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Contents

II *Non-legislative acts*

REGULATIONS

- ★ **Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 480/2012 of 7 June 2012 opening and providing for the management of a tariff quota for broken rice of CN code 1006 40 00 for production of food preparations of CN code 1901 10 00** 1
- ★ **Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 481/2012 of 7 June 2012 laying down rules for the management of a tariff quota for high-quality beef** 9
- ★ **Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 482/2012 of 7 June 2012 approving minor amendments to the specification for a name entered in the register of protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications (Tettmanger Hopfen (PGI))** 15
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 483/2012 of 7 June 2012 establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables 20
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 484/2012 of 7 June 2012 fixing the maximum amount of aid granted for the private storage of olive oil under the tendering procedure opened by Implementing Regulation (EU) No 430/2012 22
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 485/2012 of 7 June 2012 on the minimum customs duty for sugar to be fixed in response to the seventh partial invitation to tender within the tendering procedure opened by Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1239/2011 24

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Acts whose titles are printed in light type are those relating to day-to-day management of agricultural matters, and are generally valid for a limited period.

The titles of all other acts are printed in bold type and preceded by an asterisk.

II

(Non-legislative acts)

REGULATIONS

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 480/2012

of 7 June 2012

**opening and providing for the management of a tariff quota for broken rice of CN code 1006 40 00
for production of food preparations of CN code 1901 10 00****(codification)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1095/96 of 18 June 1996 on the implementation of the concessions set out in Schedule CXL drawn up in the wake of the conclusion of the GATT XXIV.6 negotiations ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 1 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Regulation (EC) No 2058/96 of 28 October 1996 opening and providing for the management of a tariff quota for broken rice of CN code 1006 40 00 for production of food preparations of CN code 1901 10 ⁽²⁾ has been substantially amended several times ⁽³⁾. In the interests of clarity and rationality the said Regulation should be codified.
- (2) Among the concessions granted is an annual quota of 1 000 tonnes at zero duty of broken rice of CN code 1006 40 00 for production of food preparations of CN code 1901 10 00.
- (3) It should be stated that Commission Regulation (EC) No 1342/2003 of 28 July 2003 laying down special detailed rules for the application of the system of import and export licences for cereals and rice ⁽⁴⁾ applies to imports under this Regulation.
- (4) Commission Regulation (EC) No 1301/2006 of 31 August 2006 laying down common rules for the

administration of import tariff quotas for agricultural products managed by a system of import licences ⁽⁵⁾ lays down in particular detailed rules for applications for import licences, the status of applicants and the issue of licences. It limits the period of validity of import licences to the final day of the tariff quota period and applies without prejudice to additional conditions or derogations laid down by the sectoral regulations.

- (5) In the interests of improved administration of the tariff quota opened under this Regulation, it is necessary to continue to allow operators to submit more than one licence application per quota period, and therefore to derogate from Article 6(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1301/2006. Moreover, in order to improve controls on this quota and to harmonise and simplify its administration, provision should be made for import licence applications to be submitted on a weekly basis.
- (6) To ensure that the quota is properly managed specific rules on submission of applications and issuing of licences are required. Those rules either supplement or derogate from the provisions of Commission Regulation (EC) No 376/2008 of 23 April 2008 laying down common detailed rules for the application of the system of import and export licences and advance fixing certificates for agricultural products ⁽⁶⁾.
- (7) Specific provisions are required to ensure that the broken rice imported is not deflected from the prescribed use. Duty exemption should therefore be made conditional on submission of an undertaking by the importer as to the use of the rice and lodging of a security equal to the uncharged duty. Proper management of the quota requires that a reasonable time be allowed for processing. Consignment of the goods requires a T5 control copy to be made out in the Member State of entry for free

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 146, 20.6.1996, p. 1.⁽²⁾ OJ L 276, 29.10.1996, p. 7.⁽³⁾ See Annex V.⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 189, 29.7.2003, p. 12.⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 238, 1.9.2006, p. 13.⁽⁶⁾ OJ L 114, 26.4.2008, p. 3.

circulation in accordance with Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2454/93 of 2 July 1993 laying down provisions for the implementation of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92 establishing the Community Customs Code ⁽¹⁾, as the appropriate means of giving proof of processing. When processing takes place in the Member State of entry for free circulation proof of processing may be furnished by means of an equivalent national document.

- (8) Although the purpose of the security is to ensure payment of a newly arising import debt, there should be some flexibility regarding the release of the security.
- (9) Security against import licences of EUR 25 per tonne should suffice for proper management of the quota.
- (10) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for the Common Organisation of Agricultural Markets

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

An annual zero duty tariff quota of 1 000 tonnes of broken rice of CN code 1006 40 00 for use in the production of food preparations of CN code 1901 10 00 is opened in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation.

The order number of the quota shall be 09.4079.

Regulations (EC) No 1342/2003, (EC) No 1301/2006 and (EC) No 376/2008 shall apply to the quota referred to in the first paragraph, save as otherwise provided for in this Regulation.

Article 2

1. Applications for import licences shall relate to a quantity of at least 5 tonnes and at most 500 tonnes.

Each licence application shall indicate a quantity in kilograms (whole numbers).

Applications for import licences shall be lodged with the competent authorities of the Member States no later than 13.00 (Brussels time) every Friday.

2. By way of derogation from Article 6(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1301/2006, applicants may submit more than one licence application per quota period. However, applicants may submit only one licence application per week.

3. Box 7 of the licence application and the import licence shall indicate the exporting country and the word 'yes' shall be marked with a cross.

4. Licence applications and licences shall contain:

(a) in box 20, one of the entries listed in Annex I;

(b) in box 24, one of the entries listed in Annex II.

5. By way of derogation from Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 1342/2003, the security against import licences provided for in this Regulation shall be EUR 25 per tonne.

Article 3

1. Where the quantities applied for in a given week exceed the quantity available under the quota, the Commission shall fix the allocation coefficient for the quantities applied for during that week, pursuant to Article 7(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1301/2006, no later than the fourth working day following the last day for the submission of applications for that week, as referred to in the third subparagraph of Article 2(1) of this Regulation, and shall suspend the submission of new licence applications until the end of the quota period.

Applications submitted in respect of the current week shall be considered inadmissible.

Member States shall allow operators to withdraw, within two working days following the date of publication of the Implementing Regulation fixing the allocation coefficient, applications for which the quantity for which the licence is to be issued is less than 20 tonnes.

2. The import licence shall be issued on the eighth working day following the final day for the submission of applications.

