

# COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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Proposal for a  
REGULATION (EEC) OF THE COUNCIL  
laying down rules for calculating the levy and the sluice-gate price for  
poultrymeat.

Proposal for  
CODIFICATION OF REGULATION (EEC) No 2595/69  
laying down conditions for applying protective measures in the market in  
poultrymeat.

Proposal for a  
REGULATION (EEC) OF THE COUNCIL  
laying down general rules for the system of compensatory amounts for  
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Proposal for a  
REGULATION (EEC) OF THE COUNCIL  
laying down general rules for the system of compensatory amounts for pigmeat

(submitted to the Council by the Commission)

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

This series of Agricultural Acts constitutes the 3rd series of Commission proposals for consolidation in the sectors of pigmeat and eggs and poultrymeat.

It is intended to respond to the wish recently expressed in Council Resolution of 26 November 1974 that the Commission would submit proposals for constitutive consolidation to the Council.

The method of consolidation is that used in the previous series of acts.

PROPOSAL FOR A  
REGULATION (EEC) OF THE COUNCIL

laying down rules for calculating the levy  
and the sluice-gate price for poultrymeat

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community;

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No (1) of on the common organisation of the market in poultrymeat, and in particular Article 4(3) and Article 7(5) thereof;

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission;

Whereas one of the components of the levy on slaughtered poultry is equal to the difference between prices within the Community and on the world market for the quantity of feed grain, varied according to kind of poultry, which is required for the production in the Community of one kilogramme of slaughtered poultry;

Whereas that quantity should be determined on the basis of a processing coefficient which expresses the weight ratio of the slaughtered poultry to the feed grain required for its production; whereas when the ratio is being determined account should be taken of the quantity of feed grain required for the production of chicks as defined in Article 1(2)(b) of Regulation (EEC) No and of a certain percentage of poultry mortality during fattening; whereas the coefficient must be varied according to kind of poultry; whereas in view of this it is appropriate to fix it at:

- 1 : 1.925 for slaughtered cocks, hens and chickens, plucked and gutted, with heads and feet, hereinafter called '83% chickens';
- 1 : 2.189 for slaughtered cocks, hens and chickens, plucked and drawn, without heads and feet but with hearts, livers and gizzards, hereinafter called '70% chickens';
- 1 : 2.385 for slaughtered cocks, hens and chickens, plucked and drawn, without heads and feet and without hearts, livers and gizzards, hereinafter called '65% chickens';

- 1 : 3.029 for slaughtered ducks, plucked, bled, not drawn or gutted, with heads and feet, hereinafter called '85% ducks';
- 1 : 3.679 for slaughtered ducks, plucked and drawn, without heads and feet, with or without hearts, livers and gizzards, hereinafter called '70% ducks';
- 1 : 4.087 for slaughtered ducks, plucked and drawn, without heads and feet and without hearts, livers and gizzards, hereinafter called '63% ducks';
- 1 : 3.122 for slaughtered geese, plucked, bled, not drawn, with heads and feet, hereinafter called '82% geese';
- 1 : 3.413 for slaughtered geese, plucked and drawn, without heads and feet, with or without hearts and gizzards, hereinafter called '75% geese';
- 1 : 2.538 for slaughtered turkeys;
- 1 : 3.808 for slaughtered guinea fowls;

Whereas the levy on chicks should be calculated in the same way as the levy on slaughtered poultry; whereas, however, the quantity of feed grain to be used should be that required for the production in the Community of one chick of any kind;

Whereas that quantity should be determined on the basis of a processing coefficient of 1 : 0.392, expressing the ratio of one chick to the weight of feed grain required for its production; whereas when this ratio is being determined account should be taken of the quantity of feed grain required for the production of eggs for hatching to produce one chick;

Whereas the composition of a mixture of cereals making up these quantities should be determined;

Whereas this mixture includes cereals or their by-products which it is advisable to assimilate to one of the three cereals mainly used as feed for poultry, namely maize, barley and oats, and whereas in particular fodder wheat should be assimilated to barley;

Whereas therefore a cereal mixture made up as follows should be considered as representative:

- Fowls and chickens;

Maize:	30%
Barley:	20%

- for ducks, geese, turkeys and guinea fowls:

Maize:	60%
Barley:	30%
Oats:	10%

- for chicks:

Maize:	60%
Barley:	30%
Oats:	10%

Whereas in view of the composition of these quantities of feed grain it would appear necessary that their price in the Community and on the world market should be equal to the average, weighted according to the composition mentioned, of the prices in the Community and on the world market for each of the cereals in question;

Whereas in order to calculate the price for each type of feed grain it is necessary to take as a basis:

- the average of the threshold prices, plus the monthly increase for the period mentioned in the second subparagraph of Article 4(1) of Regulation No. /EEC;
- the average of the cif prices determined for the period mentioned in the third subparagraph of Article 4(1) (a) of Regulation No. /EEC;

Whereas in accordance with Article 7 of Regulation No. /EEC, the sluice-gate price for slaughtered poultry consists of two components:

- the price on the world market for the quantity of feed grain, varied according to kind of poultry, which is required for the production in third countries of one kilogramme of slaughtered poultry;
- a standard amount representing other feeding costs and overhead costs of production and marketing, varied according to kind of poultry;

Whereas the sluice-gate price for chicks should be calculated in the same way as the sluice-gate price for slaughtered poultry; whereas, however, the price for the quantity of feed grain on the world market should be the price for the quantity required for the production in third countries of one chick; whereas the standard amount should be the amount expressing other feeding costs and overhead costs of production and marketing in respect of one chick; whereas the value of the quantity of feed grain and the standard amount should not be varied according to kind;

Whereas the quantities of feed grain should be determined on the basis of a processing coefficient fixed according to the same criteria as those used to fix the processing coefficients used in calculating levies; whereas, however, as regards slaughtered poultry, account should not be taken of the quantity of feed grain used for the production of one chick; whereas, in view of these considerations, it is appropriate to fix the coefficient at:

- 1 : 1.684 for 83% chickens;
- 1 : 1.915 for 70% chickens;
- 1 : 2.087 for 65% chickens;
- 1 : 2.824 for 85% ducks;
- 1 : 3.429 for 70% ducks;
- 1 : 3.810 for 63% ducks;
- 1 : 3.049 for 82% geese;
- 1 : 3.333 for 75% geese;
- 1 : 2.275 for slaughtered turkeys;
- 1 : 3.410 for slaughtered guinea fowls;
- 1 : 0.392 for chicks;

Whereas in the light of experience in the Community and on the world market the same composition should be adopted for the quantity of feed grain on the world market as that used within the Community for calculating the levy;

Whereas the price for the quantity of feed grain should be calculated in the same way as the levy;

Whereas the average of the cif prices should be increased by 0.475 units of account per 100 kilogrammes of cereal in order to take account of cost of carriage to place of use and cost of processing into feeding-stuffs;

Whereas when the quantity of feed grain on the world market is being determined other feeding costs and overhead costs of production and marketing are not taken into account; whereas these other feeding costs cover

supplementary protein foods, mineral salts, vitamins and prophylactic products; whereas overhead costs of production and marketing include veterinary fees, animal boarding costs, labour, insurance, transport and the trading margin; whereas these costs may be assessed at flat rates of:

- 0.6069 u.a. per kilogramme for 83% chickens;
- 0.6900 u.a. per kilogramme for 70% chickens;
- 0.7518 u.a. per kilogramme for 65% chickens;
- 0.5353 u.a. per kilogramme for 85% ducks;
- 0.6500 u.a. per kilogramme for 70% ducks;
- 0.722 u.a. per kilogramme for 63% ducks;
- 0.7240 u.a. per kilogramme for 82% geese;
- 0.5916 u.a. per kilogramme for 75% geese;
- 0.8929 u.a. per kilogramme for slaughtered turkeys;
- 1.1356 u.a. per kilogramme for slaughtered guinea fowls;
- 0.1448 u.a. per kilogramme for one chick;

Whereas when the sluice-gate price applicable from 1 November, 1 February and 1 May is being fixed, trends in world market prices for feed grain should be taken into account only if the price of the quantity of feed grain shows a minimum variation from that used in calculating the sluice-gate price for the preceding quarter; whereas a variation of less than 3% has no appreciable effect on poultry feeding costs; whereas the minimum variation should be fixed 3%;

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

#### Article 1

The quantities and composition of feed grain mentioned in Article 4(1)(a) and (2) of Regulation (EEC) No            are fixed as shown in columns 3 and 4 of Annex I.

#### Article 2

1. The price for the quantity of feed grain in the Community shall be equal to the average, weighted according to the percentages shown in column 4 of Annex I, of the prices in the Community per kilogramme for

each of the cereals included in this quantity, the average being multiplied by the corresponding figure in column 3 of Annex I.

2. The price for each type of feed grain in the Community shall be equal to the average of the threshold prices, plus their monthly increase, operative for that cereal for a period of twelve months beginning on 1 August.

### Article 3

1. The price for the quantity of feed grain on the world market shall be equal to the average, weighted according to the percentages shown in column 4 of Annex I, of the prices on the world market per kilogramme for each of the cereals included in this quantity, the average being multiplied by the corresponding figure in column 3 of Annex I.

