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I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 2198/94
of 9 September 1994
extending the provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of certain watch
movements originating in Malaysia and Thailand

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2423/88 of 11 July 1988 on protection against dumped or subsidized imports from countries not members of the European Economic Community⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 11 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EC) No 1076/94⁽²⁾ imposed a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of certain watch movements originating in Malaysia and Thailand;

Whereas examination of the facts has not yet been completed and the Commission has informed the exporters known to be concerned of its intention to propose

an extension of the validity of the provisional duty for an additional period of two months;

Whereas the exporters have raised no objections,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The validity of the provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of certain watch movements originating in Malaysia and Thailand imposed by Regulation (EC) No 1076/94 is hereby extended for a period of two months. It shall cease to apply if, before the expiry of that period, the Council adopts definitive measures or the proceeding is terminated pursuant to Article 9 of Regulation (EEC) No 2423/88.

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, 9 September 1994.

For the Council

The President

Th. WAIGEL

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 209, 2. 8. 1988, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 522/94 (OJ No L 66, 10. 3. 1994, p. 10).

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 120, 11. 5. 1994, p. 3.

COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 2199/94**of 9 September 1994****imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of certain magnetic disks (3,5" microdisks) originating in Hong Kong and the Republic of Korea, and collecting definitively the provisional duty imposed**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2423/88 of 11 July 1988 on protection against dumped or subsidized imports from countries not members of the European Economic Community⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 12 thereof,

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

Whereas :

A. PROVISIONAL MEASURES

- (1) The Commission, by Regulation (EC) No 534/94⁽²⁾, hereinafter referred to as 'the provisional Regulation', imposed a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports into the Community of certain magnetic disks (hereafter referred to as '3,5" microdisks') originating in Hong Kong and the Republic of Korea, and falling within CN code ex 8523 20 90. The duty was extended for a maximum period of two months by Council Regulation (EC) No 1340/94⁽³⁾.

B. SUBSEQUENT PROCEDURE

- (2) Subsequent to the imposition of the provisional anti-dumping duty, the Government of Hong Kong and other interested parties who so requested were granted an opportunity to be heard by the Commission. Certain of these parties also presented written submissions making known their views on the findings. In particular, the Hong Kong authorities reiterated certain views expressed at various stages of the proceeding.
- (3) One importer, which had not cooperated in the proceeding, made written representations to the Commission following the introduction of the provisional anti-dumping duty.

- (4) Upon request, parties were informed of the essential facts and considerations on the basis of which it was intended to recommend the imposition of definitive duties and the definitive collection of amounts secured by way of provisional duty. They were also granted a reasonable period within which to make representations subsequent to the disclosure.
- (5) It should be noted that the complainant Community producer, RPS, Rhône-Poulenc Systems, mentioned in recital 4 (a) of the provisional Regulation should now be referred to as RPS Boeder International.
- (6) Because of the volume and complexity of the data examined, the investigation could not be concluded within the time limit provided for in Article 7 (9) (a) of Regulation (EEC) No 2423/88 (hereinafter referred to as 'the basic Regulation').
- (7) Following an anti-dumping proceeding on imports of certain magnetic disks (3,5" microdisks) originating in Japan, Taiwan and the People's Republic of China, hereinafter referred to as 'the prior proceeding', definitive anti-dumping duties were imposed in October 1993 by Council Regulation (EEC) No 2861/93⁽⁴⁾.

C. PRODUCT UNDER CONSIDERATION AND LIKE PRODUCT

- (8) As no further arguments have been presented regarding the product under consideration and the like product, the findings set out in recitals 8 to 12 of the provisional Regulation are confirmed.

D. DUMPING**1. Normal value**

- (9) For the purpose of the definitive findings, normal value was, in general, established on the basis of the same methods as those used in the provisional determination of dumping, after taking into consideration new facts and arguments presented by the parties.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 209, 2. 8. 1988, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 522/94 (OJ No L 66, 10. 3. 1994, p. 10).

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 68, 11. 3. 1994, p. 5.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 146, 11. 6. 1994, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 262, 21. 10. 1993, p. 4.

- (10) Following publication of the provisional Regulation, two producers in Hong Kong and the Hong Kong authorities contended that, even although their domestic sales of the like product had been insufficient to permit a proper comparison, the amount for selling, general and administrative expenses used in constructing normal value should have been based on the selling, general and administrative expenses of the companies concerned, even those relating to export sales, rather than those of another producer in Hong Kong. The Hong Kong authorities also questioned the reasonableness of the level of profit used in constructing normal value.

It was not possible to follow the approach suggested for selling, general and administrative expenses, since Article 2 (3) (b) (ii) of the basic Regulation requires that these relate to domestic sales and not export sales.

The investigation showed that the selling, general and administrative expenses for the domestic producer referred to in the provisional duty Regulation related to sales in the same business sector. These were, therefore, used for the construction of normal value for the other Hong Kong producers.

As to the level of profit of 10 % used, it should be noted that this was the level alleged by the complainant, and was found to be less than that realized by the sole producer with sales of the product concerned on the Hong Kong market, albeit in unrepresentative quantities.

