

# COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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Strasbourg, 16 October 1974

Proposal for a

REGULATION (EEC) OF THE COUNCIL

on the common organization of the market in sugar

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Proposal for a

REGULATION (EEC) OF THE COUNCIL

on the fixing and alteration of the basic quotes for sugar

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(submitted to the Council by the Commission)

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EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

Introduction

In essence, this proposal for a Regulation puts into legal form the principles set out by the Commission in its various communications to the Council concerning the Community's future sugar policy<sup>1</sup>, on the one hand, and the question of the future Convention of Association to the Community of the ACP countries referred to, in particular, in Protocol No 22 to the Act of Accession<sup>2</sup>, on the other.

Because of the substantial amendments to the basic provisions governing the common organization of the market in sugar with regard to the production system and in view of the adoption of a preferential system for sugar imported from the ACP countries in question, it has appeared necessary to recast the basic Regulation relating to the sugar sector, at the same time consolidating the numerous amendments still in force in a new basic Regulation that will, in future, take the place of Regulation No 1009/67/EEC<sup>3</sup> as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2476/74<sup>4</sup>.

1. The price system as it now exists has not been fundamentally altered.
2. The trade system includes new provisions requiring manufacturers to hold a minimum stock. These provisions, which were the subject of a previous proposal<sup>5</sup>, have been retained since the supply situation requires that measures to this effect be taken.
3. The new production system, which is to apply from 1 July 1975, is based on the principle of guiding production by means of quotas valid for five sugar marketing years.

The Commission still considers that a system on these lines is the most effective means of ensuring, firstly, some measure of production in areas other than those most suited to beet cultivation through the setting of an adequate price level for production within basic quotas; secondly development

1 Cf. Docs. COM(73) 1177 final of 12 July 1973 and SEC(74) 2784 final of 9 July 1974.

2 Cf. Docs. COM(73) 500 final of 4 April 1973 and COM(74) 1060 of 26 June 1974.

3 OJ No 308, 18 December 1967, p. 1.

4 OJ No L 264, 1 October 1974, p. 70.

5 OJ No C 27, 15 March 1974, p. 23.

of production beyond these basic quotas in areas most suited to beet cultivation and also, when conditions are normal, adjustment of Community production to the level of internal sales, taking account of possible international commitments.

In the light of these objectives, the system accordingly provides that basic quotas shall be calculated by reference to the average annual sugar production of each undertaking within the Community during the 1968/69 to 1972/73 marketing years, multiplied by a uniform coefficient of 0.93, except that no undertaking may be allocated a quota lower than its present one. With a view to avoiding, to the greatest extent possible, any discrimination between Community producers, these basic quotas are then to be fixed for each undertaking by the Council itself.

Further, in line with the measures aimed at promoting specialization, each undertaking is to be allocated a maximum quota for 1975/76 equal to the basic quota multiplied by a coefficient of 1.35, which quota may be adjusted for subsequent marketing years in the light of the trend of production seen in terms of specialization and marketing opportunities. The proposal for a Council Regulation annexed to that for the basic Regulation provides that the basic quota may also be adjusted up to a maximum of 10% to avoid, as far as possible, any restriction of production at undertaking level and to afford new producers access to quotas.

Lastly, in line with the measures intended to adjust production to marketing opportunities and taking account of possible Community commitments, besides fixing the maximum quota, the system lays down special provisions applicable to sugar capable of being produced outside the quotas. These measures enable the Community to deal both with a surplus and a deficit situation. In the first situation, the requirement and the ability to export may be restricted in view of the abovementioned commitments.

In the second situation, the said sugar may be sold on the Community's internal market and export levies be imposed on exports of it.

The other basic provisions at present in force concerning the production levy, the double minimum price for beet, delivery contracts and the carry forward are retained without fundamental alteration.

4. The provisions of Chapter IV of the proposal reflect only the Commission's view at the present stage of the exploratory talks with the A.C.P. countries. The preferential import system covers only the technical machinery necessary for its operation and does not extend to the political questions relating to sugar which are the subject of negotiation for the new Convention of Association, namely the guaranteed price and the quantity which may be imported.

In the proposal, the Commission, maintaining its opinion that the negotiations on the system for imports of sugar from the developing countries referred to notably in Protocol No 22 to the Act of Accession cannot be viewed in isolation from existing commitments entered into with these countries, stipulates that the said system can apply only to a maximum quantity of 1 400 000 metric tons of sugar expressed in terms of white sugar for a period of 12 months.

To ensure continuity between existing contractual arrangements for sugar imports and those resulting from a new Convention of Association, the proposal provides that the preferential import system shall apply from 1 January 1975 and that it shall be valid for the same period as that of the new Convention, namely five years.

The guaranteed price applicable in each year of the new system is to be fixed by the Council following consultations with the supplying countries concerned.

In drawing up the proposed system for preferential imports, account has been taken as far as possible of the functioning of the London Terminal Market.

The system also entitles producers of this sugar to offer it at the guaranteed price to intervention in the Community, to ensure that the imports can be made in all circumstances. This system is completed by the provisions applicable in the case of failure by the supplying countries to deliver which will enable the Community to deal with the various situations which could then arise. Three situations are envisaged : namely a failure of supplies despite sugar being available, a failure due to lack of sugar and, lastly, a temporary failure which can be regarded as a case of force majeure. To deal with these different situations, the system provides either for a permanent reduction in the "quota" of the supplying country concerned, allocating the amount of the reduction to the other supplying countries which are able to make deliveries in its place, or for an extension of the delivery period.

5. The general provisions reiterate the existing provisions with the exception of those which become ineffective on 30 June 1975 or which have lapsed.

The final provisions lay down that the new basic Regulation shall enter into force on the third day following its publication in the Official Journal of the European Communities, that is to say not later than December 1974 so that, on the one hand, the provisions concerning, firstly, the conditions governing purchasing, delivery, reception of and payment for sugarbeet and the agreements within the trade, the fixing of basic quotas and the maximum quota and, secondly, those concerning the transitional measures come into force at the same time for the 1975/76 marketing year and, on the other hand, that the provisions of Title IV concerning the preferential import system come into force on 1 January 1975.

6. Financial implications

1. From the financial point of view the proposal presents the same characteristics as those of Regulation No 1009/67/EEC now in force. In this connection it should be noted that there are in operation :

- a) a system of production quotas and levies on production, the financial effect of which in this sector is that the net expenditure is limited, even in the case of world overproduction;
- b) a system of levies and repayments in connection with storage costs.

It is also worth noting that the levies in this sector, following the decision of 21 April 1970, remain "ressources propres". Thus the expenditure arising from the repayments of storage costs and from the provisions for the marketing of the sugar produced beyond a certain guaranteed quantity will, as under the regime of Regulation 1009/67/EEC, have their counterpart in these charges ("ressources propres").

2. As to the other provisions, the following should be noted in relation to Regulation 1009/67/EEC.

- a) the introduction into the basic Regulation of a system of preferential imports of sugar from certain developing countries, notably those referred to in Protocol 22 to the Act of Accession. In relation to the present situation the introduction of this system into the basic Regulation would have insignificant financial implications because the proposed system is merely a continuation of the one introduced under Protocol 17 to the Act;

b) the introduction of a refining subsidy for DOM sugar. Such a subsidy already exists under transitional arrangements, and its incorporation in the basic regulation will therefore have negligible financial implications in relation to the present situation.

3. In conclusion, this recasting of the basic sugar regulation will not change the financial characteristics of the present sugar system and is not in itself likely to change significantly the level of expenditure and receipts

	<u>Expenditure</u> (in millions ua)	
	<u>Restitutions</u> (Art 640)	<u>Interventions</u> (Art 641)
1972	69.6	91.5
1973	51.5	75.5
1974 (credits)	68.5	97.7
1975 (credits, before the draft Budget)	pm	114.1

It should be noted that, on average, the levies and charges rose during the years in question to ± 110 millions ua.

It should also be noted that the reduction in the estimated expenditure in 1975 is the result of the present supply situation and of the world market price and it therefore bears no relationship to the present proposals.

PROPOSAL FOR A COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC)  
on the common organization of the market in sugar

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Articles 42, 43 and 227 thereof;

Having regard to the Treaty concerning the accession of new Member States to the European Economic Community and to the European Atomic Energy Community, and in particular Protocol No 22 to the Act<sup>1</sup> annexed thereto, hereinafter called "the Act";

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission;

Having regard to the Opinion of the European Parliament<sup>2</sup>;

Whereas the fundamental provisions concerning the common organization of the market in sugar have been amended several times since that adoption; whereas these provisions will have to be amended thoroughly again to take account, in particular, of the forthcoming expiry of the transitional provisions and the system to be instituted under Protocol No 22 to the Act;

whereas it is therefore essential to redraft these fundamental provisions;

Whereas the operation and development of the common market in agricultural products must be accompanied by the establishment of a common agricultural policy to include in particular a common organization of the agricultural markets, which may take various forms, depending on the product concerned;

Whereas, to ensure that the necessary guarantees in respect of employment and standards of living are maintained for Community growers of sugar beet and sugar cane, provision should be made for measures to stabilize the sugar market; whereas to this end a target price and an intervention price for white sugar should be fixed each year for the Community area having the

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<sup>1</sup> OJ No L 73, 27.3.1972, p. 14

