaragoza;

Whereas the current arrangements to assist agriculture in mountain and hill-farming areas in less-favoured areas must be amplified and strengthened; whereas it is appropriate, to this end, to make provisions for including durum wheat in the list of products that may qualify for the support provided for by this new approach in structural policy; whereas, therefore, the aid for durum wheat provided, in the market organization, for

mountain and hill-farming areas and less-favoured areas covered by Directive 75/268/EEC ⁽⁴⁾ should be discontinued; whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 3103/76 ⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1455/82 ⁽⁶⁾, should be amended accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. In the Annex to Regulation (EEC) No 3103/76 the expression 'mountain and hill-farming areas, and less-favoured areas, covered by Directive 75/268/EEC' shall be deleted wherever it occurs.

2. In the Annex to Regulation (EEC) No 3103/76 the 'SPAIN' section shall be replaced by the following:

'SPAIN

- Comunidad Autónoma: Andalucía
- Provincia: Burgos — Badajoz — Zaragoza'.

Article 2

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

It shall apply from 1 July 1986.

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

Done at Brussels, 23 May 1986.

For the Council

The President

G. BRAKS

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ See page 29 of this Official Journal.

⁽³⁾ OJ No C 53, 7. 3. 1986, p. 14.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 128, 19. 5. 1975, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 351, 21. 12. 1976, p. 1.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 164, 14. 6. 1982, p. 16.

COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC) No 1584/86

of 23 May 1986

fixing the prices applicable to cereals for the 1986/87 marketing year

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 43 thereof,

Having regard to the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal, and in particular Article 89 (1) thereof,

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 1579/86 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 3 (5) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission ⁽³⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament ⁽⁴⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee ⁽⁵⁾,

Whereas the markets and prices policy, based on modern farms, is the main instrument of the incomes policy in agriculture; whereas full advantage cannot be drawn from such a policy unless it is integrated into the common agricultural policy as a whole, including a dynamic social and structural policy and the application of the rules on competition contained in the Treaty;

Whereas in many cases surpluses can no longer be disposed of on normal terms either inside or outside the Community; whereas, in order to reduce the cost to the budget of disposing of surpluses on markets of third countries and to encourage greater consumption within the Community, the restrictive price policy should continue to be applied; whereas this objective can be attained by reducing, for the 1986/87 marketing year, the intervention price for barley, rye and sorghum and by maintaining, for maize, the intervention price applied during the 1985/86 marketing year; whereas, with regard to common wheat, bearing in mind the increased quality requirements for standard quality, the intervention price applied during the 1985/86 marketing year should be maintained for the 1986/87 marketing year;

Whereas, as part of a quality policy, production of common wheat of higher breadmaking quality and production of rye of breadmaking quality should be supported; whereas accordingly a special premium should be fixed for each of these cereals;

Whereas, in the case of durum wheat, application of a more satisfactory price relationship with common wheat leads to a reduction in its intervention price; whereas, however, in order to improve that cereal's fluidity on the Community market, the level of the target price should remain unchanged;

Whereas application of Article 68 of the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal has meant that prices in Spain differ from the common prices; whereas, pursuant to Article 70 (1) of the Act of Accession, Spanish prices should be aligned with common prices each year at the start of the marketing year; whereas as a result of applying the criteria for this alignment, Spanish prices are fixed at the level set out below;

Whereas the amount of the co-responsibility levy referred to in Article 4 of Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 is determined on the basis of cereals production and the quantities of cereals used in the Community without financial intervention and imports of the substitute products listed in Annex D to the above-mentioned Regulation; whereas, in view of this and of the resulting cost to the cereals sector, it is proposed that for its first year of application the co-responsibility levy be fixed at a standard rate of 3 % of the intervention price applicable for common wheat in the first month of the 1986/87 marketing year,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

For the 1986/87 marketing year:

1. The prices applicable in the cereals sector shall be as indicated in the Annex.
2. The amount of the co-responsibility levy referred to in Article 4 of Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 shall be 5,38 ECU/tonne.

