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COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2125/95

of 6 September 1995

opening and providing for the administration of tariff quotas for preserved mushrooms of the genus ►M2 ——————— ◄

(OJ L 212, 7.9.1995, p. 16)

Amended by:

		Official Journal		
		No	page	date
►M1	Commission Regulation (EC) No 2723/95 of 24 November 1995	L 283	12	25.11.1995
►M2	Commission Regulation (EC) No 2405/97 of 3 December 1997	L 332	32	4.12.1997
►M3	Commission Regulation (EC) No 2493/98 of 18 November 1998	L 309	38	19.11.1998
►M4	Commission Regulation (EC) No 2858/2000 of 27 December 2000	L 332	59	28.12.2000
►M5	Commission Regulation (EC) No 2541/2001 of 21 December 2001	L 341	80	22.12.2001

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opening and providing for the administration of tariff quotas for preserved mushrooms of the genus ►M2 ——————— ◄

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 426/86 of 24 February 1986 on the common organization of the market in products processed from fruit and vegetables [1], as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1032/95 [2], and in particular Article 12 (1) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 3290/94 of 22 December 1994 on the adjustments and transitional arrangements required in the agricultural sector in order to implement the agreements concluded during the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations [3], and in particular Article 3 thereof,

Whereas, under the Agreement on Agriculture concluded during the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, the Community undertook to open from 1 July 1995, under certain conditions, Community tariff quotas for preserved mushrooms of the genus *Agaricus* spp. falling within CN codes 0711 90 40, 2003 10 20 and 2003 10 30; whereas these quotas should therefore be opened and conditions laid down for their administration, while ensuring that the transition between the system expiring on 30 June 1995 and the new system applicable from 1 July 1995 is as smooth as possible; whereas for this purpose the detailed rules of application of the old system should be carried over and the traditional import calendars should be maintained;

Whereas the import licences issued from 1 January to 30 June 1995 pursuant to Commission Regulation (EC) No 3107/94 [4], as amended by Regulation (EC) No 1032/95 [5], covered all the annual quantity available for China, 10 056 tonnes for Poland, 137 tonnes for Bulgaria, and 551 tonnes for all the other supplier countries; whereas No licences were issued for Romania; whereas quotas should therefore be opened for the period 1 July to 31 December 1995 corresponding to the balances available for each of the abovementioned countries or groups of countries;

Whereas the quantity to be imported should be allocated between the supplier countries, account being taken of traditional patterns of trade, of new suppliers and of preferences as provided for in the Europe Agreements with Bulgaria [6], Poland [7] and Romania [8];

Whereas provision should be made to review the allocation during a given year on the basis of the data available after the first six months of use; whereas a reserve should be established so as to avoid any interruption in trade with a supplier country when the overall quantity has not been exhausted;

Whereas detailed arrangements should be laid down to ensure that the quantities in excess of the tariff quotas are subjected to the levying of the full duty provided for in the Common Customs Tariff; whereas those arrangements must involve the issuing of licences at the end of a period in which the quantities are checked and the necessary notifications are made by the Member States; whereas these provisions are either supplementary to or derogate from the provisions of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1921/95 of 3 August 1995 laying down detailed

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[1] OJ No L 49, 27. 2. 1986, p. 1.
[2] OJ No L 105, 9. 5. 1995, p. 3.
[3] OJ No L 349, 31. 12. 1994, p. 105.
[4] OJ No L 328, 20. 12. 1994, p. 37.
[5] OJ No L 105, 9. 5. 1995, p. 3.
[6] OJ No L 323, 23. 12. 1993, p. 2.
[7] OJ No L 348, 31. 12. 1993, p. 2.
[8] OJ No L 81, 2. 4. 1993, p. 2.

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rules for the application of the system of import licences for products processed from fruit and vegetables and repealing Regulations (EEC) No 2405/89 and (EEC) No 3518/86 [1], and Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3719/88 of 16 November 1988 laying down common detailed rules for the application of the system of import and export licences and advance fixing certificates for agricultural products [2], as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1199/95 [3];

Whereas a distinction should be drawn between traditional importers and new importers and certain criteria relating to the status of the applicants and the use of the licences allocated should be laid down; whereas, lastly, the quantities for each category of importer should be allocated fairly;

Whereas it is more appropriate to establish henceforth an allocation between traditional importers on the basis of the quantities imported rather than on the basis of the licences issued; whereas, for administrative reasons, provision should nevertheless be made to retain the transitional period provided for in Regulation (EC) No 3107/94;

Whereas, to ensure the correct use of the quotas, provision must be made for regular notification by the Member States of the quantities for which licences have not been used;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Products Processed from Fruit and Vegetables and the Customs Code Committee,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

▼M4

Article 1

1. The tariff quotas for preserved mushrooms of the genus *Agaricus* covered by CN codes 0711 90 40, 2003 10 20 and 2003 10 30 set out in Annex I are hereby opened subject to the rules of application laid down herein.

