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COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 2007/2000

of 18 September 2000

introducing exceptional trade measures for countries and territories participating in or linked to the European Union's Stabilisation and Association process, amending Regulation (EC) No 2820/98, and repealing Regulations (EC) No 1763/1999 and (EC) No 6/2000

(OJ L 240, 23.9.2000, p. 1)

Amended by:

		Official Journal		
		No	page	date
►M1	Council Regulation (EC) No 2563/2000 of 20 November 2000	L 295	1	23.11.2000
►M2	Commission Regulation (EC) No 2487/2001 of 18 December 2001	L 335	9	19.12.2001
►M3	Commission Regulation (EC) No 607/2003 of 2 April 2003	L 86	18	3.4.2003
►M4	Council Regulation (EC) No 374/2005 of 28 February 2005	L 59	1	5.3.2005
►M5	Commission Regulation (EC) No 1282/2005 of 3 August 2005	L 203	6	4.8.2005
►M6	Council Regulation (EC) No 1946/2005 of 14 November 2005	L 312	1	29.11.2005
►M7	Council Regulation (EC) No 530/2007 of 8 May 2007	L 125	1	15.5.2007

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introducing exceptional trade measures for countries and territories participating in or linked to the European Union's Stabilisation and Association process, amending Regulation (EC) No 2820/98, and repealing Regulations (EC) No 1763/1999 and (EC) No 6/2000

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 133 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Whereas:

(1) At its meeting in Lisbon on 23 and 24 March 2000, the European Council concluded that Stabilisation and Association Agreements with Western Balkan countries should be preceded by asymmetrical trade liberalisation.

(2) The Council, in its conclusions of 24 January and 14 February 2000, also invited the Commission to examine the question of facilitating trade with the Republic of Montenegro within the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

(3) Council Regulation (EC) No 6/2000 of 17 December 1999 concerning the arrangements applicable to imports into the Community of products originating in the Republics of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia and to imports of wine originating in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the Republic of Slovenia [1] offers for certain industrial products exemption from customs duties within the limit of tariff ceilings and limited concessions are made for agricultural goods, many of them in form of exemption from duties within the limit of tariff quotas. Council Regulation (EC) No 1763/1999 of 29 July 1999 concerning arrangements applicable to imports into the Community of products originating in Albania provides for a similar regime containing the same restrictions and amending Regulation (EC) No 2820/98 applying a multilateral scheme of generalised tariff preferences for the period 1 July 1999 to 31 December 2001 as regards Albania [2].

(4) The general level of imports from the Western Balkan countries is less than 0,6 % of all Community imports. Further market opening is expected to contribute to the process of political and economic stabilisation in the region while not creating negative effects for the Community.

(5) It is, therefore, appropriate to further improve the Community's autonomous trade preferences by removing all remaining tariff ceilings for industrial products and by further improving access to the Community market for agricultural and fishery products, including processed products.

(6) These measures are proposed as part of the EU Stabilisation and Association process, in a response to the specific situation in the Western Balkans. They will not constitute a precedent for Community trade policy with other third countries.

(7) In accordance with the EU Stabilisation and Association process, based on the earlier Regional Approach and the Council Conclusions of 29 April 1997, the development of bilateral relations between the European Union and the Western Balkan countries is subject to certain conditions. The granting of

[1] OJ L 2, 5.1.2000, p. 1.
[2] OJ L 211, 11.8.1999, p. 1.

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autonomous trade preferences is linked to respect for fundamental principles of democracy and human rights and to the readiness of the countries concerned to develop economic relations between themselves. The granting of improved autonomous trade preferences in favour of countries participating in the EU Stabilisation and Association process should be linked to their readiness to engage in effective economic reforms and in regional cooperation, in particular through the establishment of free trade areas in line with relevant GATT/WTO standards. In addition, entitlement to benefit from autonomous trade preferences is conditional on the beneficiaries' involvement in effective administrative cooperation with the Community in order to prevent any risk of fraud.