<sup>2</sup> OJ No L

largest surplus; whereas derived intervention prices should be fixed each year for other Community areas, account being taken of regional price variations arising under natural conditions of price formation on the market with a normal harvest and of the processing stage; whereas the objective referred to above could be attained by making provision for buying-in by intervention agencies at the intervention prices; whereas moreover a compensation system for storage costs for sugar produced from raw materials (including molasses) of Community origin could serve the same purpose;

Whereas it is necessary to ensure that the regulation of the sugar market influences sugar beet and sugar cane production; whereas for this reason it is advisable to fix minimum prices which must be respected when sugar manufacturers buy beet, to lay down, having regard inter alia formulae of competition standard Community provisions governing contractual relations between buyers and sellers of beet, and to adopt appropriate provisions to this end for sugar cane producers;

Whereas the creation of a single Community market for sugar involves, apart from a single price system, the introduction of a common trading system at the external frontiers of the Community; whereas a trading system including import levies and export refunds, combined with intervention measures also serves to stabilize the Community market, in particular by preventing price fluctuations on the world market from affecting prices ruling within the Community; whereas provision should therefore be made for the charging of a levy on imports from third countries and the payment of a refund on exports to those same countries which would, in either case, cover the difference between prices ruling inside and outside the Community if world market prices are lower than the Community prices;

Whereas, in addition to the system described above and to the extent necessary for its proper working, provision should be made for regulating or, when the situation on the market so requires, prohibiting the use of "inward processing arrangements";

Whereas, where a shortage on the world market results in world market prices being higher than the Community prices, appropriate provisions should be laid down in order to avoid in good time a situation where regional surpluses are exported to third countries while an abnormal rise in prices in the Community makes it impossible to continue to guarantee supplies to consumers at reasonable



prices; whereas, moreover, the introduction of a system whereby each manufacturer must hold a minimum stock is one of the most effective ways to achieve this objective;

Whereas it must be made possible for the competent authorities to keep a constant watch on trade movements in order to enable them to assess market trends and where appropriate to apply such provisions of this Regulation as prove necessary; whereas to this end provision should be made for a system of import and export licences the issue of which is conditional on the provision of security by way of guarantees that the operation for which the licence is been requested will be carried out;

Whereas the levy system makes it possible to dispense with all other protective measures at the external frontiers of the Community; whereas, however, the common price and levy machinery may in exceptional circumstances prove defective; whereas in such cases, so as not to leave the Community market without defence against disturbances which may arise therefrom after the import barriers which existed previously have been removed, the Community should be enabled to take all necessary measures without delay;

Whereas in recent years production in the Community as originally constituted has been maintained at an acceptable level in relation to consumption; whereas even in those regions which are least suitable for beet cultivation production has remained at levels little short of the basic quotas; whereas thanks to the existence of a measure of competition, particularly in respect of sugar produced in excess of the basic quotas, there has been considerable regional specialization; whereas, because production outside the quotas has been able to develop freely, it has been able to benefit to some extent from world market prices; whereas accordingly, subject to certain adjustments in the light of experience, the system of production quotas should be retained for a specified period; whereas these adjustments should include in particular the allocation by the Community of basic quotas to individual undertakings depending on their production over a reference period which is the same for all undertakings and the introduction of certain rules in respect of sugar produced in excess of the quotas;

Whereas it is desirable to retain the other basic provisions whereby the Community guarantees in respect of prices and sales are limited or withdrawn in the case of quantities manufactured over and above the basic quota depending on whether or not they exceed a certain ceiling, and also those provisions concerning delivery contracts for sugar beet and <sup>sugar</sup> cane and the rules of the carry-forward system;

Whereas Protocol No 22 to the Act provides, in particular, that the Community will have as its firm purpose the safeguarding of the interests of all the countries referred to in that Protocol whose economies depend to a considerable extent on the export of sugar in particular; whereas this principle is also valid for the countries and territories referred in Article 118 of the Act, and for India;

Whereas in order to attain this objective a system of preferential imports of sugar coming from and originating in the countries in question should be introduced, providing guaranteed prices and sales in the Community for each of them in respect of a specified quantity of sugar, in particular by means of purchases by intervention agencies; whereas, in order to make the system more efficient, it is necessary to lay down strict rules in respect of shortfalls in deliveries;

Whereas the establishment of a single market based on a common price system would be jeopardized by the granting of certain aids; whereas, therefore, the provisions of the Treaty which allow the assessment of aids granted by Member States and the prohibition of those which are incompatible with the common market should be made to apply to sugar;

Whereas Council Regulation No 1009/67/EEC <sup>(1)</sup> of 18 December 1967 established the common organization of the market in sugar; whereas the transition to the system established by this Regulation must be effected as smoothly as possible; whereas to this end certain transitional measures may prove necessary; whereas the same need may arise at each change-over from one marketing year to the next; whereas provision should therefore be made for the possibility of adopting appropriate measures;

Whereas intervention is essential if the sugar price is to be guaranteed; whereas, in view of the special importance of sugar production for the economy of the French overseas departments, provisions concerning the Guarantee Section of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund must be made to apply to these departments;

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(1) OJ No 308, 18.12.1967, p. 1.

Whereas the common organization of the market in sugar must take appropriate account, at the same time, of the objectives set out in Articles 39 and 110 of the Treaty;

Whereas, in order to facilitate implementation of the proposed measures, a procedure should be provided for establishing close cooperation between Member States and the Commission within a Management Committee;

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. The common organization of the market in sugar shall comprise a price and trading system and cover the following products;

CCT heading No.	Description of goods
(a) 17.01	Beet sugar and cane sugar, solid
(b) 12.04	Sugar beet, whole or sliced, fresh, dried or powdered; sugar cane
(c) 17.03	Molasses, whether or not decolourized
(d) 17.02 C to F	Other sugars (but not including lactose and glucose); sugar syrups (but not including lactose syrup and glucose syrup); artificial honey (whether or not mixed with natural honey); caramel
17.05 C	Flavoured or coloured sugars (but not including lactose and glucose syrup) and molasses, but not including fruit juices containing added sugar in any proportion
(e) 23.03 B 1	Beet-pulp, bagasse and other waste of sugar manufacture

2. For the purposes of this Regulation:

"White sugar" means sugar falling within heading No 17.01 of the Common Customs Tariff containing, in the dry state, 99.5% or more by weight of sucrose determined by the polarimetric method;

"Raw sugar" means sugar falling within heading No 17.01 of the Common Customs Tariff containing, in the dry state, less than 99.5% by weight of sucrose determined by the polarimetric method.

TITLE IPricesArticle 2

1. A target price for white sugar shall be fixed each year for the Community area having the largest surplus. This target price shall be valid for white sugar of a standard quality, unpacked, ex-factory, loaded on to the means of transport chosen by the purchaser.
2. Before 1 August of each year the target price for the marketing year beginning on 1 July of the following calendar year shall be fixed in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 43(2) of the Treaty.

The same procedure shall be followed to determine :

- the standard quality for white sugar and, at the same time as the target price,
- the Community area having the largest surplus.

Article 3

1. An intervention price for white sugar shall be fixed each year for the Community area having the largest surplus.
2. Derived intervention prices shall be fixed for other areas, account being taken of the regional variations which, given a normal harvest and free movement of sugar, might be expected to occur in the price of sugar under natural conditions of price formation.
3. The intervention prices referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be valid for white sugar of the standard quality to which the target price applies, unpacked, ex-factory, loaded into the means of transport chosen by the purchaser.
4. The derived intervention prices for French overseas departments shall, however, be valid for sugar fob and stowed aboard a seagoing vessel at the port of embarkation.
5. For these departments, intervention prices for white sugar fixed for those departments, allowance being made for a uniform processing margin and a standard yield.
6. The intervention price for the areas having the largest surplus shall be fixed at the same time as the target price in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 43(2) of the Treaty.
7. The Council, acting by a qualified majority on the proposal from the Commission, shall determine :
  - the standard quality for raw sugar and, before 1 August of each year for the following marketing year,
  - the areas referred to in paragraph 2 and the derived intervention prices valid for these areas.

Article 4

1. Each year, for each beet-sugar-producing area for which an intervention price is fixed:
  - a minimum price for beet shall be fixed in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2, 3 and 4;
  - a minimum price for beet outside the basic quota shall be fixed in accordance with Article 27.

These prices shall apply to a specified delivery stage and a specified standard quality.

2. When the minimum price for beet is being established, the intervention price for white sugar in the area in question and fixed values for the Community representing:
  - the processing margin;
  - the yield;
  - undertakings' receipts from sales of molasses; and,
  - where appropriate, costs incurred in delivering beet to factoriesshall be taken into account.

3. At the same time as the target price is fixed:
  - the minimum price for beet referred to in the first indent of paragraph 1 for the Community area having the largest surplus shall be fixed, and
  - the delivery stage and standard quality for beet shall be determined in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 43 of the Treaty.

4. The Council, acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission, shall fix the minimum price for beet referred to in the first indent of paragraph 1 for other areas at the same time as the derived intervention prices.

Article 5

1. Subject to the provisions of Article 28 and provisions adopted pursuant to Article 30(3), sugar manufacturers buying beet which

- a) is suitable for processing into sugar, and
- b) is intended for processing into sugar,

shall be required to pay at least the minimum price for sugar beet, adjusted by price increases or reductions to allow for deviations from the standard quality.

2. The minimum price referred to in paragraph 1 shall correspond :

- a) in respect of beet for processing into sugar covered by Article 29(1) (a), to the minimum price of the beet,
- b) in respect of beet for processing into sugar covered by Article 29(1) (b), to the minimum price of the beet produced outside the basic quota.