- (11) The Korean producer argued that an adjustment should have been made to normal value for promotional items given to certain of its customers, on the grounds that the value of these goods represented a rebate, and should thus be deducted from the domestic price of the product concerned.

As the items in question were not 3,5" microdisks, and there was no evidence that the price of the product concerned would have been different in the absence of the promotional goods, the costs incurred should be regarded as promotional expenses and not as rebates.

The adjustment claimed, therefore, is not allowable under the provisions of Article 2 (3) (a) of the basic Regulation.

- (12) In the light of the foregoing, the findings set out in recitals 13 and 14 of the provisional Regulation are confirmed.

2. Export price

- (13) One Hong Kong producer made its sales to the Community through its parent company in Japan.

At the provisional stage, in the absence of sufficient information on the price at which the parent company sold for export to the Community, the Commission considered that export price should be established on the basis of the price charged by the producer to its parent company.

Subsequent to the introduction of the provisional duty, the producer in question has provided evidence on the price at which its parent company sold for export to the Community.

The export price has been adjusted accordingly.

- (14) No other new arguments were presented regarding the establishment of export price. The findings set out in recitals 15 and 16 of the provisional Regulation are, therefore, confirmed.

3. Comparison

- (15) One Hong Kong producer argued that, as its export sales were mainly to OEM customers, these sales could not be compared to domestic sales made under a producer's brand name, because OEM sales would be at lower prices as a result of lower selling, general and administrative expenses and profit.

After examination of the domestic sales of the cooperating Hong Kong producers, the Commission has come to the conclusion that prices were not a function of the channel of sale. No pattern of prices specific to OEM sales could be identified and, therefore, the adjustment claimed could not be made.

4. Dumping margins

- (16) On the basis of the modifications made to the calculations of normal value and export price, the definitive dumping margins calculated by the Commission, expressed as a percentage of the cif value, established in accordance with the provisions of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1224/80 of 28 May 1980 on the valuation of goods for customs purposes⁽¹⁾, for each of the companies concerned, are as follows:

Hong Kong:

— Jackin Magnetic Company Ltd :	7,2,
— Plantron (HK) Ltd :	6,7,
— Technosource Industrial Ltd :	13,3.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 134, 31. 5. 1980, p. 1.

It should be noted that Swire Magnetic Holdings Limited ceased production and trading of 3,5" microdisks in the first quarter of 1994. It was therefore not found necessary to establish an individual dumping margin for this producer.

Republic of Korea:

— SKC: 8,1.

- (17) As far as non-cooperating producers are concerned, the Hong Kong authorities contended that the dumping margin to be applied for Hong Kong should be based on the highest margin established for producers in Hong Kong which cooperated in the investigation.

The Commission has examined this contention and reaffirms its findings at recital 23 of the provisional Regulation that the low level of cooperation on the part of Hong Kong producers makes the adoption of such a solution unreasonable, as the dumping margin for such cooperating exporters is not a reliable basis for assessing the level of dumping on the very large volume of imports from non-cooperating exporters.

The Commission has, however, adjusted the dumping margin to be applied to non-cooperating producers in Hong Kong to the weighted average margin for the different product types sold for export to the Community, as alleged by the complainant.

The findings in this respect, and those set out in recital 22 of the provisional Regulation regarding non-cooperating producers in the Republic of Korea, are confirmed. The dumping margin for non-cooperating producers in the countries subject to this proceeding are thus set as follows:

— Hong Kong: 27,4 %,
— Republic of Korea: 8,1 %.

E. COMMUNITY INDUSTRY

- (18) No new arguments were presented in relation to the definition of the Community industry. The findings set out in recitals 24 to 29 of the provisional Regulation are, therefore, confirmed.

F. INJURY

1. Cumulation of the effects of the dumped imports

- (19) No new arguments having been received in connection with the findings at recitals 30 to 34 of

the provisional Regulation, these findings are confirmed.

2. Community consumption, volume and market share of the dumped imports

- (20) As no comments were received, the findings stated in recitals 35 and 36 of the provisional Regulation are confirmed.

3. Prices of dumped imports

- (21) In the absence of comment, the findings in recital 37 of the provisional Regulation are confirmed.

4. Situation of the Community industry

- (22) The Korean producer and the Hong Kong authorities questioned the view expressed by the Commission in recital 39 of the provisional Regulation, on the grounds that a 2,5 % increase in the market share of the Community industry between 1989 and the investigation period would lead to the conclusion that the Community industry had actually performed better than the market average.

It is correct that the sales volume of the Community industry increased in absolute terms and that its limited market share grew from 9,8 % in 1989 to 12,3 % in the investigation period. This, however, does not detract from the fact that the relative performance of the Community industry can only be properly assessed in the light of prevailing market circumstances. Ideally this would be a market free from the distortions, which was clearly not the case in the period examined. Dumped imports from the countries concerned in this and the prior proceeding prevented a relatively young industry from achieving a market share of a size it could reasonably have attained at a time of rapid growth in consumption.

