

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the system of import and export licences and advance fixing certificates for agricultural products (Codified version) (repealed)

CHAPTER I

SCOPE OF THE REGULATION

1st Article 1

1 Subject to certain exceptions laid down in Community rules specific to certain products, in particular for products referred to in Council Regulation (EC) No 3448/93⁽¹⁾ and its implementing rules, this Regulation lays down common rules for implementing the system of import and export licences and advance fixing certificates (hereinafter referred to respectively as 'licences' and 'certificates') provided for in Part III, Chapters II and III, of Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007⁽²⁾ and in Council Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999⁽³⁾ or established in this Regulation.

2 A licence or a certificate shall be presented for the following products:

- a in case of import, when the products are declared for free circulation:
 - (i) products listed in Annex II, Part I, imported under all conditions, other than tariff quotas, save as otherwise provided therein;
 - (ii) products imported under tariff quotas administered by other methods than a method based on the chronological order of the lodging of applications, according to 'first come first served' principle, in accordance with Articles 308a, 308b and 308c of Regulation (EEC) No 2454/93⁽⁴⁾;
 - (iii) products imported under tariff quotas administered by a method based on the chronological order of the lodging of applications in accordance with Articles 308a, 308b and 308c of Regulation (EEC) No 2454/93, specifically mentioned in Annex II, Part I, to this Regulation;
- b in case of export:
 - (i) products listed in Annex II, Part II;
 - (ii) products referred to in Article 162(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 for which an export refund has been fixed, including at an amount of zero or an export tax has been fixed;
 - (iii) products exported under quotas or for which an export licence needs to be presented for admission under a quota administered by a third country opened in that country for Community products imported.

3 For products referred to in paragraphs 2(a)(i), 2(a)(iii) and 2(b)(i), the amount of the security and the period of validity as set out in Annex II shall apply.

For products referred to in paragraphs 2(a)(ii), 2(b)(ii) and 2(b)(iii), specific implementing rules related to the period of validity and the amount of the security laid down in Community rules specific to those products shall apply.

4 For the purposes of the system of export licences and advance fixing certificates referred to in paragraph 1, when a refund has been fixed for products not listed in Annex II, Part

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II and an operator does not apply for the refund that operator shall not be required to present a licence or certificate for the export of the products concerned.]

Textual Amendments

- F1** Substituted by Commission Regulation (EC) No 514/2008 of 9 June 2008 amending Regulation (EC) No 376/2008 laying down common detailed rules for the application of the system of import and export licences and advance fixing certificates for agricultural products, as well as Regulations (EC) No 1439/95, (EC) No 245/2001, (EC) No 2535/2001, (EC) No 1342/2003, (EC) No 2336/2003, (EC) No 1345/2005, (EC) No 2014/2005, (EC) No 951/2006, (EC) No 1918/2006, (EC) No 341/2007 (EC) No 1002/2007, (EC) No 1580/2007 and (EC) No 382/2008 and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 1119/79.

CHAPTER II

AREA OF APPLICATION OF LICENCES AND CERTIFICATES

Article 2

A licence or certificate shall not be required and may not be presented in respect of products:

- (a) which are not placed in free circulation within the Community; or
- (b) in respect of which export is effected:
 - (i) under a customs procedure which allows import free of the relevant customs duties or charges having equivalent effect, or
 - (ii) under special arrangements which allow export free of export duties, as referred to in Article 129 of Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92.

Article 3

1 Where products which are subject to inward-processing arrangements and which do not contain basic products as referred to in paragraph 2(a) are placed in free circulation, then, insofar as the products actually placed in free circulation are subject to an import licence, such a licence must be produced.

2 Where products which are subject to either of the arrangements referred to in paragraph 1 and which contain both:

- a one or more basic products which came within the terms of Article 23(2) of the Treaty but no longer do so as a result of their incorporation in the products put into free circulation; and
- b one or more basic products which did not come within the terms of Article 23(2) of the Treaty,

are placed in free circulation then, notwithstanding Article 7(1) of this Regulation, for each basic product referred to in point (b) of this paragraph actually used and being a product subject to an import licence, such a licence shall be produced.

However, an import licence shall not be required where the product actually placed in free circulation is not subject to such a licence.

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3 The import licence or licences produced when a product as referred to in paragraph 1 or 2 is placed in free circulation may not provide for advance fixing.

4 On exportation of a product subject to either of the arrangements referred to in paragraph 1 and containing one or more of the basic products referred to in paragraph 2(a), then for each such basic product, being a product subject to an export licence, such licence shall be produced.

However, subject to the third subparagraph concerning the advance fixing of refunds, an export licence shall not be required when the product actually exported is not subject to such a licence.

On exportation of compound products qualifying for an export refund fixed in advance on the basis of one or more of their components, the customs status of each such component shall be the sole element to be taken into account when applying the system of licences and certificates.

Article 4

- 1 A licence shall not be required and may not be produced for the purposes of operations:
- a as specified in Articles 36, 40, 44 and 45 and Article 46(1) of Regulation (EC) No 800/1999; or
 - b of a non-commercial nature; or
 - c referred to in Regulation (EEC) No 918/83; or
 - d relating to quantities not exceeding those set out in Annex II.

Notwithstanding the first subparagraph, a licence must be produced when the import or export is being made under preferential arrangements which are granted by means of the licence.

Member States shall take precautions against abuse when applying this paragraph, in particular when a single import or export operation is covered by more than one import or export declaration which are manifestly unwarranted for economic or other purposes.

- 2 For the purposes of paragraph 1, 'operations of a non-commercial nature' shall mean:
- a imports by or consigned to private individuals, provided that such operations satisfy the requirements of Section II(D)(2) of the preliminary provisions of the Combined Nomenclature;
 - b exports by private individuals, provided that such operations satisfy, *mutatis mutandis*, the requirements referred to in point (a).

3 Member States are authorised not to require an export licence or licences for products and/or goods consigned by private individuals or groups of private individuals with a view to their free distribution for humanitarian aid purposes in third countries where all the following conditions are met:

- a no refund is applied for by the parties which wish to benefit from this exemption;
- b such consignments are occasional in nature, comprise varied products and/or goods and do not exceed a total of 30 000 kg per means of transport; and
- c the competent authorities have sufficient proof as to the destination and/or use of the products and/or goods and the proper execution of the operation.

The following indication shall be inserted in Section 44 of the export declaration: 'No refund — Article 4(3) of Regulation (EC) No 376/2008'.

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Article 5

A licence or certificate shall not be required and may not be produced when products are placed in free circulation under Title VI, Chapter 2 of Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92 governing the treatment of returned goods.

Article 6

1 An export licence shall not be required and may not be produced at the time of acceptance of the re-export declaration for products for which the exporter provides proof that a favourable decision for repayment or remission of import duties has been given in respect of such products under Title VII, Chapter 5, of Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92.

2 Where products are subject on export to presentation of an export licence and the competent authorities accept the re-export declaration before deciding on the application for repayment or remission of import duties, an export licence must be produced. Advance fixing of the export refund or levy shall not be permitted.

CHAPTER III

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 1

Scope of licences, certificates and extracts

Article 7

1 The import or export licence shall constitute authorisation and give rise to an obligation respectively to import or to export under the licence, and, except in cases of *force majeure*, during its period of validity, the specified quantity of the products or goods concerned.

The obligations referred to in this paragraph shall be primary requirements within the meaning of Article 20 of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2220/85⁽⁵⁾.

2 An export licence fixing the export refund in advance shall give rise to an obligation to export the specified quantity of the relevant product under the licence and, except in cases of *force majeure*, during its period of validity.

Where exports of products are subject to presentation of an export licence, the export licence with advance fixing of the refund shall determine the right to export and entitlement to the refund.

Where exports of products are not subject to presentation of an export licence, the export licence with advance fixing of the refund shall determine only the entitlement to the refund.

The obligations referred to in this paragraph shall be primary requirements within the meaning of Article 20 of Regulation (EEC) No 2220/85.

3 In the cases specified in Article 47 and in cases where such requirement is provided for in the specific Community rules for the relevant sector, the issue of a licence or certificate shall give rise to an obligation to import from or export to the country or group of countries specified therein.

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4 Where the quantity imported or exported is greater by not more than 5 % than the quantity indicated in the licence or certificate, it shall be considered to have been imported or exported under that licence or certificate.

5 Where the quantity imported or exported is less by not more than 5 % than the quantity indicated in the licence or certificate, the obligation to import or export shall be considered to have been fulfilled.

6 For the purposes of paragraphs 4 and 5, if the licence or certificate is issued on a headage basis the result of the 5 % calculation referred to therein shall, where applicable, be rounded off to the next greater whole number of head.

