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I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 740/87**of 16 March 1987****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 135/87⁽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 13 March 1987;

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 135/87 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 17 March 1987.

⁽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 17, 20. 1. 1987, p. 1.

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

Done at Brussels, 16 March 1987.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 16 March 1987 fixing the import levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal

CCT heading No	Description	(ECU/tonne)	
		Levies	
		Portugal	Third country
10.01 B I	Common wheat, and meslin	11,71	195,79
10.01 B II	Durum wheat	46,77	266,17 ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾
10.02	Rye	40,78	180,08 ⁽³⁾
10.03	Barley	39,05	189,07
10.04	Oats	97,34	160,07
10.05 B	Maize, other than hybrid maize for sowing	—	181,09 ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾ ⁽⁴⁾
10.07 A	Buckwheat	39,05	130,20
10.07 B	Millet	39,05	156,08 ⁽⁴⁾
10.07 C II	Grain sorghum, other than hybrid sorghum for sowing	24,96	185,34 ⁽⁴⁾ ⁽⁵⁾
10.07 D I	Triticale	⁽⁷⁾	⁽⁷⁾
10.07 D II	Canary seed; other cereals	39,05	48,34 ⁽⁵⁾
11.01 A	Wheat or meslin flour	31,55	289,26
11.01 B	Rye flour	72,25	266,54
11.02 A I a)	Durum wheat groats and meal	86,16	425,64
11.02 A I b)	Common wheat groats and meal	31,71	310,03

⁽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).

⁽⁸⁾ The levy referred to in Article 1 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2913/86 shall be fixed on the basis of an invitation to tender in accordance with Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3140/86.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 741/87

of 16 March 1987

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 13 March 1987;

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 17 March 1987.

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

Done at Brussels, 16 March 1987.

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 16 March 1987 fixing the premiums to be added to the import levies on cereals, flour and malt from third countries

A. Cereals and flour

(ECU/tonne)

CCT heading No	Description	Current 3	1st period 4	2nd period 5	3rd period 6
10.01 B I	Common wheat, and meslin	0	0	0	0
10.01 B II	Durum wheat	0	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	1,11
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	0,55	0,55	0,55
10.07 D	Other cereals	0	2,00	2,00	7,89
11.01 A	Wheat or meslin flour	0	0	0	0

B. Malt

(ECU/tonne)

CCT heading No	Description	Current 3	1st period 4	2nd period 5	3rd period 6	4th period 7
11.07 A I a)	Unroasted malt, obtained from wheat, in the form of flour	0	0	0	0	0
11.07 A I b)	Unroasted malt, obtained from wheat, other than in the form of flour	0	0	0	0	0
11.07 A II a)	Unroasted malt, other than that obtained from wheat, in the form of flour	0	0	0	0	0
11.07 A II b)	Unroasted malt, other than that obtained from wheat, other than in the form of flour	0	0	0	0	0
11.07 B	Roasted malt	0	0	0	0	0

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 742/87

of 16 March 1987

concerning the stopping of fishing for cod by vessels flying the flag of Germany

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2057/82 of 29 June 1982 establishing certain control measures for fishing activities ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 4027/86 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 10 (3) thereof,

Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 4030/86 ⁽³⁾ allocates among the Member States the 1987 catch quotas in the Canadian fishery zone available to the Community under the Fisheries Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Government of Canada ⁽⁴⁾;

Whereas, according to the information communicated to the Commission, catches of cod in the waters of that part of NAFO divisions 2 J and 3 KL which falls within the fisheries jurisdiction of Canada by vessels flying the flag of Germany or registered in Germany have reached the limit imposed by Regulation (EEC) No 4030/86; and whereas it is therefore necessary for catches of cod by those vessels in those waters under that Regulation to be prohibited; whereas Germany has prohibited fishing for this fish as from 6 March 1987; whereas it is therefore necessary to abide by that date;

Whereas, however, this prohibition is without prejudice to the fishing possibilities of Community vessels in waters

forming part of the NAFO Convention Area and falling outside the sovereignty or jurisdiction of Canada,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Catches of cod in that part of NAFO divisions 2 J and 3 KL which falls within the fisheries jurisdiction of Canada by vessels flying the flag of Germany or registered in Germany are deemed to have exhausted the allocation available to Germany by virtue of Regulation (EEC) No 4030/86.

Fishing for cod in the abovementioned area under Regulation (EEC) No 4030/86 by vessels flying the flag of Germany or registered in Germany is prohibited, as well as the retention on board, the transshipment and the landing of such fish captured by the abovementioned vessels after the date of application of this Regulation.

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 with effect from 6 March 1987.

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

Done at Brussels, 16 March 1987.

For the Commission

António CARDOSO E CUNHA

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 220, 29. 7. 1982, p. 1.
⁽²⁾ OJ No L 376, 31. 12. 1986, p. 4.
⁽³⁾ OJ No L 376, 31. 12. 1986, p. 31.
⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 379, 31. 12. 1981, p. 54.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 743/87
of 13 March 1987

**laying down special detailed rules for the application of the system of import
licences and advance fixing certificates for products processed from fruit and
vegetables**

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 426/86 of
24 February 1986 on the common market organization of
the market in products processed from fruit and vegeta-
bles⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No
1838/86⁽²⁾, and in particular Articles 14 (3) and 15 (4)
thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1303/83⁽³⁾,
as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2397/86⁽⁴⁾, lays
down special detailed rules for the application of the
system of import licences and advance fixing certificates
for products processed from fruit and vegetables; whereas
the provisions of that Regulation have been amended
many times; whereas, therefore, in the interests of clarity
and administrative efficiency it is advisable to consolidate
the rules in question in a single text, at the time making
certain amendments which experience has shown to be
desirable;

Whereas the special detailed rules for the application of
the system of import licences and advance fixing certi-
ficates in question supplement and derogate from Commis-
sion Regulation (EEC) No 3183/80 of 3 December 1980
laying down common detailed rules for the application of
the system of import and export licences and advance
fixing certificates for agricultural products⁽⁵⁾, as last
amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3913/86⁽⁶⁾;

Whereas, in order to facilitate the adoption of appropriate
measures in the event of disturbance or threatened distur-
bance to the market, provision should be made for intro-
ducing a fixed period between the application for and
issue of the licences;

Whereas the term of validity of import licences, with or
without advance fixing of the levy in respect of the
various added sugars, should be determined in the light of
the practices of international trade; whereas the amount
of the security to be lodged for import licences and
advance fixing certificates should be fixed at levels which
will enable the system to function properly;

Whereas, in order to ensure better knowledge of the trade
pattern in certain products, the country of origin must be
indicated and the importer should be compelled to
import from the country thus indicated; whereas, in view
of the characteristics of trade in the products concerned,

provision should be made for some relaxation of the rules
concerning the compulsory indication of the country of
origin;

Whereas in licence applications applicants must indicate
the Common Customs Tariff subheading; whereas in the
case of certain products falling within subheadings 20.06
B and 20.07 B of the Common Customs Tariff, it is not
always possible, owing to considerable variations in
natural sugar content or to fluctuations in exchange rates,
to know the exact subheadings at the time of application
for licences; whereas special provision should be made
for those products;

Whereas the product to be exported is to be described in
advance fixing certificates with reference to the relevant
subheading of the Common Customs Tariff; whereas the
criterion for classifying a product in a specific subheading
is in many cases the sugar content; whereas, as a conse-
quence, variations in the sugar content of a specific
product may lead exporters to submit several applications
on account of the product's successive classifications;
whereas that situation could be avoided if the issue of a
single certificate for such a product with a varying sugar
content were to be authorized;

Whereas the third indent of Article 5 (1) of Regulation
(EEC) No 3183/80 provides that no licence is required for
the purposes of operations relating to quantities for which
the amount of the security for the corresponding licence
would be five ECU or less; whereas Article 13 (4) of
Regulation (EEC) No 3183/80 provides that no security is
required in respect of an import or export licence or
advance fixing certificate where the amount of security
involved is five ECU or less, or under certain circum-
stances, 25 ECU or less;

Whereas the application of those provisions as regards
products processed from fruit and vegetables results,
because of the range of security rates, in a wide variation
in the quantity of product covered;

Whereas it is necessary, with a view especially to adminis-
trative simplicity, to specify the quantity within which
such products may be imported without a licence;
whereas the quantity below which an import licence or
advance fixing certificate is to be issued without a security
being lodged should also be specified; whereas the
second subparagraph of Article 13 (4) of Regulation (EEC)
No 3183/80 should not apply;

Whereas the Management Committee for Products
Processed from Fruit and Vegetables has not delivered an
opinion within the time limit set by its chairman,

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 49, 27. 2. 1986, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 159, 14. 6. 1986, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 138, 27. 5. 1983, p. 25.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 208, 31. 7. 1986, p. 15.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 338, 13. 12. 1980, p. 1.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 364, 23. 12. 1986, p. 31.

