

# WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

G/LIC/N/3/EEC/5/Add.1  
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(02-5647)

Committee on Import Licensing

Original: English

## REPLIES TO QUESTIONNAIRE ON IMPORT LICENSING PROCEDURES<sup>1</sup>

Notification under Article 7.3 of the Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures<sup>2</sup>

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

### Addendum

The following communication, dated 1 October 2002, has been received from the Permanent Delegation of the European Communities.

#### Outline of systems

1. The object of the import licensing system is to ensure a sound administration of the EC's WTO tariff rate quotas listed in answer to question 2. The relevant legislation related to the import licensing system for these tariff quotas is mentioned in the reply to question 5. As regards the requirements for applicants for import licences see reply to question 6.

#### Purpose and coverage of licensing

2. See answer to question 1. The products covered by the tariff quotas mentioned in answer to question 1 are as follows:

Quota	No.	Products covered	Tariff item number(s)
Live bovine animals	1	(a) Heifers and cows (other than for slaughter) of the mountain breeds: grey, brown, yellow, spotted Simmental and Pinzgau  (b) Bulls, cows and heifers (other than for slaughter) of the following mountain breeds: spotted Simmental, Schwyz and Fribourg	ex 0102 90 05, ex 0102 90 29, ex 0102 90 49, ex 0102 90 59, ex 0102 90 69  ex 0102 90 05, ex 0102 90 29, ex 0102 90 49, ex 0102 90 59, ex 0102 90 69, ex 0102 90 79
Live young male bovine animals	2	Live young male bovine animals of a weight not exceeding 300 kg intended for fattening	0102 90 05, 0102 90 29, 0102 90 49

<sup>1</sup> See document G/LIC/3, Annex, for the Questionnaire.

<sup>2</sup> The notification relating to agricultural tariff rate quotas is contained in the Addendum to this document: G/LIC/N/3/EEC/5/Add.1.

Quota	No.	Products covered	Tariff item number(s)
High quality beef and frozen buffalo meat	3	I. (a) Meat of bovine animals, frozen - Boneless -- Buffalo meat	ex 0202 30 90
		II. (a) Meat of bovine animals, fresh or chilled Meat of bovine animals, frozen	ex 0201 ex 0202
		Edible offal - Of bovine animals, fresh or chilled -- Thick skirt and thin skirt	ex 0206 10 95
		- Of bovine animals, frozen --Thick skirt and thin skirt	ex 0206 29 91
		II. (b) Boneless meat of bovine animals, fresh or chilled Edible offal of bovine animals: thick skirt and thin skirt, fresh or chilled	ex 0201 30 00 ex 0206 10 95
		II. (c) Boneless meat of bovine animals, fresh or chilled Boneless meat of bovine animals, frozen: - Other	ex 0201 30 00 ex 0202 30 90
		Edible offal of bovine animals: - Thick skirt and thin skirt, fresh or chilled - Thick skirt and thin skirt, frozen	ex 0206 10 95 ex 0206 29 91
		II. (d) Boneless meat of bovine animals, fresh or chilled Boneless meat of bovine animals, frozen: - Other	ex 0201 30 00 ex 0202 30 90
		Edible offal of bovine animals: - Thick skirt and thin skirt, fresh or chilled - Thick skirt and thin skirt, frozen	ex 0206 10 95 ex 0206 29 91
		II. (e) Meat of bovine animals, fresh, chilled or frozen Meat of bovine animals, fresh or chilled : - Other cuts with bone in, other - boneless Meat of bovines animals, frozen: - Other cuts with bone in, other - boneless Thick and thin bovine skirt, fresh or chilled Thick and thin bovine skirt, frozen	ex 0201 20 90 ex 0201 30 00  ex 0202 20 90 ex 0202 30 ex 0206 10 95 ex 0206 29 91
		II. (f) Meat of bovine animals, fresh, chilled or frozen Meat of bovine animals, fresh or chilled : - Other cuts with bone in, other - boneless Meat of bovine animals, frozen: - Other cuts with bone in, other - boneless Thick and thin bovine skirt, fresh or chilled Thick and thin bovine skirt, frozen	ex 0201 20 90 ex 0201 30 00  ex 0202 20 90 ex 0202 30 ex 0206 10 95 ex 0206 29 91

Quota	No.	Products covered	Tariff item number(s)
Frozen Meat of bovine animals	4	Meat of bovine animals, frozen Edible offal - Of bovine animals, frozen -- Thick skirt and thin skirt	0202  0206 29 91
Frozen beef intended for processing	5	Meat of bovine animals, frozen - Unseparated or separated forequarters - Boneless Edible offal - Of bovine animals, frozen -- Thick skirt and thin skirt	0202 20 30 0202 30  0206 29 91
Frozen Thin skirt of bovine animals	6	Edible offal - Of bovine animals, frozen -- Thin skirt (whole)	  ex 0206 29 91
Live sheep and goats and meat of sheep and goats	7	Live sheep and goats, other than pure-breeding animals  Live sheep and goats, other than pure-bred breeding animals Meat of sheep or goats, fresh chilled or frozen  Meat of sheep or goats, fresh, chilled or frozen	ex 0104 10 ex 0104 20  ex 0104 10 ex 0104 20 0204  0204

Quota	No.	Products covered	Tariff item number(s)
Dairy Current access	8	<p>Butter, at least six weeks old, of a fat content by weight of not less than 80% but less than 82%, manufactured directly from milk or cream without the use of stored materials, in a single, self-contained and uninterrupted process</p> <p>Butter, at least six weeks old, of a fat content by weight of not less than 80 % but less than 82 %, manufactured directly from milk or cream without the use of stored materials, in a single, self-contained and uninterrupted process which may involve the cream passing through a stage where the butterfat is concentrated and/or fractionated (the processes referred to as "Ammix" and "Spreadable")</p> <p>Cheese for processing</p> <p>Whole Cheddar cheeses (of the conventional flat cylindrical shape of a net weight of not less than 33 kg but not more than 44 kg and cheeses in cubic blocs or in parallelepiped shape, of a net weight of 10 kg or more) of a fat content of 50% or more by weight in the dry matter, matured for at least three months</p> <p>Cheddar made from unpasteurised milk, of a fat content of 50% or more, by weight, in the dry matter, matured for at least nine months, of a free-at-frontier value per 100 kg net, of not less than:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 334,20 EUR in whole cheeses</li> <li>- 354,83 EUR for cheeses of a net weight of not less than 500 g</li> <li>- 368,58 EUR for cheeses net weight less than 500 g</li> </ul> <p>The expression whole cheeses means :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Cheeses of the conventional flat cylindrical shape of a net weight of not less than 33 kg but not more than 44 kg</li> <li>- Cubic blocks or parallelepipeds of cheese of a net weight of 10 kg or more</li> </ul>	<p>ex 0405 10 11</p> <p>ex 0405 10 19</p> <p>ex 0405 10 30</p> <p>0406 90 01</p> <p>ex 0406 90 21</p> <p>ex 0406 90 21</p>

Quota	No.	Products covered	Tariff item number(s)
Dairy Minimum access	9	Skimmed-milk powder	0402 10 19
		Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk	0405 10 11
			0405 10 19
			0405 10 30
			0405 10 50
			0405 10 90
			0405 90 10
			0405 90 90
		Processed Emmentaler	ex 0406 30 10
		Emmentaler	ex 0406 90 13
		Processed Gruyère	ex 0406 30 10
		Gruyère, Sbrinz	ex 0406 90 15
		Cheddar	0406 90 21
		Cheese for processing	0406 90 01
		Pizza cheese, frozen, cut into pieces each weighing not more than 1 g, in containers of a net content of 5 kg or more, of a water content, by weight, of 52% or more, and a fat content by weight in the dry matter of 38% or more	ex 0406 10 20
			ex 0406 10 80
		Fresh (unripened or uncured) Cheese including whey cheese, and curd, other than pizza cheese	ex 0406 10 20
		Other grated or powdered cheese	ex 0406 10 80
		Other processed cheese	0406 20 90
			0406 30 31
			0406 30 39
			0406 30 90
		Blue-veined cheese	0406 40 10
			0406 40 50
			0406 40 90
		Bergkase and Appenzell	0406 90 17
		Fromage fribourgeois, Vacherin Mont d'Or and Tête de Moine	0406 90 18
		Edam	0406 90 23
		Tilsit	0406 90 25
		Butterkäse	0406 90 27
		Kashkaval	0406 90 29
		Feta of sheep's milk or buffalomilk	0406 90 31
		Feta, other	0406 90 33
		Kefalo-Tyri	0406 90 35

