

# Official Journal

## of the European Communities

Volume 20 No L 180

20 July 1977

English Edition

## Legislation

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## I

*(Acts whose publication is obligatory)*

**COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC) No 1609/77  
of 18 July 1977**

**maintaining in force the Arrangements subjecting to authorization imports into Germany, the Benelux countries, France and the United Kingdom of certain knitted or crocheted articles of clothing originating in the Republic of Singapore**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1439/74 of 4 June 1974 on common rules for imports<sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 13 thereof,

After consultation within the Advisory Committee established by Article 5 of that Regulation,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Whereas by Regulation (EEC) No 1217/77<sup>(2)</sup>, the Commission introduced Arrangements for the authorization of imports into Germany, the Benelux countries, France and the United Kingdom of certain knitted or crocheted articles of clothing originating in the Republic of Singapore ;

Whereas the factors which justified the introduction of these Arrangements still exist and the Arrangements should therefore remain in force until 31 December 1977,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

*Article 1*

The Arrangements for the authorization of imports into Germany, the Benelux countries, France and the United Kingdom of certain knitted or crocheted articles of clothing originating in the Republic of Singapore, adopted by Regulation (EEC) No 1217/77, shall remain applicable until 31 December 1977.

*Article 2*

This Regulation shall enter into force on 21 July 1977.

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

Done at Brussels, 18 July 1977.

*For the Council*

*The President*

A. HUMBLET

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No L 159, 15. 6. 1974, p. 1.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No L 140, 8. 6. 1977, p. 17.

**COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC) No 1610/77**

of 18 July 1977

**temporarily and totally suspending the autonomous Common Customs Tariff duties on certain herrings intended for the processing industry**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 28 thereof,

Having consulted the Commission,

Whereas the Community supply situation in the products covered by this Regulation has deteriorated following measures to conserve herring stocks ;

Whereas in order to remedy this situation, the autonomous Common Customs Tariff duties on the products in question should temporarily be totally suspended,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

*Article 1*

From the date of entry into force of this Regulation until 31 December 1977, the autonomous Common Customs Tariff duties on the products listed below shall be totally suspended.

CCT heading No	Description
ex 03.01 B II a) and B II b) 7	Fillets of herring, fresh, chilled or frozen, intended for the processing industry (a)
ex 03.02 A I a)	Herring, dried, salted or in brine, whole, headless or in pieces, intended for the processing industry (a)
ex 03.02 A II d)	Fillets of herring, dried, salted or in brine, intended for the processing industry (a)
ex 16.04 C II	'Herring-flaps', prepared or preserved in vinegar, in barrels or other packings of a net capacity of 10 kg or more, intended for the processing industry (a)
ex 16.04 C II	Spiced and salted herrings, packed in barrels, intended for the processing industry (a)

(a) This suspension is subject to conditions to be determined by the competent authorities.

*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, 18 July 1977.

*For the Council*

*The President*

A. HUMBLET

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COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1611/77  
of 19 July 1977

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 Council Regulation (EEC) No  
2727/75 of 29 October 1975 on the common organiza-  
tion of the market in cereals<sup>(1)</sup>, as last amended by  
Regulation (EEC) No 3138/76<sup>(2)</sup>, and in particular  
Article 13 (5) thereof,

Whereas the import levies on cereals, wheat and rye  
flour, and wheat groats and meal were fixed by Regula-  
tion (EEC) No 1882/76<sup>(3)</sup> and subsequent amending  
Regulations;

Whereas it follows from applying the provisions  
contained in Regulation (EEC) No 1882/76 to the

offer prices and today's quotations known to the  
Commission that the levies at present in force should  
be altered as shown in the Annex to this Regulation,

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 are hereby fixed as shown in the table  
annexed to this Regulation.

*Article 2*

This Regulation shall enter into force on 20 July  
1977.

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

Done at Brussels, 19 July 1977.

*For the Commission*

Finn GUNDELACH

*Vice-President*

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No L 354, 24. 12. 1976, p. 1.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ No L 206, 31. 7. 1976, p. 62.

## ANNEX

## to the Commission Regulation of 19 July 1977 fixing the import levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour groats and meal

(u.a./tonne)

CCT heading No	Description of goods	Levies
10.01 A	Common wheat, and meslin	98.29
10.01 B	Durum wheat	143.64 <sup>(1)</sup> <sup>(5)</sup>
10.02	Rye	81.79 <sup>(6)</sup>
10.03	Barley	78.37
10.04	Oats	67.91
10.05 B	Maize, other than hybrid maize for sowing	80.21 <sup>(2)</sup> <sup>(3)</sup>
10.07 A	Buckwheat	0
10.07 B	Millet	81.18 <sup>(4)</sup>
10.07 C	Grain sorghum	83.38 <sup>(4)</sup>
10.07 D	Canary seed ; other cereals	0 <sup>(5)</sup>
11.01 A	Wheat or meslin flour	149.78
11.01 B	Rye flour	126.66
11.02 A I a)	Durum wheat groats and meal	233.14
11.02 A I b)	Common wheat groats and meal	160.07

<sup>(1)</sup> Where durum wheat originating in Morocco is transported directly from that country to the Community, the levy is reduced by 0.50 u.a./tonne.

<sup>(2)</sup> Where maize originating in the ACP or OCT is imported into the French overseas departments, the levy is reduced by 6 u.a./tonne as provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 706/76.

<sup>(3)</sup> Where maize originating in the ACP or OCT is imported into the Community the levy is reduced by 1.50 u.a./tonne.

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

<sup>(5)</sup> Where durum wheat and canary seed produced in Turkey are transported directly from that country to the Community, the levy is reduced by 0.50 u.a./tonne.

<sup>(6)</sup> 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 2754/75 and Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2622/71.

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1612/77****of 19 July 1977****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 Council Regulation (EEC) No  
2727/75 of 29 October 1975 on the common organ-  
ization of the market in cereals<sup>(1)</sup>, as last amended by  
Regulation (EEC) No 3138/76<sup>(2)</sup>, and in particular  
Article 15(6) thereof,

Whereas the premiums to be added to the levies on  
cereals and malt were fixed by Regulation (EEC) No  
1883/76<sup>(3)</sup> and subsequent amending Regulations ;

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 as shown in the tables annexed to this Regula-  
tion,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

*Article 1*

The scale of the premiums to be added, pursuant to  
Article 15 of Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75, to the  
import levies fixed in advance in respect of cereals  
and malt is hereby fixed as shown in the tables  
annexed to this Regulation.