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

This Regulation lays down special detailed rules for the application of the system of import licences and advance fixing certificates as provided for in Articles 14 and 15 of Regulation (EEC) No 426/86.

2. For products in respect of which import trends need to be monitored closely in order to evaluate the possibility of disturbance or threatened disturbance of the market, the Commission may decide that import licences, with or without advance fixing of the levy, shall be issued on the fifth working day following that on which applications are lodged.

TITLE I

Import licences

Article 2

1. Import licences, with or without advance fixing of the levy, shall be valid for a period of three months from their date of issue as defined in Article 21 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 3183/80.

Article 3

1. The amount of the security for import licences without advance fixing of the levy shall for each product be as shown in the following table:

CCT heading No	Description	Amount in ECU/100 kg net
ex 07.02 B	Peeled tomatoes preserved by freezing;	0,60
	Peas (including chick peas) (whether or not cooked), preserved by freezing	0,60
ex 07.03 E	Mushrooms in salted or sulphur water or to which other substances ensuring their temporary preservation have been added, but not specially prepared for immediate consumption	2,00
ex 07.04 B	Tomato flakes	1,80
08.03 B	Dried figs	1,60
08.04 B	Dried grapes	2,00
ex 08.10 A	Strawberries or raspberries (whether or not cooked), preserved by freezing, not containing added sugar	2,00
ex 08.10 D	Cherries (whether or not cooked), preserved by freezing, not containing added sugar	2,00
ex 08.11 E	Strawberries, raspberries or cherries, preserved provisionally	2,00
08.12 C	Prunes	1,20
ex 20.01 C	Mushrooms, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid, with or without sugar, whether or not containing salt, spices or mustard	2,00
20.02 A	Mushrooms, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid	2,40
ex 20.02 C	Tomato concentrates (1)	1,80
ex 20.02 C	Other tomato products	0,60
20.02 G	Peas and beans in pod, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid	0,60
ex 20.03	Strawberries, raspberries or cherries, preserved by freezing, containing added sugar	0,60
ex 20.05 C I b), C II and C III	Jams, jellies, marmalades, purée and pastes of strawberries or raspberries, being cooked preparations, whether or not containing added sugar	0,60
ex 20.06 B II a) 6, B II b) 6, B II c) 1 cc) and B II c) 2 aa)	Pears otherwise prepared or preserved	0,60
ex 20.06 B II ex a) 7, B II b) 7 aa) 11 and B II b) 7 bb) 11	Peaches otherwise prepared or preserved	0,60
20.06 B II ex a) 7, B II b) 7 aa) 22, B II b) 7 bb) 22, B II c) 1 aa) and ex B II c) 2 bb)	Apricots otherwise prepared or preserved	0,60

CCT heading No	Description	Amount in ECU/100 kg net
ex 20.06 B II a) 8, B II b) 8, B II c) 1 dd) and B II c) 2 bb)	Strawberries, raspberries or cherries otherwise prepared or preserved	0,60
ex 20.07 A III, B II a) 6 and B II b) 7	Cherry juice	0,60
20.07 B II a) 5 and B II b) 6	Tomato juice	0,60

(¹) Products with a dry matter content of not less than 12 % by weight.

2. The amount of the security for import licences with advance fixing of the levy shall for each product be as shown in the following table :

CCT heading No	Description	Amount in ECU/100 kg net
ex 20.03 A	Strawberries, raspberries or cherries, preserved by freezing, containing added sugar	1,30
ex 20.05 C I b)	Jams, jellies, marmalades, purée and pastes of strawberries or raspberries being cooked preparations, with a sugar content exceeding 30 % by weight	2,40
ex 20.05 C II	Jams, jellies, marmalades, purée and pastes of strawberries or raspberries, being cooked preparations with a sugar content exceeding 13 % but not exceeding 30 % by weight	0,90

Article 4

Where certain of the products falling within a subheading of the Common Customs Tariff only are subject to the system of import licences, licence applications and the import licences themselves shall contain in section 7 the description of the products subject to the system and in section 8 the Common Customs Tariff subheading preceded by 'ex'.

Licences shall be valid for the products so described.

Article 5

1. For the products set out in the following table, licence applications and the import licences themselves shall indicate the country of origin in section 14 :

CCT heading No	Description
ex 07.03 E	Mushrooms provisionally preserved in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions, but not specially prepared for immediate consumption
08.03 B	Dried figs
08.04 B	Dried grapes
ex 08.10 A	Strawberries or raspberries (whether or not cooked), preserved by freezing, not containing added sugar
ex 08.10 D	Cherries (whether or not cooked), preserved by freezing, not containing added sugar
ex 08.11 E	Strawberries, raspberries or cherries, provisionally preserved
ex 20.01 C	Mushrooms, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid, with or without sugar, whether or not containing salt, spices or mustard

CCT heading No	Description
20.02 A	Mushrooms, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid
20.02 G	Peas, and beans in pod, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid
ex 20.03	Strawberries, raspberries or cherries, preserved by freezing, containing added sugar
ex 20.05 C I b) C II and C III	Jams, jellies, marmalades, purée and pastes of strawberries or raspberries, being cooked preparations, whether or not containing added sugar
ex 20.06 B II a) 8, B II b) 8, B II c) 1 dd and B II c) 2 bb)	Strawberries, raspberries or cherries prepared or preserved
ex 20.07 A III, B II a) 6 and B II b) 7	Cherry juice

Licences shall make it obligatory to import from the country indicated thereon.

2. Holders of licences may apply, once only, to have the country of origin altered subject to the following rules:

(a) applications for alteration of the country of origin:

- must be submitted to the body which issued the original licence,
- must be accompanied by the original licence and by any extract issued,
- shall be subject to the provisions of Articles 12, 13 (1), 14 and 15 of Regulation (EEC) No 3183/80;

(b) the body which issued the licence shall retain the original licence and any extract and shall issue a replacement licence and, where appropriate, one or more replacement extracts.

However, if during the time taken to issue the replacement licence the issue of licences for the new country of origin is suspended, the replacement licence application concerned shall be rejected and the original licence and, where appropriate, the extract or extracts shall be returned to the holder;

(c) replacement licences and, where appropriate, the replacement extract or extracts shall:

- be issued for a quantity of products which, when the tolerance is added, corresponds to the available quantity shown on the document which they replace,
- contain in section 12 the number of the document which they replace,
- contain in section 14 the name of the new country of origin,
- contain in the other sections the same entries as the documents which they replace, and in particular the same date of expiry.

Article 6

1. In the case of:

— tomato juice falling within subheading 20.07 B II of the Common Customs Tariff,

and

— peaches, apricots and pears falling within subheading 20.06 B II of the Common Customs Tariff,

applicants may in section 8 indicate two tariff subheadings in their applications for import licences as follows:

ex 20.06 B II a) 6 aa) and ex 20.06 B II a) 6 bb), or
20.06 B II a) 7 aa) and 20.06 B II a) 7 bb), or
20.06 B II b) 6 aa) and 20.06 B II b) 6 bb), or
20.06 B II b) 7 aa) 11 and 20.06 B II b) 7 bb) 11, or
20.06 B II b) 7 aa) 22 and 20.06 B II b) 7 bb) 22, or
20.07 B II a) 5 aa) and 20.07 B II b) 6 aa), or
20.07 B II a) 5 bb) and 20.07 B II b) 6 bb).

The two subheadings indicated in the application shall be entered on the import licence.

2. Where applicants avail themselves of the provisions of paragraph 1 and the amounts of the securities are different in respect of the two tariff subheadings concerned, the amount of security to be taken into consideration shall be the higher of the two.

3. Whereas, as a result of the application of paragraph 1, a product not subject to an import levy is imported under cover of a licence including advance fixing of the levy, the obligation to import with advance fixing of the levy shall be considered to have been met.

