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<sup>(1)</sup> Besedilo velja za EGP



## II

(Nezakonodajni akti)

## UREDBE

## IZVEDBENA UREDBA KOMISIJE (EU) 2015/1407

z dne 19. avgusta 2015

**o spremembi Izvedbene uredbe (EU) št. 170/2013 o prehodnih ukrepih v sektorju sladkorja zaradi pristopa Hrvaške**

EVROPSKA KOMISIJA JE –

ob upoštevanju Pogodbe o pristopu Republike Hrvaške,

ob upoštevanju Akta o pristopu Republike Hrvaške <sup>(1)</sup> in zlasti členov 41 in 16 Akta v povezavi s točko 4 oddelka 3(a) Priloge IV k Aktu,

ob upoštevanju naslednjega:

- (1) Izvedbena uredba Komisije (EU) št. 170/2013 <sup>(2)</sup> določa prehodne ukrepe v sektorju sladkorja zaradi pristopa Hrvaške k Uniji. Oddelek 2 poglavja II navedene uredbe se nanaša na določitev in izločitev presežnih količin sladkorja na Hrvaškem na dan njenega pristopa. Določa zlasti roke za določitev presežnih količin sladkorja, njihovo izločitev in predložitev dokazil identificiranih izvajalcev na Hrvaškem o izločitvi. Določa tudi referenčna obdobja, ki se uporabijo pri izračunu zneska, ki se zaračuna Hrvaški, če presežne količine niso izločene.
- (2) Izvedbena uredba Komisije (EU) št. 1345/2014 <sup>(3)</sup> je določila presežne količine zaloga sladkorja na Hrvaškem, ki so nastale pred njenim pristopom in ki jih je treba izločiti s trga Unije na stroške Hrvaške v skladu z roki iz Izvedbene uredbe (EU) št. 170/2013, kakor je bila spremenjena z Izvedbeno uredbo Komisije (EU) št. 968/2014 <sup>(4)</sup>.
- (3) V dopisu z dne 19. maja 2015 je Hrvaška Komisijo obvestila, da sicer ne dvomi v obveznost izločitve presežnih količin sladkorja s trga do 30. septembra 2015, kot je določila Komisija, vendar je naletela na nepredvidene postopkovne težave pri izvajanju obveznosti, da zadevne izvajalce prisili k izločitvi teh presežnih količin, ter da potrebuje dodaten čas za odpravo teh težav. Zato je primerno, da se roki, določeni z Izvedbeno uredbo (EU) št. 170/2013, podaljšajo za šest mesecev.
- (4) Izvedbeno uredbo (EU) št. 170/2013 bi bilo zato treba ustrezno spremeniti.
- (5) Ukrepi iz te uredbe so v skladu z mnenjem Upravljalnega odbora za skupno ureditev kmetijskih trgov –

<sup>(1)</sup> UL L 112, 24.4.2012, str. 10.

<sup>(2)</sup> Izvedbena uredba Komisije (EU) št. 170/2013 z dne 25. februarja 2013 o prehodnih ukrepih v sektorju sladkorja zaradi pristopa Hrvaške (UL L 55, 27.2.2013, str. 1).

<sup>(3)</sup> Izvedbena uredba Komisije (EU) št. 1345/2014 z dne 17. decembra 2014 o določitvi presežnih količin sladkorja, izoglukoze in fruktoze na Hrvaškem (UL L 363, 18.12.2014, str. 80).

<sup>(4)</sup> Izvedbena uredba Komisije (EU) št. 968/2014 z dne 12. septembra 2014 o spremembi Izvedbene uredbe (EU) št. 170/2013 o prehodnih ukrepih v sektorju sladkorja zaradi pristopa Hrvaške (UL L 272, 13.9.2014, str. 6).

SPREJELA NASLEDNJO UREDBO:

Člen 1

Izvedbena uredba (EU) št. 170/2013 se spremeni:

1. V členu 9(1) se datum „30. septembra 2015“ nadomesti z datumom „31. marca 2016“.
2. Člen 10 se spremeni:
  - (a) datum „30. septembra 2015“ se nadomesti z datumom „31. marca 2016“;
  - (b) datum „31. maja 2016“ se nadomesti z datumom „30. novembra 2016“.
3. Člen 11 se spremeni:
  - (a) v odstavku 1 se datum „31. decembra 2015“ nadomesti z datumom „30. junija 2016“;
  - (b) v četrtem pododstavku odstavka 2 se datum „30. septembra 2015“ nadomesti z datumom „31. marca 2016“.
4. Člen 12 se spremeni:
  - (a) v odstavku 1 se datum „31. januarja 2016“ nadomesti z datumom „31. julija 2016“;
  - (b) odstavek 2 se spremeni:
    - (i) v prvem pododstavku se datum „30. septembra 2015“ nadomesti z datumom „31. marca 2016“;
    - (ii) v drugem pododstavku se datum „31. maja 2016“ nadomesti z datumom „30. novembra 2016“;
    - (iii) v tretjem pododstavku se datum „31. marca 2016“ nadomesti z datumom „30. septembra 2016“.

Člen 2

Ta uredba začne veljati tretji dan po objavi v *Uradnem listu Evropske unije*.

Ta uredba je v celoti zavezujoča in se neposredno uporablja v vseh državah članicah.

V Bruslju, 19. avgusta 2015

Za Komisijo  
Predsednik  
Jean-Claude JUNCKER

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**IZVEDBENA UREDBA KOMISIJE (EU) 2015/1408**  
**z dne 19. avgusta 2015**  
**o izdaji dovoljenja za DL-metionil-DL-metionin kot krmni dodatek za ribe in rake**  
**(Besedilo velja za EGP)**

EVROPSKA KOMISIJA JE –

ob upoštevanju Pogodbe o delovanju Evropske unije,

ob upoštevanju Uredbe Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta (ES) št. 1831/2003 z dne 22. septembra 2003 o dodatkih za uporabo v prehrani živali <sup>(1)</sup> in zlasti člena 9(2) Uredbe,

ob upoštevanju naslednjega:

- (1) Uredba (ES) št. 1831/2003 določa izdajo dovoljenj za dodatke za uporabo v prehrani živali ter razloge in postopke za izdajo takih dovoljenj.
- (2) V skladu s členom 7 Uredbe (ES) št. 1831/2003 je bil vložen zahtevek za izdajo dovoljenja za DL-metionil-DL-metionin kot krmni dodatek. V skladu s členom 7(3) Uredbe (ES) št. 1831/2003 so bili navedenemu zahtevku priloženi zahtevani podatki in dokumenti.
- (3) Zahtevek zadeva dovoljenje za uvrstitev DL-metionil-DL-metionina kot krmnega dodatka za vse vodne živalske vrste v kategorijo dodatkov „nutritivni dodatki“.
- (4) Evropska agencija za varnost hrane (v nadaljnjem besedilu: Agencija) je v mnenju z dne 27. januarja 2015 <sup>(2)</sup> navedla, da DL-metionil-DL-metionin pod predlaganimi pogoji uporabe nima škodljivega vpliva na zdravje živali in ljudi ali na okolje ter da je navedena snov lahko pomemben vir aminokislina L-metionin za vrste rib in rakov. Agencija meni, da ni potrebe po posebnih zahtevah v zvezi s spremljanjem po dajanju na trg. Potrdila je tudi poročilo o analitski metodi krmnega dodatka v krmi, ki ga je predložil referenčni laboratorij, ustanovljen z Uredbo (ES) št. 1831/2003.
- (5) Ocena DL-metionil-DL-metionina je pokazala, da so pogoji za dovoljenje iz člena 5 Uredbe (ES) št. 1831/2003 izpolnjeni. Zato bi bilo treba dovoliti uporabo navedene snovi, kakor je opredeljeno v Prilogi k tej uredbi.
- (6) Ukrepi iz te uredbe so v skladu z mnenjem Stalnega odbora za rastline, živali, hrano in krmo –

SPREJELA NASLEDNJO UREDBO:

**Člen 1**

Snov iz Priloge, ki spada v kategorijo dodatkov „nutritivni dodatki“ in funkcionalno skupino „aminokislina, njihove soli in analogi“, se dovoli kot dodatek v prehrani živali v skladu s pogoji iz navedene priloge.

**Člen 2**

Ta uredba začne veljati dvajseti dan po objavi v *Uradnem listu Evropske unije*.

<sup>(1)</sup> UL L 268, 18.10.2003, str. 29.

<sup>(2)</sup> EFSA Journal 2015; 13(2):4012.

Ta uredba je v celoti zavezujoča in se neposredno uporablja v vseh državah članicah.

V Bruslju, 19. avgusta 2015

*Za Komisijo*  
*Predsednik*  
Jean-Claude JUNCKER

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## PRILOGA

Identifikacijska številka dodatka	Ime imetnika dovoljenja	Dodatek	Sestava, kemijska formula, opis, analitska metoda.	Vrsta ali kategorija živali	Najvišja starost	Najnižja vsebnost	Najvišja vsebnost	Druge določbe	Datum poteka veljavnosti dovoljenja
						mg/kg popolne krmne mešanice z vsebnostjo vlage 12 %			

**Kategorija nutritivnih dodatkov. Funkcionalna skupina: aminokislina, njihove soli in analogi**

3c306	—	DL-metionil-DL-metionin	<p><i>Sestava dodatka</i></p> <p>Kristalinični prah iz kemične sinteze z najmanj 93 % DL-metionil-DL-metionina, največ 3 % DL-metionina in največ 3 % natrijevega sulfata (na osnovi suhe snovi)</p> <p><i>Lastnosti aktivne snovi</i></p> <p>DL-metionil-DL-metionin (2-[(2-amino-4-metilsulfanilbutanoil)amino]-4-metilsulfanilbutanojska kislina)</p> <p>Kemijska formula: <math>C_{10}H_{20}N_2O_3S_2</math></p> <p>Število CAS: 52715-93-2</p> <p><i>Analitska metoda</i> <sup>(1)</sup></p> <p>Za določanje količine DL-metionil-DL-metionina v krmnem dodatku: tekočinska kromatografija visoke ločljivosti z reverzno fazo v povezavi s fotometrično določitvijo pri 205 nm (RP-HPLC-UV).</p> <p>Za mejo določljivosti DL-metionil-DL-metionina v premiksih, krmnih mešanicah in posamičnih krmilih: ionska kromatografija v povezavi z derivatizacijo po koloni in fotometrično detekcijo pri 570 nm (IEC-UV).</p>	ribe in raki	—			Na označbi mora biti navedena vsebnost vlage.	9. september 2025
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<sup>(1)</sup> Podrobnosti o analitskih metodah so na voljo na naslovu referenčnega laboratorija: <https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/eurl/feed-additives/evaluation-reports>.

**IZVEDBENA UREDBA KOMISIJE (EU) 2015/1409****z dne 19. avgusta 2015****o določitvi standardnih uvoznih vrednosti za določitev uvozne cene za nekatere vrste sadja in zelenjave**

EVROPSKA KOMISIJA JE –

ob upoštevanju Pogodbe o delovanju Evropske unije,

ob upoštevanju Uredbe (EU) št. 1308/2013 Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta z dne 17. decembra 2013 o vzpostavitvi skupne ureditve trgov kmetijskih proizvodov in razveljavitvi uredb Sveta (EGS) št. 922/72, (EGS) št. 234/79, (ES) št. 1037/2001 in (ES) št. 1234/2007 <sup>(1)</sup>,ob upoštevanju Izvedbene uredbe Komisije (EU) št. 543/2011 z dne 7. junija 2011 o določitvi podrobnih pravil za uporabo Uredbe Sveta (ES) št. 1234/2007 za sektorja sadja in zelenjave ter predelanega sadja in zelenjave <sup>(2)</sup> ter zlasti člena 136(1) Izvedbene uredbe,

ob upoštevanju naslednjega:

- (1) Izvedbena uredba (EU) št. 543/2011 na podlagi izida večstranskih trgovinskih pogajanj urugvajskega kroga določa merila, po katerih Komisija določi standardne vrednosti za uvoz iz tretjih držav za proizvode in obdobja iz dela A Priloge XVI k tej uredbi.
- (2) Standardna uvozna vrednost se izračuna vsak delovni dan v skladu s členom 136(1) Izvedbene uredbe (EU) št. 543/2011 ob upoštevanju spremenljivih dnevnik podatkov. Zato bi morala ta uredba začeti veljati na dan objave v *Uradnem listu Evropske unije* –

SPREJELA NASLEDNJO UREDBO:

**Člen 1**

Standardne uvozne vrednosti iz člena 136 Izvedbene uredbe (EU) št. 543/2011 so določene v Prilogi k tej uredbi.

