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I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2669/86**of 28 August 1986****fixing the import levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal,

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 13 (5) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1676/85 of 11 June 1985 on the value of the unit of account and the exchange rates to be applied for the purposes of the common agricultural policy⁽³⁾, and in particular Article 3 thereof,

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary Committee,

Whereas the import levies on cereals, wheat and rye flour, and wheat groats and meal were fixed by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2010/86⁽⁴⁾ and subsequent amending Regulations;

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

— in the case of currencies which are maintained in relation to each other at any given moment within a band

of 2,25 %, a rate of exchange based on their central rate, multiplied by the corrective factor provided for in the last paragraph of Article 3 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1676/85,

— for other currencies, an exchange rate based on the arithmetic mean of the spot market rates of each of these currencies recorded for a given period in relation to the Community currencies referred to in the previous indent, and the aforesaid coefficient;

Whereas these exchange rates being those recorded on 27 August 1986;

Whereas the aforesaid corrective factor affects the entire calculation basis for the levies, including the equivalence coefficients;

Whereas it follows from applying the detailed rules contained in Regulation (EEC) No 2010/86 to today's offer prices and quotations known to the Commission that the levies at present in force should be altered to the amounts set out in the Annex hereto,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The import levies to be charged on products listed in Article 1 (a), (b) and (c) of Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 29 August 1986.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 139, 24. 5. 1986, p. 29.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 164, 24. 6. 1985, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 173, 1. 7. 1986, p. 1.

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

Done at Brussels, 28 August 1986.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 28 August 1986 fixing the import levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal

CCT heading No	Description	(ECU/tonne)	
		Portugal	Third country
10.01 B I	Common wheat, and meslin	—	166,37
10.01 B II	Durum wheat	19,41	244,73 ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾
10.02	Rye	32,29	154,16 ⁽⁶⁾
10.03	Barley	29,27	166,72
10.04	Oats	66,43	151,11
10.05 B	Maize, other than hybrid maize for sowing	—	176,02 ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
10.07 A	Buckwheat	—	0
10.07 B	Millet	29,27	107,55 ⁽⁴⁾
10.07 C II	Grain sorghum, other than hybrid sorghum for sowing	—	182,67 ⁽⁴⁾
10.07 D I	Triticale	⁽⁷⁾	⁽⁷⁾
10.07 D II	Canary seed ; other cereals	—	0 ⁽⁵⁾
11.01 A	Wheat or meslin flour	11,04	245,85
11.01 B	Rye flour	58,47	228,94
11.02 A I a)	Durum wheat groats and meal	43,17	392,13
11.02 A I b)	Common wheat groats and meal	11,63	265,22

⁽¹⁾ Where durum wheat originating in Morocco is transported directly from that country to the Community, the levy is reduced by 0,60 ECU/tonne.

⁽²⁾ In accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 486/85 the levies are not applied to imports into the French overseas departments of products originating in the African, Caribbean and Pacific States or in the 'overseas countries and territories'.

⁽³⁾ Where maize originating in the ACP or OCT is imported into the Community the levy is reduced by 1,81 ECU/tonne.

⁽⁴⁾ Where millet and sorghum originating in the ACP or OCT is imported into the Community the levy is reduced by 50 %.

⁽⁵⁾ Where durum wheat and canary seed produced in Turkey are transported directly from that country to the Community, the levy is reduced by 0,60 ECU/tonne.

⁽⁶⁾ The import levy charged on rye produced in Turkey and transported directly from that country to the Community is laid down in Council Regulation (EEC) No 1180/77 and Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2622/71.

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

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2670/86

of 28 August 1986

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

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal,

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 15 (6) thereof,Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1676/85 of 11 June 1985 on the value of the unit of account and the exchange rates to be applied for the purposes of the common agricultural policy⁽³⁾, and in particular Article 3 thereof,

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary Committee,

Whereas the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt were fixed by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2011/86⁽⁴⁾ and subsequent amending Regulations ;

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

- in the case of currencies which are maintained in relation to each other at any given moment within a band of 2,25 %, a rate of exchange based on their central rate, multiplied by the corrective factor provided for in the last paragraph of Article 3 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1676/85,

- for other currencies, an exchange rate based on the arithmetic mean of the spot market rates of each of these currencies recorded for a given period in relation to the Community currencies referred to in the previous indent, and the aforesaid coefficient ;

Whereas these exchange rates being those recorded on 27 August 1986 ;

Whereas, on the basis of today's cif prices and cif forward delivery prices, the premiums at present in force, which are to be added to the levies, should be altered to the amounts set out in the Annex hereto,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Article 1

1. The premiums referred to in Article 15 of Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 to be added to the import levies fixed in advance in respect of cereals and malt originating in Portugal shall be zero.

2. The premiums referred to in Article 15 of Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 to be added to the import levies fixed in advance in respect of cereals and malt originating in third countries shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 29 August 1986.

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

Done at Brussels, 28 August 1986.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 139, 24. 5. 1986, p. 29.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 164, 24. 6. 1985, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 173, 1. 7. 1986, p. 4.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 28 August 1986 fixing the premiums to be added to the import levies on cereals, flour and malt from third countries

A. Cereals and flour

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

B. Malt

CCT heading No	Description	(ECU/tonne)				
		Current 8	1st period 9	2nd period 10	3rd period 11	4th period 12
11.07 A I (a)	Unroasted malt, obtained from wheat, in the form of flour	0	0	0	0	0
11.07 A I (b)	Unroasted malt, obtained from wheat, other than in the form of flour	0	0	0	0	0
11.07 A II (a)	Unroasted malt, other than that obtained from wheat, in the form of flour	0	0	0	0	0
11.07 A II (b)	Unroasted malt, other than that obtained from wheat, other than in the form of flour	0	0	0	0	0
11.07 B	Roasted malt	0	0	0	0	0

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2671/86

of 28 August 1986

fixing the minimum levies on the importation of olive oil and levies on the importation of other olive oil sector products

THE COMMISSION 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,

Having regard to Council Regulation No 136/66/EEC of 22 September 1966 on the establishment of a common organization of the market in oils and fats⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1454/86⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 16 (2) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1514/76 of 24 June 1976 on imports of olive oil originating in Algeria⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1201/85⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 5 thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1521/76 of 24 June 1976 on imports of olive oil originating in Morocco⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 436/85⁽⁶⁾, and in particular Article 5 thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1508/76 of 24 June 1976 on imports of olive oil originating in Tunisia⁽⁷⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 436/85, and in particular Article 5 thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1180/77 of 17 May 1977 on imports into the Community of certain agricultural products originating in Turkey⁽⁸⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 435/85⁽⁹⁾, and in particular Article 10 (2) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1620/77 of 18 July 1977 laying down detailed rules for the importation of olive oil from Lebanon⁽¹⁰⁾;

Whereas by Regulation (EEC) No 3131/78⁽¹¹⁾ the Commission decided to use the tendering procedure to fix levies on olive oil;

Whereas Article 3 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2751/78 of 23 November 1978 laying down general rules for fixing the import levy on olive oil by tender⁽¹²⁾ speci-

fies that the minimum levy rate shall be fixed for each of the products concerned on the basis of the situation on the world market and the Community market and of the levy rates indicated by tenderers;

Whereas in the collection of the levy, account should be taken of the provisions in the Agreements between the Community and certain third countries; whereas in particular the levy applicable for those countries must be fixed taking as a basis for calculation the levy to be collected on imports from the other third countries;

Whereas, with regard to Turkey and the Maghreb countries, the provisions of this Regulation should be without prejudice to the additional amount to be determined in accordance with the agreements between the Community and these third countries;

Whereas application of the rules recalled above to the levy rates indicated by tenderers on 25 and 26 August 1986 leads to the minimum levies being fixed as indicated in Annex I to this Regulation;

Whereas the import levy on olives falling within subheadings 07.01 N II and 07.03 A II of the Common Customs Tariff and on products falling within subheadings 15.17 B I and 23.04 A II of the Common Customs Tariff must be calculated from the minimum levy applicable on the olive oil contained in these products; whereas, however, the levy charged for olive oil may not be less than an amount equal to 8 % of the value of the imported product, such amount to be fixed at a standard rate; whereas application of these provisions leads to the levies being fixed as indicated in Annex II to this Regulation,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The minimum levies on olive oil imports are fixed in Annex I.

