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PROPOSAL

From:	Secretary-General of the European Commission, signed by Mr Jordi AYET PUIGARNAU, Director
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To:	Mr Uwe CORSEPIUS, Secretary-General of the Council of the European Union
No. Cion doc.:	COM(2014) 323 final
Subject:	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on common rules for imports from certain third countries (recast)

Delegations will find attached document COM(2014) 323 final.

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EUROPEAN
COMMISSION

Brussels, 28.5.2014
COM(2014) 323 final

2014/0168 (COD)

Proposal for a

REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

on common rules for imports from certain third countries (recast)

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

1. In the context of a people's Europe, the Commission attaches great importance to simplifying and clarifying the law of the Union so as to make it clearer and more accessible to citizens, thus giving them new opportunities and the chance to make use of the specific rights it gives them.

This aim cannot be achieved so long as numerous provisions that have been amended several times, often quite substantially, remain scattered, so that they must be sought partly in the original instrument and partly in later amending ones. Considerable research work, comparing many different instruments, is thus needed to identify the current rules.

For this reason a codification of rules that have frequently been amended is also essential if the law is to be clear and transparent.

2. On 1 April 1987 the Commission decided¹ to instruct its staff that all acts should be codified after no more than ten amendments, stressing that this is a minimum requirement and that departments should endeavour to codify at even shorter intervals the texts for which they are responsible, to ensure that their provisions are clear and readily understandable.
3. The Conclusions of the Presidency of the Edinburgh European Council (December 1992) confirmed this², stressing the importance of codification as it offers certainty as to the law applicable to a given matter at a given time.

Codification must be undertaken in full compliance with the normal procedure for the adoption of acts of the Union.

4. The purpose of this proposal is to undertake a codification of Council Regulation (EC) No 625/2009 of 7 July 2009 on common rules for imports from certain third countries³. The new Regulation will supersede the various acts incorporated in it⁴, fully preserving the content of the acts being codified. At the same time, it is also appropriate to delete certain third countries from Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 625/2009, to correct an error contained in the act that amended that Regulation and to repeal Regulation (EC) No 427/2003. Therefore, the proposal is being presented in the form of a recast.
5. The recast proposal was drawn up on the basis of a preliminary consolidation, in 22 official languages, of Regulation (EC) No 625/2009 and the instrument amending it, carried out by the Publications Office of the European Union, by means of a data-processing system. Where the Articles have been given new numbers, the correlation between the old and the new numbers is shown in a table set out in Annex IV to the recast Regulation.

¹ COM(87) 868 PV.

² See Annex 3 to Part A of the Conclusions.

³ Entered in the legislative programme for 2014.

⁴ See Annex III to this proposal.

Proposal for a

REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
on common rules for imports from certain third countries (recast)

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty ☒ on the Functioning of the European Union ☒ , and in particular Article ☒ 207(2) ☒ thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national Parliaments,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee⁵,

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,

Whereas:

↓ new

(1) Council Regulation (EC) No 625/2009⁶ has been substantially amended⁷. Since further amendments are to be made, that Regulation should be recast in the interests of clarity.

↓ 625/2009 recital 2

(2) The common commercial policy should be based on uniform principles.

↓ 625/2009 recital 5 (adapted)

(3) Uniformity in the rules for imports should be ☒ assured ☒ by laying down, as far as possible given the particular features of the economic system in the third countries in question, provisions similar to those applied under the common rules for other third countries.

⁵ OJ C [...], [...], p. [...].

⁶ Council Regulation (EC) No 625/2009 of 7 July 2009 on common rules for imports from certain third countries (OJ L 185, 17.7.2009, p. 1).

⁷ See Annex III.

↓ 625/2009 recital 6

- (4) The common rules applicable to imports also apply to coal and steel products, without prejudice to any measures implementing an agreement relating specifically to such products.