(8) Trade preferences can only be granted to countries or territories possessing a customs administration.

(9) Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Kosovo, as the latter is defined by the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 of 10 June 1999 subject to international civil administration by the United Nations Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK), (hereinafter referred to as 'Kosovo') fulfil these conditions, and similar trade preferences should be granted to all of them in order to avoid discrimination within the region.

(10) The Republic of Montenegro within the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia does not possess a separate customs administration. It is, therefore, impossible to grant the same preferences to it. However, the granting of limited trade preferences for certain Montenegrin industrial products that are not produced in other parts of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is possible without prejudice to the principle of excluding the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia from the trade preferences as a whole and in full compliance with Council Regulation (EC) No 1294/1999 of 15 June 1999 concerning a freeze of funds and a ban on investment in relation to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY) and repealing Regulations (EC) No 1295/98 and (EC) No 1607/98 ([1]).

(11) The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia is already linked to the Community by a Cooperation Agreement containing trade preferences, and the Community and its Member States opened negotiations for a Stabilisation and Association Agreement with that country. The equivalent of improved autonomous trade preferences under this Regulation should, therefore, be granted to that country on a separate basis, with the exception of concessions for wine.

(12) The proposed Regulation should continue to provide for concessions on wine, as granted under Regulation (EC) No 6/2000, which apply equally to Slovenia and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia pending the conclusion of specific wine agreements with these countries. As these concessions continue to consist of a global tariff quota, it is appropriate to keep these provisions in one and the same Regulation.

(13) It is, therefore, appropriate to grant the improved autonomous trade preferences to Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia and to include Kosovo and to grant limited and specific trade preferences for certain industrial products originating in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

(14) For the purposes of certification or origin and administrative cooperation procedures, the relevant provisions of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2454/93 of 2 July 1993 laying down

([1]) OJ L 153, 19.6.1999, p. 63. Regulation as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1440/2000 (OJ L 161, 1.7.2000, p. 68).

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provisions for the implementation of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92 establishing the Community Customs Code [1] should be applied.

(15) For the sake of rationalisation and simplification, it is appropriate to provide that the Commission may, having consulted the Customs Code Committee and without prejudice to the specific procedures provided for in this Regulation, make any necessary changes and technical amendments necessary to this Regulation.

(16) The measures necessary for the implementation of this Regulation should be adopted in accordance with Council Decision 1999/468/EC of 28 June 1999 laying down the procedures for the exercise of implementing powers conferred on the Commission [2].

(17) The introduction of the proposed measures for agricultural products and fishery products originating in the Republics of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia will make the inclusion of those Republics in the Community's scheme of generalised tariff preferences superfluous. It is therefore appropriate to remove those Republics from the list of beneficiaries of Council Regulation (EC) No 2820/98 of 21 December 1998 applying a multiannual scheme of generalised tariff preferences for the period 1 July 1999 to 31 December 2001 [3].

(18) A single new Regulation containing all autonomous trade preferences would give greater transparency to the Community trade regime with countries and territories participating in or linked to the EU Stabilisation and Association process. Consequently, Regulations (EC) No 1763/1999 and (EC) No 6/2000 should be repealed.

(19) These import arrangements should be renewed on the basis of the conditions established by the Council and in the light of the experience gained in granting these arrangements under this Regulation. It is therefore appropriate to limit the duration of the arrangements to 31 December 2002,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

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Article 1

Preferential arrangements

1. Subject to the special provisions laid down in Articles 3 and 4, products originating in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in Montenegro or in the customs territories of Serbia or Kosovo, other than those of heading Nos 0102, 0201, 0202, 1604, 1701, 1702 and 2204 of the Combined Nomenclature, shall be admitted for import into the Community without quantitative restrictions or measures having equivalent effect and with exemption from customs duties and charges having equivalent effect.

