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I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2200/77

of 5 October 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⁽¹⁾, as last amended by
Regulation (EEC) No 1386/77⁽²⁾, 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 1729/77⁽³⁾ and subsequent amending
Regulations;

Whereas it follows from applying the provisions
contained in Regulation (EEC) No 1729/77 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 6 October
1977.

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

Done at Brussels, 5 October 1977.

For the Commission

Finn GUNDELACH

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 158, 29. 6. 1977, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 191, 30. 7. 1977, p. 5.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 5 October 1977 fixing the import levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour groats and meal

<i>(u.a./tonne)</i>		
CCT heading No	Description of goods	Levies
10.01 A	Common wheat, and meslin	86.82
10.01 B	Durum wheat	119.03 ⁽¹⁾ ⁽⁵⁾
10.02	Rye	81.43 ⁽⁶⁾
10.03	Barley	75.29
10.04	Oats	66.36
10.05 B	Maize, other than hybrid maize for sowing	80.45 ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
10.07 A	Buckwheat	0
10.07 B	Millet	63.31 ⁽⁴⁾
10.07 C	Grain sorghum	78.75 ⁽⁴⁾
10.07 D	Canary seed ; other cereals	0 ⁽⁵⁾
11.01 A	Wheat or meslin flour	132.60
11.01 B	Rye flour	125.04
11.02 A I a)	Durum wheat groats and meal	195.34
11.02 A I b)	Common wheat groats and meal	142.86

⁽¹⁾ 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.

⁽²⁾ 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.

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

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

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

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

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2201/77**of 5 October 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⁽¹⁾, as last amended by
Regulation (EEC) No 1386/77⁽²⁾, 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
1730/77⁽³⁾ 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 6 October
1977.

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

Done at Brussels, 5 October 1977.

For the Commission

Finn GUNDELACH

Vic-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 158, 29. 6. 1977, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 191, 30. 7. 1977, p. 7.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 5 October 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 10	1st period 11	2nd period 12	3rd period 1
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	0	0
10.05 B	Maize, other than hybrid maize for sowing	0	0	0	0
10.07 A	Buckwheat	0	0	0	0
10.07 B	Millet	0	0	0	0.36
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 10	1st period 11	2nd period 12	3rd period 1	4th period 2
11.07 A I (a)	Unroasted malt, obtained from wheat, in the form of flour	0	0	0	0	0
11.07 A I (b)	Unroasted malt, obtained from wheat, other than in the form of flour	0	0	0	0	0
11.07 A II (a)	Unroasted malt, other than that obtained from wheat, in the form of flour	0	0	0	0	0
11.07 A II (b)	Unroasted malt, other than that obtained from wheat, other than in the form of flour	0	0	0	0	0
11.07 B	Roasted malt	0	0	0	0	0

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2202/77
of 5 October 1977
fixing the import levies on rice and broken rice

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1418/76 of 21 June 1976 on the common organization of the market in rice ⁽¹⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1158/77 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 11 (2) thereof,

Whereas the import levies on rice and broken rice were fixed by Regulation (EEC) No 1953/77 ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2164/77 ⁽⁴⁾;

Whereas it follows from applying the rules and other provisions contained in Regulation (EEC) No 1953/77 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 table annexed to this Regulation,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Article 1

The import levies to be charged on the products listed in Article 1 (1) (a) and (b) of Regulation (EEC) No 1418/76 are hereby fixed as shown in the table annexed to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 6 October 1977.

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

Done at Brussels, 5 October 1977.

For the Commission

Finn GUNDELACH

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 166, 25. 6. 1976, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 136, 2. 6. 1977, p. 13.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 223, 1. 9. 1977, p. 5.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 251, 1. 10. 1977, p. 5.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 5 October 1977 fixing the import levies on rice and broken rice

CCT heading No	Description of goods	(u.a./tonne)	
		Third countries	ACP or OCT ⁽¹⁾ (²)
10.06	Rice :		
	A. Paddy rice ; husked rice :		
	I. Paddy rice :		
	a) Round grain	56.73	25.37
	b) Long grain	91.17	42.59
	II. Husked rice :		
	a) Round grain	70.91	32.46
	b) Long grain	113.96	53.98
	B. Semi-milled or wholly milled rice :		
	I. Semi-milled rice :		
	a) Round grain	140.15	60.18
	b) Long grain	223.75	102.01
	II. Wholly milled rice :		
a) Round grain	149.26	64.38	
b) Long grain	239.86	109.68	
C. Broken rice :	66.22	30.61	

(¹) Subject to the application of the provisions of Article 9 of Regulation (EEC) No 706/76.

(²) In accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 706/76, the levies are not applied to imports into the French overseas departments of products originating in the African, Caribbean and Pacific States or in the 'overseas countries and territories'.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2203/77**of 5 October 1977****fixing the premiums to be added to the import levies on rice and broken rice**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European
Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No
1418/76 of 21 June 1976 on the common organiza-
tion of the market in rice ⁽¹⁾, as amended by Regula-
tion (EEC) No 1158/77 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 13
(6) thereof,

Whereas the premiums to be added to the levies on
rice and broken rice were fixed by Regulation (EEC)
No 1954/77 ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC)
2165/77 ⁽⁴⁾;

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 table annexed to this Regula-
tion,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Article 1

The premiums to be added to the import levies fixed
in advance in respect of rice and broken rice are
hereby fixed as shown in the table annexed to this
Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 6 October
1977.

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

Done at Brussels, 5 October 1977.

For the Commission

Finn GUNDELACH

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 166, 25. 6. 1976, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 136, 2. 6. 1977, p. 13.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 223, 1. 9. 1977, p. 8.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 251, 1. 10. 1977, p. 7.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 5 October 1977 fixing the premiums to be added to the import levies on rice and broken rice

(u.a. / tonne)

CCT heading No	Description of goods	Current 10	1st period 11	2nd period 12	3rd period 1
10.06	Rice :				
	A. Paddy rice ; husked rice :				
	I. Paddy rice :				
	a) Round grain	0	0	0	—
	b) Long grain	0	0	0	—
	II. Husked rice :				
	a) Round grain	0	0	0	—
	b) Long grain	0	0	0	—
	B. Semi-milled or wholly milled rice :				
	I. Semi-milled rice :				
	a) Round grain	0	0	0	—
	b) Long grain	0	0	0	—
	II. Wholly milled rice :				
	a) Round grain	0	0	0	—
	b) Long grain	0	0	0	—
	C. Broken rice	0	0	0	0

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2204/77

of 5 October 1977

fixing the refunds on white sugar and raw sugar exported in the natural state

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 ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1110/77 ⁽²⁾, and in particular the first sentence of the last subparagraph of Article 19 (2) thereof,

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary Committee,

Whereas Article 19 of Regulation (EEC) No 3330/74 provides that the difference between quotations or prices on the world market for the products listed in Article 1 (1) (a) of that Regulation and prices for those products within the Community may be covered by an export refund;

Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 766/68 of 18 June 1968 laying down general rules for granting export refunds on sugar ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1489/76 ⁽⁴⁾, provides that when refunds on white and raw sugar, undenatured and exported in the natural state, are being fixed account must be taken of the situation on the Community and world markets in sugar and in particular of the price and cost factors set out in Article 3 of that Regulation; whereas the same Article provides that the economic aspect of the proposed exports should also be taken into account;

Whereas the refund on raw sugar must be fixed in respect of the standard quality; whereas the latter is defined in Article 1 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 431/68 of 9 April 1968 determining the standard quality for raw sugar and fixing the Community frontier crossing point for calculating cif prices for sugar ⁽⁵⁾;

Whereas, furthermore, this refund should be fixed in accordance with Article 5 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 766/68; whereas candy sugar is defined in Commission Regulation (EEC) No 394/70 of 2 March 1970 on detailed rules for granting export refunds on sugar ⁽⁶⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1467/77 ⁽⁷⁾;

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

Whereas, in special cases, the amount of the refund may be fixed by other legal means;

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

- in the case of currencies which are maintained in relation to each other, at any given moment, within a band of 2.25 %, a rate of exchange based on their 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 the refund must be fixed every two weeks; whereas it may be altered in the intervening period;

Whereas it follows from applying these rules to the present situation on the market in sugar and in particular to quotations or prices for sugar within the Community and on the world market that the refund should be fixed at the amounts shown in the Annex to this Regulation;

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

The refunds on the products listed in Article 1 (1) (a) of Regulation (EEC) No 3330/74, undenatured and exported in the natural state, are hereby fixed at the amounts shown in the Annex.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 6 October 1977.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 359, 31. 12. 1974, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 134, 28. 5. 1977, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 143, 25. 6. 1968, p. 6.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 167, 26. 6. 1976, p. 13.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 89, 10. 4. 1968, p. 3.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 50, 4. 3. 1970, p. 1.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 162, 1. 7. 1977, p. 6.

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

Done at Brussels, 5 October 1977.

For the Commission

Finn GUNDELACH

Vice-President

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 5 October 1977 fixing the refunds on white sugar and raw sugar exported in the natural state

(u.a./100 kg)

CCT heading No	Description of goods	Refund
17.01	Beet sugar and cane sugar, solid :	
	A. White sugar	19.00
	B. Raw sugar :	
	(a) Candy sugar	20.72 ⁽¹⁾
	(b) Other raw sugar	15.00 ⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ Applicable to raw sugar with a yield of 92 % ; if the yield is other than 92 %, the refund applicable is calculated in accordance with the provisions of Article 5 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 766/68.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2205/77
of 5 October 1977
on preventive distillation for the wine-growing year 1977/78

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 816/70 of 28 April 1970 laying down additional provisions for the common organization of the market in wine ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1679/77 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Articles 6b (4) and 35 thereof,

Whereas Article 6b (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 816/70 provides that preventive distillation may be decided on where the quantity of table wines of all types under storage contracts is equal to or exceeds 7 million hectolitres; whereas this level has largely been exceeded; whereas it therefore seems advisable to implement this measure, in view of the general situation on the wine market, which is in surplus;

Whereas preventive distillation should be carried out in accordance with the provisions of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1931/76 of 20 July 1976 laying down general rules governing the distillation of wines provided for in Articles 6b, 6c, 24a and 24b of Regulation (EEC) No 816/70 ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1675/77 ⁽⁴⁾; whereas in accordance with Articles 1 (1) and 4 of that Regulation time limits should be fixed for the submission of applications for the approval of distillation contracts, for approval by the intervention agencies and for the distillation operations; whereas under Article 2 of the said Regulation aid is to be paid in an amount such as will enable the products obtained to be disposed of;

Whereas it is also necessary to specify the additional particulars that must be contained in distillation contracts;

Whereas the arrangements for the payment of aid set out in Article 3 of Regulation (EEC) No 1931/76 provide for the aid to be paid to the producer in two instalments; whereas payment of the second instalment should be made within a limited period, so as to ensure that the producer receives the entire amount of the aid in good time; whereas, therefore, provision should be made for payment to be effected not more than 30 days after distillation;

Whereas technical requirements for the approval of distillers should be laid down; whereas, further, provi-

sion should be made for approval to be in principle withdrawn from distillers, save in case of *force majeure* or inevitable accident, where they fail to fulfil their obligations;

Whereas the intervention agencies referred to in Article 6 of Regulation (EEC) No 1931/76 and the Commission should be informed of the progress of the distillation operations and should in particular be informed of the quantities of wine distilled and of the quantities of alcohol obtained;

Whereas the Management Committee for Wine has not delivered an opinion within the time limit set by its chairman,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Article 1

Distillation as provided for in the first subparagraph of Article 6b (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 816/70 is hereby authorized for the wine-growing year 1977/78 and shall be effected in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EEC) No 1931/76 and of this Regulation.

Article 2

1. Applications for approval of the contracts referred to in Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 1931/76 shall be submitted before 1 February 1978.
2. The intervention agency as referred to in Article 6 of Regulation (EEC) No 1931/76 shall notify the result of the application for approval to the contracting parties not later than 15 days after receipt thereof, and in any case before 15 February 1978.
3. Distillation operations shall take place between 15 October 1977 and 31 July 1978.

Article 3

1. The contracts referred to in Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 1931/76 shall contain the following particulars :

- (a) the quantity, colour and actual alcoholic strength of the wine to be distilled;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 99, 5. 5. 1970, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 187, 27. 7. 1977, p. 15.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 211, 5. 8. 1976, p. 5.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 187, 27. 7. 1977, p. 3.

- (b) the name and address of the producer;
- (c) the place of storage of the wine;
- (d) the name of the distiller or the business name of the distillery;
- (e) the address of the distillery.

2. 'Distiller' means the party for whom distillation is carried out.

Article 4

1. The purchase price as fixed in the second subparagraph of Article 6b (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 816/70 shall be 1.24 units of account per degree per hectolitre.

2. The amount of the aid provided for in Article 2 of Regulation (EEC) No 1931/76 shall be:

- 0.80 unit of account per degree per hectolitre if the wine is processed into a product as referred to in the first indent of Article 2 (3) of the said Regulation;
- 0.70 unit of account per degree per hectolitre if the wine is processed into a product as referred to in the second indent of Article 2 (3) of the said Regulation.

3. The payments referred to in Article 3 (1) and (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 1931/76 shall be made not later than 30 days after the conditions laid down have been complied with.

4. In the case referred to in Article 3 (5) of Regulation (EEC) No 1931/76, payment of the minimum purchase price shall be made not later than 30 days after the total quantity of wine specified in the contract has been taken into the distillery.

5. In the case referred to in Article 3 (6) of Regulation (EEC) No 1931/76, payment of the minimum purchase price shall be made not later than 30 days after the total quantity of wine specified in the contract has been distilled. Where the competent intervention agency of a Member State has not decided to make general use of the facility provided for in the said Article 3 (6), the distiller must first obtain the producer's agreement before making use of that facility.

