

# COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

COM(76) 137 final.

Brussels, 6 April 1976

Proposals for

## REGULATIONS (EEC) OF THE COUNCIL

opening, allocating and providing for the administration of a  
Community tariff quota for apricot pulp falling within subheading  
ex 20.06 B II c) 1) aa) for the Common Customs Tariff, originating  
in Morocco and Tunisia

(year 1976)

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(submitted to the Council by the Commission)

## Explanatory memorandum

1. The Agreements to be concluded between the European Economic Community on the one hand and the Kingdom of Morocco and the Republic of Tunisia on the other hand provide in Articles 21 and 22 for the opening of annual Community tariff quotas for the importation into the Community of respectively 8,250 or 4,300 metric tons of apricot pulp, originating in these countries, falling within subheading ex 20.06 B II c) 1 aa) of the Common Customs Tariff.

The customs duties applicable within the limits of this quota are equal to 70% of the duties actually applied to non-member countries.

Pending entry into force of these Agreements the Interim Agreements on trade in goods between the EEC on the one hand and Morocco and Tunisia on the other hand provide for the anticipatory application of these tariff measures, probably effective as from 1 July 1976.

Accordingly the tariff quota in question has to be opened for 1976.

2. The proposals for Regulations opening these tariff quotas make provision, as is usual, for the division of each of the quota volumes into two tranches, the first of which is allocated by share to the Member States, while the second constitutes a reserve.

The allocation of the first tranche should be based on the rules generally applied, that is, it should be related to the total imports by each Member State during the past three years to the Community imports over the same period and for each Member State the resulting percentages should be applied to the volume of the first tranche.

However, in this process account was taken on the fact that certain Member States effected no or only occasional imports during these years. In view of the necessity of allocating the quota volume in an equitable manner these Member States were granted small percentages representing commercially exploitable shares.

3. The form of administration to be applied by all the Member States is the "grey-hound-system".
4. It is proposed that the proposals for Council Regulations opening the Community tariff quotas described above be approved.

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ANNEX :

2 proposals for Regulations (EEC) of the Council.

Proposal for a  
REGULATION (EEC) OF THE COUNCIL

on the opening, allocation and administration of a  
Community tariff quota for apricot pulp, falling within subheading  
ex 20.06 B II c) 1 aa) of the Common Customs Tariff,  
originating in Morocco (1976)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and  
in particular Articles 43 and 113 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the Opinion of the European Parliament,

Whereas the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Kingdom  
of Morocco, signed on ....., provides in Article 22 for the opening by the  
Community of an annual Community tariff quota of 8,250 metric tons of apricot  
pulp, falling within subheading ex 20.06 B II c) 1 aa) of the Common Customs  
Tariff, originating in Morocco; whereas the customs duties applicable under the  
quota are equal to 70% of the customs duties actually applied to non-member  
countries; whereas pending the entry into force of this Agreement the Interim  
Agreement on trade in goods between the European Economic Community and Morocco  
(1) anticipates the application of this tariff measure, probably with effect  
from 1 July 1976; whereas the pro rata temporis clause shall apply; whereas  
the Community tariff quota in question should therefore be opened for the second  
half of 1976;

Whereas all importers of the Member States must have equal and uninterrupted  
access to the quota and uninterrupted application of the rate laid down for  
that quota to all imports of the product in question into all Member States  
until the said quota has been used up; whereas having regard  
to the above principles the Community nature of the quota can be observed by  
allocating the tariff quota among the Member States; whereas, to reflect most  
accurately the actual development of the market in the products in question, such  
allocation should be in proportion to the requirements of the Member States,

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calculated by reference both to the statistics relating to imports of the said product from Tunisia over a representative reference period and to the economic outlook for the quota period concerned;

Whereas, during the last three years for which statistics are available, the corresponding imports of each Member State represent the following percentages as against the imports into the Community from Morocco of the products concerned :

	1972	1973	1974
Benelux	0,5	0,7	0,8
Denmark	0,2	0,6	0,3
Germany	20,-	46,2	45,5
France	79,3	50,7	51,3
Ireland	-	-	-
Italy	-	-	0,5
United Kingdom	-	1,8	1,6

Whereas, both these percentages and the estimates from certain Member States should be taken into account as well as the need to ensure that, in the circumstances, the obligations contracted under the Agreement concerned are allocated fairly among all the Member States; whereas the approximate percentages of the initial quota shares may therefore be fixed as follows:

Benelux	3
Denmark	3
Germany	36
France	40
Ireland	3
Italy	5
United Kingdom	10

Whereas, in order to take account of future trends in imports into the various Member States of the product concerned, the quota should be divided into two tranches, the first to be allocated among all the Member States and the second to form a reserve intended to cover any subsequent requirements of Member States which have used up their initial shares; whereas, in order to ensure a certain degree of security for importers of each Member State, the first tranche of the Community tariff quota should be set at 66% of the quota;