2. The price for each type of feed grain on the world market shall be equal to the average of the cif prices determined for that cereal for the period of six months mentioned in the third subparagraph of Article 4(1)(a) of Regulation (EEC) No . . . .

### Article 4

1. The price for the quantities of feed grain mentioned in Article 7(2)(a) and (3) of Regulation (EEC) No ' shall be equal to the price for the quantities of feed grain shown in column 3 of Annex II, the composition of which appears in column 4 of Annex II.

2. The price for these quantities of feed grain shall be equal to the average, weighted according to the percentages shown in column 4 of Annex II, of the prices per kilogramme for each of the cereals included in this quantity the average being multiplied by the corresponding figure in column 3 of Annex II.

3. The price for each cereal shall be equal to the average of the cif prices determined for that cereal for the period of six months mentioned in the second subparagraph of Article 7(2) of Regulation (EEC) No increased by 0.475 units of account per 100 kilogrammes of cereal.



#### Article 5

The standard amounts mentioned in Article 7(2)(b) and (3) of Regulation (EEC) No. 146/67 are fixed as shown in column 5 of Annex II.

#### Article 6

The minimum variation mentioned in the last subparagraph of Article 7(2) of Regulation (EEC) No. 146/67 is fixed at 3%.

#### Article 7

1. Council Regulation (EEC) No. 146/67/EEC<sup>(1)</sup> of 21 June 1967 laying down rules for calculating the levy and the sluice-gate price for poultrymeat, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No. 1717/74<sup>(2)</sup>, is hereby repealed.

2. References to the Regulation repealed by paragraph 1 shall be read as references to this Regulation.

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

Done at Brussels,

For the Council

The President

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(1) OJ No L 125, 26.6.1967, p. 2470/67

(2) OJ No L 181, 4.7.1974, p. 3

1	Description of goods	Quantity in kg	Composition	
	2	3		4
01.05	Live poultry, that is to say, fowls, ducks, geese, turkeys and guinea fowls:			
	A. Of a weight not exceeding 185 grammes	0.392 each	maize barley oats	60% 30% 10%
02.02	Dead poultry (that is to say, fowls, ducks, geese, turkeys and guinea fowls) and edible offals thereof (except liver), fresh, chilled or frozen:			
	A. Whole poultry:			
	1. Fowls:			
	a) 83% chickens	1.925	maize barley	80% 20%
	b) 70% chickens	2.189	maize barley	80% 20%
	c) 65% chickens	2.385	maize barley	80% 20%
	II. Ducks:			
	a) 85% ducks	3.029	maize barley oats	60% 30% 10%
	b) 70% ducks	3.679	maize barley oats	60% 30% 10%
	c) 63% ducks	4.087	maize barley oats	60% 30% 10%
	III. Geese:			
	a) 82% geese	3.122	maize barley oats	60% 30% 10%
	b) 75% geese	3.413	maize barley oats	60% 30% 10%
	IV. Turkeys	2.338	maize barley oats	60% 30% 10%
	V. Guinea fowls	3.808	maize barley oats	60% 30% 10%

## ANNEX II

[illegible]



Proposal for Consolidation of Regulation (EEC) No. 2595/69

The Commission proposes to the Council that, as part of the consolidation of all acts of the Council relating to the eggs and poultrymeat sectors, it should also proceed to adopt the text of Regulation (EEC) No. 2595/69 of 18 December 1969, laying down conditions for applying protective measures in the market in poultrymeat (1).

This consolidation involves certain adaptations of a formal nature which are shown below in a simplified form, and which should be integrated into the text:

The relevant provisions

Former text

New text

The Council of the European Economic Community

The Council of the European Communities

Having regard to the Opinion of the Assembly

Having regard to the Opinion of the European Parliament

In accordance with the voting procedure laid down in Article 43(2) of the Treaty

By a qualified majority

Article 5

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 January 1970.

Council  
1. /Regulation (EEC) No. 2595/69 of 18 December 1969, laying down conditions for applying protective measures in the market in poultrymeat(1), shall be repealed.

References to the Regulation repealed by virtue of paragraph 1 shall be treated as references to this Regulation.

(1) OF No L 324, 1970. 10

Besides, references to Regulation which by reason of their consolidation stand repealed, shall be replaced by a reference setting out this new number, in accordance with the following table:

<u>Relevant provisions</u>	<u>Reference to be replaced</u>
2nd citation	123/67/EEC of 13 June 1967,
1st recital	123/67/EEC
5th recital	123/67/EEC
6th recital	123/67/EEC
7th recital	123/67/EEC
Article 1	123/67/EEC
Article 2	123/67/EEC
Article 3, par. 1	123/67/EEC
	123/67/EEC
Article 3, par. 2	123/67/EEC

## PROPOSAL FOR A

## REGULATION (EEC) OF THE COUNCIL

laying down general rules for the system of  
compensatory amounts for poultrymeat

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THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community;

Having regard to the Treaty <sup>(1)</sup> concerning the Accession of new Member States to the European Economic Community and the European Atomic Energy Community, signed at Brussels on 22 January 1972, and in particular Article 62(1) of the Act annexed thereto;

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission;

Whereas, pursuant to Article 55 of the Act, differences in the price levels of agricultural products between the Community as originally constituted and the new Member States are to be compensated by levying or granting compensatory amounts applicable in trade between the new Member States and in trade between the new Member States and third countries; whereas such amounts are to be calculated in respect of poultry meat in accordance with Article 79 of the Act;

Whereas the compensatory amount applicable per kilogramme of slaughtered poultry must be calculated on the basis of the compensatory amounts applicable to the quantity of feed grain which is required for the production in the Community of 1 kg of slaughtered poultry; whereas this quantity of feed grain was fixed in Annex I to Council Regulation (EEC) No <sup>(2)</sup> of laying down rules for calculating the levy and the sluice-gate price for poultrymeat;

Whereas the compensatory amount applicable per chick is calculated in accordance with the same criteria;

Whereas the compensatory amounts applicable to feed grain were fixed in accordance with Council Regulation (EEC) No 229/73 <sup>(3)</sup> of 31 January 1973 laying down general rules for the system of compensatory amounts for cereals;

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(1) OJ No L 73, 27.3.1972, p. 5

(2) OJ No

(3) OJ No L 27, 1.2.1973, p. 25

Whereas, moreover, account should be taken of the economic situation of poultry production in the new Member States;

Whereas the compensatory amount for the other products covered by Council Regulation No /EEC<sup>(4)</sup> of on the common organization of the market in poultrymeat, must be derived from the compensatory amount applicable to slaughtered poultry with the help of the coefficients used for the calculation of the levy;

Whereas, in pursuance of Article 7 of Regulation (EEC) No , the levying or granting of compensatory amounts for cereals can be limited in order to deal with the situation referred to in Article 56 of the Act, it is necessary to take this restriction into account for poultrymeat products, viewed as products derived from cereals, in order to ensure the proper functioning of the common organization of the market;

Whereas, since the aim of compensatory amounts in intra-Community trade is to provide satisfactory conditions for the movement of products between two Member States with different price levels, a compensatory amount must be levied for imports into a Member State having a higher price level for feed grain and, conversely, such an amount must be granted for exports to a Member State having a lower price level for feed grain;

Whereas, consequently, Article 55(1)(a) of the Act, under which compensatory amounts are to be levied by the importing Member State or granted by the exporting Member State, means that the task of levying or granting such amounts falls to the Member State having the highest price level for feed grain;

Whereas rules must be laid down for the levying and granting of compensatory amounts in such a way as to avoid deflection of trade;

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The compensatory amounts for slaughtered poultry and chicks shall be calculated on the basis of the amounts shown in the Annex by reference to the variation

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(4) OJ No L



in the compensatory amounts applicable for the quantity of feed grain necessary for production in the Community of 1 kg of poultrymeat or one chick.

#### Article 2

The compensatory amounts for the products referred to in Article 1(2)(d) of Regulation No. /EEC, applicable in trade between the Community as originally constituted and the new Member States, and between those States and third countries, shall be derived from the compensatory amount applicable to slaughtered poultry with the help of the coefficients expressing the ratios referred to in Article 5(1) of the abovementioned Regulation.

#### Article 3

If Article 7 of Regulation (EEC) No. is applied during one or more days in the course of the first seventy-five days of any quarter up to 1 August, 1 November, 1 February or 1 May, the amount applicable in the following quarter as the compensatory amount for the products referred to in Articles 1 and 2 shall be determined every quarter by reference to the average of the amounts determined during the first seventy-five days of the previous quarter for the cereals included in the quantity of feed grain referred to in Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No.

However, if the amount varies by less than 5% from the amount determined for the previous quarter, the latter amount shall remain unchanged.

#### Article 4

The compensatory amounts applicable in trade between two new Member States shall be equal to the difference between the compensatory amounts applicable in trade between those new Member States respectively and the Community as originally constituted.

#### Article 5

In trade between the new Member States, and between those States and the Community as originally constituted, the compensatory amounts shall be levied or granted by that one of the two Member States concerned whose price

level for the quantity of feed grain referred to in Annex I of Regulation (EEC) No.                    is the higher.

#### Article 6

1. In trade between the new Member States and third countries, the compensatory amounts shall be deducted from levies and refunds.
2. If, where a compensatory amount is fixed for a product, the refund is lower than that compensatory amount, or is not fixed, provision may be made for the levy in the new Member State concerned, when exporting the product in question to third countries, of an amount not exceeding the difference between the compensatory amount and the refund or, as the case may be, not exceeding the compensatory amount.