Article 2

The levies applicable on imports of other olive oil sector products are fixed in Annex II.

Article 3

This Regulation shall enter into force on 29 August 1986.

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

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 133, 21. 5. 1986, p. 8.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 169, 28. 6. 1976, p. 24.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 124, 9. 5. 1985, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 169, 28. 6. 1976, p. 43.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 52, 22. 2. 1985, p. 2.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 169, 28. 6. 1976, p. 9.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ No L 142, 9. 6. 1977, p. 10.

⁽⁹⁾ OJ No L 52, 22. 2. 1985, p. 1.

⁽¹⁰⁾ OJ No L 181, 21. 7. 1977, p. 4.

⁽¹¹⁾ OJ No L 370, 30. 12. 1978, p. 60.

⁽¹²⁾ OJ No L 331, 28. 11. 1978, p. 6.

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

Done at Brussels, 28 August 1986.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESSEN

Vice-President

ANNEX I

Minimum import levies on olive oil

(ECU/100 kg)

CCT heading No	Non-member countries
15.07 A I a)	70,00 ⁽¹⁾
15.07 A I b)	68,00 ⁽¹⁾
15.07 A I c)	60,00 ⁽¹⁾
15.07 A II a)	79,00 ⁽²⁾
15.07 A II b)	95,00 ⁽³⁾

⁽¹⁾ For imports of oil falling within this tariff subheading and produced entirely in one of the countries listed below and transported directly from any of those countries to the Community, the levy to be collected is reduced by :

- (a) Lebanon : 0,60 ECU/100 kg ;
- (b) Turkey : 11,48 ECU/100 kg ^(*) provided that the operator furnishes proof of having paid the export tax applied by that country ; however, the repayment may not exceed the amount of the tax in force ;
- (c) Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco : 12,69 ECU/100 kg ^(*) provided that the operator furnishes proof of having paid the export tax applied by that country ; however, the repayment may not exceed the amount of the tax in force.

^(*) These amounts may be increased by an additional amount to be determined by the Community and the third countries in question.

⁽²⁾ For imports of oil falling within this tariff subheading :

- (a) produced entirely in Algeria, Morocco or Tunisia and transported directly from any of those countries to the Community, the levy to be collected is reduced by 3,86 ECU/100 kg ;
- (b) produced entirely in Turkey and transported directly from that country to the Community, the levy to be collected is reduced by 3,09 ECU/100 kg.

⁽³⁾ For imports of oil falling within this tariff subheading :

- (a) produced entirely in Algeria, Morocco or Tunisia and transported directly from any of those countries to the Community, the levy to be collected is reduced by 7,25 ECU/100 kg ;
- (b) produced entirely in Turkey and transported directly from that country to the Community, the levy to be collected is reduced by 5,80 ECU/100 kg.

ANNEX II

Import levies on other olive oil sector products

(ECU/100 kg)

CCT heading No	Non-member countries
07.01 N II	14,96
07.03 A II	14,96
15.17 B I a)	34,00
15.17 B I b)	54,40
23.04 A II	4,80

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2672/86

of 26 August 1986

laying down for the 1986/87 wine year detailed rules for the application of Article 39 of Regulation (EEC) No 337/79

THE COMMISSION 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,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 337/79 of 5 February 1979 on the common organization of the market in wine ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3805/85 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Articles 6 (3), 39 (8) and 65 thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1676/85 of 11 June 1985 on the value of the unit of account and the conversion rates to be applied for the purposes of the common agricultural policy ⁽³⁾,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1678/85 of 11 June 1985 fixing the conversion rates to be applied in agriculture ⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2332/86 ⁽⁵⁾,

Whereas the operations referred to in Article 39 of Regulation (EEC) No 337/79 are to be carried out in accordance with the provisions of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2179/83 of 25 July 1983 laying down general rules for distillation operations involving wine and the by-products of wine-making ⁽⁶⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3805/85;

Whereas it is necessary to determine both the conditions for the fulfilment by producers of the obligations laid down in Article 39 (2) and (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 337/79, and the obligations incumbent on distillers;

Whereas wine producers are required to deliver for distillation a quantity of product with an alcohol content which corresponds to a percentage of the volume of alcohol naturally contained in the grapes used to produce the wine; whereas the Commission is required to fix that percentage within a given upper limit;

Whereas it is particularly difficult in practice to calculate the quantity of product to be delivered in relation to the alcohol content of the grapes used, primarily on account of the significant fluctuations in the relation between the

grapes used and the wine obtained, depending on the grape varieties; whereas by contrast, these difficulties are obviated and checks made simpler and more efficient if the same calculation is carried out in relation to the alcohol contained in the wine; whereas this method of calculation also enables the economic objective of the measure to be met without producers being required to deliver larger quantities;

Whereas, in accordance with Article 13 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 2179/83, producers who deliver their grape marc for the manufacture of oenocyanin qualify for a reduced percentage; whereas, taking into account the fact that the alcohol contained in the marcs represents a substantial proportion of the quantity of alcohol to be delivered, the reduced percentage should be fixed at 3 %; whereas, pursuant to the same provision, producers of white quality wines *psr* qualify for a reduced rate; whereas experience in preceding wine-growing years suggests that this rate should be fixed at 5 %;

Whereas, if the must used to produce the sparkling wines mentioned above has undergone a stabilization treatment, it is separated from its lees; whereas, moreover, the lees that form when secondary fermentation occurs cannot be re-used; whereas the producers in question should not therefore be subjected to the obligation specified in Article 39 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 337/79 for these by-products;

Whereas, for the purpose of determining the quantity of alcohol to be contained in the products to be delivered, it is also necessary to fix, in accordance with Article 39 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 337/79, a standard natural alcoholic strength for each wine-growing year and each wine-growing zone; whereas, however, by virtue of Article 39 (4) of Regulation (EEC) No 337/79, producers in certain zones are not subject to the obligation in question; whereas, in the absence of precise information on the alcoholic strength of wines for the coming wine-growing year, this determination may be undertaken by reference to the average strengths recorded in the wine-growing zones concerned in previous wine-growing years, taking into account improvements in quality; whereas, however, it is necessary to allow for the possibility of altering the alcoholic strength referred to above before the date on which distillation of the wine commences in order to take account of the quality of the vintage; whereas, moreover, experience has shown that provisions should be made for the adoption of different alcoholic strengths for administrative units which, having suffered from exceptionally bad weather conditions, are recognized as disaster areas by Member States;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 54, 5. 3. 1979, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 367, 31. 12. 1985, p. 39.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 164, 24. 6. 1985, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 164, 11. 6. 1985, p. 11.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 204, 28. 7. 1986, p. 1.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 212, 3. 8. 1983, p. 1.