Article 4

The Member States shall send the Commission, by electronic means:

(a) on the Monday following the final day for the submission of licence applications, no later than 18.00 (Brussels time), the information on the import licence applications as referred to in Article 11(1)(a) of Regulation (EC) No 1301/2006, with the total quantities covered by those applications;

(b) no later than the second working day following the issue of the import licences, the information on the licences issued as referred to in Article 11(1)(b) of Regulation (EC) No 1301/2006, with the total quantities for which import licences have been issued and the quantities for which licence applications have been withdrawn in accordance with the third subparagraph of Article 3(1) of this Regulation;

(c) no later than the last day of each month, the total quantities actually released for free circulation under the quota concerned during the previous month but one. If no quantities have been released for free circulation during one of these months, a 'nil' notification shall be sent. However, this notification shall no longer be required in the third month following the final day of validity of the licences.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 253, 11.10.1993, p. 1.

Article 5

1. Exemption from customs duty shall be subject to:

- (a) submission on entry for free circulation of a written undertaking by the importer that all the goods entered will be processed as indicated in box 20 of the licence within six months of the date of acceptance of the entry for free circulation;
- (b) lodging by the importer, on entry for free circulation, of security for an amount equal to the customs duty for broken rice fixed in Article 140 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 ⁽¹⁾.

2. On entry for free circulation the importer shall indicate as the place of processing either the name of a processing undertaking and a Member State or not more than five different processing plants. Consignment of the rice shall require a T5 control copy to be made out in the Member State of departure which, in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 2454/93, shall also constitute proof of processing.

However, where processing takes place in the Member State of entry into free circulation, proof of processing may be an equivalent national document.

3. The T5 control copy shall carry:

- (a) in box 104, one of the entries listed in Annex III;
- (b) in box 107, one of the entries listed in Annex IV.

4. Except in cases of *force majeure* the security referred to in paragraph 1(b) shall be released when the importer gives proof to the competent authority of the Member State of entry into free circulation that all the rice entered has been processed into the product indicated in the import licence. Processing is deemed to have taken place when the product has been manufactured either in one or more of the processing plants belonging to the undertaking referred to in paragraph 2 situated in the Member State referred to therein, or in the

processing plant or one of the processing plants referred to in that paragraph, within the time limit indicated in paragraph 1(a).

Where rice entered for free circulation has not been processed within the specified time limit the security released shall be reduced by 2 % for each day by which the time limit is exceeded.

5. Proof of processing shall be given to the competent authority within six months following the time limit for processing.

If proof is not given within the time limit laid down in this paragraph, the security referred to in paragraph 1(b), where applicable minus the percentage provided for in the second subparagraph of paragraph 4, shall be reduced by 2 % for each day by which the time limit is exceeded.

The amount of the security which is not released shall be forfeit as customs duties.

Article 6

By way of derogation from Article 7(4) of Regulation (EC) No 376/2008, the quantity entered for free circulation may not exceed that entered in boxes 17 and 18 of the import licence. The figure '0' shall accordingly be entered in box 19 of the licence.

Article 7

Regulation (EC) No 2058/96 is repealed.

References to the repealed Regulation shall be construed as references to this Regulation and shall be read in accordance with the correlation table in Annex VI.

Article 8

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

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

Done at Brussels, 7 June 2012.

For the Commission

The President

José Manuel BARROSO

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 299, 16.11.2007, p. 1.

ANNEX I

Entries referred to in Article 2(4)(a)

- *in Bulgarian:* Натрошен ориз с код по КН 1006 40 00, предназначен за производство на хранителни заготовки с код по КН 1901 10 00
- *in Spanish:* Partidos de arroz, del código NC 1006 40 00, destinados a la producción de preparaciones alimenticias del código NC 1901 10 00
- *in Czech:* Zlomková ryže kódu KN 1006 40 00 pro výrobu potravinových přípravků kódu KN 1901 10 00
- *in Danish:* Brudris, henhørende under KN-kode 1006 40 00, bestemt til fremstilling af tilberedte næringsmidler, henhørende under KN-kode 1901 10 00
- *in German:* Bruchreis des KN-Codes 1006 40 00, bestimmt zur Herstellung von Lebensmittelzubereitungen des KN-Codes 1901 10 00
- *in Estonian:* CN-koodi 1006 40 00 alla kuuluv purustatud riis CN-koodi 1901 10 00 alla kuuluvate toiduainete tootmiseks
- *in Greek:* Θραύσματα ρυζιού υπαγόμενα στον κωδικό ΣΟ 1006 40 00, που προορίζονται για την παραγωγή παρασκευασμάτων διατροφής του κωδικού ΣΟ 1901 10 00
- *in English:* Broken rice of CN code 1006 40 00 for production of food preparations of CN code 1901 10 00
- *in French:* Brisures de riz, relevant du code NC 1006 40 00, destinées à la production de préparations alimentaires du code NC 1901 10 00
- *in Italian:* Rotture di riso, di cui al codice NC 1006 40 00, destinate alla produzione di preparazioni alimentari del codice NC 1901 10 00
- *in Latvian:* Šķeltie rīsi, uz kuriem attiecas KN kods 1006 40 00, kas paredzēti to pārtikas produktu ražošanai, uz kuriem attiecas KN kods 1901 10 00
- *in Lithuanian:* KN kodu 1006 40 00 klasifikuojami skaldyti ryžiai, skirti KN kodu 1901 10 00 klasifikuojamų maisto produktų gamybai
- *in Hungarian:* A 1901 10 00 KN-kód alá tartozó élelmiszer-készítmények előállítására szánt, a 1006 40 00 KN-kód alá tartozó törmelékrizs
- *in Maltese:* Ross miksuri tal-kodiċi NK 1006 40 00 għall-produzzjoni ta' preparazzjonijiet alimentari tal-kodiċi NK 1901 10 00
- *in Dutch:* Breukrijst van GN-code 1006 40 00, voor de productie van voor voeding bestemde bereidingen van GN-code 1901 10 00
- *in Polish:* Ryż łamany objęty kodem CN 1006 40 00 do produkcji przetworów spożywczych objętych kodem CN 1901 10 00
- *in Portuguese:* Trincas de arroz do código NC 1006 40 00, destinadas à produção de preparações alimentares do código NC 1901 10 00
- *in Romanian:* brizuri de orez având codul NC 1006 40 00 destinate producției de preparate alimentare având codul NC 1901 10 00
- *in Slovak:* Zlomková ryža spadajúca pod číselný znak KN 1006 40 00 na výrobu potravinových prípravkov spadajúcich pod číselný znak KN 1901 10 00
- *in Slovenian:* Lomljen riž z oznako KN 1006 40 00 za proizvodnjo živilskih izdelkov z oznako KN 1901 10 00
- *in Finnish:* CN-koodiin 1006 40 00 kuuluvat rikkoutuneet riisinjyvät CN-koodiin 1901 10 00 kuuluvien elintarvikkevalmisteiden valmistamiseksi
- *in Swedish:* Brutet ris som omfattas av KN-nummer 1006 40 00, avsett för produktion av livsmedelsberedningar som omfattas av KN-nummer 1901 10 00.