3. Detailed rules for the application of this Article shall be adopted, and the price increases and reductions fixed, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 40.

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Article 6

The Council, acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission, shall adopt outline provisions dealing in particular with general conditions governing purchasing, delivery, reception and payment to which agreements within the trade at Community, regional or local level and contracts concluded between buyers and sellers of beet must conform.

Article 7

1. Conditions for purchasing sugar cane shall be governed by agreements within the trade between cane growers and sugar manufacturers.
  
2. Where no agreements within the trade exist, conditions of purchase, and in particular the minimum proportion of the intervention price for cane sugar to be paid by sugar manufacturers to sellers of sugar cane, shall be determined in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 40.

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Article 8

1. Subject to the provisions of Article 30(2), storage costs for white sugar, raw sugar and certain syrups produced as by-products of solid sugar, manufactured from beet or cane harvested in the Community, shall be reimbursed at a flat rate by the Member States.

Member States shall charge a levy on each sugar manufacturer:

- per unit of weight of sugar produced, and
- per unit of weight of syrups referred to in the preceding subparagraph produced and marketed in the natural state.

The amount of the reimbursement shall be the same for the whole Community.

The same rule shall apply to the levy.

2. The Council, acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission, shall adopt rules for the application of paragraph 1.
3. The amount of the reimbursement and the levy shall be fixed each year in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 40. Other rules for the application of this Article shall be adopted in accordance with the same procedure.

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Article 9

- 1. Throughout the marketing year intervention agencies designed by sugar-producing Member States shall be required, under conditions to be laid down in accordance with paragraphs 5 and 6, to buy in white sugar and raw sugar offered to them which has been manufactured from beet or cane harvested in the Community.

Intervention agencies shall buy in at the intervention price valid for the area in which the sugar is located at the time of purchase. If the quality of the sugar deviates from the standard quality for which the intervention price was fixed, that price shall be adjusted by means of price increases and reductions.

- 2. It may be decided to grant denaturing premiums for sugar rendered unfit for human consumption.
- 3. Should difficulties arise in marketing sugar produced in the French overseas departments, appropriate measures shall be taken.
- 4. It may be decided to grant a production refund on the products listed in Article 1(1) (a) and the syrups listed in Article 1(1) (d) containing sucrose, used in the manufacture of certain products of the chemical industry.
- 5. The Council, acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission, shall determine :
  - general rules for the application of the above paragraphs;
  - intervention prices for raw beet sugar;
  - the products of the chemical industry referred to in paragraph 4.
- 6. Detailed rules for the application of this Article shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 40 and shall deal in particular with :
  - the minimum quality and quantity requirements on intervention;
  - the scales of price increases and reductions applicable on intervention;
  - procedures and conditions for taking over by intervention agencies;
  - conditions for granting denaturing premiums and the amount of such premiums;
  - conditions for granting the production refunds and the amount of such refunds.

Article 10

1. Intervention agencies may only sell sugar at a price which is higher than the intervention price valid in the zone where the sugar is stored.

However, it may be decided to authorise intervention agencies to sell sugar at a price equal to or less than the intervention price in question if the sugar is intended :

- for animal feeding, or
  - for export to third countries in the natural state or following processing into the products listed in Annex II to the Treaty or into the goods listed in Annex I to this Regulation.
2. The Council, acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission, shall adopt general rules for the sale of products which have been subject to intervention measures.
  3. Detailed rules for the application of this Article shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 40.

TITLE II

Trade with third countries

Article II

- 1. Imports or exports into or out of the Community of the products listed in Article 1(1) (a), (b), (c) and (d) shall be made conditional on the submission of an import or export licence issued by Member States to any applicant irrespective of the place of his establishment in the Community.

Where the levy or refund is fixed in advance, the advance fixing shall be entered on the advance-fixing certificate.

Licences shall be valid for a transaction effected within the Community.

The issue of such licences shall be conditional on the lodging of a deposit guaranteeing that importation or exportation is effected during the period of validity of the licence; this deposit shall be forfeited in whole or in part if the transaction is not effected, or is only partially effected within that period.

- 2. The arrangements provided for in this Article may be extended to the products listed in Article 1(1) (e) in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 40. The period of validity of licences and other detailed rules for the application of this Article, which may include a time limit for the issue of licences, shall be adopted in accordance with the same procedure.

Article 12

1. Each year a Community threshold price shall be fixed for white sugar, raw sugar and molasses.
2. The threshold price for white sugar shall be the same as the target price for the Community area having the largest surplus transport charges, calculated at a flat rate, from that area to the most distant deficit area in the Community. It shall apply to the same standard quality as the target price.
3. The threshold price for raw sugar shall be derived from the threshold price for white sugar, a standard processing margin and a standard yield being taken into account.

It shall apply to the same standard quality as the intervention prices for raw sugar.

4. The threshold price for molasses shall be so fixed that receipts for sale of molasses may reach the level of undertakings' receipts which are taken into account pursuant to Article 4 when minimum prices for beet are being fixed. It shall apply to a standard quality.
5. The Council, acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission, shall fix the threshold prices at the same time as the derived intervention prices.
6. The standard quality for molasses shall be determined in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 4C.

Article 13

1. A cif price shall be calculated for a Community frontier crossing point for white sugar, raw sugar and molasses. This price shall be calculated on the basis of the most favourable purchasing opportunities for each product on the world market, based on quotations or prices on that market, corrected to allow for any deviations from the standard quality for which the threshold price is fixed.
2. Where free quotations on the world market are not a determining factor for the offer price and where that price is lower than world market prices, a special cif price calculated on the basis of the offer price shall be substituted, solely in respect of the imports in question, for the cif price.
3. The Council, acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission, shall determine the frontier crossing point.
4. Detailed rules for calculating the cif prices shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 40. The corrective amounts referred to in paragraph 1 shall be fixed in accordance with the same procedure.

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Article 14

1. A levy shall be charged on imports of the products listed in Article 1(1) (a), (b), (c) and (d).
2. The levy on white sugar and raw sugar shall be equal to the threshold price less the cif price.
3. The levy on raw sugar shall, where necessary, be adjusted according to the yield. The levy on white sugar shall be charged on imports of raw sugar for purposes other than refining if that levy is higher than the levy applicable to raw sugar. If the levy on white sugar is higher than the levy on raw sugar, raw sugar for refining shall be subject to customs control or to an administrative inspection offering equivalent guarantees.
4. The levy on the products listed in Article 1(1) (b) shall be calculated at a standard rate on the basis of the sucrose content of each of these products and the levy on white sugar.

For the purpose other than the manufacture of sugar, partial exemption from the import levy may be allowed as a temporary measure in special instances in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 40.

5. The levy on the products listed in Article 1(1) (c) and (d) shall be calculated:
  - either on the basis of the sucrose content, (including other sugars expressed as sucrose) of the product concerned, fixed where appropriate at a standard rate, and the levy on white sugar,
  - or
  - by subtracting the cif price of molasses from their threshold price.

The levies applicable to maple sugar and maple syrup falling within heading No 17.02 of the Common Customs Tariff shall, however, be limited to the amount resulting from application of the duty bound within GATT.

6. Detailed rules for the application of this Article, including the margins within which variations in the factors used for calculating the levy do not require any alteration of the levy, shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 40.
7. The levies referred to in this Article shall be fixed by the Commission.

Article 15

1. The levy to be charged shall be that applicable on the day of importation.
2. The levy may, however, be fixed in advance for imports of the products listed in Article 1(1) (a) and (c).

In that event the levy applicable on the day on which the application for the licence is lodged, adjusted on the basis of the threshold price in force on the day of importation, shall be applied to imports to be effected during the validity of the licence, provided the party concerned so requests when applying for the licence and in any case before 13 hours. A premium to be added to the levy may be fixed at the same time as the levy.

3. The Council, acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission, shall adopt rules for the application of this Article; in particular it shall decide upon the conditions under which advance fixing take place and the rules for fixing premiums.
4. Where the conditions referred to in paragraph 3 exist, a decision to apply the system provided for in paragraph 2 shall be taken in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 40. Once these conditions no longer exist, the measure shall be repealed in accordance with the same procedure.

It may be decided in accordance with the same procedure to apply the system provided for in paragraph 2 in whole or in part to each of the products listed in Article 1(1) (d).

5. Detailed rules for the advance fixing shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 40.
6. The premiums shall be fixed by the Commission.
7. Where it appears from an examination of the market situation that difficulties exist owing to the application of the provisions concerning the advance fixing of the levy, or if such difficulties are likely to arise, it may be decided, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 40, to suspend the application of these provisions for as long as is strictly necessary.

In cases of extreme emergency the Commission may, after examining the situation in the light of all the information at its disposal, decide to suspend advance fixing for not more than three working days. Licence applications coupled with advance fixing which are lodged during the period of suspension shall not be accepted.

Article 16

1. Where it appears that in the Community as a whole or in one of its regions the guaranteed supply of sugar at prices below the threshold price is in jeopardy provision may be made for an export levy to be charged on sugar.

The levy shall apply when the cif price for white sugar or raw sugar is higher than the threshold price.

Save as otherwise provided by the Council in accordance with the procedure laid down in paragraph 3, the levy to be charged, shall be that applicable on the day of exportation.

2. Where the cif price for white sugar or raw sugar is higher than the threshold price, it may be decided to grant a subsidy on imports of the product in question.

3. The Council, acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission, shall adopt rules for the application of paragraphs 1 and 2.