2. Products originating in Albania, in the Republic of Croatia or in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia shall continue to benefit from the provisions of this Regulation when so indicated or from any measures provided in this Regulation which are more favourable than the trade concessions provided for in the framework of bilateral agreements between the European Community and these countries.

3. Imports of sugar products under heading Nos 1701 and 1702 of the Combined Nomenclature originating in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in

[1] OJ L 253, 11.10.1993, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1602/2000 (OJ L 188, 26.7.2000, p. 1).
[2] OJ L 184, 17.7.1999, p. 23.
[3] OJ L 357, 30.12.1998, p. 1. Regulation as amended by Regulation (EC) No 1763/1999.

▼M7

Montenegro or in the customs territories of Serbia or Kosovo, shall benefit from concessions provided for in Article 4.

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Article 2

Conditions for entitlement to the preferential arrangements

1. Entitlement to benefit from the preferential arrangements introduced by Article 1 shall be subject to the following:

(a) compliance with the definition of the concept of 'originating products' provided for in Title IV, Chapter 2, section 2 of Regulation (EEC) No 2454/93; and

(b) to the abstention of the countries and territories mentioned in Article 1 from introducing new duties or charges having equivalent effect and new quantitative restrictions or measures having equivalent effect from imports originating in the Community or from increasing existing levels of duties or charges or from introducing any other restrictions from the day of the entry into force of this Regulation;

(c) to the involvement of beneficiaries in effective administrative cooperation with the Community in order to prevent any risk of fraud.

2. ►M2 Entitlement to benefit from the preferential arrangements introduced by Article 1 shall also be subject to the readiness of the beneficiary countries to engage ◄ in effective economic reforms and in regional cooperation with other countries concerned by the European Union's Stabilisation and Association process, in particular through the establishment of free trade areas in conformity with Article XXIV of the GATT 1994 and other relevant WTO provisions.

In the event of non-compliance in this respect, the Council may take the appropriate measures by a qualified majority vote, on the basis of a Commission proposal.

Article 3

Limited concessions for certain textile products

1. ►M2 As regards textile products originating in ►M6 the customs territories of Montenegro or Kosovo ◄ ◄ and indicated in Annex III B of Council Regulation (EC) No 517/94 of 7 March 1994 on common rules for imports of textile products from certain third countries not covered by bilateral agreements, protocols or other arrangements, or by other specific Community import rules [1], the exemption from customs duties and charges having equivalent effect shall be limited to the Community annual quantities set out in Regulation (EC) No 517/94.

2. For re-importations following an outward processing operation in accordance with Council Regulation (EC) No 3036/94 of 8 December 1994 establishing economic outward processing arrangements applicable to certain textiles and clothing products reimported into the Community after working or processing in certain third countries [2], the exemption from customs duties shall be limited to the Community annual quantities set in Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 517/94 ►M2 when products originate ►M6 the customs territories of Montenegro or Kosovo ◄ ◄.

[1] OJ L 67, 10.3.1994, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 2452/1999 (OJ L 307, 2.12.1999, p. 14).

[2] OJ L 322, 15.12.1994, p. 1.

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Article 4

Agricultural products — tariff quotas

▼M2

1. For certain fishery products and for wine originating in the countries and territories referred to in Article 1, both listed in Annex I, the customs duties applicable to imports into the Community shall be suspended during the periods, at the levels, within the limits of the Community tariff quotas and under the conditions indicated for each product and origin set out in that Annex.

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2. The customs duties applicable to imports into the Community of 'baby-beef' products defined in Annex II and originating in the countries and territories referred to in Article 1(1), shall be 20 % of the *ad valorem* duty and 20 % of the specific duty as laid down in the Common Customs Tariff, within the limit of an annual tariff quota of ►M2 11 475 ◄ tonnes expressed in carcase weight.

The volume of the annual tariff quota of ►M2 11 475 ◄ tonnes shall be distributed among the beneficiary Republics, as follows:

(a) 1 500 tonnes (carcase weight) for 'baby-beef' products originating in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

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▼M1

(d) 9 975 tonnes (carcase weight) for 'baby-beef' products originating ►M6 in the customs territories of Montenegro, Serbia or Kosovo ◄.