7 Where, under Article 3(4) of Regulation (EEC) No 1182/71, a licence or certificate fixing the export levy or export refund in advance is used on the first working day following the last day of its normal period of validity, the licence or certificate shall be considered to have been used on the last day of its normal period of validity for the purposes of the amounts fixed in advance.

[^{F28} Without prejudice to Article 1(3), the period of validity of import and export licences and advance fixing certificates shall be as set out for each product in Annex II.]

Textual Amendments

F2 Inserted by Commission Regulation (EC) No 514/2008 of 9 June 2008 amending Regulation (EC) No 376/2008 laying down common detailed rules for the application of the system of import and export licences and advance fixing certificates for agricultural products, as well as Regulations (EC) No 1439/95, (EC) No 245/2001, (EC) No 2535/2001, (EC) No 1342/2003, (EC) No 2336/2003, (EC) No 1345/2005, (EC) No 2014/2005, (EC) No 951/2006, (EC) No 1918/2006, (EC) No 341/2007 (EC) No 1002/2007, (EC) No 1580/2007 and (EC) No 382/2008 and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 1119/79.

Article 8

1 Obligations deriving from licences or certificates shall not be transferable. Rights deriving from licences or certificates shall be transferable by their titular holder during the period of its validity. Such transfer may be made in favour of a single transferee only for each licence or certificate or extract therefrom. It shall relate to quantities not yet attributed to the licence or certificate or extract.

2 Transferees may not further transfer their rights but may transfer them back to the titular holder. Transfers back to the titular holder shall relate to quantities not yet attributed to the licence or certificate or extract.

In such cases, one of the entries listed in Annex III, Part A, shall be made by the issuing agency in section 6 of the licence or certificate.

3 In the event of a request for transfer by the titular holder or transfer back to the titular holder by the transferee, the issuing body or the agency or agencies designated by each Member State shall enter the following on the licence or certificate or where appropriate the extract therefrom:

- a the name and address of the transferee or the entry referred to in paragraph 2;
- b the date of such entry certified by the stamp of the body or agency.

4 The transfer or transfer back to the titular holder shall take effect from the date of the entry.

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Article 9

Extracts from licences or certificates shall have the same legal effects as the licences or certificates from which they are extracted, within the limits of the quantity in respect of which such extracts are issued.

Article 10

Licences or certificates and extracts issued and entries and endorsements made by the authorities of a Member State shall have the same legal effects in each of the other Member States as documents issued and entries and endorsements made by the authorities of these Member States.

Article 11

1 When a licence fixing the refund in advance is used to export a mixture, such mixture shall not be eligible on export for the rate so fixed in advance where the tariff classification of the constituent on which the refund applicable to the mixture is calculated does not correspond to that of the mixture.

2 Where a licence or a certificate fixing the export refund in advance is used to export goods put up in sets, the rate fixed in advance shall apply only to the component which has the same tariff classification as the set.

SECTION 2

Application for and issue of licences and certificates

Article 12

1 No application for a licence or certificate shall be accepted unless it is forwarded to or lodged with the competent body on forms printed and/or made out in accordance with Article 17.

However, competent bodies may accept written telecommunications and electronic messages as valid applications, provided they include all the information which would have appeared on the form, had it been used. Member States may require that a written telecommunication and/or electronic message be followed by an application on a form printed or made out in accordance with Article 17, forwarded or delivered direct to the competent body; in such cases the date on which the written telecommunication or electronic message reached the competent body shall be taken as the day the application is lodged. This requirement shall not affect the validity of applications forwarded by written telecommunication or electronic message.

Where applications for licences or certificates are submitted electronically, the competent authorities of the Member State shall determine how the handwritten signature is to be replaced by another method, which might be based on the use of codes.

2 Applications for licences and certificates may be cancelled only by letter, written telecommunication or electronic message received by the competent body, except in cases of *force majeure*, by 1 p.m. on the day the application is lodged.

Article 13

1 Section 16 of applications for licences with advance fixing of the refund and of licences themselves shall show the 12-digit code of the product taken from the nomenclature of agricultural products for use with export refunds.

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However, where the rate of refund is the same for several codes in the same category, to be determined in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 195(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 and the corresponding Articles of the other Regulations governing market organisations, these codes may be entered together on licence applications and on the licences themselves.

2 Where rates of refund are differentiated according to destination, the country or area of destination, as the case may be, must be indicated in Section 7 both on applications and on the licences themselves.

3 Without prejudice to the first subparagraph of paragraph 1, where a product group as referred to in the second indent of the first subparagraph of Article 4(2) of Regulation (EC) No 800/1999 is defined, the product codes belonging to the group may be entered in Section 22 of licence applications and licences, preceded by the statement, 'product group referred to in Article 4(2) of Regulation (EC) No 800/1999'.

Article 14

1 Applications containing conditions not provided for in Community rules shall be refused.

[^{F12} Without prejudice to Article 1(3), the amount of the security applicable for licences and certificates issued for imports and exports shall be as set out in Annex II. An additional amount may be applicable in case of fixation of an export tax.

No application for a licence or certificate shall be accepted unless an adequate security has been lodged with the competent body not later than 1 p.m. on the day the application is lodged.]

3 Where the security on a licence or certificate comes to EUR 100 or less, or where the licence or certificate is drawn up in the name of an intervention agency, no security shall be required.

4 Where Member States avail themselves of the options referred to in Article 5 of Regulation (EEC) No 2220/85, the amount of the security shall be claimed on expiry of the time limit of two months following the date on which the validity of the licence expires.

5 No security shall be required in the case of export licences issued in respect of exports to third countries in connection with non-Community food-aid operations conducted by humanitarian agencies approved for that purpose by the exporting Member State. The Member State shall inform the Commission immediately of such approved humanitarian agencies.

6 Where paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 are applied, the third subparagraph of Article 4(1) shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

Textual Amendments

F1 Substituted by Commission Regulation (EC) No 514/2008 of 9 June 2008 amending Regulation (EC) No 376/2008 laying down common detailed rules for the application of the system of import and export licences and advance fixing certificates for agricultural products, as well as Regulations (EC) No 1439/95, (EC) No 245/2001, (EC) No 2535/2001, (EC) No 1342/2003, (EC) No 2336/2003, (EC) No 1345/2005, (EC) No 2014/2005, (EC) No 951/2006, (EC) No 1918/2006, (EC) No 341/2007 (EC) No 1002/2007, (EC) No 1580/2007 and (EC) No 382/2008 and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 1119/79.

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Article 15

Applications for licences and licences with advance fixing of the refund which are drawn up in connection with a food-aid operation within the meaning of Article 10(4) of the Agreement on Agriculture, concluded as part of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, shall contain in Section 20 at least one of the entries listed in Annex III, Part B, of this Regulation.

The country of destination shall be indicated in Section 7. This licence shall be valid only for exports in the context of such food-aid operations.

Article 16

1 The day an application for a licence or certificate is lodged means the day on which it is received by the competent body, provided it is received not later than 1 p.m., regardless of whether the application is delivered direct to the competent body or forwarded to it by letter or written telecommunication or electronic message.

2 An application for a licence or certificate received by the competent body either on a Saturday, a Sunday or a holiday or after 1 p.m. on a working day shall be deemed to have been lodged on the first working day following the day on which it was in fact received.

3 Where a period of a specified number of days is laid down for the lodging of applications for licences or certificates and where the last day of the period falls on a Saturday, a Sunday or a holiday, the period in question shall end on the first following working day at 1 p.m.

However, such extensions shall not be taken into account for the purpose of calculating the amounts fixed in the licence or certificate or for determining its period of validity.

4 The time limits specified in this Regulation are in Belgian local time.

Article 17

1 Without prejudice to the second subparagraph of Article 12(1) and Article 18(1), applications for licences or certificates, licences and certificates and extracts therefrom shall be drawn up on forms conforming to the specimens set out in Annex I. Such forms must be completed following the instructions given therein and in accordance with the specific Community provisions applicable to the relevant product sector.

2 Licence and certificate forms shall be made up in sets containing copy No 1, copy No 2 and the application, together with any extra copies of the licence or certificate, in that order.

However, Member States may require applicants to complete an application form only, instead of the sets provided for in the first subparagraph.

Where, as a result of a Community measure, the quantity for which the licence or certificate is issued may be less than the quantity in respect of which application for a licence or certificate was initially made, the quantity applied for and the amount of the security relating thereto must be entered only on the application form.

Forms for extracts of licences or certificates shall be made up in sets containing copy No 1 and copy No 2, in that order.

