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### Legislation

Contents

#### I Acts whose publication is obligatory

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1854/2004 of 26 October 2004 establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables ..... 1

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1855/2004 of 26 October 2004 fixing the A1 and B export refunds for fruit and vegetables (tomatoes, oranges, lemons, table grapes and apples) ..... 3

★ **Commission Regulation (EC) No 1856/2004 of 26 October 2004 supplementing the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 2400/96 as regards the entry of a name in the Register of protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications (Lardo di Colonnata) ..... 6**

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1857/2004 of 26 October 2004 amending the representative prices and additional duties for the import of certain products in the sugar sector fixed by Regulation (EC) No 1210/2004 for the 2004/2005 marketing year ..... 13

#### II Acts whose publication is not obligatory

##### Council

2004/731/EC:

★ **Council Decision of 26 July 2004 concerning the conclusion of the Agreement between the European Union and Bosnia and Herzegovina on security procedures for the exchange of classified information ..... 15**

**Agreement between Bosnia and Herzegovina and the European Union on security procedures for the exchange of classified information ..... 16**

(Continued overleaf)

1



Acts whose titles are printed in light type are those relating to day-to-day management of agricultural matters, and are generally valid for a limited period.

The titles of all other acts are printed in bold type and preceded by an asterisk.

2004/732/CFSP:

- ★ **Political and Security Committee Decision BiH/1/2004 of 21 September 2004 on the acceptance of third States' contributions to the European Union military operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina** ..... 20

2004/733/CFSP:

- ★ **Political and Security Committee Decision BiH/2/2004 of 24 September 2004 on the appointment of an EU Operation Commander for the European Union military operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina** ..... 22



## I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1854/2004**  
**of 26 October 2004**  
**establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 3223/94 of 21 December 1994 on detailed rules for the application of the import arrangements for fruit and vegetables<sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 4(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EC) No 3223/94 lays down, pursuant to the outcome of the Uruguay Round multilateral trade negotiations, the criteria whereby the Commission fixes the standard values for imports from third countries, in respect of the products and periods stipulated in the Annex thereto.

- (2) In compliance with the above criteria, the standard import values must be fixed at the levels set out in the Annex to this Regulation,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

The standard import values referred to in Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 3223/94 shall be fixed as indicated in the Annex hereto.

*Article 2*

This Regulation shall enter into force on 27 October 2004.

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

Done at Brussels, 26 October 2004.

*For the Commission*  
J. M. SILVA RODRÍGUEZ  
*Agriculture Director-General*

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 337, 24.12.1994, p. 66. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1947/2002 (OJ L 299, 1.11.2002, p. 17).

## ANNEX

**to Commission Regulation of 26 October 2004 establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables**

*(EUR/100 kg)*

CN code	Third country code <sup>(1)</sup>	Standard import value
0702 00 00	052	56,3
	204	43,3
	624	74,2
	999	57,9
0707 00 05	052	117,6
	999	117,6
0709 90 70	052	96,3
	204	42,0
	628	48,8
	999	62,4
0805 50 10	052	60,5
	388	52,2
	524	68,0
	528	51,4
	999	58,0
0806 10 10	052	118,7
	400	179,6
	999	149,2
0808 10 20, 0808 10 50, 0808 10 90	388	60,3
	400	93,9
	404	82,3
	442	61,0
	512	107,5
	720	99,6
	800	212,5
	804	107,4
	999	103,1
0808 20 50	052	109,5
	388	105,3
	720	75,4
	999	96,7

<sup>(1)</sup> Country nomenclature as fixed by Commission Regulation (EC) No 2081/2003 (OJ L 313, 28.11.2003, p. 11). Code '999' stands for 'of other origin'.

## COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1855/2004

of 26 October 2004

## fixing the A1 and B export refunds for fruit and vegetables (tomatoes, oranges, lemons, table grapes and apples)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 2200/96 of 28 October 1996 on the common organisation of the market in fruit and vegetables <sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular the third subparagraph of Article 35(3),

Whereas:

(1) Commission Regulation (EC) No 1961/2001 <sup>(2)</sup> lays down the detailed rules of application for export refunds on fruit and vegetables.

(2) Article 35(1) of Regulation (EC) No 2200/96 provides that, to the extent necessary for economically significant exports, the products exported by the Community may be covered by export refunds, within the limits resulting from agreements concluded in accordance with Article 300 of the Treaty.

(3) Under Article 35(2) of Regulation (EC) No 2200/96, care must be taken to ensure that the trade flows previously brought about by the refund scheme are not disrupted. For this reason and because exports of fruit and vegetables are seasonal in nature, the quantities scheduled for each product should be fixed, based on the agricultural product nomenclature for export refunds established by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3846/87 <sup>(3)</sup>. These quantities must be allocated taking account of the perishability of the products concerned.

(4) Article 35(4) of Regulation (EC) No 2200/96 provides that refunds must be fixed in the light of the existing situation or outlook for fruit and vegetable prices on the

Community market and supplies available on the one hand, and prices on the international market on the other hand. Account must also be taken of the transport and marketing costs and of the economic aspect of the exports planned.

(5) In accordance with Article 35(5) of Regulation (EC) No 2200/96, prices on the Community market are to be established in the light of the most favourable prices from the export standpoint.

