

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

### Notification under Article 7.3 of the Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures

#### EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

#### Addendum

#### Import Licensing Procedures for WTO Tariff Quotas in the Egg Sector and for Egg Albumin

#### 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 mentioned in the 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:

Description of products	Tariff item number(s)
Poultry eggs, for consumption, in shell	0407 00 30
Eggs yolks	0408 11 80 0408 19 81 0408 19 89
Bird eggs, not in shell	0408 91 80 0408 99 80
Egg albumin	3502 11 90 3502 19 90

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 1 is:

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

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1474/95 of 28 June 1995 (OJ L 145), as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) N° 1356/2000 of 27 June 2000 (OJ L 155).

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 and the formalities for licence application is published in the Official Journal of the European Communities (see answer to question 5). There is no derogation from the licensing requirement.

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 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 10 days of 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.

7. Question 7 related to no quantitative limits is not relevant in the present case.

8. 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.

#### Eligibility of importers to apply for licence

9. See answer to question 6. There is no specific system of registration necessary for the application of an import licence.

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 2000. Regarding the information required, see the import licence and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1474/95 of 28 June 1995 (published OJ L 145, page 19), as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1356/2000 of 27 June 2000 (published in OJ L 155, page 36).

11. The import licence.

12. No.

13. The issuance of 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.

Conditions of licensing

14. Import licences are valid 150 days, but not beyond each quota period.

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.

16. Import licences are not transferable.

17. No.

Other procedural requirements

18. No.

19. Not relevant.

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