*Article 2*

This Regulation shall enter into force on 20 July  
1977.

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

Done at Brussels, 19 July 1977.

*For the Commission*

Finn GUNDELACH

*Vice-President*

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No L 354, 24. 12. 1976, p. 1.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ No L 206, 31. 7. 1976, p. 64.



## ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 19 July 1977 fixing the premiums to be added to the import levies on cereals, flour and malt

## A. Cereals and flour

(u.a./tonne)

CCT heading No	Description of goods	Current 7	1st period 8	2nd period 9	3rd period 10
10.01 A	Common wheat, and meslin	0	0	0	0
10.01 B	Durum wheat	0	0	0	0
10.02	Rye	0	0	0	0
10.03	Barley	0	0	0	0
10.04	Oats	0	0.73	0.73	0.73
10.05 B	Maize, other than hybrid maize for sowing	0	0	0	0
10.07 A	Buckwheat	0	0	0	0
10.07 B	Millet	0	0	0	0
10.07 C	Grain sorghum	0	0	0	0
10.07 D	Other cereals	0	0	0	0
11.01 A	Wheat or meslin flour	0	0	0	0

## B. Malt

(u.a./tonne)

CCT heading No	Description of goods	Current 7	1st period 8	2nd period 9	3rd period 10	4th period 11
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 DECISION No 1613/77/ECSC

of 15 July 1977

## amending Decision 73/287/ECSC concerning coking coal and coke for the iron and steel industry in the Community

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community, and in particular the first paragraph of Article 95 thereof,

Having regard to the opinion of the Consultative Committee,

With the assent of the Council,

Whereas Commission Decision 73/287/ECSC of 25 July 1973 concerning coking coal and coke for the iron and steel industry in the Community<sup>(1)</sup>, as last amended by Decision No 751/77/ECSC<sup>(2)</sup>, ceases to have effect after 31 December 1978; whereas Articles 1 and 7 thereof provide for a reduction in 1978 in the rates of sales aid and in the amounts of the contributions to Community financing from the Member States and the iron and steel industry, the said reduction being part of a phased reduction;

Whereas uncertainties exist as to the situation with regard to the supply of coking coal from third countries, if there were an excessively rapid or excessively heavy run-down of Community production capacity; whereas restrictions still exist in the sphere of commercial policy; whereas these uncertainties and restrictions will continue to exist beyond 31 December 1978; whereas, in order to attain the objectives in question, Decision 73/287/ECSC should be extended in its entirety until 31 December 1981;

Whereas, with regard to the sales aid, the application of the reduced rates, originally set for 1978, would impair the effectiveness of the system in such a way as to jeopardize the attainment of the objectives in question; whereas the same reasoning is valid for 1979; whereas the phased reduction for 1978 should be cut out and the same rates should be applied in 1979 as in 1978;

Whereas the maintenance of the full rates of sales aid justifies the maintenance in 1978 and 1979 of the 1977 method of financing the special fund;

Whereas the Council gave its assent to an extension of the present arrangements until 1981; whereas it

intends before the end of 1979 to re-examine the system of rates of aid applicable in 1980 and 1981 without in any way prejudging the problem of phased reductions for these two years;

Whereas, with effect from 1 January 1976, the aids and contributions are to be expressed in European units of account (EUA) in accordance with Commission Decision No 2963/76/ECSC of 1 December 1976 amending Decision 73/287/ECSC<sup>(3)</sup>;

Whereas the reports provided for under Articles 10 and 11 shall also be sent to the European Parliament;

Whereas the Treaty has not provided for the necessary powers to set up this system,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

*Article 1*

Decision 73/287/ECSC is hereby amended as follows:

1. Article 1 (b) shall read as follows:

'a sales aid applying to deliveries to areas remote from the coalfield or effected by way of intra-Community trade. The rate of any such aid may not exceed three units of account (i.e. 3.165 EUA with effect from 1 January 1976) per tonne of coking coal in the case of deliveries to installations which can be supplied direct via maritime transport and 1.60 units of account (i.e. 1.688 EUA with effect from 1 January 1976) per tonne of coal in all other cases. These rates shall apply until 31 December 1979, without prejudice to Article 10. No scale adopted by a government shall introduce any element of discrimination into the aids relating to the deliveries made by the coal undertakings.'

2. Article 7 (2) shall read as follows:

'The special fund shall be financed as follows:

(a) The contribution of the European Coal and Steel Community shall be:

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No L 259, 15. 9. 1973, p. 36.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No L 91, 13. 4. 1977, p. 7.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ No L 338, 7. 12. 1976, p. 19.

- for 1973, 0.266 units of account per tonne of coal, i.e., not more than 4 million units of account ;
  - for 1974, 0.333 units of account per tonne of coal, i.e., not more than 5 million units of account ;
  - for 1975, 0.400 units of account per tonne of coal, i.e., not more than 6 million units of account ;
  - for the years 1976, 1977, 1978 and 1979, 0.422 EUA per tonnes of coal, i.e., not more than 6.33 million EUA per annum ;
- (b) The Member States shall provide the following overall contributions, on the scale shown in paragraph 3 below :
- for 1973, 0.627 units of account per tonne of coal, i.e., not more than 9.4 million units of account ;
  - for 1974, 0.560 units of account per tonne of coal, i.e., not more than 8.4 million units of account ;
  - for 1975, 0.493 units of account per tonne of coal, i.e., not more than 7.4 million units of account ;
  - for the years 1976, 1977, 1978 and 1979, 0.520 EUA per tonne of coal, i.e., not more than 7.807 million EUA per annum.
- (c) The overall contribution of the iron and steel industry not referred to in the second indent of Article 6 shall be :
- for the years 1973, 1974 and 1975, 1.107 units of account per tonne of coal, i.e., not more than 16.6 million units of account per annum ;

- for the years 1976, 1977, 1978 and 1979, 1.168 EUA per tonne of coal, i.e., not more than 17.52 million EUA per annum.