#### Article 7

The compensatory amount applicable shall be that in force on the day of importation or exportation.

#### Article 8

1. Detailed rules for the granting, levying and recovery of compensatory amounts shall be laid down in such a way as to prevent, in particular, deflection of trade and in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 17 of Regulation (EEC) No
2. Detailed rules for the application of this Regulation and in particular compensatory amounts other than those determined in Article 1(1) shall be drawn up according to the same procedure.
3. The amounts referred to in Article 3 shall be fixed by the Commission.

#### Article 9

1. Council Regulation (EEC) No. 235/73<sup>(5)</sup> of 31 January 1973 laying down the general rules of the system of compensatory amounts for poultrymeat, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No. 2880/73<sup>(6)</sup>, is hereby repealed.

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(5) OJ No L 29, 2.2.1973, p. 9

(6) OJ No L 297, 25.10.1973, p. 4

2. References to the Regulation repealed by paragraph 1 shall be read as references to this Regulation.

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

Done at Brussels,

For the Council

The President

CCT heading No	Description of goods	Trade with		
		Denmark	Ireland	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5
		u.a./100 units	u.a./100 units	u.a./100 units
01.05	Live poultry, that is to say, fowl, ducks, geese, turkeys, and guinea fowls: A. Of a weight not exceeding 185 g (known as 'chicks')	0.1328	0.7175	1.4127
		u.a./100 kg	u.a./100 kg	u.a./100 kg
02.02	Dead poultry (that is to say, fowls, ducks, geese, turkeys, and guinea fowls) and edible offals thereof (except liver), fresh, chilled, or frozen: A. Whole poultry: I. Fowl: a) Plucked and gutted, with heads and feet, known as '83% chickens' b) Plucked and gutted, without heads and feet, but with hearts, livers, and gizzards, known as '70% chickens' c) Plucked and drawn, without heads and feet and without hearts, livers, and gizzards, known as '65% chickens'  II. Ducks: a) Plucked, bled, not drawn or gutted with heads and feet, known as '85% ducks' b) Plucked and drawn, without heads and feet, but with hearts, livers and gizzards known as '70% ducks' c) Plucked and drawn, without heads and feet and without hearts, livers and gizzards (known as '63% ducks')	0.3346  0.3859  0.4277    1.0278  .  .	3.7294  4.3016  4.7678    5.5428    .	6.6737  7.6976  8.5318    10.9547    13.3077

ANNEX

SCT Heading No	Description of goods	Trade with		
		Denmark	Ireland	United Kingdom
		u.a./100 kg	u.a./100 kg	u.a./100 kg
	III. Geese:			
	a) Plucked, bled, not drawn, with heads and feet, known as '82% geese'	1.1038	5.9527	11.7643
	b) Plucked and drawn, without heads and feet, with or without hearts and gizzards, known as '75% geese'	1.2051	6.2306	12.8448
	IV. Turkeys	0.9699	5.2306	10.3376
	V. Guinea fowls	1.5091	8.1386	16.0840

## REGULATION (EEC) OF THE COUNCIL

laying down rules for calculating the levy and the sluice-gate price  
for eggs

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THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community ;

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No        of  
on the common organisation of the market in eggs, and in particular Article 4  
(3) and Article 7 (5) thereof ;

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission ;

Whereas one of the components of the levy on eggs in shell is equal to the  
difference between prices within the Community and on the world market for  
the quantity of feed grain required for the production in the Community of  
one kilogramme of eggs in shell ;

Whereas that quantity should be determined on the basis of a processing coeffi-  
cient of 1 : 2.563 which represents the ratio of one kilogramme of eggs in shell  
to the weight of feed grain required for its production ; whereas when this ra-  
tio is being determined account should be taken of the feed requirements of  
layers to ensure their growth, upkeep and output in terms of the annual laying  
average ; whereas, however, account should also be taken of the sale of cast  
hens ;

Whereas the levy on eggs for hatching should be calculated in the same way as  
the levy on eggs in shell ; whereas, however, the quantity of feed grain to be  
used should be that required for the production in the Community of one egg  
for hatching ;

Whereas that quantity should be determined on the basis of a processing coeffi-  
cient of 1 : 0.215, expressing the ratio of one egg for hatching to the quanti-  
ty of feed grain required for its production ; whereas when this ratio is being  
determined account should be taken of the above-mentioned feed requirements of  
layers and the specific production conditions of undertakings supplying eggs  
for hatching ;

Whereas the composition of a mixture of cereals making up these quantities should be determined ;

Whereas this mixture includes cereals and by-products which it is advisable to assimilate to one of the three cereals mainly used as feed for layers, namely maize, barley and oats, and whereas in particular fodder wheat should be assimilated to barley ;

Whereas therefore a cereal mixture made up as follows should be regarded as representative :

Maize	60 %
Barley	30 %
Oats	10 %

Whereas in view of the composition of these quantities of feed grain it would appear necessary that their price within the Community and on the world market should be equal to the average, weighted according to the composition mentioned, of the prices within the Community and on the world market for each of the cereals in question ;

Whereas in order to calculate the price for each type of feed grain it is necessary to take as a basis :

- the average of the threshold prices, plus the monthly increase for the period in the second subparagraph of Article 4 (1) (a) of Regulation (EEC) No
- the average of the cif prices determined for the period mentioned in the third subparagraph of Article 4 (1) (a) of Regulation (EEC)

Whereas in accordance with Article 7 of Regulation (EEC)  
the sluice-gate price for eggs in shell consists of two components ;

- the price on the world market for the quantity of feed grain required for the production in third countries of one kilogramme of eggs in shell ;
- a standard amount representing other feeding costs and overhead costs of production and marketing ;

Whereas the sluice-gate price for eggs for hatching should be calculated in the same way as the sluice-gate price for eggs in shell ; whereas, however, the price for the quantity of feed grain on the world market should be the price for the quantity required for the production in third countries of one egg for hatching ;

Whereas the quantities of feed grain should be determined on the basis of processing coefficients of 1 : 2.170 for eggs in shell and 1 : 0.245 for eggs for hatching ; whereas this coefficient should be determined according to the same criteria as those used to determine the processing coefficients used in calculating the levy ; whereas, however, as regards eggs in shell, account should not be taken of the sale of cast hens ;

Whereas in the light of experience in the Community and on the world market the same composition should be adopted for the quantity of feed grain on the world market as that used in the Community for calculating the levy ;

Whereas the price for the quantity of feed grain should be calculated in the same way as the levy ;

Whereas the average of the cif prices should be increased by 0.475 units of account per 100 kilogrammes of cereal in order to take account of cost of carriage to place of use and cost of processing into feedingstuffs ;

Whereas when the quantity of feed grain on the world market is being determined other feeding costs and overhead costs of production and marketing are not taken into account ; whereas these other feeding costs cover supplementary protein foods, mineral salts, vitamins and prophylactic products ; whereas overhead costs of production and marketing include veterinary fees, animal boarding costs, labour, insurance, transport and the trading margin ; whereas these costs may be assessed at flat rates of :

- 0.4366 units of account per kilogramme for eggs in shell ;

- 0.0655 units of account for one egg for hatching ;



Whereas when the sluice-gate price applicable from 1 November, 1 February, and 1 May is being fixed, trends in world market prices for feed grain should be taken into account only if the price of the quantity of feed grain shows a minimum variation from that used in calculating the sluice-gate price for the preceding quarter ; whereas a variation of less than 3 % has no appreciable effect on feeding costs in respect of eggs in shell ; whereas the minimum variation should be fixed at 3 % ;

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Article 1

The quantities and composition of feed grain mentioned in Article 4 (1) (a) and (2) of Regulation (EEC) No        are fixed as shown in columns 3 and 4 of Annex I to this Regulation.

Article 2

1. The price for the quantity of feed grain in the Community shall be equal to the average, weighted according to the percentages shown in column 4 of Annex I, of the prices within the Community per kilogramme for each of the cereals included in this quantity, the average being multiplied by the corresponding figure in column 3 of Annex I.
2. The price for each type of feed grain in the Community shall be equal to the average of the threshold prices, plus their monthly price increases, operative for that cereal for a period of twelve months beginning on 1 August.

Article 3

L.

1. The price for the quantity of feed grain on the world market shall be equal to the average, weighted according to the percentages shown in column 4 of Annex I, of the prices on the world market per kilogramme for each of the cereals included in this quantity, the average being multiplied by the corresponding figure in column 3 of Annex I.

2. The price for each type of feed grain on the world market shall be equal to the average of the cif prices determined for that cereal for the period of six months mentioned in the third subparagraph of Article 4 (1) (a) of Regulation (EEC) No .

#### Article 4

1. The price for the quantities of feed grain mentioned in Article 7 (2) (a) and (3) of Regulation (EEC) No , shall be equal to the price for the quantities of feed grain shown in column 3 of Annex II, the composition of which appears in column 4 of Annex II.

2. The price for these quantities of feed grain shall be equal to the average, weighted according to the percentages shown in column 4 of Annex II, of the prices per kilogramme for each of the cereals included in this quantity, the average being multiplied by the corresponding figure in column 3 of Annex II.