The findings in recitals 38, 39 and 42 of the provisional Regulation are, therefore, confirmed.

G. CAUSATION

- (23) No new arguments were presented as to causation of injury. The findings of recitals 44 to 50 of the provisional Regulation are, therefore, confirmed.

H. COMMUNITY INTEREST

- (24) No new arguments have been received in respect of Community interest.

However, as regards the interests of users and despite the fact that no representations have been made at any time during the proceeding by final consumers of 3,5" microdisks, the Commission has sought to determine with some degree of precision from the information available to it whether the imposition of anti-dumping duties would have an impact on users that would go beyond the restoration of fair, undistorted trading.

In view of the total lack of input from user interests in this proceeding, the following remarks draw on general sources of information on developments in the Community and world markets for 3,5" microdisks.

On a global level, overall demand continues to increase, although, in line with the growing length of time between the release of new packages (one major release now takes place approximately every three years), slower growth in the software duplication sector is exerting a negative influence on the rate of increase. Demand could also be expected to decline as alternative data storage systems develop.

On the supply side, excess production capacity continues to exist on a world level. This has resulted in continuing price declines in 1993 and in the early months of 1994.

The Community market is, of course, not immune to the imbalance between global demand and supply. Prices in the Community have continued to decline, and given the competition that exists on both the world and Community markets, there are no grounds for believing that user interests will be adversely affected by the imposition of definitive anti-dumping duties in the present proceeding.

A further factor which would relieve any unjustified upward pressure on prices to users that resulted from definitive duties is that the Community will continue to rely on imports as, despite recent increases in production capacity by the Community industry, total existing capacity in the Community is able to meet only about 70 % of Community demand.

The conclusion to be drawn, therefore, is that users of 3,5" microdisks in the Community are unlikely to experience any significant negative consequences as a result of the introduction of definitive anti-dumping duties, in particular no unjustified price increases.

In the light of the foregoing, the findings set out in recitals 51 to 56 of the provisional Regulation are confirmed.

I. DUTY

- (25) No comments were received on the methodology adopted by the Commission for the establishment of the duty rates to be applied, as set out in recitals 57 to 60 of the provisional Regulation.

These are therefore confirmed, and as the injury thresholds established exceed the dumping margins definitely determined, measures should be imposed at the levels of these dumping margins.

J. COLLECTION OF THE PROVISIONAL DUTIES

- (26) In view of the dumping margins established, the injury caused to the Community industry, and of the latter's precarious financial situation, it is considered necessary that amounts secured by way of provisional anti-dumping duty for all companies should be collected definitively. Where the provisional duty exceeds the duty rate definitively imposed, the amount collected should not exceed that of the definitive anti-dumping duty,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. A definitive anti-dumping duty is hereby imposed on imports of 3,5" microdisks used to record and store encoded digital computer information, falling within CN code ex 8523 20 90 (Taric code 8523 20 90* 10), and originating in Hong Kong and the Republic of Korea.

2. The rate of duty applicable to the net, free-at-Community-frontier price, not cleared through customs, shall be as follows:

- (a) 27,4 % in respect of the products specified in paragraph 1 originating in Hong Kong (Taric additional code: 8772), with the exception of imports which are manufactured by the following companies, which shall be subject to the rates of duty mentioned hereunder:

- Jackin Magnetic Co. Ltd: 7,2 % (Taric additional code: 8775),
- Plantron (HK) Ltd: 6,7 % (Taric additional code: 8776),
- Technosource Industrial Ltd: 13,3 % (Taric additional code: 8778);

- (b) 8,1 % in respect of the products specified in paragraph 1 originating in the Republic of Korea.

3. The provisions in force concerning customs duty shall apply to the said duty.

Article 2

1. The amounts secured by way of the provisional anti-dumping duty pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 534/94 in respect of 3,5" microdisks shall be definitively collected. Where the provisional duty exceeds the duty

definitively imposed, the amount collected should not exceed that of the definitive duty.

2. Amounts secured in excess of the definitive rate of duty shall be released.

Article 3

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

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

Done at Brussels, 9 September 1994.

For the Council

The President

Th. WAIGEL

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2200/94
of 9 September 1994
amending Regulation (EEC) No 1627/89 on the buying-in of beef by invitation to tender

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 805/68 of 27 June 1968 on the common organization of the market in beef and veal ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1884/94 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 6 (7) thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1627/89 of 9 June 1989 on the buying-in of beef by invitation to tender ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2011/94 ⁽⁴⁾, buying-in by invitation to tender in certain Member States or regions of a Member State for certain quality groups ;

Whereas the application of Article 6 (2), (3) and (4) of Regulation (EEC) No 805/68 and the need to limit intervention to the buying-in of the quantities necessary to ensure reasonable support for the market result, on the basis of the prices of which the Commission is aware, in

an amendment, in accordance with the Annex hereto, to the list of Member States or regions of a Member State where buying-in is open by invitation to tender, and the list of the quality groups which may be bought in ;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Article 1

The Annex to Regulation (EEC) No 1627/89 is hereby replaced by the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 12 September 1994.

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

Done at Brussels, 9 September 1994.