(6) The international trade situation or the special requirements of certain markets may call for the refund on a given product to vary according to its destination.

(7) Tomatoes, oranges, lemons, table grapes and apples of classes Extra, I and II of the common quality standards can currently be exported in economically significant quantities.

(8) In order to ensure the best use of available resources and in view of the structure of Community exports, it is appropriate to fix the A1 and B export refunds.

(9) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for fresh Fruit and Vegetables,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

1. For system A1, the refund rates, the refund application period and the scheduled quantities for the products concerned are fixed in the Annex hereto.

For system B, the indicative refund rates, the licence application period and the scheduled quantities for the products concerned are fixed in the Annex hereto.

2. The licences issued in respect of food aid as referred to in Article 16 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1291/2000 <sup>(4)</sup> shall not count against the eligible quantities in the Annex hereto.

*Article 2*

This Regulation shall enter into force on 9 November 2004.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 297, 21.11.1996, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 47/2003 (OJ L 7, 11.1.2003, p. 64).

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 268, 9.10.2001, p. 8. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1176/2002 (OJ L 170, 29.6.2002, p. 69).

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ L 366, 24.12.1987, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2180/2003 (OJ L 335, 22.12.2003, p. 1).

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ L 152, 24.6.2000, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 636/2004 (OJ L 100, 6.4.2004, p. 25).

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

Done at Brussels, 26 October 2004.

*For the Commission*  
Franz FISCHLER  
*Member of the Commission*

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## ANNEX

**to the Commission Regulation of 26 October 2004 fixing the export refunds on fruit and vegetables (tomatoes, oranges, lemons, table grapes and apples)**

Product code <sup>(1)</sup>	Destination <sup>(2)</sup>	System A1 Refund application period 9.11.2004-7.1.2005		System B Licence application period 16.11.2004-14.1.2005	
		Refund amount (EUR/t net weight)	Scheduled quantity (t)	Indicative refund amount (EUR/t net weight)	Scheduled quantity (t)
0702 00 00 9100	F08	30		30	8 622
0805 10 10 9100 0805 10 30 9100 0805 10 50 9100	A00	24		24	105 197
0805 50 10 9100	A00	43		43	31 426
0806 10 10 9100	A00	35		35	13 029
0808 10 20 9100 0808 10 50 9100 0808 10 90 9100	F04, F09	28		28	22 349

<sup>(1)</sup> The product codes are set out in Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3846/87 (OJ L 366, 24.12.1987, p. 1).

<sup>(2)</sup> The 'A' series destination codes are set out in Annex II to Regulation (EEC) No 3846/87.

The numeric destination codes are set out in Commission Regulation (EC) No 2081/2003 (OJ L 313, 28.11.2003, p. 11).

The other destinations are defined as follows:

F03: All destinations except Switzerland.

F04: Sri Lanka, Hong Kong SAR, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Taiwan, Papua New Guinea, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, Uruguay, Paraguay, Argentina, Mexico, Costa Rica and Japan.

F08: All destinations except Bulgaria.

F09: The following destinations:

- Norway, Iceland, Greenland, Faeroe Islands, Romania, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Ukraine, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman, United Arab Emirates (Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Ajman, Umm al Qalwain, Ras al Khaimah, Fujairah), Kuwait, Yemen, Syria, Iran, Jordan, Bolivia, Brazil, Venezuela, Peru, Panama, Ecuador and Colombia;
- African countries and territories except for South Africa;
- destinations referred to in Article 36 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 800/1999 (OJ L 102, 17.4.1999, p. 11).

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1856/2004****of 26 October 2004****supplementing the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 2400/96 as regards the entry of a name in the Register of protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications (Lardo di Colonnata)**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92 of 14 July 1992 on the protection of geographical indications and designations of origin for agricultural products and foodstuffs<sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 7(5)(a) and the first indent of Article 6(4) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) In accordance with Article 5 of Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92, Italy forwarded to the Commission an application for the registration of the name 'Lardo di Colonnata' as a geographical indication.
- (2) In accordance with Article 6(1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92, the application has been found to meet all the requirements laid down therein and in particular to contain all the information required in accordance with Article 4 thereof.
- (3) Spain sent the Commission a statement of objection in accordance with Article 7 of Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92 following the publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*<sup>(2)</sup> of the main elements relating to the application for registration.
- (4) The objection related to non-compliance with the conditions referred to in Article 2 of Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92 and was admissible in accordance with Article 7(4) of that Regulation. Pursuant to a complaint from an exporter of fresh meat, Spain contested the method used to define the geographical area of production of the raw material used to produce 'Lardo di Colonnata' and the geographical area of processing.
- (5) By letter of 29 January 2004, the Commission asked the Member States concerned to seek agreement among themselves in accordance with their internal procedures.

Italy explained the method used to define the geographical areas of production of the raw material and of processing in more detail, and Spain subsequently agreed to the registration.

- (6) Further information has been added to the summary of the product specifications for the indication in question, in particular to paragraph 4(3) on the geographical area.
- (7) The name 'Lardo di Colonnata' should therefore be entered in the Register of protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications and hence be protected throughout the Community as a geographical indication.
- (8) The Annex to Commission Regulation (EC) No 2400/96<sup>(3)</sup>, should therefore be supplemented accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

The name in Annex I to this Regulation is hereby added to the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 2400/96.

