

REGULATION No 162/67/EEC OF THE COMMISSION

of 23 June 1967

on the method of fixing the export refund on flour, groats and meal of wheat and of rye

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community;

Having regard to Council Regulation No 120/67/EEC¹ of 13 June 1967 on the common organisation of the market in cereals, and in particular Article 16 (6) thereof;

Whereas Article 4 (2) (b) of Council Regulation No 139/67/EEC² of 21 June 1967 laying down rules for granting export refunds on cereals and criteria for fixing the amount of such refunds provides that refunds shall be fixed for flour, groats and meal, taking account in particular of the quantities of cereals required for the manufacture of the products in question; whereas the analysis of the ash content of the manufactured product has proved to be the most effective of the technical methods of ascertaining this quantity of cereals; whereas the same method for making this analysis should be adopted throughout the Community so that the principle of uniformity of the refund may be observed;

Whereas in order to avoid the use of complicated checking methods for detecting slight variations in the quantities of the basic materials used, which have no appreciable effect on the quality of the product, a standard method of calculation should be adopted;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the Opinion of the Management Committee for Cereals;

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. When the refund on wheat or spelt flour and meslin flour is being fixed, the quantities of wheat

necessary for the manufacture of 1000 kg of these products shall be, according to their ash content referred to dry matter, as follows:

Ash content per 100 g of flour (expressed in mg)	Number of kg of common wheat per 1000 kg of flour
0 to 520	1510
521 to 600	1430
601 to 900	1330
901 to 1100	1230
1101 to 1650	1140
1651 to 1900	1020

2. When the refund on rye flour is being fixed, the quantities of rye necessary for the manufacture of 1000 kg of this product shall be, according to their ash content referred to dry matter, as follows:

Ash content per 100 g of flour (expressed in mg)	Number of kg of per 1000 kg of flour
0 to 700	1540
701 to 850	1410
851 to 1150	1260
1151 to 1400	1170
1401 to 1600	1120
1601 to 1800	1070
1801 to 2000	1020

3. When the refund on wheat groats and meal (common wheat and durum wheat) is being fixed, the quantity of common wheat or durum wheat necessary for the manufacture of 1000 kg of these products shall be 1580 kg.

¹ OJ No 117, 19.6.1967, p. 2269/67.

² OJ No 125, 26.6.1967, p. 2453/67.

4. The ash content of flour referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be determined according to the method of analysis specified in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 July 1967.

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

Done at Brussels, 23 June 1967.

For the Commission

The President

Walter HALLSTEIN

ANNEX

Method of determining the ash content of flour

Apparatus

1. Laboratory scales sensitive to 0.01 mg.
Box of corresponding weights.
2. Electric muffle kiln, with adequate draught and a temperature gauge and regulator.
3. Round, flat-bottomed incineration dishes (about 5 cm in diameter, maximum height 2 cm), preferably of gold and platinum alloy or of quartz or porcelain.
4. Desiccator (with an internal diameter of about 18 cm) fitted with a neck and a perforated plate, in porcelain or aluminium.
Dehydration agent: calcium chloride, phosphorus pentoxide or silica gel coloured blue.

Method

1. The weight of the test sample should be between 5 and 6 g. When it is flour of which the ash content referred to dry matter is likely to be over 1%, the weight of the test sample should be between 2 and 3 g. The weight of the test sample may be rounded to the nearest 10 mg; all other quantities are weighed to the nearest 0.1 mg.
2. Immediately before use the dishes must be heated in the muffle kiln at incineration temperature to constant weight; a period of fifteen minutes is usually sufficient.
The dishes are then cooled in the desiccator to laboratory temperature under the conditions indicated in paragraph 7.
3. Place the test sample in the dish and spread it out in an even layer, without heaping. Immediately before incineration damp the test sample with 1 to 2 ml of ethyl alcohol.
4. Place the dishes in the mouth of the kiln, the door of which remains open. When the substance has ceased to flame, push the dishes into the kiln. When the kiln door has been closed, an adequate draught must be maintained, but not so strong as to blow the substance out of the dishes.

5. Incineration must result in the total combustion of the flour, including any sooty particles among the ashes. It shall be considered as completed when the residue is almost white after cooling.
6. The incineration temperature must reach 900°C.
7. When incineration is completed, remove the dishes from the kiln and place them on a sheet of eternit for about one minute to cool, then put them in the desiccator (not more than four dishes at a time). The closed desiccator is placed near the analysis scales. Weigh the dishes when they are completely cold (about one hour).

Results

1. Margin of error: if the ash content does not exceed 1%, the results of a double test should not differ by more than 0.02 units of ash content; if the ash content exceeds 1%, the difference should not exceed 2% of the ash content. If the difference exceeds these limits the test must be repeated.
 2. The ash content shall be stated per 100 parts of dry matter and rounded to 0.01.
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