Imports into the Community of 'baby-beef' products defined in Annex II and originating in Albania shall not benefit from a tariff concession.

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Any request for import within these quotas shall be accompanied by an authenticity certificate issued by the competent authorities of the exporting country and attesting that the goods originate in the country or territory concerned and correspond to the definition in Annex II. This certificate shall be drawn up by the Commission according to the procedure provided for in Article 43 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1254/1999 of 17 May 1999 on the common organisation of the market in beef and veal ([1]).

▼M1

3. Notwithstanding other provisions of this Regulation, and in particular Article 12, given the particular sensitivity of the agricultural and fishery markets, if imports of agricultural and fishery products cause serious disturbance to the Community markets and their regulatory mechanisms, the Commission may take the appropriate measures in accordance with the rules of the competent Management Committee.

▼M7

4. Imports of sugar products under heading Nos 1701 and 1702 of the Combined Nomenclature originating in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and the customs territories of Serbia or Kosovo, shall be subject to the following annual duty-free tariff quotas:

(a) 12 000 tonnes (net weight) for sugar products originating in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

(b) 180 000 tonnes (net weight) for sugar products originating in Montenegro and the customs territories of Serbia or Kosovo.

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([1]) OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, p. 21.

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Article 6

▼M4

Implementation of tariff quotas for 'baby beef' and sugar

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The detailed rules for implementing the tariff quota for 'baby-beef' products shall be determined by the Commission according to the procedure provided for in Article 43 of Regulation (EC) No 1254/1999.

▼M4

The detailed rules for implementing the tariff quotas for sugar products under heading Nos 1701 and 1702 shall be determined by the Commission in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 42(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1260/2001 of 19 June 2001 on the common organisation of the markets in the sugar sector [1].

▼B

Article 7

Administration of tariff quotas

The tariff quotas referred to in Article 4(1) ►M1 ———— ◄ shall be administered by the Commission in accordance with Articles 308a, 308b and 308c of Regulation (EEC) No 2454/93.

Communication for that purpose between the Member States and the Commission shall be effected, as far as possible, by telematic link.

Article 8

Access to tariff quotas

Each Member State shall ensure that importers have equal and uninterrupted access to the tariff quotas for as long as the balance of the relevant quota volume so permits.

Article 9

Conferment of powers

The Commission shall, in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 10(2), adopt the provisions necessary for the application of this Regulation, other than those provided for in Article 6, notably:

(a) amendments and technical adjustments necessary following amendments to the Combined Nomenclature codes and to the TARIC-subdivisions;

(b) necessary adjustments following the conclusion of other agreements between the Community and the countries and territories referred to in Article 1.

Article 10

Management Committee

1. The Commission shall be assisted by the Customs Code Committee instituted by Article 247 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92 [2], hereinafter referred to as the 'Committee'.

2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Articles 4 and 7 of Decision 1999/468/EC shall apply.

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[1] OJ L 178, 30.6.2001, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 39/2004 (OJ L 6, 10.1.2004, p. 16).

[2] OJ L 302, 19.10.1992, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 955/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 119, 7.5.1999, p. 1).

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The period laid down in Article 4(3) of Decision 1999/468/EC shall be one month.

3. The Committee shall adopt its rules of procedure.

Article 11

Cooperation

Member States and the Commission shall cooperate closely to ensure that this Regulation, and in particular the provisions set out in Article 12 (1), are complied with.