The overall amount of the contribution shall be apportioned among the iron and steel undertakings on the basis of their consumption of blast-furnace coke.

The contribution of the iron and steel industries referred to in the second indent of Article 6 is calculated on the basis of the rate per tonne of consumption applicable to the other undertakings.'

3. The last sentence of Article 10 (2) shall read as follows :  
'It shall refer the matter to the Council and the European Parliament forthwith.'
4. The opening phrase of Article 11 shall read as follows :  
'The Commission shall periodically report to the Council and the European Parliament on the application ...'
5. The second paragraph of Article 13 shall read as follows :  
'This Decision shall cease to have effect on 31 December 1981.'

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

#### *Article 2*

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

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

Done at Brussels, 15 July 1977.

*For the Commission*

Guido BRUNNER

*Member of the Commission*

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1614/77**  
**of 19 July 1977**  
**fixing the amount of the subsidy on oil seeds**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic 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<sup>(1)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1707/73<sup>(2)</sup>, and in particular Article 27 (4) thereof,

Whereas the amount of the subsidy referred to in Article 27 of Regulation No 136/66/EEC was fixed by Regulation (EEC) No 1443/77<sup>(3)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1585/77<sup>(4)</sup>;

Whereas it follows from applying the rules and other provisions contained in Regulation (EEC) No 1443/77

to the information at present available to the Commission that the amount of the subsidy at present in force should be altered as shown in the Annex to this Regulation,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

*Article 1*

The amount of the subsidy referred to in Article 27 of Regulation No 136/66/EEC is hereby fixed as shown in the table annexed to this Regulation.

*Article 2*

This Regulation shall enter into force on 20 July 1977.

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

Done at Brussels, 19 July 1977.

*For the Commission*

Finn GUNDELACH

*Vice-President*

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

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No L 175, 29. 6. 1973, p. 5.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ No L 161, 1. 7. 1977, p. 31.

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ No L 175, 15. 7. 1977, p. 20.

*ANNEX***to the Commission Regulation of 19 July 1977 fixing the amount of the subsidy on oil seeds**

Subsidy applicable from 20 July 1977 to colza and rape seeds (CCT heading No ex 12.01) and sunflower seeds (CCT heading No ex 12.01) (u.a./100 kg)

	Colza and rape seed	Sunflower seed
Subsidy	7·830	10·093
Subsidy in the case of advance fixing:		
— for the month of July 1977	7·830	10·093
— for the month of August 1977	7·830	9·890
— for the month of September 1977	8·134	10·094
— for the month of October 1977	8·585	9·765
— for the month of November 1977	8·889	—
— for the month of December 1977	9·193	—

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**COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1615/77**  
**of 19 July 1977**  
**fixing the world market price for colza and rape seed**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation No 136/66/EEC of 22 September 1966 on the establishment of a common organization of the markets in oils and fats<sup>(1)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1707/73<sup>(2)</sup>,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1569/72 of 20 July 1972 laying down special measures for colza and rape seed<sup>(3)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3477/73<sup>(4)</sup>,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2300/73 of 23 August 1973 laying down detailed rules for applying differential amounts for colza and rape seed and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 1464/73<sup>(5)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1234/77<sup>(6)</sup>, and in particular Article 9(4) thereof,

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary Committee,

Whereas, pursuant to Article 9(4) of Regulation (EEC) No 2300/73, the Commission must determine the world market price for colza and rape seed;

Whereas the world market price should be determined in accordance with the rules and the criteria set out in Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1443/77 of 30 June 1977 fixing the amount of the subsidy on

oil seeds<sup>(7)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1614/77<sup>(8)</sup>;

Whereas to enable the price system to operate normally, the world market price 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 effective parity;
- 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 subparagraph;

Whereas, applying all these provisions, the world market price for colza and rape seed should be fixed as shown in the table annexed to this Regulation,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

The world market price referred to in Article 9(4) of Regulation (EEC) No 2300/73 and the rates to be used for converting them into national currencies shall be as shown in the table annexed to this Regulation.

*Article 2*

This Regulation shall enter into force on 20 July 1977.

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

Done at Brussels, 19 July 1977.

*For the Commission*

Finn GUNDELACH

*Vice-President*

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

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No L 175, 29. 6. 1973, p. 5.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ No L 167, 25. 7. 1972, p. 9.

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ No L 357, 28. 12. 1973, p. 6.

<sup>(5)</sup> OJ No L 236, 24. 8. 1973, p. 28.

<sup>(6)</sup> OJ No L 143, 10. 6. 1977, p. 9.

<sup>(7)</sup> OJ No L 161, 1. 7. 1977, p. 31.

<sup>(8)</sup> See page 10 of this Official Journal.

## ANNEX

**World market price applicable from 20 July 1977 for colza and rape seed (CCT heading No ex 12.01)**

	<i>u.a./100 kg<sup>(1)</sup></i>
World market price	20-700
World market price where the subsidy is fixed in advance :	
— for the month of July 1977	20-700
— for the month of August 1977	20-700
— for the month of September 1977	20-700
— for the month of October 1977	20-553
— for the month of November 1977	20-553
— for the month of December 1977	20-553

<sup>(1)</sup> The conversion rates from units of account into national currency as foreseen by Article 9 (5) (a) of Regulation (EEC) No 2300/73 are the following :

1 u.a. = DM	3-15665
1 u.a. = Fl	3-35507
1 u.a. = Bfr/Lfr	48-6572
1 u.a. = FF	6-63914
1 u.a. = Dkr	8-13822
1 u.a. = £	0-792871
1 u.a. = l£	0-792871
1 u.a. = Lit	1 197-28

## COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1616/77

of 19 July 1977

altering the import levies on products processed from cereals and rice

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 of 29 October 1975 on the common organization of the market in cereals<sup>(1)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3138/76<sup>(2)</sup>, and in particular Article 14 (4) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1418/76 of 21 June 1976 on the common organization of the market in rice<sup>(3)</sup>, and in particular Article 12 (4) thereof,

Whereas the import levies on products processed from cereals and rice were fixed by Regulation (EEC) No 1397/77<sup>(4)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1576/77<sup>(5)</sup>;

Whereas the levy on the basic product as last fixed differs from the average levy by more than 2.5 units of

account per tonne of basic product; whereas, pursuant to Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 1579/74<sup>(6)</sup>, the levies at present in force must therefore be altered as shown in the table annexed to this Regulation,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

The import levies to be charged on products processed from cereals and rice covered by Regulation (EEC) No 2744/75<sup>(7)</sup>, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 832/76<sup>(8)</sup>, as fixed in the Annex to amended Regulation (EEC) No 1397/77, are hereby altered as shown in the table annexed to this Regulation.