Article 7

For the products set out in the following table, licence applications and the import licences themselves shall show in section 7, in addition to the description in accordance with the Common Customs Tariff nomenclature, a description corresponding to that indicated in the table below and a reference to the relevant NIMEXE-code:

CCT heading No	NIMEXE code	Description
ex 07.02 B	07.02-20	Peas (including chick peas) (whether or not cooked), preserved by freezing
ex 07.03 E	ex 07.03-61	Cultivated mushrooms provisionally preserved in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions, but not specially prepared for immediate consumption
ex 07.03 E	ex 07.03-61	Mushrooms, excluding cultivated mushrooms, provisionally preserved in brine, in sulphur water or other preservative solutions, but not specially prepared for immediate consumption
08.04 B I	08.04-31	Currants
	08.04-39	Other
08.04 B II	08.04-91	Currants
	08.04-99	Other
		Fruit (whether or not cooked), preserved by freezing, not containing added sugar :
ex 08.10 A	08.10-11	— Strawberries
ex 08.10 A	08.10-15	— Raspberries
		— Cherries :
ex 08.10 D	ex 08.10-90	— Sour cherries
ex 08.10 D	ex 08.10-90	— Other
		Fruit provisionally preserved :
ex 08.11 E	08.11-95	— Strawberries
ex 08.11 E	08.11-96	— Raspberries
		— Cherries :
ex 08.11 E	ex 08.11-91	— Sour cherries
ex 08.11 E	ex 08.11-91	— Other
ex 20.01 C	ex 20.01-30	Cultivated mushrooms, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid, with or without sugar, whether or not containing salt, spices or mustard
ex 20.01 C	ex 20.01-30	Mushrooms, excluding cultivated mushrooms, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid, with or without sugar, whether or not containing spices or mustard
		Tomatoes :
		— With a dry matter content of less than 12 % by weight :
ex 20.02 C	20.02-31	— Peeled tomatoes
ex 20.02 C	20.02-33	— Other
ex 20.02 C	20.02-35	— With a dry matter content of not less than 12 % but not more than 30 % by weight
ex 20.02 C	20.02-37	— With a dry matter content of more than 30 % by weight
ex 20.02 G	20.02-91	Peas prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid
ex 20.02 G	20.02-95	Beans in pod prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid
		Fruit preserved by freezing, containing added sugar :
		— With a sugar content exceeding 13 % by weight :
ex 20.03 A	ex 20.03-00	— Strawberries
ex 20.03 A	ex 20.03-00	— Raspberries
		— Cherries :
ex 20.03 A	ex 20.03-00	— Sour cherries
ex 20.03 A	ex 20.03-00	— Other
		— Other :
ex 20.03 B	ex 20.03-00	— Strawberries
ex 20.03 B	ex 20.03-00	— Raspberries
		— Cherries :
ex 20.03 B	ex 20.03-00	— Sour cherries
ex 20.03 B	ex 20.03-00	— Other
		Jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit purée and fruit pastes, being cooked preparations, whether or not containing added sugar :
ex 20.05 C I b)	20.05-53	— Strawberries
ex 20.05 C I b)	20.05-55	— Raspberries
ex 20.05 C II	ex 20.05-60	— Strawberries
ex 20.05 C II	ex 20.05-60	— Raspberries
ex 20.05 C III	ex 20.05-90	— Strawberries
ex 20.05 C III	ex 20.05-90	— Raspberries

CCT heading No	NIMEXE code	Description
		Fruit otherwise prepared or preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or spirit :
ex 20.06 B II a) 7	20.06-45	— Peaches
ex 20.06 B II a) 7	20.06-47	— Apricots
		— Cherries :
ex 20.06 B II a) 8	20.06-50	— Sour cherries
ex 20.06 B II a) 8	20.06-51	— Other
ex 20.06 B II a) 8	ex 20.06-53	— Strawberries
ex 20.06 B II a) 8	ex 20.06-53	— Raspberries
		— Cherries :
ex 20.06 B II b) 8	20.06-74	— Sour cherries
ex 20.06 B II b) 8	20.06-75	— Other
ex 20.06 B II b) 8	ex 20.06-80	— Strawberries
ex 20.06 B II b) 8	ex 20.06-80	— Raspberries
		— Cherries :
ex 20.06 B II c) 1 dd)	20.06-89	— Sour cherries
ex 20.06 B II c) 1 dd)	20.06-90	— Other
ex 20.06 B II c) 1 dd)	ex 20.06-91	— Strawberries
ex 20.06 B II c) 1 dd)	ex 20.06-91	— Raspberries
		— Cherries :
ex 20.06 B II c) 2 bb)	20.06-96	— Sour cherries
ex 20.06 B II c) 2 bb)	20.06-97	— Other
ex 20.06 B II c) 2 bb)	ex 20.06-99	— Strawberries
ex 20.06 B II c) 2 bb)	ex 20.06-99	— Raspberries
ex 20.07 A III a)	ex 20.07-09	Cherry juice
ex 20.07 A III b) 1	ex 20.07-15	
b) 2	ex 20.07-15	
ex 20.07 B II a) 6 aa)	ex 20.07-60	
a) 6 bb)	ex 20.07-61	
ex 20.07 B II b) 7 aa)	ex 20.07-91	
b) 7 bb)	ex 20.07-92	
b) 7 cc)	ex 20.07-93	

Licences shall be valid only for the products so described.

Article 8

In cases where the amount of the security referred to in Article 3 is less than 1 ECU per 100 kilograms, and by way of derogation from the third indent of Article 5 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 3183/80, no import licence shall be required for operations relating to a quantity not exceeding 500 kilograms.

TITLE II

Advance fixing certificates

Article 9

Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 2, advance fixing certificates shall be valid for a period of five months from their day of issue as defined in Article 21 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 3183/80.

Article 10

Where advance fixing is restricted to certain of the products falling within a subheading of the Common

Customs Tariff, applications for certificates and the certificates themselves shall contain in section 7 the description of the products qualifying for advance fixing and in section 8 the Common Customs Tariff subheading preceded by 'ex'.

Certificates shall be valid only for the products so described.

Article 11

When citrus fruit juices falling within heading ex 20.07 of the Common Customs Tariff other than grapefruit juice are imported into a Member State where they are subject to quantitative restrictions, the validity of the advance fixing certificates in that Member State shall be conditional on the production of a national document showing that importation has been authorized.

Article 12

Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 3 (2) the amount of security for advance fixing certificates for each product shall be as shown in the following table :

CCT heading No	Description	Amount in ECU/100 kg net
ex 13.03 B	Pectic substances and pectinates	0,18
ex 20.01	Vegetables and fruit, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid, whether or not containing salt, spices or mustard, containing added sugar	0,18
ex 20.02	Vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid, containing added sugar	0,18
20.03	Fruit preserved by freezing, containing added sugar	0,70
20.04	Fruit, fruit peel and parts of plants, preserved by sugar (drained, glacé or crystallized)	1,80
ex 20.05	Jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit purée and fruit pastes, being cooked preparations, containing added sugar :	
	A. Chestnut purée and paste	1,80
	B. Jams and marmalades of citrus fruit :	
	I. With a sugar content exceeding 30 % by weight	1,80
	II. With a sugar content exceeding 13 % but not exceeding 30 % by weight	0,30
	III. Other	0,30
	C. Other :	
	I. With a sugar content exceeding 30 % by weight	1,80
	II. With a sugar content exceeding 13 % but not exceeding 30 % by weight	0,30
	III. Other	0,30
ex 20.06	Fruit otherwise prepared or preserved, containing added sugar	0,30
ex 20.07	Fruit juices (including grape must) and vegetable juices, containing added sugar, but unfermented and not containing spirit, other than grape juices (including grape must) :	
	1. With an added sugar content exceeding 30 % by weight	1,80
	2. Other	0,30

Article 13

In the case of certificates for products falling within heading 20.07 of the Common Customs Tariff, a tolerance of 0,03 shall be permitted in relation to the tariff specification as to the density of the product.

Section 20 (a) of the certificate in the case of imports and section 18 (a) of the certificate in the case of advance fixing shall contain one of the following endorsements :

- Tolerancia en densidad 0,03
- Tolerance for densitet på 0,03
- Toleranzdichte 0,03
- Ανοχή πυκνότητας 0,03
- Density tolerance of 0,03
- Tolérance densité de 0,03
- Tolleranza densità 0,03
- Dichtheidstolerantie 0,03
- Tolerância de densidade 0,03.

(a) applications for certificates and the certificates themselves shall indicate in section 12 the basic product in respect of which the refund is fixed in advance.