Whereas the fixing of the buying-in price for by-products of wine-making should take account, on the one hand, of the need to ensure that all producers fulfil the obligation to distil in every respect and, on the other hand, of the level of the market price for alcohol distilled from wine ;

Whereas as far as the by-products of wine-making in Spain are concerned, a price should be fixed which takes account of the guide price level in that country ;

Whereas, in order to ensure that the arrangements are as effective as possible, provision should be made for certain time limits on the operations to be carried out by producers and distillers ;

Whereas the distillation products of certain wines subject to the obligation referred to in Article 39 of Regulation (EEC) No 337/79 should not be allowed to disturb the market in wine spirits with a registered designation of origin ;

Whereas the need to improve the quality of wine requires that all marc and lees be distilled ; whereas the distillation of wine at the beginning of the wine-growing year should therefore be prohibited ;

Whereas distillers may, in accordance with Article 39 (6) of Regulation (EEC) No 337/79, either qualify for aid in respect of the product to be distilled or deliver to the intervention agency the product obtained by distillation ;

Whereas the amount of the aid should be fixed according to the criteria laid down in Article 16 of Regulation (EEC) No 2179/83 ; whereas, since the buying-in price fixed for Spain is lower than the price fixed for the Community of Ten, the amount of aid in that Member State should be adjusted accordingly ;

Whereas, in order to avoid the production of poor-quality potable spirits, it should be stipulated, in the absence of Community provisions on this matter, that the potable spirits produced must comply with the national provisions in force ;

Whereas, to qualify for the aid, the parties concerned must lodge an application accompanied by a number of supporting documents ; whereas, to ensure that the system operates uniformly in all Member States, time limits should be laid down for the lodging of applications ;

Whereas, in order to avoid the risk of unjustified payments, it should be laid down that payment of the aid or the payment for the alcohol supplied to the intervention agency is not to take place unless the distiller furnishes the said agency with proof of payment of the buying-in price to the producer or provides a security in its favour ;

Whereas a standard price should be fixed, to be paid by the intervention agencies for the products delivered to them ; whereas this price must be fixed in accordance with the criteria laid down in Article 18 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 2179/83 ;

Whereas, in Spain, for the reasons given above, this price is fixed at a level below that in the Community of Ten ;

Whereas, in the absence of an organized Community market in ethyl alcohol, the intervention agencies responsible for marketing such alcohol are obliged to resell it at less than the buying-in price ; whereas it is necessary to make provision for the difference between the buying-in price and selling price for such alcohol to be borne, at a standard rate, by the EAGGF Guarantee Section ;

Whereas the provisions on the financing of intervention laid down in Council Regulation (EEC) No 729/70 ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2788/72 ⁽²⁾, should be extended to cover the taking-over by the intervention agencies of products derived from distillation ;

Whereas some of the wines to be delivered for distillation in order to discharge the obligation laid down in Article 39 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 337/79 may be made into fortified wine ; whereas the provisions concerning distillation operations should therefore be amended in consequence, in accordance with the rules laid down in Articles 25 and 26 of Regulation (EEC) No 2179/83 ;

Whereas, pursuant to the second subparagraph of Article 39 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 337/79, the minimum characteristics those by-products must have should be laid down ;

Whereas, in order that the Commission may keep a general watch on compliance with the obligation to distil the by-products of wine-making, the Member States concerned must notify it regularly, on the basis of reports from distillers, of the progress and outcome of distillation operations ;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Article 1

This Regulation lays down, for the 1986/87 wine year, detailed rules for the application of Article 39 of Regulation (EEC) No 337/79.

Article 2

Producers subject to the obligation laid down in Article 39 (2) and (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 337/79 shall discharge that obligation by delivering, in accordance with Article 3 and not later than 31 July 1987 :

- marc and lees or the liquid product produced by the over-pressing of grape marc and the pressing of wine lees to an approved distiller,
- any wine to an approved distiller or an approved processor fortifying wine for distillation.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 94, 28. 4. 1970, p. 13.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 295, 30. 12. 1972, p. 1.

Article 3

1. The amount of alcohol contained in the products delivered for distillation shall be :

- 8 % of the volume of alcohol contained in the wine, when the wine is obtained by direct vinification of grapes,
- 3 % of the volume of alcohol contained in the wine, when the wine is obtained by vinification of grape must, partially fermented grape must or new wines still in fermentation.

2. The percentage referred to in the first indent of paragraph 1 shall be reduced to :

- 3 % for producers delivering marc for the manufacture of oenocyanin,
- 5 % for producers of white quality wines psr, for that part of their production which qualifies as such,
- 0 % for producers of quality sparkling wines of the aromatic type or of quality sparkling wines of the aromatic type produced in specific regions, as described in the first paragraph of Article 18 (1) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 358/79⁽¹⁾, who have produced their wine from grape must or bought-in, partially fermented grape must that has undergone stabilization treatment to eliminate the lees.

Article 4

For the purpose of determining the volume of alcohol contained in products delivered for distillation pursuant to Article 39 of Regulation (EEC) No 337/79, the standard natural alcoholic strength by volume shall be :

- 8,5 % for zone B,
- 9,0 % for zones C I,
- 9,5 % for zone C II,
- 10,0 % for zones C III.

However, the alcoholic strengths given above may be altered before the wine-distilling operations referred to in Article 7 begin, if the quality of the vintage so requires. Such strengths may also be altered for administrative units or parts thereof which are recognized as disaster areas by the Member States within the meaning of national law.

Article 5

1. The price to be paid by the distiller to the producer for marc, lees, the liquid product obtained by the over-pressing of grape marc and wine lees, and any wine delivered for distillation, hereinafter called 'the buying-in price for wine delivered for distillation', shall be 1,05 ECU per % vol per hectolitre of alcohol contained in the

products. Where the products delivered were obtained from grapes produced in Spain, the price shall be 0,65 ECU.

2. Not later than three months after the producer has delivered the products, the distiller shall pay the producer an advance of at least 80 % of the price referred to in paragraph 1.

However, the producer and distiller may agree that the advance is to be paid after delivery of the products, but not more than one month after the invoice concerning them is presented.

The balance shall be paid to the producer not later than 30 November 1987.

Article 6

Not later than the 10th day of each month, distillers shall communicate to the intervention agencies, for the previous month, a statement of quantities of products distilled, as referred to in Article 2 (1), and of products obtained from distillation, broken down into the categories referred to in the first subparagraph of Article 3 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2179/83.

Article 7

1. Subject to Article 11, the distillation operations referred to in Article 39 of Regulation (EEC) No 337/79 shall not take place after 31 August 1987.

2. Any wine delivered in order to discharge the obligation laid down in Article 39 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 337/79 may be distilled only from 1 January 1987.

Article 8

1. The distiller may receive aid under the conditions laid down in paragraph 2 :

The amount of the aid is hereby fixed, on the basis of the prices referred to in Article 5 (1) at respectively :

- 0,58 ECU and 0,17 ECU per % vol per hectolitre of product produced by distillation, where the latter is a neutral alcohol complying with the definition given in the Annex to Regulation (EEC) No 2179/83,
- 0,49 ECU and 0,08 ECU per % vol per hectolitre of product produced by distillation, where the latter is a marc spirit meeting the national quality requirements applicable,
- 0,47 ECU and 0,06 ECU per % vol per hectolitre of product produced by distillation, where the latter is a wine spirit meeting the national quality requirements applicable,
- 0,47 ECU and 0,06 ECU per % vol per hectolitre of product produced by distillation, where the latter is a distillate or raw alcohol with an alcoholic strength of not less than 52 % vol.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 54, 5. 3. 1979, p. 130.

2. A distiller who wishes to receive the aid referred to in paragraph 1 shall by 31 October 1987 submit an application to the intervention agency of the Member State in which distillation took place, in accordance with the provisions of Article 17 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2179/83.