The name referred to in the first paragraph is hereby entered in the Register of protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications provided for in Article 6(4) of Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92 as a protected geographical indication (PGI).

*Article 2*

An updated summary of the main points of the specification is given in Annex II to this Regulation.

*Article 3*This Regulation shall enter into force on the 20th day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 208, 24.7.1992, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1215/2004 (OJ L 232, 1.7.2004, p. 21).

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ C 131, 5.6.2003, p. 10.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ L 327, 18.12.1996, p. 11. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1486/2004 (OJ L 273, 21.8.2004, p. 9).



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

Done at Brussels, 26 October 2004.

*For the Commission*  
Franz FISCHLER  
*Member of the Commission*

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ANNEX I

**PRODUCTS LISTED IN ANNEX I TO THE TREATY INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION**

**Meat-based products (heated, salted, smoked, etc.)**

ITALY

Lardo di Colonnata (PGI)

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## ANNEX II

## SUMMARY

COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC) No 2081/92

'LARDO DI COLONNATA'

EC No: IT/00269/15.01.2003

PDO ( ) PGI (X)

This summary has been drawn up for information purposes only. For full details, in particular the producers of products covered by the PDO or PGI concerned, please consult the complete version of the product specification obtainable at national level or from the European Commission<sup>(1)</sup>.

**1. Responsible department in the Member State:**

Name: Ministero delle Politiche Agricole e Forestali

Address: Via XX Settembre n. 20 — I-00187 Roma  
Tel. (39-6) 481 99 68  
Fax (39-6) 420 131 26

E-mail: qualita@politicheagricole.it

**2. Group:**

2.1. Name: Associazione Tutela Lardo di Colonnata

2.2. Address: Piazza Palestro, 3, I-54030 Colonnata-Carrara (MS)

2.3. Composition: producer/processor (x) other ( )

3. **Type of product:** Class 1.2 — Meat preparations listed in Annex II — pork fat.

**4. Specification:**

(summary of requirements under Article 4(2))

4.1. Name: 'Lardo di Colonnata'

4.2. Description:

Product obtained from pigmeat cuts from animals farmed in the Regions of Tuscany, Emilia-Romagna, Veneto, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Lombardy, Piedmont, Umbria, Marche, Lazio and Molise. The pieces used come from the fat layer covering the back of the occipital region to the rump and round to the belly.

The principal characteristics of 'Lardo di Colonnata' are as follows:

— Shape: variable, usually rectangular, thickness not less than 3 cm.

— External appearance: the rind remains on the lower part while the upper part is covered with curing salt, darkened by aromatic herbs and spices; a band of lean meat can sometimes be seen. On the whole, the product appears humid, with a homogeneous, soft consistency and is white, slightly pinkish or brownish in colour.

<sup>(1)</sup> European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture, Agricultural product quality policy, B-1049 Brussels.

- Smell: fragrant and full of aroma.
  
- Flavour: fresh, delicate taste, almost sweet, slightly savoury when from the rump of the animal, enriched with the aromatic herbs and spices used in processing.

#### 4.3. *Geographical area:*

The geographical area of production of the raw material covers the Regions of Tuscany, Emilia-Romagna, Veneto, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Lombardy, Piedmont, Umbria, Marche, Lazio and Molise, which are traditionally given over to the production of heavy pigs. Over time, these regions have consolidated farming and feeding techniques suited to the production of raw material with the characteristics required for the subsequent processing. Slaughterhouses and cutting plants are also located in those regions.

The geographical area of production of 'Lardo di Colonnata' is the Colonnata area, which is part of the municipality of Carrara in the province of Massa Carrara.

#### 4.4. *Proof of origin:*

According to certain sources, Colonnata takes its name from a colony of Roman slaves working in the local marble quarries. The presence of such a colony is attested to by a range of historical and archaeological evidence. The methods used to conserve pigmeat may well go back to Roman times, it being well established that the Romans were very aware of the important role of pig fat in the diet, particularly of that of people doing heavy work. The Justinian Code stipulated that legionaries were to receive a ration of pork fat every three days. The high quality materials available locally could not but encourage their use not just for architectural and artistic purposes but also for manufacturing a wide range of everyday articles such as mortars for crushing salt and the famous marble basins, known locally as 'conche', used for conserving pork fat. These articles show the historical links that have always existed between this unique product and the material culture of the area that gave birth to it, a culture that has probably not suffered any significant break since ancient times. The sources show that the processing of pigmeat expanded considerably in Lombard times. It is also interesting to note that it was usual for master masons to receive ten pounds of pork fat before they began the work assigned to them. Similar evidence is available for the whole of the medieval period, which saw significant developments in the techniques of pigmeat processing and conservation.

We cannot say exactly when this had a direct effect on the method of processing and conserving pig fat in Colonnata. According to some authors, it was 'the raising of pigs and a renowned mastery of the art of processing pigmeat (which, as is known, was introduced into the area by the Lombards)' that enabled the village of Colonnata to survive during the Middle Ages, when marble quarrying slumped.