For this purpose 'basic products' shall mean :

- sugar, including white sugar, raw sugar and beet and cane syrup,
- glucose in the form of white crystalline powder, whether or not agglomerated,
- other glucose and glucose syrup, or
- isoglucose ;

(b) the products to be exported may, in applications for licences and in the licences themselves, be described by reference to the four-digit heading of the Common Customs Tariff within which the products fall.

Certificates shall be valid for all products attracting an export refund and falling within that heading.

Article 14

1. In the case of advance fixing of the export refund :

2. Where the provisions of paragraph 1 (b) are applied, the amount of the security shall, by way of derogation from Article 12, be 1,80 ECU/100 kilograms net.

TITLE III

General provisions

Article 15

By way of derogation from the first subparagraph of Article 13 (4) of Regulation (EEC) No 3183/80, no security shall be required in respect of import licences or advance fixing certificates relating to a quantity not exceeding 1 000 kilograms.

The provisions of the second subparagraph of Article 13 (4) of Regulation (EEC) No 3183/80 shall not apply.

TITLE IV

Communications

Article 16

1. Member States shall communicate to the Commission not later than the ninth of each month the following particulars in respect of products for which import licences or advance fixing certificates were issued in the preceding month :

(a) import licences, with or without advance fixing of the levy :

- quantities,
and
- in respect of the products referred to in Article 5, country of origin,

broken down according to the nomenclature of the Common Customs Tariff or, for the products listed in Article 7, according to the description indicated in that Article.

The products listed in Article 6 shall be included under the subheading first mentioned in section 8 ;

(b) advance fixing certificates for import, other than those covered under (a) :

quantities, broken down according to the nomenclature of the Common Customs Tariff ;

(c) advance fixing certificates for export :

quantities, broken down according to the nomenclature of the Common Customs Tariff.

2. If no import licences or advance fixing certificates have been issued during a calendar month, the Member State concerned shall inform the Commission accordingly not later than the ninth of the following month.

3. During periods when the provisions of Article 2 (2) are applied, and by way of derogation from paragraph 1, Member States shall communicate to the Commission the particulars referred to in paragraph 1 (a) in respect of applications for import licences as follows :

- each Wednesday, as regards applications made on Monday and Tuesday of that week,
- each Friday, as regards applications made on Wednesday and Thursday of that week,
- each Monday, as regards applications made on Friday of the previous week.

TITLE V

Final provisions

Article 17

1. Regulation (EEC) No 1303/83 is hereby repealed.
2. References to Regulation (EEC) No 1303/83 shall be construed as references to this Regulation.

Article 18

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 April 1987.

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

Done at Brussels, 13 March 1987.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 744/87

of 16 March 1987

amending Regulation (EEC) No 805/86 introducing a charge on denatured skimmed-milk powder coming from Spain and derogating from Regulation (EEC) No 1378/86 as regards the accession compensatory amounts in trade with Spain

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, and in particular Article 90 (1) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 466/86 of 25 February 1986 determining the general rules for the system of accession compensatory amounts for milk and milk products on account of the accession of Spain⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 6 thereof,

Whereas, in order to prevent quantities of skimmed-milk powder imported into Spain and denatured, in accordance with the provisions in force in Spain, before 1 March 1986 from being re-exported on abnormally advantageous terms a charge on exports of that product was introduced by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 805/86⁽²⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3956/86⁽³⁾; whereas, for the same reasons, the application of the said Regulation should be extended to milk powder, regardless of its fat content;

Whereas, moreover, Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1378/86⁽⁴⁾, specifies the accession compensatory amounts in question; whereas that Regulation applies in particular to milk powder; whereas it should be specified that the product referred to in Regulation (EEC) No 805/86 does not qualify for the said accession compensatory amounts;

Whereas in order to prevent speculation in the product covered by this Regulation the latter's provisions should be introduced as a matter of urgency;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EEC) No 805/86 is hereby amended as follows:

1. In the title, 'skimmed-' is deleted;
2. In Article 1 (1) and (2), 'skimmed-' is deleted.

Article 2

By way of derogation from Regulation (EEC) No 1378/86 the accession compensatory amounts specified in that Regulation shall not apply in the case of exports of milk powder imported into Spain and denatured, in accordance with the provisions in force in Spain, before 1 March 1986.

Article 3

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

It shall apply with effect from 12 February 1987.

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

Done at Brussels, 16 March 1987.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 53, 1. 3. 1986, p. 23.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 75, 20. 3. 1986, p. 15.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 365, 24. 12. 1986, p. 57.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 120, 8. 5. 1986, p. 37.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 745/87

of 16 March 1987

derogating from Regulation (EEC) No 2169/86 laying down detailed rules for the control and payment of the production refunds in the cereals and rice sectors

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 of 29 October 1975 on the common organization of the market in cereals ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1579/86 ⁽²⁾,

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⁾,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1009/86 of 25 March 1986 establishing general rules applying to production refunds in the cereals and rice sectors ⁽⁵⁾ and in particular Article 6 thereof,

Whereas Annex I to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2169/86 ⁽⁶⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 472/87 ⁽⁷⁾, lists coefficients to be used in calculating the production refund payable where products derived from starch have been used to manufacture eligible products; whereas because the coefficients which apply to products classified under heading Nos 35.05 and 38.12 of the Common Customs Tariff do not necessarily reflect the relative value of the starch in these products on the Community market, it is necessary to modify these coefficients for a period within which a precise definition of the abovementioned products can be established, together with the methods required to determine the composition of these products; whereas a derogation from Regulation (EEC) No 2169/86 should therefore be introduced for a period up to 31 December 1987;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

By way of derogation from Regulation (EEC) No 2169/86, until 31 December 1987 the entries relating to the CCT heading Nos 35.05 and 38.12 in Annex I thereto are replaced by the following:

'CCT heading No	Description	Quantity of starch needed to produce one tonne Coefficient
35.05	Dextrins + dextrin glues; soluble or roasted starches; starch glues ^(*)	
	A. Dextrins; soluble or roasted starches	1,14
	B. Glues made from dextrin or from starch	1,14
38.12	A. Prepared glazings and prepared dressings ^(*)	
	I. With a basis of amylaceous substances	1,14

^(*) The production refund is payable for the actual starch or dextrin dry matter content.

⁽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. 3.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 133, 21. 5. 1986, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 94, 9. 4. 1986, p. 6.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 189, 11. 7. 1986, p. 12.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 48, 17. 2. 1987, p. 12.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 April 1987.

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

Done at Brussels, 16 March 1987.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 746/87**of 16 March 1987****re-establishing the levying of customs duties on other articles of furskin falling within subheading 43.03 B, originating in South Korea, to which the preferential tariff arrangements set out in Council Regulation (EEC) No 3924/86 apply**

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3924/86 of 16 December 1986 applying generalized tariff preferences for 1987 in respect of certain industrial products originating in developing countries⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 15 thereof,

Whereas, pursuant to Articles 1 and 12 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 13 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 other articles of furskin, falling within subheading 43.03 B, originating in South Korea, the individual ceiling was fixed at 2 400 000 ECU; whereas, on 10 March 1987, imports of these products into the Community originating in South Korea 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 South Korea,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

As from 20 March 1987, the levying of customs duties, suspended pursuant to Regulation (EEC) No 3924/86, shall be re-established on imports into the Community of the following products originating in South Korea:

Order No	CCT heading No	Description
10.0600	43.03 (NIMEXE code 43.03-40, 60, 80)	Articles of furskin : B. Other

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the third 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, 16 March 1987.

For the Commission

COCKFIELD

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 373, 31. 12. 1986, p. 1.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 747/87

of 16 March 1987

amending Regulation (EEC) No 684/87 introducing a countervailing charge on cucumbers originating in the Canary Islands

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 684/87⁽³⁾ introduced a countervailing charge on cucumbers originating in the Canary Islands;

Whereas Article 26 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72 laid down the conditions under which a charge introduced in application of Article 25 of that Regulation is amended; whereas, if those conditions are taken into consideration, the countervailing charge on the import of cucumbers originating in the Canary Islands must be altered,

Whereas, in accordance with Article 1 (5) of Protocol 2 to the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal⁽⁴⁾, the

Community must apply in its trade with the Canary Islands, for products covered by Annex II to the EEC Treaty, the general arrangements which it applies in its foreign trade;

Whereas, in accordance with Article 4 of the said Protocol, the products, including cucumbers, specified in Annex A to the Protocol, qualify for preferential arrangements, subject to the tariff quota opened by way of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 4044/86⁽⁵⁾,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

In Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 684/87, 14,06 and 14,65 ECU are hereby replaced by 30,40 and 31,67 ECU.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 17 March 1987.