Member States may require that the summary referred to in paragraph 1 (a) of the said Article be endorsed by a supervisory authority.

3. Payment of the aid by the intervention agency to the distiller shall be conditional upon the distiller, within two months following the entry into the distillery of the by-products of wine-making :

- furnishing proof that he has paid the advance referred to in the first subparagraph of Article 5 (2), or
- providing a security in favour of the intervention agency. The security shall be equal to 110 % of the amount of the aid requested.

4. In the case referred to in the first indent of paragraph 3, the distiller shall be required to provide the intervention agency, not later than 31 December 1987, with proof that he has paid the balance referred to in the third subparagraph of Article 5 (2). If such proof is furnished after 31 December 1987 but before 1 March 1988 and the delay is not due to serious negligence on the part of the distiller, the intervention agency shall recover an amount equal to 20 % of the aid paid. If the proof is not furnished by 1 March 1988, the aid shall be recovered in its entirety.

5. In the case referred to in the second indent of paragraph 3, the distiller shall be required to provide the intervention agency :

- not later than four months after the entry into the distillery of the by-products of wine-making, with proof that he has paid the advance referred to in the first subparagraph of Article 5 (2),
- not later than 31 December 1987, with proof that he has paid the balance referred to in the third subparagraph of Article 5 (2).

Not later than one month after proofs of payment of the advance and the balance have been furnished, the intervention agency shall release 80 % and 20 % respectively of the security referred to in paragraph 3.

If the proof is furnished after expiry of the time limits specified but within two months of those time limits and the delay is not due to serious negligence on the part of the distiller, the intervention agency shall release 64 % and 16 % of the security respectively.

6. If it is found that the distiller has not paid the producer the buying-in price for wine delivered for distillation, the intervention agency shall pay the producer,

before 1 June 1988, an amount equal to the aid, if necessary through the intervention agency of the producer's Member State.

Article 9

1. The delivery by the distiller to the intervention agency of products with an alcoholic strength of not less than 92 % vol shall be effected not later than 31 October 1987, or, in the event of application of Article 11 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 2179/83, at a date fixed by the competent national authority.

2. The price to be paid to the distiller by the intervention agency is hereby fixed, on the basis of the prices referred to in Article 5 (1), at, respectively, 1,72 ECU and 1,31 ECU per % vol of alcohol per litre.

If the distiller has received aid as provided for in Article 8, this price shall be reduced by the amount of that aid.

If the distiller has not received the aid, the provisions of Article 8 (2) shall apply.

3. Where Article 18 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 2179/83 is applied, the differentiated prices are hereby fixed, on the basis of the prices referred to in Article 5 (1), at, respectively :

- 1,82 ECU and 1,41 ECU per % vol of pure alcohol per hectolitre, for alcohol derived from the distillation of marc,
- 1,54 ECU and 1,13 ECU per % vol of pure alcohol per hectolitre, for alcohol derived from the distillation of wine, lees or the liquid obtained from the over-pressing of grape marc or the pressing of wine lees.

4. The prices referred to in paragraph 2 and 3 shall apply to neutral alcohol complying with the definition given in the Annex to Regulation (EEC) No 2179/83. For other alcohols, the prices laid down in paragraphs 2 and 3 shall be reduced by 0,11 ECU per % vol of pure alcohol per hectolitre.

5. The intervention agency shall pay the distiller for the alcohol not later than three months after the day on which it was delivered.

Article 8 (3) to (6) shall apply, subject to the necessary adjustments.

Article 10

1. The Guarantee Section of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund shall contribute to intervention agencies' expenditure on the taking-over of alcohol.

The contribution is hereby fixed, on the basis of the prices referred to in Article 5 (1) at a standard rate of, respectively, 0,76 ECU and 0,35 ECU per % vol of alcohol per hectolitre of alcohol taken over.

However, for alcohol taken over under Article 11 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 2179/83, the contribution shall be 0,18 ECU per % vol of alcohol per hectolitre.

2. Articles 4 and 5 of Regulation (EEC) No 729/70 shall apply to this contribution.

Article 11

1. In the case referred to in Article 26 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2179/83, the contract or declaration of delivery of wine to be fortified for distillation shall be submitted for approval by the competent intervention agency not later than 31 January 1987.

The intervention agency shall inform the producer of the result of the approval procedure within 15 days following the date of submission of the contract or declaration.

2. Wine may be fortified for distillation only from 1 January 1987 and until 31 August 1987, and in any event not until the contract or declaration has been approved.

3. The distillation of wine fortified for distillation may not take place after 31 October 1987.

4. The processor shall send to the intervention agency, not later than the 10th of each month, a statement of the quantities of wine delivered to him during the previous month.

5. For wine fortified for distillation, the processor shall be entitled to an aid, which is hereby fixed, on the basis of the prices referred to in Article 5 (1) at, respectively, 0,45 ECU and 0,04 ECU per hectolitre per % vol of actual wine alcohol before fortification for distillation.

In order to receive the aid, the processor shall, not later than 30 November 1987, submit a request to the competent intervention agency, attaching a copy of the accompanying documents relating to the transport of the wine for which the aid is being requested or a summary of those documents.

Member States may require that the copies or summary referred to in the second subparagraph be endorsed by a supervisory authority.

The aid shall be paid not more than three months after the date of submission of proof that the security referred to in Article 26 (4) of Regulation (EEC) No 2179/83 has been lodged, but not in any event before the date on which the contract or declaration has been approved.

6. Subject to Article 23 of Regulation (EEC) No 2179/83, the security shall be released only if, by 31 March 1988, proof is provided that:

— the total quantity of wine stipulated in the contract or declaration has been fortified for distillation and distilled,

— the buying-in price for wine delivered for distillation has been paid to the producer within the time limits laid down in Article 5 (2).

However, if this proof is presented after expiry of the time limit but before 1 July 1988, 80 % of the security shall be released.

If the proofs referred to in the first subparagraph are not provided by 1 July 1988, all of the security shall be forfeit.

If it is found that the processor has not paid the producer the buying-in price for wine delivered for distillation, the intervention agency shall pay the producer, before 1 August 1987, an amount equal to the aid, if necessary through the intervention agency of the producer's Member State.

Article 12

1. Except for the products referred to in paragraph 2, the minimum characteristics of by-products of wine-making shall be as follows:

— grape marc:

— in wine-growing zone B: 2 litres of pure alcohol/100 kilograms,

— in wine-growing zone C: 3,2 litres of pure alcohol/100 kilograms,

— wine lees:

— in wine-growing zone B: 3 litres of pure alcohol/100 kilograms, 40 % humidity,

— in wine-growing zone C: 4 litres of pure alcohol/100 kilograms, 40 % humidity.

2. The average minimum pure alcoholic strength of the by-products of wine-making withdrawn under supervision as referred to in Article 39 (4) or (5) of Regulation (EEC) No 337/79 shall be:

— in wine-growing zone A: 1,8 litres/100 kilograms of by-product,

— in wine-growing zone B: 2 litres/100 kilograms of by-product,

— in wine-growing zone C: 3,2 litres/100 kilograms of by-product.

3. Where, in view of the special characteristics of the harvest, application of the levels referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 does not permit or threatens not to permit adequate supervision of compliance with the obligation laid down in the first subparagraph of Article 39 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 337/79, Member States may fix, for one or more administrative units or parts of administrative units, levels higher than those referred to in the first subparagraph.

4. Member States shall notify the Commission of measures taken under paragraph 3.

Article 13

1. Without prejudice to Article 6 of Regulation (EEC) No 337/79, and except in cases of *force majeure*, where a producer or a distiller does not fulfil one of the obligations incumbent on him under this Regulation, the responsible authorities shall take the action they judge necessary in the light of the reasons given.
2. The Member States shall inform the Commission of cases in which paragraph 1 is applied and the action taken where *force majeure* has been invoked.