3 Forms, including extension pages, shall be printed to white paper free of mechanical pulp, dressed for writing and weighing at least 40 grams per square metre. Their size shall be 210 × 297 mm, the permitted length ranging from 5 mm below the latter figure to 8 mm above; the type space between lines shall be 4,24 mm (one sixth of an inch); the layout of forms shall be followed precisely. Both sides of copy No 1 and the side of the extension pages on which the

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attributions must appear shall in addition have a printed guilloche pattern background so as to reveal any falsification by mechanical or chemical means. The guilloche background shall be green for forms relating to imports and sepia brown for forms relating to exports.

4 Member States shall be responsible for having the forms printed. The forms may also be printed by printers appointed by the Member State in which they are established. In the latter case, reference to the approval by the Member State must appear on each form. Each form shall bear an indication of the printer's name and address or a mark enabling the printer to be identified and, except for the application form and extension pages, an individual serial number. The number shall be preceded by the following letters according to the Member State issuing the document: 'AT' for Austria, 'BE' for Belgium, 'BG' for Bulgaria, 'CZ' for the Czech Republic, 'CY' for Cyprus, 'DE' for Germany, 'DK' for Denmark, 'EE' for Estonia, 'EL' for Greece, 'ES' for Spain, 'FI' for Finland, 'FR' for France, ['^{F3}HR' for Croatia,] 'HU' for Hungary, 'IE' for Ireland, 'IT' for Italy, 'LU' for Luxembourg, 'LT' for Lithuania, 'LV' for Latvia, 'MT' for Malta, 'NL' for the Netherlands, 'PL' for Poland, 'PT' for Portugal, 'RO' for Romania, 'SE' for Sweden, 'SI' for Slovenia, 'SK' for Slovakia and 'UK' for the United Kingdom.

At the time of their issue, licences or certificates and extracts may bear an issue number allocated by the issuing body.

5 Application, licences and certificates and extracts shall be completed in typescript or by computerised means. They shall be printed and completed in one of the official languages of the Community, as specified by the competent authorities of the issuing Member State. However, Member States may allow applications only to be hand-written in ink and in block capitals.

6 The stamps of issuing bodies and attributing authorities shall be applied by means of a metal stamp, preferably made of steel. However, an embossing press combined with letters or figures obtained by means of perforation may be substituted for the issuing body's stamp.

7 The competent authorities of the Member States concerned may, where necessary, require licences or certificates and extracts therefrom to be translated into the official language or one of the official languages of that Member State.

Textual Amendments

F3 Inserted by [Commission Regulation \(EU\) No 519/2013 of 21 February 2013](#) adapting certain regulations and decisions in the fields of free movement of goods, freedom of movement for persons, right of establishment and freedom to provide services, company law, competition policy, agriculture, food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policy, fisheries, transport policy, energy, taxation, statistics, social policy and employment, environment, customs union, external relations, and foreign, security and defence policy, by reason of the accession of Croatia.

Article 18

1 Without prejudice to Article 17, licences and certificates may be issued and used using computerised systems in accordance with detailed rules laid down by the competent authorities. They are known hereinafter as 'electronic licences and certificates'.

The content of electronic licences and certificates must be identical to that of licences and certificates on paper.

2 Where titular holders or transferees of licences or certificates need to use the electronic form thereof in a Member State which is not linked to the computerised issuing system, they shall request an extract therefrom.

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Such extracts shall be issued without delay and at no additional cost on a form as provided for in Article 17.

In Member States linked to the computerised issuing system, such extracts shall be used in the form of the paper extract.

Article 19

1 Where the amounts resulting from the conversion of euro into sums in national currency to be entered on licences or certificates contain three or more decimal places, only the first two shall be given. In such cases, where the third place is five or more the second place shall be rounded up to the next unit, and where the third place is less than five the second place shall remain the same.

2 However, where amounts expressed in euro are converted into pounds sterling, the reference to the first two decimal places in paragraph 1 shall be read as a reference to the first four decimal places. In such cases, where the fifth place is five or more the fourth decimal place shall be rounded up to the next unit and where the fifth place is less than five the fourth place shall remain the same.

Article 20

1 Without prejudice to Article 18 relating to electronic licences and certificates, licences and certificates shall be drawn up in at least two copies, the first of which, called 'holder's copy' and marked 'No 1', shall be supplied without delay to the applicant and the second, called 'issuing body's copy' and marked 'No 2', shall be retained by the issuing body.

2 Where a licence or certificate is issued for a quantity less than that for which the application was made, the issuing body shall indicate:

- a in Sections 17 and 18, the quantity for which the licence or certificate is issued;
- b in Section 11, the amount of the corresponding security.

The security lodged in respect of the quantity for which a licence or certificate has not been issued shall be released forthwith.

Article 21

1 On application by the titular holder of the licence or certificate or by the transferee, and on presentation of copy No 1 of the document, one or more extracts therefrom may be issued by the issuing body or the agency or agencies designated by each Member State.

Extracts shall be drawn up in at least two copies, the first of which, called 'holder's copy' and marked 'No 1', shall be supplied or addressed to the applicant and the second, called 'issuing body's copy' and marked 'No 2', shall be retained by the issuing body.

The body issuing the extract shall, on copy No 1 of the licence or certificate, enter the quantity for which the extract has been issued, increased by the relevant tolerance. The word 'extract' shall be entered beside the quantity entered on copy No 1 of the licence or certificate.

2 No further extract may be made of an extract of a licence or certificate.

3 Copy No 1 of an extract which has been used or which is out of date shall be returned by the titular holder to the body which issued the licence or certificate, together with copy No 1 of the licence or certificate from which it derives, so that the body may adjust the entries on copy No 1 of the licence or certificate in the light of those appearing on copy No 1 of the extract.

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Article 22

1 For the purpose of determining their period of validity, licences and certificates shall be considered to have been issued on the day on which the application for them was lodged, that day being included in the calculation of such period of validity. However, licences and certificates may not be used until their actual issue.

2 It may be specified that a licence or certificate is to become valid on its actual day of issue, in which case that day shall be included in the calculation of its period of validity.

SECTION 3

Use of licences and certificates

Article 23

1 Copy No 1 of the licence or certificate shall be submitted to the customs office which accepted:

- a in the case of an import licence, the declaration of release for free circulation;
- b in the case of an export licence or certificate of advance fixing of the refund, the declaration relating to export.

Without prejudice to Article 2(1)(i) of Regulation (EC) No 800/1999, the customs declaration must be made by the titular holder or, where applicable, the transferee of the licence or certificate, or their representative within the meaning of Article 5(2) of Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92.

2 Copy No 1 of the licence or certificate shall be presented, or held at the disposal of the customs authorities, at the time of acceptance of the declaration referred to in paragraph 1.

3 After the office referred to in paragraph 1 has made the attribution and endorsed copy No 1 of the licence or certificate, it shall be returned to the party concerned. However, Member States may require or allow the party concerned to make the entry on the licence or certificate; in all such cases the entry shall be examined and endorsed by the competent office.

4 Where the quantity imported or exported does not correspond to the quantity entered on the licence or certificate, the entry on the licence or certificate shall be corrected to show the quantity actually imported or exported, within the limits of the quantity in respect of which the licence or certificate has been issued.

Article 24

1 Notwithstanding Article 23, a Member State may allow the licence or certificate to be:

- a lodged with the issuing body or the authority responsible for payment of the refund;
- b in cases where Article 18 applies, stored in the database of the issuing body or the authority responsible for payment of the refund.

2 The Member State concerned shall determine the cases in which paragraph 1 shall apply and the conditions to be met by the party concerned in order to benefit from the procedure laid down in that paragraph. In addition, the provisions adopted by that Member State must ensure equal treatment for all certificates issued within the Community.

3 The Member State shall decide which authority is to make the entry on and endorse the licence or certificate.

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However, the attribution and its validation and endorsement on the licence or certificate shall also be deemed to have been carried out where:

- a a document detailing the exported quantities has been generated by computer; this document must be attached to the licence or certificate and filed with it;
- b the exported quantities have been introduced in an official electronic database of the Member State concerned and there is a link between this information and the electronic certificate; Member States may choose to archive this information by using paper versions of the electronic documents.

The date of the entry shall be considered as the date of acceptance of the declaration referred to in Article 23(1).

4 At the time of acceptance of the customs declaration, the party concerned must indicate on the declaration document that this Article applies and quote the reference number of licence or certificate to be used.

5 In the case of a licence or certificate authorising import or export, the goods may be released only if the competent authority has informed the customs office referred to in Article 23(1) that the licence or certificate indicated on the customs document is valid for the product concerned and has been attributed.