Article 12

Temporary suspension

1. Where the Commission finds that there is sufficient evidence of fraud or failure to provide administrative cooperation as required for the verification of evidence of origin, or that there is a massive increase of exports into the Community above the level of normal production and export capacity or a failure of compliance with the provisions of Article 2(1) by countries and territories covered by this Regulation, it may take measures to suspend in whole or in part the arrangements provided for in this Regulation for a period of three months, provided that it has first:

(a) informed the Committee;

(b) called on the Member States to take such precautionary measures as are necessary in order to safeguard the Community's financial interests and/or to secure compliance by the beneficiary countries and territories with Article 2(1);

(c) published a notice in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* stating that there are grounds for reasonable doubts about the application of the preferential arrangements and/or compliance with Article 2(1) by the beneficiary country or territory concerned which may call into question its right to continue enjoying the benefits granted by this Regulation.

2. A Member State may refer the Commission's decision to the Council within 10 days. The Council, acting by a qualified majority, may take a different decision within 30 days.

3. On conclusion of the period of suspension, the Commission shall decide either to terminate the provisional suspension measure following consultation of the Committee or to extend the suspension measure in accordance with the procedure provided for in paragraph 1.

Article 13

Amendment of Regulation (EC) No 2820/98

In Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 2820/98, the following entries shall be deleted: 'AL Albania [1]', 'BA Bosnia and Herzegovina [1]', ►**M1** 'XM Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia [1]' ◄ and 'HR Croatia [1]'.

Article 14

Repeals

Regulations (EC) No 1763/1999 and (EC) No 6/2000 are hereby repealed.

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Article 15

Initial pro rata application

1. By way of derogation from Article 7, paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of this Article shall apply for the first calendar year of the application of this Regulation.

2. The volumes of the tariff quotas shall be calculated as a pro rata of the basic volumes indicated in Annexes I and III, account being taken of the part of the period elapsed before the date of application of this Regulation.

3. The quantities which have been imported within the framework of the tariff quotas with order numbers 09.1515 and 09.1561 applicable within Regulations (EC) No 6/2000 and (EC) No 1763/1999 respectively, shall be taken into account for charging on the respective tariff quotas in Annex I to this Regulation.

4. The quantities which have been imported within the framework of the tariff quotas for 'baby beef' applicable within Article 5(3) and Annex F of Regulation (EC) No 6/2000 shall be taken into account for charging on the respective tariff quotas referred to in Article 4(2) and Annex II of this Regulation.

Article 16

Transitional measures

1. The benefit of the generalised tariff preferences established by Regulation (EC) No 2820/98 shall continue to be granted in respect of goods originating in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia which are put into free circulation in the Community before 1 January 2001, ►M1 and goods originating in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia which are put into free circulation in the Community before the first day of the third month following the entry into force of Regulation (EC) No 2563/2000 amending this Regulation ◄, provided that:

(a) the goods concerned are covered by a purchase contract concluded before the date of entry into force of this Regulation; and

(b) it can be shown to the satisfaction of the customs authorities that those goods left the country of origin no later than the date of entry into force of this Regulation.

2. The customs authorities may regard paragraph 1(b) as having been satisfied if one of the following documents is submitted to them:

(a) in the case of transport by sea or waterway, the bill of loading showing that loading took place before the date of entry into force of this Regulation;

(b) in the case of transport by rail, the consignment note accepted by the railways of the expediting country before the date of entry into force of this Regulation;

(c) in the case of transport by road, the international road transport TIR carnet issued before the date of entry into force of this Regulation by the customs office in the country of origin or any other appropriate document authenticated by the relevant customs authorities of the country of origin before that date;

(d) in the case of transport by air, the air consignment note showing that the airline received the goods before the date of entry into force of this Regulation.

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Article 17

Entry into force and application

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

It shall apply from the first day of the second month after its entry into force until ►M6 31 December 2010 ◄.

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

▼M7

ANNEX I

Concerning the tariff quotas referred to in article 4(1)

Notwithstanding the rules for the interpretation of the Combined Nomenclature, the wording for the description of the products is to be considered as having no more than an indicative value, the preferential scheme being determined, within the context of this Annex, by the coverage of the CN codes. Where ex CN codes are indicated, the preferential scheme is to be determined by application of the CN code and corresponding description taken together.