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

Done at Brussels, 5 October 1977.

Article 5

1. To obtain approval within the meaning of Article 5 of Regulation (EEC) No 1931/76, distillers must be capable of processing wine into a product with an alcoholic strength of 86° or more or a product with an alcoholic strength of 85° or less.

2. Approval shall be withdrawn, except in the event of *force majeure* or inevitable accident, if the distiller does not pay the purchase price to the producer or fails to fulfil the obligations incumbent on him pursuant to Community provisions.

Article 6

1. Distillers shall send to the intervention agency not later than the 10th day of each month a return of the quantities of wine distilled during the previous month, stating the quantities, expressed in pure alcohol, of the products obtained, and making a distinction between those referred to in the first indent of Article 2 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 1931/76 and those referred to in the second indent thereof.

2. Member States shall inform the Commission, by telex, not later than the 20th day of each month in respect of the previous month, of:

- the quantities of wine specified in approved distillation contracts,
- the quantities of wine distilled and the quantities, expressed in pure alcohol, of the products they have obtained, making the distinction specified in paragraph 1 above.

3. Member States shall, not later than 31 August 1978, notify particulars of all cases of distillers who have failed to fulfil their obligations and of the measures taken in consequence.

Article 7

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

For the Commission

Finn GUNDELACH

Vice-President

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2206/77

of 5 October 1977

amending Regulation (EEC) No 2015/76 on storage contracts for table wine,
grape must and concentrated grape must

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European
Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No
816/70 of 28 April 1970 laying down additional provi-
sions for the common organization of the market in
wine⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No
1679/77⁽²⁾, and in particular the second subparagraph
of Article 5 (7), Article 5a (3), Article 6 (5) and Article
6c (4) thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2015/76
of 13 August 1976⁽³⁾ lays down rules governing
storage contracts for table wine, grape must and
concentrated grape must;

Whereas, to encourage the qualitative improvement of
production, the minimum alcoholic strength of wine
and must which may be the subject of storage
contracts should be fixed; whereas, to the same end,
provision should also be made to enable table wine
which is the subject of long-term storage contracts to
be made subject to more stringent conditions
according to the quality of the harvest; whereas,
however, pending the adoption of such conditions
provision should be made to enable Member States to
apply more stringent provisions in respect of products
stored on their territory;

Whereas, so as to avoid abuses, it should be stipulated
that a table wine which has been the subject of a
storage contract may not be subsequently recognized
as a quality wine psr;

Whereas, pursuant to Article 9 of Regulation (EEC)
No 2015/76, the intervention agency may decide to
terminate the payment of aid and the corresponding
obligations of the producer if for two consecutive
weeks the weighted average price for the type of table
wine in question is equal to or higher than the guide
price; whereas, so as to ensure that the system of
storage contracts is applied in the same way in all the
Member States, provision should be made for the
above decision to be taken in accordance with a
Community procedure;

Whereas the aid provided for in Article 11 of Regula-
tion (EEC) No 2015/76 no longer covers the technical
costs of storage plus interest; whereas it should there-
fore be adjusted in line with the rise in costs;

Whereas Article 5a of Regulation (EEC) No 816/70
lays down the aid arrangements for the private storage
of musts; whereas Article 6c of that Regulation
provides for the conclusion of storage contracts;
whereas Articles 1 and 16 of Regulation (EEC) No
2015/76 should be adjusted accordingly;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 2015/76 is amended
to read as follows:

'Article 1

This Regulation lays down rules for the conclusion
of the storage contracts referred to in Articles 5,
5a, 6 and 6c of Regulation (EEC) No 816/70, here-
inafter called "contracts".

For the purposes of this Regulation, "products"
means table wines, grape musts and concentrated
grape musts.'

Article 2

Article 6 of Regulation (EEC) No 2015/76 is amended
to read as follows:

'Article 6

1. To be the subject of a contract, products
must be in bulk at the time of conclusion of the
contract and, in the case of table wine, must satisfy
the conditions laid down for products which can
be offered or disposed of for direct human
consumption pursuant to Article 28a of Regula-
tion (EEC) No 816/70.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 99, 5. 5. 1970, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 187, 27. 7. 1977, p. 15.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 221, 14. 8. 1976, p. 20.

2. With the exception of types R III, A II and A III, table wines must have an actual alcoholic strength of at least 10°.

Without prejudice to the stricter conditions which Member States may lay down in respect of products stored on their territory, more stringent conditions governing the quality of table wines which are the subject of storage contracts may be laid down each year having regard to the quality of the harvest.

3. Musts must have a natural alcoholic strength at least equal to the minimum natural alcoholic strength laid down for the wine-growing zone in which they originated.

4. An analyst's report, dated less than a month previously, shall accompany the application for a contract. This report shall include the information specified in Article 4 (2) (c).

5. A contract for a table wine may not be concluded before the date of the first racking of the wine in question.

6. Where the second subparagraph of paragraph 2 of this Article is applied, the conditions referred to therein shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 7 of Regulation No 24.

7. A table wine which has been the subject of a storage contract may not subsequently be recognized as a quality wine psr.

Article 3

Article 9 of Regulation (EEC) No 2015/76 is amended to read as follows:

Article 9

Except in the case of contracts concluded pursuant to Article 6c of Regulation (EEC) No 816/70, contracts for table wines shall stipulate that the payment of aid by the intervention agency and the corresponding obligations of producers may be terminated in respect of all or part of the quantities stored if the conditions set out in Article 6 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 816/70 are fulfilled.

The decision to terminate payment of the aid and the corresponding obligations of producers shall be taken in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 7 of Regulation No 24.

Article 4

Article 11 of Regulation (EEC) No 2015/76 is amended to read as follows:

Article 11

Storage aid shall be payable throughout the Community at the following standard rates per hectolitre per day:

- (a) for table wines of types R I, R II, R III and A I and for table wines which stand in close economic relationship to those types of table wine: 0.0075 unit of account;
- (b) for table wines of types A II and A III and for table wines which stand in close economic relationship to those types of table wine: 0.0111 unit of account;
- (c) for musts with a density of less than 1.24 at 20 °C
 - which were obtained from vine varieties other than Sylvaner, Müller Thurgau or Riesling: 0.0090 unit of account;
 - which were obtained from the Sylvaner, Müller Thurgau or Riesling vine varieties: 0.0133 unit of account;
- (d) for concentrated grape musts with a density of not less than 1.24 at 20 °C
 - obtained by concentration of the musts referred to in the first indent of (c): 0.0300 unit of account;
 - obtained by concentration of the musts referred to in the second indent of (c): 0.0332 unit of account.

Article 5

Article 16 of Regulation (EEC) No 2015/76 is amended to read as follows:

Article 16

If, on the expiry of the period of validity of a contract for table wines, the conditions for the conclusion of contracts are still fulfilled, both with regard to the price situation, without prejudice to the provisions of Article 5 (5) of Regulation (EEC) No 816/70, and with regard to the requirements of this Regulation:

- a further contract may be concluded for the table wine in question;
- intervention agencies may, on application by the producer, extend the old contract for the further period by amending it as appropriate.

