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I

(Information)

COMMISSION

Euro exchange rates ⁽¹⁾

11 September 2002

(2002/C 216/01)

1 euro =

Currency	Exchange rate	Currency	Exchange rate		
USD	US dollar	0,9749	LVL	Latvian lats	0,587
JPY	Japanese yen	116,93	MTL	Maltese lira	0,4122
DKK	Danish krone	7,4258	PLN	Polish zloty	4,0507
GBP	Pound sterling	0,6264	ROL	Romanian leu	32202
SEK	Swedish krona	9,1675	SIT	Slovenian tolar	228,04
CHF	Swiss franc	1,4624	SKK	Slovak koruna	43,151
ISK	Iceland króna	84,59	TRL	Turkish lira	1612000
NOK	Norwegian krone	7,379	AUD	Australian dollar	1,7826
BGN	Bulgarian lev	1,9461	CAD	Canadian dollar	1,5386
CYP	Cyprus pound	0,57313	HKD	Hong Kong dollar	7,6042
CZK	Czech koruna	29,792	NZD	New Zealand dollar	2,076
EEK	Estonian kroon	15,6466	SGD	Singapore dollar	1,7118
HUF	Hungarian forint	243,59	KRW	South Korean won	1167,44
LTL	Lithuanian litas	3,4525	ZAR	South African rand	10,3695

⁽¹⁾ Source: reference exchange rate published by the ECB.

Non-opposition to a notified concentration**(Case COMP/M.2877 — Karlsberg/Brau Holding International/Karlsberg International)**

(2002/C 216/02)

(Text with EEA relevance)

On 27 August 2002 the Commission decided not to oppose the above notified concentration and to declare it compatible with the common market. This decision is based on Article 6(1)(b) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 4064/89. The full text of the decision is only available in German and will be made public after it is cleared of any business secrets it may contain. It will be available:

- as a paper version through the sales offices of the Office for Official Publications of the European Communities (see list on the last page),
- in electronic form in the 'CDE' version of the CELEX database, under document No 302M2877. CELEX is the computerised documentation system of European Community law.

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Tel. (352) 29 29 427 18, fax (352) 29 29 427 09.

Non-opposition to a notified concentration**(Case COMP/M.2915 — DLJ Capital Funding INC/Hamsard-Bowater)**

(2002/C 216/03)

(Text with EEA relevance)

On 5 September 2002 the Commission decided not to oppose the above notified concentration and to declare it compatible with the common market. This decision is based on Article 6(1)(b) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 4064/89. The full text of the decision is only available in English and will be made public after it is cleared of any business secrets it may contain. It will be available:

- as a paper version through the sales offices of the Office for Official Publications of the European Communities (see list on the last page),
- in electronic form in the 'CEN' version of the CELEX database, under document No 302M2915. CELEX is the computerised documentation system of European Community law.

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NOTICE UNDER SECTION 12(2) OF THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACT 1984

Proposed modification of Condition 15 in the licences of AT & T Global Network Services (UK) BV, Companhia Portuguesa Radio Marconi SA, Eurocall Limited, Fibernet UK Limited, and T-Systems Limited

(2002/C 216/04)

This was published on Friday 30 August in the Belfast, London and Edinburgh Gazettes.

The link to the notice on Oftel's web site is:

http://www.oftel.gov.uk/ind_info/licensing/mods/2002/christina300802.htm

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AREA

EFTA SURVEILLANCE AUTHORITY

RECOMMENDATION OF THE EFTA SURVEILLANCE AUTHORITY

of 5 March 2002

on a coordinated programme for the official control of foodstuffs for 2002

(2002/C 216/05)

THE EFTA SURVEILLANCE AUTHORITY,

HAVING REGARD to the Agreement on the European Economic Area (EEA), in particular Article 109 and Protocol 1 thereof,