Article 2

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

It shall apply from 1 July 1986.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ See page 29 of this Official Journal.

⁽³⁾ OJ No C 85, 14. 4. 1986, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No C 120, 20. 5. 1986.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No C 118, 20. 5. 1986, p. 1.

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

Done at Brussels, 23 May 1986.

For the Council
The President
G. BRAKS

ANNEX

	<i>ECU/tonne</i>		<i>ECU/tonne</i>
COMMON WHEAT		MAIZE	
Intervention price ⁽¹⁾		Intervention price	
— Community of Ten	179,44	— Community of Ten	179,44
— Spain	172,58	— Spain	172,58
Target price	256,16	Common target price	233,86
RYE		SORGHUM	
Intervention price ⁽²⁾		Intervention price	
— Community of Ten	170,47	— Community of Ten	170,47
— Spain	159,05	— Spain	156,53
Target price	233,86	Common target price	233,86
BARLEY		DURUM WHEAT	
Intervention price		Intervention price	
— Community of Ten	170,47	— Community of Ten	299,60
— Spain	156,53	— Spain	211,06
Common target price	233,86	Target price	357,70

⁽¹⁾ The price shall be increased by 3,59 ECU/tonne for common wheat of breadmaking quality which meets the specific quality requirements provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 1570/77.

⁽²⁾ The price shall be increased by 8,97 ECU/tonne for rye of breadmaking quality which meets the specific quality requirements provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 1570/77.

COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC) No 1585/86

of 23 May 1986

fixing the monthly price increases for cereals, wheat and rye flour and wheat groats and meal for the 1986/87 marketing year

THE COUNCIL 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 1579/86 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 6 (2) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission ⁽³⁾,

Whereas, when the number and amount of the monthly increases and the first month during which these are to apply are fixed, account should be taken of the storage costs and financing charges for storing cereals in the Community and of the need to ensure that the disposal of stocks of cereals conforms to market requirements; whereas experience has shown that the level of the monthly increases for cereals other than durum wheat can encourage operators to hold on to cereals; whereas, so that stocks can be disposed of more smoothly, these increases should be reduced somewhat for the other cereals;

Whereas, as regards the threshold prices for maize and sorghum, the monthly increases for July, August and September do not apply, in keeping with the provisions of the last subparagraph of Article 5 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

For the 1986/87 marketing year, the monthly increases to be applied to the target price, threshold price and intervention price for the products listed in Article 1 (a), (b) and (c) of Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 shall be as set out in this Regulation.

Article 2

The monthly increases to be applied to the target price, threshold price and intervention price for common wheat, rye, barley, maize, sorghum and durum wheat, operative for the first month of the marketing year, shall be as follows:

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ See page 00 of this Official Journal.

⁽³⁾ OJ No C 85, 14. 4. 1986, p. 3.

(ECU/tonne)

Period	Common wheat, rye and barley	Durum wheat	Maize and sorghum
July 1986	—	—	—
August 1986	2,45	2,83	2,45
September 1986	4,90	5,66	4,90
October 1986	7,35	8,49	7,35
November 1986	9,80	11,32	9,80
December 1986	12,25	14,15	12,25
January 1987	14,70	16,98	14,70
February 1987	17,15	19,81	17,15
March 1987	19,60	22,64	19,60
April 1987	22,05	25,47	22,05
May 1987	(24,50)	(28,30)	(24,50)
June 1987	(24,50)	(28,30)	(24,50)

The monthly increases in brackets shall not apply to the intervention prices.

For maize and sorghum, the monthly increases fixed for July, August and September shall not apply to the threshold price.

Article 3

The monthly increases to be applied to the threshold price for meslin, oats, buckwheat, millet and canary seed, operative for the first month of the marketing year, shall be the same as those applicable to common wheat, rye and barley.