3. The price for each cereal shall be equal to the average of the cif prices determined for that cereal for the period of six months mentioned in the second subparagraph of Article 7 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No , increased by 0.475 units of account per 100 kilogrammes of cereal.

#### Article 5

The standard amounts in Article 7 (2) (b) and (3) of Regulation (EEC) No are fixed as shown in column 5 of Annex II.

#### Article 6

The minimum variation mentioned in the last subparagraph of Article 7 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No is fixed at 3 %.

#### Article 7

1. Council Regulation (EEC) No 145/67 of 21 June 1967<sup>(1)</sup> laying down rules for calculating the levy and the sluice-gate price for eggs, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1716/74<sup>(2)</sup>, is hereby repealed.

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(1) OJ No L 125, 26 June 1967, p. 2467/67

(2) OJ No L 81, 4 July 1974, p.1

2. References to the Regulation repealed by paragraph 1 shall be read as references to this Regulation.

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

Done at Brussels,

For the Council

The President

ANNEX I

CCT heading N°	Description of goods	Quantity in kg	Composition
1	2	3	4
ex 04.05	A. Poultry eggs :		
	I. Eggs in shell, fresh or preserved, other than eggs for hatching	2.563	Maize 60% Barley 30% Oats 10%
	II. Eggs for hatching	0.245	Maize 60% Barley 30% Oats 10%

ANNEX II

CCT heading N°	Description of goods	Quantity in kg	Composition	Standard amount
1	2	3	4	5
ex 04.05	A. Poultry eggs:			
	I. Eggs in shell, fresh or preserved, other than eggs for hatching	2.770	Maize 60% Barley 30% Oats 10%	0.4365
	II. Eggs for hatching	0.245	Maize 60% Barley 30% Oats 10%	0.0655

PROPOSAL FOR A  
REGULATION (EEC) OF THE COUNCIL

on marketing standards for eggs

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community;

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No        on the common organization of the market in eggs, and in particular Article 2(2) thereof;

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission;

Whereas Regulation (EEC) No        provides for fixing marketing standards which may relate in particular to grading by quality and weight, packing, warehousing, transport, presentation and marking of eggs;

Whereas such standards can contribute to an improvement in the quality of eggs and, consequently, facilitate their sale; whereas it is therefore in the interest of producers, traders and consumers that marketing standards should be applied in respect of hen eggs suitable for human consumption;

Whereas in order to fix such standards a clear distinction must be drawn between eggs suitable for human consumption and eggs which are not and which, in principle, are for use in industries other than the food industry; whereas such rules furthermore require that eggs of other kinds should not be mixed with hen eggs;

Whereas the standards must be applicable to all hen eggs marketed on the territory of the Community; whereas it nonetheless seems advisable to exclude from the scope of their application certain forms of sale from producers to consumer where small quantities are involved; whereas, moreover, eggs delivered from the place of production to a packing centre or to certain wholesale markets and eggs intended for use in the food industry should be exempted from grading and marking;

Whereas the desired improvement in quality necessitates regular and frequent egg collection; whereas, therefore, a list should be drawn up of suppliers to undertakings entitled to grade eggs by quality and weight;

Whereas the grading of eggs should be confined solely to undertakings which are adequately equipped for the purpose;

Whereas the quality requirements for eggs must be easy for consumers to understand and must be in keeping with the efforts at rationalisation made at all stages of distribution; whereas, therefore, a limited but adequate number of quality and weight grades should be laid down;

Whereas to ensure that the consumer is supplied with good quality produce, criteria of a high standard should be fixed for each quality grade;

Whereas the quality characteristics for the grade 'fresh eggs' should consequently be defined so that they apply to first-quality eggs; whereas certain eggs may be considered as 'extra fresh' where a special guarantee of freshness is given;

Whereas eggs of average quality, the characteristics of which do not allow their inclusion in the grade 'fresh eggs', must be described as 'second-quality eggs' and graded as such; whereas eggs which have undergone a process of cleaning, dipping, refrigeration or preservation should as a general rule be put in that grade;

Whereas a third-quality grade should be established for eggs which do not meet the requirements for the higher grades but are still suitable for human consumption; whereas such 'non-graded' eggs must be reserved for processing or for the food industry; whereas certain incubated eggs, whose characteristics allow their limited use in the manufacture of pasteurised egg products, may be included in this grade;

Whereas the consumer must be able to distinguish between eggs of different quality and weight grades; whereas this requirement can be met by marking the eggs and packs;

Whereas the marking of 'fresh eggs' can be optional, since the obligatory marking of other eggs enables them to be easily distinguished;

Whereas anyone marketing 'fresh eggs' should be permitted to stamp such eggs with other particulars serving publicity ends;

Whereas any other markings might affect trading conditions in the Community;

Whereas common provisions should be adopted for packing such as will ensure that the quality of the eggs is maintained and will facilitate trade and the supervision of compliance with standards;

Whereas in order to leave a choice open to the consumer and to ensure that he is offered goods conforming with quality and weight standards, retailers must display the appropriate information either on the goods offered or beside them;

Whereas it is essential, in the interest of both producer and consumer, that eggs imported from third countries should comply with Community standards;

Whereas the application of Community rules on the importation and exportation of eggs requires the name of the country of origin to be shown on eggs coming from third countries;

Whereas special provisions in force in certain third countries may call for derogations which in such cases allow exportation outside the Community;

Whereas it is for each Member State to designate the agency or agencies responsible for supervision; whereas procedure for this supervision must be uniform; whereas, consequently, common provisions should be laid down with regard to sampling and tolerances;

Whereas it is for each Member State also to lay down penalties for infringements;

Whereas the provisions of this Regulation are without prejudice to any Community provisions which may be adopted in order to harmonise the provisions of veterinary and foodstuffs legislation aimed at protecting the health of people and animals and at preventing adulteration and fraud;

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

#### Article 1

For the purposes of this Regulation:

1. 'Eggs' means hen eggs in shell, suitable for direct human consumption or for use in the food industries, except for incubated eggs which do not

2. 'Industrial eggs' means hen eggs in shell other than those referred to in 1.
3. 'Eggs for hatching' means eggs intended for chick production as specified in the rules concerning eggs for hatching.
4. 'Incubated eggs' means eggs from the time of insertion in the incubator.
5. 'Marketing' means holding or displaying for sale, offering for sale, sell delivering or any other form of marketing.
6. 'Collector' means any person authorised to collect eggs or industrial eggs from a producer for delivery;
  - (a) to a packing centre,
  - (b) to a market selling exclusively to wholesalers whose undertakings are approved as packing centres, or
  - (c) to industry.
7. 'Packing centre' means an undertaking authorised by the competent authority to grade eggs by quality and weight.
8. 'Batch' means the eggs from one and the same packing centre in packs bearing one and the same packing date or one and the same packing week number and one and the same quality grading and, where required, weight grading.

#### Article 2

1. Eggs shall not be marketed within the Community by way of business or trade unless they satisfy the provisions of this Regulation.
2. However, it shall not be necessary to grade eggs by quality and weight nor mark them
  - (a) if they are transported directly from the place of production to a packing centre or to a market selling exclusively to wholesalers whose undertakings are approved as packing centres in accordance with Article 5, and
  - (b) if they are produced in the Community and delivered to the food industry for processing.



3. The provisions of this Regulation shall not apply to eggs passed directly to the consumer for his own use by the producer on his own farm, in a local public market or by door-to-door selling, provided that the eggs come from his own production, are not packed in accordance with Articles 16 to 19 and use is not made of any of the quality and weight gradings laid down in this Regulation.

#### Article 3

Eggs as defined in Article 1(1) shall not be mixed with eggs of other kinds.

#### Article 4

1. Without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 2 and 9, producers shall not deliver:

- (a) eggs to anyone but collectors, packing centres, markets within the meaning of Articles 2(2)(a) or industry:
- (b) industrial eggs to anyone but collectors, packing centres, markets within the meaning of Article 2(2)(a) or industry, except the food industry.

2. All packing centres and collectors shall collect eggs from the producers at least once a week. They shall, however, collect at least twice a week from the same producer eggs intended for marketing as 'Extra' in accordance with Article 19.

All collectors shall deliver eggs to the packing centres not later than the third working day following that of collection.

#### Article 5

1. Apart from the cases provided for in Articles 9 and 13, only packing centres may grade eggs by quality and weight.

Packing centres shall keep an up-to-date record of their suppliers.

2. The competent authority shall grant authorisations to grade eggs and shall allot a distinguishing number to any undertaking or producer whose premises and technical equipment are suitable for grading eggs by quality

and weight, at its or his request. Such authorisation may be withdrawn whenever the required conditions are no longer fulfilled.

3. Further provisions on the conditions for approval of packing centres shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 17 of Regulation (EEC) No

#### Article 6

1. Eggs shall be graded by quality as follows:

Grade A or 'fresh eggs',

Grade B or 'second-quality or preserved eggs',

Grade C or 'non-graded eggs intended for the food industry'.

2. Incubated eggs, however, may only be graded under 'C' and then only provided that they meet the following requirements:

- (a) they shall be marked before insertion in the incubator,
- (b) they shall not be fertile and shall be absolutely clear when candled,
- (c) the air space shall not exceed a height of 9 mm,
- (d) they shall not have remained more than six days in an incubator,
- (e) they shall not have been treated with antibiotics,
- (f) they shall be intended for use in a processing plant manufacturing pasteurised egg products.