**Člen 2**Ta uredba začne veljati na dan objave v *Uradnem listu Evropske unije*.

Ta uredba je v celoti zavezujoča in se neposredno uporablja v vseh državah članicah.

V Bruslju, 19. avgusta 2015

Za Komisijo

V imenu predsednika

Jerzy PLEWA

Generalni direktor za kmetijstvo in razvoj podeželja

<sup>(1)</sup> UL L 347, 20.12.2013, str. 671.<sup>(2)</sup> UL L 157, 15.6.2011, str. 1.



## PRILOGA

## Standardne uvozne vrednosti za določitev uvozne cene za nekatere vrste sadja in zelenjave

(EUR/100 kg)		
Oznaka KN	Oznaka tretje države <sup>(1)</sup>	Standardna uvozna vrednost
0702 00 00	MA	164,5
	MK	51,2
	ZZ	107,9
0709 93 10	TR	131,0
	ZZ	131,0
0805 50 10	AR	143,0
	BO	154,5
	CL	163,3
	UY	153,9
	ZA	153,7
	ZZ	153,7
	ZZ	153,7
0806 10 10	EG	253,2
	IL	390,7
	TR	166,5
	US	339,9
	ZZ	283,1
	ZZ	283,1
	ZZ	283,1
0808 10 80	AR	122,9
	BR	92,7
	CL	124,5
	NZ	146,7
	US	109,0
	UY	141,9
	ZA	120,2
	ZZ	122,6
	ZZ	122,6
	ZZ	122,6
0808 30 90	AR	136,4
	CL	152,7
	CN	85,3
	NZ	108,4
	TR	136,3
	ZA	111,8
	ZZ	121,8
	ZZ	121,8
	ZZ	121,8
	ZZ	121,8
0809 30 10, 0809 30 90	MK	69,5
	TR	131,7
	ZZ	100,6
0809 40 05	BA	44,3
	IL	99,6
	MK	36,8
	XS	57,7
	ZZ	59,6
	ZZ	59,6

<sup>(1)</sup> Nomenklatura držav, določena v Uredbi Komisije (EU) št. 1106/2012 z dne 27. novembra 2012 o izvajanju Uredbe (ES) št. 471/2009 Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta o statistiki Skupnosti o zunanji trgovini z državami nečlanicami v zvezi s posodabljanjem nomenklature držav in ozemelj (UL L 328, 28.11.2012, str. 7). Oznaka „ZZ“ predstavlja „druga porekla“.

# SKLEPI

## COUNCIL DECISION (EU) 2015/1410

of 19 August 2015

### giving notice to Greece to take measures for the deficit reduction judged necessary to remedy the situation of excessive deficit

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 126(9) thereof,

Having regard to the recommendation from the European Commission,

Whereas:

- (1) Article 126 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union ('TFEU') establishes that Member States are to avoid excessive government deficits and sets out the excessive deficit procedure to that effect. The Stability and Growth Pact, which in its corrective arm implements the excessive deficit procedure, provides the framework supporting government policies for a prompt return to sound budgetary positions taking account of the economic situation.
- (2) On 27 April 2009, the Council decided, in accordance with Article 104(6) of the Treaty establishing the European Community that an excessive deficit existed in Greece.
- (3) On 10 May 2010, the Council adopted Decision 2010/320/EU <sup>(1)</sup> addressed to Greece under Article 126(9) and Article 136 TFEU with a view to reinforcing and deepening the fiscal surveillance and giving notice to take measures for the deficit reduction judged necessary to remedy the situation of excessive deficit at the latest by the deadline of 2014. The Council established 2014 as the deadline for correcting the situation of excessive deficit, and annual targets for the government deficit.
- (4) Council Decision No 2010/320/EU was substantially amended several times. Since further amendments were to be made, it was recast, on 12 July 2011, by Council Decision 2011/734/EU of 12 July 2011 addressed to Greece with a view to reinforcing and deepening fiscal surveillance and giving notice to Greece to take measures for the deficit reduction judged necessary to remedy the situation of excessive deficit <sup>(2)</sup> in the interest of clarity. Subsequently, that Decision was significantly amended several times between 8 July 2011 and December 2012 <sup>(3)</sup>.
- (5) The very severe deterioration of the financial situation of Greece has led euro area Member States to decide to provide it stability support, with a view to safeguarding the financial stability of the euro area as a whole, in conjunction with multilateral assistance provided by the International Monetary Fund. From May 2010 to June 2015, support provided by the euro area Member States took the form of both a bilateral Greek Loan Facility and a loan from the European Financial Stability Facility ('EFSF'). The lenders' support was accompanied by extensive policy conditionality, including the respect by Greece of Council Decision 2011/734/EU and subsequent amendments thereto.
- (6) On 8 July 2015, Greece requested financial assistance from the European Stability Mechanism ('ESM') in the form of a three-year loan, and on 12 July 2015 an agreement in principle was reached on the provision of a loan of the amount of up to EUR 86 000 million to Greece. On 17 July, the ESM Board of Governors entrusted the

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 145, 11.6.2010, p. 6.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 296, 15.11.2011, p. 38.

<sup>(3)</sup> Council Decision 2011/791/EU of 8 November 2011 (OJ L 320, 3.12.2011, p. 28), Council Decision 2012/211/EU of 13 March 2012 (OJ L 113, 25.4.2012, p. 8), Council Decision 2013/6/EU of 4 December 2012 (OJ L 4, 9.1.2013, p. 40).

European Commission, in liaison with the European Central Bank, and with the International Monetary Fund, with the task of negotiating a Memorandum of Understanding ('MoU') detailing the policy conditionality for a financial assistance facility covering the period 2015-2018 in accordance with Article 13(3) of the ESM Treaty.