ANNEX II

Entries referred to in Article 2(4)(b)

- in Bulgarian: Освободено от мито (Регламент за изпълнение (ЕС) № 480/2012)
 - in Spanish: Exención del derecho de aduana [Reglamento de Ejecución (UE) n° 480/2012]
 - in Czech: Osvobozeno od cla (prováděcí nařízení (EU) č. 480/2012)
 - in Danish: Toldfri (gennemførelsesforordning (EU) nr. 480/2012)
 - in German: Zollfrei (Durchführungsverordnung (EU) Nr. 480/2012)
 - in Estonian: Tollimaksuvaba (rakendusmäärus (EL) nr 480/2012)
 - in Greek: Απαλλαγή του δασμού [εκτελεστικός κανονισμός (ΕΕ) αριθ. 480/2012]
 - in English: Free of customs duty (Implementing Regulation (EU) No 480/2012)
 - in French: Exemption du droit de douane [règlement d'exécution (UE) n° 480/2012]
 - in Italian: Esenzione dal dazio doganale [regolamento di esecuzione (UE) n. 480/2012]
 - in Latvian: Atbrīvots no muitas nodokļa (Īstenošanas regula (ES) Nr. 480/2012)
 - in Lithuanian: Muitas netaikomas (įgyvendinimo reglamentas (ES) Nr. 480/2012)
 - in Hungarian: Vámmentes (480/2012/EU végrehajtási rendelet)
 - in Maltese: Eżenti mid-dazju doganali (Regolament ta' Implimentazzjoni (UE) Nru 480/2012)
 - in Dutch: Vrijgesteld van douanerecht (Uitvoeringsverordening (EU) nr. 480/2012)
 - in Polish: Wolne od opłat celnych (rozporządzenie wykonawcze (UE) nr 480/2012)
 - in Portuguese: Isenção de direito aduaneiro (Regulamento de Execução (UE) n.º 480/2012)
 - in Romanian: Scutit de drepturi vamale [Regulamentul de punere în aplicare (UE) nr. 480/2012]
 - in Slovak: Oslobodené od cla (vykonávacie nariadenie (EÚ) č. 480/2012)
 - in Slovenian: Carine prosto (Izvedbena uredba (EU) št. 480/2012)
 - in Finnish: Tullivapaa (täytäntöönpanoasetus (EU) N:o 480/2012)
 - in Swedish: Tullfri (genomförandeförordning (EU) nr 480/2012).
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ANNEX III

Entries referred to in Article 5(3)(a)

- *in Bulgarian:* Предназначени за производство на хранителни заготовки с код по КН 1901 10 00
 - *in Spanish:* Destinadas a la producción de preparaciones alimenticias del código NC 1901 10 00
 - *in Czech:* Pro výrobu potravinových přípravků kódu KN 1901 10 00
 - *in Danish:* Bestemt til fremstilling af tilberedte næringsmidler, henhørende under KN-kode 1901 10 00
 - *in German:* Bestimmt zur Herstellung von Lebensmittelzubereitungen des KN-Codes 1901 10 00
 - *in Estonian:* CN-koodi 1901 10 00 alla kuuluvate toiduainete tootmiseks
 - *in Greek:* Προορίζονται για την παραγωγή παρασκευασμάτων διατροφής του κωδικού ΣΟ 1901 10 00
 - *in English:* For production of food preparations of CN code 1901 10 00
 - *in French:* Destinées à la production de préparations alimentaires du code NC 1901 10 00
 - *in Italian:* Destinate alla produzione di preparazioni alimentari del codice NC 1901 10 00
 - *in Latvian:* Paredzēti to pārtikas produktu ražošanai, uz kuriem attiecas KN kods 1901 10 00
 - *in Lithuanian:* Skirti KN kodu 1901 10 00 klasifikuojamų maisto produktų gamybai
 - *in Hungarian:* A 1901 10 00 KN-kód alá tartozó élelmiszer-készítmények előállítására szánt
 - *in Maltese:* Għall-produzzjoni ta' preparazzjonijiet alimentari tal-kodiċi KN 1901 10 00
 - *in Dutch:* Bestemd voor de productie van voor voeding bestemde bereidingen van GN-code 1901 10 00
 - *in Polish:* Do produkcji przetworów spożywczych objętych kodem CN 1901 10 00
 - *in Portuguese:* Destinadas à produção de preparações alimentares do código NC 1901 10 00
 - *in Romanian:* Destinate producției de preparate alimentare având codul NC 1901 10 00
 - *in Slovak:* Na výrobu potravinových prípravkov spadajúcich pod číselný znak KN 1901 10 00
 - *in Slovenian:* Za proizvodnjo živilskih izdelkov z oznako KN 1901 10 00
 - *in Finnish:* Tarkoitettu CN-koodiin 1901 10 00 kuuluvien elintarvikevalmisteiden valmistukseen
 - *in Swedish:* Avsett för produktion av livsmedelsberedningar som omfattas av KN-nummer 1901 10 00.
-

ANNEX IV

Entries referred to in Article 5(3)(b)