#### Article 7

1. Grade A eggs shall have the following minimum characteristics:

Shell and cuticle:	normal, clean, undamaged;
Air space:	height not exceeding 6 mm, stationary;
White:	clear, limpid, of gelatinous consistency, free of extraneous matters of any kind;

Yolk: visible on candling as a shadow only, without clearly discernible outline, not moving appreciably away from the centre of the egg on rotation, free of extraneous matter of any kind;

Germ cell: imperceptible development;

Odour: free of extraneous odour.

2. Grade A eggs shall not have been treated for preservation or reirrigate in premises or plants where the temperature is artificially maintained at less than  $+8^{\circ}\text{C}$ . However, eggs which have been kept at a temperature below  $+8^{\circ}\text{C}$  on retail premises or in annexes thereto shall not be considered as refrigerated in so far as the quantity stored in those annexes does not exceed the requirements for three days of retail sale on the premises in question.

4. By way of derogation from the provisions of paragraph 2 and of the first sentence of paragraph 3, the provisions concerning the conditions under which Grade A eggs may be washed or otherwise cleaned or dipped and those concerning the supervision of these operations may be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 17 of Regulation (EEC) No . . . . . With regard to conditions as to dipping, however, this derogation shall not apply to Grade A eggs marketed under the description 'Extra' in accordance with Article 19.

#### Article 8

1. Grade B eggs shall have the following minimum characteristics :

Shell: normal and undamaged;

Air space: height not exceeding 9 mm;

White: clear, limpid, free of extraneous matter of any kind;

Yolk: - visible on candling as a shadow only;  
this characteristic is not required of eggs preserved in line;  
- free of extraneous matter of any kind;

Germ cell: imperceptible development;

Odour; free of extraneous odour.

2. Grade B shall include three types of eggs:

(a) Eggs neither refrigerated nor preserved:

Grade B eggs which have not undergone any preservative treatment and have not been refrigerated in premises or plants where the temperature is artificially maintained at less than  $+8^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

However, eggs which have been kept at a temperature below  $+8^{\circ}\text{C}$  on retail premises or in annexes thereto shall not be considered as refrigerated in so far as the quantity stored in these annexes does not exceed the requirements for three days of retail sale on the premises in question.

(b) Refrigerated eggs:

Grade B eggs which have been refrigerated in premises artificially maintained at a temperature below  $+8^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

(c) Preserved eggs:

Grade B eggs which have been preserved, whether refrigerated or not, in a gas mixture the composition of which differs from that of atmospheric air, and those which have undergone any other preservative treatment.

#### Article 9

Grade C eggs shall be eggs which do not meet the requirements applicable to eggs in Grades A and B. They may only be passed to egg processing plants or to industry; incubated eggs of Grade C may only be sold to egg processing plants for the manufacture of pasteurised egg products.

#### Article 10

Grade A and B eggs shall be graded by weight as follows:

- Grade 1 : 70 g and over,
- Grade 2 : under 70g to 65 g,
- Grade 3 : under 65 g to 60 g,
- Grade 4 : under 60 g to 55 g,
- Grade 5 : under 55 g to 50 g,

- Grade 6 : under 50 g to 45 g,
- Grade 7 : under 45 g.

#### Article 11

1. One or more distinguishing marks may be stamped on Grade A eggs showing:

- (a) quality grading;
- (b) weight grading;
- (c) the packing week number as defined in Article 17(2);
- (d) the packing centre number;
- (e) the name or business name of the packing centre;
- (f) trade name or trade mark.

2. The Grade A distinguishing mark shall be a circle of at least 12 mm in diameter.

The distinguishing mark for weight grading shall be a number between 2 mm and 3 mm high, placed inside the above-mentioned circle.

The packing week number shall be a one- or two-figure number at least 5 mm high.

The packing centre number shall be of three or more figures at least 5 mm high.

#### Article 12

1. Grade B and C eggs, except for cracked eggs, shall bear a distinguishing mark showing their quality grading. They may bear a number between 2 mm and 3 mm high showing the weight grading and one or more of the particulars mentioned in Article 11(1).

2. The distinguishing mark showing quality grading for Grade B eggs shall be as follows:

- (a) for 'eggs neither refrigerated nor preserved', a circle at least 12 mm in diameter in which shall appear the letter B in Roman type at least 5 mm high;
- (b) for 'refrigerated eggs', an equilateral triangle with each side at least 10 mm long;
- (c) for 'preserved eggs', a rhombus with diagonals of 16 mm and 7 mm.

Anyone who refrigerates or otherwise preserves eggs shall mark them as indicated in (b) or (c) before doing so. For eggs preserved in lime, however, these marks may be affixed after the preserving process has been carried out.

- 3. The distinguishing mark for the quality grading of Grade C eggs shall be a circle at least 12 mm in diameter in which shall appear the letter C in Roman type at least 5 mm high.

#### Article 13

- 1. Grade A or B eggs which no longer have the characteristics fixed for those grades shall be withdrawn from their grade and may be regarded in B or C according to their new characteristics.

In such a case, they shall bear a distinguishing mark in accordance with Article 12. Any marks which may have been affixed in accordance with Article 11 or Article 12(1) may be retained, except for those concerning weight grading which shall be altered if appropriate.

- 2. However, by way of derogation from the provisions of paragraph 1, Grade A and B eggs which no longer have the characteristics fixed for these grades may be delivered directly to the food industry, provided that their packings are clearly marked to show this destination.

#### Article 14

- 1. The distinguishing marks affixed in accordance with Articles 11, 12 and 13 must be clearly legible.
- 2. Eggs shall be marked in an indelible red colour resistant to boiling.

The product used must comply with the provisions in force in respect of colouring matters which may be used in foodstuffs intended for human consumption.

Article 15

Eggs shall not bear any other marks than those provided for in this Regulation.

Article 16

For the purposes of this Regulation, 'large packs' means packs which contain more than thirty eggs and 'small packs' those which contain thirty eggs or less.

Article 17

1. Large packs even when they contain eggs in small packs shall be provided with a band or label which cannot be re-used after the pack has been opened and which shall be issued by or under the supervision of the official agencies mentioned in Article 26.

The band or label shall bear in clearly visible and legible black type:

- (a) the name or business name and the address of the undertaking which has graded or arranged for the grading of the goods;
- (b) the packing centre's distinguishing number;
- (c) the quality and weight grading;
- (d) the number of eggs packed;
- (e) the packing week number; however, where large packs contain small packs of the kind mentioned in Article 19, or small packs bearing the date of packing, the date of packing shall be substituted for this number;
- (f) particulars as to refrigeration or the method of preservation, uncoded and in Roman type, in respect of refrigerated or preserved eggs.

2. The number referred to in paragraph 1(c) shall indicate the complete week beginning on Monday but it may be used from midnight on Wednesday of the previous week. Every year the numbering shall be continuous from 1 to 52 or 53. The week which includes 1 January shall bear the number 1.
3. An indication of the packing date or of the number of the week shall be placed on packs containing eggs in Grade A at the latest on the working day following the day on which the eggs are received in the packing centre.

#### Article 18

1. Small packs, even when they are inside large packs, shall show in clearly visible and legible type:
  - (a) The name, business name and address of the undertaking which has packed the eggs or had them packed; the trade mark used by that undertaking may be shown if it contains no wording relating to the quality or freshness of the eggs which is incompatible with this Regulation;
  - (b) the packing centre's distinguishing mark;
  - (c) the quality and weight grading;
  - (e) the date of packing or the packing week number mentioned in Article 17(2);
  - (f) particulars as to refrigeration or the method of preservation, uncoded and in Roman type, in respect of refrigerated or preserved eggs.
2. Particulars as to the date or the week number shall be marked on the packs containing Grade A eggs not later than on the working day following the day when the eggs were received at the packing centre.

#### Article 19

The word 'Extra' may be used on small packs containing Grade A eggs, showing the date of packing and provided with a band.



The air space in such eggs shall have a height of less than 4 mm at the time of packing.

The word 'Extra' shall be printed on the band.

The band shall be destroyed not later than the seventh day after packing.

#### Article 20

1. Eggs displayed for sale or offered for sale in the retail trade shall be presented separately according to quality and weight grading. The quality and weight grading, and also, refrigeration or the method of preservation for refrigerated or preserved eggs, shall be indicated in a manner clearly visible to the consumer.
2. However, eggs of the same quality grading, except for Grade A eggs marked 'Extra' in accordance with Article 19, may be displayed for sale or offered for sale in small packs of not more than twelve eggs which may be of different weight gradings provided that the weight grading is marked on each egg and the total net weight is substituted on the packs for the weight grading laid down in Article 17 (1)(c) and Article 18 (1)(c) and the words 'eggs of different sizes' are added thereto.

#### Article 21

Packs shall not bear any indications other than those laid down in this Regulation.

#### Article 22

Additional provisions shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 17 of Regulation (EEC) No            as regards:

- (a) Requirements as to packing and packing materials;
- (b) carriage and storage conditions;
- (c) marking and labelling of packs;

- (d) average weight of packed eggs;
- (e) bands and other fastenings.