↓ 625/2009 recital 7 (adapted)

- (5) The liberalisation of imports, namely the absence of any quantitative restrictions, should therefore form the starting point for the ☒ Union ☒ rules.

↓ 625/2009 recital 8

- (6) In the case of some products, the Commission should examine import terms and conditions, import trends, the various aspects of the economic and commercial situation, and the measures, if any, to be taken.

↓ 625/2009 recital 9 (adapted)

- (7) For those products, it may become apparent that there should be ☒ Union ☒ surveillance over certain of these imports.

↓ 625/2009 recital 10 (adapted)

- (8) It is for the Commission to adopt the safeguard measures ☒ required ☒ by the interests of the ☒ Union ☒ with due regard for existing international obligations.

↓ 625/2009 recital 11 (adapted)

- (9) Surveillance or safeguard measures confined to one or more regions of the ☒ Union ☒ may prove more suitable than measures applying to the whole ☒ Union ☒ . However, such measures should be authorised only exceptionally and where no alternative exists. It is necessary to ensure that such measures are temporary and cause the minimum of disruption to the operation of the internal market.

↓ 625/2009 recital 12 (adapted)

- (10) If ☒ Union ☒ surveillance is applied, release for free circulation of the products concerned should be made subject to presentation of a surveillance document meeting uniform criteria. That document should, on simple application by the importer, be issued by the authorities of the Member States within a certain period but without the importer thereby acquiring any right to import. The surveillance document should therefore be valid only during such period as the import rules remain unchanged.

↓ 625/2009 recital 13 (adapted)

- (11) In the interests of good administrative management and to assist ☒ Union ☒ operators, the content and layout of the surveillance document should be aligned as far

as possible with the common import licence forms provided for in Commission Regulation (EC) No 738/94⁸, Commission Regulation (EC) No 3168/94⁹, and Commission Regulation (EC) No 3169/94¹⁰, bearing in mind the technical characteristics of the surveillance document.

↓ 625/2009 recital 14 (adapted)

- (12) It is in the interests of the ☒ Union ☒ that the Member States and the Commission should make as full as possible an exchange of information resulting from ☒ Union ☒ surveillance.
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↓ 625/2009 recital 15

- (13) It is necessary to adopt precise criteria for assessing possible injury and to introduce an investigation while still allowing the Commission to introduce appropriate measures in urgent cases.
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↓ 625/2009 recital 16 (adapted)

- (14) To this end, detailed provisions should be ☒ laid down ☒ on the opening of investigations, on the checks and inspections required, on the hearing of those concerned, the treatment of information obtained and the criteria for assessing injury.
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↓ 625/2009 recital 17 (adapted)

- (15) The provisions on investigations ☒ laid down in ☒ this Regulation ☒ are without ☒ prejudice ☒ to Union ☒ or national rules concerning professional secrecy.
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↓ 625/2009 recital 18

- (16) It is also necessary to set time-limits for the initiation of investigations and for determinations as to whether, or not, measures are appropriate, with a view to ensuring that such determinations are made quickly, in order to increase legal certainty for the economic operators concerned.

⁸ Commission Regulation (EC) No 738/94 of 30 March 1994 laying down certain rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 520/94 establishing a Community procedure for administering quantitative quotas (OJ L 87, 31.3.1994, p. 47).

⁹ Commission Regulation (EC) No 3168/94 of 21 December 1994 establishing in the field of application of Council Regulation (EC) No 517/94 on common rules for imports of textile products from third countries not covered by bilateral agreements, protocols or other arrangements or by other specific Community import rules a Community import licence (OJ L 335, 23.12.1994, p. 23).

¹⁰ Commission Regulation (EC) No 3169/94 of 21 December 1994 amending Annex III to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3030/93 on common rules for imports of certain textile products from third countries and establishing in the field of application of the Regulation a Community import licence (OJ L 335, 23.12.1994, p. 33).

