

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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DRAFT FOR A COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC)
OPENING, ALLOCATING, PROVIDING FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF A
COMMUNITY TARIFF QUOTA FOR RAW SILK (NOT THROWN) FALLING
WITHIN THE HEADING No. 50.02 OF THE COMMON CUSTOMS TARIFF FOR 1980

DRAFT FOR A COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC)
OPENING, ALLOCATING, PROVIDING FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF A
COMMUNITY TARIFF QUOTA FOR YARN, ENTIRELY OF SILK, OTHER THAN
YARN OF NOIL OR OTHER WASTE SILK, NOT PUT UP FOR RETAIL
SALE, FALLING WITHIN THE HEADING No. EX 50.04
OF THE COMMON CUSTOMS TARIFF FOR 1980

DRAFT FOR A COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC)
OPENING, ALLOCATING, PROVIDING FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF A
COMMUNITY TARIFF QUOTA FOR YARN SPUN ENTIRELY FROM SILK WASTE
OTHER THAN NOIL, NOT PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE, FALLING WITHIN
SUBHEADING No. EX 50.05 A OF THE COMMON CUSTOMS TARIFF FOR 1980

(presented by the Commission to the Council)

COM(79) 562 final

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

A further study of the situation as regards raw silk (not thrown), yarn entirely of silk, other than yarn of noil or other waste silk, and yarn spun entirely from silk waste other than noil was carried out by Commission departments with experts of the Member States at a meeting of the Working Party on Tariff Economy held in April 1979 under aegis of the Commission.

As in previous years, general opinion was in favour of maintaining the status quo.

The discussion produced the following information :

(1) As regards raw silk (not thrown)

For a number of years, Community production has been at very low levels and only takes place in certain regions in Italy.

This reduction in production was due to several factors, in particular the fact that production was organized on the basis of small undertakings inadequately rationalized or modernized and also the fact that competition from some non-member countries, in particular the People's Republic of China, brought a huge quantity of high-quality goods at very advantageous prices on to the Community market.

The Community had at the time focussed attention on the importance to the EEC of maintaining Community production of raw silk. Because of this policy, efforts were made in Italy to modernize and rationalize activity through investments of the order of billions of Italian lire, with assistance from the Community (EAGGF) or from the State, the regions, the Cassa del Mezzogiorno and individual farmers. The purpose of these efforts was to ensure a gradual increase in production in the future.

In view of this situation, it appears that an extension of the term of validity of the tariff quota scheme now in force would guarantee Community supplies and enable the development of Community production to be kept track of without prejudicing its future prospects.

According to the present estimates, the level of Community production in 1980 will be similar to that of 1979, which totalled 40 tonnes approximately.

Furthermore, Member States' estimates show that their import requirements will be in the region of a total of 4,200 tonnes. This figure was therefore adopted as the initial quota volume in the attached draft regulation. It does not however exclude the possibility of future adjustments in the course of the year.

(2) As regard yarn entirely of silk or silk waste :

The yarn in question is of certain very specific qualities, which are classified under tariff heading No. ex 50.04 and subheading 50.05 A, but for which there are no statistical subdivisions. In the absence of statistics on this yarn it has been necessary, for the purpose of determining the amounts of the quotas, to make use of the estimates concerning import requirements submitted by the Member States. Total requirements for 1980 amount to 60 tonnes of silk yarn and 220 tonnes of yarn spun from silk waste other than noil. These figures have been adopted for the tariff quotas in the draft regulations attached to this document.

As regard quota duties, the Commission has no information that would lead it to alter the 1979 rate for silk yarn, i.e., 2.5%; on the other hand the 1 % duty fixed for yarn spun from silk waste other than noil is so low that the Commission, in the light of the possible agreement of all the Member States, has proposed a zero rate of duty for 1980; exemption from the duty on raw silk is again proposed for 1980.

.../...