4. Provisions corresponding to those of paragraph 1 and to the rules for its application may be adopted under the procedure laid down in Article 40 for the products specified in Article 1 (1) (b), (c) and (d).

5. Detailed rules for the application of this Article shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 40.

6. The levy provided for in this Article shall be fixed by the Commission.

Article 17

1. Each sugar manufacturer shall hold in stock throughout the marketing year a quantity of sugar which may not be less than 10% of his actual production or 10% of his basic quota, whichever is the smaller. This minimum stock must be the sole and unencumbered property of the sugar manufacturer in question.

Derogations may be provided for in accordance with the procedure referred to in paragraph 4.

2. If the market situation so requires, a decision may be taken :

- (a) releasing all or part of the aforesaid minimum stocks,
- (b) requiring that all or part of such stocks be offered for sale.

Conditions of sale, including a maximum selling price for the sugar concerned, may be laid down.

3. The Council, acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission, shall adopt general rules for the application of this Article. These rules shall provide in particular for the payment of a sum of money by those sugar manufacturers who do not comply with the provisions of this Article.

4. Detailed rules for the application of this Article shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 40.

Article 13

1. To the extent necessary to enable the products listed in Article 1(1) (a), (c) and (d) to be exported in the natural state, or in the form of goods listed in Annex I to this Regulation, on the basis of quotations or prices for the products listed in Article 1(1) (a) and (c) on the world market, the difference between those quotations or prices and prices within the Community may be covered by an export refund.
2. The refund shall be the same for the whole Community. It may be varied according to use or destination.

The refund shall be granted on application by the party concerned.

The refund for raw sugar may not exceed the refund for white sugar.

When the refund is being fixed particular account shall be taken of the need to establish a balance between the use of Community basic products in the manufacture of processed goods for export to third countries and the use of third country products brought in under inward processing arrangements.

The Council, acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission, shall adopt general rules for granting refunds, for fixing the amount of such refunds, and for fixing such refunds in advance.

Refunds shall be fixed at regular intervals in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 40. Where necessary the Commission may, at the request of a Member State or on its own initiative, alter the refunds in the intervening period.

3. The Council, acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission, shall adopt general rules applicable to refunds where these are awarded by tender.
4. Detailed rules for the application of this Article shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 40.
5. Where it appears from an examination of the market situation that difficulties exist owing to the application of the provisions concerning the advance fixing of the levy, or if such difficulties are likely to arise, it may be decided, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 40, to suspend the application of those provisions for as long as is strictly necessary.

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In cases of extreme emergency the Commission may, after examining the situation in the light of all the information at its disposal, decide to suspend advance fixing for not more than three working days.

Licence applications coupled with advance fixing which are lodged during the period of suspension shall not be accepted.



Article 19

1. To the extent necessary for the proper working of the common organization of the market in sugar, the Council, acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission, may prohibit, in whole or in part, the use of inward processing arrangements in respect of:

- the products listed in Article 1 (1) which are intended for the manufacture of the products listed in Article 1 (1)(d);
- and, in special instances, the products listed in Article 1 (1) which are intended for the manufacture of the goods-listed in Annex I to this Regulation.

Article 20

1. The general rules for the interpretation of the Common Customs Tariff and the special rules for its application shall apply to the tariff classification of products covered by this Regulation; the tariff resulting from application of this Regulation shall be incorporated in the Common Customs Tariff.
  
2. Save as otherwise provided in this Regulation or where derogation therefrom is decided by the Council, acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission, the following shall be prohibited:
  - the levying of any customs duty on the products listed in Article 1(1) (a) and (d);
  
  - the levying of any charge having an effect equivalent to a customs duty;
  
  - the application of any quantitative restriction or measure having equivalent effect.

The restriction of import or export licences to a specified category of those entitled to receive them shall be one of the measures considered as having effect equivalent to a quantitative restriction.

Article 21

1. If, by reason of imports or exports, the Community market in one or more of the products listed in Article 1(1) experiences or is threatened with serious disturbances which may endanger the objectives set out in Article 39 of the Treaty, appropriate measures may be applied in trade with third countries until such disturbance or threat of disturbance has ceased.

The Council, acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission, shall adopt detailed rules for the application of this paragraph and define the cases in which and the limits within Member States may take protective measures.

2. If the situation mentioned in paragraph 1 arises, the Commission shall, at the request of a Member State or on its own initiative, decide upon the necessary measures; the measures shall be communicated to the Member States and shall be immediately applicable. If the Commission receives a request from a Member State, it shall take a decision thereon within twenty-four hours following receipt of the request.
3. The measures decided upon by the Commission may be referred to the Council by any Member State within a period of three working days following the day on which they were communicated. The Council shall meet without delay. Acting by a qualified majority, it may amend or repeal the measures in question.

TITLE III

Quotas

Article 22

Articles 23 to 30 apply for the 1975/76 to 1979/80 marketing years.

Article 23

1. A basic quota shall be fixed for each undertaking which during the 1974/75 marketing year used its basic quota on its own behalf.
2. This basic quota shall be equal to the average annual sugar production of the undertaking concerned, considered to be such pursuant to the provisions of Regulation n° 1009/67/EEC during the 1968/69 to 1972/73 marketing years multiplied by the coefficient 0.93.

However, this basic quota may not be lower than that for the 1974/75 marketing year.

3. The Council, acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission, shall fix the basic quotas referred to in paragraph 1 and adopt general rules for altering these quotas.

In accordance with the same procedure, the Council may derogate from abovementioned paragraphs for the period referred to in Article 22.

4. Detailed rules for the application of this Article shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 40.

Article 24

1. Each undertaking for which a basic quota has been fixed may be allotted maximum quota equal to its basic quota multiplied by a coefficient.
2. For the 1975/76 marketing year the coefficient referred to in paragraph 1 shall be 1,35.

The coefficient for the 1976/77 to 1979/80 marketing years shall be fixed at the same time as the target price in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 43(2) of the Treaty, account being taken of the trend of production from the point of view of specialization and marketing opportunities.

Article 25

1. Subject to Article 20 and the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3, the quantity of sugar produced in excess of the maximum quota fixed for an undertaking in any given marketing year shall not be disposed of on the internal market and must be exported in the natural state before 1 January following the end of the marketing year in question.
2. Under an international sugar agreement and subject to the commitments entered into by other developed countries equivalent to those entered into by the Community, if there is a surplus on the world sugar market both the obligation to export and the possibility of exporting sugar produced over and above the maximum quota may be restricted. In that case, the disposal of all or some of the sugar in question on the internal market may be authorized under conditions still to be determined.
3. Articles 8, 9, 16 and 18 shall not apply to the quantity referred to in paragraph 1 which is not carried forward to the following marketing year pursuant to Article 30.

However, by way of exception, it may be decided to apply Article 16 to the extent necessary to guarantee the Community's sugar supply.

In that case, it shall be determined at the same time that all the sugar in question may be disposed of definitively on the internal market without the charge provided for in paragraph 5 being levied.

4. The Council, acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission, shall adopt rules for the application of paragraph 2.
5. Detailed rules for the application of this Article shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 40. These detailed rules shall provide in particular for the levying of a charge on the sugar in question if it was disposed of on the internal market or was not exported in the natural state before the date given in paragraph 1.

Article 26

1. Subject to the provisions of Article 30, Member States shall impose a production levy on manufacturers of sugar which is outside the basic quota but within the maximum quota.
2. The production levy shall be calculated per unit of weight by dividing total losses incurred in marketing the quantity produced in the Community outside the guaranteed quantity by the sum of the quantities produced outside the basic quota by Community undertakings.

The guaranteed quantity shall be equal to human consumption in the Community, expressed as a quantity of white sugar, during a period still to be determined, less the quantity, expressed as white sugar, imported on preferential terms during the same period from the developing countries referred to in Protocol No 22 to the Act and from India.

When the calculation referred to in the first subparagraph is being made:

- the total losses mentioned in that subparagraph shall be reduced by the amount of the special export levies,
- quantities outside the maximum quotas and quantities carried forward to the next marketing year pursuant to Article 30 shall be ignored.

3. The production levy may not, however, exceed a maximum amount.
4. If the production levy is less than the maximum amount referred to in paragraph 3, sugar manufacturers must pay beet sellers the difference between the maximum amount of the production levy and its actual amount, up to a percentage still to be determined.

The amount to be paid per metric ton of beet shall be fixed for beet of a standard quality.

This amount shall be adjusted by the price increases and reductions referred to in Article 5.

5. Sugar manufacturers may require cane sellers to reimburse the production levy in respect of a quantity of cane corresponding to the quantity of sugar on which the production levy is charged, up to a percentage still to be determined.



6. Member States shall satisfy themselves, on the basis of the information supplied by sugar manufacturers, that :
  - (a) the payment for the beet, and
  - (b) the sum of the amount reimbursed to manufacturers by cane sellers satisfy the relevant Community provisions.
  
7. Detailed rules for the application of this Article shall be adopted, and the amount referred to in the second subparagraph of paragraph 4 shall be determined, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 40.

Article 27

The Council, acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission, shall fix:

- minimum prices for beet outside the basic quota for the areas referred to in Article 4 (1);
- the percentages referred to in Article 26 (4) and (5);
- the maximum amount of the production levy calculated in such a way that the minimum prices for beet outside the basic quota are respected, at the same time as the derived intervention prices.