Article 14

1. By the 20th of each month at the latest, Member States shall communicate the following information to the Commission for the previous month:
 - the quantity of wine and fortified wine distilled,
 - the quantity of alcohol delivered to intervention agencies following distillation under Article 39 of Regulation (EEC) No 337/79,
 - the quantity of grape marc spirits and wine spirits produced and the quantity of alcohol contained therein,
 - the quantity of other products of a strength of 52 % vol or more for which aid has been requested.

2. Member States shall, for alcohol taken over by their intervention agencies, notify the Commission before 1 October 1986 of the selling prices obtaining throughout the 1985/86 wine year and of the characteristics and quantity of the products sold at those prices.

3. Member States shall inform the Commission before 1 March 1988 of cases in which distillers of wine have not fulfilled their obligations and of the measures taken in consequence.

Article 15

The amounts referred to in Articles 5, 8 and 9 shall be converted into national currency at the representative rate applying in the wine sector on 1 September 1986.

Article 16

The reference period referred to in Article 6 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 337/79 shall, for the purposes of the obligations referred to in Article 39 of that Regulation, be the period 1 September 1986 to 31 July 1987.

Article 17

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 September 1986.

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

Done at Brussels, 26 August 1986.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2673/86

of 27 August 1986

re-establishing the levying of customs duties on ethyl acetate, falling within subheading 29.14 A II c) ex 1, originating in Argentina, to which the preferential tariff arrangements set out in Council Regulation (EEC) No 3599/85 apply

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,
Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3599/85 of 17 December 1985 applying generalized tariff preferences for 1986 in respect of certain industrial products originating in developing countries⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 13 thereof,

Whereas, pursuant to Articles 1 and 10 of that Regulation, suspension of customs duties shall be accorded to each of the countries or territories listed in Annex III other than those listed in column 4 of Annex I, within the framework of the preferential tariff ceiling fixed in column 9 of Annex I;

Whereas, as provided for in Article 11 of that Regulation, as soon as the individual ceilings in question are reached at Community level, the levying of customs duties on imports of the products in question originating in each of the countries and territories concerned may at any time be re-established;

Whereas, in the case of ethyl acetate, falling within subheading 29.14 A II c) ex 1 originating in Argentina, the individual ceiling was fixed at 361 400 ECU; whereas, on 26 August 1986, imports of these products into the Community originating in Argentina reached the ceiling

in question after being charged thereagainst; whereas it is appropriate to re-establish the levying of customs duties in respect of the products in question against Argentina,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

As from 1 September 1986, the levying of customs duties, suspended pursuant to Regulation (EEC) No 3599/85, shall be re-established on imports into the Community of the following products originating in Argentina:

CCT heading No	Description
29.14 A II c) ex 1 (NIMEXE code 29.14-31)	Ethyl acetate

Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 27 August 1986.

For the Commission

Henning CHRISTOPHERSEN

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 352, 30. 12. 1985, p. 1.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2674/86

of 28 August 1986

fixing the import levies on products processed from cereals and rice

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal,

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 (4) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1418/76 of 21 June 1976 on the common organization of the market in rice ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1449/86 ⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 12 (4) thereof,

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary Committee,

Whereas the rules to be applied in calculating the variable component of the import levy on products processed from cereals and rice are laid down in Article 14 (1) (A) of Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 and Article 12 (1) (a) of Regulation (EEC) No 1418/76; whereas Article 2 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2744/75 of 29 October 1975 on the import and export system for products processed from cereals and rice ⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1588/86 ⁽⁶⁾, provides that the incidence on the prime costs of these products of the levies applicable to their basic products should be calculated on the basis of the average of the levies applicable to these basic products for the first 25 days of the month preceding that of importation; whereas this average, adjusted on the basis of the threshold price valid for the basic products in question during the month of importation is calculated on the basis of the quantities of basic products considered to have been used in the manufacture of the processed product or the competing product which serves as a reference for processed products not containing cereals;

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1579/74 of 24 June 1974 on the procedure for calculating the import levy on products processed from cereals and from rice and for the advance fixing of this levy for these products and for compound feedingstuffs manufactured from cereals ⁽⁷⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No

1740/78 ⁽⁸⁾, provides that the levy thus determined, increased by the fixed component is valid in general for one month but is altered where the levy applicable to the basic product concerned differs by not less than 3,02 ECU per tonne from the average of the levies calculated as described above;

Whereas in accordance with Article 5 of Regulation (EEC) No 2744/75 and Article 2 of Regulation (EEC) No 1579/74, the levy on certain processed products must be reduced by an amount equal to the production refund granted in respect of basic products for processing; whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1921/75 ⁽⁹⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2415/75 ⁽¹⁰⁾, laid down certain transitional measures in respect of starches;

Whereas the fixed component of the levy is specified in Regulation (EEC) No 2744/75; whereas, in accordance with Council Regulation (EEC) No 2742/75 ⁽¹¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3794/85 ⁽¹²⁾, the variable component of the levy on certain processed products must be reduced by the incidence of the production refund granted in respect of basic products intended for processing;

Whereas, in order that account may be taken of the interests of the African, Caribbean and Pacific States and of the overseas countries and territories, the levy relating to them in respect of certain products processed from cereals must be reduced by the amount of the fixed component and, in respect of some of these products, by part of the variable component; whereas this reduction must be made in accordance with Article 12 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 486/85 of 26 February 1985 on the agreements arrangements applicable to agricultural products and certain goods resulting from the processing of agricultural products originating in the African, Caribbean and Pacific States or in the overseas countries and territories ⁽¹³⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 692/86 ⁽¹⁴⁾;

Whereas, in respect of products falling within subheading 07.06 A of the Common Customs Tariff, Council Regulation (EEC) No 604/83 of 14 March 1983 on the import system applicable in 1983 to 1986 to products falling within subheading 07.06 A of the Common Customs

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 139, 24. 5. 1986, p. 29.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 166, 25. 6. 1976, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 133, 21. 5. 1986, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 65.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 139, 24. 5. 1986, p. 47.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 168, 25. 6. 1974, p. 7.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ No L 202, 26. 7. 1978, p. 8.

⁽⁹⁾ OJ No L 195, 26. 7. 1975, p. 25.

⁽¹⁰⁾ OJ No L 247, 23. 9. 1975, p. 22.

⁽¹¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 57.

⁽¹²⁾ OJ No L 367, 31. 12. 1985, p. 20.

⁽¹³⁾ OJ No L 61, 1. 3. 1985, p. 4.

⁽¹⁴⁾ OJ No L 63, 5. 3. 1986, p. 93.

Tariff and amending Regulation (EEC) No 950/68 on the Common Customs Tariff⁽¹⁾ lays down the terms on which the import levy may be charged at 6 % *ad valorem* and provides for the Common Customs Tariff to be amended accordingly;

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

- in the case of currencies which are maintained in relation to each other at any given moment within a band of 2,25 %, a rate of exchange based on their central rate, multiplied by the corrective factor provided for in the last paragraph of Article 3 (1) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1676/85⁽²⁾,
- for other currencies, an exchange rate based on the arithmetic mean of the spot market rates of each of these currencies recorded over a given period in relation to the Community currencies referred to in the previous indent, and the aforesaid coefficient;

Whereas, in accordance with Article 18 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75, the nomenclature provided for in this Regulation is incorporated in the Common Customs Tariff,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The import levies to be charged on the products listed in Article 1 (d) of Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 and in Article 1 (1) (c) of Regulation (EEC) No 1418/76 and subject to Regulation (EEC) No 2744/75, shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 September 1986.