↓ 625/2009 recital 19 (adapted)

- (17) In the interests of uniformity in rules for imports, the formalities to be carried out by importers should be ☒ simple ☒ and identical regardless of the place where the goods clear customs. It is therefore desirable to provide that any formalities should be carried out using forms corresponding to the specimen annexed to this Regulation.
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↓ 625/2009 recital 20 (adapted)

- (18) Surveillance documents issued in connection with ☒ Union ☒ surveillance measures should be valid throughout the ☒ Union ☒, irrespective of the Member State of issue.
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↓ 625/2009 recital 21 (adapted)

- (19) The textile products falling under Council Regulation (EC) No 517/94¹¹ are subject to specific treatment at ☒ Union ☒ and international levels. They should therefore be completely excluded from the scope of this Regulation.
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↓ new

- (20) The power to amend the list of third countries in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 625/2009 was included in Council Regulation (EC) No 427/2003¹². Since the provisions of Title I of Regulation (EC) No 427/2003 on the transitional product-specific safeguard mechanism expired on 11 December 2013 and the provisions of Title II of that Regulation are now obsolete, it is appropriate, in the interest of coherence, clarity and rationality, to incorporate Articles 14a and 14b of that Regulation into this Regulation. Regulation (EC) No 427/2003 should therefore be repealed.
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↓ 37/2014 Art. 1 and Annex .9
(adapted)

- (21) The Commission should be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty for the purpose of amending Annex I to ☒ this ☒ Regulation, in order to remove countries from the list of third countries contained in that Annex when they become members of the ☒ World Trade Organization ☒ (WTO).

¹¹ Council Regulation (EC) No 517/94 of 7 March 1994 on common rules for imports of textile products from certain third countries not covered by bilateral agreements, protocols or other arrangements, or by other specific Community import rules (OJ L 67, 10.3.1994, p. 1).

¹² Council Regulation (EC) No 427/2003 of 3 March 2003 on a transitional product-specific safeguard mechanism for imports originating in the People's Republic of China and amending Regulation (EC) No 519/94 on common rules for imports from certain third countries (OJ L 65, 8.3.2003, p. 1).

↓ 37/2014 Art. 1 and Annex .20
(adapted)

- (22) ☒ The ☒ implementation ☒ of this Regulation ☒ requires uniform conditions for adopting provisional and definitive safeguard measures, and for the imposition of prior surveillance measures. Those measures should be adopted by the Commission in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹³.
- (23) The advisory procedure should be used for the adoption of surveillance and provisional measures given the effects of such measures and their sequential logic in relation to the adoption of definitive safeguard measures. Where a delay in the imposition of measures would cause damage which would be difficult to repair, it is necessary to allow the Commission to adopt immediately applicable provisional measures.

↓ new

- (24) When Regulation (EC) No 625/2009 was amended, the second subparagraph of Article 18(2) was erroneously deleted. That provision should be reinserted.
- (25) As Armenia, Russia, Tajikistan and Vietnam have become members of the WTO, those third countries need to be deleted from Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 625/2009 by means of a Commission delegated act. In the interest of clarity and rationality, they are not included in the list of third countries now set out in Annex I to this Regulation,

↓ 625/2009 (adapted)

HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Article 1

1. This Regulation applies to imports of products originating in the third countries referred to in Annex I, with the exception of textile products covered by Regulation (EC) No 517/94.
2. Imports into the ☒ Union ☒ of the products referred to in paragraph 1 shall take place freely and so shall not be subject to any quantitative restrictions, without prejudice to the measures which may be taken under Chapter V.

¹³ Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13).

CHAPTER II

⊗ UNION ⊗ INFORMATION AND CONSULTATION PROCEDURE

Article 2

The Commission shall be informed by the Member States if trends in imports appear to call for surveillance or safeguard measures. This information shall contain the available evidence on the basis of the criteria laid down in Article 6. The Commission shall pass on this information to all Member States forthwith.