DRAFT OF A

COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC)

opening, allocating and providing for the administration of a Community tariff quota for raw silk (not thrown) falling within heading No 50.02 of the Common Customs Tariff (1980)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 28 thereof,

Having regard to the draft Regulation submitted by the Commission,

Whereas Community production of raw silk (not thrown) falling within heading No 50.02 of the Common Customs Tariff does not cover the needs of the user industries; whereas the supply of the latter therefore depends to a great extent on imports from non-member countries; whereas it is in the interests of the Community to suspend totally the Common Customs Tariff duty on the product in question, within the limits of a Community tariff quota, of an appropriate volume;

Whereas it is desirable at the present time to avoid final measures which could lead to the halting of action taken in the sector over a number of years to increase Community production; whereas, under such conditions, it is advisable to extend the tariff system in force in 1979;

Whereas Community production does not appear to have changed considerably when compared with 1979; whereas, taking account of this production and of the forecasts for 1980, the imports needed to satisfy consumption within the Community can be estimated at 4 200 tonnes; whereas the fixing of the quota amount at this level does not preclude an adjustment within the quota period,

Whereas equal and continuous access to the quota should be ensured for all Community importers and the rate laid down for the tariff quota should be applied consistently to all imports of the product in question until the quota is used up; whereas a system of utilization of the Community tariff quota, based on an allocation between the Member States concerned, would, in the light of the principles outlined above, appear consistent with the Community nature of the quota;

Whereas, in view of these factors, the initial percentage shares in the quota volume for 1980 can be expressed approximately as follows:

Benelux	0.15
Denmark	0.15
Germany	5.90
France	29.45
Ireland	0.15
Italy	58.90
United Kingdom	5.30

Whereas, to take account of future import trends for the products concerned, the quota should be divided into two instalments, the first being allocated and the second held as a reserve to cover any subsequent requirements of Member States which have used up their initial share; whereas, to give importers some degree of certainty, the first instalment of the tariff quota should be fixed at 81% of the amount of the quota;

Whereas initial shares may be used up at different rates; whereas to avoid disruption of supplies on this account it should be provided that any Member State which has almost used up its initial share should draw an additional share from the reserve; whereas each time its additional share is almost used up a Member State should draw a further share, and so on as many times as the reserve allows; whereas the initial and additional shares should be valid until the end of the quota period; whereas this form of administration requires close collaboration between the Member States and the Commission, and the Commission must be in a position to keep account of the extent to which the quotas have been used up and to inform the Member States accordingly;

Whereas if at a given date in the quota period a considerable quantity of a Member State's initial share remains unused it is essential that such State should return a significant proportion thereof to the reserve, in order to prevent a part of the Community tariff quota from remaining unused in one Member State while it could be used in others;

Whereas, since the Kingdom of Belgium, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg are united within and jointly represented by the Benelux Economic Union, any measure concerning the administration of the shares allocated to that economic union may be carried out by any one of its members,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

From 1 January until 31 December 1980, the autonomous duty of the Common Customs Tariff for raw silk (not thrown) falling within heading No 50.02 shall be totally suspended within a Community tariff quota of 4 200 tonnes.

Article 2

1. A first instalment of 3 395 tonnes of this Community tariff quota shall be allocated among the Member States; the shares, which subject to Article 5 shall be valid until 31 December 1980, shall be as follows:

	<i>(tonnes)</i>
Benelux	5
Denmark	5
Germany	200
France	1 000
Ireland	5
Italy	2 000
United Kingdom	180

2. The second instalment of 805 tonnes shall constitute the reserve.

Article 3

1. If a Member State has used 90% or more of its initial share as fixed in Article 2 (1), or of that share minus any portion returned to the reserve pursuant to Article 5, it shall forthwith, by notifying the Commission, draw a second share, to the extent that the reserve so permits, equal to 10% of its initial share, rounded up as necessary to the next whole number.

2. If a Member State, after exhausting its initial share, has used 90% or more of the second share drawn by it, that Member State shall forthwith, in the manner and to

the extent provided in paragraph 1, draw a third share equal to 5% of its initial share, rounded up as necessary to the next whole number.

3. If a Member State, after exhausting its second share, has used 90% or more of the third share drawn by it, that Member State shall, in the manner and to the extent provided in paragraph 1, draw a fourth share equal to the third.

This process shall apply until the reserve is used up.

4. By way of derogation from paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, a Member State may draw shares lower than those specified in those paragraphs if there are grounds for believing that those specified may not be used in full. Any Member State applying this paragraph shall inform the Commission of its grounds for so doing.

Article 4

Additional shares drawn pursuant to Article 3 shall be valid until 31 December 1980.

Article 5

Member States shall, not later than 1 October 1980, return to the reserve the unused portion of their initial share which, on 15 September 1980, is in excess of 30% of the initial volume. They may return a greater portion if there are grounds for believing that it may not be used in full.