6 Where the products exported are not subject to the production of an export licence but the export refund has been fixed by means of an export licence fixing in advance the export refund, if, as the result of an error, the document used during export to prove eligibility for a refund makes no mention of this Article and/or the number of the licence or certificate, or if the information is incorrect, the operation may be regularised provided the following conditions are met:

- a an export licence with advance fixing of the refund for the product concerned, valid on the day of acceptance of the declaration, is in the possession of the authority responsible for payment of the refund;
- b sufficient proof is held at the disposal of the competent authorities to enable them to establish a link between the quantity exported and the licence or certificate covering the export.

Article 25

1 Entries made on licences, certificates or extracts may not be altered after their issue.

2 Where the accuracy of entries on the licence, certificate or extract is in doubt, such licence, certificate or extract shall, on the initiative of the party concerned or of the competent authorities of the Member State concerned, be returned to the issuing body.

If the issuing body considers a correction to be required, it shall withdraw the extract or the licence or certificate as well as any extracts previously issued and shall issue without delay either a corrected extract or a corrected licence or certificate and the corrected extracts corresponding thereto. On such further documents, which shall include the entry 'licence (or certificate) corrected on ...' or 'extract corrected on ...', any former entries shall be reproduced on each copy.

Where the issuing body does not consider it necessary to correct the licence, certificate or extract, it shall enter thereon the endorsement 'verified on ... in accordance with Article 25 of Regulation (EC) No 376/2008' and apply its stamp.

Status: Point in time view as at 01/07/2013.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 376/2008 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

Article 26

1 At the request of the issuing body, the titular holder must return to it the licence or certificate and the extracts therefrom.

2 Where a disputed document is returned or held in accordance with this Article or Article 25, the competent national authorities shall on request give the party concerned a receipt.

Article 27

Where the space reserved for entries on licences, certificates or extracts therefrom is insufficient, the authorities making the entries may attach thereto one or more extension pages containing spaces for entries as shown on the back of copy No 1 of the said licences, certificates or extracts. These authorities shall so place their stamp that one half is on the licence, certificate or extract therefrom and the other on the extension page, and for each further extension page issued a further stamp shall be placed in like manner across such page and the preceding page.

Article 28

1 Where there is doubt concerning the authenticity of a licence, certificate or extract, or entries or endorsements thereon, the competent national authorities shall return the questionable document, or a photocopy thereof, to the authorities concerned for checking.

Documents may also be returned by way of random check; in such case only a photocopy of the document shall be returned.

2 Where a questionable document is returned in accordance with paragraph 1, the competent national authorities shall on request give a receipt to the party concerned.

Article 29

1 Where necessary for the proper application of this Regulation, the competent authorities of the Member States shall exchange information on licences, certificates and extracts therefrom and on irregularities and infringements concerning them.

2 Member States shall inform the Commission as soon as they have knowledge of irregularities and infringements in regard to this Regulation.

3 Member States shall communicate to the Commission the names and addresses of the bodies which issue licences or certificates and extracts therefrom, collect export levies and pay export refunds. The Commission shall publish this information in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

4 Member States shall also forward to the Commission impressions of the official stamps and, where appropriate, of the embossing presses used by authorities empowered to act. The Commission shall immediately inform the other Member States thereof.

SECTION 4

Release of securities

Article 30

As regards the period of validity of licences and certificates:

Status: Point in time view as at 01/07/2013.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 376/2008 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

- (a) the obligation to import shall be considered to have been fulfilled and the right to import under the licence or certificate shall be considered to have been exercised on the day the declaration referred to in Article 23(1)(a) is accepted, subject always to the product concerned being actually put into free circulation;
- (b) the obligation to export shall be considered to have been fulfilled and the right to export under the licence or certificate shall be considered to have been exercised on the day when the declaration referred to in Article 23(1)(b) is accepted.

Article 31

Fulfilment of a primary requirement shall be demonstrated by production of proof:

- (a) for imports, of acceptance of the declaration referred to in Article 23(1)(a) relating to the product concerned;
- (b) for exports, of acceptance of the declaration referred to in Article 23(1)(b) relating to the product concerned; in addition:
 - (i) in the case of either export or supplies treated as exports within the meaning of Article 36 of Regulation (EC) No 800/1999, proof shall be required that the product has, within 60 days from the day of acceptance of the export, declaration, unless prevented by *force majeure*, either, in the case of supplies treated as exports, reached its destination or, in other cases, left the Community's customs territory. For the purposes of this Regulation, deliveries of any products intended solely for consumption on board drilling or extraction platforms, including workpoints providing support services for such operations, situated within the area of the European continental shelf, or within the area of the continental shelf of the non-European part of the Community, but beyond a three-mile zone starting from the baseline used to determine the width of a Member State's territorial sea, shall be deemed to have left the customs territory of the Community;
 - (ii) in cases where products have been placed under the victualling warehouse procedure provided for in Article 40 of Regulation (EC) No 800/1999, evidence shall be required that the product has, within 30 days of acceptance of the declaration of its placement under that procedure and unless prevented *force majeure*, been placed in a victualling warehouse.

However, when the 60-day deadline referred to in point (b)(i) of the first paragraph or the 30-day deadline referred to in point (b)(ii) of the first paragraph is passed, the security shall be released in accordance with Article 23(2) of Regulation (EEC) No 2220/85.

The security shall not be forfeited under the second paragraph in the case of quantities for which the refund is reduced in accordance with Article 50(1) of Regulation (EC) No 800/1999 for failure to meet the deadlines referred to in Article 7(1) and Article 40(1) of that Regulation.

Article 32

- 1 The proof required under Article 31 shall be furnished as follows:
 - a in the cases referred to in Article 31(a), by production of copy No 1 of the licence or certificate and, where applicable, of copy No 1 of the extract or extracts from the licence or certificate, endorsed as provided for in Article 23 or Article 24;
 - b in the cases referred to in Article 31(b), and subject to paragraph 2 of this Article, by production of copy No 1 of the licence or certificate and, where applicable, of copy

Status: Point in time view as at 01/07/2013.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 376/2008 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

No 1 of the extract or extracts of the licence or certificate, endorsed as provided for in Article 23 or Article 24.

2 In addition, in the case of export from the Community or of supplies to a destination within the meaning of Article 36 of Regulation (EC) No 800/1999 or the placing of products under the arrangements provided for in Article 40 of that Regulation, additional proof shall be required.

Such additional proof shall be furnished as follows:

- a where the following operations take place within the Member State in question, such additional proof shall be left to the choice of the Member State in which:
 - (i) the licence or certificate is issued;
 - (ii) the declaration referred to in Article 23(1)(b) of this Regulation is accepted; and
 - (iii) the product:
 - left the Community's customs territory. For the purposes of this Regulation deliveries of any products intended solely for consumption on board drilling or extraction platforms, including workpoints providing support services for such operations, situated within the area of the European continental shelf, or within the area of the continental shelf of the non-European part of the Community, but beyond a three-mile zone starting from the baseline used to determine the width of a Member State's territorial sea, shall be deemed to have left the Community's customs territory,
 - is delivered to one of the destinations listed in Article 36 of Regulation (EC) No 800/1999, or
 - is placed in a victualling warehouse under Article 40 of Regulation (EC) No 800/1999;
- b in all other cases, the additional proof shall be furnished by:
 - (i) production of the control copy T5 or copies referred to in Article 912a of Regulation (EEC) No 2454/93 or a certified copy or photocopy of such control copy T5 or copies; or
 - (ii) an attestation given by the agency responsible for paying the refund that the conditions of Article 31(b) of this Regulation have been fulfilled; or
 - (iii) equivalent proof as provided for in paragraph 4 of this Article.

Where the sole purpose of the T5 control copy is the release of the security, the T5 control copy shall contain in Section 106 one of the entries listed in Annex III, Part C, to this Regulation.

However, if an extract of a licence or certificate, a replacement licence or certificate or a replacement extract is used, that entry shall also state the number of the original licence or certificate and the name and address of the issuing body.

The documents referred to in points (b)(i) and (ii) shall be sent to the issuing body through official channels.

3 Where, after acceptance of the export declaration as referred to in Article 23(1)(b), a product is placed under one of the simplified arrangements provided for in Articles 412 to 442a of Regulation (EEC) No 2454/93 or in Title X, Chapter I, of Appendix I to the Convention of

Status: Point in time view as at 01/07/2013.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 376/2008 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

20 May 1987 on a common transit procedure for carriage to a station-of-destination or delivery to a consignee outside the Community's customs territory, the T5 control copy required under paragraph 2(b) of this Article shall be sent through official channels to the issuing body. One of the entries listed in Annex III, Part D, to this Regulation shall be entered in section 'J' of the T5 control copy under the heading 'Remarks'.