Order No	CN Code	Description	Quota volume per year (1)	Beneficiaries	Rate of duty
09.1571	0301 91 10 0301 91 90 0302 11 10 0302 11 20 0302 11 80 0303 21 10 0303 21 20 0303 21 80 0304 19 15 0304 19 17 ex 0304 19 19 ex 0304 19 91 0304 29 15 0304 29 17 ex 0304 29 19 ex 0304 99 21 ex 0305 10 00	Trout (*Salmo trutta*, *Oncorhynchus mykiss*, *Oncorhynchus clarki*, *Oncorhynchus aguabonita*, *Oncorhynchus gilae*, *Oncorhynchus apache* and *Oncorhynchus chrysogaster*): live; fresh or chilled; frozen; dried, salted or in brine, smoked; fillets and other fish meat; flours, meals and pellets, fit for human consumption	70 tonnes	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, customs territories of Serbia or Kosovo	Exemption

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Order No	CN Code	Description	Quota volume per year (1)	Beneficiaries	Rate of duty
	ex 0305 30 90 0305 49 45 ex 0305 59 80 ex 0305 69 80				
09.1573	0301 93 00 0302 69 11 0303 79 11 ex 0304 19 19 ex 0304 19 91 ex 0304 29 19 ex 0304 99 21 ex 0305 10 00 ex 0305 30 90 ex 0305 49 80 ex 0305 59 80 ex 0305 69 80	Carp: live; fresh or chilled; frozen; dried, salted or in brine, smoked; fillets and other fish meat; flours, meals and pellets, fit for human consumption	120 tonnes	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, customs territories of Serbia or Kosovo	Exemption
09.1575	ex 0301 99 80 0302 69 61 0303 79 71 ex 0304 19 39 ex 0304 19 99	Sea bream (*Dentex dentex* and *Pagellus* spp.): live; fresh or chilled; frozen; dried, salted or in brine, smoked; fillets and other fish meat; flours, meals and pellets, fit for human consumption	95 tonnes	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, customs territories of Serbia or Kosovo	Exemption

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Order No	CN Code	Description	Quota volume per year (1)	Beneficiaries	Rate of duty
	ex 0304 29 99 ex 0304 99 99 ex 0305 10 00 ex 0305 30 90 ex 0305 49 80 ex 0305 59 80 ex 0305 69 80				
09.1577	ex 0301 99 80 0302 69 94 ex 0303 77 00 ex 0304 19 39 ex 0304 19 99 ex 0304 29 99 ex 0304 99 99 ex 0305 10 00 ex 0305 30 90 ex 0305 49 80 ex 0305 59 80 ex 0305 69 80	Sea bass (*Dicentrarchus labrax*): live; fresh or chilled; frozen; dried; salted or in brine, smoked; fillets and other fish meat; flours, meals and pellets, fit for human consumption	80 tonnes	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, customs territories of Serbia or Kosovo	Exemption
09.1579	1604 13 11 1604 13 19	Prepared or preserved sardines	70 tonnes	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, customs territories of Serbia or Kosovo	6 %

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Order No	CN Code	Description	Quota volume per year (1)	Beneficiaries	Rate of duty
	ex 1604 20 50				
09.1561	1604 16 00 1604 20 40	Prepared or preserved anchovies	260 tonnes	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, customs territories of Serbia or Kosovo	12,5 %
09.1515	2204 21 79 ex 2204 21 80 2204 21 84 ex 2204 21 85 2204 29 65 ex 2204 29 75 2204 29 83 ex 2204 29 84	Wine of fresh grapes, of an actual alcoholic strength by volume not exceeding 15 % volume, other than sparkling wine	145 000 hl (2)	Albania (3), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia (4), former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (5), Montenegro, customs territories of Serbia or Kosovo	Exemption