For the Commission

René STEICHEN

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 148, 28. 6. 1968, p. 24.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 197, 30. 7. 1994, p. 27.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 159, 10. 6. 1989, p. 36.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 202, 5. 8. 1994, p. 6.

ANEXO — BILAG — ANHANG — ΠΑΡΑΡΤΗΜΑ — ANNEX — ANNEXE — ALLEGATO — BIJLAGE — ANEXO

Estados miembros o regiones de Estados miembros y grupos de calidades previstos en el apartado 1 del artículo 1

Medlemsstater eller regioner og kvalitetsgrupper, jf. artikel 1, stk. 1

Mitgliedstaaten oder Gebiete eines Mitgliedstaats sowie die in Artikel 1 Absatz 1 genannten Qualitätsgruppen

Κράτη μέλη ή περιοχές κρατών μελών και ομάδες ποιότητας που αναφέρονται στο άρθρο 1 παράγραφος 1

Member States or regions of a Member State and quality groups referred to in Article 1 (1)

États membres ou régions d'États membres et groupes de qualités visés à l'article 1^{er} paragraphe 1

Stati membri o regioni di Stati membri e gruppi di qualità di cui all'articolo 1, paragrafo 1

In artikel 1, lid 1 bedoelde Lid-Staten of gebieden van een Lid-Staat en kwaliteitsgroepen

Estados-membros ou regiões de Estados-membros e grupos de qualidades referidos no n.º 1 do artigo 1.º

Estados miembros o regiones de Estados miembros	Categoría A			Categoría C		
Medlemsstat eller region	Kategori A			Kategori C		
Mitgliedstaaten oder Gebiete eines Mitgliedstaats	Kategorie A			Kategorie C		
Κράτος μέλος ή περιοχές κράτους μέλους	Κατηγορία Α			Κατηγορία Γ		
Member States or regions of a Member State	Category A			Category C		
États membres ou régions d'États membres	Catégorie A			Catégorie C		
Stati membri o regioni di Stati membri	Categoria A			Categoria C		
Lid-Staat of gebied van een Lid-Staat	Categorie A			Categorie C		
Estados-membros ou regiões de Estados-membros	Categoria A			Categoria C		
	U	R	O	U	R	O
Great Britain					×	
Ireland					×	×

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2201/94**of 9 September 1994****revising the maximum amount for the B production levy and amending the minimum price for B beet in the sugar sector for the 1994/95 marketing year**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81 of 30 June 1981 on the common organization of the markets in the sugar sector ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 133/94 ⁽²⁾, and in particular the second and third indents of Article 28 (8) thereof,

Whereas Article 28 (3) and (4) of Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81 provides that the losses resulting from the obligation to export surpluses of Community sugar are to be covered by production levies on the production of A and B sugar and of A and B isoglucose, within certain limits ;

Whereas Article 28 (5) of Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81 provides that, where the receipts expected from the basic production levy and the B levy, which must not exceed 2 % and 30 % respectively of the intervention price for white sugar for that marketing year, may well fail to cover the foreseeable total loss for the current marketing year, the maximum percentage of the B levy is to be adjusted to the extent necessary to cover the said total loss but without exceeding 37,5 % ;

Whereas the foreseeable receipts, prior to adjustment, of the levies to be collected in respect of the 1994/95 marketing year are below the equivalent of the average loss multiplied by the exportable surplus ; whereas accordingly, in the light of the data at present available, the maximum amount of the B levy for 1994/95 should be raised to 37,5 % of the intervention price for the white sugar concerned ;

Whereas the second subparagraph of Article 5 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81 provides that, subject to Article 28 of that Regulation, the minimum price for B beet is 68 % of the basic price for beet ; whereas Article

28 (5) of the said Regulation provides that the revised maximum percentage for the B levy should be fixed for the current marketing year before 15 September of that marketing year, together with the corresponding adjustment of the minimum price for B beet set for the 1994/95 marketing year by way of Council Regulation (EC) No 1874/94 ⁽³⁾ ;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Article 1

1. For the 1994/95 marketing year the maximum amount referred to in the first indent of Article 28 (4) of Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81 shall be increased to 37,5 % of the intervention price for white sugar for that marketing year.

2. For the 1994/95 marketing year, the minimum price for B beet referred to in the second subparagraph of Article 5 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81 shall be 60,5 % of the basic price for beet for that marketing year.

Article 2

For the 1994/95 marketing year the minimum price for B beet shall, pursuant to Article 28 (5) of Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81, be amended to ECU 23,89 per tonne.

Article 3

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

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 177, 1. 7. 1981, p. 4.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 22, 27. 1. 1994, p. 7.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 197, 30. 7. 1994, p. 12.

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

Done at Brussels, 9 September 1994.