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

Done at Brussels, 16 March 1987.

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 65, 10. 3. 1987, p. 6.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 302, 15. 11. 1985, p. 9.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 377, 31. 12. 1986, p. 8.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 748/87

of 16 March 1987

amending, for the second time, Regulation (EEC) No 643/87 introducing a countervailing charge on cucumbers originating in Spain (except the Canary Islands)

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 643/87⁽³⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 690/87⁽⁴⁾, introduced a countervailing charge on cucumbers originating in Spain (except the Canary Islands);

Whereas Article 26 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72 laid down the conditions under which a charge introduced in application of Article 25 of that Regulation is amended; whereas if those conditions are taken into consideration the countervailing charge on the import of cucumbers originating in Spain (except the Canary Islands) must be altered;

Whereas, pursuant to Article 136 (2) of the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal⁽⁵⁾, the arrangements applicable to trade between, on the one hand, a new Member State and, on the other, the Community as constituted at 31 December 1985 must be those which were applicable before accession;

Whereas Article 140 (1) provides for a 4 % reduction in the countervailing charges applicable under Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72 during the second year after accession,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

In Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 643/87, '28,95 ECU' is hereby replaced by '54,46 ECU'.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 17 March 1987.

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

Done at Brussels, 16 March 1987.

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 61, 4. 3. 1987, p. 23.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 66, 11. 3. 1987, p. 6.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 302, 15. 11. 1985, p. 9.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 749/87**of 16 March 1987****repealing Regulation (EEC) No 675/87 applying the duty in the Common
Customs Tariff to imports of fresh lemons originating in Israel**

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 1627/75
of 26 June 1975 on imports of lemons originating in
Israel⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 5 thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 675/87 of 5
February 1987⁽²⁾ applied the duty in the Common
Customs Tariff to imports of lemons originating in Israel ;

Whereas, pursuant to the second paragraph of Article 4 of
Regulation (EEC) No 1627/75, this rule remains in force
until the quotations referred to in Article 2 (1) of that
Regulation, adjusted by the convention factors and follo-
wing deduction of import charges other than customs
duties, remain equal to or higher than the price laid down
in Article 3 of that Regulation for three consecutive

market days on the representative markets of the
Community with the lowest quotations ;

Whereas the present trend of prices of Israeli products on
the representative markets indicates that the conditions
set out in the second paragraph of Article 4 of Regulation
(EEC) No 1627/75 are fulfilled ; whereas Regulation
(EEC) No 675/87 should therefore be repealed,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Article 1

Commission Regulation (EEC) No 675/87 is hereby
repealed.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 17 March 1987.

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

Done at Brussels, 16 March 1987.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 165, 28. 6. 1975, p. 9.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 64, 7. 3. 1987, p. 17.

II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

COMMISSION

COMMISSION DIRECTIVE

of 6 February 1987

amending Annex II to Council Directive 72/276/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to certain methods for the quantitative analysis of binary textile fibre mixtures

(87/184/EEC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 71/307/EEC of 26 July 1971 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to textile names⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Directive 83/623/EEC⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 15a (2) thereof,

Whereas Directive 71/307/EEC requires labelling to indicate the nature of the fibres in textile products, checks on the conformity of these products with the indications given on the label being carried out by analysis;

Whereas pursuant to Article 13 (2) of the above Directive, Annex II to Council Directive 72/276/EEC⁽³⁾, as last amended by Directive 81/75/EEC⁽⁴⁾, lays down 15 uniform methods of analysis for most of the textile products composed of binary mixtures that are on the market;

Whereas in the light of experience gained gradually by national laboratories and the results of interlaboratory tests carried out under the auspices of the Commission, it is necessary:

- to redraft method No 2 by the incorporation of the use of a stable and easily prepared additional reagent,
- to amend certain points in method No 8 so as to simplify the test procedures and ensure uniform results,
- to delete method No 12, which has proved to be insufficiently accurate;

Whereas textile products consisting of mixtures of chloro-fibre, certain modacrylics, certain elastanes, acetate, triacetate and certain other fibres which are also subject to the labelling obligation stipulated in Directive 71/307/EEC are not covered by Directive 72/276/EEC; whereas uniform methods of analysis applicable to these products should therefore be established;

Whereas the provisions of this Directive are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee for Directives relating to Textile Names and Labelling,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

Article 1

Section 2 of Annex II to Directive 72/276/EEC is hereby amended as follows:

1. Special methods Nos 2, 8 and 12 are amended in accordance with Annex I to this Directive.
2. Special method No 16 in Annex II to this Directive is hereby added.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 185, 16. 8. 1971, p. 16.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 353, 15. 12. 1983, p. 8.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 173, 31. 7. 1972, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 57, 4. 3. 1981, p. 23.

Article 2

1. Member States shall bring into force the provisions necessary to comply with this Directive not later than 1 September 1988, and shall forthwith inform the Commission thereof.

2. As soon as this Directive has been notified, Member States shall also ensure that the Commission is informed, in sufficient time for it to submit its comments, of any draft laws, regulations or administrative provisions which they intend to adopt in the field covered by the Directive.

Article 3

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 6 February 1987.

For the Commission

Grigoris VARFIS

Member of the Commission

ANNEX I

Amendments to section 2 ('Special Methods') of Annex II to Directive 72/276/EEC

Method No 2:

The text is replaced by the following:

*METHOD No 2***CERTAIN PROTEIN FIBRES AND CERTAIN OTHER FIBRES****(Method using hypochlorite)****1. FIELD OF APPLICATION**

This method is applicable, after removal of non-fibrous matter, to binary mixtures of:

1. certain protein fibres, namely: wool (1), animal hair (2 and 3), silk (4), protein (21) with
2. cotton (5), cupro (19), modal (20), viscose (23), acrylic (24), chlorofibres (25), polyamide or nylon (28), polyester (29), polypropylene (31), elastane (37) and glass fibre (38).

If different protein fibres are present, the method gives the total of their amounts but not their individual quantities.

2. PRINCIPLE

The protein fibre is dissolved out from a known dry mass of the mixture, with a hypochlorite solution. The residue is collected, washed, dried and weighed; its mass, corrected if necessary, is expressed as a percentage of the dry mass of the mixture. The percentage of dry protein fibre is found by difference.

Either lithium hypochlorite or sodium hypochlorite can be used for the preparation of the hypochlorite solution.

Lithium hypochlorite is recommended in cases involving a small number of analyses or for analyses conducted at fairly lengthy intervals. This is because the percentage of hypochlorite in solid lithium hypochlorite — unlike that in sodium hypochlorite — is virtually constant. If the percentage of hypochlorite is known, hypochlorite content need not be checked iodometrically for each analysis, since a constant weighed portion of lithium hypochlorite can be employed.

3. APPARATUS AND REAGENTS (other than those specified in the general instructions)**3.1. Apparatus**

- (i) Erlenmeyer flask with ground-glass stopper, 250 ml;
- (ii) Thermostat, adjustable to $20 (\pm 2) ^\circ\text{C}$.

3.2. Reagents**(i) Hypochlorite reagent****(a) Lithium hypochlorite solution**

This consists of a freshly prepared solution containing $35 (\pm 2)$ g/l of active chlorine (approximately 1 M), to which $5 (\pm 0,5)$ g/l of previously dissolved sodium hydroxide is added. To prepare, dissolve 100 grams of lithium hypochlorite containing 35 % active chlorine (or 115 grams containing 30 % active chlorine) in approximately 700 ml of distilled water, add 5 grams of sodium hydroxide dissolved in approximately 200 ml of distilled water and make up to 1 litre with distilled water. The solution which has been freshly prepared needs not be checked iodometrically;

(b) Sodium hypochlorite solution

This consists of a freshly prepared solution containing $35 (\pm 2)$ g/l of active chlorine (approximately 1 M) to which $5 (\pm 0,5)$ g/l of previously dissolved sodium hydroxide is added.

Check the active chlorine content of the solution iodometrically before each analysis;

(ii) Acetic acid, dilute solution

Dilute 5 ml of glacial acetic acid to 1 litre with water.

4. TEST PROCEDURE

Follow the procedure described in the general instructions and proceed as follows: mix approximately 1 gram of the sample with approximately 100 ml of the hypochlorite solution (lithium or sodium hypochlorite) in the 250 ml flask and agitate thoroughly in order to wet out the sample.