Quota	No.	Products covered	Tariff item number(s)
		Finlandia Jarlsberg Cheese of sheep's milk or buffalo milk Pecorino Other Provolone Caciocavallo Danbo, Fontal, Fynbo, Havarti, Maribo, Samsø Gouda Esrom, Italico, Kernhem, Saint-Paulin Cheshire, Wensleydale, Lancashire, Double Gloucester, Blarney, Colby, Monterey	0406 90 37 0406 90 39 0406 90 50 ex0406 90 63 0406 90 69 0406 90 73 ex0406 90 75 ex0406 90 76 0406 90 78 ex0406 90 79 ex0406 90 81
		Camembert Brie Exceeding 47% but not exceeding 52% Exceeding 52% but not exceeding 62% Exceeding 62% but not exceeding 72% Exceeding 72% Other	0406 90 82 0406 90 84 0406 90 86 0406 90 87 0406 90 88  0406 90 93 0406 90 99
Manioc	10	Manioc	0714 10
Manioc, arrowroot, salep and similar roots and tubers	11	Manioc (casava), other than pellets of flour and meal Arrowroot, salep and similar roots and tubers with high starch content	ex 0714 10  ex 0714 90
Sweet potatoes and manioc starch	12	(a) Sweet potatoes - Other than for human consumption  (b) Sweet potatoes - Other than for human consumption  (c) Manioc starch	0714 20 90  0714 20 90  ex 1108 14 00
Broken rice	13	Broken rice intended for the production of foodstuffs of tariff heading 1901 10	1006 40 00
Millet	14	Millet	1008 20 00
Cane sugar	15	Raw cane sugar for refining	1701 11 10
Cane or beet sugar	16	Cane or beet sugar	1701
Garlic	17	Garlic	0703 20 00
Preserved Mushrooms	18	Preserved mushrooms	2003 10 20 2003 10 30 0711 90 40
Bran, sharps and other residues	19	Bran, sharps and other residues of wheat and cereals other than maize and rice falling within tariff headings	2302 30 10 2303 30 90 2302 40 10 2302 40 90
Preparations of a kind used in animal feeding	20	Preparations of a kind used in animal feeding	2309 90 31 2309 90 41 2309 90 51

Quota	No.	Products covered	Tariff item number(s)
Certain pigmeat products	21	<p>Carcasses and half-carcasses fresh, chilled or frozen</p> <p>Cuts of domestic swine, fresh, chilled or frozen, with or without bone, excluding tenderloin presented alone</p> <p>Loins and hams boneless, fresh, chilled or frozen</p> <p>Tenderloins, fresh, chilled or frozen</p> <p>Sausages, dry or for spreading, uncooked Other sausages</p> <p>Preserved meat of domestic swine</p>	<p>0203 11 10 0203 21 10</p> <p>ex 0203</p> <p>ex 0203 19 55 ex 0203 29 55</p> <p>ex 0203 19 55 ex 0203 29 55</p> <p>1601 00 91 1601 00 99</p> <p>ex 1602 41 ex 1602 42 ex 1602 49</p>
Certain pigmeat products	22	<p>Meat of swine, fresh, chilled or frozen:</p> <p>- Fresh or chilled:</p> <p>--- of domestic swine</p> <p>---- loins and cuts thereof, bone-in</p> <p>- Frozen:</p> <p>---of domestic swine</p> <p>----bellies, streaky and cuts thereof</p>	<p>0203 19 13</p> <p>0203 29 15</p>
Poultry and turkey products	23	<p>Chicken carcass, fresh, chilled or frozen</p> <p>Chicken cuts, fresh, chilled or frozen</p> <p>Turkey meat, fresh, chilled or frozen</p>	<p>0207 11 and 0207 12</p> <p>ex 0207 13 and ex 0207 14</p> <p>0207 240207 250207 26 0207 27</p>
Products in the egg sector and egg albumin	24	<p>Poultry eggs, for consumption, in shell</p> <p>Eggs yolks</p> <p>Bird eggs, not in shell</p> <p>Egg albumin</p>	<p>0407 00 30</p> <p>0408 11 80 0408 19 81 0408 19 89</p> <p>0408 91 80 0408 99 80</p> <p>3502 11 90 3502 19 90</p>
Wheat	25	Quality wheat and durum wheat	1001 10 00 1001 90 99
Maize and Grain Sorghum	26	Maize and grain sorghum	1005 90 00 1007 00 90
Worked oats	27	Worked oats	ex 1104 22 98
Rice	28	<p>Husked brown rice</p> <p>Semi-milled or wholly milled rice</p>	<p>1006 20</p> <p>1006 30</p>
Bananas	29	Fresh bananas, other than plantains	0803 00 12

Quota	No.	Products covered	Tariff item number(s)
Grape juice and grape must	30	<p>Grape juice (including grape must):</p> <p>- Of a density exceeding 1.33 g/cm<sup>3</sup> at 20° C:</p> <p>--Of a value not exceeding 22 ECU/100 kg net weight</p> <p>-- Other</p> <p>- Of a density not exceeding 1.33 g/cm<sup>3</sup> at 20° C:</p> <p>-- Of a value exceeding 18 ECU/100 kg net weight:</p> <p>--- Concentrated</p> <p>-- Of a value not exceeding 18 ECU/100 kg net weight:</p> <p>--- Other</p>	<p>2009 60 11</p> <p>2009 60 19</p> <p>2009 60 51</p> <p>2009 60 90</p>

3. The system applies in the European Community to the above-mentioned products originating in third countries.

4. See answer to question 1. As referred to in the answer to question 1, the licensing system covers the relevant WTO tariff quotas. The EC considers the method adopted to be the most appropriate to administer these tariff rate quotas.

5. The relevant legislation for the administration of import licences for the tariff quotas mentioned in the answer to question 2 is:

Quota	No.	Relevant legislation
Live bovine animals	1	Commission Regulation (EC) No 1081/99 of 26 May 1999 (OJ L 131) as amended by Commission Regulation (EC) N° 1096/2001 of 5 June 2001 (OJ L 150).
Live young male bovine animals	2	Commission Regulation (EC) No 1126/2002 of 27 June 2002 (OJ L 169)
High quality beef and frozen buffalo meat	3	Commission Regulation (EC) No 936/97 of 27 May 1997 (OJ L 137) as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) N° 1524/2002 of 26 August 2002 (OJ L 229).
Frozen Meat of bovine animals	4	Commission Regulation (EC) No 954/2002 of 4 June 2002 (OJ L 147)
Frozen beef intended for processing	5	Commission Regulation (EC) No N°995/2002 of 11 June 2002 (OJ L 152).
Frozen Thin skirt of bovine animals	6	Commission Regulation (EC) No 996/97 of 3 June 1997 (OJ L 144), as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) 1266/98 of 18 June 1998 (OJ L 175).
Live sheep and goats and meat of sheep and goats	7	Commission Regulation (EC) No 1439/95 of 26 June 1995 (OJ L 143), as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) N° 2808/2000 of 21 December 2000 (OJ L 326) and derogated from by Commission Regulation (EC) N° 272/2001 of 9 February 2001 (OJ L 41) and by Commission Regulation (EC) N° 2565/2001 of 27 December 2001 (OJ L344)
Dairy current access	8	Commission Regulation (EC) No 2535/2001 of 14 December 2001 (OJ L 341)
Dairy minimum access	9	Commission Regulation (EC) No 2535/2001 of 14 December 2001 (OJ L 341)
Manioc	10	Commission Regulation (EC) No 2566/2001 of 21 December 2001 (OJ L 344)