HAVING REGARD to the Agreement between the EFTA States on the establishment of a Surveillance Authority and a Court of Justice, in particular Article 5(2)(b) and Protocol 1 thereof,

HAVING REGARD to the Act referred to in point 50 of Chapter XII of Annex II to the EEA Agreement (Council Directive 89/397/EEC of 14 June 1989 on the official control of foodstuffs) ⁽¹⁾, in particular Article 14(3) thereof,

AFTER CONSULTING the EFTA Foodstuffs Committee assisting the EFTA Surveillance Authority,

WHEREAS:

- (1) It is necessary, with a view to the sound operation of the European Economic Area, to arrange for coordinated food inspection programmes within the EEA designed to improve the official controls by the EEA States.
- (2) Such programmes place emphasis on compliance with the foodstuffs legislation in force under the EEA Agreement, the protection of public health, consumer interests and fair trade practices.
- (3) Article 3 of the Act referred to in point 54n of Chapter XII of Annex II to the EEA Agreement (Council Directive 93/99/EC of 29 October 1993 on the subject of additional measures concerning the official control of foodstuffs) ⁽²⁾ requires the laboratories referred to in Article 7 of Directive 89/397/EEC to comply with the criteria in the European standard EN 45000 series, now replaced by EN ISO 17025:2000.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 186, 30.6.1989, p. 23. Hereinafter referred to as Directive 89/397/EEC.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 290, 24.11.1993, p. 14. Hereinafter referred to as Directive 93/99/EC.

(4) The results from simultaneous implementation of national programmes and coordinated programmes can provide information and experience on which to base future control activities.

(5) The European Commission, in its Recommendation concerning a coordinated programme for the official control of foodstuffs for 2002, has recommended that Member States apply a corresponding control programme. However, the Community control programme also includes monitoring of compliance with Community rules on labelling of certain foodstuffs that can contain ingredients, which may contain, consist of, or be produced from genetically modified organisms (GMOs). This part of the Community programme is not included in the Recommendation to the EFTA States since the relevant labelling rules have not yet been incorporated into the EEA Agreement,

HEREBY RECOMMENDS THE EFTA STATES TO:

1. During 2002, carry out inspections and controls including, where indicated, taking samples and analysing such samples in laboratories, with the aim of:
 - assessing the bacteriological safety of pre-cut fresh fruits and vegetables and of sprouted seeds,
 - assessing the bacteriological safety of fruit and vegetable juices.
2. Although sampling and/or inspection rates have not been set in this recommendation, ensure that they are sufficient to provide an overview of the subject under consideration.
3. Provide information as requested following the format of the record sheets provided in the Annexes to this Recommendation to help enhance the comparability of results. This information should be sent to the EFTA Surveillance Authority by 1 May 2003 accompanied by an explanatory report.

4. Foodstuffs submitted for analysis under this programme should be submitted to laboratories complying with the provisions of Article 3 of Directive 93/99/EC.

SCOPE AND METHODS

A. Bacteriological safety of pre-cut fresh fruits and vegetables and of sprouted seeds

1. Scope of the programme

There is no EEA legislation fixing specific microbiological criteria for fresh fruits and vegetables. Experience shows that there is potential for a wide range of these products to become contaminated with micro-organisms, including human pathogens. Most of the reported outbreaks have been associated with bacterial contamination, particularly members of (*Enterobacteriaceae Salmonella* spp., *Escherichia coli* O157:H7).

Certain factors contribute to the microbiological contamination with pathogens, particularly when fruits and vegetables are eaten raw. These pathogens can derive from agricultural practices or from other processes along the production chain. Another aspect contributing to the microbial risk for consumers is the increasing consumption of new products (e.g. sprouted seeds) or fruits and edible plants imported as a part of the globalisation of the trade in these commodities. Additionally, the application of technologies such as cutting, slicing, skinning and shredding, remove the natural protective barriers of the intact plant and open the possibility for providing a suitable medium for the growth of contaminants.