Article 4

The monthly increases to be applied to the threshold price for wheat, meslin and rye flour and to the threshold price for groats and meal of common and of durum wheat, operative for the first month of the marketing year, shall be as follows:

(ECU/tonne)

Period	Wheat, meslin and rye flour, groats and meal of common wheat	Groats and meal of durum wheat
July 1986	—	—
August 1986	3,70	4,47
September 1986	7,40	8,94
October 1986	11,10	13,41
November 1986	14,80	17,88
December 1986	18,50	22,35
January 1987	22,20	26,82
February 1987	25,90	31,29
March 1987	29,60	35,76
April 1987	33,30	40,23
May 1987	37,00	44,70
June 1987	37,00	44,70

Article 5

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

It shall apply from 1 July 1986.

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

Done at Brussels, 23 May 1986.

For the Council

The President

G. BRAKS

COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC) No 1586/86**of 23 May 1986****fixing for the 1986/87 marketing year the amount of the aid for durum wheat**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 43 thereof,

Having regard to the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal, and in particular Article 89 (1) thereof,

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 1579/86 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 10 (3) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission ⁽³⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament ⁽⁴⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee ⁽⁵⁾,

Whereas the purpose of the aid for durum wheat is to ensure a fair standard of living for farmers in regions of the Community where such production constitutes a traditional and important part of agricultural production; whereas these areas were specified by Council Regulation (EEC) No 3103/76 of 16 December 1976 on aid for durum wheat ⁽⁶⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1583/86 ⁽⁷⁾; whereas, to cushion the impact

the reduction in the intervention price for durum wheat on producers' incomes, the aid for the 1986/87 marketing year should be increased;

Whereas the rules regarding the alignment of aid as laid down in Article 79 (2) of the Act of Accession mean that for Spain the amount of aid to be fixed should be that laid down in this Regulation,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

For the 1986/87 marketing year, the aid for durum wheat referred to in Article 10 of Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 is hereby fixed for the regions listed in the Annex to Regulation (EEC) No 3103/76 at

- 113,79 ECU per hectare for the Community of Ten and
- 16,26 ECU per hectare for Spain.

Article 2

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

It shall apply from 1 July 1986.

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

Done at Brussels, 23 May 1986.

For the Council

The President

G. BRAKS

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ See page 29 of this Official Journal.

⁽³⁾ OJ No C 85, 14. 4. 1986, p. 5.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No C 120, 20. 5. 1986.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No C 118, 20. 5. 1986, p. 1.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 351, 21. 12. 1976, p. 1.

⁽⁷⁾ See page 40 of this Official Journal.

COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC) No 1587/86**of 23 May 1986****setting for the 1986/87 cereals marketing year the minimum price for potatoes to be paid
by the starch manufacturer to the potato producer**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

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 1579/86 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 11 (a) paragraph 2 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 1008/86 of 25 March 1986 laying down detailed rules for production refunds applicable to potato starch ⁽³⁾ requires that the Council should fix a minimum price for potatoes used for the manufacture of starch, to be paid on a 'factory gate' basis by the starch manufacturer to the potato producer; whereas qualification for the premium payable to manufacturers of potato starch is conditional on the payment of this minimum price;

Whereas the supply prices of raw materials for the manufacture of starch should remain linked to maintain equality of competition between the various starch industries,

Article 1

1. The minimum price for potatoes, to be paid by the manufacturer of potato starch to the potato producer for the quantity of potatoes required to manufacture one tonne of potato starch, on a 'factory gate' basis shall be 293,79 ECU for the 1986/87 cereal marketing year.

2. The price referred to in paragraph 1 shall be adjusted according to the starch content of the potatoes.

Article 2

The detailed rules for application of this Regulation will be drawn up in accordance with the procedure provided for in Article 26 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75.

Article 3

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

It is applicable for the 1986/87 cereal marketing year.

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

Done at Brussels, 23 May 1986.

For the Council

The President

G. BRAKS

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ See page 29 of this Official Journal.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 94, 9. 4. 1986, p. 5.

COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC) No 1588/86**of 23 May 1986****amending Regulation (EEC) No 2744/75 as regards products falling within subheading
23.02 A of the Common Customs Tariff**

THE COUNCIL 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 1579/86 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 14 (3) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission ⁽³⁾,

Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 2744/75 of 29 October 1975 on the import and export system for products processed from cereals and from rice ⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1932/85 ⁽⁵⁾, laid down the components to be used for calculating the levy applicable to imports of cereal brans with special provisions as from the 1982/83 marketing year;

Whereas the temporary provisions currently in force as a result of the general situation of the cereals market have served to stabilize bran imports; whereas they should therefore continue to be applied for the 1986/87 marketing year;

Whereas Regulation (EEC) No 2744/75 should be amended accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The coefficients and fixed components applicable to the products falling within subheading 23.02 A of the Common Customs Tariff in accordance with Annex I to Regulation (EEC) No 2744/75 are hereby set as follows for the 1986/87 marketing year:

CCT heading No	Description	Basic Product	Coefficients	Fixed components (ECU/tonne)
23.02	Bran, sharps and other residues derived from the sifting, milling or working of cereals or of leguminous vegetables:			
	A. Of cereals:			
	I. Of maize or rice:			
	a) With a starch content not exceeding 35 % by weight	Common wheat	0,14	}
		Barley	0,14	
		Maize	0,14	
	b) Other	Common wheat	0,30	}
		Barley	0,30	
		Maize	0,30	
	II. Of other cereals:			
	a) Of which the starch content does not exceed 28 % by weight, and of which the proportion that passes through a sieve with an aperture of 0,2 mm does not exceed 10 % by weight or alternatively the proportion that passes through the sieve has an ash content, calculated on the dry product, equal to or more than 1,5 % by weight	Common wheat	0,14	}
		Barley	0,14	
		Maize	0,14	
	b) Other	Common wheat	0,30	}
		Barley	0,30	
		Maize	0,30	

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ See page 29 of this Official Journal.

⁽³⁾ OJ No C 85, 14. 4. 1986, p. 3.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 65.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 181, 13. 7. 1985, p. 7.

Article 2

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

It shall apply from 1 July 1986.

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

Done at Brussels, 23 May 1986.

For the Council

The President

G. BRAKS

II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

COUNCIL

COUNCIL DECISION

of 23 May 1986

on the granting by certain Member States of aid for the short-term private storage of table wine and must

(86/196/EEC)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular the third subparagraph of Article 93 (2) thereof,

Having regard to the requests submitted by the Federal Republic of Germany, the Hellenic Republic, the Kingdom of Spain, the French Republic, the Italian Republic and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg,

Whereas, pursuant to Article 59 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 337/79 of 5 February 1979 on the common organization of the market in wine ⁽¹⁾, Articles 92, 93 and 94 of the EEC Treaty were made applicable to the production of and trade in wine and must;

Whereas by Decision 85/272/EEC ⁽²⁾ the Council decided that national aid for the short-term private storage of table wines and must granted in Greece, France and Italy was to be regarded as compatible with the common market for the 1985/86 wine marketing year;

Whereas, having regard to the heavy surpluses on the market in table wines and must, this national aid contributes to the same objectives of rationalizing the said market as the measures to stabilize the market applied at Community level;

Whereas, in order to avoid too abrupt a transfer to an arrangement which excludes all national aid for short-term private storage, it is essential to provide for the

payment of this aid to continue while limiting the period during which it may be granted;

Whereas there are accordingly exceptional circumstances prevailing which give grounds for continuing to regard the said aid as compatible with the common market for the 1986/87 wine marketing year up until 15 December 1986,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

National aid for the short-term private storage of table wine and must granted in Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Italy and Luxembourg shall be considered to be compatible with the common market for the 1986/87 wine marketing year until 15 December 1986.

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the Federal Republic of Germany, the Hellenic Republic, the Kingdom of Spain, the French Republic, the Italian Republic and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

Done at Brussels, 23 May 1986.

For the Council

The President

G. BRAKS

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 54, 5. 3. 1979, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 151, 10. 6. 1985, p. 49.

ACP—EEC COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

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(signed on 31 October 1979)

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