COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2703/93

of 30 September 1993

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 1766/92 of 30 June 1992 on the common organization of the market in cereals [1], as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2193/93 [2], and in particular Articles 10 (5) and 11 (3) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3813/92 of 28 December 1992 on the unit of account and the conversion rates to be applied for the purposes of the common agricultural policy [3],

Whereas the first subparagraph of Article 10 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 provides that a levy must be charged on imports of the products listed in Article 1 (1) (a) (b) and (c) of that Regulation and that, except for malt, the levy is equal to the threshold price less the cif price; whereas the levy applying to rye is charged in the case of triticale;

Whereas, the threshold prices for cereals, wheat and rye flours, and wheat groats and meal, are fixed for the 1993/94, marketing year by Council Regulations (EEC) No 1766/92, (EEC) No 1542/93 [4], and Commission Regulations (EEC) No 1580/93 [5], (EEC) No 1581/93 [6] and (EEC) No 1709/93 [7];

Whereas, for the purpose of calculating the cif prices used to determine the levies, the Commission must take into account the factors indicated in Commission Regulation No 1621/93 [8] and in particular the most favourable purchasing opportunities on the world market which are sufficently representative of the real market trend account being taken in particular of both the need to prevent sudden variations likely to cause abnormal disturbances on the Community market and of the quality of the goods offered, whether this quality corresponds to the standard quality laid down by Regulation (EEC) No 1580/93, or whether adjustments need to be made by applying the coefficients of equivalence provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 1621/93;

Whereas, where information or quotations are unavailable, the cif price for certain flours may be determined by applying a coefficient to the cif price of the basic cereal; whereas this coefficient is fixed in Article 2 of Regulation (EEC) No 1621/93;

Whereas the cif price is calculated for Rotterdam on the basis of the abovementioned elements, offers for other ports being adjusted, account being taken of the corrections necessitated by the differences in transport charges in relation to Rotterdam;

Whereas the cif price remains unchanged where data are lacking or under the conditions laid down in Article 1 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 1621/93;

Whereas in the case of malt the levy is made up of a variable component and a fixed component; whereas the fixed component is determined in the second subparagraph of Article 3 of Regulation (EEC) No 1621/93; whereas the variable component is fixed, in accordance with Article 11 (1) A of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92, account being taken of the quantity of basic cereal required to manufacture malt; whereas to this end Article 3 of Regulation (EEC) No 1621/93 fixes the coefficients applying to the levies for basic cereals;

Whereas Council Regulations (EEC) No 518/92 [9], as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2233/93 [10], (EEC) No 519/92 [11], as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2234/93 [12] and (EEC) No 520/92 [13], as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2235/93 [14], of 27 February 1992 on certain procedures for applying the Interim Agreements on trade and trade-related matters between the European Economic Community and the European Coal and Steel Community, of the one part, and the Republic of Poland, the Republic of Hungary and the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic respectively, of the other part, introduce arrangements for reducing import levies on certain products; whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 585/92 [15], as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 955/92 [16], lays down detailed rules for applying the arrangements provided for in these agreements as regards cereals;

[1] OJ No L 181, 1. 7. 1992, p. 21.
[2] OJ No L 196, 5. 8. 1993, p. 22.
[3] OJ No L 387, 31. 12. 1992, p. 1.
[4] OJ No L 154, 25. 6. 1993, p. 3.
[5] OJ No L 152, 24. 6. 1993, p. 14.
[6] OJ No L 152, 24. 6. 1993, p. 16.
[7] OJ No L 159, 1. 7. 1993, p. 80.
[8] OJ No L 155, 26. 6. 1993, p. 36.
[9] OJ No L 56, 29. 2. 1992, p. 3.
[10] OJ No L 200, 10. 8. 1993, p. 3.
[11] OJ No L 56, 29. 2. 1992, p. 6.
[12] OJ No L 200, 10. 8. 1993, p. 4.
[13] OJ No L 56, 29. 2. 1992, p. 9.
[14] OJ No L 200, 10. 8. 1993, p. 5.
[15] OJ No L 62, 7. 3. 1992, p. 40.
[16] OJ No L 102, 16. 4. 1992, p. 26.

Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 715/90 [1], as extended by Regulation (EEC) No 444/92 [2], lays down the arrangements applicable on agricultural products and certain goods resulting from the processing of agricultural products originating in the African, Caribbean and Pacific States or in the overseas countries and territories;

Whereas, pursuant to Article 101 (1) of Council Decision 91/482/EEC of 25 July 1991 on the association of the overseas countries and territories with the European Economic Community [3], no levies shall apply on imports of products originating in the overseas countries and territories;

Whereas the representative market rates defined in Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 3813/92 are used for converting the amount expressed in the currency of third countries and are the basis for calculating the agricultural conversion rates of the Member States' currencies; whereas the detailed rules for determining and applying the said conversions are laid down in Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1068/93 [4];

Whereas, in order to make it possibile for the levy arrangements to function normally, the representative market rate established during the reference period from 29 September 1993 as regards floating currencies, should be used to calculate the levies;

Whereas it follows from applying all the provisions of the abovementioned Regulations that the levies should be fixed in accordance with the Annex to this Regulation; whereas the levy is altered only where the calculation results in a variation of ECU 1,00 or more per tonne compared to the levy previously set,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The import levies to be charged on the products listed in Article 1 (1) (a), (b) and (c) of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 October 1993.

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

Done at Brussels, 30 September 1993.

For the Commission

René STEICHEN

Member of the Commission

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(1) OJ No L 84, 30. 3. 1990, p. 85.
(2) OJ No L 52, 27. 2. 1992, p. 7.
(3) OJ No L 263, 19. 9. 1991, p. 1.
(4) OJ No L 108, 1. 5. 1993, p. 106.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 30 September 1993 fixing the import levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal

(ECU/tonne)

CN code	Third countries (8)
0709 90 60	95,76 (2) (3)
0712 90 19	95,76 (2) (3)
1001 10 00	70,47 (1) (5)
1001 90 91	85,83
1001 90 99	85,83 (9)
1002 00 00	114,14 (6)
1003 00 10	120,43
1003 00 20	120,43
1003 00 80	120,43 (9)
1004 00 00	90,80
1005 10 90	95,76 (2) (3)
1005 90 00	95,76 (2) (3)
1007 00 90	102,02 (4)
1008 10 00	22,91 (9)
1008 20 00	30,30 (4)
1008 30 00	28,90 (5)
1008 90 10	(7)
1008 90 90	28,90
1101 00 00	157,68 (9)
1102 10 00	197,31
1103 11 30	143,02
1103 11 50	143,02
1103 11 90	180,35
1107 10 11	163,66
1107 10 19	125,03
1107 10 91	225,24 (10)
1107 10 99	171,05 (9)
1107 20 00	197,54 (10)

(1) Where durum wheat originating in Morocco is transported directly from that country to the Community, the levy is reduced by ECU 0,60/tonne.

(2) In accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 715/90 the levies are not applied to products imported directly into the French overseas departments, originating in the African, Caribbean and Pacific States.

(3) Where maize originating in the ACP is imported into the Community the levy is reduced by ECU 1,81/tonne.

(4) Where millet and sorghum originating in the ACP is imported into the Community the levy is applied in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 715/90.

(5) Where durum wheat and canary seed produced in Turkey are transported directly from that country to the Community, the levy is reduced by ECU 0,60/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 (OJ No L 142, 9. 6. 1977, p. 10), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1902/92 (OJ No L 192, 11. 7. 1992, p. 3), and Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2622/71 (OJ No L 271, 10. 12. 1971, p. 22), as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 560/91 (OJ No L 62, 8. 3. 1991, p. 26).

(7) The levy applicable to rye shall be charged on imports of the product falling within CN code 1008 90 10 (triticale).

(8) No levy applies to OCT originating products according to Article 101 (1) of Decision 91/482/EEC.

(9) Products falling within this code, imported from Poland, Czechoslovakia or Hungary under the Interim Agreements concluded between those countries and the Community, and in respect of which EUR.1 certificates issued in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 585/92 have been presented, are subject to the levies set out in the Annex to that Regulation.

(10) In accordance with Council Regulation (EEC) No 1180/77 this levy is reduced by ECU 5,44 per tonne for products originating in Turkey.