Quota	No.	Relevant legislation
Manioc, arrowroot, salep and similar roots and tubers	11	Commission Regulation (EC) No 2449/96 of 18 December 1996 (OJ L 333) as amended by Commission Regulation (EC) N° 2780/99 of 27 December 1999 (OJ L 344).
Sweet potatoes and manioc starch	12	Commission Regulation (EC) No 2402/96 of 17 December 1996 (OJ L 327).
Broken rice	13	Commission Regulation (EC) No 2058/96 of 28 October 1996 (OJ L 276).
Millet	14	Commission Regulation (EC) No 2133/2001 of 30 October 2001 (OJ L 287).
Cane sugar	15	Commission Regulation (EC) No 1507/96 of 29 July 1996 (OJ L 189), as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) N° 1250/97 of 30 June 1997 (OJ L 173).
Cane or beet sugar	16	Commission Regulations (EC) No 2782/76 of 17 November 1976 (OJ L 318) and No 1464/95 of 27 June 1995 (OJ L 144).
Garlic	17	Commission Regulations (EC) No 565/2002 of 2 April 2002 (OJ L 86).
Preserved Mushrooms	18	Commission Regulation (EC) No 2125/95 of 6 September 1995 (OJ L 212), as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) 2858/2000 of 27 December 2000 (OJ L 332).
Bran, sharps and other residues	19	Commission Regulation (EC) No 2133/2001 of 30 October 2001 (OJ L 287)
Preparations of a kind used in animal feeding	20	Commission Regulation (EC) No 2133/2001 of 30 October 2001 (OJ L 287).
Certain pigmeat products	21	Commission Regulation (EC) No 1486/95 of 28 June 1995 (OJ L 145), as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) N° 1006/2001 of 23 May 2001 (OJ L 140).
Certain pigmeat products	22	Commission Regulation (EC) No 1432/94 of 22 June 1994 (OJ No L 156), at last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) N° 1006/2001 of 23 May 2001 (OJ L 140).
Poultry and turkey products	23	Commission Regulation (EC) No 1251/96 of 28 June 1996 (OJ L 161), as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1043/2001 of 30 May 2001 (OJ L 145).
Products in the egg sector and egg albumin	24	Commission Regulation (EC) No 1474/95 of 28 June 1995 (OJ L 145), as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) N° 1043/2001 of 30 May 2001 (OJ L 145).
Wheat	25	Commission Regulation (EC) No 2133/2001 of 30 October 2001 (OJ L 287).
Maize and grain sorghum	26	Commission Regulation (EC) No 1839/95 of 26 July 1995 (OJ L 177) as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) N° 2235/2000 of 9 October 2000 (OJ L 256).
Worked oats	27	Commission Regulation (EC) No 2369/96 of 12 December 1996 (OJ L 323) as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) N° 630/97 of 10 April 1997 (OJ L 96).
Rice	28	Commission Regulation (EC) No 327/98 of 10 February 1998 (OJ L 37) as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) N° 2458/2001 of 14 December 2001 (OJ L 331).
Bananas	29	Council Regulation (EEC) No 404/93 of 13 February 1993 (OJ L 47) as last amended by Council Regulation (EC) N° 2587/2001 of 19 December 2001 (OJ L 345) and Commission Regulation (EC) No 896/2001 of 7 May 2001 (OJ L 126) as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) N° 349/2002 of 25 February 2002 (OJ L 55).
Grape juice and grape must	30	Commission Regulation (EC) No 2012/96 of 21 October 1996 (OJ L 269), as amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 2499/97 of 15 December 1997 of 15 December 1997 (OJ L 345).

The licensing is statutorily required. The legislation does not leave designation of products to be subjected to licensing to administrative discretion. The system cannot be abolished without legislative approval.

Procedures

6. Answer to questions 6.I to VIII and to 6. XI. Questions 6.IX and X are not relevant.

The information related to the allocation of the quotas, the formalities for licence application, the amount of goods allocated to each importer is published in the Official Journal of the European Communities (see answer to question 5). There is no derogation from the licensing requirement. Relevant aspects of the licensing procedures per quota are given below:

Quota	No.	Short description of Procedures
Live bovine animals	1	<p>The two quotas are each divided into two parts. 70% are allocated to importers from the Community who are able to furnish proof of having imported animals covered by the quotas during the 36 months preceding the year of import.</p> <p>The allocation among these importers is made in proportion to their imports of animals covered by the tariff quotas during the 36 months preceding the year of import in question .</p> <p>30% of the volumes is allocated to applicants who can furnish the proof of having imported at least 75 live bovine animals covered by CN code 0102 from third countries in the 12 months preceding the year of import in question.</p> <p>The tariff quotas are opened for periods running from 1 July to 30 June of the following year (year of import)</p> <p>Applicants for import rights must be entered in a national VAT register. An application for an import right can only be submitted to the competent authority in the Member State in which the applicant is entered in a national VAT register and must be submitted by 15 June prior to the relevant year of import.</p> <p>The competent authorities in the Member States communicate to the Commission all the applications for the right to import not later than the 10th working day following the closing date for submission of applications. The Commission calculates to what extent applications can be accepted. If the quantities in respect of which applications are made exceed the quantities available, the Commission applies a uniform reduction percentage. After the notification of allocations from the Commission, import licences are issued on application until 15 March of the year of import. Quantities, for which import licences have not been asked till this date, are subject of a further allocation.</p>

Quota	No.	Short description of Procedures
Live young male bovine animals	2	<p>The tariff quota is opened for the period 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003.</p> <p>The quota volume is split up among Member States as follows:  (a) Italy: 118.300 head; (b) Greece: 18.100 head and (c) other Member States: 32.600 head.</p> <p>Within each of the quantities referred to under (a) and (b), import rights relating to 50% of the quantity are allocated upon application directly to importers who furnish proof of having imported animals covered by the tariff quota under the regulations referred to in Annex I of Commission Regulation 1126/2002.</p> <p>The number of head is allocated in proportion to the number of head imported under the regulations in question.</p> <p>The other 50% of the quantities referred to under (a) and (b) are allocated upon application directly to traders who furnish the proof that they exported to and/or imported in the period 1.1.2001 to 31.12.2001 from third countries at least 75 live animals falling within CN code 0102 90, excluding imports under the regulations referred to in annex I of regulation (EC) No 1126/2002 of 27 June 2002.</p> <p>The quantities referred to under (c) are allocated to traders having imported or exported from or to third countries at least 75 animals under CN code 0102 90 in the period 1.1.2001 to 31.12.2001.</p> <p>Applications for import rights have to be presented in Italy for quantities referred to under (a) above and in Greece for quantities referred to under (b) above by applicants registered in a national VAT register. The application for import rights for the other quantities have to be presented in Member States other than Italy and Greece where the applicant is entered in the national VAT register.</p> <p>The competent authorities in the Member States communicate to the Commission all the applications for import rights under (c) not later than 19 July 2002. The Commission calculates as soon as possible to what extent applications can be accepted. If the quantities in respect of which applications are made exceed the quantities available, the Commission applies a reduction coefficient.</p> <p>What concerns applications under (a) and (b), the Italian and the Greek competent authority communicate to the Commission not later than 19 July 2002 a list of applicants and the quantities applied for.</p> <p>Quantities not covered by import licence applications at 21 February 2003 shall be subject of a further allocation of import rights, irrespective of the allocation of import rights between Member States and the traditional-/newcomer-scheme.</p>
High quality beef and frozen buffalo meat	3	<p>The tariff quotas are annual tariff quotas.</p> <p>For US/Canada the quota is administrated at Community level and opened on a monthly basis. Applicants for import licences must be natural or legal persons, who at the time applications are submitted have been engaged for at least 12 months in trade in beef and veal between Member States or with third countries and who are registered in a VAT register in a Member State.</p> <p>For the other third countries concerned the quota is administrated by those countries themselves. The application for an import licence must be lodged with the competent authorities in the Member States and accompanied by a certificate of authenticity issued by the authorities in exporting countries. The competent authorities in the Member States issue import licences only after they are satisfied that all the information on the certificate of authenticity is correct and licences are issued immediately thereafter.</p> <p>In order to facilitate commercial operations, exceptional cases are specified in which import licences can be issued after having lodged a security which corresponds to the full customs duty. This security will be released after certain conditions have been fulfilled.</p>

Quota	No.	Short description of Procedures
Frozen Meat of bovine animals	4	<p>The tariff quota is an annual tariff quota, opened on 1 July of each year. The tariff quota is divided into two subquotas, each of which shall equal 26500 tonnes. Subquota I is apportioned among Community importers in proportion to the quantities imported by them under Commission Regulations 1142/98,995/1999 and 980/2000. Applications for import rights with proof of import have to be submitted by the operators no later than 14 June 2002 to the competent authorities in the Member States where they are entered in the VAT register.</p> <p>Subquota II is apportioned among operators that are approved in advance by the competent authorities in the Member States. Approval is subject to proof that the operator has been engaged on its own account in importing min. 100 tonnes into or exporting min. 220 tonnes from the Community of beef during the years 2000 and 2001 in, at least, two operations per year. Requests for approval with proof of import or export have to be submitted by no later than 14 June 2002 to the competent authorities in the Member States. . Applications for import licences have to be submitted to the competent authority in the Member State where the applicant is approved during two periods: 15 to 17 July 2002 and 7 to 9 January 2003. The quantity available in each of the two periods is 13.250 tonnes. Member States inform the Commission of the applications submitted by the 5<sup>th</sup> working day following the end of each period. Where the total quantity applied for in the first period is less than 13.250 tonnes, the residual quantity shall be added to the quantity available in the second period. . The Commission decides as soon as possible to what extent applications can be accepted. If the quantities in respect of which applications are made exceed the quantities available, the Commission applies a fixed reduction coefficient. After the notification of allocations from the Commission, import licences may be issued as soon as possible by the competent authority in the Member States. Licence applications can be lodged solely in the Member State where the applicant has applied for import rights. Licences cannot be transferred and their utilisation is subject of reinforced provisions to ensure that the licence-holder effectively imports the licence quantity.</p>