While it is difficult to establish with certainty whether it was the Celts, the Romans or the Lombards who introduced the local tradition of conserving pig fat in marble basins or whether it originated during the times of the city-states, there can be no doubt that it is old and established.

This is proven among other things by the discovery in the area of marble basins used for curing pig fat dating from the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries. The basins are of varying sizes hollowed out of a single block of solid marble from the area of Canaloni di Colonnata. It is also significant that on the frontages of some buildings can be seen 19th century low-reliefs showing Saint Anthony, a hermit who lived in the third and fourth centuries, who gained the reputation from the end of the 11th century of curing the 'holy fire' or 'Saint Anthony's fire', the popular name for shingles. Applying pig fat to the skin was for centuries considered to be the only effective remedy for the disease. Saint Anthony is therefore often represented accompanied by a pig. It is also interesting to note that the parish church is dedicated to Saint Bartholomew, the patron saint of butchers and that for many years a pig-fat festival has been held on Saint Bartholomew's Day, attracting a large number of Italian and foreign visitors.

The production, consumption and, by extension, culture of pig fat in Colonnata have always been connected with the work and lives of the marble quarry workers.

In a valuable testimony recently published in a newspaper, Aldo Mannolini, who at the end the 1940s managed a number of sites in the marble beds of the Carrarese for the Montecatini Company, declares that 'we could almost be sure of where workmen lived by looking at what they ate', as only those from Colonnata used to eat pig fat with their bread. 'They were proud of the product and the production method, which involved conserving the pig fat in basins made out of Canaloni marble in cellars'.

A study of the 'social hygiene' of workers in the Carrara marble quarries published at the end of the nineteenth century contains revealing information on the difference in the diets of workers on the plain and those working in quarries in the mountains. The former could, to a certain extent, enjoy a varied diet, distributed more evenly throughout the day, while the latter's food was less regular and consisted 'essentially of bread and pasta or taglierini (noodles) cooked with beans and greens, seasoned with olive oil or pig fat'.

Regarding the ingredients, sea salt has been used for many years and was certainly not difficult to obtain. Garlic and many herbs, such as rosemary, sage and oregano, were readily available locally, while the use of spices from distant countries, for instance, black pepper, cinnamon and nutmeg, was probably encouraged by the proximity of the trade route between Leghorn/Pisa and Emilia/Lombardy.

Over the centuries, the system of processing and curing in the traditional marble basins has not changed substantially. Formerly, the production cycle was annual, the pig being slaughtered and processed only during the coldest months (January/February), while today more than one production cycle a year can be carried out, although the operations remain concentrated during the coldest and wettest months (from September to May) in order to safeguard the natural character of the production process.

For many years now Lardo di Colonnata has no longer just been eaten locally but has enjoyed a wider reputation, in Italy and abroad.

Its rediscovery by lovers of fine foods probably dates to the 1950s. Indeed, a tourist guide from the time, listing the main curiosities of the history, countryside and gastronomy of the Province of Massa Carrara ascribes the area's fame, in addition to the presence of the quarries, to its pig fat.

The vast literature devoted to this matter, including the most recent Italian literature, is unanimous in ascribing the production of Lardo di Colonnata exclusively to the area of Colonnata.

Finally, it should not be forgotten that the product currently constitutes the principal economic resource of Colonnata. The advent of new technologies in the quarrying and working of marble has led to high unemployment and substantial emigration.

The traceability of the product is ensured by the entry of pig farmers, slaughterers, producers and packers on an ad hoc register held by the inspection body referred to in Article 7.

#### 4.5. *Method of production:*

Production is seasonal and carried out from September to May inclusive. The fat must be fresh. Within 72 hours of slaughter, it must be trimmed, coated with salt and then placed in special marble basins, known locally as 'conche', which have previously been rubbed with garlic, alternating layers of fat and layers of other ingredients (fresh ground pepper, fresh rosemary, peeled and coarsely diced garlic) until the basins are full. When full, the lids are placed on the basins. The 'conche' are made from white marble from the 'Canaloni' marble beds of Colonnata, the composition and structure of which ensure optimal curing and ageing of the product. The fat must remain in the basins for at least six months. Curing must take place in premises with little ventilation and no artificial air-conditioning.

#### 4.6. *Link:*

The production and consumption of Lardo di Colonnata are traditionally linked to the milieu of the marble quarry workers of Colonnata.

This unique milieu is the product of a number of not only geographical and climatic but also productive, economic and social factors. These factors, which are the fruit of conditions in one specific locality, whose principle characteristics have not changed for centuries, are indissolubly interlinked and cannot be studied in isolation.

The product is produced and acquires its specific character in the particular environment of Colonnata and conserving the links between the essential aspects of this exclusive environment is vital for safeguarding the product's typical character.

The village of Colonnata is located in the Apuan Alps at an average altitude of 550 metres above sea level. The climate is characterised by high precipitation and low temperature variation. Strong currents of wet air from the Tyrrhenian slope, after crossing the short coastal plain, immediately condense as they are forced upward by the mountain chain, creating high levels of precipitation, increasingly frequent and intense the further one moves over the marble-bearing spurs.

One of the main consequences is the high average atmospheric humidity caused by the frequency and volume of rainfall, reaching maximum levels during the rainiest periods between September and January and April and June.