For the Commission

René STEICHEN

Member of the Commission

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2202/94**of 9 September 1994****amending Regulation (EEC) No 2273/93 determining the intervention centres for cereals**

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 of 30 June 1992 on the common organization of the market in cereals⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1866/94⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 5 thereof,

Whereas the intervention centres are determined in the Annex to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2273/93⁽³⁾; whereas some Member States have asked for that Annex to be amended; whereas those requests should be granted;

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 Annex to Regulation (EEC) No 2273/93 is hereby amended as follows:

1. under 'BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND':

- in 'Land Nordrhein-Westfalen' the Gelsenkirchen centre is deleted for rye,

- in 'Land Niedersachsen' the Seesen and Göttingen centres are replaced by the Bad Gandersheim and Rosdorf centres,

- the Altenburg centre is transferred from 'Land Sachsen' to 'Land Thüringen',

- in 'Land Thüringen' the Ebeleben centre is also regarded as an intervention centre for rye;

2. under 'DANMARK':

- in 'Jylland' the Struer centre is regarded as an intervention centre for rye,

- in 'Lolland' the Nakskov centre is deleted for rye;

3. under 'FRANCE':

- in 'Nord' the Valenciennes centre is replaced by the Prouvy centre,

- in 'Allier' the Varennes-sur-Allier centre is deleted for sorghum but is regarded as an intervention centre for maize.

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, 9 September 1994.

For the Commission

René STEICHEN

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 181, 1. 7. 1992, p. 21.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 197, 30. 7. 1994, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 207, 18. 8. 1993, p. 1.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2203/94

of 9 September 1994

amending Regulation (EEC) No 2294/92 on detailed rules for the application of the support system for producers of the oil seeds referred to in Council Regulation (EEC) No 1765/92

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1765/92 of 30 June 1992 establishing a support system for producers of certain arable crops ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 232/94 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 11 (1) thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2294/92 of 31 July 1992 on detailed rules for the application of the support system for producers of the oil seeds referred to in Council Regulation (EEC) No 1765/92 ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 328/94 ⁽⁴⁾, restricts producers of rape seed eligible for the compensatory payments to those producers sowing seed of specified qualities and varieties; whereas additional varieties of rape seed are now available to producers, which meet the eligi-

bility criteria laid down; whereas these varieties should accordingly be added to the present list;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Joint Management Committee for Cereals, Oils and Fats and Dried Fodder,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The varieties of rape seed 'Alberta, Aligator, Altona, Arkada, Ascona, Atlas, Discovery, Dominol, Energol, Felix, Hera, Jetton, Karla, Kintol, Loreto, Olsen, Oxident, Prelude, Roby, Sioux and Zorro' are hereby added to the list of varieties in Annex II to Regulation (EEC) No 2294/92.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the seventh 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, 9 September 1994.

For the Commission

René STEICHEN

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 181, 1. 7. 1992, p. 12.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 30, 3. 2. 1994, p. 7.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 221, 6. 8. 1992, p. 22.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 42, 15. 2. 1994, p. 2.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2204/94
of 9 September 1994
amending Regulation (EEC) No 689/92 fixing the procedure and conditions for
the taking-over of cereals by intervention agencies

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 of 30 June 1992 on the common organization of the market in cereals ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1866/94 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 5 thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 689/92 ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 3134/93 ⁽⁴⁾, lays down the conditions for taking over cereals into intervention ;

Whereas implementation from the 1993/94 marketing year on of the reform of the common agricultural policy in the cereals sector may lead to difficulties for producers of certain cereals in certain areas of the Community ; whereas, to lessen the impact of these mechanisms on the income of the said producers, provision should be made for exemptions from certain provisions relating to quality once again in the 1994/95 marketing year, as was done in 1993/94 ;

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

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

Done at Brussels, 9 September 1994.

For the Commission

René STEICHEN

Member of the Commission

Article 1

The text of Article 2 (4) of Regulation (EEC) No 689/92 is replaced by the following :

‘4. Notwithstanding paragraph 2, and for the 1994/95 marketing year :

- at the request of the Member State, a decision shall be taken in accordance with the procedure provided for in Article 23 of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92, to fix the maximum moisture content at 15 % for cereals offered for intervention with the exception of maize and sorghum,
- Greece is hereby authorized to accept into intervention consignments of durum wheat 14 % of which comprise cereal of less than standard quality in which the grain impurities reach a maximum of 7 %, with 5 % at most being other cereals,
- the reduction provided for in the case of barley of a specific weight less than 65 kg/hl referred to in Annex II, Table III shall not apply.’

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 1 July 1994.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 181, 1. 7. 1992, p. 21.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 197, 30. 7. 1994, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 74, 20. 3. 1992, p. 18.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 280, 13. 11. 1993, p. 15.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2205/94
of 9 September 1994

**fixing the maximum moisture content of cereals offered for intervention in
certain Member States during the 1994/95 marketing year**

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 of 30 June 1992 on the common organization of the market in cereals⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1866/94⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 5 thereof,

Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 2731/75 of 29 October 1975 fixing standard qualities for common wheat, rye, barley, maize, sorghum and durum wheat⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2054/93⁽⁴⁾, in particular fixes a maximum moisture content of 14 % for cereals other than durum wheat; whereas, under Commission Regulation (EEC) No 689/92 of 19 March 1992 fixing the procedure and conditions for the taking over of cereals by intervention agencies⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 3134/93⁽⁶⁾, a maximum moisture content of 14,5 % was fixed; whereas Article 2 (4) of that Regulation also provides that the Member States may be authorized at their request and under certain conditions to apply a moisture content of 15 % for cereals offered for intervention, with the exception of maize and sorghum;

Whereas certain Member States have submitted requests to that end;

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 Member States listed in the Annex hereto are hereby authorized to fix a maximum moisture content of 15 % for cereals listed therein and offered for intervention during the 1994/95 marketing year.