In the case referred to in the first subparagraph, the office of departure may permit the contract of carriage to be amended so that carriage ends within the Community only if it is established:

- a that, where the security has already been released, such security has been renewed; or
- b that the necessary steps have been taken by the authorities concerned to ensure that the security is not released.

Where the security has been released without the product having been exported, Member States shall take appropriate action.

4 Where the T5 control copy referred to in paragraph 2(b) cannot be produced within three months following its issue owing to circumstances beyond the control of the party concerned, the latter may apply to the competent body for other documents to be accepted as equivalent, stating the grounds for such application and furnishing supporting documents.

The supporting documents to be submitted with the application shall be those specified in the second subparagraph of Article 49(3) of Regulation (EC) No 800/1999.

Article 33

For the purposes of Article 37 of Regulation (EC) No 800/1999, the last day of the month shall be taken to be the day of acceptance of the declaration referred to in Article 23(1)(b) of this Regulation.

Article 34

1 On application by the titular holder, Member States may release the security by instalments in proportion to the quantities of products for which proof as referred to in Article 31 has been produced, provided that proof has been produced that a quantity equal to at least 5 % of that indicated in the licence or certificate has been imported or exported.

2 Subject to the application of Articles 39, 40 or 47, where the obligation to import or export has not been met the security shall be forfeit in an amount equal to the difference between:

- a 95 % of the quantity indicated in the licence or certificate, and
- b the quantity actually imported or exported.

If the licence is issued on a headage basis, the result of the 95 % calculation referred to above shall, where applicable, be rounded off to the next lesser whole number of head.

However, if the quantity imported or exported amounts to less than 5 % of the quantity indicated in the licence or certificate, the whole of the security shall be forfeit.

In addition, if the total amount of the security which would be forfeit comes to EUR 100 or less for a given licence or certificate, the Member State concerned shall release the whole of the security.

Where all or part of the security has been incorrectly released, it shall be lodged anew in proportion to the quantities concerned with the body that issued the licence or certificate.

However, an instruction for the released security to be lodged anew may only be given within four years following its release, provided the operator acted in good faith.

Status: Point in time view as at 01/07/2013.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 376/2008 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

- 3 With regard to export licences with advance fixing of the refund:
- a where the licence or an extract from the licence is returned to the issuing body within the initial two thirds of its term of validity, the corresponding amount of security to be forfeited shall be reduced by 40 %. For this purpose, any part of a day counts as a whole day;
 - b where the licence or an extract from the licence is returned to the issuing body within a period corresponding to the last third of its term of validity or during the month following the expiry date, the corresponding amount of security to be forfeited shall be reduced by 25 %.

The first subparagraph shall apply only to licences and extracts thereof returned to the issuing body during the GATT year for which the licences have been issued and provided that they are returned more than 30 days before the end of that year.

The first subparagraph shall apply unless it is temporarily suspended. Where the refund for one or more products is increased, the Commission, acting in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 195(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 or the corresponding Articles of the other Regulations on the common organisation of the markets, may suspend the application of the first subparagraph for licences applied for before the refund is increased and not returned to the issuing body until the day before the increase.

Licences lodged under Article 24 of this Regulation shall be deemed to have been returned to the issuing body on the date on which the latter receives an application from the licence holder for the security to be released.

4 The proof referred to in Article 32(1) must be produced within two months of the expiry of the licence or certificate, unless this is impossible for reasons of *force majeure*.

5 Proof of departure from the customs territory or of delivery to a destination within the meaning of Article 36 of Regulation (EC) No 800/1999 or of the placing of products under the arrangements provided for in Article 40 of that Regulation, as referred to in Article 32(2) of this Regulation, must be produced within 12 months of the expiry of the licence or certificate, unless this is impossible for reasons of *force majeure*.

6 The amount to be forfeited in respect of quantities for which proof concerning the export licence with advance fixing of the refund has not been provided within the time limit set under paragraph 4 shall be reduced:

- a by 90 % if the proof is provided in the third month following the date of expiry of the licence or certificate;
- b by 50 % if the proof is provided in the fourth month following the date of expiry of the licence or certificate;
- c by 30 % if the proof is provided in the fifth month following the date of expiry of the licence or certificate;
- d by 20 % if the proof is provided in the sixth month following the date of expiry of the licence or certificate.

7 In cases other than those referred to in paragraph 6, the amount to be forfeited in respect of quantities for which proof is not provided within the time limit set in paragraphs 4 and 5, but is provided at the latest in the 24th month following the date of expiry of the licence or certificate, shall be 15 % of the amount which would have been forfeited completely if the products had not been imported or exported. Where, for a given product, there are licences or certificates with different levels of security, the lowest rate applicable to imports or exports shall be used to calculate the amount to be forfeited.

Status: Point in time view as at 01/07/2013.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 376/2008 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

8 The competent authorities may waive the obligation to provide the proof referred to in paragraphs 4 and 5 if they are already in possession of the necessary information.

9 Where a Community provision specifies, by reference to this paragraph, that an obligation is fulfilled by producing proof that the product has reached a specified destination, that proof must be produced in accordance with Article 16 of Regulation (EC) No 800/1999, failing which the security lodged for the licence or certificate shall be forfeited in proportion to the quantity concerned.

That proof shall also be produced within 12 months of the expiry of the licence or certificate. However, where the documents required under Article 16 of Regulation (EC) No 800/1999 cannot be submitted within the prescribed period although the exporter has acted with all due diligence to obtain them within that period, he may be granted an extension of time for the submission of those documents.

10 In the case of import licences for which a Community provision makes this paragraph applicable, paragraphs 4 to 8 notwithstanding, the proof of utilisation of the licence as referred to in Article 32(1)(a) must be produced within 45 days of expiry of the licence, unless this is impossible for reasons of *force majeure*.

Where the proof of utilisation of licences as specified in Article 32(1)(a) is provided after the prescribed time limit:

- a where the licence has been used, taking account of the lower tolerance, within the term of validity, 15 % of the total amount of the security as indicated in the licence shall be forfeit by way of a flat-rate deduction;
- b where the licence has been partly used within the term of validity, the security shall be forfeit in an amount equal to:
 - (i) the difference between 95 % of the quantity indicated in the licence and the quantity actually imported, plus
 - (ii) 15 % of the security remaining after the flat-rate deduction made under point (i), plus
 - (iii) 3 % of the amount of the security remaining after the deduction made under points (i) and (ii), for each day by which the time limit for provision of proof is exceeded.

SECTION 5

Loss of licences and certificates

Article 35

1 This Article shall apply where an export refund greater than zero has been fixed in advance and the relevant licence or certificate or extract therefrom is lost.

2 The body issuing the licence or certificate shall issue at the request of the holder, or of the transferee in cases where the licence, certificate or extract has been transferred, a replacement licence or certificate or a replacement extract, subject to the second subparagraph.

The competent authorities in the Member States may refuse to issue a replacement licence or certificate or a replacement extract if:

- a the character of the applicant is not such as to guarantee that the aims of this Article will be respected; in each Member State this power shall be exercised in accordance with

Status: Point in time view as at 01/07/2013.

*Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the
Commission Regulation (EC) No 376/2008 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)*

the principles currently applicable in that State governing non-discrimination between applicants and the freedom of trade and industry;

- b the applicant has failed to show that he has taken reasonable precautions to prevent the loss of the licence, certificate or extract.

3 A refund determined in the context of a tendering procedure shall be considered a refund fixed in advance.

4 A replacement licence, certificate or extract shall contain the information and entries appearing on the document which it replaces. It shall be issued for a quantity of goods which, with the addition of the tolerance margin, is equal to the available quantity as shown on the lost document. Applicants shall specify that quantity in writing. Where information held by the issuing body shows that the quantity indicated by the applicant is too high, it shall be reduced accordingly without prejudice to the second subparagraph of paragraph 2.

One of the entries listed in Annex III, Part E, underlined in red, shall be entered in Section 22 of replacement licences, certificates or extracts.

5 Where the replacement licence or certificate or replacement extract is lost, no further replacement licence or certificate or extract shall be issued.

6 The issue of a replacement licence, certificate or extract shall be subject to the lodging of a security. The amount of this security shall be calculated by multiplying:

- a the rate of the refund fixed in advance or, where applicable, the highest rate of refund for the destinations covered, plus 20 %; by
- b the quantity for which the replacement licence, certificate or extract is to be issued, plus the tolerance margin.

The amount by which the security is increased shall not be less than EUR 3 per 100 kilograms net weight. The security shall be lodged with the body which issued the original licence or certificate.