The village of Colonnata lies at the head of a straight, narrow gorge aligned towards the sea, and on days when the weather is fine breezes blow through the village. In winter, these breezes blow from the mountains/valleys. In summer, sea breezes are frequent and are especially welcome on sunny afternoons, when they ensure that the air remains pleasant in the shade, even during the hours when the sun is at its hottest. In the cellars of houses in the village, which are often dug into the rock, the high daytime temperatures are hardly felt. The cold white marble basins used for curing the fat promote the condensation of the humidity in the atmosphere, turning the salt into brine. The particular geographical position of the village and its exposure to the sun have a considerable influence in shaping the local microclimate.

- The locality of Colonnata is well exposed to the sun, even in winter, with temperatures slightly higher than those at the bottom of the valley and a lower relative humidity, although this is still medium to high.
- The area is very well ventilated by breezes, which contribute to a small daily temperature variation, with a positive influence on general environmental conditions.

The thick vegetation in the surrounding area, composed of chestnuts, oaks, hornbeams and beeches, helps keep humidity in the area high.

The geographical situation and weather conditions described above are ideal for the natural process of curing and conserving pig fat, which needs, in addition to location at altitude, three other factors, all of which are present nowhere better than in Colonnata: high humidity, moderate summer temperatures and small or modest daily and annual temperature variation.

These factors are even more evident in the workrooms/cellars, whose location and structure help maintain ideal climatic conditions, permitting the product's highly appreciated organoleptic characteristics to be reproduced.

The link with quarrying has also exerted a considerable influence, since Colonnata's workers have always needed an energy-rich diet.

Given the situation of the local economy, with a very weak agricultural sector, the rational use of supplies, with meat consumption spread throughout the year (lean meat during the summer and fatty meat during the winter), was not a problem that could be neglected. It was essential to have sufficient calories at all times to cope with the difficult working conditions in the quarries.

This was achieved by using processing and conservation methods that made use of the local abundance of raw materials, ingredients and marble and of local know-how in the preparation and conservation of pig fat.

The product's characteristics have always been ascribed to the originality of the processing and conservation methods.

From the point of view strictly of production, the link with the geographical environment is no less important than the production method.

The success of Lardo di Colonnata is attributable not only to the correct mix of raw materials and ingredients and to the use of the particular characteristics of local marble but also to a series of factors that exploit these basic elements. Among these, an important role is played by the skills that have developed over time within an activity that, it must be emphasised, in Colonnata has never been just a special branch of the trade of the pork butcher, but a true, independent profession. These skills include, for example, the ability to select and prepare the raw material, to monitor the 'salamora' or brine and reconstitute it when required and to exploit the humidity and poor ventilation of local cellars.

The reputation of Lardo di Colonnata no longer needs to be proven. The product is known and appreciated everywhere, as the increasingly frequent attempts to imitate the product and misuse its name show.

#### 4.7. *Inspection body:*

*Name:* AGROQUALITA

*Address:* Via Montebello n. 8 — I-00185 Rome.

#### 4.8. *Labelling:*

The product is marketed in pieces weighing between 250 and 5 000 grams, vacuum-packed in packaging made from plastic or other suitable material. It can also be sold sliced or diced and packed accordingly.

The label on the packaging must bear in clear and legible characters, in addition to the Community logo and wording (in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1726/98<sup>(1)</sup> as amended) and the information required by law, the following:

'Lardo di Colonnata' followed by the words 'Indicazione geografica protetta' or 'IGP' in characters larger than those of any other wording on the packaging; the name, company name and address of the producer and the packer; the product logo, consisting of a 73 × 73 mm jagged-edged rhomboid, with, inside, a pig shown in profile, above which are mountain peaks. In the centre of the space below appear the letters 'IGP' surmounted by the words 'Lardo di Colonnata' on two lines occupying a horizontal space of 73 mm. The areas around the images are green and pink and the lettering, in Galliard typeface, is black. The size of the logo may be adapted in proportion to suit different sizes of packaging. The producer will ensure that before the product is packed, the special non-reusable seal bearing the product logo or bearing a card with that logo is attached to one of the two shorter sides of the rind.

It is prohibited to indicate on the label anything other than is laid down in the specification. It is also prohibited to use laudatory wordings that could mislead the consumer.

Information on the producer and the place of packaging may be given.

#### 4.9. *National requirements:* —

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 224, 11.8.1998, p. 1.

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1857/2004****of 26 October 2004****amending the representative prices and additional duties for the import of certain products in the sugar sector fixed by Regulation (EC) No 1210/2004 for the 2004/2005 marketing year**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1260/2001 of 19 June 2001 on the common organisation of the markets in the sugar sector<sup>(1)</sup>,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1423/95 of 23 June 1995 laying down detailed implementing rules for the import of products in the sugar sector other than molasses<sup>(2)</sup>, and in particular the second sentence of the second subparagraph of Article 1(2), and Article 3(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) The representative prices and additional duties applicable to imports of white sugar, raw sugar and certain syrups for the 2004/2005 marketing year are fixed by

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1210/2004<sup>(3)</sup>. These prices and duties have last been amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1681/2004<sup>(4)</sup>.