Article 2

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

It shall apply with effect from 1 July 1994.

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

Done at Brussels, 9 September 1994.

For the Commission

René STEICHEN

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 181, 1. 7. 1992, p. 21.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 197, 30. 7. 1994, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 22.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 187, 29. 7. 1993, p. 6.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 74, 20. 3. 1992, p. 18.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 280, 13. 11. 1993, p. 15.

*ANNEX***Maximum moisture content of cereals offered for intervention during the 1994/95 marketing year**

Member State	Cereal
Belgium	All cereals except durum wheat, maize and sorghum
Denmark	All cereals except durum wheat, rye, maize and sorghum
Federal Republic of Germany	All cereals except durum wheat, maize and sorghum
France	All cereals except durum wheat, maize and sorghum
Ireland	All cereals except durum wheat, maize and sorghum
Luxembourg	All cereals except durum wheat, maize and sorghum
Netherlands	All cereals except durum wheat, maize and sorghum
Portugal	All cereals except durum wheat, maize and sorghum

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2206/94**of 9 September 1994****amending Regulation (EEC) No 2828/93 laying down common rules on verification of the use and/or destination of imported products falling within CN codes 1515 90 59 and 1515 90 99**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation No 136/66/EEC of 22 September 1966 on the establishment of a common organization of the market in oils and fats⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 3179/93⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 16 (6) thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2828/93⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 347/94⁽⁴⁾, lays down common rules on verification of the use and/or destination of imported products covered by CN codes 1515 90 59 and 1515 90 99;

Whereas the physical and chemical characteristics specific to certain oils classified under CN codes 1515 90 59 and 1515 90 99 are such as to preclude any confusion with olive oil; whereas, as a consequence, such oils should be excluded from the scope of Regulation (EEC) No 2828/93;

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

Article 1

1. The first paragraph of Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 2828/93 is hereby replaced by the following:

'The release for free circulation of oils covered by CN codes 1515 90 59 and 1515 90 99, with the exception of the products listed in the Annex hereto, shall be subject to the issue of a T 5 control copy in accordance with the procedure laid down in Regulation (EEC) No 3566/92.'

2. The Annex hereto is added as the Annex to Regulation (EEC) No 2828/93.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the seventh 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, 9 September 1994.

For the Commission

René STEICHEN

Member of the Commission

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

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 285, 20. 11. 1993, p. 9.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 258, 16. 10. 1993, p. 15.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 44, 17. 2. 1994, p. 19.

ANNEX

- Indian illipe butter

— Shea butter

— Sal fat and stearin

— Mango butter

— Kokum butter

— Dhupa butter

}

and solid fractions
- Avocado oil

— Borage oil

— Blackcurrant seed oil

— Pumpkin seed oil

— Macadamia oil

— Poppy seed oil

— Evening primrose oil

— Neem oil

— Passionflower seed oil

— Pecan oil

— Rice germ oil

— Walnut oil

— Wheat germ oil
-

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2207/94

of 9 September 1994

amending Regulation (EC) No 1842/94 increasing to 300 000 tonnes the quantity of durum wheat held by the Greek intervention agency for which a standing invitation to tender for export has been opened

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 of 30 June 1992 on the common organization of the market in cereals⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1866/94⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 5 thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2131/93⁽³⁾, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 120/94⁽⁴⁾, lays down the procedure and conditions for the disposal of cereals held by the intervention agencies;

Whereas Commission Regulation (EC) No 1842/94⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2076/94⁽⁶⁾, opened a standing invitation to tender for the export of 200 000 tonnes of durum wheat held by the Greek intervention agency; whereas, in the communication of 1 September 1994, Greece informed the Commission of the intention of its intervention agency to increase by 100 000 tonnes the quantity for which a standing invitation to tender for export has been opened; whereas the total quantity of durum wheat held by the Greek intervention agency for which a standing invitation to tender for export has been opened should be increased to 300 000 tonnes;

Whereas this increase in the quantity put out to tender makes it necessary to alter the list of regions and quantities in store; whereas Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1842/94 must therefore be amended;

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

Article 1

Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 1842/94 is replaced by the following:

'Article 2

1. The invitation to tender shall cover a maximum of 300 000 tonnes of durum wheat to be exported to all third countries.
2. The regions in which the 300 000 tonnes of durum wheat are stored are stated in Annex I to this Regulation.'

Article 2

Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1842/94 is replaced by the Annex hereto.

Article 3

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

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

Done at Brussels, 9 September 1994.

For the Commission

René STEICHEN

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 181, 1. 7. 1992, p. 21.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 197, 30. 7. 1994, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 191, 31. 7. 1993, p. 76.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 21, 26. 1. 1994, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 192, 28. 7. 1994, p. 1.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 214, 19. 8. 1994, p. 9.

