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Price: EUR 3

⁽¹⁾ Text with EEA relevance

EN

Acts whose titles are printed in light type are those relating to day-to-day management of agricultural matters, and are generally valid for a limited period.

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II

(Non-legislative acts)

REGULATIONS

COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) No 286/2012

of 27 January 2012

amending, in order to include a new textile fibre name, Annex I, and, for the purposes of their adaptation to technical progress, Annexes VIII and IX to Regulation (EU) No 1007/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council on textile fibre names and related labelling and marking of the fibre composition of textile products

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 1007/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 September 2011 on textile fibre names and related labelling and marking of the fibre composition of textile products and repealing Council Directive 73/44/EEC and Directives 96/73/EC and 2008/121/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 21 thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Regulation (EU) No 1007/2011 lays down rules governing the labelling or marking of products as regards their textile fibre content, in order to ensure that consumer interests are protected. Textile products may be made available on the market within the Union only if they comply with the provisions of that Regulation.

(2) Regulation (EU) No 1007/2011 requires labelling to indicate the fibre composition of textile products, with checks being carried out by analysis on the conformity of those products with indications given on the label.

(3) It is necessary, for the purposes of adapting Regulation (EU) No 1007/2011 to technical progress, to add the fibre polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent to the lists of textile fibre names set out in Annexes I and IX to that Regulation.

(4) Uniform methods for quantitative analysis of binary textile fibre mixtures are provided for in Annex VIII to Regulation (EU) No 1007/2011.

(5) It is therefore necessary to define uniform test methods for polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent.

(6) Directive 96/73/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽²⁾, as amended by Commission Directive 2011/74/EU ⁽³⁾, and Directive 2008/121/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁴⁾, as amended by Commission Directive 2011/73/EU ⁽⁵⁾, include the textile fibre name polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent. As Directives 96/73/EC and 2008/121/EC are repealed by Regulation (EU) No 1007/2011 with effect from 8 May 2012, it is necessary to include that textile fibre name in Regulation (EU) No 1007/2011 with effect from that date.

(7) Regulation (EU) No 1007/2011 should therefore be amended accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Annexes I, VIII and IX to Regulation (EU) No 1007/2011 are amended as set out in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the 20th day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

It shall apply from 8 May 2012.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 32, 3.2.1997, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 198, 30.7.2011, p. 32.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 19, 23.1.2009, p. 29.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 198, 30.7.2011, p. 30.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 272, 18.10.2011, p. 1.

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

Done at Brussels, 27 January 2012.

For the Commission

The President

José Manuel BARROSO

ANNEX

Annexes I, VIII and IX to Regulation (EU) No 1007/2011 are amended as follows:

(1) in Annex I, the following row 49 is added:

'49	Polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent	a bicomponent fibre composed of between 10 % and 25 % by mass of polyamide fibrils embedded in polypropylene matrix;
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(2) Chapter 2 of Annex VIII is amended as follows:

(a) the summary table is replaced by the following:

'Summary Table

Method	Field of application (*)		Reagent
	Soluble component	Insoluble component	
1.	Acetate	Certain other fibres	Acetone
2.	Certain protein fibres	Certain other fibres	Hypochlorite
3.	Viscose, cupro or certain types of modal	Certain other fibres	Formic acid and zinc chloride
4.	Polyamide or nylon	Certain other fibres	Formic acid, 80 % m/m
5.	Acetate	Certain other fibres	Benzyl alcohol
6.	Triacetate or polylactide	Certain other fibres	Dichloromethane
7.	Certain cellulose fibres	Certain other fibres	Sulphuric acid, 75 % m/m
8.	Acrylics, certain modacrylics or certain chlorofibres	Certain other fibres	Dimethylformamide
9.	Certain chlorofibres	Certain other fibres	Carbon disulphide/acetone, 55,5/44,5 v/v
10.	Acetate	Certain other fibres	Glacial acetic acid
11.	Silk, polyamide or nylon	Certain other fibres	Sulphuric acid, 75 % m/m
12.	Jute	Certain animal fibres	Nitrogen content method
13.	Polypropylene	Certain other fibres	Xylene
14.	Certain fibres	Certain other fibres	Concentrated sulphuric acid method
15.	Chlorofibres, certain modacrylics, certain elastanes, acetates, triacetates	Certain other fibres	Cyclohexanone
16.	Melamine	Certain other fibres	Hot formic acid 90 % m/m

(*) Detailed list of fibres under each method.;

(b) point 1.2 of method No 1 is replaced by the following:

'2. wool (1), animal hair (2 and 3), silk (4), cotton (5), flax (7) true hemp (8), jute (9), abaca (10), alfa (11), coir (12), broom (13), ramie (14), sisal (15), cupro (21), modal (22), protein (23), viscose (25), acrylic (26), polyamide or nylon (30), polyester (35), polypropylene (37), elastomultiester (45), elastolefin (46), melamine (47) and polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent (49).