- (2) The data currently available to the Commission indicate that the said amounts should be changed in accordance with the rules and procedures laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1423/95,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

The representative prices and additional duties on imports of the products referred to in Article 1 of Regulation (EC) No 1423/95, as fixed by Regulation (EC) No 1210/2004 for the 2004/2005 marketing year are hereby amended as set out in the Annex to this Regulation.

*Article 2*

This Regulation shall enter into force on 27 October 2004.

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

Done at Brussels, 26 October 2004.

*For the Commission*

J. M. SILVA RODRÍGUEZ

*Agriculture Director-General*

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 178, 30.6.2001, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 39/2004 (OJ L 6, 10.1.2004, p. 16).

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 141, 24.6.1995, p. 16. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 624/98 (OJ L 85, 20.3.1998, p. 5).

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ L 232, 1.7.2004, p. 11.

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ L 302, 29.9.2004, p. 3.

## ANNEX

**Amended representative prices and additional duties applicable to imports of white sugar, raw sugar and products covered by CN code 1702 90 99 applicable from 27 October 2004**

(EUR)

CN code	Representative price per 100 kg of the product concerned	Additional duty per 100 kg of the product concerned
1701 11 10 <sup>(1)</sup>	19,50	6,55
1701 11 90 <sup>(1)</sup>	19,50	12,30
1701 12 10 <sup>(1)</sup>	19,50	6,36
1701 12 90 <sup>(1)</sup>	19,50	11,78
1701 91 00 <sup>(2)</sup>	19,14	17,01
1701 99 10 <sup>(2)</sup>	19,14	11,56
1701 99 90 <sup>(2)</sup>	19,14	11,56
1702 90 99 <sup>(3)</sup>	0,19	0,45

<sup>(1)</sup> Fixed for the standard quality defined in Annex I.II to Council Regulation (EC) No 1260/2001 (OJ L 178, 30.6.2001, p. 1).<sup>(2)</sup> Fixed for the standard quality defined in Annex I.I to Council Regulation (EC) No 1260/2001 (OJ L 178, 30.6.2001, p. 1).<sup>(3)</sup> Fixed per 1 % sucrose content.



## II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

## COUNCIL

## COUNCIL DECISION

of 26 July 2004

**concerning the conclusion of the Agreement between the European Union and Bosnia and Herzegovina on security procedures for the exchange of classified information**

(2004/731/EC)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

*Article 1*

Having regard to the Treaty on European Union, and in particular Articles 24 and 38 thereof,

The Agreement between the European Union and Bosnia and Herzegovina on security procedures for the exchange of classified information is hereby approved on behalf of the European Union.

Having regard to the recommendation from the Presidency,

The text of the Agreement is attached to this Decision.

*Article 2*

Whereas:

The President of the Council is hereby authorised to designate the person empowered to sign the Agreement in order to bind the European Union.

*Article 3*

(1) At its meeting on 27 and 28 November 2003, the Council decided to authorise the Presidency, assisted by the SG/HR, to open negotiations, in accordance with Articles 24 and 38 of the Treaty on European Union, with certain third States, in order for the European Union to conclude with each of them an Agreement on security procedures for the exchange of classified information.

This Decision shall take effect on the date of its adoption.

*Article 4*

(2) Following this authorisation to open negotiations, the Presidency, assisted by the SG/HR, negotiated an Agreement with Bosnia and Herzegovina on security procedures for the exchange of classified information.

This Decision shall be published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

Done at Brussels, 26 July 2004.

(3) The Agreement should be approved,

*For the Council*

*The President*

B. R. BOT

**AGREEMENT****between Bosnia and Herzegovina and the European Union on security procedures for the exchange of classified information**

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA,

represented by the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

of the one part, and

THE EUROPEAN UNION,

hereafter the EU, represented by the Presidency of the Council of the European Union,

of the other part,

hereinafter referred to as the Parties,

CONSIDERING THAT Bosnia and Herzegovina and the EU share the objectives to strengthen their own security in all ways and to provide their citizens with a high level of safety within an area of security,

CONSIDERING THAT Bosnia and Herzegovina and the EU agree that consultations and cooperation should be developed between them on questions of common interest relating to security,

CONSIDERING THAT, in this context, a permanent need therefore exists to exchange classified information between Bosnia and Herzegovina and the EU,

RECOGNISING THAT full and effective consultation and cooperation may require access to Bosnia and Herzegovina and EU classified information and material, as well as the exchange of classified information and related material between Bosnia and Herzegovina and the EU,

CONSCIOUS THAT such access to and exchange of classified information and related material requires appropriate security measures,

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

*Article 1*

In order to fulfill the objectives of strengthening the security of each of the Parties in all ways, this Agreement applies to classified information or material in any form either provided or exchanged between the Parties.

protection against unauthorized disclosure and which has been so designated by a security classification (hereafter: classified information).

*Article 2*

For the purposes of this Agreement, classified information shall mean any information (namely, knowledge that can be communicated in any form) or material determined to require

*Article 3*

For the purposes of this Agreement, 'EU' shall mean the Council of the European Union (hereafter: Council), the Secretary General/High Representative and the General Secretariat of the Council, and the Commission of the European Communities (hereafter European Commission).