(1) One global volume per tariff quota accessible to imports originating in the beneficiaries.
(2) The volume of this global tariff quota shall be reduced if the quota volumes of the individual tariff quotas applicable under order Nos 09.1588 and 09.1548 for certain wines originating in Croatia are increased.
(3) Access for wine originating in the Republic of Albania to this global tariff quota is subject to the prior exhaustion of the individual tariff quotas provided for in the Additional Protocol on wine concluded with Albania. These individual tariff quotas are opened under order Nos 09.1512 and 09.1513.
(4) Access for wine originating in the Republic of Croatia to this global tariff quota, is subject to the prior exhaustion of the individual tariff quotas provided for in the Additional Protocol on wine concluded with Croatia. These individual tariff quotas are opened under order Nos 09.1588 and 09.1589.
(5) Access for wine originating in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to this global tariff quota is subject to the prior exhaustion of the individual tariff quotas provided for in the Additional Protocol on wine concluded with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. These individual tariff quotas are opened under order Nos 09.1558 and 09.1559.

ANNEX II

Definition of 'baby beef' products referred to in Article 4(2)

Notwithstanding the rules for the interpretation of the Combined Nomenclature, the wording for the description of the products is to be considered as having no more than an indicative value, the preferential scheme being determined, within the context of this Annex, by the coverage of the CN codes. Where ex CN codes are indicated, the preferential scheme is to be determined by application of the CN code and corresponding description taken together.

CN code	TARIC subdivision	Description
		Live bovine animals:
		– Other:
		– – Domestic species:
		– – – Of a weight exceeding 300 kg:
		– – – – Heifers (female bovines that have never calved):
ex 0102 90 51		– – – – – For slaughter:
	10	– Not yet having any permanent teeth, of a weight of 320 kg or more but not exceeding 470 kg (1)
ex 0102 90 59		– – – – – Other:
	11213191	– Not yet having any permanent teeth, of a weight of 320 kg or more but not exceeding 470 kg (1)
		– – – – Other:
ex 0102 90 71		– – – – – For slaughter:
	10	– Bulls and steers not yet having permanent teeth, of a weight of 350 kg or more but not exceeding 500 kg (1)
ex 0102 90 79		– – – – – Other:
	2191	– Bulls and steers not yet having permanent teeth, of a weight of 350 kg or more but not exceeding 500 kg (1)
		Meat of bovine animals, fresh or chilled:
ex 0201 10 00		– Carcases and half-carcases
	91	– Carcases of a weight of 180 kg or more but not exceeding 300 kg, and half carcases of a weight of 90 kg or more but not exceeding 150 kg, with a low degree of ossification of the cartilages (in particular those of the symphysis pubis and the vertebral apophyses), the meat of which is a light pink colour and the fat of which, of extremely fine texture, is white to light yellow in colour (1)
		– Other cuts with bone in:
ex 0201 20 20		– – 'Compensated ' quarters:

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CN code	TARIC subdivision	Description
	91	– 'Compensated ' quarters of a weight of 90 kg or more but not exceeding 150 kg, with a low degree of ossification of the cartilages (in particular those of the symphysis pubis and the vertebral apophyses), the meat of which is a light pink colour and the fat of which, of extremely fine texture, is white to light yellow in colour (1)
ex 0201 20 30		– – Unseparated or separated forequarters:
	91	– Separated forequarters, of a weight of 45 kg or more but not exceeding 75 kg, with a low degree of ossification of the cartilages (in particular those of the vertebral apophyses), the meat of which is a light pink colour and the fat of which, of extremely fine texture, is white to light yellow in colour (1)
ex 0201 20 50		– – Unseparated or separated hindquarters:
	91	– Separated hindquarters of a weight of 45 kg or more but not exceeding 75 kg (but 38 kg or more and not exceeding 68 kg in the case of 'Pistola' cuts), with a low degree of ossification of the cartilages (in particular those of the vertebral apophyses), the meat of which is a light pink colour and the fat of which, of extremely fine texture, is white to light yellow in colour (1)

(1) Entry under this subheading is subject to conditions laid down in the relevant Community provisions.

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