In no circumstances is the method applicable to acetate fibres which have been deacetylated on the surface.;

(c) point 1.2 of method No 2 is replaced by the following:

'2. cotton (5), cupro (21), viscose (25), acrylic (26), chlorofibres (27), polyamide or nylon (30), polyester (35), polypropylene (37), elastane (43), glass fibre (44) elastomultiester (45), elastolefin (46), melamine (47) and polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent (49).

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

(d) method No 3 is amended as follows:

(i) the title is replaced by the following:

'VISCOSE, CUPRO OR CERTAIN TYPES OF MODAL AND CERTAIN OTHER FIBRES

(Method using formic acid and zinc chloride);

(ii) point 1.2 is replaced by the following:

'2. cotton (5), polypropylene (37), elastolefin (46) and melamine (47).

If a modal fibre is found to be present, a preliminary test shall be carried out to see whether it is soluble in the reagent.

This method is not applicable to mixtures in which the cotton has suffered extensive chemical degradation nor when the viscose or cupro is rendered incompletely soluble by the presence of certain dyes or finishes that cannot be removed completely.;

(iii) point 5 is replaced by the following:

'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, for which "d" = 1,02 and for melamine, for which "d" = 1,01.;

(e) method No 5 is amended as follows:

(i) the title is replaced by the following:

'ACETATE AND CERTAIN OTHER FIBRES

(Method using benzyl alcohol);

(ii) point 1.2 is replaced by the following:

'2. triacetate (24), polypropylene (37), elastolefin (46), melamine (47) and polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent (49).;

(f) method No 6 is amended as follows:

(i) the title is replaced by the following:

'TRIACETATES OR POLYLACTIDE AND CERTAIN OTHER FIBRES

(Method using dichloromethane);

(ii) point 1.2 is replaced by the following:

'2. wool (1), animal hair (2 and 3), silk (4), cotton (5), cupro (21), modal (22), viscose (25), acrylic (26), polyamide or nylon (30), polyester (35), polypropylene (37), glass fibre (44) elastomultiester (45), elastolefin (46), melamine (47) and polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent (49).

Note:

Triacetate fibres which have received a finish leading to partial hydrolysis cease to be completely soluble in the reagent. In such cases, the method is not applicable.;

(g) method No 7 is amended as follows:

(i) the title is replaced by the following:

'CERTAIN CELLULOSE FIBRES AND CERTAIN OTHER FIBRES

(Method using 75 % m/m sulphuric acid);

(ii) point 1.2 is replaced by the following:

'2. polyester (35), polypropylene (37), elastomultiester (45), elastolefin (46) and polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent (49).;

(iii) point 5 is replaced by the following:

'5. CALCULATION AND EXPRESSION OF RESULTS

Calculate the results as described in the general instructions. The value of "d" is 1,00, except for polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent, for which the value of "d" is 1,01.;

(h) point 1.2 of method No 8 is replaced by the following:

‘2. wool (1), animal hair (2 and 3), silk (4), cotton (5), cupro (21), modal (22), viscose (25), polyamide or nylon (30), polyester (35), polypropylene (37), elastomultiester (45), elastolefin (46), melamine (47) and polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent (49).

It is equally applicable to acrylics, and certain modacrylics, treated with pre-metallised dyes, but not to those dyed with afterchrome dyes.’;

(i) point 1.2 of method No 9 is replaced by the following:

‘2. wool (1), animal hair (2 and 3), silk (4), cotton (5), cupro (21), modal (22), viscose (25), acrylic (26), polyamide or nylon (30), polyester (35), polypropylene (37), glass fibre (44), elastomultiester (45), melamine (47) and polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent (49).

When the wool or silk content of the mixture exceeds 25 %, method No 2 shall be used.

