COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 656/90

of 16 March 1990

introducing a countervailing charge on fresh sweet oranges originating in Egypt

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72 of 18 May 1972 on the common organization of the market in fruit and vegetables [1], as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1119/89 [2], and in particular the second subparagraph of Article 27 (2) thereof,

Whereas Article 25 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72 provides that, if the entry price of a product imported from a third country remains at least ECU 0,6 below the reference price for two consecutive market days, a countervailing charge must be introduced in respect of the exporting country concerned, save in exceptional circumstances; whereas this charge is equal to the difference between the reference price and the arithmetic mean of the last two entry prices available for that exporting country;

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3104/89 of 16 October 1989 fixing for the 1989/90 marketing year the reference prices for fresh sweet oranges [3] fixed the reference price for products of class I for the period 1 December 1989 to 31 May 1990 at ECU 22,66 per 100 kilograms net;

Whereas the entry price for a given exporting country is equal to the lowest representative prices recorded for at least 30 % of the quantities from the exporting country concerned which are marketed on all representative markets for which prices are available less the duties and the charges indicated in Article 24 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72 according to the dispositions of Regulation (EEC) No 3982/89 of 20 December 1989 altering the entry price for citrus fruit originating in certain Mediterranian third countries [4]; whereas the meaning of representative price is defined in Article 24 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72;

Whereas, in accordance with Article 3 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2118/74 [5], as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3811/85 [6], the prices to be taken into consideration must be recorded on the representative markets or, in certain circumstances, on other markets;

Whereas, for fresh sweet oranges originating in Egypt the entry price calculated in this way has remained at least ECU 0,6 below the reference price for two consecutive market days; whereas a countervailing charge should therefore be introduced for these fresh sweet oranges;

Whereas, if the system is to operate normally, the entry 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 central rate, multiplied by the corrective factor provided for in the last paragraph of Article 3 (1) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1676/85 [7], as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1636/87 [8],

— for other currencies, an exchange rate based on the arithmetic mean of the spot market rates of each of these currencies recorded over a given period in relation to the Community currencies referred to in the previous indent, and the aforesaid coefficient,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

A countervailing charge of ECU 2,42 per 100 kilograms net is applied to fresh sweet oranges (CN code ex 0805 10) originating in Egypt.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 20 March 1990.

(1) OJ No L 118, 20. 5. 1972, p. 1.
(2) OJ No L 118, 29. 4. 1989, p. 12.
(3) OJ No L 298, 17. 10. 1989, p. 10.
(4) OJ No L 380, 29. 12. 1989, p. 24.
(5) OJ No L 220, 10. 8. 1974, p. 20.
(6) OJ No L 368, 31. 12. 1985, p. 1.
(7) OJ No L 164, 24. 6. 1985, p. 1.
(8) OJ No L 153, 13. 6. 1987, p. 1.

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

Done at Brussels, 16 March 1990.

For the Commission
Ray MAC SHARRY
Member of the Commission