*ANNEX**ANNEX I*

<i>(tonnes)</i>	
Place of storage	Quantity
Kastorias	6 896
Kozanis	3 267
Evrou	6 254
Kilkis	7 293
Halkidikis	17 871
Thessalonikis	39 591
Imathias	5 266
Pierias	12 452
Xanthi	23 585
Trikalon	1 585
Florinas	2 890
Kavalas	5 799
Rodopis	583
Serron	30 773
Magnissias	34 811
Attikis	2 800
Voiotias	5 116
Fthiotidos	5 416
Larissas	83 410
Karditsas	3 244
Evioas	510
Pellis	1 000'

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2208/94

of 9 September 1994

re-establishing the preferential customs duty on imports of single-flower (standard) carnations originating in Israel

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 4088/87 of 21 December 1987 fixing conditions for the application of preferential customs duties on imports of certain flowers originating in Cyprus, Israel, Jordan and Morocco⁽¹⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3551/88⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 5 (2) (b) thereof,

Whereas Regulation (EEC) No 4088/87 fixes conditions for the application of a preferential customs duty on large-flowered roses, small-flowered roses, uniflorous (bloom) carnations and multiflorous (spray) carnations within the limit of tariff quotas opened annually for imports of fresh cut flowers into the Community;

Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 2604/93⁽³⁾ opens and provides for the administration of Community tariff quotas for cut flowers and flower buds, fresh, originating in Cyprus, Jordan, Morocco and Israel;

Whereas Article 2 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 4088/87 stipulates that the preferential customs duty shall be reintroduced for a given product of a given origin if the prices of the imported product (full rate customs duty not deducted) are, for at least 70 % of the quantities for which prices are available on representative Community import markets, not less than 85 % of the Community producer price for a period, calculated from the actual date of suspension of the actual preferential customs duty,

- of two successive market days, after suspension under Article 2 (2) (a) of that Regulation,
- of three successive market days, after suspension under Article 2 (2) (b) of that Regulation;

Whereas Commission Regulation (EC) No 1168/94⁽⁴⁾ fixed Community producer prices for carnations and roses for application of the arrangements for importation from the countries in question;

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 700/88⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2917/93⁽⁶⁾, laid

down detailed rules for the application of these arrangements;

Whereas the representative market rates defined in Article 1 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3813/92⁽⁷⁾, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 3528/93⁽⁸⁾, are used to convert amounts expressed in third country currencies and are used as the basis for determining the agricultural conversion rates of the Member States' currencies; whereas detailed rules on the application and determination of these conversions were set by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1068/93⁽⁹⁾, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 547/94⁽¹⁰⁾;

Whereas the preferential customs duty fixed for single-flower (standard) carnations originating in Israel by Regulation (EEC) No 2604/93 was suspended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1451/94⁽¹¹⁾;

Whereas on the basis of price recordings made as specified in Regulations (EEC) No 4088/87 and (EEC) No 700/88 it must be concluded that the requirement for reintroduction of the preferential customs duty laid down in the last indent of Article 2 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 4088/87 is met for single-flower (standard) carnations originating in Israel; whereas the preferential customs duty should be reintroduced,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

For imports of single-flower (standard) carnations (CN codes ex 0603 10 13 and ex 0603 10 53) originating in Israel the preferential customs duty set by Regulation (EEC) No 2604/93 is reintroduced.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 10 September 1994.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 382, 31. 12. 1987, p. 22.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 311, 17. 11. 1988, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 239, 24. 9. 1993, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 130, 25. 5. 1994, p. 21.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 72, 18. 3. 1988, p. 16.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 264, 23. 10. 1993, p. 33.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 387, 31. 12. 1992, p. 1.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ No L 320, 22. 12. 1993, p. 32.

⁽⁹⁾ OJ No L 108, 1. 5. 1993, p. 106.

⁽¹⁰⁾ OJ No L 69, 12. 3. 1994, p. 1.

⁽¹¹⁾ OJ No L 157, 24. 6. 1994, p. 19.

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

Done at Brussels, 9 September 1994.

For the Commission

René STEICHEN

Member of the Commission

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2209/94**of 9 September 1994****on the issue of import licences for high-quality fresh, chilled or frozen beef and veal**

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 129/94 of 24 January 1994 opening a Community tariff quota for high-quality fresh, chilled or frozen meat of bovine animals falling within CN codes 0201 and 0202 and for products falling within CN codes 0206 10 95 and 0206 29 91 (1994) ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 2 thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EC) No 212/94 of 31 January 1994 laying down detailed rules for the application of import arrangements provided for by Council Regulations (EC) No 129/94 and (EC) No 131/94 for high-quality beef and frozen buffalo meat ⁽²⁾ provides in Article 6, that applications for and the issue of import licences for the meat referred to in Article 1 (1) (d) thereof are to be effected in accordance with the provisions of Articles 12 and 15 of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2377/80 of 4 September 1980 on special detailed rules for the application of the system of import and export licences in the beef and veal sector ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1084/94 ⁽⁴⁾;