Article 28

1. Sugar manufacturers may buy beet intended for the production of sugar in excess of the maximum quota fixed for the undertaking concerned at a price which is lower than the minimum prices for beet referred to in Article 4 (1).
2. However, in respect of the quantity of beet purchased corresponding to the quantity of sugar:
  - disposed of on the internal market pursuant to the second subparagraph of Article 25 (3), or
  - carried forward to the following marketing year pursuant to Article 30, the sugar manufacturers in question shall, where appropriate, adjust the purchase price so that it is at least equal to the minimum price referred to in the first indent of Article 4 (1).

Article 29

1. In contracts for the delivery of beet for the manufacture of sugar, beet shall be differentiated depending on whether the quantities of sugar to be manufactured from it are:
  - (a) within the basic quota;
  - (b) outside the basic quota but within the maximum quota;
  - (c) outside the maximum quota.

For each undertaking, sugar manufacturers shall inform the Member States in which the undertaking concerned produces sugar of:

- the quantities of beet referred to under (a) for which pre-sowing contracts were signed and the sugar content on which these contracts were based;
- the corresponding yield expected.

Member States may require additional information to be supplied to them.

2. By way of derogation from Article 5 (2) (b) and Article 28 (1), any sugar manufacturer who has not signed pre-sowing delivery contracts for a quantity of beet equal to the basic quota, at the minimum price for beet referred to in the first indent of Article 4 (1), shall be required to pay this minimum price for all beet processed into sugar in the undertaking concerned.
3. The Council, acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission, shall adopt general rules for the application of paragraph 1.
4. Detailed rules for the application of this Article shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 40. As far as paragraph 2 is concerned, they shall take the carry-forward effected pursuant to Article 30 into account.

Article 30

1. Where the provisions of Article 30 apply, each undertaking may carry forward that part of its production which is outside the basic quota, up to a maximum corresponding to 10 % of the basic quota, to the following marketing year to be treated as part of that year's production.

No production may be carried forward to the 1980/81 marketing year.

2. Undertakings may carry forward part of their production to the following market year only if:
  - they have notified the Member States concerned before 1 February of the quantity to be carried forward;
  - they keep the quantity carried forward in store from 1 February to 31 January of the following year; storage costs for this period shall not be refunded under the provisions of Article 8.

However, as regards undertakings situated in the French departments of Guadeloupe and Martinique, in the first indent of the first subparagraph the date "1 February" is replaced by "1 May" and, in the second indent of the said subparagraph "1 February to 31 January" is replaced by "1 May to 30 April". If total production at the end of the marketing year in question is less than the estimate made at the time the decision to carry over may be adjusted before 1 August of the following marketing year with retroactive effect.

3. Provisions concerning:
  - payment for beet used to manufacture the quantity of sugar carried forward;
  - contributions by beet or cane sellers towards the cost of storing the quantities carried forward;
  - agreement between beet or cane sellers and sugar manufacturers as a precondition for carrying forward.

shall be adopted by the Council acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission.

4. Detailed rules for the application of this Article shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 40.

TITLE IV

SYSTEM FOR PREFERENTIAL IMPORTS<sup>1</sup>

Article 31

1. Articles 31 to 36 shall apply from 1 January 1975 to 31 December 1979 to white or raw sugar imported on the preferential terms set out in this Title, hereinafter called "i.p.t.sugar", coming from and originating in the countries referred to in Protocol NO 22 to the Act, the countries and territories referred to in Article 118 of the Act, and from India, hereinafter called "suppling countries".
  2. A certain quantity of sugar covered by the arrangements set out in this Title shall be fixed for each of the suppling countries. This quantity, hereinafter called "preferential quantity", shall be fixed in terms of white sugar for a period still to be determined. In a period of 12 months, the sum of the preferential quantities may not exceed 1 400 000 metric tons of white sugar.
  3. The Council, acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission, shall adopt general rules for the application of this Article and shall determine the preferential quantities and the periods referred to in paragraph 2.
- 
1. See the first Sentence of point 4 in the Explanatory Memorandum

Article 32

1. A guaranteed price shall be fixed :

- (a) for white sugar of a standard quality,
- (b) for raw sugar of a standard quality.

These prices shall be valid for unpacked goods delivered cif to European ports of the Community.

2. The guaranteed prices shall be fixed taking into account :

- (a) the intervention price for white sugar applicable in the Community,
- (b) the refining margin,
- (c) the yield chosen for defining the standard quality of raw sugar.

3. The Council, acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission shall, after consulting the supplying countries, fix the guaranteed prices for each of the periods determined in accordance with Article 31(2).

Article 33

1. When i.p.t. sugar is imported a levy shall be charged to take amount of the difference between the refining margin referred to in Article 32 (2) and the processing margin referred to in Article 12 (3).
2. The Council, acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission, shall adopt general rules for the application of this Article and shall, if necessary, adopt special rules relating to the allocation of the raw i.p.t. sugar intended to be refined, and fix the charge referred to in paragraph 1 for the period referred to in Article 31.
3. Detailed rules for the application of this Article shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 40.



Article 34

1. By way of derogation from Article 33(1), where the raw i.p.t. sugar is intended for refining in a refinery the levying of the charge provided for in the said paragraph may be replaced, at the request of the importer, by the lodging of a deposit equal to the said charge. This deposit shall be returned on the production of proof that the sugar in question has been refined in a refinery.

Where the charge referred to in Article 33(1) was levied on raw i.p.t. sugar, which was subsequently refined in a refinery, an equal amount shall be paid to the refiner in question on production of proof of refining.

2. A subsidy shall be granted to all refiners of raw sugar produced in the French overseas departments in refineries situated within the Community.  
  
This subsidy shall be determined taking into account :
  - (a) the refining margin referred to in Article 32(2);
  - (b) the costs of storing the i.p.t. sugar;
  - (c) the processing margin referred to in Article 12(3).
3. For the purposes of this Article, "refinery" means a production unit engaged exclusively in the processing of raw sugar into white sugar.
4. The Council, acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission, shall adopt general rules for the application of this Article and shall determine the amount of the subsidy referred to in paragraph 2.
5. Detailed rules for the application of this Article shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 40.

Article 35

1. The intervention agencies referred to in Article 9(1) shall buy-in at the guaranteed prices, in accordance with the provisions of this Article, the white and raw i.p.t. sugar offered to them by the producers of the sugar or their agents.

Offers shall be accepted after a period still to be determined.

2. The sugar offered to the intervention agency must be delivered cif to one or more European ports of the Community to be determined by the agency.
3. If the quality of the i.p.t. sugar bought in deviates from the standard quality for which the guaranteed price of the sugar in question was fixed, that price shall be adjusted by means of price increases and reductions.
4. The provisions of Article 10 shall apply to the sale of such sugar.
5. Detailed rules for the application of this Article shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 40.

Article 36

1. Where the preferential quantity is not delivered by a supplying country within the period referred to in Article 31(2) and :
  - (a) if the production of the supplying country is greater than the sum of its consumption and its preferential quantity fixed for that period, the preferential quantity fixed for that supplying country for each of the following periods shall be reduced by the quantity still outstanding;
  - (b) if there is a shortage of sugar in the supplier country, the preferential quantity fixed for it for each of the periods immediately following the period in question shall be reduced by half the quantities outstanding during the two periods preceding that from which the preferential quantities are reduced.

However, if the production prospects of the supplying country make it seem likely that the preferential quantities will be delivered in full during the period for which they are to be reduced, it may be decided not to reduce them;

- (c) if there is no shortage of sugar but the supplying country adduces a reason which is recognized by the Commission as a case of force majeure, extra time shall be allowed for the delivery.

The delivery of the quantity in question during this time shall be considered to have been effected during the period originally laid down.

2. Where the preferential quantities are reduced under paragraph 1, the quantities in question shall be reallocated. The said quantities shall be allocated to those supplying countries which have delivered their preferential quantities in full and to which paragraph 1(a) has never been applied.

This allocation shall be effected in proportion to the preferential quantities fixed for each of the supplying countries concerned.

At the request of one of the countries entitled to participate and after consulting the other supplying countries similarly entitled, it may be decided to derogate from this method of allocation.

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3. Where the preferential quantity is not delivered in full under the circumstances set out in paragraph 1(a) and (b), after the supplying country concerned has been established the quantities outstanding may be delivered during the period concerned by the other supplying countries to which paragraph 1(a) has never been applied.

The replacement quantities shall, up to the limit of the quantities outstanding, be allocated among the supplying countries concerned after consulting them and in proportion to their capability.£

4. Detailed rules for the application of this Article, including the alteration of the preferential quantities and the allocation referred to in paragraph 3, shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 40.

TITLE V

General provisions

Article 37

The requisite provisions to prevent the sugar market being disturbed of an alteration in price levels at the change-over from one marketing year to the next may be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 40.

Article 38

Member States and the Commission shall communicate to each other the information necessary for implementing this Regulation. Rules for the communication and distribution of such information shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 40.

Article 39

1. A Management Committee for Sugar hereinafter called the "Committee" shall be established, consisting of representatives of Member States and presided over by a representative of the Commission.
2. Within the Committee the votes of Member States shall be weighted in accordance with Article 148(2) of the Treaty. The Chairman shall not vote.

Article 40

1. Where the procedure laid down in this Article is to be followed, the Chairman shall refer the matter to the Committee either on his own initiative or at the request of the representative of a Member State.
  
2. The representative of the Commission shall submit a draft of the measures to be taken. The Committee shall deliver its Opinion on such measures within a time limit to be set by the Chairman according to the urgency of the questions under consideration. An Opinion shall be adopted by a majority of forty-one votes.
  