Quota	No.	Short description of Procedures
Frozen beef intended for processing	5	<p>The tariff quota is an annual tariff quota, opened on 1 July of each year. The tariff quota is divided into two quantities. 40,000 tonnes of beef intended for manufacture of preserved food and 10,700 tonnes of frozen beef intended for manufacture of other processed products.</p> <p>An application for import rights is valid only if it is lodged by, or on behalf of a natural or legal person who, at least once during 12 months prior to the opening of the tariff quota, has been active in producing processed products containing beef and who is entered in a national VAT register.</p> <p>Furthermore, the application has to be lodged by, or on behalf of an approved processing establishment. For each quantity referred to above only one application for import rights may be accepted in respect of each approved processing establishment.</p> <p>Applications for import rights have to be submitted to the competent authority in the Member State where the operator is entered in the VAT register. The competent authority in the Member State has to forward to the Commission a list of applicants and quantities applied for together with the approval numbers of the processing establishment concerned.</p> <p>The Commission calculates as soon as possible to what extent applications can be accepted. If the quantities in respect of which applications are made exceed the quantities available, a fixed reduction coefficient is applied. Within his allocation rights a processor may apply for an import licences until 21 February 2003 at the latest. The application has to be lodged in the Member State where the import rights are registered. Quantities for which import licence applications have not been lodged within that date are subject to a further allocation of import rights. After the notification of allocations from the Commission, import licences may be issued immediately by the competent authority in the Member States. Licence applications can be lodged solely in the Member State where the applicant has applied for import rights. Applicants have to approach only one administrative organ. Imports are only known to the competent authority in the Member States and to the Commission.</p>
Frozen Thin skirt of bovine animals	6	<p>The tariff quota is an annual tariff quota, opened on 1 July of each year. 700 tonnes of the tariff quota are allocated to Argentina and 800 tonnes are allocated to other third countries. The quota of 700 tonnes is administered by Argentina itself. The application for an import licence must be lodged within the competent authorities in the Member States and must be accompanied by a certificate of authenticity issued by the empowered authority in Argentina. The competent authorities in the Member States may issue import licences only after they are satisfied that all the information on the certificate of authenticity is correct. The import licence is issued immediately thereafter.</p> <p>The quota of 800 tonnes is administrated at Community level. Applicants for import licences must be natural or legal persons who, when submitting their application must prove to the satisfaction of the competent authorities in the Member State concerned that they have traded in beef and veal with non-member countries at least once during the previous 12 months. They must be entered in a national VAT register. The application for an import licence must be lodged within the competent authorities in the Member State in which the applicant is registered, only during the first ten days of each year of import (1 July to 30 June). The competent authorities in the Member States have to notify to the Commission on 10th working day following the end of the period for lodging the applications, the total of the quantity covered by the applications. The Commission calculates as soon as possible to what extent applications may be accepted. If the quantities in respect of which applications are made exceed the quantities available, the Commission fixes a single percentage reduction to be applied to the quantities applied for. Following the Commission's decision on acceptance of applications, licences are issued as rapidly as possible by the competent authorities in the Member States.</p>

Quota	No.	Short description of Procedures
Live sheep and goats and meat of sheep and goats	7	<p>a) Country-specific WTO tariff quotas: The application for an import licence is subject to the submission of a certificate of origin issued by an empowered authority in the exporting country. The import licence has to be issued by the competent authorities in the Member States not later than one working day following that on which the application is lodged. The quota allocations are made on the basis first come first served.</p> <p>b) Non-country-specific WTO tariff quotas: the competent authorities in the Member States issue Import licences. The tariff quotas are administered on a quarterly basis. During each of the first three-quarters of each year, import licences are issued within the limits of one quarter of the quota quantity. During September of each year the competent authorities in the Member States have to issue import licences within the remaining balance of these quantities. Applications for licences can be lodged only during the first three-quarters of the year and during the first 10 days of September. Applications for licences have to be forwarded by the competent authorities in the Member States to the Commission no later than the sixteenth day of each of the first three-quarters and by 16 September. The Commission has to decide before the twenty-sixth day of each of the three quarters and before 26 September to what extent applications may be accepted. If the quantities in respect of which applications are made exceed the quantities available, the Commission fixes a single percentage reduction to be applied to the quantities applied for. Following the Commission's decision on acceptance of applications, licences are issued on the thirtieth day of each of the first three-quarters and on 30 September by the competent authorities in the Member States.</p>

Quota	No.	Short description of Procedures
Dairy current access	8	<p>Chapter I of Regulation 2535/2001 “imports under quotas opened by the Community on the basis of an import licence alone” sets out the tariff quotas, the duties to be applied and the maximum quantities to be imported each year as well as procedures to request and obtain quota allocations. The main features are as follows:</p> <p>Applicants for import licences must be approved in advance by the competent authority of the Member State in which they are established.</p> <p>The authority concerned shall assign an approval number to each approved importer. Approval shall be granted to all importers who submit a request to the competent authorities before 1 April together with the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) proof that during the previous calendar year they imported into and/or exported from the Community at least 25 tonnes of milk products covered by Chapter 04 of the Combined Nomenclature in at least four separate operations;</li> <li>(b) any document and information adequately substantiating their identity and status as traders, in particular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) documents relating to business accounts and/or tax arrangements drawn up in accordance with national law, and if provided for under national law;</li> <li>(ii) their VAT number,</li> <li>(iii) their registration in the commercial register.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>2. For the purposes of the proof required under 1(a):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) only customs declarations showing the name and address of the applicant shall be taken into account;</li> <li>(b) inward- and outward-processing transactions shall not be considered as imports or exports.</li> </ul> <p>Before 20 June each year, the competent authorities of the Member States shall send lists of approved importers to the Commission, which shall forward them to the competent authorities of the other Member States. Only importers included on a list shall be authorised to apply for licences during the period from 1 July to 30 June following.</p> <p>Importers may lodge only one licence application each for the same quota in the integrated tariff of the European Communities (TARIC) (hereinafter called "quota number").</p> <p>Licence applications shall be admissible only where applicants attach a written declaration that they have not submitted, and undertake not to submit, any other applications for the same quota under the import arrangements covered by this Chapter during the current period.</p> <p>The Commission shall decide as quickly as possible to what extent applications may be accepted and shall inform the Member States of its decision.</p> <p>Licences shall be issued to applicants whose applications have been notified under Article 15 no more than five working days after the Member States have been informed of the decision referred to in the first subparagraph.</p> <p>2. Where the total quantity covered by licence applications exceeds the quantity fixed, the Commission shall apply an allocation factor to the quantities applied for. Where the total quantity covered by licence applications is less than the quantity available, the Commission shall determine the quantity remaining, which shall be added to that available for the following period of the same import year.</p> <p>3. Import licences shall be valid for 150 days from the actual day of issue under Article 23(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1291/2000.</p>

Quota	No.	Short description of Procedures
Dairy minimum access	9	Allocation procedure included in chapter I of Regulation 2535/2001 "imports under quotas opened by the Community on the basis of an import licence alone". See under point 8 for the main characteristics of this procedure.
Manioc	10	The tariff quota is an annual tariff quota. The imports under the tariff quota are subject to the presentation of an import licence which is issued subject to the submission of an export certificate to the European Community issued by the Department of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Commerce, Government of Thailand. Application for import licences have to be submitted to the competent authorities in the Member States accompanied by the export certificate. The import licence has to be issued on the fifth working day following the day on which the application was lodged, unless the Commission has informed the competent authorities of the Member States that the conditions laid down in the relevant legislation have not been fulfilled.
Manioc, arrowroot, salep and similar roots and tubers	11	The tariff quota is an annual tariff quota managed on calendar year basis. The imports under the tariff quota are subject to the presentation of an import licence that is issued subject to the submission of a certificate of origin, except as regards imports from products originating in China. Furthermore in the case of products originating in Indonesia and China, the licence application has to be accompanied by an export licence issued by the competent authority in these countries. Applications for import licences have to be submitted to the competent authorities in the Member States. The competent authorities in the Member States have to notify to the Commission on the day following the day on which applications are lodged the application that have been lodged. The competent authorities issue the import licences unless they receive notification from the Commission that the conditions laid down in the relevant legislation have not been fulfilled.
Sweet potatoes and manioc starch	12	The tariff quotas are annual tariff quotas. Licence applications have to be lodged with the competent authority in the Member State on Tuesdays, or if that is a working day on the first such day following. Licence applications and licences have to show the country of origin and the licence carries with it an obligation to import from that country. Licence applications for sweet potatoes originating in China have to be accompanied by an export certificate issued by the Chinese Government. The competent authorities in the Member States have to notify to the Commission on the day following the day on which applications are lodged the application that have been lodged. The Commission determines and notifies to the competent authorities in the Member States the extent to which licence applications are to be accepted. If the quantities applied for exceed those available the Commission applies and notifies a uniform percentage reduction. The competent authorities issue the import licences as soon as they receive notification from the Commission.
Broken rice	13	The tariff quota is an annual tariff quota. Applications for import licences have to be accompanied by the proof that the applicant is a natural or legal person who has carried out a commercial activity in the rice sector for at least 12 months and who is registered in the Member State in which the application is submitted. On the day on which licence applications are lodged, the competent authorities in the Member States have to inform the Commission on the applications submitted. Import licences are issued on the 11th working day following that on which the application was lodged provided that the quantities applied for do not exceed the tariff quota volume. If the quantities in respect of which licences have been applied for exceed the quantities available, the Commission shall fix a single percentage of acceptance for the quantities applied for and notify this to the competent authorities in the Member States. Imports are only known to the competent authority in the Member States to which the import licence application has been submitted and to the Commission. The applicant for an import licence must approach only one administrative organ.