- (7) In accordance with Regulation (EU) No 472/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2013 on the strengthening of economic and budgetary surveillance of Member States in the euro area experiencing or threatened with serious difficulties with respect to their financial stability <sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 7 thereof, a Member State requesting financial assistance from the ESM must prepare a macroeconomic adjustment programme ('the Programme') for approval by the Council. Such a programme should ensure the adoption of a set of reforms needed to improve the sustainability of public finances and the regulatory environment.
- (8) The Programme prepared by Greece was approved by Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/1411 <sup>(2)</sup>.
- (9) Article 10(2)(b) of Regulation (EU) No 472/2013 also establishes that, in case a Member State subject to a macroeconomic adjustment programme under Article 7 of that Regulation is also subject to a decision under 126(9) TFEU for the correction of its excessive deficit, the annual budgetary targets in its macroeconomic adjustment programme shall be integrated into the decision to give notice under Article 5(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1467/97 of 7 July 1997 on speeding up and clarifying the implementation of the excessive deficit procedure <sup>(3)</sup>; in addition, the measures conducive to those targets in the macroeconomic adjustment programme shall also be integrated into the decision to give notice in accordance with Article 5(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1467/97. Article 10(2)(a) of Regulation (EU) No 472/2013 further establishes that the Member State shall be exempt from submitting reports under Article 5(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1467/97. Finally, Article 10(2)(c) of Regulation (EU) No 472/2013 establishes that the monitoring shall be undertaken as provided for by Article 7(4) of that Regulation and the Member State shall be exempt from monitoring under Article 10(1) and Article 10a of Regulation (EC) No 1467/97 and from monitoring underlying any decision under Article 6(2) of that Regulation.
- (10) Economic activity in Greece is currently projected to be much weaker than was expected when the latest amendment to Council Decision 2011/734/EU was adopted in December 2012. Both real and nominal GDP are expected to be at much lower levels in 2015 and 2016 than was expected in the 2015 Spring Forecast of the Commission, due to policy uncertainty, lack of implementation of reforms, a shortfall in government revenues, bank holidays, and the imposition of capital controls. The Commission updated its forecast for GDP growth in August 2015, as needed to underpin the negotiations for the MoU required for an ESM programme. According to this forecast, real GDP in 2015-2016 is projected to contract by 2,3 % and 1,3 % respectively, (against a positive growth of 0,5 % and 2,9 % in the 2015 Spring Forecast for the corresponding years), before growing by 2,7 % in 2017 and 3,1 % in 2018. This marked worsening of the economic scenario in 2015-2016 implies a corresponding deterioration of the outlook for public finances given unchanged policies.
- (11) Greece is estimated to have improved its structural deficit by 16 percentage points of GDP from a 15,2 % deficit in 2009 to an estimated 1 % surplus in 2014, thus ensuring an improvement in the structural balance in 2009-2014, which is significantly larger than the requirement of at least 10 percentage points of GDP over the period recommended by the Council. In 2014, the general government deficit reached 3,5 % of GDP, clearly within the 4,5 % of GDP government deficit (ESA2010 basis) ceiling for 2014 established by the Council Decision. However, the primary balance outturn of 0,4 % of GDP was substantially weaker than expected and undershot the target set at 1,5 % of GDP due to a combination of factors including the reversal in the economic cycle and the related negative impact on budget revenues, the relaxation of fiscal policy and increased economic uncertainty. The weakening macroeconomic environment accompanied with expiring temporary fiscal measures in 2015 have, however, made it impossible to achieve the primary balance target of 3 % of GDP in 2015 envisaged in the latest amendment to Decision 2011/734/EU adopted in December 2012. The fiscal targets have, therefore, been revised down substantially, taking into account the macroeconomic circumstances and the current fiscal situation, to avoid overtightening fiscal policy in the short term.
- (12) Greece will accordingly pursue a new fiscal path, premised on primary surplus targets of - 0,25, 0,5, 1,75, and 3,5 % of GDP in 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 and beyond, respectively. The trajectory of the fiscal targets is consistent with the expected growth rates of the Greek economy as it recovers from its deepest recorded recession. The revised path means that the general government budget deficit will fall below 3 % of GDP in 2017.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 140, 27.5.2013, p. 1.

<sup>(2)</sup> See page 12 of this Official Journal.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ L 209, 2.8.1997, p. 6.

- (13) Under the Commission services' update of the forecast for nominal GDP growth, the primary general government balance is projected to attain a deficit of EUR 7 631 million (4,4 % of GDP) in 2015, a deficit of EUR 6 166 million (3,6 % of GDP) in 2016, a deficit of EUR 4 089 million (2,3 % of GDP) in 2017 and a deficit of EUR 753 million (0,4 % of GDP) in 2018.
- (14) The budget for 2016 to be adopted by the Greek parliament forms part of the Medium-Term Fiscal Strategy (MTFS) 2016-2019, with the aim to deliver a sizeable and front-loaded fiscal consolidation bringing savings of more than EUR 6 900 million, close to 4 % of GDP.
- (15) The failure to complete the final EFSF programme review, the missed debt service payments, the expiration of the EFSF programme and the introduction of capital controls have created new circumstances that have led to a further strong deterioration in debt sustainability. This is due to lower growth estimates, a downward revision of the primary surplus targets, a downward revision of privatisation receipts, a strong deterioration in the financing needs of the banking sector following the imposition of capital controls, the need for a higher clearance of arrears following the liquidity shortage experienced by the sovereign and valuation effects due to the depreciation of the euro with respect to the SDR. As a result of these developments debt-to-GDP is expected to reach 198,3 % in 2016, before decreasing to 169,3 % in 2020, 154,5 % in 2022 and 115,9 % in 2030 in the baseline scenario.
- (16) Taking into account those developments, the adjustment path towards the correction of the excessive deficit needs to be updated. The commitment undertaken by Greece concerns not only the fiscal consolidation measures, but also those measures needed to enhance the growth-friendly nature and to minimise any negative social impact.
- (17) Each measure required by Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/1411 is instrumental in achieving the required budgetary adjustment. Some measures have a direct impact on the budgetary situation of Greece while the others are structural measures that will result in improved fiscal governance and a sounder budgetary situation in the medium term.
- (18) In light of the above considerations, it appears necessary to revise the previous annual budgetary targets and the measures conducive to those targets. The new annual budgetary targets and measures conducive to those targets are those contained in Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/1411,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

#### *Article 1*

1. Greece shall put an end to the present excessive deficit situation as rapidly as possible, and at the latest, by 2017.
2. The adjustment path towards the correction of the excessive deficit shall aim to meet the annual general-government-deficit targets, as laid down in Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/1411 and will be based on primary surplus targets of - 0,25, 0,5, 1,75, and 3,5 % of GDP in 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 and beyond, respectively. The trajectory of the fiscal targets is consistent with expected growth rates of the Greek economy as it recovers from its deepest recorded recession. The revised path means that the general government budget deficit will fall below 3 % of GDP in 2017.
3. Greece shall adopt and fully implement all fiscal, economic and structural adjustment measures incorporated in the economic and financial adjustment programme as approved by Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/1411.
4. Greece shall stand ready to adopt further measures if risks to the budgetary plans materialise. Budgetary consolidation measures shall secure a lasting improvement in the general government structural balance in a growth-friendly manner.