- *in Bulgarian*: Член 4 от Регламент за изпълнение (ЕС) № 480/2012
 - *in Spanish*: Reglamento de Ejecución (UE) n° 480/2012 — artículo 4
 - *in Czech*: Článek 4 prováděcího nařízení (EU) č. 480/2012
 - *in Danish*: Gennemførelsesforordning (EU) nr. 480/2012 — artikel 4
 - *in German*: Durchführungsverordnung (EU) Nr. 480/2012 — Artikel 4
 - *in Estonian*: Rakendusmääruse (EL) nr 480/2012 artikkel 4
 - *in Greek*: Εκτελεστικός κανονισμός (ΕΕ) αριθ. 480/2012 — άρθρο 4
 - *in English*: Article 4 of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 480/2012
 - *in French*: Règlement d'exécution (UE) n° 480/2012 — article 4
 - *in Italian*: Regolamento di esecuzione (UE) n. 480/2012 — articolo 4
 - *in Latvian*: Īstenošanas regulas (ES) Nr. 480/2012 4. pants
 - *in Lithuanian*: Įgyvendinimo reglamento (ES) Nr. 480/2012 4 straipsnis
 - *in Hungarian*: A 480/2012/EU végrehajtási rendelet – 4. cikk
 - *in Maltese*: Artikolu 4 tar-Regolament ta' Implimentazzjoni (UE) Nru 480/2012
 - *in Dutch*: Uitvoeringsverordening (EU) nr. 480/2012, artikel 4
 - *in Polish*: Art. 4 rozporządzenia wykonawczego (UE) nr 480/2012
 - *in Portuguese*: Regulamento de Execução (UE) n.º 480/2012 — artigo 4.º
 - *in Romanian*: Regulamentul de punere în aplicare (UE) nr. 480/2012, articolul 4
 - *in Slovak*: Článok 4 vykonávacieho nariadenia (EÚ) č. 480/2012
 - *in Slovenian*: Člen 4 Izvedbene uredbe (EU) št. 480/2012
 - *in Finnish*: Täytäntöönpanoasetuksen (EU) N:o 480/2012 4 artikla
 - *in Swedish*: Genomförandeförordning (EU) nr 480/2012 – artikel 4.
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ANNEX V

Repealed Regulation with list of its successive amendments

Commission Regulation (EC) No 2058/96
(OJ L 276, 29.10.1996, p. 7).

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1950/2005
(OJ L 312, 29.11.2005, p. 18).

Article 5 and Annex IV only

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1996/2006
(OJ L 398, 30.12.2006, p. 1).

Article 7 and Annex VI only

Commission Regulation (EC) No 2019/2006
(OJ L 384, 29.12.2006, p. 48).

Article 1 only

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1456/2007
(OJ L 325, 11.12.2007, p. 76).

Article 1 only

ANNEX VI

Correlation table

Regulation (EC) No 2058/96	This Regulation
Articles 1 to 5	Articles 1 to 5
Article 6(1)	Article 6
—	Article 7
Article 7	Article 8
Annexes I to IV	Annexes I to IV
—	Annex V
—	Annex VI

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 481/2012**of 7 June 2012****laying down rules for the management of a tariff quota for high-quality beef**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 of 22 October 2007 establishing a common organisation of agricultural markets and on specific provisions for certain agricultural products (Single CMO Regulation) ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 144(1) and Article 148, in conjunction with Article 4 thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Council Regulation (EC) No 617/2009 ⁽²⁾ opened on a multiannual basis an autonomous import tariff quota for the import of 20 000 tonnes of high-quality beef. That Regulation has been amended by Regulation (EU) No 464/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽³⁾ which increases the import tariff quota to 21 500 tonnes from the first day of the month following its publication, and to 48 200 tonnes as from 1 August 2012. Tariff quotas for agricultural products are to be managed in conformity with Article 144(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007. Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 617/2009 as amended by Regulation (EU) No 464/2012 provides that the tariff quota is to be managed by the Commission by means of implementing acts, to be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure provided for in Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers ⁽⁴⁾.

(2) Commission Regulation (EC) No 620/2009 of 13 July 2009 providing for the administration of an import tariff quota for high-quality beef ⁽⁵⁾ lays down rules for the administration of the tariff quota concerned by applying the simultaneous examination method of import licence applications, as referred to in Article 144(2)(b) of Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007. Recent experience with the administration of the Union tariff quota for high-quality beef has shown a need to improve the management of this tariff quota. Experience in the use of the first-come, first-served management system referred to in Article 144(2)(a) of Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 has been positive in other agri-

cultural sectors. Therefore, in the interest of administrative simplification and in order to avoid any speculative behaviour, the tariff quota concerning the import of high-quality beef originating in third countries should be managed in accordance with Articles 308a and 308b and Article 308c(1) of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2454/93 of 2 July 1993 laying down provisions for the implementation of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92 establishing the Community Customs Code ⁽⁶⁾, which lays down rules for the management of tariff quotas designed to be used following the chronological order of dates of acceptance of customs declarations. Where imports are managed in accordance with those rules, no import licences should be required any more.

(3) In order to ensure a regular flow of imports, it is appropriate to sub-divide the annual tariff quota into quarterly sub-periods. Appropriate order numbers should be fixed in line with Article 308a(6) of Regulation (EEC) No 2454/93.

(4) Regulation (EC) No 617/2009 establishes that the quota year runs from 1 July to 30 June. In order to ensure a swift transfer from the current simultaneous examination method to the first-come, first-served management system the new management method should apply as from 1 July 2012.

(5) The quantity available for the first quarterly sub-period (1 July to 30 September 2012) should be calculated on a pro-rata basis taking into account the volume of the annual tariff quota applicable until 31 July 2012 and the new increased volume of the annual tariff quota applicable as of 1 August 2012.

(6) The release into free circulation of the goods imported under the tariff quota opened by Regulation (EC) No 617/2009 should be subject to the presentation of a certificate of authenticity issued by the competent authority of the exporting third country. The issue of such certificates of authenticity should guarantee that the imported goods qualify as high quality beef as defined in this Regulation.

(7) For reasons of clarity, Regulation (EC) No 620/2009 should be repealed and replaced by a new implementing regulation.

(8) Since the new management system is to apply as from 1 July 2012, licences applied for in June 2012 under Regulation (EC) No 620/2009 should not be issued.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 299, 16.11.2007, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 182, 15.7.2009, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 149, 8.6.2012, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 182, 15.7.2009, p. 25.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ L 253, 11.10.1993, p. 1.

- (9) The Management Committee for the Common Organisation of Agricultural Markets has not delivered an opinion within the time limit set by its Chair,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Subject matter and scope

1. This Regulation lays down rules for the management of an annual Union tariff quota for high-quality beef provided for in Regulation (EC) No 617/2009, hereinafter referred to as 'the tariff quota'. The tariff quota period, volume and duty shall be as set out in Annex I to this Regulation.

2. This Regulation shall apply to high-quality fresh, chilled or frozen beef that fulfils the requirements laid down in Annex II.

For the purposes of this Regulation, 'frozen meat' means meat with an internal temperature of -12°C or lower when it enters the customs territory of the European Union.

Article 2

Management of the tariff quota

1. The tariff quota shall be managed on a first-come, first-served basis in accordance with Articles 308a and 308b and Article 308c(1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2454/93. No import licences shall be required.