When the polyamide or nylon content of the mixture exceeds 25 %, method No 4 shall be used.’;

(j) method No 10 is amended as follows:

(i) the title is replaced by the following:

‘ACETATE AND CERTAIN OTHER FIBRES

(Method using glacial acetic acid)’;

(ii) point 1.2 is replaced by the following:

‘2. certain chlorofibres (27) namely polyvinyl chloride fibres, whether after-chlorinated or not, polypropylene (37), elastolefin (46), melamine (47) and polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent (49).’;

(k) method No 11 is amended as follows:

(i) the title is replaced by the following:

‘SILK OR POLYAMIDE AND CERTAIN OTHER FIBRES

(Method using 75 % m/m sulphuric acid)’;

(ii) point 1 is replaced by the following:

‘1. FIELD OF APPLICATION

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

1. silk (4) or polyamide or nylon (30)

with

2. wool (1), animal hair (2 and 3), polypropylene (37), elastolefin (46), melamine (47) and polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent (49).’;

(iii) point 2 is replaced by the following:

‘2. PRINCIPLE

The silk or polyamide or nylon fibre is dissolved out from a known dry mass of the mixture, with 75 % m/m sulphuric acid (*).

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 the dry silk or polyamide or nylon is found by difference.

(*) Wild silks, such as tussah silk, are not completely soluble in 75 % m/m sulphuric acid.’;

(iv) point 4 is replaced by the following:

‘4. TEST PROCEDURE

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

To the specimen contained in a glass-stoppered conical flask of at least 200 ml capacity, add 100 ml of 75 % m/m sulphuric acid per gram of specimen and insert the stopper. Shake vigorously and stand for 30 minutes at room temperature. Shake again and stand for 30 minutes. Shake a last time and filter the contents of the flask through the weighed filter crucible. Wash any remaining fibres from the flask with the 75 % sulphuric acid reagent. Wash the residue on the crucible successively with 50 ml of the dilute

sulphuric acid reagent, 50 ml water and 50 ml of the dilute ammonia solution. Each time allow the fibres to remain in contact with the liquid for about 10 minutes before applying suction. Finally rinse with water, leaving the fibres in contact with the water for about 30 minutes. Drain the crucible with suction, dry the crucible and residue, and cool and weigh them.

In the case of binary mixtures of polyamide with polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent, after filtering fibres through the weighed filter crucible and before applying the described washing procedure, wash twice the residue on the filter crucible with 50 ml of 75 % sulphuric acid reagent each time.;

- (v) points 5 and 6 are replaced by the following:

'5. CALCULATION AND EXPRESSION OF RESULTS

Calculate the results as described in the general instructions. The value of "d" is 1,00, except for wool, for which "d" = 0,985, for polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent, for which "d" = 1,005 and for melamine, for which "d" = 1,01.

6. PRECISION

On a homogeneous mixture of textile materials, the confidence limits of results obtained by this method are not greater than ± 1 for a confidence level of 95 %, except for binary mixtures of polyamide with polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent for which the confidence limits of results are not greater than ± 2 .;

- (l) method No 14 is amended as follows:

- (i) the title is replaced by the following:

'CERTAIN FIBRES AND CERTAIN OTHER FIBRES

(Method using concentrated sulphuric acid);

- (ii) point 1.2 is replaced by the following:

'2. chlorofibres (27) based on homopolymers of vinyl chloride, whether after-chlorinated or not, polypropylene (37), elastolefin (46), melamine (47) and polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent (49).

The modacrylics concerned are those which give a limpid solution when immersed in concentrated sulphuric acid (relative density 1,84 at 20 °C).

This method can be used in place of methods No 8 and 9.;

- (iii) point 2 is replaced by the following:

'2. PRINCIPLE

The constituent other than the chlorofibre, polypropylene, elastolefin, melamine or polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent (i.e. the fibres mentioned in paragraph 1.1) is dissolved out from a known dry mass of the mixture with concentrated sulphuric acid (relative density 1,84 at 20 °C). The residue, consisting of the chlorofibre, polypropylene, elastolefin, melamine or polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent 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 the second constituents is obtained by difference.;

- (iv) point 5 is replaced by the following:

'5. CALCULATION AND EXPRESSION OF RESULTS

Calculate the results as described in the general instructions. The value of "d" is 1,00, except for melamine and polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent, for which the value of "d" is 1,01.;

- (m) method No 16 is amended as follows:

- (i) the title is replaced by the following:

'MELAMINE AND CERTAIN OTHER FIBRES

(Method using hot formic acid);

- (ii) point 1.2 is replaced by the following:

'2. cotton (5), aramid (31) and polypropylene (37).;

- (3) in Annex IX, the following entry 49 is added:

'49 Polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent 1,00'.