#### *Article 2*

This Decision shall take effect on the day of its notification.

*Article 3*

This Decision is addressed to the Hellenic Republic.

Done at Brussels, 19 August 2015.

*For the Council*  
*The President*  
J. ASSELBORN

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**COUNCIL IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2015/1411**  
**of 19 August 2015**  
**approving the macroeconomic adjustment programme of Greece**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 472/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2013 on the strengthening of economic and budgetary surveillance of Member States in the euro area experiencing or threatened with serious difficulties with respect to their financial stability <sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 7(2) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

Whereas:

- (1) Article 136(1) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (‘TFEU’) foresees the possibility of adopting measures specific to Member States whose currency is the euro in order to ensure the proper functioning of economic and monetary union.
- (2) Since 2010, Greece has been granted financial assistance by the Member States and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). A first Economic Adjustment Programme for Greece was been agreed on 2 May 2010: the euro area Member States agreed to provide bilateral loans, pooled by the European Commission, for a total amount of EUR 80 000 million to be disbursed over the period May 2010 through June 2013 and the IMF committing additional EUR 30 000 million under a stand-by arrangement. The Second Economic Adjustment Programme for Greece was approved on 14 March 2012. The euro area Member States and the IMF committed the undisbursed amounts of the first programme plus an additional EUR 130 000 million for the years 2012-2014. Whereas the financing of the first programme was based on bilateral loans, it was agreed that — on the side of euro area Member States — the second programme would be financed by the European Financial Stability Facility (‘EFSF’), which had been fully operational since August 2010. In total, the second programme foresaw financial assistance of EUR 164 500 million until the end of 2014 (the period was later extended until the end of June 2015). Of that sum, the euro area commitment amounts to EUR 144 700 million to be provided via the EFSF, while the IMF contributed EUR 19 800 million, as part of a four-year EUR 28 000 million arrangement under the Extended Fund Facility for Greece that the IMF approved in March 2012.
- (3) On 8 July 2015, in view of the ongoing severe economic and financial disturbance, the Greek authorities requested financial assistance from the European Stability Mechanism (‘ESM’) in order to ensure a properly-functioning Greek banking system, to meet Greece’s debt obligations, to support the return of Greece’s economy to sustainable growth and safeguard financial stability of the euro area and of its Member States.
- (4) Pursuant to Article 13(1) of the ESM Treaty, and to form the basis for a decision of the ESM Board of Governors, in line with Article 13(2) thereof, whether to grant, in principle, stability support to Greece in the form of a loan, on 8 July 2015 the Chairperson of the ESM Board of Governors entrusted the European Commission, in liaison with the European Central Bank (‘ECB’), with assessing the existence of a risk to the financial stability of the euro area as a whole or its Member States; assessing, together with the IMF, whether public debt is sustainable; and estimating the actual or potential financing needs of Greece.
- (5) In compliance with Article 13 of the ESM Treaty, the European Commission, in liaison with the ECB, and with input from IMF staff, completed those assessments on 10 July 2015, concluding that conditions for the financial support for Greece, to be provided in the form of an ESM loan, are in place. The financing needs were estimated to be up to EUR 86 000 million.
- (6) On 17 July 2015, Greece was granted EUR 7 160 million short-term financial assistance under the European Financial Stabilisation Mechanism (‘EFSM’), by Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/1181 <sup>(2)</sup>, for facing July 2015 repayment obligations and settling its arrears to the IMF. The assistance was disbursed in one instalment on 20 July 2015, and was linked to economic policy conditionality. The ESM assistance will be used, inter alia, to repay that short-term EFSM bridge loan.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 140, 27.5.2013, p. 1.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 192, 18.7.2015, p. 15.

- (7) On 16 July 2015, the ESM Board of Governors invited the Commission, in liaison with the ECB, the ESM, the Greek authorities, and, where appropriate, the IMF, to agree on a macroeconomic adjustment programme for Greece. The programme was prepared in accordance with the procedure provided for under Article 7(1) of Regulation (EU) No 472/2013. On 11 August 2015, those institutions reached an agreement at technical level on a macroeconomic adjustment programme (the 'Programme') with the Greek Government. The Programme submitted by Greece to the Commission and the Council aims at ensuring the adoption of a set of reforms needed to improve the sustainability of public finances, as well as to ensure financial stability and to promote growth, employment, and social fairness.
- (8) Following that agreement, Greece should adopt a comprehensive policy package, to be implemented in a three-year macroeconomic adjustment programme which would span from the third quarter of 2015 to the third quarter of 2018.
- (9) The comprehensive policy package, to be laid down in an ESM Memorandum of Understanding on Specific Economic Policy Conditionality (the 'Memorandum of Understanding'), should aim at restoring financial market confidence, re-establishing sound macroeconomic balances and enabling the economy to return to sustainable growth. It should be structured on four pillars: restoring fiscal sustainability, safeguarding financial stability, enhancing competitiveness and growth, and modernising the state and the public administration.
- (10) The Commission services updated their forecast for nominal GDP growth in August 2015, as needed to underpin the negotiations for the ESM programme. Under this forecast, which centres around a nominal GDP growth rate of - 3,2 % in 2015, - 0,7 % in 2016, 3,4 % in 2017, 4,1 % in 2018 and 4,2 % in 2019, the debt-to-GDP ratio would amount to 196,3 % in 2015, 200,9 % in 2016, 198,6 % in 2017, 190,7 % in 2018 and 182,3 % in 2019. The debt-to-GDP ratio would therefore increase until 2016 and move to a declining path thereafter, reaching an estimated 174,5 % in 2020, with debt dynamics affected by several below-the-line operations. Under the Commission services' update of the forecast for nominal GDP growth, the primary general government balance is projected to attain a deficit of EUR 7 631 million (4,4 % of GDP) in 2015, a deficit of EUR 6 166 million (3,6 % of GDP) in 2016, a deficit of EUR 4 089 million (2,3 % of GDP) in 2017 and a deficit of EUR 753 million (0,4 % of GDP) in 2018.
- (11) The authorities will pursue a new fiscal path premised on primary surplus targets of - 0,25, 0,5, 1,75, and 3,5 % of GDP in 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 and beyond, respectively. The trajectory of the fiscal targets is consistent with expected growth rates of the Greek economy as it recovers from its deepest recorded recession.
- (12) Enhancing the long-term resilience of the Greek banking sector is critical to restoring financial stability in Greece and to preserving financial stability in the euro area as a whole. To preserve the liquidity of the Greek banking sector, temporary administrative measures were imposed, including capital controls.
- (13) The implementation of comprehensive and ambitious reforms in financial, fiscal and structural areas should safeguard the medium-term sustainability of the Greek public debt.
- (14) The Commission, in liaison with the ECB and, where appropriate, the IMF, should verify at regular intervals the rigorous implementation of Greece's Programme through missions and regular reporting, on a quarterly basis, by the Greek authorities.
- (15) Throughout the implementation of Greece's comprehensive policy package, the Commission should provide additional policy advice and technical assistance in specific areas.
- (16) The Greek authorities should involve, in accordance with current national rules and practices, the social partners and civil society organisations in the preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Programme.
- (17) Any form of financial assistance received by Greece to help it implement the policies under its Programme should be in line with the legal requirements and policies of the Union, in particular the Union's economic governance framework. Any intervention in support of financial institutions should be carried out in accordance with the Union's rules on competition. The Commission should ensure that any measures laid down in a Memorandum of Understanding in the context of requested ESM financial assistance are fully consistent with this Decision,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