Article 6

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

However, Article 4 shall apply with effect from 16 September 1977.

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

Done at Brussels, 5 October 1977.

For the Commission

Finn GUNDELACH

Vice-President

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2207/77

of 5 October 1977

authorizing the conclusion of short-term private storage contracts for grape must and concentrated grape must

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 816/70 of 28 April 1970 laying down additional provisions for the common organization of the market in wine ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1679/77 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 5a (3) thereof,

Whereas, under Article 5a (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 816/70, the conclusion of short-term storage contracts for grape must and concentrated grape must may be permitted if the market situation so requires, and in particular when preventive distillation is decided on pursuant to Article 6b of the said Regulation ;

Whereas, as regards the market situation, the weighted average price of the most representative types of table wine is below the activating price ; whereas, moreover, preventive distillation has been decided on by Regulation (EEC) No 2205/77 ⁽³⁾ ;

Whereas, since the conditions laid down in the first indent of Article 5a (2) of Regulation (EEC) No

816/70 are fulfilled, it is appropriate that the conclusion of short-term storage contracts for grape must and concentrated grape must be permitted in accordance with the rules laid down in Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2015/76 of 13 August 1976 on storage contracts for table wine, grape must and concentrated grape must ⁽⁴⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2206/77 ⁽⁵⁾ ;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Article 1

Short-term contracts may be concluded for grape must and concentrated grape must produced during the wine-growing year 1977/78.

Article 2

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, 5 October 1977.

For the Commission

Finn GUNDELACH

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 99, 5. 5. 1970, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 187, 27. 7. 1977, p. 15.

⁽³⁾ See page 11 of this Official Journal.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 221, 14. 8. 1976, p. 20.

⁽⁵⁾ See page 13 of this Official Journal.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2208/77
of 5 October 1977
fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar

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 ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1110/77 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 15 (7) thereof,

Whereas the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar were fixed by Regulation (EEC) No 1436/77 ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2198/77 ⁽⁴⁾;

Whereas it follows from applying the rules and other provisions contained in Regulation (EEC) No 1436/77 to the information at present available to the Commis-

sion 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 levies referred to in Article 15 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 3330/74 are, in respect of white sugar and standard quality raw sugar, hereby fixed as shown in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 6 October 1977.

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

Done at Brussels, 5 October 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 161, 1. 7. 1977, p. 9.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 254, 5. 10. 1977, p. 12.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 5 October 1977 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar

CCT heading No	Description of goods	Levy <small>(u.a./100 kg)</small>
17.01	Beet sugar and cane sugar, solid : A. White sugar B. Raw sugar	26.21 20.77 ⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ Applicable to raw sugar with a yield of 92 % ; if the yield is other than 92 %, the levy applicable is calculated in accordance with the provisions of Article 2 of Regulation (EEC) No 837/68.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2209/77
of 5 October 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⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No
1707/73⁽²⁾, 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⁽³⁾, as last amended by
Regulation (EEC) No 2174/77⁽⁴⁾;

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 Commis-
sion that the amount of the subsidy at present in force
should be altered as shown in the Annex to this Regu-
lation,

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 6 October
1977.

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

Done at Brussels, 5 October 1977.

For the Commission

Finn GUNDELACH

Vice-President

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

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 175, 29. 6. 1973, p. 5.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 161, 1. 7. 1977, p. 31.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 251, 1. 10. 1977, p. 43.

*ANNEX***to the Commission Regulation of 5 October 1977 fixing the amount of the subsidy on oil seeds**

Subsidy applicable from 6 October 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	8-021	10-776
Subsidy in the case of advance fixing :		
— for the month of October 1977	8-021	10-776
— for the month of November 1977	8-325	12-250
— for the month of December 1977	8-629	12-881
— for the month of January 1978	9-190	13-586
— for the month of February 1978	11-157	—
— for the month of March 1978	11-406	—

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2210/77
of 5 October 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⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1707/73⁽²⁾,

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

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⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1234/77⁽⁶⁾, 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⁽⁷⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2209/77⁽⁸⁾;

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 6 October 1977.

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

Done at Brussels, 5 October 1977.

For the Commission

Finn GUNDELACH

Vice-President

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

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 175, 29. 6. 1973, p. 5.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 167, 25. 7. 1972, p. 9.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 357, 28. 12. 1973, p. 6.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 236, 24. 8. 1973, p. 28.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 143, 10. 6. 1977, p. 9.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 161, 1. 7. 1977, p. 31.

⁽⁸⁾ See page 18 of this Official Journal.

ANNEX

World market price applicable from 6 October 1977 for colza and rape seed (CCT heading No ex 12.01)

	<i>u.a./100 kg⁽¹⁾</i>
World market price	21·117
World market price where the subsidy is fixed in advance :	
— for the month of October 1977	21·117
— for the month of November 1977	21·117
— for the month of December 1977	21·117
— for the month of January 1978	20·860
— for the month of February 1978	19·197
— for the month of March 1978	19·252

(¹) 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	6·70205
1 u.a. = Dkr	8·56656
1 u.a. = £	0·782289
1 u.a. = I£	0·782289
1 u.a. = Lit	1 200·84

II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

COUNCIL

COUNCIL DECISION

of 27 September 1977

adopting a series of informatics projects in the field of software portability

(77/615/EEC)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 235 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee ⁽²⁾,

Whereas, with a view to giving a Community orientation to policies for encouraging and promoting data processing, the Council agreed in its resolution of 15 July 1974 on a Community policy on data processing ⁽³⁾ to adopt, on a proposal from the Commission, industrial development projects on areas of common interest involving transnational cooperation;

Whereas the portability of software will enable users substantially to reduce conversion costs when changing over from one type of equipment to another; whereas to this end it is necessary to promote a series of projects aimed at the industrial development of languages, systems and portable products in the field of software;

Whereas the abovementioned projects seem necessary in order to attain certain Community objectives within the functioning of the common market;

Whereas the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community has not provided the necessary powers,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

The following three joint informatics projects are hereby adopted:

- (a) study of a software writing language;
- (b) study on conversion tools;
- (c) study on the feasibility of developing a common software interface for minicomputers.

These projects are defined in section II of the Annex.

Article 2

The duration of the studies referred to in Article 1 shall be one year. The appropriations necessary for carrying them out, which shall amount to 390 000 units of account, shall be entered in the budget of the European Communities.

Article 3

The Commission shall be responsible for carrying out the projects. It shall be assisted by the Advisory Committee on Joint Data-Processing Projects.

The Commission shall submit a report to the Council at the end of the studies.

Done at Brussels, 27 September 1977.

For the Council

The President

A. HUMBLET

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 28, 9. 2. 1976, p. 6.

⁽²⁾ OJ No C 131, 12. 6. 1976, p. 8.