Member States shall, not later than 1 October 1980, notify the Commission of the total quantities of the product in question imported up to and including 15 September 1980 and charged against the Community quota and of any portion of their initial shares returned to the reserve.

Article 6

The Commission shall keep an account of the shares opened by the Member States pursuant to Articles 2 and 3 and shall, as soon as the information reaches it, inform each State of the extent to which the reserve has been used up.

It shall, not later than 5 October 1980, inform the Member States of the amount still in reserve, following any return of shares pursuant to Article 5.

It shall ensure that the drawing which exhausts the reserve does not exceed the balance available, and to this end shall notify the amount of that balance to the Member State making the last drawing.

Article 7

1. The Member States shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that additional shares drawn pursuant to Article 3 are opened in such a way that importations may be charged without interruption against their accumulated shares of the Community quota.
2. The Member States shall ensure that importers of the product in question established in their territory have free access to the shares allocated to them.
3. The Member States shall charge against their shares imports of the product in question as and when the product is entered with the customs authorities for home use.
4. The extent to which a Member State has used up its share shall be determined on the basis of the imports charged in accordance with paragraph 3.

Article 8

At the request of the Commission, the Member States shall inform it of imports actually charged against their shares.

Article 9

The Member States and the Commission shall cooperate closely to ensure that this Regulation is complied with.

Article 10

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 January 1980.

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

Done at

For the Council

The President

DRAFT

COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC)

opening, allocating and providing for the administration of a Community tariff quota for yarn, entirely of silk, other than yarn of noil or other waste silk, not put up for retail sale, falling within heading No ex 50.04 of the Common Customs Tariff (1980)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 28 thereof,

Having regard to the draft Regulation submitted by the Commission,

Whereas silk yarn is produced in the Community; whereas, although that production could cover all the Community requirements by reason of its overall volume, this does not apply with regard to yarn entirely spun from silk; whereas there is, as a result, an insufficient supply in the Community;

Whereas consequently Community supply for those qualities of yarn depends to a considerable extent on imports; whereas full application of the Common Customs Tariff duty would result in those products being subjected to a considerable customs charge while products manufactured from silk yarn face powerful competition from similar products manufactured from other material; whereas an insufficient supply, added to competition at finished product level, might have adverse effects on the Community's processing industries;

Whereas the Common Customs Tariff duty applicable to imports of the silk yarn in question is 7%; whereas, when fixing the quota duty, it is appropriate to take into account, on the one hand, the situation of the Community silk yarn producing industry and, on the other, that of the silk yarn processing industries with regard to their supplies on favourable terms; whereas a quota duty of 2.5% could best meet the abovementioned requirements;

Whereas the trends in imports during recent years suggest that the import requirements for the yarns in question might be in the region of 60 tonnes for 1980; whereas the opening of a Community tariff quota of that volume is unlikely to harm Community production;

Whereas equal and continuous access to the quota should be ensured for all importers and the rate laid down for the tariff quota should be applied consistently to all imports of the product in question until the quota is used up; whereas a system of utilization of the Community tariff quota, based on an allocation between the Member States concerned, would, in the light of the principles outlined above, appear consistent with the Community nature of the quota; whereas, to represent as closely as possible the actual market trends in the product in question, the allocation should be proportionate to the requirements of the Member States calculated with reference to statistical data on imports during a representative reference period and to the economic prospects for the quota period in question;

Whereas the imports of the products falling within heading No ex 50.04 of each of the Member States concerned during the last three years for which complete statistics are available represent the following percentages of total Community imports of these products:

	1976	1977	1978
Benelux	0	0	0
Denmark	0.7	0	0
Germany	7.0	91.565	0.03
France	10.4	0	43.81
Ireland	0.4	0.332	0
Italy	76.0	1.236	56.16
United Kingdom	5.5	6.867	0

Whereas, in view of these factors and of the forecasts which it is possible to make, the initial percentage shares in the quota volume can be expressed approximately as follows:

Benelux	2.5
Denmark	2.5
Germany	25.0
France	30.0
Ireland	2.5
Italy	27.5
United Kingdom	10.0

Whereas, to take account of future import trends for the products concerned, the quota should be divided into two instalments, the first being allocated and the second held as a reserve to cover any subsequent requirements of Member States which have used up their initial share; whereas, to give importers some degree of certainty, the first instalment of the tariff quota should be fixed at a high level, which in this case could be 67% of the amount of the quota;