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

Done at Brussels, 28 August 1986.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 72, 18. 3. 1983, p. 3.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 164, 24. 6. 1985, p. 1.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 28 August 1986 fixing the import levies on products
processed from cereals and rice

(ECU/tonne)

CCT heading No	Imports		
	Portugal	Third countries (other than ACP or OCT)	ACP or OCT
07.06 A I	31,00	169,30 (1)	167,49 (1) (2)
07.06 A II	34,02	172,32 (1)	167,49 (1) (2)
11.01 C (2)	61,84	310,78	304,74
11.01 D (2)	129,07	281,39	275,35
11.01 E I (2)	6,04	311,99	305,95
11.01 E II (2)	3,02	176,39	173,37
11.01 F (2)	64,98	222,30	219,28
11.01 G (2)	3,02	185,02	182,00
11.02 A II (2)	67,29	280,31	274,27
11.02 A III (2)	61,84	310,78	304,74
11.02 A IV (2)	129,07	281,39	275,35
11.02 A V a) 1 (2)	6,04	284,99	278,95
11.02 A V a) 2 (2)	6,04	311,99	305,95
11.02 A V b) (2)	3,02	176,39	173,37
11.02 A VI (2)	64,98	222,30	219,28
11.02 A VII (2)	3,02	185,02	182,00
11.02 B I a) 1 (2)	52,62	273,90	270,88
11.02 B I a) 2 aa)	72,74	159,05	156,03
11.02 B I a) 2 bb) (2)	126,05	278,37	275,35
11.02 B I b) 1 (2)	52,62	273,90	270,88
11.02 B I b) 2 (2)	126,05	278,37	275,35
11.02 B II a) (2)	3,02	225,95	222,93
11.02 B II b) (2)	48,28	205,67	202,65
11.02 B II c) (2)	3,02	274,97	271,95
11.02 B II d) (2)	3,02	288,51	285,49
11.02 C I (2)	3,02	271,21	268,19
11.02 C II (2)	57,47	246,81	243,79
11.02 C III (2)	83,54	429,29	423,25
11.02 C IV (2)	112,38	247,77	244,75
11.02 C V (2)	3,02	274,97	271,95
11.02 C VI (2)	3,02	288,51	285,49
11.02 D I (2)	3,02	173,99	170,97
11.02 D II (2)	37,73	158,44	155,42
11.02 D III (2)	34,64	175,71	172,69
11.02 D IV (2)	72,74	159,05	156,03
11.02 D V (2)	3,02	176,39	173,37
11.02 D VI (2)	3,02	185,02	182,00
11.02 E I a) 1 (2)	34,64	175,71	172,69
11.02 E I a) 2 (2)	72,74	159,05	156,03
11.02 E I b) 1 (2)	68,04	344,64	338,60
11.02 E I b) 2 (2)	142,74	311,98	305,94
11.02 E II a) (2)	6,04	307,76	301,72
11.02 E II b) (2)	67,29	280,31	274,27
11.02 E II c) (2)	6,04	311,99	305,95
11.02 E II d) 1 (2)	111,25	378,41	372,37
11.02 E II d) 2 (2)	6,04	327,21	321,17
11.02 F I (2)	6,04	307,76	301,72
11.02 F II (2)	67,29	280,31	274,27
11.02 F III (2)	61,84	310,78	304,74
11.02 F IV (2)	129,07	281,39	275,35

(ECU/tonne)

CCT heading No	Imports		
	Portugal	Third countries (other than ACP or OCT)	ACP or OCT
11.02 F V ⁽²⁾	6,04	311,99	305,95
11.02 F VI ⁽²⁾	64,98	222,30	219,28
11.02 F VII ⁽²⁾	3,02	185,02	182,00
11.02 G I	6,04	131,76	125,72
11.02 G II	6,04	133,52	127,48
11.04 C I	34,02	172,32	165,67 ⁽³⁾
11.04 C II a)	20,55	270,05	245,87 ⁽³⁾
11.04 C II b)	20,55	294,20	270,02 ⁽³⁾
11.07 A I a)	10,88	309,24	298,36
11.07 A I b)	10,88	233,81	222,93
11.07 A II a)	66,06	312,23 ⁽⁴⁾	301,35
11.07 A II b)	52,11	236,05	225,17
11.07 B	58,93	273,30 ⁽⁴⁾	262,42
11.08 A I	20,55	270,05	249,50
11.08 A II	119,67	317,91	287,08
11.08 A III	20,55	345,31	324,76
11.08 A IV	20,55	270,05	249,50
11.08 A V	20,55	270,05	124,75 ⁽⁵⁾
11.09	181,34	771,82	590,48
17.02 B II a) ⁽³⁾	96,72	422,16	325,44
17.02 B II b) ⁽³⁾	66,49	315,99	249,50
17.02 F II a)	96,72	437,65	340,93
17.02 F II b)	66,49	303,59	237,10
21.07 F II	66,49	315,99	249,50
23.02 A I a)	10,34	76,96	70,96
23.02 A I b)	15,30	158,07	152,07
23.02 A II a)	10,34	76,96	70,96
23.02 A II b)	15,30	158,07	152,07
23.03 A I	181,34	491,28	309,94

⁽¹⁾ This levy is limited to 6 % of the value for customs purposes, subject to certain conditions.

⁽²⁾ For the purpose of distinguishing between products falling within heading Nos 11.01 and 11.02 and those falling within subheading 23.02 A, products falling within heading Nos 11.01 and 11.02 shall be those meeting the following specifications :

— a starch content (determined by the modified Ewers polarimetric method), referred to dry matter, exceeding 45 % by weight,

— an ash content, by weight, referred to dry matter (after deduction of any added minerals), not exceeding 1,6 % for rice, 2,5 % for wheat, 3 % for barley, 4 % for buckwheat, 5 % for oats and 2 % for other cereals.

Germ of cereals, whole, rolled, flaked or ground, falls in all cases within heading No 11.02.

⁽³⁾ Pursuant to Regulation (EEC) No 2730/75 the product falling within subheading 17.02 B I is subject to the same levy as products falling within subheading 17.02 B II.

⁽⁴⁾ In accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 1180/77 this levy is reduced by 5,44 ECU/tonne for products originating in Turkey.

⁽⁵⁾ In accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 486/85 the levy shall not be charged on the following products originating in the African, Caribbean and Pacific States and in the overseas countries and territories :

— arrowroot falling within subheading ex 07.06 A,

— flours and meal of arrowroot falling within subheading 11.04 C,

— arrowroot starch falling within subheading ex 11.08 A V.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2675/86
of 28 August 1986
fixing the import levies on compound feedingstuffs

THE COMMISSION 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,

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 (4) thereof,

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary Committee,

Whereas the rules to be applied in calculating the variable component of the import levy on compound feedingstuffs are laid down in Article 14 (1) (A) of Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75; whereas Article 4 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2743/75 of 29 October 1975 on the system to be applied to cereal-based compound feedingstuffs⁽³⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2560/77⁽⁴⁾, provides that the incidence on the prime costs of these feedingstuffs of the levies applicable to their basic products should be calculated on the basis of the average of the levies applicable during the first 25 days of the month preceding that month of importation to the quantities of basic products considered to have been used in the manufacture of such compound feedingstuffs, this average being adjusted on the basis of the threshold price for the basic products in question ruling during the month of importation;

Whereas the levy thus determined, increased by the fixed component, is valid for one month; whereas the amount of the fixed component of the levy is laid down in Article 6 of Regulation (EEC) No 2743/75;