*Article 4*

Each Party shall:

- (a) protect and safeguard classified information subject to this Agreement provided or exchanged by the other Party;
- (b) ensure that classified information subject to this Agreement provided or exchanged keeps the security classification given to it by the providing Party. The receiving Party shall protect and safeguard the classified information according to the provisions set out in its own security regulations for information or material holding an equivalent security classification, as specified in the Security Arrangements to be established pursuant to Articles 11 and 12;
- (c) not use such classified information subject to this Agreement for purposes other than those established by the originator and those for which the information is provided or exchanged;
- (d) not disclose such classified information subject to this Agreement to third parties, or to any EU institution or entity not mentioned in Article 3, without the prior consent of the originator.

*Article 5*

1. Classified information may be disclosed or released, in accordance with the principle of originator control, by one Party, 'the providing Party', to the other Party, 'the receiving Party'.

2. For release to recipients other than the Parties to this Agreement, a decision on disclosure or release of classified information shall be made by the receiving Party following the consent of the providing Party, in accordance with the principle of originator control as defined in its security regulations.

3. In implementing paragraphs 1 and 2 above, no generic release shall be possible unless procedures are established and agreed between the Parties regarding certain categories of information, relevant to their operational requirements.

*Article 6*

Each of the Parties, and entities thereof as defined in Article 3, shall have a security organisation and security programs, based upon such basic principles and minimum standards of security which shall be implemented in the security systems of the Parties to be established pursuant to Articles 11 and 12, to ensure that an equivalent level of protection is applied to classified information subject to this Agreement.

*Article 7*

1. The Parties shall ensure that all persons who, in the conduct of their official duties require access, or whose duties or functions may afford access, to classified information provided or exchanged under this Agreement are appropriately security cleared before they are granted access to such information.

2. The security clearance procedures shall be designed to determine whether an individual can, taking into account his or her loyalty, trustworthiness and reliability, have access to classified information.

*Article 8*

The Parties shall provide mutual assistance with regard to security of classified information subject to this Agreement and matters of common security interest. Reciprocal security consultations and inspections shall be conducted by the authorities as defined in Article 11 to assess the effectiveness of the Security Arrangements within their respective responsibility to be established pursuant to Articles 11 and 12.

*Article 9*

1. For the purpose of this Agreement:

(a) as regards the EU:

all correspondence shall be sent to the Council at the following address:

Council of the European Union  
Chief Registry Officer  
Rue de la Loi/Wetstraat, 175  
B-1048 Brussels.

All correspondence shall be forwarded by the Chief Registry Officer of the Council to the Member States and to the European Commission subject to paragraph 2;

(b) as regards Bosnia and Herzegovina:

all correspondence shall be addressed to the Chief Registry Officer of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina and forwarded via the Mission of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the European Union, at the following address:

Mission of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the European Union  
Registry Officer  
Rue Tenbosch/Tenboschstraat, 34  
B-1000 Brussels.

2. Exceptionally, correspondence from one Party which is only accessible to specific competent officials, organs or services of that Party may, for operational reasons, be addressed and only be accessible to specific competent officials, organs or services of the other Party specifically designated as recipients, taking into account their competencies and according to the need to know principle. As far as the European Union is concerned, this correspondence shall be transmitted through the Chief Registry Officer of the Council.

#### *Article 10*

The Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Secretaries-General of the Council and of the European Commission shall oversee the implementation of this Agreement.

#### *Article 11*

In order to implement this Agreement:

1. The Ministry of Security, as a national security authority, under the direction and acting on behalf of the government of Bosnia and Herzegovina and under its authority, shall be responsible for developing security Arrangements for the protection and safeguarding of classified information provided to Bosnia and Herzegovina under this Agreement.

2. The General Secretariat of the Council Security Office (hereafter: GSC Security Office), under the direction and on behalf of the Secretary General of the Council, acting in the name of the Council and under its authority shall be responsible for developing security arrangements for the protection and safeguarding of classified information provided to the EU under the present Agreement.

3. The European Commission Security Directorate, acting in the name of the European Commission and under its authority, shall be responsible for developing security arrangements for the protection of classified information provided or exchanged under this Agreement within the European Commission and its premises.

#### *Article 12*

The security arrangements to be established pursuant to Article 11 in agreement between the three Offices concerned shall lay down the standards of the reciprocal security protection for classified information subject to this Agreement. For the EU, these standards shall be subject to approval by the Council Security Committee.

#### *Article 13*

The Authorities defined in Article 11 shall establish procedures to be followed in the case of proven or suspected compromise of classified information subject to this Agreement.

#### *Article 14*

Prior to the provision of classified information subject to this Agreement between the Parties, the responsible security authorities defined in Article 11 must agree that the receiving Party is able to protect and safeguard the information subject to this Agreement in a way consistent with the arrangements to be established pursuant to Articles 11 and 12.

#### *Article 15*

This Agreement shall in no way prevent the Parties from concluding other Agreements relating to the provision or exchange of classified information subject to this Agreement provided that they do not conflict with the provisions of this Agreement.

#### *Article 16*

All differences between the EU and Bosnia and Herzegovina arising out of the interpretation or application of this Agreement shall be dealt with by negotiation between the Parties.

#### *Article 17*

1. This Agreement shall enter into force on the first day of the first month after the Parties have notified each other of the completion of the internal procedures necessary for this purpose.