3. The Commission shall adopt measures which shall apply immediately. However, if these measures are not in accordance with the Opinion of the Committee, they shall forthwith be communicated by the Commission to the Council. In that event the Commission may defer application of the measures which it has adopted for not more than one month from the date of such communication.

The Council, acting by a qualified majority may take a different decision within one month.



Article 41

The Committee may consider any other question referred to it by its Chairman either on his own initiative or at the request of the representative of a Member State.

Article 42

1. The provisions concerning the financing of the common agricultural policy shall apply to the products listed in Article 1(1).
  
2. Article 40(4) of the Treaty and the provisions adopted for the application of that Article shall, as far as the Guarantee Section of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund is concerned, apply to the French overseas departments in respect of the markets in the products listed in Article 1(1).

Article 43

Goods listed in Article 1(1) which are manufactured or obtained from products to which Article 9(2) and Article 10(1) of the Treaty do not apply shall not be admitted to free circulation within the Community.

Article 44

Save as otherwise provided in this Regulation, Articles 92 to 94 of the Treaty shall apply to the production of and trade in the products listed in Article 1(1).

Article 45

This Regulation shall be so applied that appropriate account is taken, at the same time, of the objectives set out in Articles 39 and 110 of the Treaty.

Article 46

Should transitional measures be necessary to facilitate transition to the system established by this Regulation, in particular if the introduction of the new system on the date provided for would give rise to substantial difficulties, such measures shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 40. They shall be applicable until 30 June 1976 at the latest.

Article 47

1. This Regulation shall enter into force on the third day following its publication in the Official Journal of the European Communities.
2. It shall apply from 1 July 1975, with the exception of :
  - Articles 6, 7, 23, 24, 29 and 46, which shall apply immediately on the entry into force of this Regulation for the 1974/75 marketing year, and
  - Articles 31 to 36, which shall apply from 1 January 1975.
3. Regulation n° 1009/67/EEC is repealed with effect from 30 June 1975.
4. All references to Regulation n° 1009/67/EEC must be understood as references to this Regulation.

All references to articles of the said Regulation are to be read in conjunction with the table of equivalence given in Annex II.

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

Done at Brussels,

For the Council

ANNEX I

CCT heading No	Description of goods
17.04	Sugar confectionery, not containing cocoa: B. Chewing gum C. White chocolate D. Other
18.06	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa
19.02	Preparations of flour, meal, starch of malt extract, of a kind used as infant food or for dietic or culinary purposes, containing less than 50 % by weight of cocoa
19.08	Pastry, biscuits, cakes and other fine bakers' wares, whether or not containing cocoa in any proportion
21.06	Natural yeasts (active or inactive); prepared baking powders: A. Active natural yeasts: II. Bakers' yeasts
21.07	Food preparations not elsewhere specified or included
22.02	Lemonade, flavoured spa waters and flavoured aerated waters, an other non-alcoholic beverages, not including fruit and vegetable juices falling within heading 20.07
22.06	Vermouths, and other wines of fresh grapes flavoured with aromatic extracts
22.09	Spirits (other than those of heading No 22.08); liqueurs and other spirituous beverages; compound alcoholic preparations (known as "concentrated extracts") for the manufacture of beverages: C. Spirituous beverages: V. Other
29.04	Acyolic alcohols and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives: C. Polyhydric alcohols: II. Mannitol III. Sorbitol



CCT heading No	Description of goods
29.10	Acetals and hemiacetals and single or complex oxygen-function acetals and hemiacetals, and their halogenated, sulpho- nated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives: ex B. Other: - Methyl glucosides
29.14	Monocarboxylic acids and their anhydrides, halides, peroxides and peracids, and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives: ex A. Saturated acyclic monocarboxylic acids: - Mannitol esters and sorbitol esters ex B. Unsaturated acyclic monocarboxylic acids: - Mannitol esters and sorbitol esters
29.15	Polycarboxylic acids and their anhydrides, halides, peroxides and peracids, and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives: A. Acyclic polycarboxylic acids: ex V. Other - Itaconic acid and its salts and esters
29.16	Carboxylic acids with alcohol, phenol, aldehyde or ketone function and other single or complex oxygen-function carboxy- lic acids and their anhydrides, halides, peroxides and peracids, and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives: A. Carboxylic acids with alcohol function: I. Lactic acid and its salts and esters IV. Citric acid and its salts and esters ex VIII. Other: - Glyceric acid, glycollic acid, saccharonic acid, isosaccharonic acid, heptasaccharic acid and their salts and esters
29.35	Heterocyclic compounds; nucleic acids: ex Q. Other: - Anhydric compounds of mannitol or sorbitol, excluding maltol and isomaltol
29.43	Sugars, chemically pure, other than sucrose and lactose; sugar ethers and sugar esters, and their salts, other than products of headings Nos 29.39, 29.41 and 29.42: ex B. Other: - Sorbose and its salts and esters

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CCT heading No	Description of goods
29.44	Antibiotics: A. Penicillins
38.19	Chemical products and preparations of the chemical or allied industries (including those consisting of mixtures of natural products), not elsewhere specified or included; residual products of the chemical or allied industries, not elsewhere specified or included: Q. Foundry core binders based on synthetic rasins ex T. Other: - Sorbitol cracking products

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ANNEX II

TABLE OF EQUIVALENCE

Regulation No. 1009/67/EEC

This Regulation

proposal for a  
REGULATION (EEC) OF THE COUNCIL

on the fixing and alteration of the basic quotas for sugar

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community;

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No /74<sup>1</sup> of ..... on the common organization of the market in sugar, and in particular Article 23(3) thereof;

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission;

Whereas Article 23(3) of Regulation (EEC) No /74 lays down that the Council should fix the basic quotas for each undertaking and adopt general rules and any derogations;

Whereas Article 23(1) of the said Regulation makes provision for a formula for fixing quotas whereby the basic quota is obtained by multiplying the average annual sugar production of the undertaking concerned, considered as such pursuant to Regulation No 1009/67/EEC, during the 1968/69 to 1972/73 marketing years by a coefficient of 0.93, provided that such quota is not lower than that for the 1974/75 marketing year;

Whereas, in order to take account of any changes in the structure of the sugar industry or of beet growing, provision should be made for the basic quota for each undertaking to be reduced by a quantity not exceeding, for the entire period from 1 July 1975 to 30 June 1980, 10 % of the basic quota fixed originally;

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<sup>1</sup>OJ No .....

Whereas the object of the original fixing of basic quotas for individual undertakings might be jeopardized in the event of the merger or transfer of the undertakings, the transfer by an undertaking of one of its factories or the closure of an undertaking; whereas consideration should therefore be given to altering the basic quota of the undertakings concerned;

Whereas it is essential that alterations in the basic quotas originally fixed be prevented from damaging the interests of the beet and cane growers concerned;

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Article 1

Without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 2 and 3, the basic quotas referred to in Article 23 of Regulation (EEC) No ...../74 shall be fixed for each undertaking, in terms of white sugar as shown in the Annex.

Article 2

1. The basic quota for each undertaking may be reduced by a total quantity not exceeding, for the entire period from 1 July 1975 to 30 June 1980, 10 % of the basic quota fixed for each undertaking by this Regulation.

The quantity deducted shall be allocated to one or more other undertakings.

2. The basic quota shall be altered only if:

- (a) the structure of the sugar economy of the regions concerned is thereby improved;
- (b) the interests of beet or cane growers concerned are protected.

The basic quota of an enterprise producing cane sugar shall not be reduced unless the deducted quantity is allocated to other enterprises producing cane sugar.

3. Any alternation of the basic quota pursuant to this Article shall be made within the framework of the detailed rules of application.

It shall occur only at the request of the Member State involved, after consultation between the latter and the beet and cane producers and the sugar manufacturers concerned.

Article 3

1. The basic quotas shall be altered in the event of the merger or transfer of undertakings, the transfer of factories or the closure of undertakings.
2. In the event of the merger of undertakings, the basic quota for the resulting undertaking shall be fixed at a quantity equal to the sum of the basic quotas allocated to the undertakings concerned prior to their merger.
3. In the event of the transfer of an undertaking, the basic quota for the transferred undertaking shall be allocated to the transferee undertaking of, where there are several undertakings, it shall be distributed among them on the basis of the production they have absorbed.
4. In the event of the transfer of a factory the basic quota for the undertaking transferring the factory shall be reduced and the basic quota for the undertaking, or undertakings, acquiring it shall be increased by the quantity deducted in proportion to the production absorbed.
5. Where an undertaking ceases to operate in circumstances other than those referred to in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 its basic quota may be allocated to one or more undertakings in proportion to the production to be absorbed.
6. Measures in respect of basic quotas can be taken pursuant to this Article only insofar as the interests of the beet or cane growers concerned are protected.  
  
Transfers of basic quotas from enterprises producing cane sugar to others producing beet sugar shall not take place.
7. The alterations referred to in paragraph 1 shall be adopted under the detailed rules of application.

Article 4

The measures referred to in Article 3 shall take effect, when the merger, transfer, or closure, as the case may be, occurs:

- (a) between 1 July and 31 January of the following year, for the marketing year concurrent with that period;
- (b) between 1 February and 30 June of the same year, for the marketing year following that period.

