

5. Must Article 14(5) of Directive 2015/849 be interpreted as meaning that the obliged entity is required to apply due diligence measures to existing commercial customers even where there is no indication of any significant changes in the customer's circumstances and the time limit laid down by the competent authority of the Member State for the adoption of new monitoring measures has not expired, and that that obligation is applicable only in relation to customers that have been categorised as representing a high risk?
6. Must Article 60(1) and (2) of Directive 2015/849 be interpreted as meaning that, when publishing information on a decision imposing an administrative sanction or measure for breach of the national provisions transposing that directive against which there is no appeal, the competent authority has an obligation to ensure that the information published conforms exactly to the information contained in that decision?

(¹) Directive (EU) 2015/849 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2015 on the prevention of the use of the financial system for the purposes of money laundering or terrorist financing, amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council, and repealing Directive 2005/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Commission Directive 2006/70/EC (OJ 2015 L 141, p. 73).

**Reference for a preliminary ruling from Supreme Court (Ireland) made on 21 October 2020 — PF,
MF v Minister for Agriculture Food and the Marine, Sea Fisheries Protection Authority**

(Case C-564/20)

(2021/C 19/44)

Language of the case: English

Referring court

Supreme Court

Parties to the main proceedings

Applicants: PF, MF

Respondents: Minister for Agriculture Food and the Marine, Sea Fisheries Protection Authority

Questions referred

1. Is the Single Control Authority in a Member State in notifying and certifying to the European Commission under Article 33(2)(a) and Article 34 of the Control Regulation (¹) limited to notifying the data as to catch in a particular fishing ground logged by fishers under Articles 14 and 15 of the Regulation when the Single Control Authority for good reason believes the logged data to be grossly unreliable or is it entitled to employ reasonable, scientifically valid methods to treat and certify the logged data so as to achieve more accurate outtake figures for notification to the European Commission?
2. Where the Authority is so satisfied, based on reasonable grounds, can it lawfully utilise other data flows such as fishing licenses, fishing authorisations, vessel monitoring system data, landing declarations, sales notes and transport documents?

(¹) Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 of 20 November 2009 establishing a Community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the common fisheries policy, amending Regulations (EC) No 847/96, (EC) No 2371/2002, (EC) No 811/2004, (EC) No 768/2005, (EC) No 2115/2005, (EC) No 2166/2005, (EC) No 388/2006, (EC) No 509/2007, (EC) No 676/2007, (EC) No 1098/2007, (EC) No 1300/2008, (EC) No 1342/2008 and repealing Regulations (EEC) No 2847/93, (EC) No 1627/94 and (EC) No 1966/2006 (OJ 2009, L 343, p. 1).