COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1369/1999

of 25 June 1999

establishing administrative procedures for the 2000 quantitative quotas for certain products originating in the People's Republic of China

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 520/94 of 7 March 1994 establishing a Community procedure for administering quantitative quotas [1], as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 138/96 [2], and in particular Articles 2(3) and (4), 13 and 24 thereof,

(1) Whereas Council Regulation (EC) No 519/94 of 7 March 1994 on common rules for imports from certain third countries and repealing Regulations (EEC) No 1765/82, (EEC) No 1766/82 and (EEC) No 3420/83 [3], as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1138/98 [4], introduced annual quantitative quotas for certain products originating in the People's Republic of China listed in Annex II to that Regulation; whereas the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 520/94 are applicable to those quotas:

(2) Whereas the Commission accordingly adopted Regulation (EC) No 738/94 [5], as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 983/96 [6], laying down general rules for the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 520/94; whereas these provisions apply to the administration of the above quotas subject to the provisions of this Regulation;

(3) Whereas certain characteristics of China's economy, the seasonal nature of some of the products and the time needed for transport mean that orders for products subject to quota are generally placed before the beginning of the quota year; whereas it is therefore important to ensure that administrative constraints do not impede the realisation of the planned imports; whereas in order not to affect the continuity of trade flows, the arrangements for allocating and administering the 2000 quotas should accordingly be adopted before the start of the quota year;

(4) Whereas after examination of the different administrative methods provided for by Regulation (EC) No 520/94, the method based on traditional trade flows should be adopted; whereas under this method the quotas are divided into two portions, one of which is reserved for traditional importers and the other for other applicants;

(5) Whereas this has proved to be the best way of ensuring the continuity of business for the Community importers concerned and avoiding any disturbance of trade flows;

(6) Whereas, however, the introduction of a Community system must ensure progressive access by non-traditional importers; whereas in the light of all these factors a balance must therefore be sought in determining the portions to be allocated to the two categories of importers; whereas, to this end, it is appropriate that the portion set aside for non-traditional importers should be increased as compared to 1999;

(7) Whereas the reference period used for allocating the portion of the quota set aside for traditional importers in earlier Regulations on the administration of these quotas should be updated to ensure open access to the quotas; whereas in order to allow a greater flexibility to the benefit of traditional importers it is considered appropriate to allow them to set their reference period as either 1997 or 1998, which are the most recent years representative of the normal trend of trade flows in the products in question; whereas traditional importers must therefore prove that they have imported products originating in China and covered by the quotas in question in the year 1997 or 1998;

(8) Whereas it has been found in the past that the method provided for in Article 10 of Regulation (EC) No 520/94, which is based on the order in which applications are received, may not be an appropriate way of allocating that portion of the quota reserved for non-traditional importers; whereas, consequently, in accordance with Article 2(4) of Regulation (EC) No 520/94, it is appropriate to provide for allocation in proportion to the quantities requested, on the basis of simultaneous examination of import licence applications actually lodged, in accordance with Article 13 of Regulation (EC) No 520/94;

[1] OJ L 66, 10.3.1994, p. 1.
[2] OJ L 21, 27.1.1996, p. 6.
[3] OJ L 67, 10.3.1994, p. 89.
[4] OJ L 159, 3.6.1998, p. 1.
[5] OJ L 87, 31.3.1994, p. 47.
[6] OJ L 131, 1.6.1996, p. 47.

(9) Whereas in order to ensure that the quotas can be efficiently allocated and used, any speculative applications should be excluded, and it is furthermore necessary to allocate economically significant quantities; whereas to this end the amount that any non-traditional importer may request should be restricted to a set volume;

(10) Whereas for the purposes of quota allocation, a time limit must be set for the submission of licence applications by traditional and other importers;

(11) Whereas the member States must inform the Commission of the import licence applications received, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 8 of Regulation (EC) No 520/94; whereas the information about traditional importers' previous imports must be expressed in the same units as the quota in question;

(12) Whereas in view of the special nature of transactions concerning products subject to quota, and in particular the time needed for transport, the import licences should expire on 31 December 2000;

(13) Whereas these measures are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee for the administration of quotas set up under Article 22 of Regulation (EC) No 520/94,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

This Regulation lays down for 2000 specific provisions for the administration of the quantitative quotas referred to in Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 519/94.