⁽³⁾ OJ No C 86, 20. 7. 1974, p. 1.

ANNEX

PROJECTS IN THE FIELD OF SOFTWARE PORTABILITY

I. INTRODUCTION

The fact that the computer market is shared by different manufacturers gives rise to numerous difficulties for the user who wishes to transfer his applications to new, more powerful hardware, or to use several incompatible items of equipment simultaneously.

Accordingly, when applications are transferred to new hardware, or when they are processed simultaneously by different items of equipment, the degree of difficulty encountered by the user will depend on what, for the sake of convenience, will be called their 'portability'.

It should be noted that similar problems arise in regard to intercommunication between different makes of hardware.

At present there is little or no portability of application; changing manufacturers becomes a major problem which many prefer to avoid.

A preliminary estimate of the minimum program conversion costs which are likely to be incurred over the next five years without action by the Community is in the region of 1 000 million units of account.

The purpose of these projects is to promote software portability, so as to cope with this technically and economically disadvantageous situation.

The projects, which derive from detailed study and consultations, are as follows:

- (a) study of a software writing language;
- (b) study on conversion tools;
- (c) study on the feasibility of developing a common software interface for minicomputers.

As regards the study under (c), a large number of manufacturers of peri-informatic equipment have shown particular interest in the possibility of developing an advanced level software interface which could make software portable or compatible on different types of equipment.

The following two main advantages are expected from this approach:

- longer life for software products,
- possibility of wider integration of products which might originally have been incompatible.

Users also stand to derive significant advantages, such as:

- greater freedom of choice, and thus a wider possibility of matching requirements,
- greater flexibility in the organization of data exchange or of task assignment procedures in a distributed intelligence environment.

Since software development costs are continuously and dramatically increasing, the general economic benefit of a standard approach will not be negligible.

On the other hand, such an approach to a software interface by the European peri-informatics industry could have certain disadvantages, particularly for certain large companies with a strong market position selling 'solutions to problems'. Such companies see the specific nature of their products as a protection of their market. Moreover, if the market is sufficiently large and the existing range of products offered wide, an *ad hoc* solution may well prove more economical and efficient.

It is therefore necessary to carry out a study with a view to analyzing the advantages and disadvantages of such an approach and examining its feasibility. The study will initially be centred on applications in the fields of telecommunications and data transmission.

Minicomputers will be increasingly used in telecommunications. It is equipment in this sector which the manufacturers of peri-formatic equipment consulted by the Commission generally feel will benefit from such an approach (as compared, for example, with office calculators).

Data transmission is one of the most promising and faster-growing sectors of the electronics market. Since it plays an important part in a wide range of applications from process control to scientific and business-oriented data collection systems, most manufacturers of peri-informatic equipment are going to be involved in it.

If the portable products resulting from the projects are a commercial success, the funds given to industry for their realization will be reimbursed to the Community according to a formula to be defined within the general context of the administration of projects and of the medium-term programme.

II. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECTS

1. Study of a software writing language

This language and the compilers required for use on various types of equipment are a prerequisite for the realization of all the portable products forming the subject of these projects.

The development of this language must therefore be regarded as a matter of utmost priority.

The study is designed to identify the necessary characteristics of the future ESL (European System Language), and also involves tests on existing languages, with a view to determining whether one of these may be speedily adopted for wider use and further development. The choice of language will be made on the basis of very strict criteria which, apart from those resulting from the study, will consist at least of the following :

- compilers of the chosen language must exist on different types of equipment,
- the compilers must be able efficiently to generate object programs of the 'system' type,
- the cost of developing new versions of compilers for other types of equipment must be low,
- portable products that have given proof of their efficiency and portability must exist in the chosen language.

This study and the selection procedure will take approximately nine months.

The anticipated results are as follows :

- (a) definition of the future characteristics of ESL ;
- (b) if an existing language is capable of meeting future development requirements, identification of the characteristics requiring modification or further development.

The subsequent phases of the project, scheduled for 1978, will hinge on the results of the study phase and will require a decision in the context of the multiannual programme.

2. Study on conversion tools

In the medium and long term the portable products whose development forms the objective of these proposals will reduce incompatibilities between different types of equipment and make for portability of new applications. However, there is a large body of existing computer applications which the user must nowadays convert whenever he changes over to another type of equipment.

This means that the project for the development of conversion tools is designed to meet a need which is now felt by any user wishing to change over to a different computer, and therefore has a high degree of urgency.

If conversion is to be carried out in the way most advantageous to the user both technically and financially, a certain number of tools such as COBOL and FORTRAN translators,

translators for assembler languages, translators for control languages, file converters, etc. must be available.

The first phase will consist of an investigation of requirements and a review of the tools already available or under development at national or company level ; it will be followed by the preparation of specifications for the conversion tools and facilities for which Community development support will be desirable. These tools and facilities should be as widely applicable as possible.

The second phase will be concerned with the development of the tools considered necessary, and will require a decision in the context of the multiannual programme.

3. Study on the feasibility of developing a common software interface for minicomputers

The proposed study aims to analyze the feasibility conditions of a common nucleus for an operating system of minicomputers i.e. an advanced common software interface.

This choice is justified by the fact that a growing number of the basic functions of primitive software are performed by hardware, and this trend may well become more widespread in the near future given the rapid progress of technology.

Particular attention will be paid to the compatibility and/or portability level of software in a distributed intelligence environment. The study will thus be mainly orientated toward data-transmission applications ; nevertheless, possibilities of extension to other applications will be borne in mind and the relevant conditions indicated.

The study will cover the following points :

- (a) analysis of the latest concepts applied to the architecture of systems using minicomputers and micro-processors and estimates of their trends over the forecast lifespan of the software product ;
- (b) evaluation of the basic performances and requirements of an operating system, with particular emphasis on the more specific elements required by its implementation in a distributed intelligence environment ;
- (c) examination of the optimum implementation level of the software interface, taking into account the results of phases (a) and (b) as well as interaction with standard data-exchange protocols, interface with public networks and multilayer (upward-downward) compatibility ;
- (d) examination of interaction between hardware, software and network characteristics and consideration of a common programming language and certain subsystems ;
- (e) detailed identification of the economic risks and advantages of a common software interface and of the market conditions and sectors in which this would be beneficial. The identification will include estimates of cost and time requirements and state the specific hypotheses on which these are based.

COUNCIL DECISION

of 27 September 1977

adopting a series of studies in support of the use of informatics

(77/616/EEC)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 235 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee ⁽²⁾,

Whereas the Council resolution of 15 July 1974 on a Community policy on data processing ⁽³⁾ is aimed at giving a Community orientation to policies for encouraging and promoting data processing ;

Whereas the development of application software raises a number of general problems concerning programming techniques and relations between manufacturers and users ;

Whereas the development of informatics applications calls for an examination of the problems of data security and confidentiality and of the technical, legal and social aspects thereof, in particular with a view to protecting citizens in respect of the use of informatic facilities ;

Whereas the efficient use of computers is of considerable economic importance ; whereas, to increase this efficiency, programming techniques must be improved ;

Whereas data-base systems and software should be systematically examined and tools developed to help users to select, implement and operate these systems and to facilitate standardization at a later stage ;

Whereas the above projects seem necessary in order to attain certain Community objectives within the functioning of the common market ;

Whereas the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community has not provided the necessary powers,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS :

Article 1

The following three joint informatics studies are hereby adopted :

- (a) study on data security and confidentiality ;
- (b) study on programming techniques ;
- (c) study on the evaluation and implementation of informatic systems.