Whereas, in order that account may be taken of the interests of the African, Caribbean and Pacific States and of the overseas countries and territories, the levy relating to them in respect of certain products processed from cereals must be reduced by the amount of the fixed component and, in respect of some of these products, by part of the variable component; whereas this reduction must be made in accordance with Article 12 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 486/85 of 26 February 1985 on the arrangements applicable to agricultural products and certain goods resulting from the processing of agricultural products originating in the African, Caribbean and Pacific

States or in the overseas countries and territories⁽⁵⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 692/86⁽⁶⁾;

Whereas, pursuant to Article 272 of the Act of Accession, the Community as constituted at 31 December 1985 must, in the case of products specified in Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 and in Article 1 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1418/76⁽⁷⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1449/86⁽⁸⁾, which are imported from Portugal, apply the arrangements which were applicable in respect of Portugal before accession; whereas, under Article 4 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3792/85 of 20 December 1985 laying down the arrangements applying to trade in agricultural products between Spain and Portugal⁽⁹⁾, the same arrangements are to be applied in the case of Spain; whereas a levy should be applied pursuant to those arrangements and whereas that levy should be calculated in accordance with the rules laid down in Commission Regulation 156/67/EEC⁽¹⁰⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 31/76⁽¹¹⁾, and taking into account the situation with regard to market prices in Portugal; and whereas, in the case of imports into Spain the accession compensatory amount applicable to trade between Spain and the Community as constituted at 31 December 1985 should be deducted from the levy;

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

- in the case of currencies which are maintained in relation to each other at any given moment within a band of 2,25 %, a rate of exchange based on their central rate, multiplied by the corrective factor provided for in the last paragraph of Article 3 (1) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1676/85⁽¹²⁾,
- for other currencies, an exchange rate based on the arithmetic mean of the spot market rates of each of these currencies recorded over a given period in relation to the Community currencies referred to in the previous indent, and the aforesaid coefficient;

Whereas, in accordance with Article 18 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75, the nomenclature provided for in this Regulation is incorporated in the Common Customs Tariff,

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 139, 24. 5. 1986, p. 29.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 60.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 303, 28. 11. 1977, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 61, 26. 2. 1986, p. 4.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 63, 5. 3. 1986, p. 93.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 166, 25. 6. 1976, p. 1.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ No L 133, 21. 5. 1986, p. 1.

⁽⁹⁾ OJ No L 367, 31. 12. 1985, p. 7.

⁽¹⁰⁾ OJ No 128, 27. 6. 1967, p. 2533/67.

⁽¹¹⁾ OJ No L 5, 10. 1. 1976, p. 18.

⁽¹²⁾ OJ No L 164, 24. 6. 1985, p. 1.

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

and subject to Regulation (EEC) No 2743/75 shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 1

The import levies to be charged on the compound feedingstuffs covered by Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 September 1986.

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

Done at Brussels, 28 August 1986.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESSEN

Vice-President

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 28 August 1986 fixing the import levies on compound feedingstuffs

(ECU/tonne)

CCT heading No	Nomenclature in simplified wording	Levies		
		Portugal	Third countries (other than ACP and OCT)	ACP and OCT
	Preparations of a kind used in animal feeding, covered by Regulation (EEC) No 968/68, containing starch, glucose or glucose syrup falling within subheadings 17.02 B and 21.07 F II, or milk products (falling within heading Nos 04.01, 04.02, 04.03 and 04.04, and subheadings 17.02 A and 21.07 F I) containing starch, glucose or glucose syrup :			
	Containing no starch or containing 10 % or less by weight of starch :			
23.07 B I a) 1	— Containing no milk products or containing less than 10 % by weight of such products	10,88	38,08	27,20
23.07 B I a) 2	— Containing 10 % or more but less than 50 % by weight of milk products	10,88	796,16	785,28
	Containing more than 10 % but not more than 30 % by weight of starch :			
23.07 B I b) 1	— Containing no milk products or containing less than 10 % by weight of such products	10,88	95,87	84,99
23.07 B I b) 2	— Containing 10 % or more but less than 50 % by weight of milk products	10,88	853,95	843,07
	Containing more than 30 % by weight of starch :			
23.07 B I c) 1	— Containing no milk products or containing less than 10 % by weight of such products	10,88	180,85	169,97
23.07 B I c) 2	— Containing 10 % or more but less than 50 % by weight of milk products	10,88	938,93	928,05

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2676/86**of 28 August 1986****introducing a countervailing charge on table grapes originating in Turkey**

THE COMMISSION 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,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72
of 18 May 1972 on the common organization of the
market in fruit and vegetables⁽¹⁾, as last amended by
Regulation (EEC) No 1351/86⁽²⁾, and in particular the
second subparagraph of Article 27 (2) thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2592/86⁽³⁾,
introduced a countervailing charge on table grapes origi-
nating in Turkey;

Whereas for table grapes originating in Turkey there were
no prices for six consecutive working days; whereas the

conditions specified in Article 26 (1) of Regulation (EEC)
No 1035/72 are therefore fulfilled and the countervailing
charge on imports of table grapes originating in Turkey
can be abolished,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EEC) No 2592/86 is hereby repealed.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 29 August 1986.

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

Done at Brussels, 28 August 1986.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 118, 20. 5. 1972, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 119, 8. 5. 1986, p. 46.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 233, 20. 8. 1986, p. 5.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2677/86

of 28 August 1986

fixing the monetary coefficient applicable on imports of dried grapes

THE COMMISSION 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,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 426/86 of 24 February 1986 on the common organization of the market in products processed from fruit and vegetables ⁽¹⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1838/86 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 9 (6) thereof,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2237/85 of 30 July 1985 laying down detailed rules for the application of the minimum import price system for dried grapes ⁽³⁾, and in particular Article 4 thereof,

Whereas Article 4 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2237/85 provides that the Commission shall fix a monetary coefficient equal to the real monetary gap between the agricultural conversion rate for the currency of a Member State and the central rate, or, where applicable, the market rate when that gap is equal for more than 2,5 percentage points;

Whereas Article 4 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 2237/85 provides that the monetary coefficient shall be fixed before the commencement of the marketing year and, subsequently, on the first Monday of the months of November, January, March, May and July;

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2382/86 ⁽⁴⁾ fixes the minimum import price applicable to dried

grapes during the marketing year 1986/87 as well as the countervailing charges to be imposed where that price is not observed; whereas the import prices as set out in Annex II of that Regulation are calculated as specific percentages of the minimum import price; whereas as a result the monetary coefficient should apply both to the minimum import prices and the import prices,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

After having converted the minimum import prices and the import prices as set out in Annexes I and II of Regulation (EEC) No 2382/86 into one of the following national currencies by applying the agricultural conversion rate, the resulting amount shall be multiplied by the following coefficient:

— for the German mark:	0,972
— for the Dutch guilder:	0,972
— for the Greek drachma:	1,294
— for the pound sterling:	1,202
— for the Portuguese escudo:	1,079
— for the Spanish peseta:	1,030
— for the French franc:	1,063
— for the Irish pound:	1,103

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 September 1986.