Good agricultural practices and good manufacturing practices can help control microbial hazards associated with all stages of the production of fresh fruits and vegetables, from primary production to packing and trade. The effective implementation of the HACCP (hazard analysis and critical control points) principles, where applicable, according to Council Directive 93/43/EEC on the hygiene of foodstuffs⁽¹⁾, is another important element to ensure safety of fruits and vegetables.

The aim of this element of the programme is to assess the microbiological safety of pre-cut fresh fruits and vegetables and of sprouted seeds to monitor possible risks for human health. In view of this it is recommended to verify the application of the HACCP principles by food operators and test for some pathogens such as *Salmonella* spp., toxigenic *E.coli* (in particular *E.coli* O157:H7) and *Listeria monocytogenes*.

2. Sampling and method of analysis

The verifications should concern ready to eat fresh fruits and vegetables that have been peeled, cut or otherwise physically altered from their original form intended to be consumed raw, and sprouted seeds.

The competent authorities of the EFTA States should carry out controls at the level of establishments of production and/or at retail level in order to verify the application of the HACCP principles including, where indicated, taking samples of products for analysis. These samples shall be of one hundred grams minimum each and the product shall be kept in its original packaging. Samples should be placed in refrigerated containers and sent immediately to the laboratory for analysis.

The overall level of sampling is left to the judgement of the competent authorities of the EFTA States.

Laboratories are allowed to use a method of their choice provided that its level of performance matches the aims to be achieved. However, the most recent version of standard ISO 6579 is recommended for the detection of *Salmonella*, the most recent version of standard EN/ISO 16654 is recommended for the detection of toxigenic *E.coli* and the most recent versions of standards EN/ISO 11290-1 and EN/ISO 11290-2 are recommended for detection and enumeration of *Listeria monocytogenes*. Additional equivalent methods recognised by competent authorities may also be used.

The results of the controls should be recorded on the record sheet model provided in Annex I to this Recommendation.

B. Bacteriological safety of fruit and vegetable juices

1. Scope of the programme

As for fresh fruits and vegetables, there are no specific microbiological standards for juices in the EEA legislation. The Council Directive 93/43/EEC on the hygiene of foodstuffs requires juice to be manufactured in a hygienic way and requests food operators to apply the HACCP principles for ensuring the safety and wholesomeness of their products. Food operators are also encouraged to develop and implement on a voluntary basis a code of practice outlining ways to minimise the contamination of fruit while it is being grown, harvested, stored and processed to make juice and to minimise the contamination of fruit juice concentrate while it is being stored, transported or restored into juice for consumption.

The experience in this sector shows that all juices (fruit and vegetable) have the potential to be contaminated with microbiological hazards, in particular juice that has not undergone any form of heat treatment. While it is recognised that there is a low probability for juice being contaminated with dangerous pathogens, the consequences, if it is, can be severe for at-risk groups. Most of the reported outbreaks have been associated with pathogens such as *Salmonella* spp., *Escherichia coli* O157:H7.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 175, 19.7.1993, p. 1.

The aim of this element of the programme is to assess the bacteriological safety of fruit and vegetable juices and to monitor possible risks for human health. In view of this it is recommended to verify the application of the HACCP principles by food operators and to test for some pathogens such as *Salmonella* spp., toxigenic *E. coli* (in particular *E. coli* O157:H7) and *Listeria monocytogenes*.

2. Sampling and method of analysis

The verifications should concern fruit and vegetable juices, in particular apple and citrus juices, which have not been pasteurised.

The competent authorities of the EFTA States should carry out controls at the level of establishments of production and/or at retail level in order to verify the application of the HACCP principles including, where indicated, taking samples of products for analysis. For the sampling and methods of

analysis it is recommended to apply the same criteria as indicated in point 2 of paragraph A for fresh fruits and vegetables.

The results of the controls should be recorded on the record sheet model provided in Annex II to this Recommendation.

This Recommendation is addressed to Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway.