Then heat the flask for 40 minutes in a thermostat at 20 °C and agitate continuously, or at least at regular intervals. Since the dissolution of the wool proceeds exothermically, the reaction heat of this method must be distributed and removed. Otherwise, considerable errors may be caused by the incipient dissolution of the non-soluble fibres.

After 40 minutes, filter the flask contents through a weighed glass-filter crucible and transfer any residual fibres into the filter crucible by rinsing the flask with a little hypochlorite reagent. Drain the crucible with suction and wash the residue successively with water, dilute acetic acid, and finally water, draining the crucible with suction after each addition. Do not apply suction until each washing liquor has drained under gravity.

Finally, drain the crucible with suction, dry the crucible with the residue, and cool and weigh them.

5. CALCULATION AND EXPRESSION OF RESULTS

Calculate the results as described in the general instructions. The value of d is 1,00, except for cotton, viscose and modal, for which $d = 1,01$, and unbleached cotton, for which $d = 1,03$.

6. PRECISION

On homogenous mixtures of textile materials, the confidence limits for results obtained by this method are not greater than ± 1 for a confidence level of 95 %.

Method No 8

The text is hereby amended as follows :

In item 4 ('Test procedure'), the 5th, 6th and 7th paragraphs read as follows :

'Transfer any residual fibre to the crucible by washing out the beaker with dimethylformamide. Drain the crucible with suction. Wash the residue with about 1 litre of hot water at 70 — 80 °C, filling the crucible each time. After each addition of water, apply suction briefly but not until the water has drained under gravity. If the washing liquor drains through the crucible too slowly, slight suction may be applied.

Finally dry the crucible with the residue, cool and weigh them.'

Item 5 ('Calculation and expression of results') reads as follows :

'Calculate the results as described in the general instructions. The value of " d " is 1,00 except in the following cases :

wool	1,01
cotton	1,01
cupro	1,01
modal	1,01
polyester	1,01.'

Method No 12

This method is deleted.

ANNEX II

METHOD No 16

CHLOROFIBRES, CERTAIN MODACRYLICS, CERTAIN ELASTANES, ACETATES, TRIACETATES AND CERTAIN OTHER FIBRES

(Method using cyclohexanone)

1. FIELD OF APPLICATION

This method is applicable, after removal of non-fibrous matter, to binary mixtures of

1. acetate (17), triacetate (22), chlorofibre (25), certain modacrylics (27), certain elastanes (37)
with
2. wool (1), animal hair (2 and 3), silk (4), cotton (5), cupro (19), modal (20), viscose (23), polyamide or nylon (28), acrylic (24) and glass fibre (38).

Where modacrylics or elastanes are present a preliminary test must first be carried out to determine whether the fibre is completely soluble in the reagent.

It is also possible to analyze mixtures containing chlorofibres by using method No 9 or 15.

2. PRINCIPLE

The acetate and triacetate fibres, chlorofibres, certain modacrylics, and certain elastanes are dissolved out from a known dry mass with cyclohexanone at a temperature close to boiling point. The residue is collected, washed, dried and weighed; its mass, corrected if necessary, is expressed as a percentage of the dry mass of the mixture. The percentage of chlorofibre, modacrylic, elastane, acetate and triacetate is found by difference.

3. APPARATUS AND REAGENTS (other than those described in the general instructions)

3.1. Apparatus

- (i) Hot extraction apparatus suitable for use in the test procedure in section 4. (See figure: this is a variant of the apparatus described in *Melliand Textilberichte* 56 (1975) 643-645);
- (ii) Filter crucible to contain the specimen;
- (iii) Porous baffle (porosity grade 1);
- (iv) Reflux condenser that can be adapted to the distillation flask;
- (v) Heating device.

3.2. Reagents

- (i) Cyclohexanone, boiling point 156 °C;
- (ii) Ethyl alcohol, 50 % by volume.

NB: Cyclohexanone is flammable and toxic. Suitable precautions must be taken in its use.

4. TEST PROCEDURE

Follow the procedure described in the general instructions and then proceed as follows:

Pour into the distillation flask 100 ml of cyclohexanone per gram of material, insert the extraction container in which the filter crucible, containing the specimen and the porous baffle, slightly inclined, have previously been placed. Insert the reflux condenser. Bring to the boil and continue extraction for 60 minutes at a minimum rate of 12 cycles per hour. After extraction and cooling remove the extraction container, take out the filter crucible and remove the porous baffle. Wash the contents of the filter crucible three or four times with 50 % ethyl alcohol heated to about 60 °C and subsequently with 1 litre of water at 60 °C.

Do not apply suction during or between the washing operations. Allow the liquid to drain under gravity and then apply suction.

Finally dry the crucible with the residue, cool and weigh them.

5. CALCULATION AND EXPRESSION OF RESULTS

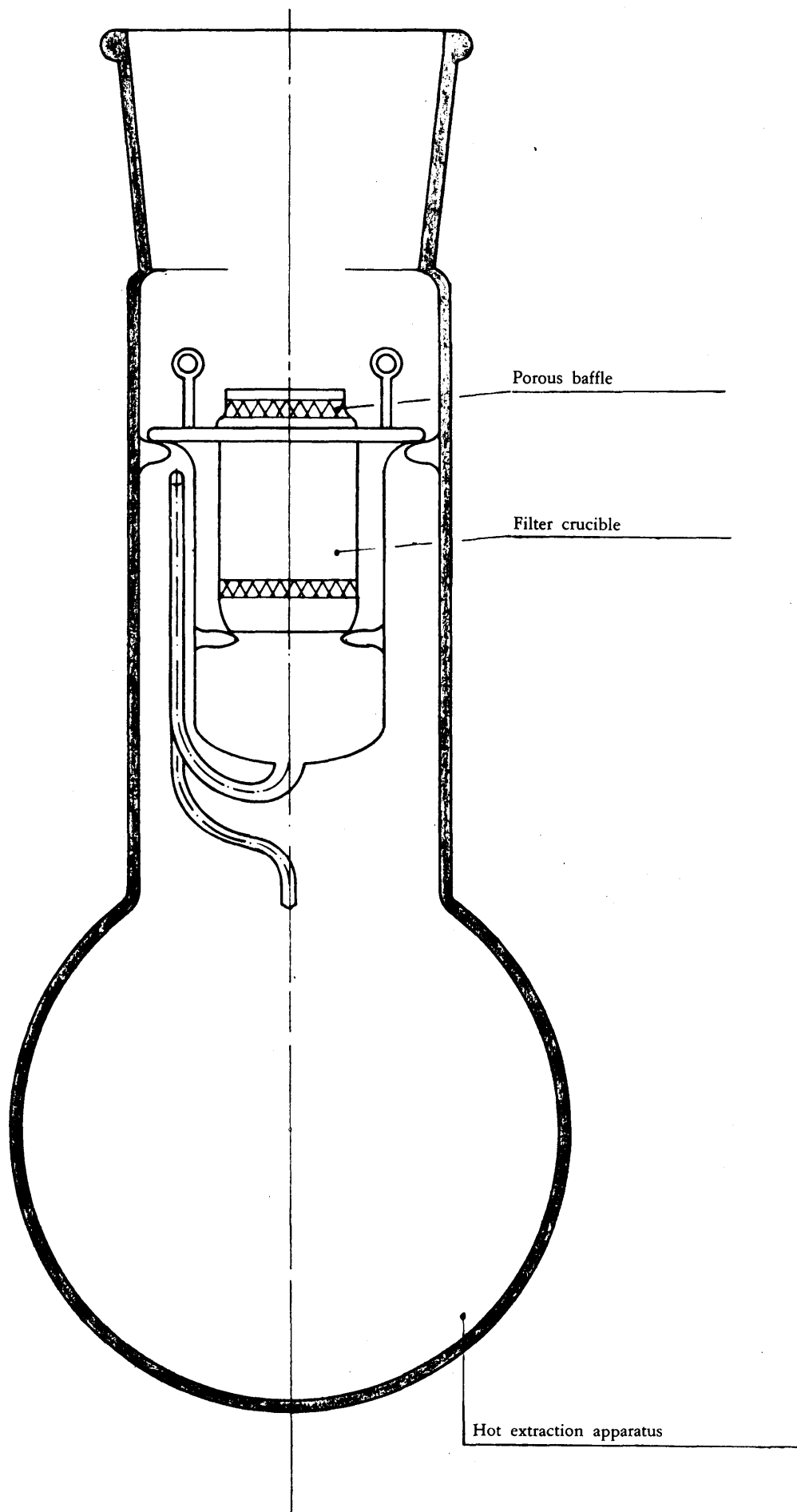
Calculate the results as described in the general instructions. The value of 'd' is 1,00 with the following exceptions :

silk 1,01

acrylic 0,98.