Whereas initial shares may be used up at different rates; whereas to avoid disruption of supplies on this account it should be provided that any Member State which has almost used up its initial share should draw an additional share from the reserve; whereas each time its additional share is almost used up a Member State should draw a further share, and so on as many times as the reserve allows; whereas the initial and additional shares should be valid until the end of the quota period; whereas this form of administration requires close collaboration between the Member States and the Commission, and the Commission must be in a position to keep account of the extent to which the quotas have been used up and to inform the Member States accordingly;

Whereas if at a given date in the quota period a considerable quantity of a Member State's initial share remains unused it is essential that such State should return a significant proportion thereof to the reserve, in order to prevent a part of the Community tariff quota from remaining unused in one Member State while it could be used in others;

Whereas, since the Kingdom of Belgium, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg are united within and jointly represented by the Benelux Economic Union, any measure concerning the administration of the shares allocated to that economic union may be carried out by any one of its members,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

From 1 January until 31 December 1980, the autonomous duty of the Common Customs Tariff for yarn entirely of silk, other than yarn of noil or other waste silk, not put up for retail sale, falling within heading No ex 50.04, shall be suspended at 2.5% within a Community tariff quota of 60 tonnes.

Article 2

1. A first instalment of 40 tonnes shall be allocated among the Member States; the shares, which subject to Article 5 shall be valid until 31 December 1980, shall be as follows:

	<i>(tonnes)</i>
Benelux	1
Denmark	1
Germany	10
France	12
Ireland	1
Italy	11
United Kingdom	4

2. The second instalment of 20 tonnes shall constitute the reserve.

Article 3

1. If a Member State has used 90% or more of its initial share as fixed in Article 2 (1), or of that share minus any portion returned to the reserve pursuant to Article 5, it shall forthwith, by notifying the Commission, draw a second share, to the extent that the reserve so permits, equal to 10% of its initial share, rounded up as necessary to the next whole number.

2. If a Member State, after exhausting its initial share, has used 90% or more of the second share drawn by it, that Member State shall forthwith, in the manner and to the extent provided in paragraph 1, draw a third share equal to 5% of its initial share, rounded up as necessary to the next whole number.

3. If a Member State, after exhausting its second share, has used 90% or more of the third share drawn by it, that Member State shall, in the manner and to the extent provided in paragraph 1, draw a fourth share equal to the third.

This process shall apply until the reserve is used up.

4. By way of derogation from paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, a Member State may draw shares lower than those specified in those paragraphs if there are grounds for believing that those specified may not be used in full. Any Member State applying this paragraph shall inform the Commission of its grounds for so doing.

Article 4

Additional shares drawn pursuant to Article 3 shall be valid until 31 December 1980.

Article 5

Member States shall, not later than 1 October 1980, return to the reserve the unused portion of their initial share which, on 15 September 1980 is in excess of 20% of the initial volume. They may return a greater portion if there are grounds for believing that it may not be used in full.

Member States shall, not later than 1 October 1980, notify the Commission of the total quantities of the product in question imported up to and including 15 September 1980 and charged against the Community quota and of any portion of their initial shares returned to the reserve.

Article 6

The Commission shall keep an account of the shares opened by the Member States pursuant to Articles 2 and 3 and shall, as soon as the information reaches it, inform each State of the extent to which the reserve has been used up.

It shall, not later than 5 October 1980, inform the Member States of the amount still in reserve, following any return of shares pursuant to Article 5.

It shall ensure that the drawing which exhausts the reserve does not exceed the balance available, and to this end shall notify the amount of that balance to the Member State making the last drawing.

Article 7

1. The Member States shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that additional shares drawn pursuant to Article 3 are opened in such a way that importations may be charged without interruption against their accumulated shares of the Community quota.

2. The Member States shall ensure that importers of the product in question established in their territory have free access to the shares allocated to them.

3. The Member States shall charge against their shares imports of the product in question as and when the product is entered with the customs authorities for home use.

4. The extent to which a Member State has used up its share shall be determined on the basis of the imports charged in accordance with paragraph 3.

Article 8

At the request of the Commission, the Member States shall inform it of imports actually charged against their shares.

Article 9

The Member States and the Commission shall cooperate closely to ensure that this Regulation is complied with.

Article 10

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 January 1980.