Whereas Member States may use up their initial shares at different rates; whereas, to provide for this eventuality and to avoid disruption of supplies, any Member State which has almost used up its initial share should draw an additional share from the reserve; whereas this should be done by each Member State when each of its additional shares has been almost used up, and so on as many times as the reserve allows; whereas the initial and additional shares should be valid until the end of the quota period; whereas this form of administration requires close collaboration between Member States and the Commission, which latter must in particular, be able to keep a record of the extent to which the quota has been used up and to inform the Member States accordingly;

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

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

#### Article 1

1. For the period 1 July to 31 December 1976 a Community tariff quota of 2,150 metric tons shall be opened in the Community for apricot pulp, falling within subheading ex 20.06 B II c) 1 aa) of the Common Customs Tariff, originating in Tunisia.

2. Within this tariff quota the Common Customs Tarrif duty applicable to these products shall be suspended at a rate of 11.9%.
3. The new Member States shall apply duties calculated in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement between the Community and the Republic of Tunisia and those of the Act of Accession within this quota.

#### Article 2

1. A first tranche of 1,420 metric tons of this Community tariff quota referred to in Article 1, shall be allocated among the Member States; the shares, which subject to Article 5 shall be valid until 31 December 1976, shall be as follows :

Benelux	80 metric tons,
Denmark	80 metric tons,
Germany	980 metric tons,
France	1,080 metric tons,
Ireland	80 metric tons,
Italy	140 metric tons,
United Kingdom	280 metric tons.

2. The second tranche of 1,405 metric tons shall constitute the reserve.

#### Article 3

1. If 90% or more of a Member State's initial share as fixed in Article 2 (1), of that share minus any portion returned to the reserve, where Article 5 has been applied, has been used up that Member State shall forthwith, by notifying the Commission, draw a second share, to the extent that the reserve so permits equal to 15% of its initial share, rounded up as necessary to the next whole number.
2. If after its initial share has been used up, 90% or more of the second share drawn by a Member State has been used up, that Member State shall, in the manner and to the extent provided in paragraph 1, draw a third share, equal to 7.5% of its initial share.

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

This procedure shall apply until the reserve is used up.

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

#### Article 4

Additional shares drawn pursuant to Article 3 shall be valid until 31 December 1976.

#### Article 5

Member States shall return to the reserve, not later than 15 November 1976, the unused portions of their initial shares which, on 1 November 1976, are in excess of 20% of the initial amounts. They may return a greater portion if there are grounds for believing that such portions may not be used in full.

Member States shall notify the Commission, not later than 15 November 1976, of the total quantity of the product in question imported up to and including 1 November 1976, and charged against the Community quota and of any portion of their initial shares returned to the reserve.

#### Article 6

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

It shall inform the Member States, not later than 20 November 1976, of the state of the reserve after amounts have been returned thereto pursuant to Article 5.



It shall ensure that the drawing which exhausts the reserve does not exceed the balance available and to this end shall notify the amount of that balance to the Member State making the last drawing.

#### Article 7

1. Member States shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that additional shares drawn pursuant to Article 3 are opened in such a way that imports may be charged without interruption against their aggregate shares of the Community quota.
2. Member States shall ensure that importers of the products in question established in their territory have free access to the shares allocated to them.
3. Member States shall charge imports of the said products against their shares as and when the product in question is entered with the customs authorities for home use.
4. The extent to which a Member State has used up its share shall be determined on the basis of the import of the product in question charged in accordance with paragraph 3.

#### Article 8

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

#### Article 9

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

#### Article 10

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 July 1976.

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

Done at Brussels,

For the Council  
The President

Proposal for a  
REGULATION (EEC) OF THE COUNCIL

on the opening, allocation and administration of a  
Community tariff quota for apricot pulp, falling within subheading  
ex 20.06 B II c) 1 aa) of the Common Customs Tariff,  
originating in Tunisia (1976)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and  
in particular Articles 43 and 113 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the Opinion of the European Parliament,

Whereas the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Tunisia, signed on ....., provides in Article 21 for the opening by the Community of an annual Community tariff quota of 4,300 metric tons of apricot pulp, falling within subheading ex 20.06 B II c) 1 aa) of the Common Customs Tariff, originating in Tunisia, whereas the customs duties applicable under the quota are equal to 70% of the customs duties actually applied to non-member countries; whereas pending the entry into force of this Agreement the Interim Agreement on trade in goods between the European Economic Community and Tunisia (1) anticipates the application of this tariff measure, probably with effect from 1 July 1976; whereas the pro rata temporis clause shall apply; whereas the Community tariff quota in question should therefore be opened for the second half of 1976;

Whereas all importers of the Member States must have equal and uninterrupted access to the quota and uninterrupted application of the rate laid down for that quota to all imports of the product in question into all Member States until the said quota has been used up; whereas having regard to the above principles the Community nature of the quota can be observed allocating the tariff quota among the Member States; whereas, to reflect most accurately the actual development of the market in the products in question, such allocation should be in proportion to the requirements of the Member States,