6. PRECISION

On homogeneous mixtures of textile fibres, the confidence limits of results obtained by this method are not greater than ± 1 for a confidence level of 95 %.



COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

of 6 February 1987

on quantitative methods of analysis for the identification of acrylic and modacrylic fibres, chlorofibres and trivinylnyl fibres

(87/185/EEC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular the second indent of Article 155 thereof,

Whereas Annex I to Council Directive 71/307/EEC of 26 July 1971 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to textile names⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Directive 83/623/EEC⁽²⁾, which requires mandatory labelling for textile products, sets out the fibre names and descriptions; whereas the fibres making up these products and named on the label must conform with those descriptions;

Whereas that Annex specifies that fibres referred to in items 24, 25, 27 and 35 must have in the chain specific percentages of a given monomer pattern, which is the only criterion allowing them to be identified and in some cases distinguished from each other;

Whereas during verification of the conformity of textile products with the composition stated on the label it may prove necessary to check these percentages in order to identify the abovementioned fibres; whereas for that purpose analytical laboratories must have suitable methods for the quantitative determination of nitrogen and chlorine making up the monomer patterns of those chemical fibres;

Whereas in the current state of the art it is not always possible to determine the quantities of nitrogen or chlorine inherent exclusively in the abovementioned monomer patterns, since such quantities can be determined only for the product as a whole, including any proportion of the substances due to the presence in the fibre of matter such as colouring agents or additives containing nitrogen and chlorine; whereas under these circumstances it is not possible to lay down binding methods of analysis;

Whereas it is nevertheless expedient, in order to ensure the necessary uniformity of the results of checks on the conformity of textile products carried out in the Commu-

nity, to provide laboratories with methods for the quantitative determination of nitrogen and chlorine that are as precise as possible, with due regard to the current state of the art, and which those laboratories may use; whereas such methods have been drawn up on the basis of numerous interlaboratory tests carried out under the auspices of the Commission; whereas their use should therefore be recommended in accordance with the views expressed by the Committee for Directives relating to Textile Names and Labelling,

HEREBY FORMULATES THIS RECOMMENDATION:

Article 1

It is hereby recommended that the laboratories conducting verifications of the conformity of the composition of textile products use, for the identification of the fibres referred to in items 24, 25, 27 and 35 of Annex I to Directive 71/307/EEC, the methods for quantitative analysis given in the Annex to this recommendation.

Article 2

The Member States shall inform the Commission of the measures taken on the basis of this recommendation.

Article 3

This recommendation is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 6 February 1987.

For the Commission

Grigoris VARFIS

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 185, 16. 8. 1971, p. 16.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 353, 15. 12. 1983, p. 8.

ANNEX

RECOMMENDED QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS METHODS FOR THE IDENTIFICATION OF ACRYLIC AND MODACRYLIC FIBRES AND CHLOROFIBRES AND TRIVINYL FIBRES**Note**

The methods given in A and B below make it possible to verify the permitted percentages of monomer patterns for acrylic and modacrylic fibres and chlorofibres and trivinyll fibres under items 24 and 27 and 25 and 35 respectively in Annex I to Directive 71/307/EEC.

However, these methods should not be considered as the only means of verifying the conformity of the above fibres with their descriptions. Should any doubt arise, the results obtained with these methods may be checked by other suitable techniques, especially when the results are on the limits for the relevant fibre.

A. METHOD FOR THE QUANTITATIVE DETERMINATION OF NITROGEN FOR THE IDENTIFICATION OF ACRYLIC AND MODACRYLIC FIBRES REFERRED TO IN ITEMS 24 AND 27 OF ANNEX I TO DIRECTIVE 71/307/EEC**1. Field of application**

This method can be used after removal of the non-fibrous matter, for the qualitative determination of acrylic and modacrylic fibres in the pure state and after separation from a mixture.

The method can only be applied when additives, and in particular nitrogenous substances can be completely removed beforehand: dyes are considered as additives here, in derogation of Council Directive 72/276/EEC⁽¹⁾ on the analysis of binary mixtures.

2. Principle

The nitrogen content is determined and the percentage by mass of the acrylonitrile unit present in the fibre is calculated by means of a conversion factor.

3. Apparatus and reagents**3.1. Apparatus**

- (i) Kjeldahl digestion flask, 500 ml capacity
- (ii) Kjeldahl distillation apparatus
- (iii) Titration apparatus, allowing precision of 0,05 ml.

3.2. Reagents

All reagents used must be analytical grade and the water must be distilled.

- (i) Anhydrous potassium sulphate
- (ii) Copper sulphate ($\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$)
- (iii) Concentrated sulphuric acid, ($d = 1,84$ at 20°C)
- (iv) Sulphuric acid 0,1 N (standard solution)
- (v) Sodium hydroxide solution 400 g/l: dissolve 400 grams of sodium hydroxide in 400/500 ml of water and bring up to a volume of 1 litre with water
- (vi) Sodium hydroxide solution 0,1 N (standard solution)
- (viii) Phenolphthalein solution, as indicator.

4. Procedure

As regards sampling, drying, weighing and pretreatment, follow the instructions given in Section 1 'General information of methods for the quantitative chemical analysis of textile fibre mixtures' of Directive 72/276/EEC.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 173, 31. 7. 1972.

Transfer approximately 0,5 g of the dry sample, accurately weighed, into the Kjeldahl flask and add 10 grams of potassium sulphate, 1 gram of copper sulphate and 25 ml of concentrated sulphuric acid (density : 1,84). Gently swirl the contents of the flask until all the fibres are thoroughly wetted out by the acid.

Fix the flask in an inclined position under a suction hood and reheat slowly and carefully over a bunsen burner or other heating apparatus until the fibres are destroyed. Then increase the heat in order to keep the solution simmering (approximately 350 °C) for 30 minutes, i. e. until the solution becomes almost colourless.

Allow the flask to cool and carefully dilute the contents with 150 ml water.

Pour about 100 ml of the 0,1 N sulphuric acid solution into a 250 ml conical flask which is placed beneath the condenser so that the outlet of the delivery tube is just below the level of the liquid.

Connect the Kjeldahl flask to the distillation apparatus and add 120 ml of sodium hydroxide solution (400 g/l) slowly and carefully.

Heat to simmering and collect at least 100 ml of the distillate so as to recover the entire quantity of ammonia.

After distillation lower the conical flask so that the outside of the condenser is approximately 20 mm above the level of the liquid and distill for a further minute.

Wash the outside of the tube with distilled water and collect the washing liquid in the conical flask.

Titrate the distillate with the standardized 0,1 N sodium hydroxide solution, using the phenolphthalein solution as an indicator.

5. Calculation and expression of the results

The percentage of nitrogen in the sample, when dry, is calculated by :

$$A \% = \frac{14 (V_1 n_1 - V_2 n_2)}{10 \cdot m}$$

where

A % = percentage of nitrogen in the dry and pure sample ;

V₁ = volume in millilitres of sulphuric acid solution 0,1 N ;

n₁ = normality of sulphuric acid solution ;

V₂ = volume in millilitres of sodium hydroxide solution 0,1 N ;

n₂ = normality of sodium hydroxide solution ;

m = mass in grams of the pretreated dried test specimen.

Calculation of the acrylonitrile monomer unit to the first decimal place is by the formula :

$$\text{— acrylonitrile unit \%} = A \% \times 3,788.$$

6. Precision of the method

The confidence limits of the results obtained by this method are not greater than ± 1 for a confidence level of 95 %.

B. METHOD FOR THE QUANTITATIVE DETERMINATION OF CHLORINE FOR THE IDENTIFICATION OF CHLOROFIBRES AND TRIVINYL FIBRES REFERRED TO IN ITEMS 25 AND 35 OF ANNEX I TO DIRECTIVE 71/307/EEC

1. Field of application

This method can be used, after removal of non-fibrous matter, for the identification of chlorofibres and trivinyll fibres in the pure state and after separation from a mixture.

The method is only applicable when additives, and in particular chlorates, can be completely removed beforehand : dyes are considered as additives here, in derogation of Directive 72/276/EEC on the analysis of binary mixtures

2. Principle

After combustion of the sample in an oxygen atmosphere, the chlorine content is determined and the percentage by mass of the vinyl or vinylidene chloride is calculated by means of conversion factors.