Done at Brussels on 5 March 2002.

For the EFTA Surveillance Authority.

Bernd HAMMERMANN
College Member

Peter DYRBERG
Director

ANNEX I

BACTERIOLOGICAL SAFETY OF PRE-CUT FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES AND OF SPROUTED SEEDS

EFTA State: _____

- Establishments of production
- Retail

- Pre-cut products
- Sprouted seeds

BACTERIAL PATHOGENS	PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION	NUMBER OF SAMPLES	ANALYSIS RESULTS		MEASURES TAKEN (NUMBER)									
			Negative	Positive	None	Verbal warning	Written warning	Improved in-house control required	Sales prohibition	Administrative penalty	Court action	Other		
<i>Salmonella</i> spp.														
Toxicogenic <i>E. coli</i>														
<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i> (1)														

(1) Indicate the value obtained where enumeration was performed.

HACCP Establishments of production Retail

What was the total number of food businesses visited during the operation of this programme?

How many complied with Directive 93/43/EEC on the application of the principles of HACCP?

In those complying with Directive 93/43/EEC were documents relating to the hazards analysis or the monitoring of critical control points present?

How many of the food businesses had an approved voluntary guide to good hygiene practices?

ANNEX II

BACTERIOLOGICAL SAFETY OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLE JUICES (Unpasteurised juices)

EFTA State: _____

- Establishments of production
- Retail

BACTERIAL PATHOGENS	PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION	NUMBER OF SAMPLES	ANALYSIS RESULTS		MEASURES TAKEN (NUMBER)										
			Negative	Positive	None	Verbal warning	Written warning	Improved in-house control required	Sales prohibition	Administrative penalty	Court action	Other			
<i>Salmonella</i> spp.															
Toxicogenic <i>E. coli</i>															
<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i> (1)															

(1) Indicate the value obtained where enumeration was performed.

HACCP

Establishments of production

Retail

What was the total number of food businesses visited during the operation of this programme?

How many complied with Directive 93/43/EEC on the application of the principles of HACCP?

In those complying with Directive 93/43/EEC were documents relating to the hazards analysis or the monitoring of critical control points present?

How many of the food businesses had an approved voluntary guide to good hygiene practices?

RECOMMENDATION OF THE EFTA SURVEILLANCE AUTHORITY

of 5 March 2002

concerning a coordinated monitoring programme for 2002 to ensure compliance with maximum levels of pesticide residues in and on cereals and certain other products of plant origin

(2002/C 216/06)

THE EFTA SURVEILLANCE AUTHORITY,

HAVING REGARD to the Agreement on the European Economic Area, in particular Article 109 and Protocol 1 thereof,

HAVING REGARD to the Agreement between the EFTA States on the establishment of a Surveillance Authority and a Court of Justice, in particular Article 5(2)(b) and Protocol 1 thereof,

HAVING REGARD to the Act added in point 38 in Chapter XII of Annex II to the EEA Agreement (Council Directive 86/362/EEC of 24 July 1986 on the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on cereals⁽¹⁾), as last amended, in particular Article 7(2)(b) thereof,

HAVING REGARD to the Act added in point 54 in Chapter XII of Annex II to the EEA Agreement (Council Directive 90/642/EEC of 27 November 1990 on the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on certain products of plant origin, including fruit and vegetables⁽²⁾), as last amended, in particular Article 4(2)(b) thereof,

AFTER CONSULTING the EFTA Foodstuffs Committee assisting the EFTA Surveillance Authority,

WHEREAS:

- (1) Article 7(2)(b) of Directive 86/362/EEC and Article 4(2)(b) of Directive 90/642/EEC require the EFTA Surveillance Authority, by 31 December each year, to submit to the EFTA Foodstuffs Committee, assisting the EFTA Surveillance Authority, a Recommendation setting out a coordinated monitoring programme to ensure compliance for maximum levels of pesticide residues set out in the Annexes II to the said Directives. Article 1(1) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 645/2000⁽³⁾ provides that such recommendations may cover periods of between one and five years.
- (2) The EFTA Surveillance Authority should progressively work towards a system which would permit the estimation of actual pesticide dietary exposure, as provided for in the second paragraph of Article 7(3) of Directive 86/362/EEC and the second paragraph of Article 4(3) of Directive 90/642/EEC. To facilitate examination of the feasibility of such estimations, data concerning the monitoring of residues of pesticides in a number of food products, which constitute major components of

European diets, should be available. In view of the resources available at national level for pesticide residue monitoring, the EFTA States are only able to analyse samples of eight products each year within a coordinated monitoring programme. Pesticide uses show changes within a five years rolling programme timescale. Each pesticide should thus generally be monitored in 20-30 food products over a series of three-year cycles.

- (3) The EFTA States should adopt continuous monitoring methods, since these facilitate the recognition of changes in the occurrence of pesticides.
- (4) Residues of the pesticides acephate, the benomyl group, chlorpyrifos, iprodione and methamidophos should be monitored in 2002, as this will allow examination of the feasibility of using these pesticides for estimation of actual dietary exposure to them, since these compounds (identified as Group A in the Annex) have already been monitored between 1996 and 2001.
- (5) Residues of the pesticides diazinon, metalaxyl, methidathion, thiabendazole and triazophos should be monitored between 2002 and 2005, as this will allow examination of the feasibility of using these pesticides for estimation of actual dietary exposure to them, since these compounds (identified as Group B in the Annex) have already been monitored between 1997 and 2001.
- (6) Residues of the pesticides chlorpyrifos-methyl, deltamethrin, endosulfan, imazalil, lambda-cyhalothrin, the maneb group, mecarbam, permethrin, pirimiphos-methyl and vinclozolin should be monitored between 2002 and 2005, as this will allow examination of the feasibility of using these pesticides for estimation of actual dietary exposure to them, since these compounds (identified as Group C in the Annex) have already been monitored between 1998 and 2001.
- (7) Residues of the pesticides azinphos-methyl, captan, chlorothalonil, dichlofluanid, dicofol, dimethoate, folpet, malathion, omethoate, oxydemeton-methyl, phorate, procymidone, propyzamide and azoxystrobin should be monitored between 2002 and 2005, as this will allow examination of the feasibility of using these pesticides for estimation of actual dietary exposure to them, since these compounds (identified as Group D in the Annex) have already been monitored in 2001.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 221, 7.8.1986, p. 37.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 350, 14.12.1990, p. 71.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 78, 29.3.2000, p. 7.

- (8) Residues of the pesticides aldicarb, bromopropylate, cypermethrin, methiocarb, methomyl, parathion and tolylfluanid should be monitored between 2002 and 2005, as this will allow examination of the feasibility of using these pesticides for estimation of actual dietary exposure to them, since these compounds (identified as Group E in the Annex) will be monitored in 2002.
- (9) A systematic statistical approach to numbers of samples to be taken in each coordinated monitoring exercise is necessary. The Commission of the Codex Alimentarius has set out such an approach⁽¹⁾. Based on a binomial probability distribution it can be calculated that examination of 459 samples gives a 99 % confidence of detecting one sample containing pesticide residues above the limit of detection (LOD) where 1 % of products of plant origin contain residues above the LOD. At least 459 samples should therefore be taken across the European Economic Area. For the EFTA States it is recommended, on the basis of population and consumer numbers, to take a minimum of 12 samples per product and per year.
- (10) Draft guidelines concerning quality control procedures for pesticide residue analysis have been discussed by the experts of the EC Member States at Oeiras, Portugal, on 15 and 16 September 1997 and discussed and taken note of in the Subgroup Pesticide Residues of the Working Group on Plant Health on 20 and 21 November 1997. It is agreed that these draft guidelines should be implemented as far as possible by the analytical laboratories of the EC Member States and should be reviewed in the light of this experience. The guidelines were again discussed and revised by the experts of the EC Member States at Athens, Greece on 15 to 17 November 1999. The revised guidelines have been submitted to the Standing Committee on Plant Health and have been published by the Commission⁽²⁾.
- (11) Article 7(2)(a) of Directive 86/362/EEC and Article 4(2)(a) of Directive 90/642/EEC require the EFTA States to specify the criteria applied in drawing up their national inspection programmes when sending to the EFTA Surveillance Authority information on their implementation during the following year. Such information should include the criteria applied in determining the numbers of samples to be taken and analyses to be carried out and the reporting levels applied and the criteria by which the reporting levels have been fixed. Details of accreditation under Directive 93/99/EEC of 29 October 1993 on the subject of additional measures concerning the official control of foodstuffs⁽³⁾ of the laboratories carrying out analyses should be indicated.
- (12) Information on the results of monitoring programmes is particularly appropriate for treatment, storage and transmission by electronic/informatic methods. Formats have been developed for supply of data in diskette form from