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calculated reference both to the statistics relating to imports of the said product from Marocco over a representative reference period and to the economic outlook for the quota period concerned;

Whereas, during the last three years for which statistics are available, the corresponding imports of each Member State represent the following percentages as against the imports into the Community from Tunisia of the products concerned :

	1972	1973	1974
Benelux	4,9	15,8	3,4
Denmark	-	-	-
Germany	10,5	10,2	2,5
France	84,6	74,-	94,1
Ireland	-	-	-
Italy	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-

Whereas, both these percentages and the estimates from certain Member States should be taken into account as well as the need to ensure that in the circumstances the obligations contracted under the Agreement concerned are allocated fairly among all the Member States; whereas the approximate percentage of the initial quota shares may therefore be fixed as follows:

Benelux	10
Denmark	5
Germany	10
France	60
Ireland	5
Italy	5
United Kingdom	5

Whereas, in order to take account of future trends in imports with the various Member States of the product concerned, the quota should be divided into two tranches, the first to be allocated among all the Member States and the second to form a reserve intended to cover any subsequent requirements of Member States which have used up their initial shares; whereas, in order to ensure a certain degree of security for importers of each Member State, the first tranche of the Community tariff quota should be set at 66% of the quota;

Whereas Member States may use up their initial shares at different rates; whereas to provide for this eventuality and to avoid disruption of supplies, any Member State which has almost used up its initial share should draw an additional share from the reserve; whereas this should be done by each Member State when each of its additional shares has been almost used up, and so on as many times as the reserve allows; whereas the initial and additional shares should be valid until the end of the quota period; whereas this form of administration requires close collaboration between Member States and the Commission, which latter must in particular be able to keep a record of the extent to which the quota has been used up and to inform the Member States accordingly;

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

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

#### Article 1

1. For the period 1 July to 31 December 1976 a Community tariff quota of 4,125 metric tons shall be opened in the Community for apricot pulp, falling within subheading ex 20.06 B II c) 1 aa) of the Common Customs Tariff, originating in Morocco.

2. Within this tariff quota the Common Customs Tariff duty applicable to these products shall be suspended at a rate of 11.9%.
3. The new Member States shall apply duties calculated in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement between the Community and the Kingdom of Morocco and those of the Act of Accession within this quota.

## Article 2

1. A first tranche of 2,720 metric tons of this Community tariff quota referred to in Article 1, shall be allocated among the Member States; the shares, which subject to Article 5 shall be valid until 31 December 1976, shall be as follows :

Benelux	140 metric tons,
Denmark	70 metric tons,
Germany	140 metric tons,
France	860 metric tons,
Ireland	70 metric tons,
Italy	70 metric tons,
United Kingdom	70 metric tons.

2. The second tranche of 1,405 metric tons shall constitute the reserve.

## Article 3

1. If 90% or more of a Member State's initial share as fixed in Article 2 (1), of that share minus any portion returned to the reserve, where Article 5 has been applied, has been used up that Member State shall forthwith by notifying the Commission, draw a second share to the extent that the reserve so permitted equal to 15% of its initial share, rounded up as necessary to the next whole number.
2. If after its initial share has been used up, 90% or more of the second share drawn by a Member State has been used up, that Member State shall, in the manner and to the extent provided in paragraph 1, draw a third share, equal to 7.5% of its initial share.

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

This procedure shall apply until the reserve is used up.

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

#### Article 4

Additional shares drawn pursuant to Article 3 shall be valid until 31 December 1976.

#### Article 5

Member States shall return to the reserve, not later than 15 November 1976, the unused portions of their initial shares which, on 1 November 1976, are in excess of 20% of the initial amounts. They may return a greater portion if there are grounds for believing that such portions may not be used in full.

Member States shall notify the Commission, not later than 15 November 1976, of the total quantity of the product in question imported up to and including 1 November 1976, and charged against the Community quota and of any portion of their initial shares returned to the reserve.

#### Article 6

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

It shall inform the Member States, not later than 20 November 1976, of the state of the reserve after amounts have been returned thereto pursuant to Article 5.

It shall ensure that the drawing which exhausts the reserve does not exceed the balance available and to this end shall notify the amount of that balance to the Member State making the last drawing.

#### Article 7

1. Member States shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that additional shares drawn pursuant to Article 3 are opened in such a way that imports may be charged without interruption against their aggregate shares of the Community quota.
2. Member States shall ensure that importers of the product in question established in their territory have free access to the shares allocated to them.
3. Member States shall charge imports of the said product against their shares as and when the product in question is entered with the customs authorities for home use.
4. The extent to which a Member State has used up its share shall be determined on the basis of the import of the product in question charged in accordance with paragraph 3.

#### Article 8

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

#### Article 9

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

#### Article 10

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 July 1976.

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

Done at Brussels,

For the Council

The President