Whereas Article 1 (1) (d) of Regulation (EC) No 212/94 fixes the amount of high-quality fresh, chilled or frozen beef and veal originating in and imported from the

United States of America and Canada which may be imported on special terms in 1994 at 10 000 tonnes;

Whereas it should be recalled that licences issued pursuant to this Regulation will, throughout the period of validity, be open for use only in so far as provisions on health protection in force permit,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. All applications for import licences from 1 until 5 September 1994 for high-quality fresh, chilled or frozen beef and veal as referred to in Article 1 (1) (d) of Regulation (EC) No 212/94 shall be met in full.
2. Applications for licences may be submitted, in accordance with Article 15 of Regulation (EEC) No 2377/80, during the first five days of October 1994 for 6 871 tonnes.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 10 September 1994.

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

Done at Brussels, 9 September 1994.

For the Commission

René STEICHEN

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 22, 27. 1. 1994, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 27, 1. 2. 1994, p. 38.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 241, 13. 9. 1980, p. 5.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 120, 11. 5. 1994, p. 30.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2210/94**of 9 September 1994****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 Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 of 30 June 1992 on the common organization of the market in cereals ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1866/94 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Articles 10 (5) and 11 (3) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3813/92 of 28 December 1992 on the unit of account and the conversion rates to be applied for the purposes of the common agricultural policy ⁽³⁾, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 3528/93 ⁽⁴⁾,

Whereas the import levies on cereals, wheat and rye flour, and wheat groats and meal were fixed by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1937/94 ⁽⁵⁾ and subsequent amending Regulations ;

Whereas, in order to make it possible for the levy arrangements to function normally, the representative market rate established during the reference period from 8

September 1994, as regards floating currencies, should be used to calculate the levies ;

Whereas it follows from applying the detailed rules contained in Regulation (EC) No 1937/94 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 (1) (a), (b) and (c) of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 10 September 1994.

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

Done at Brussels, 9 September 1994.

For the Commission

René STEICHEN

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 181, 1. 7. 1992, p. 21.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 197, 30. 7. 1994, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 387, 31. 12. 1992, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 320, 22. 12. 1993, p. 32.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 198, 30. 7. 1994, p. 36.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 9 September 1994 fixing the import levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal

(ECU/tonne)

CN code	Third countries ^(*)
0709 90 60	113,26 ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
0712 90 19	113,26 ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
1001 10 00	42,62 ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾ ⁽¹¹⁾
1001 90 91	68,07
1001 90 99	68,07 ⁽²⁾ ⁽¹¹⁾
1002 00 00	104,78 ⁽⁶⁾
1003 00 10	94,91
1003 00 90	94,91 ⁽²⁾
1004 00 00	91,89
1005 10 90	113,26 ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
1005 90 00	113,26 ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
1007 00 90	115,25 ⁽⁴⁾
1008 10 00	30,04 ⁽²⁾
1008 20 00	38,01 ⁽⁴⁾ ⁽²⁾
1008 30 00	0 ⁽²⁾
1008 90 10	(²)
1008 90 90	0
1101 00 00	132,54 ⁽²⁾
1102 10 00	185,03
1103 11 10	100,91
1103 11 90	154,14
1107 10 11	132,04
1107 10 19	101,41
1107 10 91	179,82 ⁽¹⁰⁾
1107 10 99	137,11 ⁽²⁾
1107 20 00	157,99 ⁽¹⁰⁾

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

⁽²⁾ In accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 715/90 the levies are not applied to products imported directly into the French overseas departments, originating in the African, Caribbean and Pacific States.

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

⁽⁴⁾ Where millet and sorghum originating in the ACP is imported into the Community the levy is applied in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 715/90.

⁽⁵⁾ Where durum wheat and canary seed produced in Turkey are transported directly from that country to the Community, the levy is reduced by ECU 0,60/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 (OJ No L 142, 9. 6. 1977, p. 10), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1902/92 (OJ No L 192, 11. 7. 1992, p. 3), and Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2622/71 (OJ No L 271, 10. 12. 1971, p. 22), as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 560/91 (OJ No L 62, 8. 3. 1991, p. 26).

⁽⁷⁾ The levy applicable to rye shall be charged on imports of the product falling within CN code 1008 90 10 (triticale).

⁽⁸⁾ No levy applies to OCT originating products according to Article 101 (1) of Decision 91/482/EEC.

⁽⁹⁾ Products falling within this code, imported from Poland or Hungary under the Agreements concluded between those countries and the Community and under the Interim Agreement between the Czech Republic, the Slovak Republic, Bulgaria and Romania and the Community and in respect of which EUR.1 certificates issued in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 121/94 or (EC) No 335/94 have been presented, are subject to the levies set out in the Annex to that Regulation.

⁽¹⁰⁾ In accordance with Council Regulation (EEC) No 1180/77 this levy is reduced by ECU 5,44 per tonne for products originating in Turkey.

⁽¹¹⁾ The levy for the products falling within this code in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 774/94 is restricted under the conditions of this Regulation.