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 287/2012**of 30 March 2012****amending Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 as regards the conditions of approval of the active substance triflusulfuron****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and repealing Council Directives 79/117/EEC and 91/414/EEC ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 13(2)(c) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) By Commission Directive 2009/77/EC ⁽²⁾ triflusulfuron was included as active substance in Annex I to Council Directive 91/414/EEC ⁽³⁾ for uses as a herbicide in application on sugar and fodder beet at a maximum application rate of 60 g/ha only every third year on the same field. That inclusion was further restricted by a prohibition to feed foliage of treated crops to livestock. Regarding the purity of the active substance a limit of maximum 6 g/kg was set for the impurity N,N-dimethyl-6-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-diamine.
- (2) Since the replacement of Directive 91/414/EEC by Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, this substance is deemed to have been approved under that Regulation and is listed in Part A of the Annex to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 of 25 May 2011, implementing Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the list of approved active substances ⁽⁴⁾.
- (3) On 25 June 2010 the notifier at whose request triflusulfuron was included in Annex I to Directive 91/414/EEC submitted an application for an amendment to the conditions of approval of triflusulfuron. It requested the removal of the restrictions on use as a herbicide and of the limit on the content of the impurity referred to in recital 1. That application was accompanied by additional information. It was submitted to France which had been designated rapporteur Member State by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1490/2002 ⁽⁵⁾.
- (4) The rapporteur Member State assessed the additional information submitted by the applicant and prepared

an addendum to the draft assessment report. It submitted that addendum to the Commission on 17 December 2010 which communicated it to the other Member States and to the European Food Safety Authority for comments. The addendum to the draft assessment report was reviewed by the Member States and the Commission within the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health on 9 March 2012 in the format of an addendum to the Commission review report for triflusulfuron.

- (5) It has appeared from the various examinations carried out that the amendment to the conditions of approval applied for does not cause any risks in addition to those already taken into account in the approval of triflusulfuron and in the Commission review report for that substance.
- (6) The Annex to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (7) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1***Amendment to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011**

Row number 289, triflusulfuron, of Part A of the Annex is amended as follows:

- (1) the column purity is replaced by the following:

‘≥ 960 g/kg’;
- (2) in the column ‘Specific provisions’ Part A is replaced by the following:

‘PART A

Only uses as a herbicide may be authorised.’.

*Article 2***Entry into force**

This Regulation shall enter into force on the 20th day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 309, 24.11.2009, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 172, 2.7.2009, p. 23.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 230, 19.8.1991, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 153, 11.6.2011, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 224, 21.8.2002, p. 23.

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

Done at Brussels, 30 March 2012.

For the Commission

The President

José Manuel BARROSO

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 288/2012**of 30 March 2012****establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 of 22 October 2007 establishing a common organisation of agricultural markets and on specific provisions for certain agricultural products (Single CMO Regulation) ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 of 7 June 2011 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 in respect of the fruit and vegetables and processed fruit and vegetables sectors ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 136(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 lays down, pursuant to the outcome of the Uruguay Round multi-lateral trade negotiations, the criteria whereby the

Commission fixes the standard values for imports from third countries, in respect of the products and periods stipulated in Annex XVI, Part A thereto.

- (2) The standard import value is calculated each working day, in accordance with Article 136(1) of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011, taking into account variable daily data. Therefore this Regulation should enter into force on the day of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The standard import values referred to in Article 136 of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 are fixed in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 30 March 2012.

*For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,
José Manuel SILVA RODRÍGUEZ
Director-General for Agriculture and
Rural Development*

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 299, 16.11.2007, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 157, 15.6.2011, p. 1.

ANNEX

Standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables

(EUR/100 kg)		
CN code	Third country code ⁽¹⁾	Standard import value
0702 00 00	CR	48,1
	IL	73,5
	MA	62,8
	TN	60,1
	TR	93,3
	ZZ	67,6
0707 00 05	JO	225,1
	TR	160,4
	ZZ	192,8
0709 91 00	EG	76,0
	ZZ	76,0
0709 93 10	JO	225,1
	MA	50,1
	TR	125,1
	ZZ	133,4
0805 10 20	EG	41,8
	IL	78,1
	MA	53,5
	TN	57,1
	TR	64,7
	ZA	45,1
	ZZ	56,7
0805 50 10	EG	69,3
	MX	39,8
	TR	57,4
	ZZ	55,5
0808 10 80	AR	87,2
	BR	91,1
	CA	137,4
	CL	95,9
	CN	87,8
	MA	49,8
	MK	31,8
	US	173,8
	UY	74,3
	ZA	82,8
0808 30 90	ZZ	91,2
	AR	101,2
	CL	128,6
	CN	52,9
	ZA	103,7
	ZZ	96,6

⁽¹⁾ Nomenclature of countries laid down by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1833/2006 (OJ L 354, 14.12.2006, p. 19). Code 'ZZ' stands for 'of other origin'.