*Article 2*

This Regulation shall enter into force on 20 July 1977.

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

Done at Brussels, 19 July 1977.

*For the Commission*

Finn GUNDELACH

*Vice-President*

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No L 354, 24. 12. 1976, p. 1.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ No L 166, 25. 6. 1976, p. 1.

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ No L 158, 29. 6. 1977, p. 24.

<sup>(5)</sup> OJ No L 174, 14. 7. 1977, p. 32.

<sup>(6)</sup> OJ No L 168, 25. 6. 1974, p. 7.

<sup>(7)</sup> OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 65.

<sup>(8)</sup> OJ No L 100, 14. 4. 1976, p. 1.



## ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 19 July 1977 altering the import levies on products processed from cereals and rice

CCT heading No	Levies in u.a./tonne	
	Third countries (other than ACP or OCT)	ACP or OCT
07.06 A	14.01 <sup>(1)</sup>	12.51 <sup>(1)</sup> <sup>(5)</sup>
11.01 C <sup>(2)</sup>	145.13	140.13
11.02 A III <sup>(2)</sup>	145.13	140.13
11.02 B I a) 1 <sup>(2)</sup>	127.06	124.56
11.02 B I b) 1 <sup>(2)</sup>	127.06	124.56
11.02 C III <sup>(2)</sup>	199.63	194.63
11.02 D III <sup>(2)</sup>	81.91	79.41
11.02 E I a) 1 <sup>(2)</sup>	81.91	79.41
11.02 E I b) 1 <sup>(2)</sup>	160.70	155.70
11.02 F III <sup>(2)</sup>	145.13	140.13
11.06 A	16.51	11.01 <sup>(5)</sup>
11.07 A II a)	147.57 <sup>(4)</sup>	138.57
11.07 A II b)	112.54	103.54
11.07 B	129.67 <sup>(4)</sup>	120.67

<sup>(1)</sup> This levy is limited to 6 % of the value for customs purposes.

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

- a starch content (determined by the modified Ewers polametric method), referred to dry matter, exceeding 45 % by weight,
- an ash content, by weight, referred to dry matter (after deduction of any added minerals), not exceeding 1.6 % for rice, 2.5 % for wheat, 3 % for barley, 4 % for buckwheat, 5 % for oats and 2 % for other cereals.

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

<sup>(4)</sup> In accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 2755/75 this levy is reduced by 0.45 u.a./100 kg for products originating in Turkey.

<sup>(5)</sup> In accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 706/76 the levy shall not be charged on the following products originating in the countries and territories:

- arrowroot falling within subheading ex 07.06 A,
- flours and meal of arrowroot falling within subheadings ex 11.06 A, ex 11.06 B I and II,
- arrowroot falling within subheading ex 11.08 A V.

## II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

## COMMISSION

## COMMISSION DECISION

of 1 July 1977

**fixing the minimum selling price for butter for the 54th individual invitation to tender under the standing invitation to tender provided for by Regulation (EEC) No 232/75**

(77/466/EEC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 804/68 of 27 June 1968 on the common organization of the market in milk and milk products<sup>(1)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 559/76<sup>(2)</sup>, and in particular Article 6 (7) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 985/68 of 15 July 1968 laying down general rules for intervention on the market in butter and cream<sup>(3)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2714/72<sup>(4)</sup>, and in particular Article 7a thereof,

Whereas, pursuant to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 232/75 of 30 January 1975 on the sale of butter at reduced prices for use in the manufacture of pastry products and ice-cream<sup>(5)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 920/77<sup>(6)</sup>, intervention agencies have put up for sale by standing invitation to tender certain quantities of butter held by them;

Whereas Article 9 of that Regulation provides that, in the light of the tenders received, a minimum selling price must be fixed which may vary according to the use to which the butter is to be put and according to the fat content of the butter; whereas alternatively a decision may be taken not to proceed with the invitation to tender; whereas the amount of the processing

security must be fixed in the light of the difference between the minimum selling price and the market price of the butter;

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 777/76 of 5 April 1976<sup>(7)</sup> reduces the scope of Regulation (EEC) No 232/75 to the butter to be used when processed into pastry products (formula A);

Whereas, in the light of the tenders received in response to the 54th individual invitation to tender, the minimum selling price should be fixed at the level specified below and the processing security determined accordingly;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

*Article 1*

For the 54th individual invitation to tender under Regulation (EEC) No 232/75, in respect of which the time limit for the submission of tenders expires on 28 June 1977, the minimum selling price and, without prejudice to the provisions of the second subparagraph of Article 12 (1) of the said Regulation, the processing security shall be as follows:

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No L 148, 28. 6. 1968, p. 13.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No L 67, 15. 3. 1976, p. 9.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ No L 169, 18. 7. 1968, p. 1.

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ No L 291, 28. 12. 1972, p. 15.

<sup>(5)</sup> OJ No L 24, 31. 1. 1975, p. 45.

<sup>(6)</sup> OJ No L 108, 30. 4. 1977, p. 75.

<sup>(7)</sup> OJ No L 91, 6. 4. 1976, p. 13.

Fat content of the butter	Use to which the butter is to be put (Article 6 (1) (c) of Regulation (EEC) No 232/75)	Minimum selling price in u.a. per 100 kg butter	Processing security in u.a. per 100 kg butter
82 % or more	Formula A	88	162

*Article 2*

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 1 July 1977.