Article 5

For the purposes of this Regulation :

- (a) "merger of undertakings" means:  
the consolidation into a single undertaking of two or more undertakings, each with a basic quota;
- (b) "transfer of an undertaking" means:  
transfer of the business of an undertaking with a basic quota to one or more undertakings;
- (c) "transfer of a factory" means:  
transfer of ownership of a production unit, including all the plant required for manufacturing sugar, to one or more undertakings, resulting in partial or total absorption of the production of the transferee undertaking.

Article 6

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

Regulation No 1027/67/EEC<sup>1</sup> and Regulation (EEC) No 1898/68<sup>2</sup> shall be repealed with effect from 30 June 1975.

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<sup>1</sup>OJ No 313, 22 December 1967, p. 2.

<sup>2</sup>OJ No L 289, 29 November 1968, p. 2.



Entrepris	Adresse du Siège social	Quota de base tm
Undertakning	Address of the registered office	Basic quota mt
Unternehmen	Adresse des Sitzes	Grundquota mt
Impresa	Indirizzo della Sede Legale	Quota di base tm
Ondernemning	Adres van de Hoofdzetel	Basisquotum mt
Virksohmed	Adresse hovedkontorets	Basiskvote mt
Sucrierie-Distillerie de Bihucourt S.A.R.L.	62121 - ACHIET-le-GRAND	14.046,6
S.A. Sucrierie et Raffinerie d'Embresin	5072 - AMBRESIN	10.772,1
Société des Sucrieries & Distilleries Boinet & Co	80000 - AMIENS, 19, rue Dumiry	18.684,0
B.M. Centrale Suiker Maatschappij	1000 - AMSTERDAM - Postbus 349	242.049,6
Sucrierie d'Arcis-sur-Aube S.I.C.A.	10700 - ARCIS-sur-AUBE	61.478,9
Société Coopérative Agricole de la Sucrierie-Distillerie d'Artenay	45410 - ARTEMAY	32.736,2
Société Sucrière de Saint-Germainmont S.A.	68190 - ASFELD	27.754,4
Sucrierie Coopérative de Bazancourt	51110 - BAZANCOURT	57.568,9
Société Sucrière Agricole de Maizy S.A.	02160 - BEAURELUX	15.305,9
Zuckerfabrik Bedburg	5152 - BEDBURG, PF 24	31.843,9
Aktien-Zuckerfabrik Bockenem	3205 - BOCKENEM, PF 270	8.509,4
Agricola Industriale Emiliana (A.I.E.) S.p.A.	40121 - BOLOGNA, Via Indipendenza, 67/2	30.643,2
Società Fondiaria Industriale Romagnola (S.F.I.R.)	40121 - BOLOGNA, Via Indipendenza, 67/2	30.953,1
Zuccherificio e Raffineria di Mizzana S.p.A.	40121 - BOLOGNA, Via Indipendenza, 67/2	22.860,9
Saccharifera Abruzzo & Molise S.p.A.	40122 - BOLOGNA, Via Riva Reno, 58	20.032,6
Zuccherificio del Molise S.p.A.	40122 - BOLOGNA, Via Riva Reno, 58	15.671,0
SADAM S.p.A.	40123 - BOLOGNA, Piazza Galileo, 6	58.718,9
Soc. An. Distillerie Agricole (S.A.D.A.)	40123 - BOLOGNA, Via d'Azeglio, 48	9.735,6
S.A. des Usines de Beauport (Por-Louis) # (1)	33 - BORDEAUX, 18, Place des Quinconces	29.789,6
Braunschweiger Zucker-AG, Verwaltung	3301 - BRAUNSCHWEIG, PF 1640	62.877,6
Sucrierie et Raffinerie de Bresles S.A.	60510 - BRESLES	35.997,6
Zuckerfabrik Brühl AG	5040 - BRÜHL, PF 8	31.277,6
Società Generale di Zuccherifici S.p.A. # (2)	1040 - BRUXELLES, rue Montoyer, 8	83.144,2
Raffinerie Tirlemontaise S.A.	1150 - BRUXELLES, av. de Tervuren, 182	308.502,9
Zuccherificio Castiglione S.p.A.	52043 - CASTIGLION, Fiorentino	17.851,2
Sucrierie et Raffinerie de Chalons-sur-Saône S.A.	71102 - CHALON-sur-SAONE	37.860,0
Sucrierie-Distillerie Coopérative Agricole de Corbeilles-en-Câtinais	45490 - CORBELLLES-en-GATINAIS	37.163,8
S.A. Sucrière de Berneuil-sur-Aisne	60350 - CUISE-LAMOTTE	31.399,7
Zuckerfabrik Dinklar AG	3201 - DINKLAR, Bettmarer Str.	13.625,9
S.A. Sucrierie et Raffinerie de et à Donstiennes	6439 - DONSTIENNES	18.243,9
Irish Sugar Company Ltd.	--- DUBLIN 2 - St. Stephen's Green House	150.000,0

Entrepr ise	Adresse du Siège social	Quota de base
Un t e r t a k t i n g	Address of the registered office	Basic quota
U n t e r n e h m e n	Adresse des Sitzes	Grundquota
I m p r e s a	Indirizzo della Sede Legale	Quota di base
O n d e r n e m i n g	Adres van de Hoofdzetel	Basisquotum
V i r k s o m h e d	Adresse hovedkontorets	Basiskvote
Schoeller, Peill & Co GmbH, Zuckerfabrik Dffren	5160 - DÜREN, PF 396	31.846,1
S.A. des Sucreries et Raffineries d'Erstein	67150 - ERSTEIN	15.511,2
Sucrerie d'Escanaffles S.A.	7561 - ESCANAFFLES, Place 14	28.947,8
Sucrerie Centrale de Cambrai S.A.	59161 - ESCAUDOEUVRES	63.304,4
Sucrerie Agricole de Colleville S.A.	76400 - FECAMP	15.245,1
S.A. des Sucreries de Fontaine-le-Dun-Bolbec-Auffay (S.A.F.B.A.)	76740 - FONTAINE-le-DUN	46.507,9
Société de Gérance des Sucreries Réunies S.A.	97200 - FORT-de-FRANCE, 33, rue Le martine	33.777,6
Fabrique de Sucre de Frasnes-lez-Buissenal S.A.	7590 - FRASNES-lez-BUISSENAL (Martinique)	29.799,2
Aktion-Zuckerfabrik "Wetterau"	6360 - FRIEDBERG, PF 1109	38.483,6
FRIDANIA - Zuccherifici Nazionali S.p.A.	16100 - GENOVA, Corso A. Podestà, 2 C.P. 1836	400.111,2
Romana Zucchero S.p.A.	16121 - GENOVA, Via XX Settembre, 29-4	64.175,6
Zuccherificio del Volano S.p.A.	16121 - GENOVA, Via XX Settembre, 29-4	19.063,3
Zuccherificio di Sermide S.p.A.	16125 - GENOVA, Via Polleri, 3	27.219,5
Società Italiana per l'Industria degli Zuccheri S.p.A. (S.I.I.Z.)	16128 - GENOVA, Via Corsica, 19, C.P. 400	227.485,0
Société d'Exploitation Sucrière de Marie-Galante	97112 - GRAND BOURG, Marie Galante	18.493,5
Gronauer Rfbenzucker-Fabrik GmbH	3212 - GRONAU, PF 67	13.239,0
Aktien-Zuckerfabrik Munzel-Holtensen	3051 - GROS MUNZEL	17.638,8
Aktien-Zuckerfabrik Twfipstede	3181 - GROS TWÜLPSTEDT	13.216,3
Sucrerie de Guignicourt S.A.	02190 - GUIGNICOURT	29.005,8
Zuckerfabrik Harsum AG	3201 - HARSUM, PF 26	11.261,8
Animo GmbH	3330 - HELMSTEDT PF 187	19.000,0
Sucrerie d'Iwuy S.A.	59141 - IWUY	24.527,6
Zuckerfabrik Jülich LG	5170 - JÜLICH PF 149	54.818,5
A/S De Danske Sukkerfabrikker	1001 - KØBENHAVN, Langebrogade 5	251.053,0
Pfeifer & Langen, Hauptverwaltung	5000 - KÖLN 1, PF 190 108	198.020,1
Zuckerfabrik Königslutter AG	3307 - KÖNIGSLUTTER, PF 21	18.737,9
Lippe-Meser Zucker AG	4937 - LÄGE, PF 8	41.126,8
Charles Simonnet, Sucrerie "Grosse-Montagne"	971. - LAMENIN (Guadeloupe)	23.475,9
Sucrerie Agricole de Laneuvilleroy S.A.	60190 - LANEUVILLEROY	10.219,6
Lehrter Zucker AG, Hauptverwaltung	3160 - LEHRTE, PF 167	78.231,7
Société Sucrière de la Grande-Torre S.A.	97160 - LE MOULE (Guadeloupe)	34.593,6
Sucrerie de Liers S.A.	4450 - LIERS, rue Provinciale, 146	9.048,1
Magdeburgerische Zucker AG, Hauptverwaltung	6800 - MANNHEIM 1, Maximilianstr. 10	522.525,6