7 Where the quantity of products exported under a licence or certificate and the replacement licence or certificate, or under an extract and the replacement extract, is greater than that which could have been exported under the original licence, certificate or extract, the security referred to in paragraph 6 corresponding to the excess quantity shall be forfeit, the refund being treated thereby as recovered.

8 In addition, in cases where paragraph 7 applies and where an export levy applies on the date of acceptance of the declaration referred to in Article 23(1)(b) for the excess quantity, the export levy applicable on that day shall be collected.

The excess quantity:

- a shall be determined in accordance with paragraph 7;
- b shall be that for which the most recent declaration was accepted under the original licence or certificate, an extract of the original licence or certificate, a replacement licence or certificate, or a replacement extract. In cases where the quantity of the last export is less than the excess quantity, the export or exports immediately preceding shall be taken into account until the depletion of the excess quantity.

Article 3(1) of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 120/89⁽⁶⁾ shall not apply to the cases covered in this paragraph.

9 Insofar as the security referred to in paragraph 6 has not become forfeit by virtue of paragraph 7, it shall be released 15 months after expiry of the period of validity of the licence or certificate.

Status: Point in time view as at 01/07/2013.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 376/2008 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

10 Where the lost licence, certificate or extract is found, it may not be used and must be returned to the body which issued the replacement licence, certificate or extract. If in such a case the quantity available shown on the original licence, certificate or extract is equal to or larger than the quantity for which the replacement licence, certificate or extract was issued, plus the tolerance margin, the security referred to in paragraph 6 shall be released immediately.

However, if the available quantity is larger, the party concerned may request issue of an extract for a quantity, including the tolerance margin, equalling the remaining available quantity.

11 The competent authorities of the Member States shall provide each other with the information needed to apply this Article.

Where the authorities provide this information by means of a control copy T5 as referred to in Article 912a of Regulation (EEC) No 2454/93 and issued for the purpose of obtaining proof of departure from the Community's customs territory, the number of the original licence or certificate shall be inserted in Section 105 of the control copy T5. Where an extract of a licence or certificate, a replacement licence or certificate, or a replacement extract is used, the number of the original licence or certificate shall be inserted in section 106 of the control copy T5.

Article 36

1 With the exception of the cases referred to in paragraph 2, the competent authority shall refuse to issue a replacement licence or certificate or replacement extract where the issue of licences or certificates for the product in question is suspended or where the issue of licences or certificates is effected within the framework of a quantitative quota.

2 Where the holder or transferee of an import or export licence or advance fixing certificate is able to prove to the satisfaction of the competent authority both that the licence or certificate or an extract therefrom has not been used wholly or in part and that it can no longer be used, particularly because it has been totally or partially destroyed, the body which issued the original licence or certificate shall issue a replacement licence, certificate or extract for a quantity of goods, including the tolerance margin where necessary, equalling the quantity remaining available. In this case the first sentence of Article 35(4) shall apply.

[^{F4}Article 37

When replacement licences, certificates or extracts are issued, Member States shall immediately notify the Commission of:

- (a) the serial number of replacement licences, certificates or extracts issued and the serial number of replaced licences, certificates or extracts in accordance with Articles 35 and 36;
- (b) the nature and quantity of the goods concerned and the rate of any export refund or export levy fixed in advance.

The Commission shall inform the other Member States thereof.]

Textual Amendments

- F4** Substituted by [Commission Regulation \(EU\) No 74/2010 of 26 January 2010 amending Regulations \(EC\) No 2336/2003, \(EC\) No 341/2007, \(EC\) No 1580/2007 and \(EC\) No 376/2008 as regards the conditions for and the form of notifications to be made to the Commission.](#)

Status: Point in time view as at 01/07/2013.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 376/2008 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

Article 38

1 Where a licence or certificate or extract therefrom is lost, and the lost document has been used wholly or in part, issuing bodies may, exceptionally, supply the party concerned with a duplicate thereof, drawn up and endorsed in the same way as the original document and clearly marked 'duplicate' on each copy.

2 Duplicates may not be used to carry out import or export operations.

3 Duplicates shall be presented to the offices where the declaration referred to in Article 23 was accepted under the lost licence, certificate or extract, or to another competent authority designated by the Member State in which the offices are situated.

4 The competent authority shall make entries on and endorse the duplicate.

5 The duplicate, thus annotated, shall replace the lost copy No 1 of the licence, certificate or extract in providing proof for the purpose or releasing the security.

SECTION 6

Force majeure

Article 39

1 Where, as a result of an event which the operator regards as constituting *force majeure*, import or export cannot be effected during the period of validity of the licence or certificate, the titular holder shall apply to the competent body of the Member State of issue either for the period of validity of the licence or certificate to be extended or for the licence or certificate to be cancelled. Operators shall provide proof of the circumstance which they consider to constitute *force majeure* within six months of the expiry of the period of validity of the licence or certificate.

Where they are unable to produce proof within that time limit despite having acted with all due diligence to obtain and forward it, they may be granted further time.

2 Requests to extend the period of validity of a licence or certificate received more than 30 days after the expiry of such period of validity shall be refused.

3 Where the circumstances relied on as constituting *force majeure* relate to the exporting country and/or the country of origin, in the case of imports, or to the importing country, in the case of exports, such circumstances may be accepted as such only if the issuing body or another official agency in the same Member State was notified as to the countries concerned in good time and in writing.

Notification of the exporting country, country of origin or importing country shall be considered as having been made in good time if the circumstances relied upon as constituting *force majeure* could not have been foreseen by the applicant at the time of notification.

4 The competent body referred to in paragraph 1 shall decide if the circumstances relied upon constitute *force majeure*.

Article 40

1 Where the circumstances relied upon constitute *force majeure*, the competent body of the Member State in which the licence or certificate was issued shall decide either that the

Status: Point in time view as at 01/07/2013.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 376/2008 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

obligation to import or export be cancelled and the security released, or that the period of validity of the licence or certificate be extended for such period as may be considered necessary in view of all the circumstances of the case. Such extension shall not exceed six months following the expiry of the original period of validity of the licence or certificate. Such extension may take place after the expiry of the validity of the licence or certificate.

2 The decision taken by the competent body may differ from the decision requested by the titular holder of the licence or certificate.

Where the titular holder requests the cancellation of a licence involving advance fixing, even if this request was submitted more than 30 days after expiry of the period of validity of the licence, the competent body may extend that period of validity if the rate fixed in advance plus any adjustments is less than the current rate in the case of amounts to be paid out or greater than the current rate in the case of amounts to be collected.

3 The decision to cancel or extend the licence shall relate only to the quantity of product which could not be imported or exported as a result of *force majeure*.

4 When the period of validity of a licence is extended, the issuing body shall endorse the licence and its extracts and shall make the necessary adjustments thereto.

5 Notwithstanding Article 8(1), where the period of validity of a licence involving advance fixing is extended, the rights arising from that licence shall not be transferable. However, where the circumstances of the case in question so warrant, such transfer shall be authorised when requested at the same time as the extension.

[^{F46} The Member States shall notify the Commission of the case of *force majeure* they have recognised, providing the following information: the nature of the product concerned with its CN code, the operation (import or export), the quantities involved and, according to the case, the cancellation of the licence or the extension of the period of validity of the licence with the indication of the term of validity.

The Commission shall inform the other Member States thereof.]

Textual Amendments

- F4** Substituted by [Commission Regulation \(EU\) No 74/2010 of 26 January 2010 amending Regulations \(EC\) No 2336/2003, \(EC\) No 341/2007, \(EC\) No 1580/2007 and \(EC\) No 376/2008 as regards the conditions for and the form of notifications to be made to the Commission.](#)

Article 41

1 Where, following a case of *force majeure*, an operator has applied for the period of validity of a licence involving advance fixing of the export levy or export refund to be extended and the competent body has not yet taken a decision on such application, the operator may apply to the body for a second licence. The second licence shall be issued on the terms applying at the time of application except that:

- a it shall be issued for no more than the unused quantity on the first licence for which extension has been applied for;
- b Section 20 thereof shall contain one of the entries listed in Annex III, Part F.

2 Where the competent body decides to extend the period of validity of the first licence:

- a the quantity for which the second licence was used shall be entered on the first licence provided that:

Status: Point in time view as at 01/07/2013.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 376/2008 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

- (i) the operator who is entitled to use the first licence has so used the second licence, and
 - (ii) such use has taken place during the extended period of validity;
- b the security for the second licence relating to quantity referred to in point (a) shall be released;
 - c where applicable, the body which issued the licences shall inform the competent body of the Member State where the second licence was used so that the amount collected or paid out can be corrected.
- 3 Where the competent body concludes that there was no case of *force majeure* or where it decides, under Article 40, that the first licence should be cancelled, then the rights and obligations arising from the second licence shall stand.

