COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC) No 3160/85

of 11 November 1985

opening, allocating and providing for the administration of a Community tariff quota for yarn, spun entirely from waste silk other than noil, not put up for retail sale, falling within subheading 50.05 A of the Common Customs Tariff (1986)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

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

Having regard to the draft Regulation submitted by the Commission,

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

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

Whereas the Common Customs Tariff duty applicable to imports of the yarn spun from waste silk in question is 3 %; whereas, when fixing the quota duty, it is appropriate to take into account, on the one hand, the situation of the Community industry producing yarn spun from waste silk and, on the other, that of the industries processing yarn spun from waste silk with regard to their supplies on favourable terms; whereas a zero quota duty could best meet the abovementioned requirements;

Whereas the trends in imports in recent years suggest that Community import requirements for the yarns in question might be in the region of 700 tonnes for 1986; whereas the opening of a Community tariff quota of that volume is unlikely to harm Community production; whereas, therefore, the tariff quota in question should be opened on 1 January 1986 and allocated among Member States, taking into account Spain's and Portugal's participation as from 1 March 1986; whereas this participation can initially be confined to the possible application of the provisions in Article 2 (3);

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

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

Benelux	0,19,
Denmark	0,19,
Germany	16,54,
Greece	0,19,
France	3,67,
Ireland	0,19,
Italy	73,52,
United Kingdom	5,51.

Whereas, to take account of future trends in imports of the product in question in the various Member States, the quota should be divided into two instalments, the first being distributed among the Member States of the Community of Ten and the second to form a reserve intended to cover any subsequent requirements of Member States who have used up their initial shares as well as those of the new Member States; whereas, in order to ensure a certain degree of security for importers of each Member State, the first instalment should be fixed at approximately 78 % of the total quota;

Whereas the initial shares may be used up at different rates; whereas, therefore, to avoid disruption of supplies, any Member State which has almost used up its initial share should draw a supplementary share from the reserve; whereas this must be done by each Member State as each one of its supplementary shares is almost used up, and as many times as the reserve allows; whereas the initial and supplementary shares must be valid until the end of the quota period; whereas this form of administration requires close collaboration between the Member States and the Commission, and the Commission must be in a position to follow the extent to which the tariff quota has been used up and inform the Member States accordingly;

Whereas if, at a given date in the quota period, a considerable quantity of the initial share is left over in a Member State, it is essential that that Member State should return a significant percentage thereof to the reserve, so as to avoid a part of the Community tariff quota remaining unused in one Member State when it could be used in others;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. From 1 January to 31 December 1986 the autonomous duty of the Common Customs Tariff for yarn spun entirely from waste silk other than noil, not put up for retail sale, falling within subheading 50.05 A, shall be totally suspended within a Community tariff quota of 700 tonnes.

2. Within the limits of the tariff quota referred to in paragraph 1, Spain and Portugal shall apply duties calculated in accordance with the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal.

Article 2

1. A first instalment of 544 tonnes of this Community tariff quota shall be allocated among the Member States of the Community of Ten; shares, which, subject to Article 5, shall be valid until 31 December 1986 shall be as follows:

	(tonnes)
Benelux	1,
Denmark	1,
Germany	90,
Greece	1,
France	20,
Ireland	1,
Italy	400,
United Kingdom	30.

2. The second instalment of 156 tonnes shall constitute the reserve.

3. If, from 1 March 1986, an importer notes an imminent importation of the product in question in Spain or Portugal and requests the benefit of the quota, the Member State concerned shall, by notifying the Commission, draw an amount corresponding to these requirements to the extent that the available balance of the reserve so permits.

Article 3

1. If 90 % or more of a Member State's initial share as specified in Article 2 (1), or of that share minus the portion returned to the reserve where Article 5 is applied, has been used up, that Member State shall forthwith, by notifying the Commission, draw a second share equal to 10 % of its initial share, rounded up where necessary to the next whole number, to the extent permitted by the amount of the reserve.

2. If, after its initial share has been used up, 90 % or more of the second share drawn by a Member State has been used up, that Member State shall forthwith, in accordance with the conditions set out in paragraph 1, draw a third share equal to 5 % of its initial share.

3. If, after its second share has been used up, 90 % or more of the third share drawn by a Member State has been used up, that Member State shall forthwith, in accordance with the same conditions, draw a fourth share equal to the third.

This process shall continue to apply until the reserve is used up.

4. By way of derogation from paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, Member States may draw lower shares than those specified therein if there are grounds for believing that those specified may not be used up. They shall inform the Commission of their reasons for applying this paragraph.

Article 4

Supplementary shares drawn pursuant to Article 3 shall be valid until 31 December 1986.

Article 5

Member States shall return to the reserve, not later than 1 October 1986 the unused portion of their initial share which, on 15 September 1986, is in excess of 20 % of the initial amount. They may return a larger quantity if there are grounds for believing that such quantity might not be used.

Member States shall notify the Commission, not later than 1 October 1986, of the total quantities of yarn spun entirely from waste silk imported up to and including 15 September 1986 and charged against the Community quota and or any portion of their initial share returned to the reserve.

Article 6

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

It shall inform the Member States, not later than 5 October 1986, of the amount in the reserve after amounts have been returned thereto pursuant to Article 5.

It shall ensure that the drawing which exhausts the reserve is limited to the balance available and to this end shall specify the amount thereof to the Member State making the last drawing.

Article 7

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

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

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

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

Article 8

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

Article 9

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

Article 10

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 January 1986.

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

Done at Brussels, 11 November 1985.

For the Council

The President

M. SCHLECHTER