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# REGULATION No 362/67/EEC OF THE COUNCIL

## of 25 July 1967

## determining standard qualities for rice and broken rice

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community;

Having regard to Regulation No 359/67/EEC[1] on the common organisation of the market in rice, and in particular Article 4 (5), Article 15 (5) (a) and Article 31 (2) thereof;

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission;

Whereas the target price for husked rice, the intervention price for paddy rice, and the threshold price for broken rice must correspond to specific standard qualities;

Whereas the standard qualities for which those prices are fixed should correspond as far as possible, as regards husked rice and paddy rice, to the average quality of round-grained rice harvested in the Community and, as regards broken rice, to the average quality of broken rice usually obtained in Community industry from home-grown rice;

Whereas, to that end, the standards determined by Regulation No 27/64/EEC[2] may be used as standard qualities for rice with the addition, as a standard quality for broken rice, of the quality most frequently found in intra-Community trade in that product;

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

For the 1967/68 marketing year the standard quality of husked rice for which the target price is fixed is defined as follows:

(a) rice, free of odour, of a sound and fair marketable quality corresponding to the average quality of common round-grained rice harvested within the Community under normal conditions, of a type corresponding to the 'Balilla' variety;

(b) moisture content: 15%;

(c) total percentage of rice grains which are not of unimpaired quality: 7% by weight, of which:

— paddy grains: 1%;

— broken rice: 3%;

— green grains or grains showing natural malformation: 3%;

(d) tolerance of extraneous matter, consisting of:

— mineral or vegetable inedible substances provided that they are not toxic: 0·01%;

— extraneous grains or parts thereof, edible: 0·10%;

(e) output of milled rice in whole grains (with a tolerance of 5% of clipped grains): 77·50% by weight, of which: a percentage by weight of milled rice grains which are not of unimpaired quality:

— chalky grains: 3%;

— grains striated with red: 3%;

— spotted grains: 1%;

— stained grains: 0·50%;

— yellow grains: 0·05%;

— amber grains: 0·125%.

*Article 2*

The standard quality of paddy rice for which intervention prices are fixed is defined as follows:

[1] OJ No 174, 31.7.1967, p. 1.
[2] OJ No 48, 19.3.1964, p. 756/64.

(a) rice, free of odour, of a sound and fair marketable quality corresponding to the average quality of common round-grained rice harvested within the Community under normal conditions, of a type corresponding to the 'Balilla' variety;

(b) moisture content: 14·05%;

(c) output of milled rice in whole grains (with a tolerance of 5% of clipped grains):

62% by weight, of which: a percentage by weight of milled rice grains which are not of unimpaired quality:

— chalky grains: 3%;

— grains striated with red: 3%;

— spotted grains: 1%;

— stained grains: 0·50%;

— yellow grains: 0·05%;

— amber grains: 0·125%.

*Article 3*

The standard quality of broken rice for which the threshold price is fixed is defined as follows:

(a) rice, free of odour, of a sound and fair marketable quality corresponding to the average quality of broken rice obtained from processing husked rice to milled rice in the Community processing industry, of a type corresponding to the 'Messagrana' variety;

(b) Moisture content: 15%;

(c) Tolerance of extraneous matter consisting of:

— mineral and vegetable inedible substances, provided that they are not toxic: 0·01%;

— extraneous broken grains or parts thereof, edible: 0·10%.

*Article 4*

For the purposes of this Regulation, the definition of grains and broken grains which are not of unimpaired quality shall be as shown in the Annex.

*Article 5*

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 September 1967.

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

Done at Brussels, 25 July 1967.

*For the Council*

*The President*

H. HOECHERL

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*ANNEX*

**Definition of grains and broken grains which are not of unimpaired quality**

A. *Whole grains:*

Grains from which only part of the end has been removed, irrespective of characteristics produced at each stage of milling.

B. *Clipped grains:*

Grains from which the entire end has been removed.

C. *Broken grains or broken rice:*

Grains from which a part of the volume greater than the end has been removed; broken grains include:

— large broken grains (pieces of grain of a length not less than half that of a grain, but not constituting a complete grain);

— medium broken grains (pieces of grain of a length not less than a quarter of the length of a grain but which are smaller than the minimum size of 'large broken grains');

— fine broken grains (pieces of grain less than a quarter of the size of a grain, but too large to pass through a sieve with a mesh of 1·4 mm);

— fragments (small pieces or particles of grain which can pass through a sieve with a mesh of 1·4 mm); split grains (pieces produced by a longitudinal split in the grain) come under this definition.

D. *Green grains:*

Grains which are not fully ripened.

E. *Grains showing natural malformation:*

Natural malformation shall include malformation, whether or not of hereditary origin, as compared with the morphological characteristics typical of the variety.

F. *Chalky grains:*

Grains at least three-quarters of the surface of which looks opaque and chalky.

G. *Grains striated with red:*

Grains showing longitudinal red striations of differing intensity and shades, due to residues from the pericarp.

H. *Spotted grains:*

Grains showing a well-defined small circle of dark colour of more or less regular shape; spotted grains shall also include those which show slight black striations on the surface only; the striations and spots must not show a yellow or dark aureole.

I. *Stained grains:*

Grains which have undergone, on a small area of their surface, an obvious change in their natural colour; the stains may be of different colours (blackish, reddish, brown); deep black striations shall also be considered as stains. If the colour of the stains is sufficiently marked (black, pink, reddish-brown) to be immediately visible and if they cover an area not less than half that of the grain, the grains must be considered to be yellow grains.

J. *Yellow grains:*

Yellow grains are those which have undergone, totally or partially, otherwise than by drying, a change in their natural colour and have taken on a lemon or orange-yellow tone.

K. *Amber grains:*

Amber grains are those which have undergone, otherwise than by drying, a slight uniform change in colour over the whole surface; this change alters the colour of the grains to a light amber-yellow.