CHAPTER III

⊗ UNION ⊗ INVESTIGATION PROCEDURE

Article 3

↓ 37/2014 Art. 1 and Annex .20(3)

1. Where it is apparent to the Commission that there is sufficient evidence to justify an investigation, the Commission shall initiate an investigation within one month of the date of receipt of information from a Member State and publish a notice in the *Official Journal of the European Union*. That notice shall:

↓ 625/2009 (adapted)

- (a) give a summary of the information received, and ⊗ require ⊗ that all relevant information is to be communicated to the Commission;
- (b) state the period within which interested parties may make known their views in writing and submit information, if such views and information are to be taken into account during the investigation;
- (c) state the period within which interested parties may apply to be heard orally by the Commission in accordance with paragraph 4.

The Commission shall commence the investigation, acting in cooperation with the Member States.

↓ 37/2014 Art. 1 and Annex .20(3)

The Commission shall provide information to the Member States concerning its analysis of the information normally within 21 days of the date on which the information is provided to the Commission.

2. The Commission shall seek all information it deems necessary and, where it considers it appropriate, endeavour to check that information with importers, traders, agents, producers, trade associations and organisations.

↓ 625/2009 (adapted)

The Commission shall be assisted in this task by staff of the Member State on whose territory these checks are being carried out, provided ☒ that ☐ this Member State so wishes.

Interested parties which have made themselves known in accordance with the first subparagraph of paragraph 1, as well as the representatives of the exporting country, may inspect all information made available to the Commission within the framework of the investigation, as distinct from internal documents prepared by the authorities of the ☒ Union ☐ or its Member States, provided that it is relevant to the defence of their interests and not confidential within the meaning of Article 5 and that it is used by the Commission in the investigation. To this end, they shall address a written request to the Commission indicating the information required.

3. Member States shall supply the Commission, at its request and following procedures laid down by it, with the information at their disposal on developments in the market of the product being investigated.

4. The Commission may hear the interested parties. Such parties must be heard where they have applied in writing within the period laid down in the notice published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*, showing that they are actually likely to be affected by the outcome of the investigations and that there are special reasons for them to be heard orally.

5. Where information is not supplied within the time-limits set by this Regulation or by the Commission ☒ pursuant to ☐ this Regulation, or the investigation is significantly impeded, findings may be made on the basis of the facts available. Where the Commission finds that any interested party or third party has supplied it with false or misleading information, it shall disregard the information and may make use of facts available.

↓ 37/2014 Art. 1 and Annex .20(3)

6. Where it appears to the Commission that there is insufficient evidence to justify an investigation, it shall inform the Member States of its decision within one month of the date of receipt of the information from the Member States.

↓ 625/2009 (adapted) → ₁ 37/2014 Art. 1 and Annex .20(4)

Article 4

1. At the end of the investigation, the Commission shall submit a report on the results to the Committee.

➔₁ 2. Where the Commission considers, within nine months of the initiation of the investigation, that no Union surveillance or safeguard measures are necessary, the investigation shall be terminated within a month. The Commission shall terminate the investigation in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 22(2). ⬅ The decision to terminate the investigation, stating the main conclusions of the investigation and a summary of the reasons therefore, shall be published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

3. If the Commission considers that ☒ Union ☒ surveillance or safeguard measures are necessary, it shall take the necessary decisions in accordance with Chapters IV and V, no later than nine months from the initiation of the investigation. In exceptional circumstances, this time-limit may be extended by a further maximum period of two months. The Commission shall then publish a notice in the *Official Journal of the European Union* setting forth the duration of the extension and a summary of the reasons therefore.

4. The provisions of this Chapter shall not preclude the taking, at any time, of surveillance measures in accordance with Articles 7 to 12 or, where a critical situation, in which any delay would cause injury which it would be difficult to remedy, calls for immediate intervention, safeguard measures in accordance with Articles 13, 14 and 15.