2. The tariff quota shall be managed as a parent tariff quota under order number 09.2201 with four quarterly sub-tariff quotas under order number 09.2202.

The benefit from the tariff quota can be granted only by applying for order number 09.2202 referring to the sub-tariff quotas.

3. The drawings on the sub-tariff quotas until 30 September, 31 December and 31 March shall be stopped respectively on the fifth working day of the Commission in November, February and May. Their unused balances shall be added to the quantities for the quarterly sub-tariff quotas starting respectively on 1 October, 1 January and 1 April. No unused balance at the end of a quota year shall be transferred to another quota year.

Article 3

Certificates of authenticity

1. In order to benefit from the tariff quota, a certificate of authenticity issued in the third country concerned, together with a customs declaration for release for free circulation for the goods concerned, shall be presented to the Union's customs authorities.

2. The certificate of authenticity referred to in paragraph 1 shall be established in accordance with the model set out in Annex III.

3. On the reverse side of the certificate of authenticity it shall be stated that the meat originating in the exporting country fulfils the requirements laid down in Annex II.

4. A certificate of authenticity shall be valid only if it is duly completed and endorsed by the issuing authority.

5. A certificate of authenticity shall be considered to have been duly endorsed if it states the date and place of issue and if it bears the stamp of the issuing authority and the signature of the person or persons empowered to sign it.

6. The stamp may be replaced by a printed seal on the original of the certificate of authenticity and any copies thereof.

7. The validity of a certificate of authenticity shall expire at the latest on 30 June following the date of its issue.

Article 4

Issuing authorities in third countries

1. The issuing authority referred to in Article 3 shall:

(a) be recognised as such by the competent authority of the exporting country;

(b) undertake to verify entries in the certificates of authenticity.

2. The following information shall be notified to the Commission:

(a) the name and address, if possible including e-mail and internet address, of the authority or authorities recognised to issue the certificates of authenticity referred to in Article 3;

(b) specimen of the stamps used by the issuing authority or authorities;

(c) the procedures and criteria followed by the issuing authority or authorities in order to establish whether the requirements laid down in Annex II are fulfilled.

Article 5

Third country notifications

When the requirements laid down in Annex II are fulfilled, the Commission shall publish the name of the issuing authority or authorities concerned in the C series of the *Official Journal of the European Union* or by any other appropriate means.

Article 6

On-the-spot checks in third countries

The Commission may request the third country to authorise representatives of the Commission to carry out, where required, on-the-spot checks in that third country. Those checks shall be performed jointly with the competent authorities of the third country concerned.

*Article 7***Repeal**

Regulation (EC) No 620/2009 is repealed.

*Article 8***Transitional measures**

Licence applications submitted in accordance with Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 620/2009 during the first seven days of June 2012 shall be rejected on the date of entry into force of this Regulation. The securities lodged in relation with those applications shall be released.

*Article 9***Entry into force and application**

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

It shall apply from 1 July 2012.

However, Article 8 shall apply from the date of entry into force of this Regulation.

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

Done at Brussels, 7 June 2012.

For the Commission

The President

José Manuel BARROSO

ANNEX I

Tariff quota for high-quality fresh, chilled or frozen beef

Order No	CN code	Description of goods	Tariff quota period	Tariff quota volume (in tonnes net weight)	Tariff quota duty
<i>Period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013</i>					
09.2201 ⁽¹⁾	ex 0201 ex 0202 ex 0206 10 95 ex 0206 29 91	Meat of bovine animals, fresh, chilled or frozen, that fulfils the requirements laid down in Annex II	From 1 July to 30 June	45 975	Zero
				of which:	
09.2202			from 1 July to 30 September	9 825	
09.2202			from 1 October to 31 December	12 050	
09.2202			from 1 January to 31 March	12 050	
09.2202			from 1 April to 30 June	12 050	
<i>Periods from 1 July 2013</i>					
09.2201 ⁽¹⁾	ex 0201 ex 0202 ex 0206 10 95 ex 0206 29 91	Meat of bovine animals, fresh, chilled or frozen, that fulfils the requirements laid down in Annex II	From 1 July to 30 June	48 200	Zero
				of which	
09.2202			from 1 July to 30 September	12 050	
09.2202			from 1 October to 31 December	12 050	
09.2202			from 1 January to 31 March	12 050	
09.2202			from 1 April to 30 June	12 050	

⁽¹⁾ In accordance with Article 2(2), the benefit from the tariff quota can be granted only by applying for order number 09.2202 referring to the sub-tariff quotas.

ANNEX II

Requirements for goods under the tariff quota referred to in Article 1

1. Beef cuts are obtained from carcasses of heifers and steers ⁽¹⁾ less than 30 months of age which have only been fed a diet, for at least the last 100 days before slaughter, containing not less than 62 % of concentrates and/or feed grain co-products on a dietary dry matter basis, that meets or exceeds a metabolisable energy content greater than 12,26 mega joules per one kilogram of dry matter.
2. The heifers and steers that are fed the diet described in point 1 shall be fed, on average, no less than 1,4 % of live body weight per day on a dry matter basis.
3. The carcass from which beef cuts are derived are evaluated by an evaluator employed by the national government who bases the evaluation, and a resulting classification of the carcass, on a method approved by the national government. The national government evaluation method, and its classifications, must evaluate expected carcass quality using a combination of carcass maturity and palatability traits of the beef cuts. Such an evaluation method of the carcass shall include, but not be limited to, an evaluation of the maturity characteristics of colour and texture of the longissimus dorsi muscle and bone and cartilage ossification, as well as an evaluation of expected palatability traits including a combination of the discrete specifications of intramuscular fat and firmness of the longissimus dorsi muscle.
4. The cuts shall be labelled in accordance with Article 13 of Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽²⁾.
5. The indication 'High Quality Beef' may be added to the information on the label.

⁽¹⁾ For the purposes of these requirements, heifers and steers refer, respectively, to categories E and C as defined in Part A of Annex V to Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 204, 11.8.2000, p. 1.

ANNEX III

1. Exporter (name and address)	2. Certificate No	ORIGINAL
4. Consignee (name and address)	3. Issuing authority	
6. Means of transport	5. CERTIFICATE OF AUTHENTICITY BEEF AND VEAL Implementing Regulation (EU) No 481/2012	
7. Marks, numbers, number and kind of packages; description of goods	8. Gross weight (kg)	9. Net weight (kg)
10. Net weight (in words)		
11. CERTIFICATION BY THE ISSUING AUTHORITY I hereby certify that the beef described in this certificate complies with the specification shown overleaf. Place: Date: Signature and stamp (or printed seal)		

To be completed either by typewriter or by hand in block capitals.