Regulation (EC) No 738/94 laying down general rules for the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 520/94 shall apply, subject to the specific provisions of this Regulation.

Article 2

1. The quantitative quotas referred to in Article 1 shall be allocated using the method based on traditional trade flows, referred to in Article 2(2)(a) of Regulation (EC) No 520/94.

2. The portions of each quantitative quota set aside for traditional importers and other importers are set out in Annex I to this Regulation.

3. The portion set aside for non-traditional importers shall be apportioned using the method based on allocation in proportion to quantities requested; the volume requested by a single importer may not exceed that shown in Annex II.

Article 3

Applications for import licences shall be lodged with the competent authorities listed in Annex III to this Regulation from the day following the day of publication of this Regulation in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* until 3 p.m., Brussels time, on 10 September 1999.

Article 4

1. For the purposes of allocating the portion of each quota set aside for traditional importers, 'traditional' importers shall mean importers who can show that they have improted goods in the calendar year 1997 or 1998.

2. The supporting documents referred to in Article 7 of Regulation (EC) No 520/94 shall relate to the release for free circulation during either calendar year 1997 or 1998, as indicated by the importer, of products originating in the People's Republic of China which are covered by the quota in respect of which the application is made.

3. Instead of the documents referred to in the first indent of Article 7 of Regulation (EC) No 520/94 applicants may enclose with their licence applications documents drawn up and certified by the competent national on the basis of available customs information as evidence of the imports of the product in question during the calendar year 1997 or 1998 carried out by themselves or, where applicable, by the operator whose activities they have taken over.

Article 5

Member States shall inform the Commission no later than 24 September 1999 at 10 a.m., Brussels time, of the number and aggregate quantity of import licence applications and, in the case of applications from traditional importers, of the volume of previous imports carried out by traditional importers during the reference period referred to in Article 4(1) of this Regulation.

Article 6

The Commission shall adopt the quantitative criteria to be used by the competent national authorities for the purpose of meeting importers' applications no later than 15 October 1999.

Article 7

Import licences shall be valid for one year, starting on 1 January 2000.

Article 8

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

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

Done at Brussels, 25 June 1999.

For the Commission

Leon BRITTAN

Vice-President

ANNEX I

Allocation of the quotas

Product description	HS/CN code	Portion reserved for traditional importers	Portion reserved for other importers
Footwear falling within HS/CN codes	ex 6402 99 (1)	27 406 037 pairs (70 %)	11 745 444 pairs (30 %)
	6403 51 6403 59	1 956 500 pairs (70 %)	838 500 pairs (30 %)
	ex 6403 91 (1) ex 6403 99 (1)	8 484 000 pairs (70 %)	3 636 000 pairs (30 %)
	ex 6404 11 (2)	12 760 146 pairs (70 %)	5 468 634 pairs (30 %)
	6404 19 10	22 328 402 pairs (70 %)	9 569 314 pairs (30 %)
Tableware, kitchenware of porcelain or china	6911 10	33 663 tonnes (70 %)	14 427 tonnes (30 %)
Ceramic tableware or kitchenware	6912 00	25 468 tonnes (70 %)	10 915 tonnes (30 %)

(1) Excluding footwear involving special technology: shoes which have a cif price per pair of not less than EUR 9 for use in sporting activities, with a single- or multi-layer moulded sole, not injected, manufactured from synthetic materials specially designed to absorb the impact of vertical or lateral movements and with technical features such as hermetic pads containing gas or fluid, mechanical components which absorb or neutralise impact or materials such as low-density polymers.