2. The rate of duty applicable shall be 12 % *ad valorem* in the case of products covered by CN code 0711 90 40 (serial No 09.4062) and 23 % in the case of products covered by CN codes 2003 10 20 and 2003 10 30 (serial No 09.4063). However, a single rate of 8,4 % shall apply where the above products originate in Bulgaria (serial No 09.4725) or Romania (serial No 09.4726).

▼B

Article 2

1. All imports forming part of the quotas referred to in Article 1 shall be subject to submission of an import licence issued in accordance with this Regulation.

▼M2

2. In the case of countries other than Bulgaria ►M4 ——— ◄ and Romania, the quotas shall be allocated among the supplier countries in accordance with Annex I, except for a part thereof which shall constitute a reserve. The allocation may be adjusted on the basis of information regarding the quantities for which licences have been issued as at 30 June.

[1] OJ No L 185, 4. 8. 1995, p. 10.
[2] OJ No L 331, 2. 12. 1988, p. 1.
[3] OJ No L 119, 30. 5. 1995, p. 4.

▼M2

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▼M5

Article 3

1. Commission Regulation (EC) No 1291/2000 [1] shall apply to the system introduced by this Regulation, subject to the special provisions thereof.

2. Import licences shall be valid for a period of nine months from the effective date of issue within the meaning of Article 23(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1291/2000, but shall not be valid after 31 December of the year concerned.

3. The amount of the security referred to in Article 15(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1291/2000 shall be EUR 24 per tonne net.

4. The country of origin shall be entered in box 8 of both the licence application and the import licence and the word 'yes' shall be marked with a cross. The import licence shall be valid only for imports originating in the country indicated.

▼B

Article 4

▼M2

1. ►M3 The total quantity allocated to China and countries other than Bulgaria ►M4 ——————— ◄ and Romania, pursuant to Annex I, shall be distributed as follows: ◄

(a) ►M3 95 ◄ % to traditional importers.

'Traditional importers' means importers who have obtained import licences pursuant to Regulation (EEC) No 3107/94 or this Regulation in each of the previous three calendar years and who have imported the products referred to in Article 1 (1) in at least two of the previous three calendar years. From 1 January 1999 importers must also furnish proof that they have imported and/or exported at least 100 tonnes of processed fruit and vegetable products, as referred to in Article 1 (2) of Council Regulation (EC) No 2201/96 [2], during the year preceding their application.

(b) ►M3 5 ◄ % to new importers.

'New importers' means importers other than those referred to in (a) who are traders, natural or legal persons, individuals or groups that have imported and/or exported at least 50 tonnes of processed fruit and vegetable products, as referred to in Article 1 (2) of Regulation (EC) No 2201/96, in each of the two previous years. Compliance with this condition shall be certified by registration in a trade register held by the Member State or by any other proof accepted by the Member State and by proof of import and/or export. When importers in this category have obtained import licences pursuant to this Regulation in the previous calendar year, they must show proof of having put in free circulation, on their own account, at least 50 % of the quantity allocated to them.

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2. The importers referred to in paragraph 1 shall attach to their application information enabling the competent national authorities to verify to their satisfaction fulfilment of the conditions set out in paragraph 1 (a) or (b).

3. Any quantities still available on 15 October shall be allocated without discrimination between both categories of importer.

▼M5

4. Notwithstanding Article 9 of Regulation (EC) No 1291/2000, the rights arising from import certificates shall not be transferable.

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[1] OJ L 152, 24.6.2000, p. 1.
[2] OJ L 297, 21. 11. 1996, p. 29.

▼M2

5. ►M3 For countries other than Bulgaria ►M4 ——————— ◄ and Romania, ◄ box 20 of import licence applications shall contain one of the following, as applicable:

— 'Licence applied for pursuant to Article 4 (1) (a) of Regulation (EC) No 2125/95',

or

— "Licence applied for pursuant to Article 4 (1) (b) of Regulation (EC) No 2125/95

▼M3

Article 5

1. Licence applications presented by the traditional importers referred to in Article 4(1)(a) may not relate in any six-month period to a quantity exceeding 75 % of the average annual quantity of imports originating in countries other than Bulgaria, Poland and Romania and effected under this Regulation in the preceding three calendar years.

2. Licence applications presented by the new importers referred to in Article 4(1)(b) may not relate in any six-month period to a quantity exceeding 8 % of the quantity allocated under the said Article 4(1)(b).

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Article 6

▼M5

1. Member States shall notify the Commission of the quantities for which import licence applications have been submitted, as follows:

— each Wednesday in the case of applications made on Monday and Tuesday,

— each Friday in the case of applications made on Wednesday and Thursday,

— each Monday in the case of applications made on Friday of the previous week.