*For the Commission*

Finn GUNDELACH

*Vice-President*

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## COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

of 6 July 1977

to the Member States on vocational preparation for young people who are unemployed or threatened by unemployment

(77/467/EEC)

I

### BASIS FOR ACTION

#### The employment problems of young people

1. Youth unemployment in the European Community has grown continuously since 1970. The level of youth unemployment has more than doubled since 1973. In the spring of 1977 approximately 2 000 000 young people under 25 in the European Community were unemployed.
2. The outlook is uncertain. The expected improvement in the economic situation should result in some increase in employment. In most Member States the increase in demand for output is leading to a revival in the demand for labour. It remains to be seen whether this demand will be adequate to absorb the available labour.
3. In addition the potential labour supply in Member States is expected to increase by about two million people between 1976 and 1980 owing to a significant increase in the number of people entering the labour market and a fall in the number of those retiring. Unemployment as a whole will remain a serious socio-economic problem, and youth unemployment may become more acute. In the longer term (from about 1985 onwards) the situation should become easier as the young people born in the years of low birth rates since 1968 start entering the labour market.
4. Youth unemployment is not caused solely by quantitative factors. It is also the outcome of a growing difference between the characteristics of the young people entering the labour market and the nature of the jobs which the economy provides for them, particularly in terms of the level of qualifications and the conditions of work.
5. It is always a serious matter for young people to find that work cannot be obtained when they enter the labour market. The traumatic effect of being rejected from active participation in economic life before one has even had the experience of a job and the independence which this gives tends to warp the attitude of young people to work itself, to job mobility and to society at large for many years ahead.
6. To solve the unemployment problems of young people calls for action over a wide range: economic policy, education policy, labour-market policy, in which the Communities have already started a number of actions.  
  
However, in the Commission's opinion, the most urgent task is to help those young people who are unemployed or threatened by unemployment and who have no opportunity for vocational training. Hence the Commission has decided, as a first step, to draw up a recommendation concerning the vocational preparation of young people in this specific category. The Commission concurs with the opinion expressed by both the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee that this recommendation should be supplemented by additional (and possibly more binding) measures to promote the employment of young people.
7. The decision as to priority meets the wish of the Social Partners as it was expressed at the meeting of the Standing Employment Committee of 3 June 1975, and the concern expressed on numerous occasions by Ministers of social affairs. There have been intensive consultations with the national authorities and with the Social Partners; the experience of certain Member States in this field was also taken into account.
8. During the preparatory work, it became apparent that it was helpful to distinguish young people in employment difficulties according to their situation:
  - the situation of young people who are unemployed and who have never received adequate vocational training,
  - the situation of young people who have found employment without having received vocational training, and for this reason are threatened by unemployment,

— the situation of young people who have received a vocational training but who have either been unable to find a job or have lost their job.

9. In agreement with the Social Partners, the present recommendation is aimed at the first of these situations, which covers, in most Member States, a substantial proportion of the unemployed. The second situation is also covered in the present recommendation in so far as the problems of these young people are the same as those of the young people in the first situation. On the other hand, the problems of young people who have received vocational training are of a different character and, for this reason are not covered in this recommendation.

#### The relation of this recommendation to other action of the Community

10. This recommendation is situated in the context of the previous actions of the Community in the field of vocational training. The 1963 Council Decision on the *General Principles for Implementing a Vocational Training Policy* provides that 'in conformity with these general principles and in order to obtain the objectives stated therein, the Commission may propose to the Council or to the Member States, within the framework of the Treaty, such appropriate measures as may appear to be necessary' (1).

11. The *General Guidelines for the Development of the Programme of Vocational Training at Community Level* (2) accepted by the Council on 26 July 1971 reinforced the Council's intention that vocational training should be used as an instrument of an active employment policy. The *Recommendation of the Commission on Vocational Guidance* (3) has already called upon Member States to develop vocational guidance for young people and adults; to adapt the organizational development of vocational guidance and its means of action to the needs of the population; to be concerned with better continuity in vocational guidance and its close cooperation with employment offices, and to strengthen the general coordination of the vocational guidance and other services; and to strengthen cooperation within the Community.

12. The *Social Action Programme* approved by the Council in 1974 (4) includes the examination by the

Commission of the possibility of developing Community initiatives to help, among others, unemployed school leavers. The Council Decision of 22 July 1975 (5), to make grants from the European Social Fund available to young unemployed people, particularly those seeking their first employment, represents an initial step in this direction. The proposed recommendation represents another. The Commission intends as far as possible to take into account the terms of the recommendation in the allocation of Social Fund grants to training programmes for young people.

13. The problems of transition from school to work are also being tackled in the *Action programme in the field of education* approved by the Council and the Ministers of Education meeting within the Council on 9 February 1976 (6).

The specific measures to be taken were enumerated in a subsequent resolution in December 1976 (7). At Community level they include pilot projects, studies and visits, as well as the preparation of reports and statistics.

14. Certain aspects of the employment problems of women and girls are dealt with in the Council Directive of 9 February 1976 (8) on the equal treatment for men and women as regards access to employment, vocational training, and promotion. This Directive lays down the principle of non-discrimination between men and women in, *inter alia*, vocational training. In accordance with this principle, the present recommendation applies with equal force to young men and young women without discrimination. However the special problems of young women in the field of vocational training require additional measures which the Commission is currently preparing.

#### The target category of young people

15. The specific concern of this recommendation is the large number of young people who enter the labour market every year without adequate preparation for the world of work. They leave school at the minimum school leaving age (which in the Community ranges from 14 to 16 years), often with a poor effective command of the basic skills. Since at present they receive little guidance or training, they have difficulty in finding employment at times when the general level of unemployment is high. Thus it is this category of young people which needs the help of well integrated guidance, training and placement services.

(1) Decision 63/266/EEC; OJ No 63, 20. 4. 1963 — Fourth principle.

(2) OJ No C 81, 12. 8. 1971, p. 5.

(3) OJ No 154, 24. 8. 1966, p. 2815/66.

(4) Council resolution of 21. 1. 1974; OJ No C 13, 12. 2. 1974, p. 1.

(5) OJ No L 199, 30. 7. 1975, p. 36.

(6) OJ No C 38, 19. 2. 1976, p. 1.

(7) OJ No C 308, 30. 12. 1976, p. 1.

(8) OJ No L 39, 14. 2. 1976, p. 40.