#### *Article 1*

1. In order to facilitate the return of the Greek economy to a path of sustainable growth and to fiscal and financial stability, Greece shall rigorously implement the Programme, the main elements of which are laid down in Article 2 of this Decision. The Programme shall address the specific risks emanating from Greece for the financial stability of the euro area and shall aim to rapidly re-establish a sound and sustainable economic and financial situation in Greece and restore its capacity to finance itself fully on the international financial markets. The Programme shall take due account of the Council recommendations addressed to Greece under Articles 121, 126, 136 and 148 TFEU as well as Greece's actions to comply with them, while aiming to broaden, strengthen and deepen the policy measures required.

2. The Commission, in liaison with the ECB and, where appropriate, the IMF, shall monitor Greece's progress in implementing its Programme. Greece shall give the Commission and the ECB its full cooperation. It shall, in particular, provide them with all the information that they deem necessary for the monitoring of the Programme.

3. The Commission, in liaison with the ECB and, where appropriate, the IMF, shall examine with the Greek authorities any changes and updates to the Programme that may be needed in order to take proper account of, inter alia, any significant gap between macroeconomic and fiscal forecasts and realised figures, negative spillover effects, as well as macroeconomic and financial shocks.

In order to ensure the smooth implementation of the Programme and to help the correction of imbalances in a sustainable way, the Commission shall provide continued advice and guidance on fiscal, financial market and structural reforms.

The Commission shall at regular intervals assess the economic impact of the Programme and shall recommend necessary corrections with a view to enhancing growth and job creation, securing the necessary fiscal consolidation, and minimising harmful social impacts.

#### *Article 2*

1. The key objectives of the Programme shall be: restoring fiscal sustainability, safeguarding financial stability, enhancing competitiveness and growth, and modernising the state and the public administration.

2. Greece shall pursue fiscal consolidation by means of high-quality permanent measures while minimising the impact on disadvantaged people. The Greek authorities commit to ensuring sustainable public finances and achieve sizeable and sustainable primary surpluses over the medium-term that will reduce the debt-to-GDP ratio steadily. The authorities shall accordingly pursue a new fiscal path premised on primary surplus targets of - 0,25, 0,5, 1,75, and 3,5 per cent of GDP in 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 and beyond, respectively. Greece shall target a medium-term primary surplus of 3,5 % of GDP to be achieved through a combination of upfront parametric fiscal reforms, including to its VAT and pension system, supported by an ambitious programme to strengthen tax compliance and public financial management, and fight tax evasion, while ensuring adequate protection of vulnerable groups. In addition to the measures above, the authorities commit to legislate in October 2015 credible structural measures yielding at least 0,75 % of GDP coming into effect in 2017 and 0,25 % of GDP coming into effect in 2018 to support the achievement of the medium-term primary balance target of 3,5 % of GDP. The authorities commit to take further structural measures in October 2016, if needed to secure the 2017 and 2018 targets. Those would include containing defence expenditure, the planned personal income tax reform and freezing statutory spending. Parametric fiscal measures shall be bolstered by a wide range of administrative actions to address shortfalls in tax collection and enforcement. The Greek Government shall monitor fiscal risks, including court rulings, and shall take offsetting measures as needed to meet the fiscal targets. The authorities intend to transfer at least 30 % of any over-performance to the segregated account earmarked for debt reduction. In addition, another 30 % of the over-performance would be used for clearing unpaid government obligations linked to the past.

3. Greece shall adopt the measures specified below:

(i) take measures in the short term to raise revenues and to target and contain expenditure. Among the measures to raise revenue, Greece shall gradually abolish the refund of excise tax on diesel oil for farmers and increase the tonnage tax. The authorities shall take actions to launch the 2015 property tax (ENFIA) exercise in order to issue



bills in October 2015 with the final instalment due in February 2016. They shall also correct identified issues with the revenue measures recently implemented. The authorities also committed to target and contain expenditure by reducing the cost of healthcare and launching the comprehensive social welfare review. The package includes further measures with budgetary impact, such as public administration reforms, reforms addressing shortfalls in tax collection enforcement, and other parametric measures;

- (ii) to demonstrate its commitment to credible fiscal policies, adopt in October 2015, a supplementary 2015 budget as needed, the draft 2016 budget and a 2016-2019 Medium-Term Fiscal Strategy, supported by a sizable and credible package of parametric measures and structural fiscal reforms;
- (iii) enact reforms of both direct and indirect taxation to improve efficiency, collectability and boost labour supply. To break from past practice and improve the tax and social security payment culture, the Government shall take strong action to improve collection, and neither introduce new instalment or other amnesty or settlement schemes nor extend existing schemes;
- (iv) continue reforms that aim at improving the budget process and expenditure controls, clearing arrears, and strengthening budget reporting and cash management. The Government is committed to making the Fiscal Council operational;
- (v) take further action in the area of public procurement to increase efficiency and transparency of the Greek public procurement system, prevent misconduct, and ensure more accountability and control. Policies will be agreed with the European Commission, which shall assist with the implementation of an action plan;
- (vi) implement fully the existing reforms and also proceed with further reforms to strengthen long-term sustainability, targeting savings of around 0,25 % of GDP in 2015 and around 1 % of GDP by 2016. The package inter alia aims to create strong disincentives for early retirement through increasing early retirement penalties and by the gradual elimination of the grandfathering of rights to retire before the statutory retirement age;
- (vii) continue reforming the healthcare sector, controlling public expenditure, managing prices of pharmaceuticals, improve hospital management, increase centralised procurement of hospital supplies, manage demand for pharmaceuticals and health care through evidence-based e-prescription protocols, commission private sector healthcare providers in a cost-effective manner, modernise IT systems, developing a new electronic referral system for primary and secondary care that allows the formulation of care pathways for patients;
- (viii) adopt by March 2016 a further series of guaranteed employment support schemes with individualised active labour market measures for participants, using local partnerships, involving the private and social economy sectors and ensuring the efficient and effective use of the resources available.