#### Article 23

Eggs from third countries shall not be imported for free circulation in the Community unless:

- (a) they comply with the provisions of Article 3, 6 to 12, 14, 15, 19, 20 (2) and 21. The provisions of the second paragraph of Article 19 shall, however, apply at the time of Customs clearance;
- (b) they are legibly marked in Roman type with the name of the country of origin;
- (c) they are put up in packs, including small packs contained in large packs, bearing clearly and legibly the following information:
  - (aa) the country of origin printed in Roman type at least 20 mm high for large packs and at least 5 mm high for small packs;
  - (bb) the name of the packing undertaking in the third country,
  - (cc) the quality and weight grading,
  - (dd) for large packs, the weight in kilogrammes of the packed eggs and, for large and small packs, their number,
  - (ee) the date of packing,
  - (ff) the sender's name and address in the case of large packs.

#### Article 24

1. The provisions of this Regulation shall also apply to eggs packed and intended for export outside the Community. Eggs packed and intended for export which have been dipped shall not, however, be deemed to have been treated for preservation.

2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1 and in order to comply with the regulations of particular importing countries, eggs packed and intended for export may:

- (a) be made to comply with requirements exceeding those laid down in this Regulation as regards quality, marking and labelling, or with additional requirements;
  - (b) bear on the pack marks or particulars of different nature, dimensions or colour, provided that such marks and particulars are not likely to be mistaken for those laid down in this Regulation.
3. Eggs packed and intended for export may be graded by other weight gradings than those laid down in Article 10. In that case the weight grade shall be shown uncorrected on the packs.

#### Article 25

The provisions of this Regulation shall not apply to eggs imported from third countries or exported outside the Community in small quantities not exceeding sixty eggs by the consumer for his own use.

#### Article 26

1. Compliance with this Regulation shall be supervised by agencies appointed for the purpose in each Member State. A list of such agencies shall be forwarded to other Member States and to the Commission not later than one month before the entry into force of this Regulation. Any amendment to this list shall be communicated to other Member States and the Commission.
2. The products covered by this Regulation shall be checked by means of random sampling at all stages of marketing as well as during carriage. For eggs imported from third countries such random sampling checks shall also be made at the time of customs clearance.

#### Article 27

1. Decisions arising from failure to comply with this Regulation may only be taken for the whole of the batch which has been checked.
2. Where the checked batch is not deemed to comply with this Regulation, the supervising agency shall prohibit its marketing, or importation if the

batch comes from a third country, unless and until proof is forthcoming that it has been made to comply with this Regulation.

3. The agency which made the check shall verify whether the rejected batch has been or is being made to comply with this Regulation.

#### Article 28

Detailed rules of application of Articles 26 and 27, in particular as regards minimum sampling and the tolerances to be accepted in the supervision of compliance with this Regulation, shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 17 of Regulation No. /EEC. There shall, however, be no tolerance in respect of the height of the air space laid down in Article 19.

#### Article 29

Member States shall take all appropriate measures to penalise infringements of this Regulation.

#### Article 30

1. Member States and the Commission shall communicate to each other the information necessary for the operation of this Regulation.

2. Measures aimed at ensuring uniform application of this Regulation shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 17 of Regulation (EEC) No

#### Article 31

1. Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1619/68<sup>(1)</sup> of 15 October 1968 on marketing standards for eggs, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No. 1348/72<sup>(2)</sup>, is hereby repealed.

2. References to the Regulation repealed by paragraph 1 shall be read as references to this Regulation.

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

Done at

For the Council  
The President

(1) OF No L 253, 21.10.1968, p. 1  
(2) OF No L 143, 30.6.1972, p. 5

Proposal for Consolidation of Regulation (EEC) No. 2594/69

The Commission proposes to the Council that, as part of the consolidation of all acts of the Council relating to the eggs and poultrymeat sectors, it should also proceed to adopt the text of Regulation (EEC) No. 2549/69 of 18 December 1969, laying down conditions for applying protective measures in the market in eggs.<sup>(1)</sup>

This consolidation involves certain adaptations of a formal nature which are shown below in a simplified form, and which should be integrated into the text:

The relevant provisions

Former text

Now text

Article 5

This Regulation shall enter into force on the 1 January 1970.

Council  
1./ Regulation (EEC) No. 2594/69 of 18 December 1969, laying down conditions for applying protective measures in the market in eggs (1) shall be repealed.

2. All references to the Regulation repealed by virtue of paragraph 1 shall be treated as references to this Regulation.

(1) OJ No L 324, 27.12.1969, p. 8

Besides, references to Regulation which by reason of their consolidation stand repealed, shall be replaced by a reference setting out this new number, in accordance with the following table:

<u>Relevant provisions</u>	<u>Reference to be repealed</u>
2nd citation	122/67/EEC of 13 June 1967 as amended by Regulation (EEC) No. 830/68
1st recital	122/67/EEC
5th recital	122/67/EEC
6th recital	122/67/EEC
7th recital	122/67/EEC
Article 1	122/67/EEC
Article 2, par. 1	122/67/EEC
Article 3, par. 1	122/67/EEC
	122/67/EEC
Article 3, par. 2	122/67/EEC

REGULATION (EEC) OF THE COUNCIL

laying down general rules for the system of  
compensatory amounts for eggs

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THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community;

Having regard to the Treaty<sup>(1)</sup> concerning the accession of new Member States to the European Economic Community and the European Atomic Energy Community, signed at Brussels on 22 January 1972, and in particular Articles 47(5) and 62(1) of the Act annexed thereto;

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission;

Whereas pursuant to Article 55 of the Act the differences in price levels for agricultural products between the Community as originally constituted and the new Member States are to be compensated by the levying or granting of compensatory amounts applicable in trade between them, and between the new Member States and third countries; whereas such compensatory amount for eggs must be calculated in accordance with Article 77 of the Act;

Whereas the compensatory amount per kilogramme of eggs in shell must be calculated on the basis of the compensatory amount applicable to the quantity of feed grain required for the production in the Community of 1 kilogramme of eggs in shell; whereas this quantity of feed grain was fixed by Council Regulation (EEC) No . . .<sup>(2)</sup> of . . . laying down general rules for calculating the levy and the sluice-gate price for eggs;

Whereas the compensatory amount per egg for hatching is calculated in accordance with the same criteria;

Whereas the compensatory amounts for feed grain were fixed in accordance with Council Regulation (EEC) No.229/73<sup>(3)</sup> of 31 January 1973 laying down general rules for the system of compensatory amounts for cereals;

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(1) OJ No L 73, 27.3.1972, p. 5

(2) OJ No L

(3) OJ No L 27, 1.2.1973, p. 25

Whereas the economic situation of egg production in the new Member States should also be taken into account;

Whereas the compensatory amounts for the other products specified in Council Regulation (EEC) No (4) of on the common organization of the market in eggs, must be derived from the compensatory amount for eggs in shell with the help of the coefficients used in calculating the levy;

Whereas pursuant to Article 47(1) of the Act the compensatory amount for ovalbumin and lactalbumin must be calculated on the basis of the compensatory amount for eggs in shell in accordance with the rules laid down in Article 2 of Council Regulation No. 170/67/EEC<sup>(5)</sup> of 27 June 1967 on the common system of trade for ovalbumin and lactalbumin and repealing Regulation No. 48/67/EEC, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No. 1081/71<sup>(6)</sup>;

Whereas, in pursuance of Article 7 of Regulation (EEC) No. , the levying or granting of compensatory amounts for cereals can be limited in order to deal with the situation referred to in Article 56 of the Act; it is necessary to take this restriction into account for egg products, viewed as products derived from cereals, in order to ensure the proper functioning of the common organization of the market;

Whereas since the aim of the compensatory amounts in intra-Community trade is to provide satisfactory conditions for the movement of products between two Member States with different price levels, a compensatory amount must be levied for imports into a Member State having a higher price level for feed grain, and, conversely, must be granted for exports to a Member State having a lower price level for feed grain;

Whereas, consequently, Article 55(1)(a) of the Act, under which compensatory amounts are to be levied by the importing Member State or granted by the exporting Member State, means that the task of levying or granting these amounts falls to the Member State having the higher price level;

Whereas rules must be laid down for the levying and granting of compensatory amounts in such a way as to avoid deflection of trade;

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(4) OJ No

(5) OJ No 130, 28.6.1967, p. 2596/67

(6) OJ No L 116, 28.5.1971, p. 9



HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The compensatory amounts for eggs in shell shall be calculated on the basis of the amounts shown in the Annex by reference to the variation of the compensatory amounts applicable to the quantity of feed grain necessary for production in the Community of 1 kg of eggs in shell or one hatching egg.

Article 2

The compensatory amounts for the products specified in Article 1(1)(b) of Regulation (EEC) No. , applicable in trade between the Community as originally constituted and the new Member States, and between those States and third countries, shall be derived from the compensatory amount for eggs in shell, other than eggs for hatching, with the help of the coefficients expressing the ratio specified in Article 5(2) of the Regulation aforesaid.

Article 3

The compensatory amounts for the products specified in Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No. , applicable in trade between the Community as originally constituted and the new Member States, and between those States and third countries, shall be derived from the compensatory amount for eggs in shell, other than eggs for hatching, with the help of the coefficients specified in Article 2(1) of the Regulation aforesaid.