These studies are defined in section II of the Annex.

Article 2

The duration of the studies referred to in Article 1 shall be three years. The appropriations necessary for carrying them out, which represent 50 % of their cost, shall be entered in the budget of the European Communities. They shall amount to 1 245 000 units of account. 50 % of the cost of implementing the studies shall be borne by the institutes concerned.

Article 3

The Commission shall be responsible for carrying out the studies. It shall be assisted by the Advisory Committee on Joint Data Processing Projects.

The Commission shall submit a report to the Council annually.

Done at Brussels, 27 September 1977.

For the Council

The President

A. HUMBLET

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 28, 9. 2. 1976, p. 6.

⁽²⁾ OJ No C 131, 12. 6. 1976, p. 8.

⁽³⁾ OJ No C 86, 20. 7. 1974, p. 1.

ANNEX

I. INTRODUCTION

Some attempts to overcome the problems posed by the development of application software have been made by hardware or software producers or users, depending on their capabilities or the advantages to themselves, but not in any coherent fashion.

Consequently, in order to cope with a situation characterized by confusion which at present shows no sign of improvement, some Community effort, especially of a methodological nature, would be helpful if in the medium or long term more suitable approaches to the use, security or design of informatic systems which would benefit users and industry were defined, so that products better suited to actual needs can be produced with more appropriate tools.

The studies should be carried out as far as possible by competent centres independent of the user or producer sectors concerned.

II. DESCRIPTION OF STUDIES

1. Study on data security and confidentiality

The main object of this study is to examine, in conjunction with the Committee of National Experts convened by the Commission, the chief problems relating to the harmonization of Community legislation covering the protection of private life and the development of codes of application and corresponding standards.

The work will include analysis and classification of the problems and, in particular :

- estimates of the quantitative and qualitative aspects of the movement of data across frontiers inside and outside the Community,
- possible role of Community standards with a view to easier control of such movement, reduction of costs and opening of markets as a complement to effects of legislation — identification of priorities for the adoption of Community standards,
- preparatory studies with regard to cost estimates. Costs and possible distortion of competition which could ensue from different national legislations ; costs resulting from Community harmonization ; impact of costs borne by the public and private sectors and by individuals,
- identification of appropriate measures offering equivalent security at Community level,
- analysis of studies undertaken at national level in the Member States and other countries such as Sweden and the United States,
- analysis of problems relating to data security which could have an effect on confidentiality, legislation and standards, and a definition of the studies which should be carried out.

The continuation of work resulting from this analysis will be decided upon in the context of the multiannual programme.

2. Study on programming techniques

The initial study on programming techniques has the following main aims :

- to identify fields of special importance to users,
- to draft proposals for the fields in which the greatest needs are felt,
- to define specifications for a possible future detailed study.

3. Study on evaluation and implementation of data-base systems

The study will take two years and will comprise the following activities :

- examination of users' needs, of problems and of experience,
- development, on the basis of this examination and of the analysis of guidelines for the selection, implementation and use of data-base systems,
- formulation of recommendations regarding standardization and portability of data-base systems.

A decision concerning further work on experiments and on the application of results will be taken in the context of the multiannual programme.

COUNCIL DECISION
of 27 September 1977
adopting an experimental application project in high-speed data-transmission techniques

(77/617/EEC)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 235 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee ⁽²⁾,

Whereas, with a view to giving a Community orientation to policies for encouraging and promoting data-processing, the Council agreed in its resolution of 15 July 1974 on a Community policy on data processing ⁽³⁾ to adopt, on a proposal from the Commission, joint projects of European interest in the field of data-processing applications;

Whereas, to this end, priority should be given to projects likely to meet users' needs and increase the capacity of the Europe-based informatics industry so as to satisfy these needs on the European and world markets;

Whereas the evolution of ground networks and satellite links for data transmission requires the development of advanced techniques and procedures to provide the reliability necessary for transmitting large quantities of data at high speeds;

Whereas such a project seems necessary in order to attain certain Community objectives within the functioning of the common market;

Whereas the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community has not provided the necessary powers,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

A joint informatics project on the experimental application of high-speed data-transmission techniques is hereby adopted.

This project is defined in section II of the Annex.

Article 2

The duration of the project shall be four years. The necessary appropriations for carrying it out, which shall amount to 420 000 units of account, shall be entered in the budget of the European Communities.

Article 3

The Commission shall be responsible for carrying out the project. It shall be assisted by the Advisory Committee on Joint Data Processing Projects.

The Commission shall submit a report to the Council annually.

Done at Brussels, 27 September 1977.

For the Council

The President

A. HUMBLET

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 28, 9. 2. 1976, p. 6.

⁽²⁾ OJ No C 131, 12. 6. 1976, p. 8.

⁽³⁾ OJ No C 86, 20. 7. 1974, p. 1.

ANNEX

EXPERIMENTAL APPLICATION OF HIGH-SPEED DATA-TRANSMISSION
TECHNIQUES

I. INTRODUCTION

The project covers the experimental development of a computer application and comprises a series of experiments in computer-to-computer communication by users using the orbital test satellite (OTS) designed by the European Space Agency (ESA). The project provides for experiments with advanced high-speed data-transmission techniques using facilities designed by the various participants in the project: ESA, European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN) and their associate laboratories.

New data-communication techniques are already having an impact on almost all aspects of human affairs. The experiments carried out on the ESA Orbital Test Satellite (OTS) in the area of informatics for high-energy physics research will greatly benefit the organizations involved, and should provide valuable information.

1. Background and OTS requirements

The Orbital Test Satellite (OTS) is an experimental communications satellite built by the European Space Agency (ESA). The satellite operates on two narrow band channels for use in high-speed data-transmission experiments. The purpose of the OTS is to pave the way for the planned European Communications Satellite and to try out the new ideas and techniques which the latter will use.

The development of the high communication capacity satellite is already being funded by ESA. Users and potential users of computer-to-computer applications requiring high-speed data-transmission facilities are invited to examine the possibilities of the OTS. Practical experiments should be conducted in bulk data-transfer with particular reference to error-checking and error procedures. Such experiments would be valuable as a source of early operational data based on real usage of a satellite link which could be used in the planning and design of standard equipment by industry. Simple, low-cost, ground stations handling data rates not in routine use today will require the development of appropriate antennae, radio frequency amplifiers and receivers, data-transmission equipment and formats.