Achieving a fairer society will require that Greece improve the design of its welfare system, so that there is a genuine social safety net which targets scarce resources at those in most need. The authorities plan to benefit from available technical assistance from international organisations for the social welfare review and for the guaranteed minimum income implementation.

4. To safeguard financial stability, Greece shall immediately take steps to tackle Non-Performing Loans (NPLs) and restore liquidity and capital in the banking system. A recapitalisation process of banks should be completed before the end of 2015, which shall be accompanied by concomitant measures to strengthen the governance of the Hellenic Financial Stability Fund (HFSF) and of banks. Further measures involve the resolution of Non-Performing Loans (NPLs) and the governance of the HFSF and of banks.

5. To promote growth, competitiveness and investment, Greece shall design and implement a wide range of reforms in labour markets and product markets (including energy) that not only ensure full compliance with European Union requirements, but also aim at achieving European best practices. More open markets are essential to create economic opportunities and improve social fairness, by curtailing rent-seeking and monopolistic behaviour, which has translated into higher prices and lower living standards. In line with their growth strategy, the authorities shall intensify their efforts to bring key initiatives and reform proposals to fruition as well as enrich the agenda with further ambitious reforms that shall support the country's return to sustainable growth, attract investments and create jobs.

6. The Greek energy markets need wide-ranging reforms to bring them in line with Union legislation and policies, make them more modern and competitive, reduce monopolistic rents and inefficiencies, promote innovation, favour the wider adoption of renewables and gas, and ensure the transfer of benefits of all these changes to consumers. The authorities shall adopt the reform of the gas market and its specific roadmap, leading inter alia to full eligibility to switch supplier for all customers by 2018, and notify the reformed capacity payments system (including a temporary and a permanent mechanism) and New Organisation of Markets in Electricity products to the Commission. In any case, by 2020 no undertaking shall be permitted to produce or import, directly or indirectly, more than 50 % of total electricity produced and imported in Greece.

7. There shall be an ambitious privatisation programme and policies which support investment. The Government commits to facilitate the privatisation process and complete all needed Government actions to allow tenders to be executed successfully. In this respect the Government shall complete all actions needed as agreed on a quarterly basis between the Hellenic Republic Asset Development Fund ('HRADF'), the institutions and the Government. The List of Government Pending Actions has been approved by the Board of Directors of the HRADF. In line with the statement of the Euro Summit of 12 July 2015, a new independent fund (the 'Fund') shall be established and have in its possession valuable Greek assets. The overarching objective of the Fund is to manage valuable Greek assets; and to protect, create and ultimately maximise their value which it shall monetise through privatisations and other means.

8. A modern state and public administration shall be a key priority of the Programme. Particular attention shall be paid to increasing the efficiency of the public sector in the delivery of essential public goods and services. Measures shall be taken to enhance the efficiency of the judicial system and to upgrade the fight against corruption. Reforms shall strengthen the institutional and operational independence of key institutions such as the revenue administration and the statistics institute (Elstat).

*Article 3*

This Decision is addressed to the Hellenic Republic.

Done at Brussels, 19 August 2015.

*For the Council*  
*The President*  
J. ASSELBORN

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# AKTI, KI JIH SPREJMEJO ORGANI, USTANOVLJENI Z MEDNARODNIMI SPORAZUMI

## ODLOČBA št. 1 ODBORA ZA TRGOVINO Z BLAGOM EU-KOREJA

z dne 28. maja 2015

o sprejetju pravil upravljanja in izvajanja tarifnih kvot [2015/1412]

ODBOR ZA TRGOVINO Z BLAGOM JE –

ob upoštevanju Sporazuma o prosti trgovini med Republiko Korejo (v nadaljnjem besedilu: Koreja) na eni strani ter Evropsko unijo in njenimi državami članicami na drugi strani (v nadaljnjem besedilu: pogodbenici in Sporazum), in zlasti členov 2.16, 15.2.1 ter točk 2 in 3 Dodatka 2-A-1 k Sporazumu,

ob upoštevanju naslednjega:

- (1) Člen 15.1 Sporazuma ustanavlja Odbor za trgovino, ki med drugim zagotavlja ustrezno delovanje tega sporazuma in nadzoruje delo specializiranih odborov.
- (2) V skladu s členom 15.2 Sporazuma so bili specializirani odbori ustanovljeni pod okriljem Odbora za trgovino. Odbor za trgovino z blagom v skladu s členom 2.16 Sporazuma je eden od navedenih specializiranih odborov.
- (3) Koreja lahko v skladu s točko 2 Dodatka 2-A-1 k Sporazumu uporablja sistem dražbe za upravljanje in izvajanje tarifnih kvot, ki jih Koreja uporablja za nekatero blago s poreklom iz Unije, na podlagi Sporazuma. Pogoje sistema dražbe morata pogodbenici določiti sporazumno z odločbo Odbora za trgovino z blagom.
- (4) Koreja lahko v skladu s točko 3 Dodatka 2-A-1 k Sporazumu uporabi sistem za izdajanje dovoljenj za upravljanje in izvajanje nekaterih tarifnih kvot. Pogodbenici se v okviru Odbora za trgovino z blagom dogovarjata o politikah in postopkih za sistem izdajanja dovoljenj, vključno z upravičenostjo do prejemanja količin tarifnih kvot, ter kakršnih koli spremembah teh politik in postopkov –

SKLENIL:

1. Koreja bo upravljala in izvajala tarifne kvote, ki jih Koreja uporablja za nekatero blago s poreklom iz Evropske unije na podlagi Sporazuma o prosti trgovini med Republiko Korejo na eni strani ter Evropsko unijo in njenimi državami članicami na drugi strani, v skladu s pravili, določenimi v Prilogi k tej odločbi.
2. Ta odločba začne veljati na dan sprejetja.