16. The recommendation should provide help for those young people who, without any prior vocational training, have found work of an unskilled type. Such work is often subject to redundancy at short notice. The recommendation therefore also covers young people who have or have had a job of this type. The aim is to improve their chances of keeping their jobs or of finding new jobs.

17. The action proposed in this recommendation should in no way be regarded as affecting the efforts of Member States to expend their general vocational training system.

### Vocational preparation

18. The principal object of this recommendation is to promote, in the Member States, means of providing, at the end of compulsory schooling, an appropriate vocational preparation for young people who have no other opportunity to receive vocational training either at school or with an employer. The term 'vocational preparation' is used in this recommendation to designate those activities that aim to assure for young people a satisfactory transition from school to work by providing them with the minimum knowledge and skills necessary for working life.

19. Despite the progress made in recent years in the area of vocational training, a large proportion of school leavers in the Community still receive little or no vocational training either before or after leaving school. Even at times of full employment the transition from school to working life is often a painful and frustrating experience. When work is difficult to find this experience of unemployment in the early years may affect the attitude to work of young people throughout their lives.

20. Hence governments should assume the responsibility for ensuring that unemployed young people receive effective vocational preparation. The form and content of such preparation will vary according to the content of the compulsory education provided by the individual Member State, the needs of its labour market, and the needs of the young people concerned.

21. The young people who have the greatest difficulty in finding jobs are often those who also have benefited least from what the school system was able to offer. They may therefore already have begun to consider themselves failures and be lacking in confidence. Their knowledge of career opportunities is also

likely to be limited. Hence the provision of vocational guidance becomes more important and should include the assessment of aptitudes and abilities using methods that do not rely solely on the school record, so that advice on appropriate job opportunities and the appropriate training for them may be given.

22. The school leavers who have the poorest results also often lack basic skills that are taken for granted in the adult world. They find it difficult to understand instructions, to complete forms, to communicate effectively by word of mouth and writing, and to use the social and other services provided by Member States. Hence some reinforcement of basic knowledge and skills, and help with the application of these to practical situations is likely to be needed.

23. Many of those who leave school at the minimum school leaving age do so because they find the school atmosphere uncongenial and unresponsive to their adolescent interests. Therefore the vocational preparation proposed should be set in a context appropriate to young adults and related closely to their practical needs. Formidable tasks remain in developing the right approaches and systems. It is possible that the relevant methods and techniques in the field of adult education and training which have been developed in the Member States since the Second World War may be useful. The preparation should equip young people not only with the social skills needed at work, but also provide basic practical training in a well defined area of skills, such as building, engineering or office-work. This basic training should be so designed as to enable the trainee to undertake a specific job in the chosen area and also qualify him to move into recognized courses of operative or craft training.

24. Since the problems of many young people also stem from ignorance of the world of work, contextual studies and practical experience should form part of vocational preparation :

- (i) contextual studies would include material relevant to people at work, such as the basic principles of economic and social organization, the law relating to social security and employment, the roles of management and of trade unions, the nature of the world of work, industrial safety and hygiene, industrial relations and the use of guidance, training and placement services ;

(ii) practical experience of work could be provided by various means which could include one of the following :

- (a) encouraging employers, where appropriate by means of incentives, to take on young people for periods of practical experiences without commitment,
- (b) simulating work experience in the training context,
- (c) organizing a publicly financed work-creation programme.

25. Where vocational preparation involves 'in-plant' training or work experience provided with aid from public funds, it is important that this is organized so as to achieve the greatest benefit for the trainee. There is a danger that the training or work experience will be too limited in scope, restricted to specific skills of immediate utility, i.e. its content will be influenced more by the need of the employer for immediate production than by the broader needs of the trainees. Hence it is necessary for public authorities to take measures to ensure the quality of such 'in-plant' training and work experience.

26. In order to ensure that no obstacles are placed in the way of young people who wish to undertake such vocational preparation, governments should take action in two areas :

- (i) young people threatened by unemployment should be given reasonable leave of absence from their work in order to attend such courses, with the aim of enabling them to keep their jobs or to find new jobs ;
- (ii) all young people attending these courses (both those who are unemployed and those in employment) should be paid maintenance allowances. The allowance should be related to means and should be sufficient to cover reasonable living expenses, fees (if any) and the incidental costs of the courses, and should be large enough to ensure that young persons attending such forms of vocational preparation are financially better off than they would be if they remained unemployed.

27. In order to achieve the recommended objective of providing adequate vocational preparation for all unemployed young people, it will be necessary to use all existing and potential educational and training resources. The Social Partners have both resources and experience to contribute and should therefore be associated with the planning, organization and implementation of vocational preparation programmes.

### **The coordination of legislation relating to compulsory school attendance and to access to work**

28. In one Member State the minimum school leaving age is lower than the minimum age at which young people may begin work or apprenticeships or attend training courses at institutions run by the employment services, since these activities are classified as work. Clearly this situation is unsatisfactory. Until the school leaving age is raised to close the gap between it and the minimum age for work the law should be changed so as to permit school leavers to undertake vocational training or to take up employment.

### **The coordination of services**

29. It seems necessary to draw attention in this context to the importance (recognized previously in the *Recommendation of the Commission on Vocational Guidance*<sup>(1)</sup>) to the importance of close coordination of the activities of guidance, training and placement. In particular it is important that the vocational guidance and vocational training services work in close liaison with the placement services. At present this does not always occur since in a number of Member States the responsibility for the different services continues to rest with different government departments or agencies.

### **Statutory basis**

30. The Commission of the European Communities has therefore prepared the following recommendation to the Member States. The recommendation finds its basis in those provisions of the Treaty of Rome which are directly concerned with the employment and training of young people. These include Article 117 which expressly stresses the need for an improvement in the living and working conditions of workers ; Article 118 which assigns to the Commission the duty of promoting close cooperation between Member States on social problems, particularly on employment, and basic and advanced vocational training ; the general principles for implementing a common vocational training policy laid down by the Council on the basis of Article 128. The recommendation is based on Article 155, which empowers the Commission to formulate recommendations.

<sup>(1)</sup> See paragraph 11.