3. Apparatus and reagents

3.1. Apparatus

- (i) Approximately 500 ml open-necked combustion flask in borosilicate glass or similar material fitted with a ground borosilicate glass stopper to which a platinum wire 0,5-0,7 mm in diameter and around 100 mm in length is welded (figure 1).

The flask and the stopper must be fitted with a device to ensure that the stopper is kept in place and thus prevent losses of gas during combustion.

- (ii) Device for remote ignition of the material (infrared recommended).
- (iii) Filter paper with low chlorine and ash content.

3.2. Reagents

All reagents used must be analytical grade and the water must be distilled.

- (i) Potassium hydroxide 0,01 N (standard solution)
- (ii) 30 % hydrogen peroxide (m/m)
- (iii) Oxygen cylinder
- (iv) Perchloric acid (70 % m/m ; $d = 1,67$)
- (v) 0.1 % diphenyl carbazone alcoholic solution (m/m)
- (vi) Mercury (II) perchlorate 0,01 N solution standardized with primary standard sodium chloride. The solution is prepared by dispersing, by means of shaking 1,1 grams of mercury oxide (yellow) in 800 ml of water and adding 1,54 ml of 70 % perchloric acid ; this is brought up to a volume of 1 000 ml and standardized with sodium chloride solution, of known titre.

4. Procedure

For sampling, preliminary treatment, drying and weighing follow the instructions given under section I 'General information on the methods for the quantitative chemical analysis of textile fibre mixtures' of Directive 72/276/EEC.

Weigh accurately a dry sample of about 30 mg and place it on the filter paper which is folded (along the lines traced in Figure 2) and rolled up from bottom to top.

Wrap the platinum wire attached to the stopper tightly round the paper package containing the sample in such a way that the ignition 'touchpaper' protrudes freely.

Pour into the flask 10 ml of water, 20 ml of potassium hydroxide 0,01 N solution and 3-4 drops of hydrogen peroxide.

Fill the flask with oxygen for a few seconds until it is full. Light the 'touch-paper', stopper the flask immediately and secure the stopper.

Allow to cool, shake the flask vigorously several times over a period of 25-30 minutes so as to accelerate the absorption of the combustion products.

Fill the neck of the flask with a few millilitres of distilled water and then remove the stopper. Wash the platinum wire and the walls of the flask with 50-60 ml of water.

Boil the alkaline solution for 3-5 minutes and bring the solution to a pH of around 3,5 with 70 % perchloric acid.

Add 2 ml of the diphenyl carbazone indicator and titrate with 0,01 N mercury perchlorate solution until the colour changes from colourless to lilac.

Carry out control titration using the same quantities of reagent and filter paper used in the test.

(Instead of titration with mercury (II) perchlorate and chromatic indicator, potentiometric titration using a silver electrode with a silver nitrate solution of known titre may be employed).

5. Calculation and expression of the results

The percentage of chlorine in the fibre in question, when dry, is calculated by

$$\text{Cl \%} = \frac{(A-B) \times n \times 35,46 \times 100}{m}$$

where

Cl = chlorine content in the dry and pure sample ;

A = millilitres of mercury perchlorate 0,01 N solution consumed during titration of the sample ;

B = millilitres of mercury perchlorate 0,01 N solution consumed during titration of the control test ;

n = the normality of the mercury perchlorate solution ;

m = mass in milligrams of the pretreated dried test specimen.

The percentage of vinyl or vinylidene chloride monomers, approximated to the first decimal place, is calculated by one of the following formulae :

$$\text{— vinyl chloride percentage} = \text{Cl \%} \times 1,762$$

$$\text{— vinylidene chloride percentage} = \text{Cl \%} \times 1,367.$$

6. Precision of the method

The confidence limits of the results of the chlorine percentage obtained by this method are not greater than $\pm 0,5$ for a confidence level of 95 %.

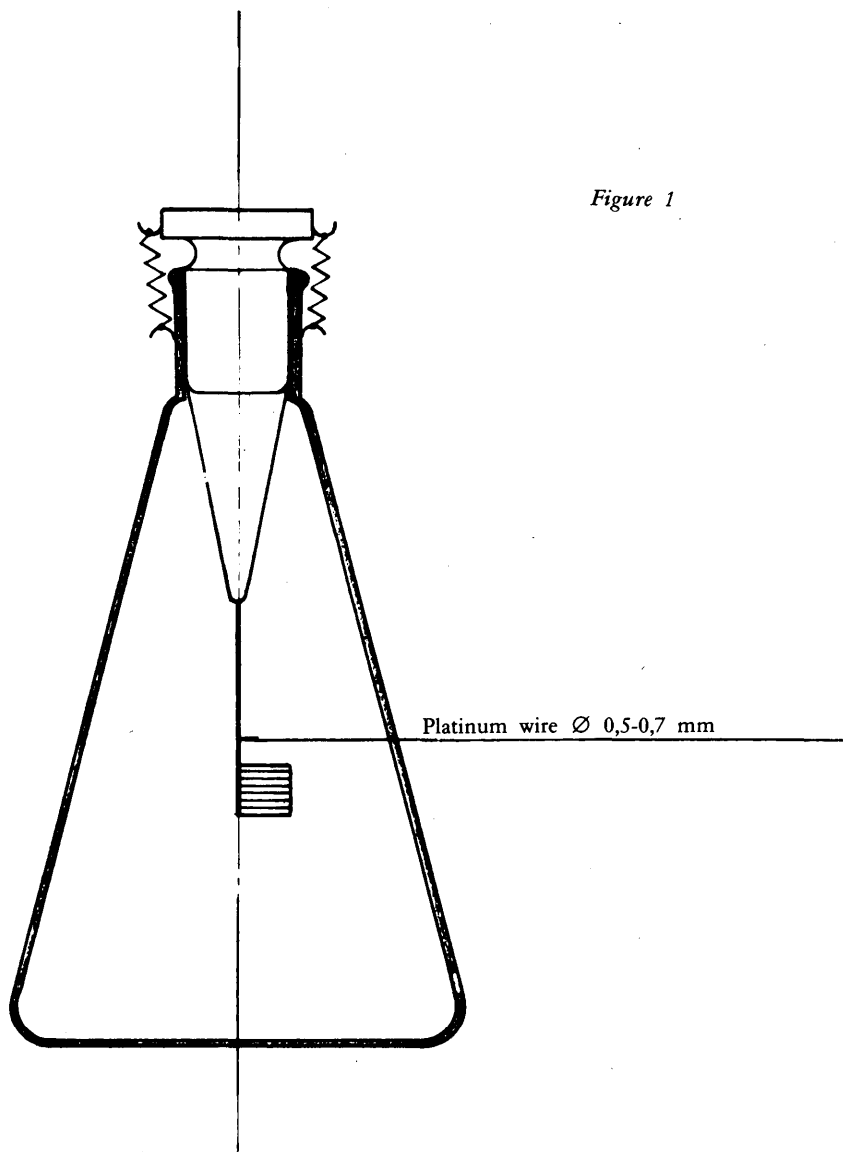
7. Precautions

- The combustion flask must not contain residue or fumes of organic solvent.
- Care must be taken when operating manually to avoid operator accidents caused by flask explosions.
- Once the sample is enclosed in the flask, the flask itself must be properly closed since the first stage of combustion produces high pressure.

Figure 1

Conical flask Schöniger

of 500 ml



Filter paper

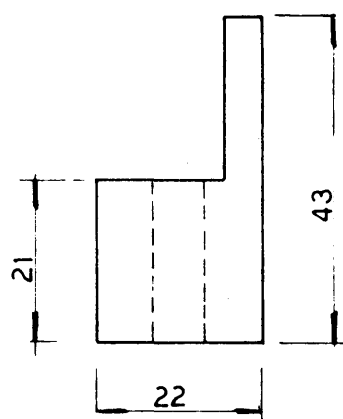


Figure 2

CORRIGENDA

Corrigendum to Council Regulation (EEC) No 4116/86 of 22 December 1986 on the total or partial suspension of Common Customs Tariff duties on certain agricultural products originating in Turkey (1987)

(Official Journal of the European Communities No L 380 of 31 December 1986)

On page 23, the following text is added to the Annex :

'15.0017		ex 19.04		Tapioca and sago, excluding tapioca and sago substitutes obtained from potato or other starches		2 % + vc'
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