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 482/2012**of 7 June 2012****approving minor amendments to the specification for a name entered in the register of protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications (Tettnanger Hopfen (PGI))**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 510/2006 of 20 March 2006 on the protection of geographical indications and designations of origin for agricultural products and foodstuffs ⁽¹⁾, and in particular the first subparagraph of Article 7(4) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) In accordance with the first subparagraph of Article 9(1) of Regulation (EC) No 510/2006, the Commission has examined Germany's application for the approval of amendments to the specification for the protected designation of origin 'Tettnanger Hopfen' registered under Commission Regulation (EC) No 415/2010 ⁽²⁾.
- (2) The aim of the application is to amend the specification. New trellis systems shall be authorised for economic reasons. The pruning period shall be adjusted to allow growers to better adjust to less and less favourable weather conditions. The use of herbicides with the new trellis systems shall be authorised to increase the water

available to hop plants. The maximum drying temperature shall be raised to 65 °C as a result of new scientific information.

- (3) The Commission has examined the amendment in question and decided that it is justified. Since the amendment is a minor one within the meaning of Article 9 of Regulation (EC) No 510/2006, the Commission can approve it without recourse to the procedure laid down in Articles 5, 6 and 7 of the said Regulation,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The specification for the protected geographical indication 'Tettnanger Hopfen' is hereby amended in accordance with Annex I to this Regulation.

Article 2

Annex II to this Regulation contains the Single Document setting out the main points of the specification.

Article 3

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

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

Done at Brussels, 7 June 2012.

*For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,
Dacian CIOLOŞ
Member of the Commission*

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 93, 31.3.2006, p. 12.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 119, 13.5.2010, p. 5.

ANNEX I

The specification for the protected geographical indication 'Tettnanger Hopfen' is amended as follows:

Method of production:

- (1) The fourth, fifth and sixth sentences shall be deleted as follows:

In Tettnang growers cannot start their work until the spring, unlike in other hop-growing regions where the wire support systems are put in place during the winter. This is due to the trellis systems specific to the region: whereas a single-row system predominates in other regions, in Tettnang there are six rows of hops between each row for machinery.

Explanation: the (various) new trellis systems are being introduced for economic reasons, as they in particular make it easier to use machinery.

- (2) In the seventh sentence the words 'In early to mid-April' shall be replaced by the words 'From the beginning of March until mid-April'.

Explanation: extending the pruning period allows growers to better adapt to the increase in less favourable weather conditions due to changing climate, as well as to optimise the use of manpower.

- (3) The following 16th and 17th sentences shall be deleted:

One peculiarity is that a green cover crop is sown during the flowering phase (unlike in other regions, the hop-growers in the Tettnang region have voluntarily forbidden the use of herbicides), which means that no further tillage is required. This prevents the soil becoming too compact and washed out, and promotes the formation of humus.

Explanation: new trellis systems may necessitate the use of herbicides. This only takes place in the (relatively seldom) cases when weed growth is strong, and is necessary in order to increase the water available to hop plants. This should not be detrimental to the quality of the hops themselves.

- (4) In the 20th sentence the figure '62 °C' shall be replaced by the figure '65 °C'.

Explanation: new scientific information may make it necessary to dry the hops at temperatures of up to 65 °C. The raising of the maximum drying temperature is in line with the general conditions of the hop delivery contract; the quality table for German certified hops contained therein states that raw hops must be dried at a temperature of 60 – 65 °C. Drying at a higher temperature also helps increase the energy efficiency of the process. The hops' fine aroma is not affected by this.

ANNEX II

SINGLE DOCUMENT

Council Regulation (EC) No 510/2006 on protected geographical indications and protected designations of origin

‘TETTNANGER HOPFEN’

EC No: DE-PGI-0105-0528-03.11.2011

PGI (X) PDO ()

1. Name

‘Tettnanger Hopfen’

2. Member State or Third Country

Germany

3. Description of the agricultural product or foodstuff

3.1. Type of product

Class 1.8: Other products of Annex I to the Treaty (spices, etc.)

3.2. Description of product to which the name in (1) applies

Botany: botanically the hop (*Humulus lupulus*) belongs to the same family as hemp (*Cannabaceae*) and to the order *Urticales* (nettles). It is a dioecious plant, i.e. each plant carries only female or only male flowers. Only ‘female’ plants are cultivated, forming flowers called burrs from which the cones later develop. The protection afforded by Regulation (EC) No 510/2006 is to apply only to female hop cones (fresh hops) and the products obtained by processing them (in this case, hop pellets and hop extract in particular). A hop cone consists of bracts, bracteoles and a strig providing the valuable brewing constituents of Tettnang hops. The hop is a short-day plant, i.e. it grows in the spring as the days get longer, and flowers from around 21 June when the days get shorter. Thanks to the favourable conditions in which they grow (soil, precipitation levels and average temperatures), Tettnang hops can reach heights of 8,3 m, unlike hops in other areas (support systems in other growing areas are normally 7-7,5 m in height). Tettnang hops are fast-growing (up to 30 cm a day) and climb in a clockwise direction. All aromatic varieties from the Tettnang region are defined as Tettnanger Hopfen. The varieties ‘Hallertauer Tradition’ and ‘Perle’ are grown in addition to the main varieties of ‘Tettnanger’ (since 1973 the uniform ‘Tettnanger Frühhopfen’; P. Heidtmann, ‘Grünes Gold’, 1994, p. 342). The ‘Tettnanger’ variety is grown only in the Tettnang region.

Use: ‘Tettnanger’ hops are used almost exclusively (around 99 %) for producing beer, with a small portion going into pharmaceutical products. Customers receive ‘Tettnanger’ hops in processed form as hop pellets and, to a lesser extent, as hop extract (since valuable aromas can be lost during the extraction process).

Components: the important substances in hops are bitter substances (hop resins), aromas (essential oils) and tannins (polyphenols). Tettnang is defined as an area for the growing of aromatic varieties of hops.

Tettnang hops owe their worldwide reputation in particular to exceptionally delicate aromas, which are made up of over 300 essential oil constituents (the hop’s ‘bouquet’). Descriptions of the aroma of Tettnang hops include flowery, citrusy, fruity, redcurrant-like, sweet and spicy. Hops grown in the Tettnang area are described as generally having a harmonious but lingering full and mild aroma.