CHAPTER IV

SPECIAL PROVISIONS

Article 42

- 1 Products subject to a system of export licences or qualifying for a system of advance fixing of refunds or of other amounts applicable on exports may qualify for treatment as returned goods under Title VI, Chapter 2 of Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92 only where the following provisions have been complied with:
- a if export was effected without an export licence or advance-fixing certificate, then where the information sheet INF 3 as provided for in Article 850 of Regulation (EEC) No 2454/93 is used, it must bear in Section A one of the entries listed in Annex III, Part G, to this Regulation.
 - b if export was effected under cover of an export licence or advance fixing certificate, Article 43 shall apply.
- 2 If the returned goods are reimported:
- a through a customs office in a Member State other than the exporting Member State, proof that Article 43(1)(a) or (b) has been complied with shall be furnished by means of the information sheet INF 3 provided for in Article 850 of Regulation (EEC) No 2454/93;
 - b through a customs office situated in the same Member State, proof that the provisions of paragraph 1(a) or Article 43(1)(a) or (b) have been complied with shall be furnished in accordance with the procedure determined by the competent authorities of the Member State in question.
- 3 Paragraph 1(a) shall not apply in the cases provided for in Article 844(2)(b) of Regulation (EEC) No 2454/93.

Article 43

- 1 Where the obligation to export is not complied with, in the cases referred to in Article 42, the Member States shall take the following measures:
- a if export was effected under cover of an export licence or advance fixing certificate and such licence or certificate has not expired on the date on which the party concerned declares his intention to avail himself of the returned-goods provisions of Article 42:

Status: Point in time view as at 01/07/2013.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 376/2008 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

- (i) the entry on the licence or certificate relating to the export in question shall be cancelled;
 - (ii) the security relating to the licence or certificate shall not be released in respect of the export in question or, if it has been released, it must be furnished anew in proportion to the quantities concerned to the body which issued the licence or certificate, and
 - (iii) the export licence or advance fixing certificate shall be returned to the titular holder;
- b if export was effected under cover of an export licence or advance fixing certificate, and the licence or certificate has expired on the date on which the party concerned declares his intention to avail himself of the returned goods provisions of Article 42, then:
- (i) where the security relating to the licence or certificate has not been released in respect of the export in question, the security shall be forfeit, subject to the rules applicable in the particular case,
 - (ii) where the security has been released, the titular holder of the licence or certificate shall provide the body which issued the licence or certificate with fresh security in respect of the quantities in question, and that security shall be forfeit, subject to the rules applicable in the particular case.
- 2 Paragraph 1 shall not apply if the goods have been returned owing to *force majeure*, or in the cases referred to in Article 844(2)(b) of Regulation (EEC) No 2454/93.

Article 44

1 Where the security relating to the licence or certificate used for the export of products which have been reimported under the returned-goods system should be forfeit pursuant to Article 43, that security shall be released at the requests of the parties concerned if reimport is followed by the export of equivalent products falling within the same subheading of the Combined Nomenclature.

- 2 The export operation:
- a must be one for which the declaration was accepted:
 - (i) within no more than 20 days following the date of acceptance of the reimport declaration for the returned goods; and
 - (ii) under a new export licence if the initial export licence has expired by the date of acceptance of the export declaration for the equivalent products;
 - b must concern products:
 - (i) of the same quantity; and
 - (ii) addressed to the consignee indicated for the original export consignments, except in the cases referred to in Article 844(2)(c) or (d) of Regulation (EEC) No 2454/93.

The exporter must provide to the satisfaction of the customs office of export all necessary information on the product's characteristics and destination.

3 The security shall be released when proof is furnished to the body which issued the licence or certificate that the conditions laid down in this Article have been fulfilled. Such proof shall consist of the following documents:

Status: Point in time view as at 01/07/2013.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 376/2008 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

- a the declaration of export of the equivalent products or a copy or photocopy thereof certified as such by the competent authorities and bearing one of the entries listed in Annex III, Part H; the entry must be authenticated by the stamp of the customs office concerned, applied directly to the document in question;
- b a document certifying that the products have left the Community's customs territory within 60 days of acceptance of the customs export declaration, except in case of *force majeure*.

Article 45

1 For the purposes of Article 896 of Regulation (EEC) No 2454/93, confirmation that measures have been taken to undo any effects of putting the goods into free circulation shall be provided by the authority that issued the licence or certificate, subject to paragraph 4 of this Article.

The importer shall inform the authority that issued the licence or certificate of:

- a the name and address of the decision-making customs authority referred to in Article 877(1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2454/93 to which confirmation should be sent;
- b the quantity and nature of the products in question, the date of import and the number of the licence or certificate concerned.

If the licence or certificate has not been returned to the issuing authority, the importer shall submit it to that authority.

Before sending the confirmation referred to in the first subparagraph, the authority which issued the licence or certificate must ensure that:

- a the security covering the quantities in question has not been and will not be released; or
- b if the security has been released, it has been relodged for the quantities in question.

However, the security shall not be required to be relodged for quantities in excess of the quantity at which the obligation to import is considered to have been met.

The licence or certificate shall be returned to the party concerned.

2 If repayment or remission of import duties is refused, the decision-making customs authority shall so inform the authority which issued the licence or certificate. The security covering the quantity in question shall be released.

3 If repayment or remission of the duties is granted, the entry on the licence or certificate for the quantity in question shall be cancelled, even if the licence or certificate is no longer valid. The interested party shall return the licence or certificate to the issuing body as soon as it is no longer valid. The security for the quantity in question shall be forfeit subject to the rules applicable to the case in question.

4 Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply where:

- a for reasons of *force majeure* the products must be re-exported, destroyed or placed in a customs warehouse or free zone; or
- b the products are in the situation referred to in the second indent of Article 900(1)(n) of Regulation (EEC) No 2454/93; or
- c the licence or certificate on which the quantity imported has been entered has not yet been returned to the party concerned when the application for repayment or remission of duty is lodged.

5 The first sentence of paragraph 3:

- a shall not apply in the case referred to in paragraph 4(b);

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Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 376/2008 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

- b shall apply only on the request of the party concerned in the case referred to in paragraph 4(a).

Article 46

1 Where the effects of putting goods into free circulation have been undone and the security for the licence or certificate becomes forfeit under Article 45, the security shall be released at the request of the party concerned if the conditions set out in paragraph 2 of this Article are fulfilled.

2 The party concerned must prove to the satisfaction of the competent authorities that, within two months of the date of initial import, the same quantity of equivalent products falling under the same subheading of the Combined Nomenclature has been imported from the same exporting country and from the same supplier to replace products to which Article 238 of Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92 has been applied

Article 47

1 This Article shall apply to licences fixing the export refund in advance applied for in connection with an invitation to tender issued in an importing third country.

The expression 'invitation to tender' shall be understood to mean open invitations issued by public agencies in third countries, or by international bodies governed by public law, to submit by a given date tenders on which a decision will be taken by those agencies or bodies.

For the purposes of this Article, the armed forces referred to in Article 36(1)(c) of Regulation (EC) No 800/1999 shall be regarded as an importing country.

2 Exporters who have submitted or wish to submit a tender in response to an invitation to tender as referred to in paragraph 1 may, provided the conditions specified in paragraph 3 are fulfilled, apply for one or more licences, which will be issued subject to their being awarded a contract.

3 This Article shall apply only if the following particulars at least are specified in the invitation to tender:

- a the importing third country and the agency issuing the invitation to tender;
- b the closing date for the submission of tenders;
- c the specific quantity of products covered by the invitation to tender.

The party concerned shall communicate those particulars to the issuing body when applying for the licence.

An application for a licence may not be lodged more than 15 days before the closing date for the submission of tenders but must be lodged at the latest by 1 p.m. on that closing date.

The quantity in respect of which the licence or licences are applied for may not exceed the quantity specified in the invitation to tender. No account shall be taken of tolerances or options provided for in the invitation to tender.

Member States shall immediately inform the Commission of the particulars referred to in the first subparagraph.

4 Notwithstanding Article 14(2), the security need not be lodged when the licence is applied for.

Status: Point in time view as at 01/07/2013.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 376/2008 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

5 Within 21 days of the closing date for submitting tenders, except in the case of *force majeure*, the applicant shall inform the issuing body by letter or by written telecommunication, to reach the issuing body no later than the date of expiry of the 21-day time limit, either:

- a that he has himself been awarded a contract;
- b that he has not been awarded a contract;
- c that he has not submitted a tender;
- d that he is not in a position to know the outcome of the invitation to tender within the time limit specified for reasons which may not be ascribed to him.