2. This Agreement may be reviewed for consideration of possible amendments at the request of either Party.

3. Any amendment to this Agreement shall only be made in writing and by common agreement of the Parties. It shall enter into force upon mutual notification as provided under paragraph 1.

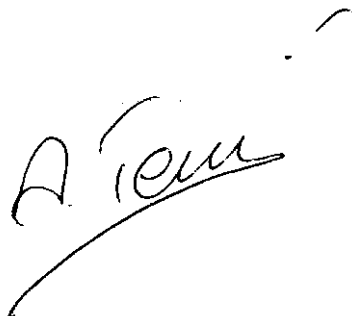
#### Article 18

This Agreement may be denounced by one Party by written notice of denunciation given to the other Party. Such denunciation shall take effect six months after receipt of notification by the other Party, but shall not affect obligations already contracted under the provisions of this Agreement. In particular, all classified information provided or exchanged pursuant to this Agreement shall continue to be protected in accordance with the provisions set forth herein.

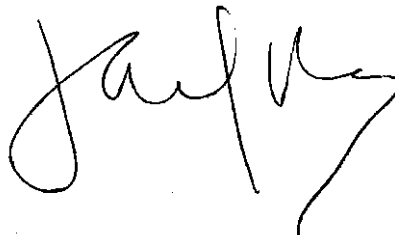
IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, respectively duly authorized, have signed this Agreement.

Done at Brussels and Sarajevo, on 5 October 2004 in two copies each in the English language.

For Bosnia and Herzegovina



For the European Union



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**POLITICAL AND SECURITY COMMITTEE DECISION BiH/1/2004****of 21 September 2004****on the acceptance of third States' contributions to the European Union military operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina**

(2004/732/CFSP)

THE POLITICAL AND SECURITY COMMITTEE,

Having regard to the Treaty on European Union, and in particular Article 25, third paragraph, thereof,

Having regard to the Council Joint Action 2004/570/CFSP of 12 July 2004 on the European Union military operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina<sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 11(2) thereof on the participation of third States,

Whereas:

- (1) Upon request of the Political and Security Committee and in accordance with the tasking by the European Union Military Committee (EUMC), the EU Operation Commander and EU Force Commander have conducted the Force Generation and Manning Conferences on 15 September 2004.
- (2) On 20 September 2004, following the recommendation of the EU Operation Commander on third States' contributions, the EUMC agreed to recommend to the Political and Security Committee to accept these third States' contributions.
- (3) The Copenhagen European Council adopted on 12 and 13 December 2002 a Declaration stating that the 'Berlin plus' arrangements and the implementation thereof will apply only to those EU Member States which are also

either NATO members or parties to the 'Partnership for Peace', and which have consequently concluded bilateral security agreements with NATO,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

*Article 1***Third States' contributions**

Following Force Generation and Manning Conferences, contributions from the third States set out in the Annex are accepted for the EU military operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

*Article 2***Entry into force**

This Decision shall enter into force on the day of its adoption.

Done at Brussels, 21 September 2004.

*For the Political and Security Committee*  
*The Chairperson*  
A. HAMER

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 252, 28.7.2004, p. 10.

## ANNEX

**LIST OF THIRD STATES REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 1**

- Argentina
  - Bulgaria
  - Canada
  - Chile
  - Morocco
  - New Zealand
  - Norway
  - Romania
  - Switzerland
  - Turkey
-

**POLITICAL AND SECURITY COMMITTEE DECISION BiH/2/2004****of 24 September 2004****on the appointment of an EU Operation Commander for the European Union military operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina**

(2004/733/CFSP)

THE POLITICAL AND SECURITY COMMITTEE,

Having regard to the Treaty on European Union, and in particular Article 25(3) thereof,

Having regard to the Council Joint Action 2004/570/CFSP of 12 July 2004 on the European Union military operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina <sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 6 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Under Article 2 of Joint Action 2004/570/CFSP, Deputy Supreme Allied Commander for Europe (DSACEUR), Admiral Rainer FEIST, was appointed EU Operation Commander for the European Union military operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- (2) NATO has decided to appoint General Sir John REITH as Deputy Supreme Allied Commander for Europe (DSACEUR) to replace Admiral Rainer FEIST. The assignment of General Sir John REITH will begin on 30 September 2004.
- (3) Under Article 6 of Joint Action 2004/570/CFSP the Council authorises the Political and Security Committee (PSC) to take further decisions on the appointment of the EU Operation Commander.
- (4) In conformity with Article 6 of the Protocol on the position of Denmark annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty establishing the European Community, Denmark does not participate in

the elaboration and implementation of decisions and actions of the European Union which have defence implications.

- (5) The Copenhagen European Council adopted on 12 and 13 December 2002 a Declaration stating that the 'Berlin plus' arrangements and the implementation thereof will apply only to those EU Member States which are also either NATO members or parties to the 'Partnership for Peace', and which have consequently concluded bilateral security agreements with NATO,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

*Article 1*

General Sir John REITH is hereby appointed EU Operation Commander for the European Union military operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

*Article 2*

This Decision shall enter into force on 30 September 2004.

Done at Brussels, 24 September 2004.

*For the Political and Security Committee*  
*The Chairperson*  
A. HAMER

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 252, 28.7.2004, p. 10.