The Commission shall immediately take the investigation measures it considers to be still necessary. The results of the investigation shall be used to re-examine the measures taken.

Article 5

1. Information received ☒ pursuant to ☒ this Regulation shall be used only for the purpose for which it was requested.

↓ 37/2014 Art. 1 and Annex .20(5)

2. The Commission and the Member States, including the officials of either, shall not reveal any information of a confidential nature received pursuant to this Regulation, or any information provided on a confidential basis, without specific permission from the supplier of such information.

↓ 625/2009 (adapted)

3. Each request for confidentiality shall state the reasons why the information is confidential.

However, if it appears that a request for confidentiality is unjustified and if the supplier of the information wishes neither to make it public nor to authorise its disclosure in general terms or in the form of a summary, the information concerned may be disregarded.

4. Information shall in any case be considered to be confidential if its disclosure is likely to have a significantly adverse effect upon the supplier or the source of such information.

5. Paragraphs 1 to 4 shall not preclude reference by the ☒ Union ☒ authorities to general information and in particular to reasons on which decisions taken in pursuance of this Regulation are based. These authorities ☒ shall ☒, however, take into account the

legitimate interests of the legal and natural persons concerned that their business secrets should not be divulged.

Article 6

1. Examination of the trend in imports, of the conditions in which they take place and of the serious injury or threat of serious injury to ☒ Union ☒ producers resulting from such imports shall cover in particular the following factors:

- (a) the volume of imports, in particular where there has been a significant increase, either in absolute terms or relative to production or consumption in the ☒ Union ☒ ;
- (b) the price of the imports, in particular where there has been a significant price undercutting as compared with the price of a like product in the ☒ Union ☒ ;
- (c) the consequent impact on the ☒ Union ☒ producers of similar or directly competitive products as indicated by trends in certain economic factors such as:
 - production,
 - ☒ capacity ☒ utilisation,
 - stocks,
 - sales,
 - market share,
 - prices (i.e. depression of prices or prevention of price increases which would normally have occurred),
 - profits,
 - return on capital employed,
 - cash flow,
 - employment.

2. In conducting the investigation, the Commission shall take account of the particular economic system of the countries referred to in Annex I.

3. Where a threat of serious injury is alleged, the Commission shall also examine whether it is clearly foreseeable that a particular situation is likely to develop into actual injury. In this regard account may be taken of factors such as:

- (a) the rate of increase of the exports to the ☒ Union ☒ ;
- (b) the export capacity in the country of origin or export, already in existence or which will be operational in the foreseeable future, and the likelihood that the resulting exports will be to the ☒ Union ☒.

CHAPTER IV

SURVEILLANCE

Article 7

1. Where the ☒ Union's ☒ interests so require, the Commission may, at the request of a Member State or on its own initiative:

- (a) decide to introduce retrospective ☒ Union ☒ surveillance of certain imports, in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Commission;
- (b) decide, for the purposes of monitoring the trend of these imports, to make certain imports subject to prior ☒ Union ☒ surveillance, in accordance with Article 8.

↓ 37/2014 Art. 1 and Annex .20(6)

2. Decisions adopted pursuant to paragraph 1 shall be taken by the Commission in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 22(2).

↓ 625/2009 (adapted)

3. The surveillance measures shall have a limited period of validity. Unless otherwise ☒ provided ☒ they shall cease to be valid at the end of the second six-month period following the six months in which the measures were introduced.

Article 8

1. Products under prior ☒ Union ☒ surveillance may be put into free circulation only on production of a surveillance document. That document shall be issued by the competent authority designated by Member States, free of charge, for any quantity requested and within a maximum of five working days following receipt by the national competent authority of an application by any ☒ Union ☒ importer, regardless of his place of business in the ☒ Union ☒ . That application shall be deemed to be received by the national competent authority no later than three working days after submission, unless it is proven otherwise.