2. Background and CERN requirements

Hundreds of scientists of the Member States come to CERN to carry out high-energy experiments. Experimental data on

bubble chambers is collected every year at CERN on film and on tens of thousands of magnetic tapes and the great majority is eventually analyzed on computers in the researchers' home laboratories. At present the means of transport of the data (by aircraft or by road) is inadequate. This constraint makes it impossible to use computers in the scientists' home laboratories in order to monitor the progress of their experiments at CERN, analyze significant data samples and return the results in time to correct errors or malfunctions. These sample calculations have, therefore, to be done at CERN. The physicists have to develop and maintain two sets of programs, possibly for different makes of computers, with all the extra work and possibilities of error which this entails.

An advanced economical system of data transmission between the various laboratories allowing remote use of computers would increase the efficiency of CERN's operations, and make for a better balance of work between universities and CERN.

CERN is thus very interested in current developments in international data networks and is ready to participate in their development in any way consistent with its task and resources. Several other high-energy physics laboratories have manifested a similar interest and desire to join in experiments on international data transmission.

CERN and its collaborating laboratories are particularly well placed to help in tests involving realistic heavy traffic, since the high-energy physicists form a community accustomed to exploiting large quantities of data but work with equipment and services which do not have public-service reliability and availability.

It is therefore proposed that CERN and interested associated laboratories would be provided with the necessary equipment to establish a satellite link. This would require the installation of a transmitting/receiving ground station at CERN and of appropriate ground stations at the various laboratories. Several associated laboratories of CERN have shown interest in these experiments, notably the 'Rutherford High Energy Laboratory' (RHEL) in the United Kingdom, the 'Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron' (DESY) in Germany and the centre of Saclay in France, whose preparations have already reached an advanced stage. Other possibilities are centres in Amsterdam and Bologna.

II. DESCRIPTION AND TIMETABLE OF THE PROJECT

1. Description

Installation of transmitting/receiving equipment at CERN, in order to provide a high-speed link from CERN to the associated laboratories and a low-speed link in the opposite direction.

The key elements include :

- the development and testing of the equipment necessary to establish a computer-to-computer link via the OTS system at high data-transmission rates,
- the experimental use of the OTS satellite for bulk transmission of data with particular emphasis on the development of error-checking techniques and error-control procedures. The implementation of the project will be carried out in close cooperation with the P & T administrations concerned.

It is also intended to use the expertise existing within the COST 11 project 'European Informatics Network' (EIN), in

order to ensure that the technical options chosen are geared to the future requirements of computer-to-computer communications and to the development of data-transmission techniques in general.

The financial contribution referred to in Article 2 of the Decision will cover only the cost of the joint equipment located at CERN and of the interfaces between transmitting/receiving stations and the informatic equipment of RHEL, DESY and Saclay (the transmitting/receiving stations of these centres being financed at national level).

2. Timetable

Tests by CERN and its partners could commence, on a part-time basis, during the six months following the launching of the OTS satellite. The main data-transmission experiments will begin only later. The project is scheduled to last four years.

COUNCIL DECISION**of 27 September 1977****adopting a number of exploratory studies in the field of informatics**

(77/618/EEC)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 235 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee⁽²⁾,

Whereas, with a view to giving a Community orientation to policies for encouraging and promoting data processing, the Council agreed in its resolution of 15 July 1974 on a Community policy on data processing⁽³⁾ to adopt, on a proposal from the Commission, joint projects of European interest in the field of data-processing applications;

Whereas the development of further projects of Community interest and of a medium-term programme in informatics requires systematic exploratory studies;

Whereas the studies referred to above seem necessary in order to attain certain objectives of the Community within the functioning of the common market;

Whereas the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community has not provided the necessary powers,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

A series of exploratory studies is hereby adopted; their purpose shall be to complete the definition of projects provided for in the framework of a medium-term programme.

Article 2

The duration of the studies shall be one year. The appropriations necessary for carrying them out, which shall amount to 200 000 units of account, shall be entered in the budget of the European Communities.

Article 3

The Commission shall be responsible for carrying out the studies. It shall be assisted by the Advisory Committee on Joint Data Processing Projects.

The Commission shall submit a report to the Council at the end of the studies.

Done at Brussels, 27 September 1977.

For the Council

The President

A. HUMBLET

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 28, 9. 2. 1976, p. 6.

⁽²⁾ OJ No C 131, 12. 6. 1976, p. 8.

⁽³⁾ OJ No C 86, 20. 7. 1974, p. 1.

COUNCIL DECISION

of 27 September 1977

instituting a study of informatic systems for the processing of data on imports/exports and on the management and financial control of agricultural market organizations

(77/619/EEC)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 235 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission, Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament (1),

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee (2),

Whereas, with a view to giving a Community orientation to policies for encouraging and promoting data processing the Council agreed in its resolution of 15 July 1974 on a Community policy on data processing (3) to adopt, on a proposal from the Commission, common projects of European interest in the field of data processing applications;

Whereas, as regards the administration of the customs union and the common agricultural policy, it is essential that import/export data and data on the agricultural market and its financial control are rapidly communicated and processed;

Whereas such a project seems necessary in order to attain certain objectives of the Community within the functioning of the common market;

Whereas the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community has not provided the necessary powers,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

A study of informatic systems for the processing of data on imports/exports and on the management and financial control of agricultural market organizations is hereby instituted.

This study is defined in section II of the Annex.

Article 2

The duration of the study shall be 18 months. The appropriations necessary for carrying it out, which

shall amount to 722 000 units of account, shall be entered in the budget of the European Communities.

Article 3

The Commission shall be responsible for putting the study into effect. It shall be assisted by the Advisory Committee on Joint Data Processing Projects, hereinafter referred to as the 'Committee'. The Commission shall submit a report to the Council at the end of the study.

Article 4

The award of contracts to organizations which are to perform the work shall be subject to the conditions set out below.

If, following examination of a dossier, the Commission proposes to award a contract, it shall send the Committee a draft decision accompanied by a report.

The Committee shall give its opinion within one month. Opinions shall be delivered by a majority of 41 votes, the votes of the Member States being weighted as provided in Article 148 (2) of the Treaty. The chairman shall not vote.

The Commission shall take a decision which shall be immediately applicable. However, if the decision is not in accordance with the Committee's opinion, it shall be immediately communicated by the Commission to the Council. In this event the Commission shall defer application of its decision by no more than two months from the date of this communication. The Council, acting by a qualified majority, may take a different decision within two months.

Done at Brussels, 27 September 1977.

For the Council

The President

A. HUMBLET

(1) OJ No C 28, 9. 2. 1976, p. 6.

(2) OJ No C 131, 12. 6. 1976, p. 8.

(3) OJ No C 86, 20. 7. 1974, p. 1.