## II

## RECOMMENDATION

## Introduction

1. On these grounds and as a first action to promote the employment of young people, the Commission of the European Communities, pursuant to the objectives and terms of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community and in particular to Article 155 thereof, to the Decision of the Council of Ministers of 2 April 1963 and after consulting the European Parliament<sup>(1)</sup> and the Economic and Social Committee<sup>(2)</sup> recommends to the Member States that they take the measures set out below.

## A. VOCATIONAL PREPARATION

2. Vocational preparation should be made available to young people between the end of compulsory attendance and the age of 25 who are either unemployed or threatened by unemployment, and who have no other opportunity for vocational training. Where necessary, priority should be given to those who leave school with no formal educational qualifications.

3. The object of vocational preparation should include, as appropriate :

- (a) vocational guidance, aimed at relating the aptitudes and interests of the young person concerned to training and to employment opportunities ;
- (b) the reinforcement and application of basic skills such as oral and written expression and elementary mathematical calculation, as well as the social skills needed to work ;
- (c) understanding the basic principles of economic and social organization, the law relating to social security and employment, the roles of management and of trade unions, the nature of the world of work, industrial safety and hygiene, industrial relations, and the use of guidance, training and placement services ;
- (d) practical initial training in a broad skills area which is so designed as to enable the trainee to undertake a specific job in the chosen area and also qualify him to undertake more advanced training at a later stage ;

<sup>(1)</sup> Resolution of the European Parliament embodying its opinion on the recommendation : 18 November 1976. OJ No C 293, 13. 12. 1976, p. 48.

<sup>(2)</sup> Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on the draft recommendation : 26 January 1977. OJ No C 61, 10. 3. 1977, p. 25.

(e) practical experience of work, either in an enterprise or by such other means as provide equivalent experience.

4. Vocational preparation should use modern teaching methods appropriate to the age and adult status of the young people.

5. In providing vocational preparation full use should be made of all existing training resources and experience including those of employers, trade unions, and other appropriate bodies. The Social Partners should be associated with the planning, organization and implementation of vocational preparation.

6. Where vocational preparation involves the financing from public funds of in-plant training and/or work experience, public authorities should ensure that both the training and the work experience is of good quality and relevant to the needs of the young people.

7. Young people threatened by unemployment should be given reasonable leave of absence from their work in order to undertake vocational preparation, with the aim of enabling them to keep their jobs or to find new jobs.

8. Allowances sufficient to cover maintenance, fees (if any) and the incidental costs of courses should be paid, in accordance with means, to young people attending publicly approved forms of vocational preparation. The maintenance allowance should be large enough to ensure that young people attending such forms of vocational preparation are financially better off than they would be if they remained unemployed.

9. Action should be taken to inform young people of the schemes of vocational preparation available and of the facilities provided to enable them to follow the courses.

## B. COORDINATION OF LEGISLATION RELATING TO COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND TO ACCESS TO WORK

10. The Member States shall examine their legislation and take such steps as may be necessary to ensure that young people who leave school at the minimum school leaving age are not prevented by legal restrictions from undertaking vocational training or taking up employment.



## C. THE COORDINATION OF SERVICES

11. The Member States should ensure that there is effective coordination between the vocational guidance services, the vocational training services and placement services. In order to ensure full information about the condition of the labour market Member States should ensure that employers and trade unions are associated with these services at both national and local levels.

## D. TIMING AND REPORTS

12. (a) The Member States shall inform the Commission before 31 December 1978 and at yearly

intervals thereafter of the measures that they have taken to implement this recommendation.

(b) The Commission will periodically publish a report on the action taken by Member States to implement this recommendation.

Done at Brussels, 6 July 1977.

*For the Commission*

Henk VREDELING

*Vice-President*

**COMMISSION DECISION**

of 6 July 1977

**fixing the maximum export refund for the 86th partial invitation to tender for white sugar issued under Regulation (EEC) No 2101/75**

(77/468/EEC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3330/74 of 19 December 1974 on the common organization of the market in sugar<sup>(1)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1110/77<sup>(2)</sup>, and in particular Article 19 (4) thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2101/75 of 11 August 1975 on a standing invitation to tender to determine levies and/or refunds on export of white sugar<sup>(3)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1227/77<sup>(4)</sup>, requires Member States to carry out partial invitations to tender for the export of white sugar;

Whereas, pursuant to Article 9 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2101/75, a maximum export refund shall be fixed, as the case may be, account being taken in particular of the state and foreseeable development of the Community and world markets in sugar, for the partial invitation to tender in question;

Whereas, following an examination of the tenders submitted in response to the 86th partial invitation to tender, the provisions set out in Article 1 should be adopted;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

*Article 1*

The maximum export refund for the 86th partial invitation to tender for white sugar issued under Regulation (EEC) No 2101/75 is hereby fixed at 22.991 units of account per 100 kilograms.

*Article 2*

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 6 July 1977.

*For the Commission*

Finn GUNDELACH

*Vice-President*

(1) OJ No L 359, 31. 12. 1974, p. 1.

(2) OJ No L 134, 28. 5. 1977, p. 1.

(3) OJ No L 214, 12. 8. 1975, p. 5.

(4) OJ No L 141, 9. 6. 1977, p. 24.

## COMMISSION DECISION

of 6 July 1977

**fixing the maximum amount of the premium for white sugar under the tender referred to in Regulation (EEC) No 1320/77**

(77/469/EEC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3330/74 of 19 December 1974 on the common organization of the market in sugar<sup>(1)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1110/77<sup>(2)</sup>, and in particular Article 9 (6) thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1320/77 of 20 June 1977 opening an invitation to tender for the purpose of determining premiums for white sugar for feeding to bees<sup>(3)</sup> provides that Member States are to issue an invitation to tender for the purpose of determining the said premiums;

Whereas Article 4 (3) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2049/69 of 17 October 1969 laying down general rules on the denaturing of sugar for animal feed<sup>(4)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1640/73<sup>(5)</sup>, provides that where denaturing premiums are fixed following an invitation to tender the criteria set out in Article 3 thereof must be taken into account in fixing a maximum amount of the premium; whereas, having regard to the criteria and following examination of the tenders submitted, the maximum amount of the denaturing premiums should be fixed at the level specified in Article 1;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Sugar;

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

*Article 1*

The maximum amount of the denaturing premium for the invitation to tender issued under Regulation (EEC) No 1320/77, the time limit for the submission of tenders having expired on 6 July 1977, is hereby fixed at 10 000 units of account per 100 kilograms of white sugar, corresponding for a total quantity of 1 515 tonnes of sugar concerned to a sum of 150 773 units of account.