2. The surveillance document shall be made out on a form corresponding to the model in Annex II.

Except where the decision to impose surveillance provides otherwise, the importer's application for a surveillance document shall contain only the following:

- (a) the full name and address of the applicant (including telephone and fax numbers and any number identifying the applicant to the competent national authority), plus the applicant's VAT registration number if he is liable for VAT;

- (b) where appropriate, the full name and address of the declarant or of any representative appointed by the applicant (including telephone and fax numbers);

- (c) a description of the goods giving their:
- trade name,
 - combined nomenclature code,
 - place of origin and place of consignment,
- (d) the quantity declared, in kilograms and, where appropriate, any other additional units (pairs, items, etc.);
- (e) the value of the goods, CIF at ☒ Union ☒ frontier, in euro;
- (f) the following statement, dated and signed by the applicant, with the applicant's name spelt out in capital letters:

‘I, the undersigned, certify that the information provided in this application is true and given in good faith, and that I am established in the ☒ Union ☒.’

3. The surveillance document shall be valid throughout the ☒ Union ☒, regardless of the Member State of issue.

4. A finding that the unit price at which the transaction is effected exceeds that indicated in the surveillance document by less than 5 % or that the total value or quantity of the products presented for import exceeds the value or quantity given in the surveillance document by less than 5 %, shall not preclude the release for free circulation of the product in question. The Commission, having heard the opinions expressed in the Committee and taking account of the nature of the products and other special features of the transactions concerned, may fix a different percentage, which, however, should not normally exceed 10 %.

5. Surveillance documents may be used only for such time as arrangements for the liberalisation of imports remain in force in respect of the transactions concerned. ☒ Such ☒ surveillance documents may not in any event be used beyond the expiry of the period which shall be laid down at the same time and by means of the same procedure as the imposition of surveillance, and shall take account of the nature of the products and other special features of the transactions.

6. Where the decision taken under Article 7 so requires, the origin of products under ☒ Union ☒ surveillance must be proven by a certificate of origin. This paragraph shall not prejudice other provisions concerning the production of any such certificate.

7. Where the product under prior ☒ Union ☒ surveillance is subject to regional safeguard measures in a Member State, the import authorisation granted by that Member State may replace the surveillance document.

8. Surveillance document forms and extracts thereof shall be drawn up in duplicate, one copy, marked ‘Holder’s copy’ and bearing the number 1, to be issued to the applicant, and the other, marked ‘Copy for the competent authority’ and bearing the number 2, to be kept by the authority issuing the document. For administrative purposes the competent authority may add supplementary copies to form 2.

9. Forms shall be printed on white paper free of mechanical pulp, dressed for writing and weighing between 55 and 65 grams per square metre. Their size shall be 210 × 297 mm. The type space between the lines shall be 4,24 mm (one sixth of an inch). The layout of the forms shall be followed precisely. Both sides of copy No 1, which is the surveillance document itself, shall in addition have a yellow printed guilloche pattern background so as to reveal any falsification by mechanical or chemical means.

10. 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 appointment 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.

Article 9

Where the ☒ Union's ☒ interests so require, the Commission may, at the request of a Member State or on its own initiative, if the situation referred to in Article 13(1) is likely to arise:

- limit the period of validity of any surveillance document required,

↓ 37/2014 Art. 1 and
Annex .20(7)

- make the issue of that document subject to certain conditions and, as an exceptional measure, subject to the insertion of a revocation clause.

↓ 37/2014 Art. 1 and
Annex .20(8)

Article 10

Where the import of a product has not been made subject to prior Union surveillance, the Commission may introduce, by means of implementing acts in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 22(2) and in accordance with Article 15, surveillance confined to imports into one or more regions of the Union.