ANNEX

**STUDY OF INFORMATIC SYSTEMS FOR THE PROCESSING OF DATA ON
IMPORTS/EXPORTS, AND ON THE MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL CONTROL
OF AGRICULTURAL MARKET ORGANIZATIONS**

I. INTRODUCTION

The project covers an in-depth study aimed at determining long-term detailed requirements for a Community framework enabling the Member States and the Commission to develop, and link up to their mutual advantage, informatic systems for the processing of data on imports/exports and on the management and financial control of agricultural market organizations.

The study is scheduled to last 18 months.

1. Background

The Member States and the Commission exchange large volumes of data relating to imports and exports and to certain agricultural transactions. Some of these data, such as agricultural prices, levy rates, imports under quotas etc., are urgently required for the purposes of applying the Community's agricultural and commercial policies. Other data, such as the Common Customs Tariff Nomenclature and foreign trade statistics, are of a more routine nature. Large quantities of information necessary for the administration of the customs union and the common agricultural policy are currently exchanged by letters or telexes which, on receipt in the Member States, in most cases require conversion into yet another form suitable for input into local computers. The Community as a whole could make useful savings if advanced data processing and transmission methods could be used in a coordinated manner in the Commission and the Member States.

Moreover, essential information on agricultural imports and exports and on agriculture is never available in time or in the right form to allow urgent and important Community policy decisions to be taken.

Fraud control is another important area that requires timely information for effective detection.

The majority of the Member States are making rapid progress in the development of informatic systems, some of which are very advanced, to meet the processing requirements of their customs and statistical administrations. Some Member States are also looking into the possibility of using computers more widely in the agricultural sector.

Most Member States have expressed an interest in exploring the possibility of using more advanced data processing and transmission techniques for exchanging information with the Commission. Some Member States are also interested in the direct exchange of certain standard types of import/export data by informatic methods.

The Commission is under an obligation to organize its own informatic methods in such a way as to provide an efficient

service suited not only to its own purposes but also to those of the Member States and, as far as possible, compatible with the various systems used by Member States.

Administrative, business and political circles are very interested in the simplification of import/export procedures.

Member States and the Commission will continue to want to develop their own, independent informatic systems in the foreseeable future. These developments cannot reasonably be delayed but an overall Community framework is urgently required so that Community requirements can be fitted into the new systems as they are designed.

2. Work done by the Commission

In the light of the situation outlined above the Commission asked independent consultants to conduct two interrelated preliminary surveys. The first was designed to outline strategies for the development of Community import/export information systems and the second, more specifically, to explore how computers might be used more efficiently in the application, management and financial control of the common agricultural policy.

These surveys confirmed the urgent need for a Community framework for the development of informatic systems for imports/exports and agriculture and indicate in some detail the steps required to develop this framework, as well as a number of short- and medium-term improvements which should be made.

3. Further action required

The need to develop systems to meet short- and medium-term needs is so great that development work by the Member States and the Commission on data and information concerning imports/exports, and on the management and financial control of the agricultural market organizations, needs to be pushed ahead as rapidly as possible. It is envisaged therefore that short- and medium-term measures will be taken where appropriate.

To meet longer-term needs, and in order to establish a Community framework for the development of coordinated and compatible systems, it will also be necessary to carry out a detailed study of the major requirements of the Member States and the Commission. The scale and technical character of this work are such that the normal Community committee machinery needs to be supplemented by a study along the lines outlined above.

The results of the preliminary surveys will help to orientate the in-depth study.

II. CONTENT OF THE PROJECT

Using the information gathered during the preliminary surveys as a basis, and taking account of the fact that the Commission is currently looking into the possibility of applying informatic systems to the management and financial control of agricultural market organizations, the long-term in-depth study will have the following objectives :

- to explore the extent to which import-export systems and informatic systems for the management of the agricultural market organizations which are under development by the Member States and the Commission can appropriately be interlinked to their mutual advantage,
- to assess the scope for, and advantages or disadvantages of defining at Community level standards and codes for the exchange of data between the departments concerned of the Member States on the one hand and importers, exporters and others concerned on the other hand,
- to examine the utility of other cooperative projects.

The project would involve the study by each Member State and the Commission of the following fields in each Member State and the Commission in the order of priority set out below, taking account of the means available. Detailed technical specifications for the study will be worked out later in consultation with the Technical Committee of Users and the project leader. Precise requirements in respect of the management of the agricultural market organizations will be specified in the light of progress made in the work now in hand.

Priority 1 :

Exchange of information between the Member States and the Commission.

Priority 2 :

Inventory of the basic functions or subsystems of the informatic systems utilized or planned by the Member States and the Commission (such functions will include, for example, currency conversion, control of tariff quotas, etc.). The study must take account of differences between systems for trade between the Member States and trade with third countries.

Priority 3 :

Data suitable for exchange with third countries and other parties (airlines, importers etc.) and interface techniques involved.

Priority 4 :

Information exchanges between the relevant departments of the Member States.

Priority 5 :

Possibilities of utilizing informatic systems in the management and financial control of agricultural market organizations (in so far as they are not covered by the above fields of study).

In the light of the above work, possibilities of other cooperative projects to improve the efficiency of systems and to reduce utilization and development costs would be examined.

Where appropriate, the report to be drawn up should include the following :

- content, timing and volumes of input and output,
- type and content of files,
- processing,
- communications,
- interfaces/links,
- requirements regarding reliability, security, availability and flexibility,
- audit,
- codes and standards,
- recommended action, including alternative strategies and priorities,
- costs, benefits and other implications,
- any other consideration within the framework and along the lines of the study which the Technical Committee of Users may propose be added on the basis of the preliminary studies and progress made in the work, of its experience (in particular of any short- and medium-term action to be taken as a result of these studies), and of Community requirements.

COUNCIL DECISION
of 27 September 1977
amending Council Decision 76/633/EEC setting up an Advisory Committee on
Joint Data Processing Projects

(77/620/EEC)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European
Economic Community,

Having regard to the draft Decision submitted by the
Commission,

Whereas, by Decision 76/633/EEC (1), the Council set
up an Advisory Committee on the Joint Data
Processing Projects adopted in its Decision
76/632/EEC; whereas it should be possible for the
terms of reference of that Committee to be extended,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

In the title of Decision 76/633/EEC, the words
'adopted in Council Decision 76/632/EEC' are
deleted.

Article 2

The following Article is added to Decision 76/633/
EEC:

Article 4

The Committee shall also carry out the functions
delegated to it by the provisions adopted by the
Council in the field of the Community policy on
data processing in the cases and under the condi-
tions provided for in those provisions.'

Done at Brussels, 27 September 1977.

For the Council

The President

A. HUMBLET

(1) OJ No L 223, 16. 8. 1976, p. 16.

CORRIGENDA

Corrigendum to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2035/77 of 14 September 1977 amending Regulation (EEC) No 470/73 laying down general rules for the application of the compensatory amounts applicable to colza and rape seed produced in the new Member States

(Official Journal of the European Communities No L 236 of 15 September 1977)

Page 11, Article 1 :

for: '..... referred to in Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 2315/69 shall be,

read: '..... referred to in Article 10 of Regulation (EEC) No 223/77 shall be,