the EC Member States to the Commission. The EFTA States could use the same format and should therefore be able to send their reports to the EFTA Surveillance Authority in the standard format. The further development of such a standard format is most effectively undertaken by the development of guidelines,

HEREBY RECOMMENDS THE EFTA STATES TO:

1. Sample and analyse for the product/pesticide residue combinations set out in the Annex to this Recommendation, taking a minimum of 12 samples of each product and reflecting as appropriate, national, EEA and third country share of the EFTA State's market; for at least one pesticide possibly posing an acute risk, one of the products will be subjected to individual analysis of the individual units in the laboratory sample: two samples of an appropriate number of units should be taken, where possible the produce of a single producer; if in the first laboratory sample a detectable level of the pesticide is found, the units of the second sample should be analysed individually; in 2002 this should include at least one of the following combinations: aldicarb/potatoes, aldicarb/bananas, oxydemeton-methyl/spinach, chlorpropham/potatoes and phosmet/pears.
2. By 31 August 2003, report the results for the part of the specific exercise allocated for 2002 in the Annex, indicating the analytical methods used and reporting levels achieved, in accordance with the quality control procedures set out in the Quality Control Procedures for Pesticide Residue Analysis. The report should be produced in a format, including the electronic format, as set out in Annexes II and III to the Recommendation of the EFTA Surveillance Authority for the year 1999⁽⁴⁾.
3. By 31 August 2002, send to the EFTA Surveillance Authority and to the EFTA States all the information as required by Article 7(3) of Directive 86/362/EEC and Article 4(3) of Directive 90/642/EEC concerning the 2001 monitoring exercise to ensure, at least by check sampling, compliance with maximum pesticide residue levels including:
 - (1) the results of their national programmes concerning pesticides listed in the Annexes II of Directives 86/362/EEC and 90/642/EEC, in relation to harmonised levels and, where these have not yet been fixed at Community level, in relation to the national levels in force;
 - (2) information on their laboratories quality control procedures and, in particular, information concerning aspects of the guidelines concerning quality control procedures for pesticide residue analysis which they have not been able to apply or have had difficulty in applying;

⁽¹⁾ Codex Alimentarius, Pesticide Residues in Foodstuffs, Rome 1994, ISBN 92-5-203271-1; Vol. 2, p. 372.

⁽²⁾ Document No SANCO/3103/2000 (http://europa.eu.int/comm/food/fs/ph_ps/pest/index_en.htm)

⁽³⁾ OJ L 290, 24.11.1993, p. 14.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 74, 23.3.2000, Annex II (Quality control procedures) p. 25 and Annex III (Working document/reporting format) p. 38.

