




Basic information	
<b>2007/0178(CNS)</b> CNS - Consultation procedure Regulation	Procedure completed
Export refunds: monitoring carried out at the time of export of agricultural products receiving refunds or other amounts  <b>Subject</b>  3.10.14 Support for producers and premiums 8.70.03 Budgetary control and discharge, implementation of the budget	

Key players				
European Parliament	<b>Committee responsible</b>		<b>Rapporteur</b>	<b>Appointed</b>
	<b>CONT</b> Budgetary Control		BÖSCH Herbert (PSE)	27/11/2007
	<b>Committee for opinion</b>		<b>Rapporteur for opinion</b>	<b>Appointed</b>
	<b>AGRI</b> Agriculture and Rural Development		The committee decided not to give an opinion.	
Council of the European Union	<b>Council configuration</b>		<b>Meetings</b>	<b>Date</b>
	Agriculture and Fisheries		2841	2007-12-17
European Commission	<b>Commission DG</b>		<b>Commissioner</b>	
	Agriculture and Rural Development		FISCHER BOEL Mariann	

Key events			
Date	Event	Reference	Summary
31/08/2007	Legislative proposal published	COM(2007)0489 	Summary
24/09/2007	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
27/11/2007	Vote in committee		Summary
28/11/2007	Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading	<a href="#">A6-0478/2007</a>	
11/12/2007	Decision by Parliament	<a href="#">T6-0581/2007</a>	Summary
11/12/2007	Results of vote in Parliament		

17/12/2007	Act adopted by Council after consultation of Parliament		
17/12/2007	End of procedure in Parliament		
11/01/2008	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2007/0178(CNS)
Procedure type	CNS - Consultation procedure
Procedure subtype	Legislation
Legislative instrument	Regulation
Legal basis	EC Treaty (after Amsterdam) EC 037
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	CONT/6/52739

Documentation gateway				
<b>European Parliament</b>				
Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading		<a href="#">A6-0478/2007</a>	28/11/2007	
Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading		<a href="#">T6-0581/2007</a>	11/12/2007	<a href="#">Summary</a>
<b>European Commission</b>				
Document type	Reference	Date	Summary	
Legislative proposal	<a href="#">COM(2007)0489</a> 	31/08/2007	<a href="#">Summary</a>	

Additional information		
Source	Document	Date
National parliaments	<a href="#">IPEX</a>	
European Commission	<a href="#">EUR-Lex</a>	

Final act
<a href="#">Regulation 2008/0014</a> <a href="#">OJ L 008 11.01.2008, p. 0001</a> <span style="float: right;"><a href="#">Summary</a></span>

## **Export refunds: monitoring carried out at the time of export of agricultural products receiving refunds or other amounts**

2007/0178(CNS) - 17/12/2007 - Final act

PURPOSE: to simplify the monitoring of export refunds, taking into account the need for a better allocation of checks in the territory of the Community.

LEGISLATIVE ACT: Council Regulation (EC) No 14/2008 of 17 December 2007 amending Regulation (EEC) No 386/90 on the monitoring carried out at the time of export of agricultural products receiving refunds or other amounts.

CONTENT: in the framework of control on export refunds, Regulation (EEC) No 386/90 requires Member States' authorities to execute physical checks on goods for a scrutiny rate of 5% per customs office, per calendar year and per product sector.

A first simplification was brought in by Council Regulation (EC) No 163/94: when a Member State applies risk analysis in accordance with the Regulation (now Regulation (EC) No 3122/94), the minimum rate may be set at 2% per sector and 5% covering all sectors.

The introduction of customs export procedures processed electronically with centralised control has reduced the relevance of the customs office of export as the basis for the application of checking rates.

As a result, the new Regulation introduces a second simplification, by which a Member State applying risk analysis according to the Community Regulation may opt for applying the 5% average rate covering all sectors for the complete Member State instead of setting the rate per customs office.

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 31/01/2008

## **Export refunds: monitoring carried out at the time of export of agricultural products receiving refunds or other amounts**

2007/0178(CNS) - 11/12/2007 - Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading

The European Parliament adopted a resolution drafted by Herbert **BÖSCH** (PES, AT) approving the proposal for a Council regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 386/90 on the monitoring carried out at the time of export of agricultural products receiving refunds or other amounts.

## **Export refunds: monitoring carried out at the time of export of agricultural products receiving refunds or other amounts**

2007/0178(CNS) - 31/08/2007 - Legislative proposal

PURPOSE: to amend Regulation (EEC) No 386/90 on the monitoring carried out at the time of export of agricultural products receiving refunds or other amounts.

PROPOSED ACT: Council Regulation.

CONTENT: in the framework of control on export refunds, Article 3(2) of Regulation (EEC) No 386/90 requires Member States' authorities to execute physical checks on goods for a scrutiny rate of 5% per customs office, per calendar year and per product sector.

A first simplification was brought in by Council Regulation (EC) No 163/94: when a Member State applies risk analysis in accordance with (now Regulation (EC) No 3122/94), the minimum rate may be set on 2% per sector and 5% covering all sectors.

A second simplification is now proposed, by which a Member State applying risk analysis according to Regulation (EC) No 3122/94 covering all exporters may opt for applying the 5% average rate covering all sectors for the complete Member State instead of setting the rate per customs office.

Summarising the control rate per Member State as a whole is only justified when risk analysis in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 3122/94 is applied, and it is optional in order to allow Member States whose customs organisation is more complex to continue its decentralised control management.

The measure has been proposed by several Member States, in particular those who reorganised their customs services and processes by which centralised IT export declaration systems and a considerable reduction in the number of customs offices caused a need for better allocating the control efforts over their national territory.