*Article 2*

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 6 July 1977.

*For the Commission*

Finn GUNDELACH

*Vice-President*

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No L 359, 31. 12. 1974, p. 1.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No L 134, 28. 5. 1977, p. 1.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ No L 152, 21. 6. 1977, p. 18.

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ No L 263, 21. 10. 1969, p. 1.

<sup>(5)</sup> OJ No L 165, 22. 6. 1973, p. 6.

**COMMISSION DECISION**

of 8 July 1977

**cancelling the invitation to tender opened by Regulation (EEC) No 1286/77 for  
delivery of skimmed-milk powder as food aid**

(Only the German text is authentic)

(77/470/EEC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN  
COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European  
Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No  
804/68 of 27 June 1968 on the common organization  
of the market in milk and milk products<sup>(1)</sup>, as last  
amended by Regulation (EEC) No 559/76<sup>(2)</sup>, and in  
particular Article 7 (5) thereof,

Whereas, pursuant to Commission Regulation (EEC)  
No 1286/77 of 14 June 1977 on the delivery of  
various consignments of skimmed-milk powder as  
food aid<sup>(3)</sup>, the German intervention agency has  
invited tenders for the delivery of 2 600 tonnes of  
skimmed-milk powder to the Republic of Senegal ;

Whereas because of the market situation for skimmed-  
milk powder in Senegal it is not necessary to make  
the delivery ; whereas, since the tender is no longer  
necessary, it is advisable to decide to make no award  
in accordance with Article 16 of Commission Regula-  
tion (EEC) No 303/77 of 14 February 1977 laying  
down general rules for the supply of skimmed-milk  
powder and butteroil as food aid<sup>(4)</sup>,

Whereas the measures provided for in this Decision  
are in accordance with the opinion of the Manage-  
ment Committee for Milk and Milk Products,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION :

*Article 1*

The invitation to tender opened by Regulation (EEC)  
No 1286/77 shall be cancelled.

*Article 2*

This Decision is addressed to the Federal Republic of  
Germany.

Done at Brussels, 8 July 1977.

*For the Commission*

Finn GUNDELACH

*Vice-President*

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No L 148, 28. 6. 1968, p. 13.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No L 67, 15. 3. 1976, p. 9.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ No L 148, 16. 6. 1977, p. 16.

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ No L 43, 15. 2. 1977, p. 5.

## EIGHTEENTH COMMISSION DIRECTIVE

of 11 July 1977

amending the Annexes to Council Directive 70/524/EEC concerning additives in feedingstuffs

(77/471/EEC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 70/524/EEC of 23 November 1970 concerning additives in feedingstuffs <sup>(1)</sup>, as last amended by the Seventeenth Commission Directive 77/179/EEC <sup>(2)</sup>, and in particular Article 6 thereof,

Whereas this Directive provides for the contents of the Annexes to be regularly amended to take account of developments in scientific and technical knowledge;

Whereas the manufacturing aids gelatine, dextrans, lignosulphonates, silicic acid, calcium silicates, sodium, potassium and calcium stearates, included in Annex II, are widely used in the Member States and are free from harmful effects for animal and human health; whereas they should therefore be authorized at Community level and in this respect be classified according to their specific effects;

Whereas the preservative citric acid, included in Annex I, is also used as a coagulant agent for the preparation of feedingstuffs;

Whereas the use of the antibiotics zinc bacitracin and flavophospholipol for laying hens, included in Annex

II, requires further examination; whereas their period of authorization should therefore be extended;

Whereas the same is true of the use of the manufacturing aids silica and silicates, with the exception of calcium silicates; whereas, moreover, it should be specified with regard to their classification that they belong to the group of binders, anti-caking agents and coagulants;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Directive are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee for Feedingstuffs,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

*Article 1*

The Annexes to the Council Directive of 23 November 1970 concerning additives in feedingstuffs are hereby amended as set out in the following Articles:

*Article 2*

Annex I is amended as follows:

1. In Part 3 'Emulsifiers, stabilizers, thickeners and gelling agents', add:

EEC No	Additives	Chemical formula, description	Species of animal	Maximum age	Minimum content	Maximum content	Other Provisions
					ppm of complete feedingstuffs		
E 485	Gelatine	}	All species of animals			}	All feedingstuffs
E 486	Dextrans						

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No L 270, 14. 12. 1970, p. 1.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No L 60, 5. 3. 1977, p. 15.

## 2. Add the following text :

EEC No	Additives	Chemical formula, description	Species of animal	Maximum age	Minimum content	Maximum content	Other provisions
					ppm of complete feedingstuffs		
<b>L. Binders, anti-caking agents and coagulants</b>							
E 550	Lignosulphonates	}	All species of animals				All feedingstuffs
E 551	Silicic acid, precipitated and dried						
E 552	Calcium silicates, free of asbestos						
ex E 470	Sodium, potassium and calcium stearates						
E 330	Citric acid						
							Compliance with provisions of Article 10 (1) (b)

*Article 3*

Annex II is amended as follows :

- In Part A 'Antibiotics' for '30 June 1977' in the column headed 'Period of authorization' read '31 December 1977' for the items No 15 'Zinc bacitracin' and No 16 'Flavo-phospholipol' with regard to laying hens.
- Delete Part G 'Manufacturing aids' and insert the following :

EEC No	Additives	Chemical formula description	Species of animal	Maximum age	Minimum content	Maximum content	Other provisions	Period of authorization
					ppm of complete feedingstuffs			
<b>G. Binders, anti-caking agents and coagulants</b>								
1.	Silica	}	All species of animals				All feedingstuffs	31 December 1978
2.	Silicates, free of asbestos, with the exception of calcium silicates							

*Article 4*

The Member States shall, not later than 1 December 1977, bring into force the laws, regulations or administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive. They shall forthwith inform the Commission thereof.

*Article 5*

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 11 July 1977.

*For the Commission*

Finn GUNDELACH

*Vice-President*