- (3) information on accreditation in accordance with the provisions of Article 3 of Directive 93/99/EEC (including type of accreditation, accreditation body and copy of accreditation certificate) of the laboratories carrying out the analyses;
- (4) information about the proficiency tests and ring tests in which the laboratory has participated.
4. By 30 September 2002, send to the EFTA Surveillance Authority their intended national programme for monitoring maximum pesticide residue levels fixed by Directives 90/642/EEC and 86/362/EEC for the year 2003.

This Recommendation is addressed to Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway.

Done at Brussels on 5 March 2002.

For the EFTA Surveillance Authority.

Bernd HAMMERMANN
College Member

Peter DYRBERG
Director

ANNEX

Pesticide/product combinations to be monitored in the specific exercise set out in point 1 of the Recommendation

Pesticide residue to be analysed for	Years ⁽¹⁾			
	2002	2003	2004	2005
Acephate (A)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)
Aldicarb (E)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)
Azinphos-methyl (D)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)
Azoxystrobin (D)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)
Benomyl group (A)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)
Bromopropylate (E)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)
Captan (D)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)
Chlorothalonil (D)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)
Chlorpyrifos (A)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)
Chlorpyrifos-methyl (C)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)
Cypermethrin (E)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)
Deltamethrin (C)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)
Diazinon (B)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)
Dichlofluanid (D)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)
Dicofol (D)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)
Dimethoate (D)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)
Endosulfan (C)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)
Folpet (D)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)
Imazalil (C)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)
Iprodione (A)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)
Lambda-cyhalothrin (C)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)
Malathion (D)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)
Maneb group (C)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)
Mecarbam (C)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)
Methamidophos (A)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)

Pesticide residue to be analysed for	Years ⁽¹⁾			
	2002	2003	2004	2005
Metalaxyl (B)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)
Methidathion (B)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)
Methiocarb (E)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)
Methomyl (E)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)
Omethoate (D)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)
Oxydemeton-methyl (D)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)
Parathion (E)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)
Permethrin (C)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)
Phorate (D)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)
Pirimiphos-methyl (C)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)
Procymidone (D)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)
Propyzamide (D)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)
Thiabendazole (B)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)
Tolyfluanid (E)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)
Triazophos (B)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)
Vinclozolin (C)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)

⁽¹⁾ Indicative for 2003, 2004 and 2005, subject to programmes which will be recommended for these years.

(a) Pears, bananas, beans (fresh or frozen), potatoes, carrots, oranges/mandarines, peaches/nectarines, spinach (fresh or frozen).

(b) Cauliflower, peppers, wheat, aubergines, rice, cucumber, head cabbage, peas (fresh/frozen, without pod).

(c) Apples, tomatoes, lettuce, grapes, strawberries, leek, orange juice, rye/oats.

III

(Notices)

COMMISSION

Notice of an open competition

(2002/C 216/07)

The Commission of the European Communities is organising the following open competition ⁽¹⁾:

— **COM/A/4/02** (A 3) in order to appoint a Head of Representation in Rome.

⁽¹⁾ OJ C 216 A, 12.9.2002 (Italian language edition).

Modification to the list of official bodies and bodies officially recognised for the purpose of granting awards for table wines with an indication of origin, quality wines psr and imported wines with an indication of origin

(List published pursuant to Article 15(6) of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3201/90)

(2002/C 216/08)

BELGIUM

Institut international pour les sélections de la qualité International Institute for Quality Selections Avenue Winston Churchill, 253 — Bte 10 B-1180 Bruxelles/Brussel	'Monde sélection'
Vinopres BP 129 Rue Buisson aux Loups, 7 B-1400 Nivelles	Concours Mondial de Bruxelles

Addendum to the list of official bodies and bodies officially recognised for the purpose of granting awards for table wines with an indication of origin, quality wines psr and imported wines with an indication of origin

(List published pursuant to Article 15(6) of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3201/90)

(2002/C 216/09)

DENMARK

Foreningen af Danske Vinavlere Bullerupvej 13 DK-5240 Odense NØ	'Vinskue 2002'
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