Quota	No.	Short description of Procedures
Millet	14	The tariff quota is an annual tariff quota. The administration procedure of the tariff quota is on a First Come First Served basis and is provided for in Commission regulation 2133/2001 according the rules laid down in Commission Regulation R.2454/93
Cane sugar	15	The tariff quota is an annual tariff quota. Applications for import licences must be submitted by refiners to the competent authority in the Member State of import concerned and must be accompanied by a declaration to the effect that the applicant undertakes to refine the quantity of sugar in question before 1 July following the date of import. The competent authorities in the Member States have to inform the Commission of application submitted in order in which they are recorded. The Commission has to inform the Member States as soon as possible of the quantities, which can be allocated to importers. The competent authorities in the Member States issue import licences. Refiners applying for licences must, within three months of the end of the time limit laid down for refining provide the Member State which issued the licence with proof of refining which the later recognises. Entitlement under the tariff quota is conditional on the presentation, at the time for release for free circulation, of a certificate of origin from the third country concerned. The import of the raw sugar has to take place in the Member State, which issued the import licence. Imports are only known to the competent authority in the Member States to which the import licence application has been submitted, to the exporting country and to the Commission.
Cane or beet sugar	16	The tariff quota is an annual tariff quota. Applicants for import licences must be natural or legal person entered in a VAT register. Import licences are issued by the competent authorities in the Member States. The allocation of import licences for the quota volume allocated to India is subject to the submission of a certificate of authenticity issued by the exporting country and the allocation of import licences for the quota volume reserved for the ACP countries is subject to the submission of a movement certificate EUR 1 issued by the exporting countries. Imports are only known to the competent authority in the Member States to which the import licence application has been submitted, to the exporting country and to the Commission.
Garlic	17	The tariff quota is annual, administered however on a quarterly basis, (split in four three month quarters, starting in June of each year). Tariff quotas are allocated respectively to China, to Argentina and to all other countries taken together as a group. Imports under the tariff quota are subject to the presentation of an import license, issued after application lodged with the competent authorities in the Member States. These authorities inform the Commission of all applications submitted, on the day following the day on which applications are lodged. Import licences are issued on the fifth working day following that on which applications are lodged, provided that the Commission takes no special measures in the meantime. If the quantities applied for exceed the quantity available for the specific trimester, the Commission sets a flat-rate percentage reduction for the applications in question and suspends the issue of licences in respect of subsequent applications for that particular quarter. Quantities are allocated as follows: 70% to traditional importers and 30% to newcomers. Import licences shall be valid only for the quarter for which they have been issued.

Quota	No.	Short description of Procedures
Preserved Mushrooms	18	The tariff quota is an annual tariff quota. The tariff quota, namely the quantity allocated to China on the one hand, and the quantity allocated to other countries on the other hand is allocated as follows: 95% to traditional importers and 5% to newcomers. However, this condition does not apply for quantities allocated to Bulgaria and Romania. Applications for import licences must be submitted to the competent authorities in the Member States. The competent authorities in the Member States have to inform the Commission of applications submitted. Import licences are issued on the fifth working day following that on which applications are lodged provided that the Commission takes no special measures in the meantime. If the quantities applied for exceed the quantity available, the Commission allocates the excess from the reserve of the tariff quota. If after allocation of the reserve, the quantities applied for exceed the quantity available, the Commission sets a flat-rate percentage reduction for the applications in question and suspends the issue of licences in respect of subsequent applications. As regards imports from China, entitlement under the tariff quota is conditional on the presentation, at the time for release for free circulation, of a certificate of origin from China. As regards imports from Bulgaria and Romania, entitlement under the tariff quota is conditional on the presentation, at the time for release for free circulation, of an EUR 1 certificate. Imports are only known to the competent authorities in the Member States to which the import licence applications have been submitted, to the exporting country and to the Commission.
Bran, sharps and other residues	19	The tariff quota is an annual tariff quota. The administration procedure of the tariff quota is on a First Come First Served basis and is provided for in Commission regulation 2133/2001 according the rules laid down in Commission Regulation R.2454/93
Preparations of a kind used in animal feeding	20	The tariff quota is an annual tariff quota. The administration procedure of the tariff quota is on a First Come First Served basis and is provided for in Commission regulation 2133/2001 according the rules laid down in Commission Regulation R.2454/93 Imports are only known to the competent authorities in the Member States and to the Commission. Importers must only approach one administrative organ.
Certain pigmeat products	21	The tariff quotas are annual tariff quotas, opened on a quarterly basis. Applicants for import licences must be natural or legal persons, who at the time applications are submitted, prove to the satisfaction of the competent authorities of the Member States that they have been engaged in trade with third countries in pigmeat products for at least the preceding 12 months. Retail and catering establishments selling their products to the final consumer are excluded from the benefits of this system. Imports are only known to the competent authority in the Member States to which the import licence application has been submitted and to the Commission. Licence applications may be submitted during the first 7 days of the month before the quarterly quota period (1 July, 1 October, 1 January and 1 April) to the competent authorities in the Member States. The applicant for an import licence must approach only one administrative organ. The competent authorities in the Member States have to notify to the Commission, on the third working day following the end of the application submission period, of applications submitted. Applications are examined simultaneously by the Commission. The Commission decides as quickly as possible to what extent quantities may be awarded in respect of the quantities requested in the import licence applications. If the quantities in respect of which licences have been applied for exceed the quantities available, the Commission fixes a single percentage of acceptance for the quantities applied for. Where this percentage is less than 5%, it is possible that the Commission will not award the quantities applied for and release the security. The Commission calculates the quantities remaining which are added to the quantity available in respect of the following period in the same year.

Quota	No.	Short description of Procedures
Certain pigmeat products	22	<p>The tariff quota is an annual tariff quota, opened on a quarterly basis.</p> <p>Applicants for import licences must be natural or legal persons, who at the time applications are submitted, prove to the satisfaction of the competent authorities of the Member States that they have been engaged in trade with third countries in pigmeat products for at least the preceding 12 months. Retail and catering establishments selling their products to the final consumer are excluded from the benefits of this system. Imports are only known to the competent authority in the Member States to which the import licence application has been submitted and to the Commission.</p> <p>Licence applications may be submitted during the first 7 days of the month before the quarterly quota period (1 January, 1 April, 1 July and 1 October) to the competent authorities in the Member States. The applicant for an import licence must approach only one administrative organ. The competent authorities in the Member States have to notify to the Commission, on the third working day following the end of the application submission period, of applications submitted. Applications are examined simultaneously by the Commission. The Commission decides as quickly as possible to what extent quantities may be awarded in respect of the quantities requested in the import licence applications. If the quantities in respect of which licences have been applied for exceed the quantities available, the Commission fixes a single percentage of acceptance for the quantities applied for. Where this percentage is less than 5%, it is possible that the Commission will not award the quantities applied for and release the security. The Commission calculates the quantities remaining which are added to the quantity available in respect of the following period in the same year.</p>
Poultry and turkey products	23	<p>The tariff quotas are annual tariff quotas, opened on a quarterly basis.</p> <p>Applicants for import licences must be natural or legal persons, who at the time applications are submitted, prove to the satisfaction of the competent authorities of the Member States that they have imported not less than 50 tonnes of products falling within the scope of Regulation (EEC) No 2777/75 in each of the two calendar years preceding the year in which the licence application is lodged. Retail and catering establishments selling their products to the final consumer are excluded from the benefits of this system. Imports are only known to the competent authority in the Member States to which the import licence application has been submitted and to the Commission. Licence applications must be submitted to the competent authority of the Member State in which the applicant is established or has set up his registered office. Licence applications may be submitted during the first 7 days of the month before the quarterly quota period (1 July, 1 October, 1 January and 1 April) to the competent authorities in the Member States. The applicant for an import licence must approach only one administrative organ. The competent authorities in the Member States have to notify to the Commission, on the fifth working day following the end of the application submission period, of applications submitted. Applications are examined simultaneously by the Commission. The Commission decides as quickly as possible to what extent quantities may be awarded in respect of the quantities requested in the import licence applications. If the quantities in respect of which licences have been applied for exceed the quantities available, the Commission fixes a single percentage of acceptance for the quantities applied for. Where this percentage is less than 5%, it is possible that the Commission will not award the quantities applied for and release the security. The Commission calculates the quantities remaining which are added to the quantity available in respect of the following period in the same year.</p>