Article 4

If Article 7 of Regulation (EEC) No. 229/73 is applied during or more days in the course of the first seventy-five days of any quarter up to 1 August, 1 November, 1 February or 1 May, the amount applicable in the following quarter as the compensatory amount for the products referred to in Articles 1 and 2 shall be determined every quarter by reference to the average of the amounts determined during the first seventy-five days of the previous quarter for the cereals included in the quantity of feed grain referred to in Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No

However, if the amount varied by less than 5% from the amount determined for the previous quarter, the latter amount shall remain unchanged.

Article 5

The compensatory amounts applicable in trade between two new Member States shall be equal to the difference between the compensatory amounts applicable in trade between each of those States and the Community as originally constituted.

Article 6

In trade between the new Member States and between those States and the Community as originally constituted the compensatory amounts shall be granted or levied by that one of the Member States in question in which the price level for the quantity of feed grain specified in Annex I to Regulation (EEC) No.            is the higher.

Article 7

1. In trade between the new Member States and third countries, the compensatory amounts shall be deducted from the levies or refunds.
2. If a compensatory amount is fixed for a given product and the refund is lower than that compensatory amount or has not been fixed, then, when the product in question is exported to a third country, the new Member State in question may levy an amount equal to and not more than the difference between the compensatory amount and the refund or, as the case may be, to the compensatory amount.

Article 8

The compensatory amount applicable shall be that in force on the day of importation or exportation.

Article 9

1. Detailed rules for the granting, levying and recovery of the compensatory amounts shall be such as to prevent, in particular, deflection of trade and shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 17 of Regulation (EEC) No.

2. Detailed rules for the application of this Regulation and in particular the compensatory amounts other than those fixed in Article 1(1) shall be drawn up according to the same procedure.
3. The amounts referred to in Article 4 shall be fixed by the Commission.

Article 10

1. Council Regulation (EEC) No. 237/73<sup>(1)</sup> of 31 January 1973 laying down general rules for the system of compensatory amounts for eggs, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No. 2880/73<sup>(2)</sup>, is hereby repealed.
2. References to the Regulation repealed by paragraph 1 shall be read as references to this Regulation.

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

Done at Brussels

For the Council

The President

ANNEX

CCT heading No	Description	Trade with :		
		Denmark	Ireland	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5
		u.a/100 pieces	u.a/100 pieces	u.a/100pieces
04.05	Birds' eggs and egg yolks, fresh, dried or otherwise preserved, sweetened or not :			
	A. Eggs in shell, fresh or preserved :			
	1. Poultry eggs :			
	a) Eggs for hatching(a)	0.0830	0.4485	0.8829
		u.a/100 kg	u.a/100 kg	u.a/100 kg
	b) Other	0.3556	4.6210	9.0982

(a) Only poultry eggs which fulfil the conditions stipulated by the competent authorities of the European Communities are eligible for entry under this subheading.

## REGULATION (EEC) OF THE COUNCIL

concerning the implementing conditions  
of the system of compensatory amounts  
on importation of the goods referred to  
in Article 47(1) of the Act concerning  
the Conditions of Accession and  
Adjustments to the Treaties.

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THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community;

Having regard to the Treaty concerning the Accession of new Member States to the European Economic Community and to the European Atomic Energy community<sup>(1)</sup>, signed on 22 January 1972, and in particular to Article 47(5) of the Act annexe thereto;

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission;

Whereas, pursuant to Article 47(1) of the Act of Accession where the compensatory amounts referred to in Article 55(1)(a) are levied in trade between the Community as originally constituted and the new Member States and between the new Member States themselves on imports of primary products considered as having been used in the manufacture of goods covered by Regulation No                      on the common system of trade for ovalbumin and lactalbumin and Regulation (EEC) No. 1059/69<sup>(2)</sup> determining the system of trade applicable to certain goods processed from agricultural products, a compensatory amount, calculated on the basis of the said amounts and in accordance with the rules laid down by the above Regulations for calculating either the charge or the variable component applicable to the goods under consideration, shall be applied on importation of those goods;

Whereas the implementing conditions for the levy of these compensatory amounts implementing measures of a technical nature designed especially to prevent deflections of trade; and whereas it is appropriate, in view of harmonization, apply for this purpose the same rules as those applicable on importation of the primary products as such and to establish them according to the same procedure

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

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(1) OJ No L 73, 27.3.1972, p. 5

(2) OJ No L 141, 12.6.1969, p. 1

Article 1

The conditions for the levy of the compensatory amounts, applicable on importation of the goods referred to in Article 47(1) of the Act, especially those designed in order to prevent deflections of trade, shall be established according to the procedure laid down in Article 26 of Regulation No. 120/67 (EEC) <sup>(4)</sup> of the Council of 13 June 1967, establishing a common organisation of the market in the cereals sector, last amended by the Act, and according to those laid down in the corresponding articles of the other regulations establishing common organisation of the markets in the sectors of the other primary products referred to in Article 2 of Regulation (EEC) No. 1059/69.

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

Article 2

1. Regulation (EEC) No 274/73 of the Council, dated 31 January 1973 on <sup>(5)</sup> is hereby revoked.
2. References to the Regulation revoked pursuant to Paragraph 2 above shall be understood to be made to this Regulation.

Article 3

The present Regulation shall enter into force on

The present Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all the Member States.

Done at Brussels,

For the Council  
The President

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(4) OJ No L 117, of 19.6.1967, pp.2269/67

Proposal for Consolidation of Regulation (EEC) No. 739/68 -

The Commission proposes to the Council that, as part of the consolidation of all acts of the Council relating to the pigmeat sector, it should also proceed to adopt the text of Regulation (EEC) No. 739/68 of 18 June 1968 laying down general rules for granting private storage aid for pigmeat.<sup>(1)</sup>

This consolidation involves certain adaptations of a formal nature which are shown below in a simplified form, and which should be integrated into the text:

The relevant provisions

Former text

New text

Article 7

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

Council  
1./Regulation (EEC) No. 739/68, of 18 June 1968, laying down general rules for granting private storage aid for pigmeat<sup>(1)</sup> shall be repealed.

2. All references to the Regulation repealed by virtue of paragraph 1 shall be treated as references to this Regulation.

(1) OJ No L 136, 20.6.1970, p. 1

Besides, references to Regulation which by reason of their consolidation stand repealed, shall be replaced by a reference setting out this new number, in accordance with the following table:

<u>Relevant provisions</u>	<u>Reference to be replaced</u>
2nd citation	121/67/EEC of 13 June 1967
1st recital	121/67/EEC
3rd recital	121/67/EEC
Article 1	121/67/EEC



Proposal for Consolidation of Regulation (EEC) No. 897/69

The Commission proposes to the Council that, as part of the consolidation of all acts of the Council relating to the pigmeat sector, it should also proceed to adopt the text of Regulation (EC) No. 897/69 of 13 May 1969, on the general rules to be applied in the event of a substantial rise in pigmeat prices<sup>(1)</sup>.

This consolidation involves certain adaptations of a formal nature which are shown below in a simplified form, and which should be integrated into the text:

The relevant provisions

Former text

New text

Article 4

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

Council

1. Regulation (EEC) No. 897/69 of 13 May 1969, on the general rules to be applied in the event of a substantial rise in pigmeat prices (1) shall be repealed.

2. All references to the Regulation repealed by virtue of paragraph 1 shall be treated as references to this Regulation.

(1) OJ No L 116, 15.5.1969, p. 4

Besides, references to Regulation which by reason of their consolidation stand repealed, shall be replaced by a reference setting out this new number, in accordance with the following table:

<u>Relevant provisions</u>	<u>Reference to be replaced</u>
2nd citation	- 121/67/EEC of 13 June 1967 - as amended by Regulation (EEC) No. 830/68
1st recital	- 121/67/EEC
2nd recital	- 213/67/EEC of 27 July 1967 (EEC) No 1705/68
Article 1	121/67/EEC 213/67/EEC
Article 2, par. 1	121/67/EEC 121/67/EEC
Article 2, par. 2	121/67/EEC
Article 3	121/67/EEC

The Commission proposes to the Council that, as part of the consolidation of all acts of the Council relating to the pigmeat sector, it should also proceed to adopt the text of Regulation (EEC) No. 133/67 of 13 June 1967, laying down the rules for calculating a component of the levy on pig carcasses<sup>(1)</sup>

This consolidation involves certain adaptations of a formal nature which are shown below in a simplified form, and which should be integrated into the text:

<u>The relevant provisions</u>	<u>Former text</u>	<u>New text</u>
First phrase	The Council of the European Economic Community	The Council of the European Communities
Article 4	This Regulation shall enter into force on the day following its publication in the Official Journal of the European Communities.	<p>Council</p> <p>1./Regulation (EEC) No. 133/69 of 13 June 1967, laying down the rules for calculating a component of the levy on pig carcasses<sup>(1)</sup></p> <p>shall be repealed.</p> <p>2. All references to the Regulation repealed by virtue of paragraph 1 shall be treated as references to this Regulation.</p>

Besides, references to Regulation which by reason of their consolidation stand repealed, shall be replaced by a reference setting out this new number, in accordance with the following table:

<u>Relevant provisions</u>	<u>Reference to be replaced</u>
2nd citation	121/67/EEC of 13 June 1967
5th recital	121/67/EEC
	121/67/EEC
Article 1	121/67/EEC
Article 3, par. 2	121/67/EEC