These notifications shall be broken down by product, according to the combined nomenclature, and giving separate figures for the quantities applied for pursuant to Article 4(1)(a) and (b) respectively.

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2. Import licences shall be issued on the fifth working day following that on which applications are lodged, provided that no special measures are taken by the Commission in the meantime.

3. If the quantities applied for exceed for any supplier country the quantity available, the Commission shall allocate the excess quantities from the reserve mentioned in Article 2 (2).

4. If, after allocation of the reserve, the quantities applied for exceed the quantity available, the Commission shall set a flat-rate percentage reduction for the applications in question and suspend the issue of licences in respect of subsequent applications.

Article 7

The Commission shall keep the Member States regularly informed of the extent of utilization of the quotas and, at the appropriate time, of their exhaustion.

Article 8

Member States shall notify the Commission of the quantities for which import licences have been issued but not used as soon as the information is available to them.

▼M5

Article 9

1. Article 35(6) of Regulation (EC) No 1291/2000 shall apply.

2. In the case of quantities imported within the tolerance referred to in Article 8(4) of Regulation (EC) No 1291/2000 the import duty provided for in the Common Customs Tariff (CCT) shall be levied in full.

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Article 10

1. The entry into free circulation of mushrooms originating in China shall be subject to Articles 55 to 65 of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2454/93 [1].

In the event of loss of the original, and notwithstanding Article 57 (2) of the abovementioned Regulation, the competent authorities may accept a duplicate of the certificate of origin.

2. The authorities competent to issue the certificate of origin and duplicates shall be those indicated in Annex II.

▼M2

3. In accordance with Protocol 4 to the Europe Agreements, products originating in Bulgaria ►M4 ——————— ◄ and Romania shall be released for free circulation in the Community on presentation of an EUR.1 certificate issued by the authorities of those countries or a declaration given by the exporter or an invoice.

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Article 11

1. Import licences shall show the following in box 24, in one of the official languages of the European Union:

— 'Derecho de aduana … % — Reglamento (CE) nº 2125/95',

— 'Toldsats … % — forordning (EF) nr. 2125/95',

— 'Zollsatz … % — Verordnung (EG) Nr. 2125/95',

— 'Δασμός … % — Κανονισμός (ΕΚ) αριθ. 2125/95',

— 'Customs duty … % — Regulation (EC) No 2125/95',

— 'Droit de douane … % — Règlement (CE) nº 2125/95',

— 'Dazio: … % — … Regolamento (CE) n. 2125/95',

— 'Douanerecht: … % — Verordening (EG) nr. 2125/95',

— 'Direito aduaneiro: … % — Regulamento (CE) nº 2125/95',

— 'Tulli … prosenttia — Asetus (EY) N:o 2125/95',

— 'Tull … % — Förordning (EG) nr 2125/95'.

▼M2

2. Licence applications and import licences shall include the country of origin in box 8 and the word 'yes' must be marked with a cross.

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Article 12

1. The holder of an import licence may apply to have the CN code for which the licence was issued changed, provided that:

(a) the new CN code applied for is one of those listed in Article 1;

(b) the application is submitted to the body that issued the original licence and is accompanied by the original and any extract issued.

2. The body that issued the original licence shall keep it and any extract and shall issue a replacement licence and, where appropriate, one or more extracts from the replacement licence.

[1] OJ No L 253, 11. 10. 1993, p. 1.

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3. The replacement licence and, where appropriate, the extract or extracts shall:

— be issued for a quantity up to the maximum quantity available according to the document replaced,

— indicate in box 20 the number and date of the document replaced,

— indicate in boxes 13, 14 and 15 the information relating to the new product in question,

— indicate in box 16 the new CN code,

— indicate in the other boxes the same information as shown on the replaced document, and in particular the same expiry date.

4. Member States shall immediately inform the Commission of any change of CN code on import licences they have issued.

Article 13

Regulation (EC) No 3107/94 is hereby repealed.

The amount to be levied on imports from 1 July 1995 on the basis and during the period of validity of licences free from the additional amount issued pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 3107/94 shall be the *ad valorem* duty shown in Article 1.

Article 14

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

It shall apply with effect from 1 July 1995.

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

▼M4

ANNEX I

ALLOCATION AS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 2 IN TONNES (NET DRAINED WEIGHT)

Supplier countries	1 January to 31 December of each year
Bulgaria	1 750
Romania	500
China	22 750
Others	3 290
Reserve	1 000
Total	29 290

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ANNEX II

The competent authorities referred to in Article 10 (2) are:

— Shanghai Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Commission,
— Fujian Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Commission,
— Guangxi Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Commission,
— Zhejiang Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Commission,
— Jiangsu Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Commission,
— Sichuan Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Commission,
— Chongquing Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Commission,
— Anhui Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Commission,
— Guangdong Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Commission,
— Foreign Trade Administration, Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation (MOFTEC).