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 289/2012
of 30 March 2012
fixing the import duties in the cereals sector applicable from 1 April 2012

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 of 22 October 2007 establishing a common organisation of agricultural markets and on specific provisions for certain agricultural products (Single CMO Regulation) ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EU) No 642/2010 of 20 July 2010 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 in respect of import duties in the cereals sector ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 2(1) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Article 136(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 states that the import duty on products covered by CN codes 1001 19 00, 1001 11 00, ex 1001 91 20 (common wheat seed), ex 1001 99 00 (high quality common wheat other than for sowing), 1002 10 00, 1002 90 00, 1005 10 90, 1005 90 00, 1007 10 90 and 1007 90 00 is to be equal to the intervention price valid for such products on importation and increased by 55 %, minus the cif import price applicable to the consignment in question. However, that duty may not exceed the rate of duty in the Common Customs Tariff.

(2) Article 136(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 lays down that, in order to calculate the import duty

referred to in paragraph 1 of that Article, representative cif import prices are to be established on a regular basis for the products in question.

(3) Under Article 2(2) of Regulation (EU) No 642/2010, the price to be used for the calculation of the import duty on products covered by CN codes 1001 19 00, 1001 11 00, ex 1001 91 20 (common wheat seed), ex 1001 99 00 (high quality common wheat other than for sowing), 1002 10 00, 1002 90 00, 1005 10 90, 1005 90 00, 1007 10 90 and 1007 90 00 is the daily cif representative import price determined as specified in Article 5 of that Regulation.

(4) Import duties should be fixed for the period from 1 April 2012 and should apply until new import duties are fixed and enter into force.

(5) Given the need to ensure that this measure applies as soon as possible after the updated data have been made available, this Regulation should enter into force on the day of its publication,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

From 1 April 2012, the import duties in the cereals sector referred to in Article 136(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 shall be those fixed in Annex I to this Regulation on the basis of the information contained in Annex II.

Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 30 March 2012.

*For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,
José Manuel SILVA RODRÍGUEZ
Director-General for Agriculture and
Rural Development*

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 299, 16.11.2007, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 187, 21.7.2010, p. 5.

ANNEX I

Import duties on the products referred to in Article 136(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 applicable from 1 April 2012

CN code	Description	Import duties ⁽¹⁾ (EUR/t)
1001 19 00	Durum wheat, high quality	0,00
1001 11 00	medium quality	0,00
	low quality	0,00
ex 1001 91 20	Common wheat seed	0,00
ex 1001 99 00	High quality common wheat other than for sowing	0,00
1002 10 00	Rye	0,00
1002 90 00		
1005 10 90	Maize seed other than hybrid	0,00
1005 90 00	Maize other than seed ⁽²⁾	0,00
1007 10 90	Grain sorghum other than hybrids for sowing	0,00
1007 90 00		

⁽¹⁾ The importer may benefit, under Article 2(4) of Regulation (EU) No 642/2010, from a reduction in the duty of:

- EUR 3/t, where the port of unloading is located on the Mediterranean Sea (beyond the Strait of Gibraltar) or on the Black Sea, for goods arriving in the Union via the Atlantic Ocean or the Suez Canal,
- EUR 2/t, where the port of unloading is located in Denmark, Estonia, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Finland, Sweden, the United Kingdom or on the Atlantic coast of the Iberian Peninsula, for goods arriving in the Union via the Atlantic Ocean.

⁽²⁾ The importer may benefit from a flat-rate reduction of EUR 24/t where the conditions laid down in Article 3 of Regulation (EU) No 642/2010 are met.

ANNEX II

Factors for calculating the duties laid down in Annex I

16.3.2012-29.3.2012

1. Averages over the reference period referred to in Article 2(2) of Regulation (EU) No 642/2010:

(EUR/tonne)

	Common wheat ⁽¹⁾	Maize	Durum wheat, high quality	Durum wheat, medium quality ⁽²⁾	Durum wheat, low quality ⁽³⁾
Exchange	Minneapolis	Chicago	—	—	—
Quotation	238,02	190,74	—	—	—
Fob price USA	—	—	307,97	297,97	277,97
Gulf of Mexico premium	88,08	19,23	—	—	—
Great Lakes premium	—	—	—	—	—

⁽¹⁾ Premium of EUR 14/t incorporated (Article 5(3) of Regulation (EU) No 642/2010).⁽²⁾ Discount of EUR 10/t (Article 5(3) of Regulation (EU) No 642/2010).⁽³⁾ Discount of EUR 30/t (Article 5(3) of Regulation (EU) No 642/2010).

2. Averages over the reference period referred to in Article 2(2) of Regulation (EU) No 642/2010:

Freight costs: Gulf of Mexico-Rotterdam: 15,95 EUR/t

Freight costs: Great Lakes-Rotterdam: — EUR/t

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