Dne 28. maja 2015

*Za Odbor za trgovino z blagom*

Helena KÖNIG

*Vršilka dolžnosti direktorja*

*Generalni direktorat za trgovino Evropske komisije*

Chang K. KIM

*Generalni direktor urada za trgovino*

*Ministrstvo za trgovino, industrijo in energetiko  
Republike Koreje*

## PRILOGA

**PRAVILA UPRAVLJANJA IN IZVAJANJA TARIFNIH KVOT**

## Člen 1

**Časovni načrt dražb in izvajanja izdajanja dovoljenj**

1. Dražbe za posneto mleko v prahu, polnomastno mleko v prahu, kondenzirano mleko in naravni med so pred uvoznim obdobjem, in sicer junija za odprtje kvote v juliju.
2. Posebne smernice Korea Agro-Fisheries & Food Trade Corporation bodo morale določati, da se bodo javna obvestila za dražbe objavila osem koledarskih dni pred rokom za oddajo prijave za udeležbo na dražbah.
3. Za proizvode, katerih rok za zahtevek za dovoljenje na podlagi kvote ni določen v Sporazumu o prosti trgovini EU-Koreja, bodo posebne smernice za agencije, pooblaščenice za upravljanje tarifnih kvot (v nadaljnjem besedilu: agencije, ki izdajajo priporočila), morale določiti obdobje za zahtevek za dovoljenje vsaj sedem koledarskih dni od prvega delovnega dne leta izvajanja iz točke 5 Priloge 2-A k Sporazumu o prosti trgovini med EU in Korejo.

## Člen 2

**Polog in pristojbine**

1. Ne bo upravnih stroškov ali pristojbin razen depozita, tj. zneska, ki ga ponudniki na dražbi plačajo za storitve, povezane z zahtevkom za dodelitev tarifnih kvot na dražbi.
2. Splošna navodila za ponudnike za vsako dražbo bodo predpisovala, da se polog vrne ponudnikom takoj, ko to dopuščajo običajni upravni postopki po zaključeni dražbi.
3. Od vložnikov zahtevka za dovoljenje se ne bo zahtevalo nobeno jamstvo ali polog.

## Člen 3

**Izdajanje in veljavnost priporočila**

1. Agencije, ki izdajajo priporočila, bodo po dražbi ali vložitvi zahtevka za izdajo dovoljenja izdale Priporočilo za uvozne tarifne kvote za Sporazum o prosti trgovini med EU in Korejo (v nadaljnjem besedilu: Priporočilo).
2. Priporočila za vložnike se izdajo v dveh koledarskih dneh, kadar je vložen zahtevek za priporočilo, ki zadeva tarifne kvote, v skladu z zahtevami iz Priporočila.
3. Priporočilo za uvozne tarifne kvote bo veljavno 90 dni. Obdobje veljavnosti se lahko podaljša za nadaljnjih 30 dni, vendar ne sme presegati zadnjega dne leta izvajanja iz točke 5 Priloge 2-A k Sporazumu o prosti trgovini med EU in Korejo.

## Člen 4

**Objavljanje informacij o upravljanju tarifnih kvot**

1. Smernice Ministrstva za kmetijstvo, prehrano in podeželje Koreje (v nadaljnjem besedilu: MAFRA) in posebne smernice agencij, ki izdajajo priporočila, bodo objavljene na njihovih spletnih straneh.
2. Agencije, ki izdajajo priporočila, bodo na svojih spletnih straneh redno objavljale informacije, ki vključujejo javne objave v zvezi z zahtevki za dovoljenja in dražbami, dodelitvami dovoljenj in obdobji dražb, dodeljenimi količinami, preostalimi količinami, ki so na voljo za posamezno tarifno kvoto, in načrtovanem datumu naslednje dražbe/obdobja izdajanja dovoljenj.
3. Osnovna merila za dražbe, vključno z upravičenostjo, plačilom in vrnitvijo pologa, kode dražbe in informacijami, bodo vključena v posebne smernice družbe Korea Agro-Fisheries & Food Trade Corporation ali v splošna navodila za ponudnike za vsako dražbo.

## Člen 5

**Pravila za dodeljevanje tarifnih kvot**

Smernice MAFRA omogočajo razdelitev količine letnih tarifnih kvot, tako da se letna količina tarifnih kvot razdeli v več podkoličin, katerih vsota je enaka letni količini tarifnih kvot. Skupna količina tarifnih kvot za vsako leto izvajanja, kot je določeno v Sporazumu o prosti trgovini med EU in Korejo, se ne zmanjša.

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*Upravljanje tarifnih kvot: Glosar*

Agencije, ki izdajajo priporočila	<p>Korejske agencije, imenovane za upravljanje tarifnih kvot: Korea Dairy Industries Association, Korea Agro-Fisheries &amp; Food Trade Corporation, Korea Feed Ingredients Association in Korea Feed Milk Replacer Association</p> <p>Spletne strani:</p> <p>Korea Dairy Industries Association (na voljo je samo besedilo v korejskem jeziku): <a href="http://www.koreadia.or.kr/">http://www.koreadia.or.kr/</a></p> <p>Korea Agro-Fisheries &amp; Food Trade Corporation: <a href="http://www.at.or.kr/home/apen000000/index.action">http://www.at.or.kr/home/apen000000/index.action</a></p> <p>Korea Feed Ingredients Association (na voljo je samo besedilo v korejskem jeziku): <a href="http://www.kfeedia.org/main.html">http://www.kfeedia.org/main.html</a></p> <p>Korea Feed Milk Replacer Association (na voljo je samo besedilo v korejskem jeziku): <a href="http://milkreplacer.or.kr/">http://milkreplacer.or.kr/</a></p>
Polog	Znesek, ki ga plačajo vložniki, ki se želijo udeležiti dražbe. Polog se takoj po priporočilu kvote vrne vsakemu ponudniku.
Priporočilo	Izdaja uvozne tarifne kvote po dražbi ali vložitvi zahtevka za dovoljenje.
Obdobje veljavnosti	Obdobje, v katerem velja priporočilo za uvozne tarifne kvote.
Leto izvajanja	Obdobje 12 mesecev med zaporednima obletnicama Sporazuma o prosti trgovini (1. julij), za katero je letna količina tarifne kvote določena v Sporazumu o prosti trgovini med EU in Korejo.

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