In addition to this classification, the varieties are officially classified by the hop trade as ‘finest aroma, aroma, bitter hops, high alpha hops’. 96 % of Tettnang hops (the varieties Tettnanger and Hallertauer) are in the category ‘finest aroma’; the remaining 4 % (Perle and Hallertauer Tradition) are in the category ‘aroma’. Since many of the 300 aromatic components are not yet sensorily detectable, it is still the subjective impression of the aroma that counts for the breweries’ decision-makers and buyers (when making his selection the buyer puts his nose in among the hops). Those knowledgeable in this field say that the Tettnang hop is the finest of all hops.

3.3. Raw materials (for processed products only)

—

3.4. Feed (for products of animal origin only)

—

3.5. *Specific steps in production that must take place in the defined geographical area*

The entire hop production process until the moment the hop cones are packaged by the hop growers and sealed and certified at the local sealing centre takes place in the defined geographical area.

3.6. *Specific rules concerning slicing, grating, packaging, etc.*

—

3.7. *Specific rules concerning labelling*

—

4. **Concise definition of the geographical area**

The geographical area is the Tettngang region. This includes:

1. the municipalities of Eriskirch, Friedrichshafen, Hagnau am Bodensee, Immenstaad am Bodensee, Kressbronn am Bodensee, Langenargen, Markdorf, Meckenbeuren, Neukirch, Oberteuringen and Tettngang in the Lake Constance district (Bodenseekreis);
2. the municipalities of Achberg, Amtzell, Berg, Bodnegg, Grünkraut, Ravensburg, Wangen im Allgäu (area of the former municipalities of Neuravensburg and Schomburg) in the rural district of Ravensburg; and
3. the municipalities of Bodolz, Lindau (Bodensee), Nonnenhorn and Wasserburg (Bodensee) in the rural district of Lindau (Bodensee).

5. **Link with the geographical area**

5.1. *Specificity of the geographical area*

The first official record of hop-growing in the Tettngang region dates back to 1150 (P. Heidtmann, 'Grünes Gold', 1994, p. 12). The records for 1838 of the then *Oberamt Tettngang* give the names of 14 breweries (see Memminger's 'Beschreibung des Oberamts Tettngang', 1838, p. 62), three of which were for the town. Three years later, in 1841, this number had risen to six (P. Heidtmann, 'Grünes Gold', 1994, p. 13). Their owners grew their hops themselves. The methodical cultivation of hops was introduced in 1844 by district physician Johann Nepomuk von Lentz and eight citizens of the town in an area where climatic conditions made wine-growing less feasible (P. Heidtmann, 'Grünes Gold', 1994, p. 15). From 1860 onwards, the hop-growing area expanded, meeting with the older growing region of Altshausen to the north (where hops had been cultivated from around 1821; P. Heidtmann, 'Grünes Gold', 1994, p. 14). In 1864, 91 ha were cultivated; this figure rose to 160 ha in 1866, 400 ha in 1875, and 630 ha in 1914; (P. Heidtmann, 'Grünes Gold', 1994, p. 22 et seq.). The hop-growing region around Tettngang saw its most significant expansion in the 1990s, when the area cultivated increased to 1 650 hectares (1997 EU hop market report, 1997 HVG producer group report). In the Tettngang region only aromatic hops were selected and grown.

Tettngang hops are grown only on the gravel of the lower terraces formed from the late-moraine till of the Würm glaciation in the Schussen basin, along the River Argen and its ice-age banks. This geological formation with underlying groundwater currents enables the hops to grow roots up to 2 m deep. At the same time, it provides the hops with a constant source of moisture even during periods of extreme drought. The temperate climate here between 400 and 600 m above mean sea level and influenced in part by Lake Constance is another important factor determining the aroma of Tettngang hops.

Tettngang hops are grown in climatic conditions (average annual temperatures, hours of sunshine, precipitation) which are unique. With a temperature of 9,4 °C, almost 1 800 hours of sunshine and 1 136 mm of rain, the average figures recorded during the last 30 years (2009 data) are much higher than those in other growing regions in Germany.

5.2. *Specificity of the product*

All aromatic varieties from the Tettngang region are defined as Tettnganger Hopfen. The varieties 'Hallertauer Tradition' and 'Perle' are grown in addition to the main varieties of 'Tettnganger' and 'Hallertauer Mittelfrüher'. The 'Tettnganger' variety is grown only in the Tettngang region.

Tettnganger Hopfen contain exceptionally delicate aromas which are made up of over 300 essential oil constituents (the hop 'bouquet'). Descriptions of the aroma of Tettngang hops include flowery, citrusy, fruity, redcurrant-like, sweet and spicy. Hops grown in the Tettngang area are described as generally having a harmonious but lingering full and mild aroma.

96 % of Tettngang hops (the varieties Tettnganger and Hallertauer) are in the hop trade category 'finest aroma'; the remaining 4 % (Perle and Hallertauer Tradition) are in the category 'aroma'.

Tettnganger Hopfen are also characterised by a high level of homogeneity.

This is proven by the annual external quality examination of hop batches delivered to Tettngang's hop laboratory.

For the Tettnganger variety this was also confirmed by Hohenheim University and for the Hallertauer Mittelfrüher variety by the Anheuser/Busch brewery.

Tettngang hops have a reputation which extends well beyond regional boundaries. The delicate aroma of the hops from Tettngang has enamoured connoisseurs in Japan and the USA alike. One example of the respect and association with quality enjoyed by Tettngang hops can be found in the USA, where it is not rare for brewers to put a label on their kegs stating that the contents have been 'Brewed with Tettngang Hops'. The quality of Tettngang hops means that they always attract the highest selling prices (EU annual reports in the 1990s, annual reports from 1990 to 2000 of the Bayerische Landesanstalt; P. Heidtmann, 'Grünes Gold', 1994, pp. 368 and 369). The lives of the citizens of Tettngang revolve around hops, a fact borne out by the regional structures and events which focus on Tettngang hops. The Tettngang Hop Museum, which opened its doors in 1995, bears witness to the town's fascination with hop-growing. A 4 km educational trail tells interested visitors all they need to know about Tettngang hops. A 42 km circular path takes cyclists through the Tettngang hop-growing region. Every year in August, shortly before the harvest, the citizens of Tettngang come together to celebrate the long tradition of their 'green gold' at the Hop Festival in Tettngang-Kau. And finally, every two years the Tettngang Hop Highnesses are elected (one Hop Queen and two Princesses) as ambassadors for Tettngang hops at home and abroad.