Entreprise	Address of the registered office	Quota de base	tm
Undertakning	Address of the registered office	Basiskvota	mt
Unternehmen	Address of the registered office	Grundkvota	mt
Impresa	Indirizzo della Sede Legale	Quota di base	tm
Onderneming	Adres van de Hoofdzetel	Basiskvotum	mt
Virkksomhed	Adresse hovedkontor	Basiskvote	mt
Zuckerfabrik Papenteich zu Meine AG	3174 - MEINE, PF 46	18.614,5	
Cooperativa Produttori Bieticoli (CO. PRO. B.)	40061 - MINERBIO, Via Mora, 56	22.690,4	
Suikerfabrieken van Vlaanderen N.V.	9080 - MOERBEEKVAAS	50.802,6	
Sucrierie de Montornet S.A.	02340 - MONTORNET	21.180,1	
Sucrierie Coopérative Agricole d'Artin	62170 - MONTREUIL-sur-MER	20.339,7	
Zuckerfabrik Nordstemmen GmbH	3204 - NORDSTEMMEN, PF 12	19.545,0	
Union-Zucker Nörten-Northeim GmbH, Hauptverwaltung	3410 - NORTHEIM, PF 348	40.770,3	
Suikerfabrieken Nylbings Limiteret	4800 - NYKOBING P	38.947,0	
Zuckerfabrik Obernjesa AG	3401 - OBERNJESA	15.096,3	
Zuckerfabrik Franken GmbH	8703 - OCHSENFURT, PF 21	155.042,4	
Raffinerie Notre-Dame S.A.	4368 - ORETE	29.928,2	
Sucrierie-Distillerie d'Origny-Sainte-Benoite S.C.A.	02390 - ORIGNY-SAINTE-BENOITE	38.485,4	
Cooperativa Produttori Agricoli (CO. PRO. A.)	44020 - OSTELLANO	19.570,2	
Cavazere-Produttori Industriali S.p.A.	35100 - PADOVA, Via San Fermo, 39	88.768,4	
Fabrique de Levure, Sucre et Alcools S.A.	75001 - PARIS, 15, rue du Louvre	10.914,9	
Les Sucrieries L. Benard S.A., Saint Louis (3)	75001 - PARIS, 51, rue Cambon	53.189,9	
Sucrierie Centrale du Santerre S.A.	75007 - PARIS, 18, rue Vaneau	33.672,5	
Distillerie Réunies, S.A.	75008 - PARIS, 5, rue Lincoln	14.016,2	
Générale Sucrière S.A.	75008 - PARIS, 23 - 25, av. F. D. Roosevelt	376.742,9	
Société de Fabriques de Sucre S.A.	75008 - PARIS, 26, rue de La Trémolle	30.615,6	
Société Industrielle de Sucrierie S.A. (4)	75008 - PARIS, 5, Place de Rio de Janeiro	71.357,7	
Sucrierie d'Us et de Magy-en-Vexin S.A.R.L.	75008 - PARIS, 26, rue de la Trémolle	15.019,3	
Société Vermandoise de Sucrieries S.A.	75008 - PARIS, 72, rue du Faubourg St. Honoré	61.547,1	
Sucrierie C. Fantuzzi & Cie S.A.R.L.	75009 - PARIS, 62, rue de La Fayette	13.033,8	
Union Industrielle Sucrière S.A. (UNISUC)	75017 - PARIS, 11, rue Anatole de la Forge	36.593,6	
Sucrierie et Distillerie de Souppes-Ouvré fils S.A.	75017 - PARIS, 27, rue St. Ferdinand	29.374,6	
Sucrieries du Soissonnais et Compagnie Sucrière, S.A.	75025 - PARIS, B.P. 431-01	130.807,9	
British Sugar Corporation Ltd.	PETERBOROUGH PE2 9 QU, P.O.B. 26	900.000,0	
Société Sucrière de Pithiviers-le-Vieil S.A.	PITHIVIERS-LE-VIEIL	39.565,0	
Zuckerificio Meridionali S.p.A.	75025 - POLICORO	18.843,6	

E n t r e p r i s e  
 U n d e r t a k i n g  
 U n t e r n e h m e  
 I m p r e s a  
 O n d e r n e m i n g  
 V i r k s o m h e d

Lesaffre Frère S.A.R.L.  
 Hannoversche Zucker AG Rother-Wetzten, Hauptverwaltung  
 Società generale delle Conserve Alimentari CIRIO Anonima  
 Zuccherificio di Avezzano S.p.A.  
 Campagna Industrie Saccharifere Saint Rufemia Lamezia (C.I.S.S.E.L.)  
 Cooperative Veroniging Suiker Unie U.A.  
 Société des Sucreries du Marquenterre S.A.  
 Les Sucreries de Bourbon S.A.  
 S.A. Adrien Bellier  
 Société Sucrière du Quartier Français S.A.  
 Zuckerfabrik Süderdithmarschen AG  
 Nordharzer Zucker AG, Hauptverwaltung  
 Schleswig-Holsteinische Zucker AG  
 Aktien-Zuckerfabrik Schöppenstedt  
 Sucrierie Victor Dujardin et Fils S.A.  
 Zuckerfabrik Schinde AG  
 Zuckerfabrik Soest GmbH  
 Sucrierie et Distillerie de Solesmes S.A.  
 Béghin-Say S.A.  
 Sucrierie de Tourny et Usines annexes S.A.  
 Sucrierie de Trognée S.A.  
 Zuckerfabrik Uelzen Aktiengesellschaft  
 Société Sucrière & Agricole de Vaucourennes S.A.  
 Suikerfabriek van Veurne N.V.  
 Sucrierie Coopérative Agricole de Vic-sur-Aisne  
 SIAMMA-Industrie S.A.  
 Actien-Zuckerfabrik Wabern  
 Zuckerfabrik Marburg AG  
 Sucrierie de et à Marcoing

Adresse du Siège Social  
 Address of the registered office  
 Adresse des Sitges  
 Indirizzo della Sede Legale  
 Adres van de Hoofdzetel  
 Adresse hovedkontorets

59890 - QUESNOY-sur-DEÛLE  
 3011 - REHEN PF 7  
 00171 - ROMA, Via Prenestina, 388  
 00186 - ROMA, Via Tomacelli, 139  
 00197 - ROMA, Via dei Monti Parioli, 40  
 3000 - ROTTERDAM, Postbus 1550  
 80120 - RUE  
 97462 - SAINT-DENIS, B.P. 49 (Réunion)  
 97441 - SAINTE SUZANNE (Réunion)  
 97441 - SAINTE SUZANNE (Réunion)  
 2202 - ST. MICHAELISDOMM, PF 28  
 33422 - SCHLADEN, PF 23  
 2380 - SCHLESWIG, PF 1480  
 33697 - SCHÖPPENSTEDT, PF 1140  
 59113 - SECLIN  
 3163 - SEINDE, PF 52  
 4470 - SOEST  
 59730 - SOLESMES  
 52239 - TRUMERIES  
 28390 - TOURY  
 4284 - TROGNÉE  
 3110 - UELZEN, PF 780  
 60117 - VAUMOISE  
 8480 - VEURNE, Zuidbrugge 40  
 02290 - VIC-sur-AISNE  
 77100 - VILLENY  
 3583 - WABERN, PF 22  
 3530 - WARBURG, PF 235  
 7750 - MARCOING, rue de la Sucrierie

Quota de base  
 Basis quota  
 Grundquota  
 Quota di base  
 Basisquotum  
 Basiskvote

26.765,4  
 58.221,5  
 14.740,5  
 26.834,5  
 23.450,0  
 427.853,5  
 32.671,2  
 94.651,9  
 30.052,7  
 54.948,1  
 19.929,3  
 73.961,1  
 42.225,5  
 19.747,9  
 18.578,1  
 14.949,5  
 16.874  
 12.752,8  
 599.531,7  
 32.938,1  
 5.412,9  
 90.583,9  
 41.780,0  
 28.754,4  
 25.648,6  
 65.827,6  
 19.537,5  
 18.538,9  
 15.561,5

tm  
 mt  
 mt  
 tm  
 mt  
 mt

<p>Entreprise prise Undertaking Unternehmen Impresa Ondernehmung Virksomhed</p>	<p>Adresse du Siège Social Address of the registered office Adresse des Sièges Indirizzo della Sede Legale Adres van de Hoofdzetel Adresse hovedkontorets</p>	<p>Quota de base tm Basic quota mt Grundquota mt Quota di base tm Basiskvotum mt Basiskvote mt</p>
<p>Zuckerfabrik Watenstedt GmbH Sucrerie Agricole Coopérative de Mavignies Sucrerie Naveau S.A. Sucrerie Couplet S.A. Zuckerfabrik Fallersleben-Salzdahlum AG</p>	<p>3339 -- WATENSTEDT 60125 -- MAVIGNIES 1300 -- W.VIRE, rue de l'Ermitage, 21 7632 -- WEZ-VELVAIN, rue de la Place 3183 -- WOLFSBURG-FALLERSLEBEN, PF 48</p>	<p>7.784,1 22.645,0 24.873,6 13.859,3 21.786,5</p>

- ♦ L'adresse de cette entreprise dans la région agricole où se trouvent implantées toutes ses usines est :
- ♦ The address of this undertaking in the agricultural area in which all the factories are situated is :
- ♦ Die anschrift dieses unternehmens in der landwirtschaftlichen Region, in der alle ihre Fabriken liegen ist :
- ♦ L'indirizzo di questa impresa nella regione agricola in cui gli zuccherifici sono tutti installati è :
- ♦ Het adres van deze onderneming die zich in de landbouwstreek bevindt waar al deze fabrieken gevestigd zijn, is :
- ♦ Adressen for denne virksomhed i det landbrugsområde, hvor alle disse fabriker er beliggende, er :

- (1) 97117 -- PORT-LOUIS, Guadeloupe
- (2) 35100 -- PADOVA, Via San Fermo, 39 -- C.P. 229
- (3) 97450 -- SAINT LOUIS, Réunion
- (4) 97110 -- POINTE-à-PITRE, Guadeloupe