6 Applications for licences shall not be accepted where, during the period of issue to which applications for licences for certain products are subject, a special measure has been taken which prevents the issue of licences.

No special measure taken subsequent to the expiry of the said period may prevent the issue of one or more licences issued in respect of the invitation to tender in question where the applicant has fulfilled the following conditions:

- a the information referred to in the first subparagraph of paragraph 3 are evidenced by the appropriate documents;
- b proof is furnished of the applicant's having been awarded a contract;
- c the security required for the issue of the licence is lodged; and
- d the contract is presented; or
- e where the absence of the contract is justified, documentation is submitted attesting the obligations entered into with the other contracting party or parties, including confirmation from his or their bank of the opening of an irrevocable letter of credit by the purchaser's financial institution to the agreed delivery.

The licence or licences shall be issued only for the country referred to in point (a) of the first subparagraph of paragraph 3. The invitation to tender shall be mentioned thereon.

The total quantity for which the licence or licences are issued shall be the total quantity for which the applicant was awarded the contract and has presented the contract or documentation referred to in point (e) of the second subparagraph of this paragraph; such quantity may not exceed the quantity applied for.

Moreover, where several licences are applied for, the quantity for which the licence or licences are issued may not exceed the quantity initially requested for each licence.

For the purposes of determining the period of validity of the licence, Article 22(1) shall apply.

No licence may be issued for a quantity for which the applicant has not been awarded a contract or has failed to comply with any of the conditions specified in points (a), (b), (c), (d) or (a), (b), (c), (e) of the second subparagraph of this paragraph.

The holder of the licence or licences shall be held primarily liable for the repayment of any refund incorrectly paid where it is established that the licence or licences was or were issued on the basis of a contract or obligation, specified in point (e) of the second subparagraph of this paragraph, not corresponding to the invitation to tender opened by the third country.

7 In the cases referred to in paragraph 5(b), (c) and (d), no licence shall be issued in connection with the application referred to in paragraph 3.

8 Where the applicant for a licence fails to comply with paragraph 5, no licence shall be issued.

Status: Point in time view as at 01/07/2013.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 376/2008 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

However, where the applicant furnishes proof to the issuing body that the closing date for the submission of tenders has been deferred:

- a by no more than 10 days, the application shall remain valid and the period of 21 days for notifying the particulars specified in paragraph 5 shall run with effect from the new closing date for the submission of tenders;
 - b by more than 10 days, the application shall no longer be valid.
- 9 The following conditions shall apply to the release of the security:
- a If the successful tenderer demonstrates to the satisfaction of the competent authority that the agency that issued the invitation to tender has cancelled the contract for reasons which are not attributable to the tenderer and are not considered to constitute *force majeure*, the competent authority shall release the security in cases where the rate of the refund fixed in advance is higher than or equal to the rate of the refund valid on the last day of the validity of the licence.
 - b If the successful tenderer demonstrates to the satisfaction of the competent authority that the agency that issued the invitation to tender has obliged him to accept changes to the contract for reasons that are not attributable to him and are not considered to constitute *force majeure*, the competent authority may:
 - where the rate of the refund fixed in advance is higher than or equal to the rate of the refund valid on the last day of the validity of the licence, release the security for the balance of the quantity not yet exported,
 - where the rate of the refund fixed in advance is lower than or equal to the rate of the refund valid on the last day of the validity of the licence, extend the validity of the licence by the period required.

However, where special rules governing certain products provide that the period of validity of a licence issued under this Article may exceed the normal period of validity of such a licence and the successful tenderer finds himself in the situation referred to in the first indent of the first subparagraph, the issuing body may extend the period of validity of the licence provided it does not exceed the maximum period of validity permitted under those rules.

- c If the successful tenderer furnishes proof that the invitation to tender or the contract concluded following the award provided for a downward tolerance or option of more than 5 % and that the agency that issued the invitation to tender is invoking the relevant clause, the obligation to export shall be deemed to have been fulfilled where the quantity exported is not more than 10 % less than the quantity for which the licence was issued, on condition that the rate of the refund fixed in advance is higher than or equal to the rate of the refund valid on the last day of validity of the licence. In such cases the rate of 95 % referred to in Article 34(2) shall be replaced by 90 %.
- d In comparing the rate of the refund fixed in advance with that of the refund valid on the last day of validity of the licence, account shall be taken, where applicable, of other amounts provided for under Community rules.

10 In special cases, exceptions to the rules provided for in paragraphs 1 to 9 may be laid down following the procedure referred to in Article 195(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 or, as appropriate, in the corresponding Articles of the other Regulations on the common organisation of markets.

Article 48

1 Where imports of a product are subject to presentation of an import licence and where that licence also serves to determine eligibility under preferential arrangements, the quantities

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Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 376/2008 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

imported within the tolerance in excess of the quantity shown on the import licence shall not qualify under the preferential arrangements.

Save where the regulations in particular sectors require special wording, Section 24 of licences and certificates shall indicate one of the entries listed in Annex III, Part I.

2 Where licences as referred to in paragraph 1 also serve to administer a Community tariff quota, the term of validity of licences may not extend beyond the date on which the quota expires.

3 Where the product in question cannot be imported outside the quota or where import licences for the product in question are issued subject to special conditions, the import licences shall not provide for any tolerance concerning quantities in excess.

The figure '0' (zero) shall be shown in Section 19 of the licence.

4 Where imports of a product are not subject to presentation of an import licence and where an import licence serves to administer preferential arrangements covering that product, import licences shall not provide for any tolerance for quantities in excess.

The figure '0' (zero) shall be shown in Section 19 of the licence.

5 The customs office accepting the declaration of release for free circulation shall keep a copy of the licence or extract presented giving entitlement to a preferential arrangement. On the basis of a risk analysis, copies of at least 1 % of licences presented, and at least two licences per year and per customs office, shall be sent to the issuing bodies indicated on the licences so that their authenticity can be verified. This paragraph shall not apply to electronic licences or licences for which another means of verification is laid down by Community rules.

[^{F5}Article 48a

The notifications to the Commission referred to in Article 14(5), Article 29(2), (3) and (4), Article 37, Article 40(6) and Article 47(3) of this Regulation shall be made in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 792/2009⁽⁷⁾.]

Textual Amendments

F5 Inserted by [Commission Regulation \(EU\) No 74/2010 of 26 January 2010 amending Regulations \(EC\) No 2336/2003, \(EC\) No 341/2007, \(EC\) No 1580/2007 and \(EC\) No 376/2008 as regards the conditions for and the form of notifications to be made to the Commission.](#)

CHAPTER V

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 49

Regulation (EC) No 1291/2000 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 IV.

Article 50

This Regulation shall enter into force on the 20th day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

Status: Point in time view as at 01/07/2013.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the
Commission Regulation (EC) No 376/2008 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)

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

Status: Point in time view as at 01/07/2013.

*Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the
Commission Regulation (EC) No 376/2008 (repealed). (See end of Document for details)*

- (1) [^{F1}OJ L 318, 20.12.1993, p. 18.
- (2) OJ L 299, 16.11.2007, p. 1.
- (3) OJ L 179, 14.7.1999, p. 1.
- (4) OJ L 253, 11.10.1993, p. 1.]
- (5) OJ L 205, 3.8.1985, p. 5.
- (6) OJ L 16, 20.1.1989, p. 19.
- (7) [^{F5}OJ L 228, 1.9.2009, p. 3.]

Textual Amendments

- F1** Substituted by Commission Regulation (EC) No 514/2008 of 9 June 2008 amending Regulation (EC) No 376/2008 laying down common detailed rules for the application of the system of import and export licences and advance fixing certificates for agricultural products, as well as Regulations (EC) No 1439/95, (EC) No 245/2001, (EC) No 2535/2001, (EC) No 1342/2003, (EC) No 2336/2003, (EC) No 1345/2005, (EC) No 2014/2005, (EC) No 951/2006, (EC) No 1918/2006, (EC) No 341/2007 (EC) No 1002/2007, (EC) No 1580/2007 and (EC) No 382/2008 and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 1119/79.
- F5** Inserted by Commission Regulation (EU) No 74/2010 of 26 January 2010 amending Regulations (EC) No 2336/2003, (EC) No 341/2007, (EC) No 1580/2007 and (EC) No 376/2008 as regards the conditions for and the form of notifications to be made to the Commission.

Status:

Point in time view as at 01/07/2013.

Changes to legislation:

There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 376/2008 (repealed).