5.3. *Causal link between the geographical area and the quality or characteristics of the product (for PDO) or a specific quality, the reputation or other characteristic of the product (for PGI)*

The combination of these geological and climatic factors provides optimum conditions for Tettngang hops to grow and produce cones, and ensures a homogeneity which is to a large extent due to geographical factors. In addition, the soil conditions in the defined geographical area and the fairly mild climate, partly due to the influence of Lake Constance, play a major role in determining the particularly fine aroma of Tettnganger Hopfen. It is this aroma which is instrumental in its global renown. The long tradition of hop cultivation in the Tettngang region also means that the local population strongly identifies with Tettnganger Hopfen and make it part of their cultural life.

Reference to publication of the specification

Markenblatt Vol. 33 of 20.8.2010, Part 7a-bb, p. 14729

<http://register.dpma.de/DPMAregister/geo/detail.pdfdownload/19450>

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 483/2012**of 7 June 2012****establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 of 22 October 2007 establishing a common organisation of agricultural markets and on specific provisions for certain agricultural products (Single CMO Regulation) ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 of 7 June 2011 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 in respect of the fruit and vegetables and processed fruit and vegetables sectors ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 136(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 lays down, pursuant to the outcome of the Uruguay Round multi-lateral trade negotiations, the criteria whereby the

Commission fixes the standard values for imports from third countries, in respect of the products and periods stipulated in Annex XVI, Part A thereto.

- (2) The standard import value is calculated each working day, in accordance with Article 136(1) of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011, taking into account variable daily data. Therefore this Regulation should enter into force on the day of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The standard import values referred to in Article 136 of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 are fixed in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 7 June 2012.

*For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,
José Manuel SILVA RODRÍGUEZ
Director-General for Agriculture and
Rural Development*

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 299, 16.11.2007, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 157, 15.6.2011, p. 1.

ANNEX

Standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables

(EUR/100 kg)		
CN code	Third country code ⁽¹⁾	Standard import value
0702 00 00	AL	52,8
	MA	66,7
	MK	52,8
	TR	64,5
	ZZ	59,2
0707 00 05	MK	24,1
	TR	112,0
	ZZ	68,1
0709 93 10	TR	98,7
	ZZ	98,7
0805 50 10	BO	105,2
	TR	110,6
	ZA	150,0
	ZZ	121,9
0808 10 80	AR	99,9
	BR	79,5
	CL	101,6
	CN	136,2
	NZ	136,2
	US	139,9
	ZA	108,6
	ZZ	114,6
0809 10 00	TR	240,2
	ZZ	240,2
0809 29 00	TR	454,3
	ZZ	454,3

⁽¹⁾ Nomenclature of countries laid down by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1833/2006 (OJ L 354, 14.12.2006, p. 19). Code 'ZZ' stands for 'of other origin'.

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 484/2012**of 7 June 2012****fixing the maximum amount of aid granted for the private storage of olive oil under the tendering procedure opened by Implementing Regulation (EU) No 430/2012**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 of 22 October 2007 establishing a common organisation of agricultural markets and on specific provisions for certain agricultural products (Single CMO Regulation) ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 43(d) in conjunction with Article 4 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 430/2012 of 22 May 2012 opening the tendering procedure for aid for private storage of olive oil ⁽²⁾ provides for two tendering sub-periods.
- (2) Under Article 13(1) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 826/2008 of 20 August 2008 laying down common rules for the granting of private storage aid for certain agricultural products ⁽³⁾, on the basis of the tenders notified by the Member States the Commission is to decide whether or not to fix a maximum amount of aid.

(3) On the basis of the tenders submitted in response to the first partial invitation to tender, a maximum amount of aid for private storage of olive oil should be fixed for the tendering sub-period ending on 5 June 2012.

(4) In order to send the market a swift signal and ensure that the measure is managed efficiently, this Regulation should enter into force on the day of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

(5) The Management Committee for the Common Organisation of Agricultural Markets has not delivered an opinion within the time limit set by its Chair,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

For the tendering sub-period ending on 5 June 2012 under the tendering procedure opened by Implementing Regulation (EU) No 430/2012, the maximum amount of aid for olive oil is hereby fixed in accordance with the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 7 June 2012.

*For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,
José Manuel SILVA RODRÍGUEZ
Director-General for Agriculture and
Rural Development*

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 299, 16.11.2007, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 132, 23.5.2012, p. 13.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 223, 21.8.2008, p. 3.

ANNEX

Product	Maximum amount of aid (EUR/tonne/day)
Extra virgin olive oil	0,65
Virgin olive oil	0,65

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 485/2012

of 7 June 2012

on the minimum customs duty for sugar to be fixed in response to the seventh partial invitation to tender within the tendering procedure opened by Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1239/2011

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 of 22 October 2007 establishing a common organisation of agricultural markets and on specific provisions for certain agricultural products (Single CMO Regulation) ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 187, in conjunction with Article 4 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1239/2011 ⁽²⁾ opened a standing invitation to tender for the 2011/2012 marketing year for imports of sugar of CN code 1701 at a reduced customs duty.
- (2) In accordance with Article 6 of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1239/2011, the Commission is to decide, in the light of the tenders received in response to a partial invitation to tender, either to fix a minimum customs duty or not to fix a minimum customs duty per eight-digit CN code.
- (3) On the basis of the tenders received for the seventh partial invitation to tender, a minimum customs duty should be fixed for certain eight-digit codes for sugar falling within CN code 1701 and no minimum

customs duty should be fixed for the other eight-digit codes for sugar falling within that CN code.

- (4) In order to give a rapid signal to the market and to ensure efficient management of the measure, this Regulation should enter into force on the day of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.
- (5) The Management Committee for the Common Organisation of Agricultural Markets has not delivered an opinion within the time limit set by its Chair,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

For the seventh partial invitation to tender within the tendering procedure opened by Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1239/2011, in respect of which the time limit for the submission of tenders expired on 6 June 2012, a minimum customs duty has been fixed, or has not been fixed, as set out in the Annex to this Regulation for the eight-digit codes for sugar falling within CN code 1701.

Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 7 June 2012.

For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,
José Manuel SILVA RODRÍGUEZ
Director-General for Agriculture and
Rural Development

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 299, 16.11.2007, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 318, 1.12.2011, p. 4.

ANNEX

Minimum customs duties

(EUR/tonne)

Eight-digit CN code	Minimum customs duty
1	2
1701 12 10	X
1701 12 90	X
1701 13 10	X
1701 13 90	—
1701 14 10	312,60
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