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

Done at

For the Council
The President

DRAFT

COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC)

opening, allocating and providing for the administration of a Community tariff quota for yarn, spun entirely from silk waste other than noil, not put up for retail sale, falling within subheading 50.05 A of the Common Customs Tariff (1980)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 28 thereof,

Having regard to the draft Regulation submitted by the Commission,

Whereas yarn spun from waste silk is produced in the Community; whereas, although that production should cover all the Community requirements by reason of its overall volume, this does not apply with regard to yarn entirely spun from waste silk; whereas there is, as a result, an insufficient supply in the Community;

Whereas consequently Community supplies for those qualities of yarn depend to a considerable extent on imports; whereas full application of the Common Customs Tariff duty would result in those products being subjected to a considerable customs charge while products manufactured from silk yarn face powerful competition from similar products manufactured from other material; whereas an insufficient supply, added to competition at finished product level, might have adverse effects on the Community's processing industries;

Whereas the Common Customs Tariff duty applicable to imports of the yarn spun from waste silk in question is 3.5%; whereas, when fixing the quota duty, it is appropriate to take into account, on the one hand, the situation of the Community industry producing yarn spun from waste silk and, on the other, that of the industries processing yarn spun from waste silk with regard to their supplies on favourable terms; whereas a quota duty of 0% could best meet the abovementioned requirements;

Whereas the trends in imports in recent years suggest that Community import requirements for the yarns in question might be in the region of 220 tonnes for 1980; whereas the opening of a Community tariff quota of that volume is unlikely to harm Community production;

Whereas equal and continuous access to the quota should be ensured for all importers and the rate laid down for the tariff quota should be applied consistently to all imports of the product in question until the quota is used up; whereas a system of utilization of the Community tariff quota, based on an allocation between the Member States concerned, would, in the light of the principles outlined above, appear consistent with the Community nature of the quota; whereas, to represent as closely as possible the actual market trends in the product in question, the allocation should be proportionate to the requirements of the Member States calculated with reference to statistical data on imports during a representative reference period and to the economic prospects for the quota period in question;

Whereas the imports of the products falling within subheading 50.05 A of each of the Member States concerned during the last three years for which complete statistics are available represent the following percentages of total Community imports of these products:

	1976	1977	1978
Benelux	0	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0
Germany	1.16	52.298	1.53
France	11.54	0	16.60
Ireland	0	0	0
Italy	62.15	0.261	67.35
United Kingdom	25.15	47.441	14.52

Whereas, in view of these factors and of the forecasts which it is possible to make, the initial percentage shares in the quota volume can be expressed approximately as follows:

Benelux	0.52
Denmark	0.52
Germany	10.36
France	41.45
Ireland	0.52
Italy	25.91
United Kingdom	20.72;

Whereas, to take account of future import trends for the products concerned, the quota should be divided into two instalments, the first being allocated and the second held as a reserve to cover any subsequent requirements of Member States which have used up their initial share; whereas, to give importers some degree of certainty, the first instalment of the tariff quota should be fixed at a high level, which in this case could be about 87 % of the amount of the quota;

Whereas initial shares may be used up at different rates; whereas to avoid disruption of supplies on this account it should be provided that any Member State which has almost used up its initial share should draw an additional share from the reserve; whereas each time its additional share is almost used up a Member State should draw a further share, and so on as many times as the reserve allows; whereas the initial and additional shares should be valid until the end of the quota period; whereas this form of administration requires close collaboration between the Member States and the Commission, and the Commission must be in a position to keep account of the extent to which the quotas have been used up and to inform the Member States accordingly;

Whereas if at a given date in the quota period a considerable quantity of a Member State's initial share remains unused it is essential that such State should return a significant proportion thereof to the reserve, in order to prevent a part of the Community tariff quota from remaining unused in one Member State while it could be used in others;

Whereas, since the Kingdom of Belgium, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg are united within and jointly represented by the Benelux Economic Union, any measure concerning the administration of the shares allocated to that economic union may be carried out by any one of its members,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

From 1 January until 31 December 1980, the autonomous duty of the Common Customs Tariff for yarn, spun entirely from silk waste other than noil, not put up for retail sale, falling within subheading 50.05 A, shall be totally suspended within a Community tariff quota of 220 tonnes.