Quota	No.	Short description of Procedures
Products in the egg sector and egg albumin	24	<p>The tariff quotas are annual tariff quotas, opened on a quarterly basis.</p> <p>Applicants for import licences must be natural or legal persons, who at the time applications are submitted, prove to the satisfaction of the competent authorities of the Member States that they have imported not less than 50 tonnes (shell egg equivalent) of products falling within the scope of Regulation (EEC) No 2771/75 (excluding hatching eggs) and (EEC) No 2783/85 in each of the two calendar years preceding the year in which the licence application is lodged or who are approved in accordance with Article 6 (1) of Council Directive 89/437/EEC (OJ L 212 of 22.7.89) for the treatment of egg products. Retail and catering establishments selling their products to the final consumer are excluded from the benefits of this system. Imports are only known to the competent authority in the Member States to which the import licence application has been submitted and to the Commission. Licence applications must be submitted to the competent authority of the Member State in which the applicant is established or has set up his registered office. Licence applications may be submitted during the first 7 days of the month before the quarterly quota period (1 July, 1 October, 1 January and 1 April) to the competent authorities in the Member States. The applicant for an import licence must approach only one administrative organ. The competent authorities in the Member States have to notify to the Commission, on the fifth working day following the end of the application submission period, of applications submitted. Applications are examined simultaneously by the Commission. The Commission decides as quickly as possible to what extent quantities may be awarded in respect of the quantities requested in the import licence applications. If the quantities in respect of which licences have been applied for exceed the quantities available, the Commission fixes a single percentage of acceptance for the quantities applied for. Where this percentage is less than 5%, it is possible that the Commission will not award the quantities applied for and release the security. The Commission calculates the quantities remaining which are added to the quantity available in respect of the following period in the same year. Licences are issued as quickly as possible after the Commission has taken its decision.</p>
Wheat	25	<p>The tariff quota is an annual tariff quota. The administration procedure of the tariff quota is on a First Come First Served basis and is provided for in Commission regulation 2133/2001 according the rules laid down in Commission Regulation R.2454/93</p>

Quota	No.	Short description of Procedures
Maize and grain sorghum	26	<p>Licence applications shall be accompanied by a written undertaking from the applicant to lodge, by the date of issue of the licence at the latest, a performance guarantee of an amount per tonne equal to the flat-rate duty reduction granted or to that of the reduction proposed in the tender. Applications shall be valid only if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- they do not exceed the maximum quantity available for each deadline for lodging applications, and</li> <li>- they are accompanied by evidence that the applicant's business activity includes international cereals trading in the importing Member State.</li> </ul> <p>Where a flat-rate reduction is adopted by the Commission, licences shall be issued, within the quantities available, no later than the Friday following the last day for submission. Should the applications made in respect of a week be for quantities exceeding those for maize and sorghum still available for import into Spain, the quantities for which licences are issued shall be the quantities indicated in the applications, reduced by a uniform percentage.</p> <p>Where a duty reduction is fixed under a tendering procedure, licences shall be issued, on condition that the tenderer has lodged an application for an import licence before a specified deadline.</p> <p>The competent authorities shall notify the Commission of the quantities for which licences have been issued each week no later than the third working day of the following week.</p> <p>Import licences shall, for the purpose of determining their period of validity, be deemed to have been issued on the day of expiry of the deadline for lodging tenders or applications.</p>
Worked oats	27	<p>The tariff quota is an annual tariff quota.</p> <p>Applicants for import licences must be natural or legal persons, who at the time applications are submitted, prove to the satisfaction of the competent authorities of the Member States that they have been operating commercially in the cereals sector for twelve months at least and that they are registered in the Member State where the application is made.</p> <p>Imports are only known to the competent authority in the Member States to which the import licence application has been submitted and to the Commission.</p> <p>The applicant for an import licence must approach only one administrative organ.</p> <p>Applications for import licences have to be submitted to the competent authorities in the Member States on the second working Monday of each month. A quantity of 1.000 tonnes is, to this end, available in respect of each month until the quota volume is used up. Quantities not used up in one month are carried forward to the following month until the end of each marketing year. The competent authorities of the Member State have to notify to the Commission within two working days of the closing date for the submission on the applications submitted. Applications are examined simultaneously by the Commission. Where the total quantity for which import licences are submitted exceeds the quantity of product which may be imported during the period in question, the Commission notifies the Member States (within three working days) of the reduction percentage they must apply to the quantities for which applications were submitted, when issuing licences. Import licences are then issued within three working days.</p>

Quota	No.	Short description of Procedures
Rice	28	<p>The tariff quota is an annual tariff quota.</p> <p>Applicants for import licences must be natural or legal persons, who in one of the three years preceding the date of submission of the application were engaged in trade in rice or submitted import licence applications covering rice and are registered in the Member State where the application is made.</p> <p>Imports are only known to the competent authority in the Member States to which the import licence application has been submitted and to the Commission.</p> <p>The applicant for an import licence must approach only one administrative organ.</p> <p>Applications for import licences have to be submitted to the competent authorities in the Member States in the first 10 working days of the first month corresponding to one quarterly tranche. Import licences are issued under specific quarterly tranches per country of origin. Quantities not used in respect of a tranche are carried forward to the following tranche of the relevant quota. Quantities not covered by licences in September are made available under a supplementary tranche in October.</p> <p>The competent authorities of the Member State have to notify to the Commission within two working days of the closing date for the submission on the applications submitted.</p> <p>Within 10 days of the closing date for notification the Commission shall decide to what extent the applications may be accepted. Where the total applied for exceeds the availability per tranche and country, the Commission sets a reduction percentage. It also fixes the quantities available under the following tranche. Within three working days of the date of publication of this decision import licences shall be issued.</p>

Quota	No.	Short description of Procedures
Bananas	29	<p>The tariff quotas are annual tariff quotas, opened on a quarterly basis.</p> <p>The tariff quotas A and B are distributed for an amount of 83% to traditional operators and 17% to non-traditional operators. The tariff quota C is distributed for an amount of 89% to traditional operators and 11% to non-traditional operators</p> <p><u>"Traditional operators"</u> means economic agents, whether natural persons or entities having legal personality, individual agents or groups, established in the Community during the period for determining their reference quantities, who have, for their own account, purchased a minimum quantity of bananas originating in third countries from the producers or, where applicable, produced, consigned and sold such products in the Community. These operations are called "primary imports". The minimum quantity is 250 tonnes imported in any one year of the reference period. This minimum quantity is 20 tonnes where marketing or import concerns only bananas with a length of 10 centimetres or less;</p> <p><u>"Traditional operators A/B"</u> means traditional operators who have carried out the minimum quantity of primary imports of "third-country bananas" and/or "non-traditional ACP" bananas in accordance with the definitions in Article 16 of Regulation (EEC) No 404/93, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 1637/98(8);</p> <p><u>"Traditional operators C"</u> means traditional operators who have carried out the minimum quantity of primary imports of "traditional ACP bananas" in accordance with the definitions in the abovementioned Article 16, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 1637/98.</p> <p><u>The reference quantity for each traditional operator A/B</u> who submits a written application no later than 11 May 2001 is established on the basis of the average of primary imports of third-country bananas and/or non-traditional ACP bananas during 1994, 1995 &amp; 1996 taken into account for 1998 for the purposes of administering the tariff quota for imports of third-country bananas &amp; non-traditional ACP bananas, in accordance with the provisions of Article 19(2) of Regulation (EEC) No 404/93 applicable in 1998 to the category of operators referred to in paragraph 1(a) of that Article.</p> <p><u>The reference quantity for each traditional importer C</u> who submits a written application no later than 11 May 2001 shall be established on the basis of the average of primary imports of traditional ACP bananas during 1994, 1995 &amp; 1996 carried out for 1998 as traditional quantities of ACP bananas.</p> <p>The Member States shall notify the Commission of the sum of the reference quantities. Using the information received, and in light of the total quantities available under tariff quotas A/B and C, the <u>Commission sets a single adjustment coefficient</u> to be applied to each operator's reference quantity. The competent authorities shall notify each operator of their reference quantity as adjusted by the adjustment coefficient. The competent authorities in each Member State are as listed in the Annex to the Regulation.</p> <p><u>"Non-traditional operators"</u></p> <p>(a) have been engaged independently and on their own account in the falling within CN code 0803 00 19 in the two years immediately preceding the year in respect of which registration is sought;</p> <p>(b) by virtue of this activity, have imported produce to a declared customs value of EUR 1200000 or more during the period referred to in point (a); and</p> <p>(c) do not have a reference quantity as a traditional operator under the tariff quota. Operators may be <u>registered</u>, in a single Member State of their choice, as a non-traditional operator under tariff quota A/B and/or tariff quota C.</p> <p>Traditional operators under a tariff quota may be registered as non-traditional operators under the tariff quota for which they do not have a reference quantity. However, traditional operators C may be registered as non-traditional operators under tariff quota A/B only if they can supply proof that they have imported third-country bananas and/or non-traditional ACP bananas to the declared customs value specified in point (b).</p>