(2) Excluding:

(a) footwear which is designed for a sporting activity and has, or has provision for the attachment of, spikes, sprigs, stops, clips, bats or the like, with a non-injected sole;

(b) footwear involving special technology: shoes which have a cif price per pair of not less than EUR 9 for use in sporting activities, with a single- or multi-layer moulded sole, not injected, manufactured from synthetic materials specially designed to absorb the impact of vertical or lateral movements and with technical features such as hermetic pads containing gas or fluid, mechanical components which absorb or neutralise impact or materials such as low-density polymers.

ANNEX II

Maximum quantity which may be requested by each importer other than traditional

Product description	HS/CN code	Predetermined maximum quantity
Footwear falling within HS/CN codes	ex 6402 99 (1)	5 000 pairs
	6403 51 6403 59	5 000 pairs
	ex 6403 91 (1) ex 6403 99 (1)	5 000 pairs
	ex 6404 11 (2)	5 000 pairs
	6404 19 10	5 000 pairs
Tableware, kitchenware of porcelain or china	6911 10	5 tonnes
Ceramic tableware or kitchenware	6912 00	5 tonnes

(1) Excluding footwear involving special technology: shoes which have a cif price per pair of not less than EUR 9 for use in sporting activities, with a single- or multi-layer moulded sole, not injected, manufactured from synthetic materials specially designed to absorb the impact of vertical or lateral movement and with technical features such as hermetic pads containing gas or fluid, mechanical components which absorb or neutralise impact or materials such as low-density polymers.

(2) Excluding:

(a) footwear which is designed for a sporting activity and has, or has provision for the attachment of, spikes, sprigs, stops, clips, bats or the like, with a non-injected sole;

(b) footwear involving special technology: shoes which have a cif price per pair of not less than EUR 9 for use in sporting activities, with a single- or multi-layer moulded sole, not injected, manufactured from synthetic materials specially designed to absorb the impact of vertical or lateral movements and with technical features such as hermetic pads containing gas or fluid, mechanical components which absorb or neutralise impact or materials such as low-density polymers.

ANEXO III — BILAG III — ANHANG III — ΠΑΡΑΡΤΗΜΑ III — ANNEX III — ANNEXE III — ALLEGATO III — BIJLAGE III — ANEXO III — LIITE III — BILAGA III

Lista de las autoridades nacionales competentes

Liste over kompetente nationale myndigheder

Liste der zuständigen Behörden der Mitgliedstaaten

Πίνακας των αρμόδιων εθνικών αρχών

List of the national competent authorities

Liste des autorités nationales compétentes

Elenco delle autorità nazionali competenti

Lijst van bevoegde nationale instanties

Lista das autoridades nacionais competentes

Luettelo kansallisista toimivaltaisista viranomaisista

Lista över nationella kompetenta myndigheter

1. BELGIQUE/BELGIË

Ministère des affaires économiques/Ministerie van Economische Zaken
Administration des relations économiques, 4e division — Mise en œuvre des politiques commerciales/Bestuur van de Economische Betrekkingen, 4e afdeling — Toepassing van de Handelspolitiek
Services des licences/Dienst Vergunningen
Rue Général Leman/Generaal Lemanstraat 60
B-1040 Bruxelles/Brussel
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2. DANMARK

Erhvervsfremmestyrelsen
Søndergade 25
DK-8600 Silkeborg
Tlf. (45) 35 46 60 00
Fax (45) 35 46 64 01

3. DEUTSCHLAND

Bundesamt für Wirtschaft
Frankfurter Straße 29-31
D-65760 Eschborn
Tel. (49) 61 96 404-0
Fax. (49) 61 96 40 42 12

4. ΕΛΛΑΔΑ

Υπουργείο Εθνικής Οικονομίας
Γενική Γραμματεία Διεθνών Οικονομικών Σχέσεων
Γενική Διεύθυνση Εξωτερικών Οικονομικών και Εμπορικών Σχέσεων
Διεύθυνση Διαδικασιών Εξωτερικού Εμπορίου
Κορνάρου 1
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Τηλ.: (30-1) 328 60 31/328 60 32
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6. FRANCE

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8, rue de la Tour-des-Dames
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8. ITALIA

Ministero del Commercio con l'estero
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Ministère des affaires étrangères
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15. UNITED KINGDOM

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