Article 2

1. A first instalment of 193 tonnes shall be allocated among the Member States; the shares, which subject to Article 5 shall be valid until 31 December 1980, shall be as follows:

	(tonnes)
Benelux	1
Denmark	1
Germany	20
France	80
Ireland	1
Italy	50
United Kingdom	40

2. The second instalment of 27 tonnes shall constitute the reserve.

Article 3

1. If a Member State has used 90% or more of its initial share as fixed in Article 2 (1), or of that share minus any portion returned to the reserve pursuant to Article 5, it shall forthwith, by notifying the Commission, draw a second share, to the extent that the reserve so permits, equal to 10% of its initial share, rounded up as necessary to the next whole number.

2. If a Member State, after exhausting its initial share, has used 90% or more of the second share drawn by it, that Member State shall forthwith, in the manner and to the extent provided in paragraph 1, draw a third share equal to 5% of its initial share, rounded up as necessary to the next whole number.

3. If a Member State, after exhausting its second share, has used 90% or more of the third share drawn by it, that Member State shall, in the manner and to the extent provided in paragraph 1, draw a fourth share equal to the third.

This process shall apply until the reserve is used up.

4. By way of derogation from paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, a Member State may draw shares lower than those specified in those paragraphs if there are grounds for believing that those specified may not be used in full. Any Member State applying this paragraph shall inform the Commission of its grounds for so doing.

Article 4

Additional shares drawn pursuant to Article 3 shall be valid until 31 December 1980.

Article 5

Member States shall, not later than 1 October 1980, return to the reserve the unused portion of their initial share which, on 15 September 1980, is in excess of 20% of the initial volume. They may return a greater portion if there are grounds for believing that it may not be used in full.

Member States shall, not later than 1 October 1980, notify the Commission of the total quantities of the product in question imported up to and including 15 September 1980 and charged against the Community quota and of any portion of their initial shares returned to the reserve.

Article 6

The Commission shall keep an account of the shares opened by the Member States pursuant to Articles 2 and 3 and shall, as soon as the information reaches it, inform each State of the extent to which the reserve has been used up.

It shall, not later than 5 October 1980, inform the Member States of the amount still in reserve, following any return of shares pursuant to Article 5.

It shall ensure that the drawing which exhausts the reserve does not exceed the balance available, and to this end shall notify the amount of that balance to the Member State making the last drawing.

Article 7

1. The Member States shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that additional shares drawn pursuant to Article 3 are opened in such a way that importations may be charged without interruption against their accumulated shares of the Community quota.

2. The Member States shall ensure that importers of the product in question established in their territory have free access to the shares allocated to them.

3. The Member States shall charge against their shares imports of the product in question as and when the product is entered with the customs authorities for home use.

4. The extent to which a Member State has used up its share shall be determined on the basis of the imports charged in accordance with paragraph 3.

Article 8

At the request of the Commission, the Member States shall inform it of imports actually charged against their shares.

Article 9

The Member States and the Commission shall cooperate closely to ensure that this Regulation is complied with.

Article 10

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 January 1980.

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

Done at

For the Council

The President

1. Ligne budgétaire concernée : Chap. 12 art. 120

2. Base juridique : Article 28 du Traité

3. Intitulé de la mesure tarifaire :

Projets de règlements du Conseil portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion de contingents tarifaires communautaires pour la soie grège (non moulinée) de la position 50.02 du T.D.C., pour les fils entièrement de soie, non conditionnés pour la vente au détail, de la position ex 50.04 du TDC et pour les fils entièrement de bourre de soie (Schappe), non conditionnés pour la vente au détail, de la sous-position 50.05 A du TDC, pour l'année 1980.

4. Objectif :

Ouverture contingents tarifaires annuels autonomes couvrant les besoins communautaires.

5. Mode de calcul :

- N° du T.D.C.	: <u>50.02</u>	<u>ex 50.04</u>	<u>50.05 A</u>
- Volume du/des contingent(s)	: 4.200 T	60 T	220 T
- Droits à appliquer	: 0%	2,5 %	0%
- Droits du T.D.C.	: 5%	7%	3,5%

6. Perte de recettes :

Mode de calcul:

Valeur d'une tonne (en UCE)	22.702	24.409	21.737
Valeur totale (en UCE)	95.348.400	1.464.540	4.782.140
Perte totale de recettes (en UCE)	4.767.420	65.900	167.375

5.000.695 UCE

Perte sur base de l'utilisation prévisible
des contingents

3.477.000 UCE

Par rapport à l'année 1979, diminution des
pertes de recettes de

1.217.000 UCE