↓ 625/2009 (adapted)

Article 11

1. Products under regional surveillance may be put into free circulation in the region concerned only on production of a surveillance document. ☒ Such ☒ document shall be issued by the competent authority designated by the Member State(s) concerned, free of charge, for any quantity requested and within a maximum of five working days of receipt by the national competent authority of an application by any ☒ Union ☒ importer, regardless of his place of business in the ☒ Union ☒. That application shall be deemed to have been received by the national competent authority no later than three working days after

submission, unless it is proved otherwise. Surveillance documents may be used only for such time as arrangements for imports remain liberalised in respect of the transactions concerned.

2. Article 8(2) shall apply.

Article 12

1. Member States shall communicate to the Commission within the first ten days of each month in the case of ☒ Union ☒ or regional surveillance:

- (a) in the case of prior surveillance, details of the sums of money (calculated on the basis of CIF prices) and quantities of goods in respect of which surveillance documents were issued during the preceding period;
- (b) in every case, details of imports during the period preceding the period referred to in point (a).

The information supplied by Member States shall be broken down by product and by country.

Different provisions may be laid down at the same time and by the same procedure as the surveillance arrangements.

2. Where the nature of the products or special circumstances so require, the Commission may, at the request of a Member State or on its own initiative, amend the timetables for submitting this information.

3. The Commission shall inform the Member States.

CHAPTER V

SAFEGUARD MEASURES

Article 13

1. Where a product is imported into the ☒ Union ☒ in such greatly increased quantities or on such terms or conditions as to cause, or threaten to cause, serious injury to ☒ Union ☒ producers of like or directly competing products, the Commission, in order to safeguard the interests of the ☒ Union ☒, may, acting at the request of a Member State or on its own initiative, alter the import rules for that product by providing that it may be put into free circulation only on production of an import authorisation, the granting of which shall be governed by such provisions and subject to such limits as the Commission shall lay down.

↓ 37/2014 Art. 1 and
Annex .20(9)

2. The measures adopted shall be communicated forthwith to the Member States and shall take effect immediately.

3. The measures referred to in this Article shall apply to every product which is put into free circulation after their entry into force. In accordance with Article 15 they may be confined to one or more regions of the ☒ Union ☒ .

However, such measures shall not prevent the release for free circulation of products already on their way to the ☒ Union ☒ provided that the destination of such products cannot be changed and that those products which, under Articles 8 and 11, may be put into free circulation only on production of a surveillance document are in fact accompanied by such a document.

↓ 37/2014 Art. 1 and
Annex .20(9)

4. Where intervention by the Commission has been requested by a Member State, the Commission, acting in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 22(3), or, in cases of urgency, in accordance with Article 22(4), shall take a decision within a maximum of five working days of the date of receipt of such a request.

↓ 625/2009

Article 14

↓ 37/2014 Art. 1 and
Annex .20(10)

1. The Commission may, in particular in the situation referred to in Article 13(1), adopt appropriate safeguard measures acting in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 22(3).

↓ 625/2009 (adapted)

2. Article 13(3) shall apply.

Article 15

Where, on the basis, in particular, of the factors referred to in Article 6, it emerges that the conditions laid down for the adoption of measures under Chapter IV and Article 13 are met in one or more regions of the ☒ Union ☒ , the Commission, after having examined alternative solutions, may exceptionally authorise the application of surveillance or safeguard measures limited to the region(s) concerned if it considers that such measures applied at that level are more appropriate than measures applied throughout the ☒ Union ☒ .

Those measures must be temporary and must disrupt the operation of the internal market as little as possible.

Those measures shall be adopted in accordance with the procedures laid down in Articles 7 and 13 respectively.

Article 16

1. While any surveillance or safeguard measure applied in accordance with Chapters IV and V is in operation, the Commission may, either at the request of a Member State or on its own initiative:

- (a) examine the effects of the measure;
- (b) ascertain whether the application of the measure is still necessary.

Where the Commission considers that the application of the measure is still necessary, it shall inform the Member States accordingly.