Quota	No.	Short description of Procedures
		<p>For the purposes of <u>registration</u>, operators shall send relevant documentation to the competent authority. Applications for registration shall be submitted by 1 October each year.</p> <p>In order to have their <u>registration renewed</u>, operators shall provide the competent authorities with proof that they have actually imported on their own account at least 50 % of the quantity allocated to them for the current year. For the purposes of renewing registration for 2002, that percentage shall be 30 %.</p> <p><u>Applications for renewal</u> shall be submitted by 1 October each year and be accompanied by copies of import licences used, proof of payment of the customs duties due on the date of the completion of customs import formalities, and a copy of the import licence(s) issued for the current quarter.</p> <p>At the same time as the operators concerned apply for registration or renewal of their registration, they shall also request their <u>annual quota allocation</u>. Such requests:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) may not cover a quantity greater than 12,5 % of the total quantity allocated annually to non-traditional operators; and</li> <li>(b) shall be accompanied by proof that a security of EUR 150 per tonne requested has been lodged. The security shall be released in stages, in proportion to the quantities actually imported, where operators furnish proof of dispatch and unloading in the customs territory of the Community.</li> </ul> <p>Traditional operators A/B may submit <u>licence applications</u> only under tariff quota A/B. Traditional operators C may submit licence applications only under tariff quota C. Traditional operators may submit licence applications under the other tariff quota if they are registered as non-traditional operators for that quota.</p> <p>Non-traditional operators may submit import licence applications under tariff quotas A/B or C, or under both if they are registered for quotas A/B and C.</p> <p>For the first three quarters of the year, an indicative quantity expressed as the same percentage of available quantities from each of the tariff quotas may be fixed for the purposes of issuing import licences. It may be decided that applications for licences submitted by a given operator may not in total exceed a set percentage of the reference quantity.</p> <p>For each quarter, applications for import licences shall be submitted to the competent authorities of the Member State listed in the Annex to this Regulation during the first seven days of the month preceding the quarter for the licences are being issued. Applications for import licences shall be submitted to the competent authorities of the Member State which established the reference quantity, in the case of traditional operators, and of the Member in which the operators are registered, in the case of non-traditional operators.</p> <p>The competent authorities shall notify the Commission of the quantities covered by licence applications within two working days of the end of the application period.</p> <p>The competent authorities shall <u>issue import licences</u> not later than the 23rd day of the month in which the application is made.</p> <p><u>The term of validity</u> of import licences shall run from the date on which they are actually issued and shall expire on the seventh day of the fourth month in which they are issued. The date of actual issue shall be included in the term of validity of a licence. <u>Unused quantities</u> covered by a given licence shall be reallocated to the same operator - whether holder or transferee - upon application, for use in a subsequent quarter but still within the year of issue of the original licence.</p>

Quota	No.	Short description of Procedures
		<p>The security for the initial licence shall be retained in proportion to the quantities not used up.</p> <p>Rights arising under licences are transferable to a single transferee operator on specific terms. Rights may be transferred only:</p> <p>(a) between traditional operators, under a single tariff quota, either A/B or C, as the case may be;</p> <p>(b) from traditional operators to non-traditional operators registered under Article 7, under a single tariff quota, either A/B or C, as the case may be.</p> <p>(c) between non-traditional operators registered under a single tariff quota, either A/B or C, as the case may be.</p>
Grape juice and grape must	30	<p>The tariff quota is an annual tariff quota, running from 1 September to 31 August of the following year and opened in three parts.</p> <p>Applications submitted for the first part of the quota can be submitted up to 30 November each year. Applications for the second part can be submitted up to 31 March each year. Applications for the third part can be submitted as from 1 April each year. Quantities belonging to the first part not used up by 30 November and those belonging to the second part not used up by 31 March are automatically transferred to the following part or parts.</p> <p>Applications for import licences must be submitted to the competent authorities in the Member States on a weekly basis from a Wednesday until the following Tuesday. Member States communicate this information to the Commission on Wednesday. Import licences are issued on the Monday following this Wednesday, or on the next working day, provided that the Commission has not adopted special measures in the meantime.</p> <p>Where the quantities for which licence applications have been made exceed the quantities available, the Commission sets a single percentage of reduction for the acceptance of licence applications and notifies this percentage of reduction. Import licences are issued then on the fifth working day following the publication of that percentage.</p> <p>Applicants must only approach one administrative organ. Names of applicants are only known to the competent authorities of the Member States receiving the applications.</p>

7. Question 7 related to quantitative limits is not relevant in the present case.

8. The application for an import licence can only be refused if either the relevant criteria are not fulfilled or the licence security has not been lodged. Applicants can appeal to courts in the Member States according to the legislation in force in the respective Member States.

#### Eligibility of importers to apply for licence

9. See reply 6. In general there is no specific system of registration foreseen, all persons, firms and institutions can therefore apply. There is one exception for dairy products, the procedure is explained under reply 6.

#### Documentational and other requirements for application for licence

10. A specimen of the import licence is included in the EC Regulations set out in answer to question 10 of the main notification for 2002.

11. The import licence and other relevant customs documents as for any import. A number of specific requirements as listed below are in place according to the product:

Quota	No.	Documentation other than import licence
Live bovine animals	1	Appropriate veterinary certificate; for bulls: a pedigree certificate; for female animals: a pedigree certificate or a certificate of registration in a herd-book certifying the purity of the breed.
Live young male bovine animals	2	Appropriate veterinary certificate
High quality beef & frozen buffalo meat	3	Appropriate health certificates plus, in case of US/Canada, the certificate of authenticity.
Frozen Meat of bovine animals	4	Appropriate health certificates
Frozen beef for processing	5	Appropriate health certificate
Frozen thin skirt of bovine animals	6	Appropriate health certificate, and in case of Argentina a certificate of authenticity.
Live sheep & goats & meat of sheep & goats	7	In the case of country-specific WTO tariff quotas, the certificate of origin.
Dairy current access	8	IMA-1 certificate
Dairy minimum access	9	-
Manioc	10	Export certificate
Manioc, arrowroot, salep & similar roots & tubers	11	The certificate of origin and the export licence in cases of imports originating in Indonesia and China.
Sweet potatoes & manioc starch	12	In the case of imports of sweet potatoes originating in China, the export certificate
Broken rice	13	On entry into free circulation, a written undertaking that all the goods entered will be processed within six months of the date of acceptance of the entry for free circulation.
Millet	14	-
Cane sugar	15	Certificate of origin from the third country concerned.
Cane or beet sugar	16	Certificate of authenticity issued by the exporting country and the allocation of import licences for the quota volume reserved for the ACP countries is subject to the submission of a movement certificate EUR 1 issued by the exporting countries
Garlic	17	
Preserved Mushrooms	18	As regards imports from China, entitlement under the tariff quota is conditional on the presentation, at the time for release for free circulation, of a certificate of origin from China. As regards imports from Bulgaria, Poland and Romania, entitlement under the tariff quota is conditional on the presentation, at the time for release for free circulation, of an EUR 1 certificate.
Bran, sharps & other residues	19	-
Preparations of a kind used in animal feeding	20	-
Certain pigmeat products	21	Appropriate health certificate
Certain pigmeat products	22	Appropriate health certificate
Poultry and turkey products	23	-
Products in the egg sector & egg albumin	24	-

Quota	No.	Documentation other than import licence
Wheat	25	Proof that the goods are held by the applicant, that the goods are ready for import and that the goods meet the quality criteria of Commission regulation 778/99.
Maize & grain sorghum	26	Proof that applicant's business includes international cereals trading.
Worked oats	27	-
Rice	28	In case of imports from Australia and Thailand the original of the export certificate.
Bananas	29	-
Grape juice & grape must	30	-

12. No.

13. The issuance of import licence is subject to a security. The following provisions are in place:

Quota	No.	Security
Live bovine animals	1	Security required ensuring compliance with the obligation not to slaughter the imported animals. The security is released immediately if proof is supplied that the animals (a) have not been slaughtered within four months of the date of release for free circulation or (b) have been slaughtered within that period in cases of <i>force majeure</i> .
Live young male bovine animals	2	Security required ensuring compliance with the obligation that the imported animals will be fattened. The security is released immediately if proof is supplied that the young bovine animals (a) have been fattened in the farm or farms reported to the competent authority (b) for a period of at least 120 days from the date of importation or (c) have been slaughtered before the expiry of that period for health reasons or have died as a result of sickness or accident.
High quality beef & frozen buffalo meat	3	Security required guaranteeing that the undertaking to import will be fulfilled during the period of validity of the licence. The security is released when the obligation to import has been fulfilled.
Frozen Meat of bovine animals	4	Security required guaranteeing that the undertaking to import will be fulfilled during the period of validity of the licence. The security shall not be released until proof has been produced that the titular holder of the licence has been commercially and logistically responsible for the purchase, transport and clearance for home use of the quantity of meat concerned.
Frozen beef intended for processing	5	A security has to be lodged at the time of importation ensuring that the processor processes the entire quantity of meat imported into the required finished products in the designated establishment, within three months following the day of importation. The security is released when this requirement has been fulfilled.
Frozen Thin skirt of bovine animals	6	Security required guaranteeing that the undertaking to import will be fulfilled during the period of validity of the licence. The security is released when the obligation to import has been fulfilled.
Live sheep & goats & meat of sheep & goats	7	In the case of WTO country-specific tariff quotas no security is required. In the case of non-country-specific WTO tariff quotas the issuance of the import licence is subject to a security in order to guarantee that the undertaking to import will be fulfilled during the period of validity of the licence. The security is released when the obligation to import has been fulfilled.
Dairy current access	8	Security required guaranteeing that the undertaking to import will be fulfilled during the period of validity of the licence. The security is released when the obligation to import has been fulfilled.
Dairy minimum access	9	Security required guaranteeing that the undertaking to import will be fulfilled during the period of validity of the licence. The security is released when the obligation to import has been fulfilled.
Manioc	10	Security required guaranteeing that the imported quantities do not exceed the quantities covered by the import licence.