## REGULATION (EEC) OF THE COUNCIL

laying down general rules for the system of compensatory amounts for  
pigmeat

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THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community;

Having regard to the Treaty concerning the Accession of new Member States to the European Economic Community and the European Atomic Energy Community <sup>(1)</sup>, signed at Brussels on 22 January 1972, and in particular Article 62 (1) of the Act annexed thereto ;

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission ;

Whereas pursuant to Article 55 of the Act the differences in price levels for agricultural products between the Community as originally constituted and the new Member States are to be compensated by the levying or granting of compensatory amounts applicable in trade between them, and between the new Member States and third countries ; whereas such compensatory amount for pigmeat must be calculated in accordance with Article 75 of the Act ;

Whereas the compensatory amount per kilogramme of pig carcase must be calculated on the basis of the compensatory amount applicable to the quantity of feed grain required for the production of 1 kilogramme of pigmeat in the Community ; whereas this quantity of feed grain was fixed in Article 1 of Council Regulation (EEC) No <sup>(2)</sup> of <sup>(3)</sup> laying down general rules for calculating a component of the levy applicable to pig carcasses ;

Whereas the compensatory amounts for feed grain were fixed in accordance with Council Regulation (EEC) No 229/7<sup>(3)</sup> of 31 January 1973 laying down general rules for the system of compensatory amounts for cereals ;

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(1) OJ No L 73, 27.3.1972, p. 5

(2) OJ No

(3) OJ No L 27, 1.2.1973, p. 25

Whereas the economic situation of pig production in the new Member States should also be taken into account ;

Whereas the compensatory amount for the other products specified in Council Regulation No (4) of on the common organization of the market in pigmeat, must be derived from the compensatory amount for pig carcasses with the help of the coefficients used in calculating the levy ;

Whereas under Article 7 of Regulation (EEC) No the charging of granting of compensatory amounts for cereals may be limited in order to deal with the situation referred to in Article 56 of the Act ; whereas such limitation must be taken into account for pigmeat products, inasmuch as they are derived from cereals, if the proper functioning of the common organization of the markets is to be assured ; whereas lard, which is subject to particular market conditions in certain new Member States, should furthermore be exempt from this limitation of compensatory amounts ;

Whereas since the aim of the compensatory amounts in intra - Community trade is to provide satisfactory conditions for the movement of products between two Member States with different price levels, a compensatory amount must be levied from imports into a Member State having a higher price level for feed grain, and, conversely, must be granted for exports to a Member State having a lower price level for feed grain ;

Whereas, consequently, Article 55 (1) (a) of the Act, under which compensatory amounts are to be levied by the importing Member State or granted by the exporting Member State, means that the task of levying or granting these amounts falls to the Member State having the higher price level for feed grain ;

Whereas rules must be laid down for the levying and granting of compensatory amounts in such a way as to avoid deflection of trade ;

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(4) OJ No.

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Article 1

1. The compensatory amounts for domestic pigmeat, in the form of carcasses or half-carcasses, with or without heads, feet or flare fat, referred to under 02.01 A III (a) 1 of the Common Customs Tariff, and hereinafter designated "pig carcasses", applicable in trade between the Community as originally constituted and the new Member States, and between those States and third countries, shall be calculated on the basis of the amounts specified in the following paragraph 1 by reference to the variation in the compensatory amounts applicable for the quantity of feed grains required to produce one kilogramme of pigmeat in the Community.

2. The amounts referred to in paragraph 1 shall be as

	u.a./100 kg
Denmark	1.36
Ireland	5.60
United Kingdom	13.30

Article 2

The compensatory amounts for the products specified in Article 1 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No . other than pig carcasses, applicable in trade between the Community as originally constituted and the new Member States, and between those States and third countries, shall be derived from the compensatory amount applicable to pig carcasses with the aid of the coefficients expressing the ratio referred to in Article 10 (1) and (2) (a) of the Regulation aforesaid.

Article 3

1. If Article 7 of Regulation (EEC) No 229/73 is applied during one or more days in the course of the first seventy-five days of any quarter up to 1 August, 1 November, 1 February or 1 May, the amount applicable in the following quarter

as the compensatory amount for the products referred to in Articles 1 and 2 shall be determined every quarter by reference to the average of the amounts determined during the first seventy-five days of the previous quarter for the cereals included in the quantity of feed grain referred to in Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No .

However, if the amount varies by less than 5 % from the amount determined for the previous quarter, the latter amount shall remain unchanged.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall not apply to the compensatory amount for products falling within subheading No 15.01 A of the Common Customs Tariff.

#### Article 4

The compensatory amounts applicable in trade between two new Member States shall be equal to the difference between the compensatory amounts applicable in trade between each of those States and the Community as originally constituted.

#### Article 5

In trade between the new Member States and between those States and the Community as originally constituted the compensatory amounts shall be granted or levied by whichever Member State has the higher price level for the quantity of feed grain specified in Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No .

#### Article 6

1. In trade between the new Member States and third countries, the compensatory amounts shall be deducted from the levies or refunds.

2. If a compensatory amount is fixed for a given product and the refund is lower than that compensatory amount or has not been fixed, then, when the product in question is exported to a third country, provision may be made for a levy in the new Member State in question which shall not exceed the difference between the compensatory amount and the refund or, as the case may be, to the compensatory amount.



Article 7

The compensatory amount applicable shall be that in force on the day of importation or exportation.

Article 8

1. Detailed rules for the granting, levying and recovery of the compensatory amounts shall be such as to prevent, in particular, deflection of trade and shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 24 of Regulation (EEC) No
2. Detailed rules for the application of this Regulation and in particular the compensatory amounts, other than those fixed in Article 1 (1) shall be drawn up by the same procedure.
3. The amounts referred to in Article 3 shall be determined by the Commission.

Article 9

1. Council Regulation (EEC) No 234/73 <sup>(5)</sup> of 31 January 1973 laying down general rules for the system of compensatory amounts for pigmeat, as amended by Council Regulation (EEC) No 2879/73 <sup>(6)</sup> fixing the amounts applicable as compensatory amounts for pigmeat, is hereby repealed.
2. References to the Regulation repealed by paragraph 1 shall be read as references to this Regulation.

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

Done at Brussels,

For the Council

The President

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<sup>(5)</sup> OJ No L 29, 1 February 1973, p.1

<sup>(6)</sup> OJ No L 297, 25 October 1973, p.3



# ANNEXE -- RESUME

Règlement n° 146/67/CEE du 21 juin 1967	J.O. n° L 125
Modifications : R.(CEE) n° 988/73 du 9 avril 1973	J.O. n° L 99
: R.(CEE) n° 1717/74 du 27 juin 1974	J.O. n° L 181
Règlement (CEE) n° 2595/69 du 10 décembre 1969	J.O. n° L 324
Règlement (CEE) n° 235/73 du 31 janvier 1973	J.O. n° L 29
Modifications : R.(CEE) n° 1053/73 du 17 avril 1973	J.O. n° L 105
: R.(CEE) n° 2880/73 du 22 octobre 1973	J.O. n° L 297
Règlement (CEE) n° 1349/72 du 27 juin 1972	J.O. n° L 148
Modification : R.(CEE) n° 225/73 du 31 janvier 1973	J.O. n° L 27
Règlement n° 145/67/CEE du 21 juin 1967	J.O. n° L 125
Modification : R.(CEE) n° 1716/74 du 27 juin 1974	J.O. n° L 181
Règlement (CEE) n° 2594/69 du 10 décembre 1969	J.O. n° L 324
Règlement (CEE) n° 1619/68 du 15 octobre 1968	J.O. n° L 258
Modifications : { R.(CEE) n° 730/69 du 22 avril 1969	J.O. n° L 96
: R.(CEE) n° 1348/72 du 27 juin 1972	J.O. n° L 148
Règlement (CEE) n° 237/73 du 31 janvier 1973	J.O. n° L 29
Modification : R.(CEE) n° 2880/73 du 22 octobre 1973	J.O. n° L 297
Règlement n° 170/67/CEE du 27 juin 1967	J.O. n° L 130
Modification : R.(CEE) n° 1081/71 du 25 mai 1971	J.O. n° L 116
Règlement (CEE) n° 274/73 du 31 janvier 1973	J.O. n° L 29
Règlement (CEE) n° 1133/74 du 29 avril 1974	J.O. n° L 128
Modification : R.(CEE) n° 2496/74 du 2 octobre 1974	J.O. n° L 268
Règlement (CEE) n° 739/68 du 18 juin 1968	J.O. n° L 136
Règlement (CEE) n° 897/69 du 13 mai 1969	J.O. n° L 116
Règlement n° 133/67/CEE du 3 juin 1967	J.O. n° L 120
Règlement (CEE) n° 2108/70 du 20 octobre 1970	J.O. n° L 234
Modifications : Acte relatif aux conditions d'adhésion et aux adaptations des traités du 27 mars 1972, p.14.	J.O. n° L 73,
: R. (CEE) n° 2507/74 du 2 octobre 1974	J.O. n° L 271
Règlement (CEE) n° 234/73 du 31 janvier 1973	J.O. n° L 29
Modification : R. (CEE) n° 2879/73 du 22 octobre 1973	J.O. n° L 297