2. Where the Commission considers that any surveillance or safeguard measure referred to in Chapters IV and V should be revoked or amended, it shall, acting in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 22(3), revoke or amend the measure.

↓ new

Where such a decision concerns regional surveillance measures, it shall apply from the sixth day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

↓ 625/2009 (adapted)

CHAPTER VI

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 17

1. This Regulation shall not preclude the fulfilment of obligations arising from special rules contained in agreements concluded between the ☒ Union ☒ and third countries.

2. Without prejudice to other ☒ Union ☒ provisions, this Regulation shall not preclude the adoption or application by Member States of:

- (a) prohibitions, quantitative restrictions or surveillance measures on grounds of public morality, public policy or public security, the protection of health and life of humans, animals or plants, the protection of national treasures possessing artistic, historic or archaeological value, or the protection of industrial and commercial property;
- (b) special formalities concerning foreign exchange;

- (c) formalities introduced pursuant to international agreements in accordance with the Treaty.

The Member States shall inform the Commission of the measures or formalities to be introduced or amended in accordance with ☒ the first subparagraph ☒.

In the event of extreme urgency, the national measures or formalities in question shall be communicated to the Commission immediately upon their adoption.

↓ 37/2014 Art. 1 and
Annex .20(12)

Article 18

The Commission shall include information on the implementation of this Regulation in its annual report on the application and implementation of trade defence measures presented to the European Parliament and to the Council pursuant to Article 22a of Council Regulation (EC) No 1225/2009¹⁴.

↓ 625/2009 (adapted)

Article 19

1. This Regulation shall be without prejudice to the operation of the instruments establishing the common organisation of agricultural markets or of ☒ Union ☒ or national administrative provisions derived therefrom or of the specific instruments adopted under Article ☒ 352 ☒ of the Treaty applicable to goods resulting from the processing of agricultural products. It shall operate by way of complement to those instruments.

2. In the case of products covered by the instruments referred to in paragraph 1, Articles 7 to 12 and Article 16 shall not apply to those in respect of which the ☒ Union ☒ rules on trade with third countries require the production of a licence or other import document.

Articles 13, 15 and 16 shall not apply to those products in respect of which such rules make provision for the application of quantitative import restrictions.

↓ 37/2014 Art. 1 and Annex .9(7)

Article 20

The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 21 concerning amendments of Annex I, in order to remove countries from the list of third countries contained in that Annex when they become members of the WTO.

¹⁴ Council Regulation (EC) No 1225/2009 of 30 November 2009 on protection against dumped imports from countries not members of the European Community (OJ L 343, 22.12.2009, p. 51).

Article 21

1. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.
2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article 20 shall be conferred on the Commission for a period of five years from 20 February 2014. The Commission shall draw up a report in respect of the delegation of power not later than nine months before the end of the five-year period. The delegation of power shall be tacitly extended for periods of an identical duration, unless the European Parliament or the Council opposes such extension not later than three months before the end of each period.
3. The delegation of power referred to in Article 20 may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of power specified in that decision. It shall take effect on the day following the publication of the decision in the *Official Journal of the European Union* or on a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.
4. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.
5. A delegated act adopted pursuant to Article 20 shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or the Council within a period of two months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period shall be extended by two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.

↓ 37/2014 Art. 1 and
Annex .20(2)

Article 22

1. The Commission shall be assisted by the Committee on Safeguards established by Regulation (EU) No [.../...] of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁵. That Committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.
2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 4 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.
3. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.
4. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 8 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011, in conjunction with Article 5 thereof, shall apply.

¹⁵ Regulation (EU) No [.../...] of [...] of the European Parliament and of the Council on common rules for imports (OJ L [...], [...], p. [...]).

Article 23

Regulations (EC) No 427/2003 and (EC) No 625/2009 are repealed.

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

Article 24

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

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

Done at Brussels,

For the European Parliament
The President

For the Council
The President