Quota	No.	Security
Manioc, arrowroot, salep & similar roots & tubers	11	Security in order to guaranteeing that the imported quantities do not exceed the quantities covered by the import licence.
Sweet potatoes & manioc starch	12	Security required guaranteeing that the undertaking to import will be fulfilled during the period of validity of the licence. The security is released when the obligation to import has been fulfilled and the right to import under the licence has been exercised, namely on the day the import declaration is accepted and the product concerned put into free circulation.
Broken rice	13	Security required guaranteeing that the imported broken rice will be processed into the product indicated in the import licence. Where rice entered for free circulation has not been processed within the specified time limit the security released is reduced by 2% for each of the day by which the time limit is exceeded.
Millet	14	Security required guaranteeing the quality of the product
Cane sugar	15	Security required guaranteeing that the undertaking to import will be fulfilled during the period of validity of the licence. The security is released when the obligation to import has been fulfilled.
Cane or beet sugar	16	The application for an import licence can only be refused if the relevant criteria are not fulfilled. Applicants can appeal to courts in the Member States according to the legislation in force in the respective Member States.
Garlic	17	Security required in order to guarantee that the undertaking to import will be fulfilled during the period of validity of the licence. The security is released when the obligation to import has been fulfilled.
Preserved Mushrooms	18	Security required guaranteeing that the undertaking to import will be fulfilled during the period of validity of the licence. The security is released when the obligation to import has been fulfilled.
Bran, sharps & other residues	19	Security required guaranteeing the quality of the product
Preparations of a kind used in animal feeding	20	Security required guaranteeing the quality of the product
Certain pigmeat products	21	Security required guaranteeing that the undertaking to import will be fulfilled during the period of validity of the licence. The security is released when the obligation to import has been fulfilled.
Certain pigmeat products	22	Security required guaranteeing that the undertaking to import will be fulfilled during the period of validity of the licence. The security is released when the obligation to import has been fulfilled.
Poultry & turkey products	23	Security required guaranteeing that the undertaking to import will be fulfilled during the period of validity of the licence. The security is released when the obligation to import has been fulfilled.
Products in the egg sector & egg albumin	24	Security required guaranteeing that the undertaking to import will be fulfilled during the period of validity of the licence. The security is released when the obligation to import has been fulfilled.
Wheat	25	Security required guaranteeing the quality of the product
Maize & grain sorghum	26	Security equal to the duty reduction is required to ensure imports meet quota's destination requirements.
Worked oats	27	Security required guaranteeing the good faith of the applicants. The security is released on the issue of the import licence.
Rice	28	Security required guaranteeing the good faith of the applicants. The security is released when the obligation to import has been fulfilled.
Bananas	29	Import licence applications shall be accompanied by proof that a security has been lodged under Title III of Regulation (EEC) No 2220/85. This security shall amount to EUR 50 per tonne. Non-traditional operators have to lodge a security of EUR 150 per tonne when requesting their annual quota allocation.

Quota	No.	Security
Grape juice & grape must	30	Security required. The security is released in case the applicant withdraws his application for an import licence or when the obligation to import has been fulfilled during the period of validity of the import licence.

#### Conditions of licensing

14. The validity of import licences is as follows:

Quota	No.	Period of Validity of licences
Live bovine animals	1	90 days, but not beyond the 30 June following their date of issue and the period of validity cannot be extended.
Live young male bovine animals	2	90 days from their date of issue and no licence is valid after 30 June 2003. The period of validity of the import licence cannot be extended.
High quality beef & frozen buffalo meat	3	Three months. However, their validity expires at the latest on 30 June following the date of issue and the period of validity cannot be extended.
Frozen Meat of bovine animals	4	180 days from their date of issue. However, no licence is valid after 30 June 2003 and the period of validity cannot be extended.
Frozen beef intended for processing	5	120 days from their date of issue. However, no licence is valid after 30 June 2003 and the period of validity cannot be extended.
Frozen Thin skirt of bovine animals	6	The validity expires on 30 June following the date of issue.
Live sheep & goats & meat of sheep & goats	7	3 months from their date of issue and in the case of WTO country-specific tariff quotas the import licence is not valid beyond 31 December and in duly justified exceptional cases, the competent authorities in the Member States can extend the validity of an import licence for a period up to 25 January of the following year.
Dairy current access	8	The licence shall be valid from the day of issue until the end of the third month following.
Dairy minimum access	9	Import licences shall be valid for 150 days from the actual day of issue.
Manioc	10	The period of validity of the import licence corresponds to the period of validity of the export certificate plus 30 days (i.e. 150 from the date of issue).
Manioc, arrowroot, salep & similar roots & tubers	11	60 days from the date of issue. However, licences issued for products originating in Indonesia or China are valid for the duration of the period of validity of the export licence plus 30 days (i.e. 150 days from the date of issue).
Sweet potatoes & manioc starch	12	In the case of the tariff quotas for sweet potatoes, import licences are valid from the date of issue to the end of the fourth month following. In the case of the tariff quota for manioc starch, import licences are valid from the date of issue to the end of the third month following
Broken rice	13	Until the end of the third month following that of issue.
Millet	14	From the day of their issue until the end of the third month following that of issue. However, no licence is valid after 30 June of each marketing year. The period of validity cannot be extended
Cane sugar	15	Import licences are valid from their date of issue until 30 June thereafter. The period of validity can be extended.
Cane or beet sugar	16	End of the month following month of issue.
Garlic	17	Valid only for the quarter for which they have been issued.
Preserved Mushrooms	18	Valid six months from the effective date of issue but not beyond 31 December of the year concerned.
Bran, sharps & other residues	19	Until the end of the third month following that of issue. However, licences are not valid beyond 31 December each year. The period of validity cannot be extended.

Quota	No.	Period of Validity of licences
Preparations of a kind used in animal feeding	20	Until the end of the fourth month following that of issue. The period of validity cannot be extended.
Certain pigmeat products	21	Import licences are valid until the end of each quota year on 31 December or 30 June
Certain pigmeat products	22	Import licences are valid until the end of each quota year on 31 December or 30 June
Poultry & turkey products	23	150 days, but not beyond each quota period.
Products in the egg sector & egg albumin	24	150 days, but not beyond each quota period.
Wheat	25	Seven days and the period of validity cannot be extended.
Maize & grain sorghum	26	The period of validity of licences shall be: - 45 days in cases where a flat-rate reduction has been adopted by the Commission, - the period specified in the Regulation opening the invitation to tender, in the case of licences issued under a tendering procedure for the duty reduction (usually 50 days).
Worked oats	27	45 days from the day of their issue. The period of validity cannot be extended.
Rice	28	From their actual day of issue until the end of the third month thereafter but not beyond 31 December of the year of issue. The period of validity cannot be extended.
Bananas	29	From the date on which they are actually issued and expires on the seventh day of the fourth month following the month in which they are issued. The period of validity cannot be extended.
Grape juice & grape must	30	From the date of its actual issue until the end of the fourth month following such date but may in no case extend beyond 31 August of the year of the quota concerned. The period of validity cannot be extended.

15. In case of non-utilisation of an import licence, the security is not released. In the case of partial use of the import licence, the security is partially released. See also the replies given to question 13. In the case of frozen beef for processing proof has to be provided that the meat has been processed into the relevant products. In the case of wheat the security for the product that does not meet the required quality and that it is not processed within the time limit, is not released. The security is only released for the volume of imported wheat that complies with the relevant quality criteria.

16. Import licences for high quality beef are transferable. Licences for products imported in the context of the other quota are not transferable.

17. For live young male bovine animals for fattening licences shall be issued up to 29 November 2002 for a maximum of 50 per cent of the allocated import rights and from 1 December 2002 for the remaining quantity.

#### Other procedural requirements

18. No.

19. Not relevant.

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