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

Done at Brussels, 28 August 1986.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 49, 27. 2. 1986, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 159, 14. 6. 1986, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 209, 6. 8. 1985, p. 24.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 206, 30. 7. 1986, p. 18.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2678/86

of 28 August 1986

fixing the export refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal,

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 the fourth subparagraph of Article 16⁽²⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary Committee,

Whereas Article 16 of Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 provides that the difference between quotations or prices on the world market for the products listed in Article 1 of that Regulation and prices for those products in the Community may be covered by an export refund;

Whereas Article 2 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2746/75 of 29 October 1975 laying down general rules for granting export refunds on cereals and criteria for fixing the amount of such refunds⁽³⁾, provides that when refunds are being fixed, account must be taken of the existing situation and the future trend with regard to prices and availabilities of cereals on the Community market on the one hand, and prices for cereals and cereal products on the world market on the other; whereas the same Article provides that it is also important to ensure equilibrium and the natural development of prices and trade on cereal markets and, furthermore, to take into account the economic aspect of the proposed exports and the need to avoid disturbances on the Community market;

Whereas Article 3 of Regulation (EEC) No 2746/75 defines the specific criteria to be taken into account when the refund on cereals is being calculated;

Whereas these specific criteria are defined, as far as wheat and rye flour, groats and meal are concerned, in Article 4 of Regulation (EEC) No 2746/75; whereas furthermore, when the refund on these products is being calculated, account must be taken of the quantities of cereals required for their manufacture; whereas these quantities were fixed in Commission Regulation No 162/67/EEC⁽⁴⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1607/71⁽⁵⁾;

Whereas the world market situation or the specific requirements of certain markets may make it necessary to

vary the refund for certain products according to destination;

Whereas the refund must be fixed once a month; whereas it may be altered in the intervening period;

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

- in the case of currencies which are maintained in relation to each other at any given moment within a band of 2,25 % a rate of exchange based on their central rate, multiplied by the corrective factor provided for in the last paragraph of Article 3 (1) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1676/85⁽⁶⁾,
- for other currencies, an exchange rate based on the arithmetic mean of the spot market rates of each of these currencies recorded over a given period in relation to the Community currencies referred to in the previous indent and the aforesaid coefficient;

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

Whereas, pursuant to Article 275 of the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal, refunds may be granted in the case of exports to Portugal; whereas, in the light of the situation and the level of prices no refund should be fixed in the case of exports to Portugal;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The export refunds on the products listed in Article 1 (a), (b) and (c) of Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75, exported in the natural state, shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

The refund on export to Portugal has not been fixed.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 29 August 1986.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 139, 24. 5. 1986, p. 29.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 78.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No 128, 27. 6. 1967, p. 2574/67.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 168, 27. 7. 1971, p. 16.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 164, 24. 6. 1985, p. 1.

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

Done at Brussels, 28 August 1986.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESSEN

Vice-President

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 28 August 1986 fixing the export refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal

CCT heading No	Description	Refund (ECU/tonne)
10.01 B I	Common wheat and meslin for exports to : — Switzerland, Austria, Liechtenstein, Ceuta and Melilla — zone V a) — Burundi, Ethiopia and Madagascar — other third countries	95,00 112,45 110,00 100,00
10.01 B II	Durum wheat for exports to : — Switzerland, Austria and Liechtenstein — other third countries	5,00 (?) 10,00 (?)
10.02	Rye for exports to : — Switzerland, Austria and Liechtenstein — other third countries	5,00 10,00
10.03	Barley for exports to : — Switzerland, Austria, Liechtenstein, Ceuta and Melilla — Japan — other third countries	98,00 — 105,00
10.04	Oats for exports to : — Switzerland, Austria and Liechtenstein — zone I — other third countries	— 95,00 —
10.05 B	Maize, other than hybrid maize for sowing for exports to : — Switzerland, Austria and Liechtenstein — zone I and zone V — other third countries	10,00 20,00 —
10.07 B	Millet	—
10.07 C II	Grain sorghum, other than hybrid sorghum for sowing	—
ex 11.01 A	Wheat flour — of an ash content of 0 to 520 — of an ash content of 521 to 600 — of an ash content of 601 to 900 — of an ash content of 901 to 1 100 — of an ash content of 1 101 to 1 650 — of an ash content of 1 651 to 1 900	140,00 140,00 123,00 114,00 106,00 95,00

CCT heading No	Description	Refund (ECU/tonne)
ex 11.01 B	Rye flour : — of an ash content of 0 to 700 — of an ash content of 701 to 1 150 — of an ash content of 1 151 to 1 600 — of an ash content of 1 601 to 2 000	140,00 140,00 140,00 140,00
11.02 A I a)	Durum wheat groats and meal : — of an ash content of 0 to 1 300 ⁽¹⁾ — of an ash content of 0 to 1 300 ⁽²⁾ — of an ash content of 0 to 1 300 — of an ash content of more than 1 300	312,00 ⁽³⁾ 295,00 ⁽³⁾ 264,00 ⁽³⁾ 249,00 ⁽³⁾
11.02 A I b)	Common wheat groats and meal : — of an ash content of 0 to 520	140,00

⁽¹⁾ Meal of which less than 10 % by weight is capable of passing through a sieve of 0,250 mm mesh.

⁽²⁾ Meal of which less than 10 % by weight is capable of passing through a sieve of 0,160 mm mesh.

⁽³⁾ With the exception of the quantities referred to in the Commission's Decision of 19 March 1986.

N.B. The zones are those defined in Regulation (EEC) No 1124/77 (OJ No L 134, 28. 5. 1977), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3817/85 (OJ No L 368, 31. 12. 1985).

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2679/86

of 28 August 1986

fixing the export refunds on malt

THE COMMISSION 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,

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 the fourth subparagraph of Article 16 (2) thereof,

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary Committee,

Whereas Article 16 of Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 provides that the difference between quotations or prices on the world market for the products listed in Article 1 of those Regulations and prices for those products within the Community may be covered by an export refund;

Whereas Article 2 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2746/75 of 29 October 1975 laying down general rules for granting export refunds on cereals and criteria for fixing the amount of such refunds⁽³⁾, provides that when refunds are being fixed account must be taken of the existing situation and the future trend with regard to prices and availabilities of cereals on the Community market on the one hand and prices for cereals and cereal products on the world market on the other; whereas the same Article provides that it is also important to ensure equilibrium and the natural development of prices and trade on cereal markets and, furthermore, to take into account the economic aspect of the proposed exports, and the need to avoid disturbances on the Community market;

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 1588/86⁽⁵⁾, defines the specific criteria to be taken into account when the refund on these products is being calculated;

Whereas it follows from applying these detailed rules to the present situation on the market in products processed

from cereals and rice that the export refund should be fixed at an amount which will cover the difference between Community prices and world market prices;

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

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

- in the case of currencies which are maintained in relation to each other at any given moment within a band of 2,25 %, a rate of exchange based on their central rate, multiplied by the corrective factor provided for in the last paragraph of Article 3 (1) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1676/85⁽⁶⁾,
- for other currencies, an exchange rate based on the arithmetic mean of the spot market rates of each of these currencies recorded for a given period in relation to the Community currencies referred to in the previous indent and the aforesaid coefficient;

Whereas the refund must be fixed once a month; whereas it may be altered in the intervening period;

Whereas, pursuant to Article 275 of the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal, refunds may be granted in the case of exports to Portugal; whereas, in the light of the situation and the level of prices no refund should be fixed in the case of exports to Portugal;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The export refunds on malt listed in Article 1 (d) of Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 subject to Regulation (EEC) No 2744/75 shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

The refund on export to Portugal has not been fixed.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 September 1986.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 139, 24. 5. 1986, p. 29.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 78.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 65.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 139, 24. 5. 1986, p. 47.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 164, 24. 6. 1985, p. 1.

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

Done at Brussels, 28 August 1986.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESSEN

Vice-President

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 28 August 1986 fixing the export refunds on malt

<i>(ECU/tonne)</i>	
CCT heading No	Refund
11.07 A I b)	126,35
11.07 A II b)	133,00
11.07 B	155,00

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