

# Official Journal

## of the European Union

# L 177

**Volume 48**
**9 July 2005**

English edition

## Legislation

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**EN**

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<sup>(1)</sup> Text with EEA relevance

## I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1077/2005****of 8 July 2005****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 9 July 2005.

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

Done at Brussels, 8 July 2005.

*For the Commission*

J. M. SILVA RODRÍGUEZ

*Director-General for Agriculture and  
Rural Development*

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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 8 July 2005 establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables**

<i>(EUR/100 kg)</i>		
CN code	Third country code <sup>(1)</sup>	Standard import value
0702 00 00	052	43,9
	096	42,0
	999	43,0
0707 00 05	052	71,6
	999	71,6
0709 90 70	052	80,1
	999	80,1
0805 50 10	388	71,7
	528	57,0
	999	64,4
0808 10 80	388	85,2
	400	95,0
	404	94,3
	508	69,2
	512	79,0
	528	57,5
	720	76,1
	804	92,3
	999	81,1
0808 20 50	388	84,7
	512	51,2
	528	62,4
	800	31,4
	804	99,5
	999	65,8
0809 10 00	052	181,6
	999	181,6
0809 20 95	052	281,9
	400	316,1
	999	299,0
0809 40 05	624	113,3
	999	113,3

<sup>(1)</sup> Country nomenclature as fixed by Commission Regulation (EC) No 750/2005 (OJ L 126, 19.5.2005, p. 12). Code '999' stands for 'of other origin'.

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1078/2005****of 8 July 2005****correcting Regulation (EC) No 951/2005 fixing the A1 and B export refunds for fruit and vegetables (tomatoes, oranges, table grapes, apples and peaches)**

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) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Regulation (EC) No 951/2005 <sup>(2)</sup> fixed export refunds on fruit and vegetables for tomatoes, oranges, table grapes, apples and peaches.
- (2) A number of errors have been discovered in the Annex to the draft submitted to the Management Committee for

an opinion. Regulation (EC) No 951/2005 should therefore be corrected.

- (3) 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*

The Annex to Regulation (EC) No 951/2005 is hereby replaced by the text in the Annex to this Regulation.

*Article 2*

This Regulation shall enter into force on 9 July 2005.

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

Done at Brussels, 8 July 2005.

*For the Commission*  
Mariann FISCHER BOEL  
*Member of the Commission*

<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 160, 23.6.2005, p. 19.

## ANNEX

## 'ANNEX

**Export refunds on fruit and vegetables (tomatoes, oranges, table grapes, apples and peaches)**

Product code <sup>(1)</sup>	Destination <sup>(2)</sup>	System A1 Refund application period 24.6.2005-8.9.2005		System B Licence application period 1.7.2005-15.9.2005	
		Refund amount (EUR/t net weight)	Scheduled quantity (t)	Indicative refund amount (EUR/t net weight)	Scheduled quantity (t)
0702 00 00 9100	F08	35		35	1 874
0805 10 20 9100	A00	38		38	615
0806 10 10 9100	A00	25		25	6 627
0808 10 80 9100	F09, F04	36		36	19 233
0809 30 10 9100 0809 30 90 9100	F03	13		13	9 708

<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 (including Kosovo, under the protection of the United Nations, pursuant to Security Council Resolution 1244 of 10 June 1999), 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 1079/2005

of 8 July 2005

**determining the extent to which applications lodged in June 2005 for import licences for certain pigmeat products under the regime provided for by the Agreements concluded by the Community with the Republic of Bulgaria and Romania can be accepted**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

comply with all veterinary rules currently in force in the Community,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1898/97 of 29 September 1997 laying down detailed rules for the application in the pigmeat sector of the arrangements provided for by the Agreements concluded by the Community with the Republic of Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Romania, the Republic of Poland and the Republic of Hungary<sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 4(5) thereof,

*Article 1*

1. Applications for import licences for the period 1 July to 30 September 2005 submitted pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1898/97 shall be met as referred to in Annex I.

2. For the period 1 October to 31 December 2005, applications may be lodged pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1898/97 for import licences for a total quantity as referred to in Annex II.

3. Licences may only be used for products which comply with all veterinary rules currently in force in the Community.

*Article 2*

This Regulation shall enter into force on 9 July 2005.

Whereas:

- (1) The applications for import licences lodged for the third quarter of 2005 are for quantities less than or equal to the quantities available and can therefore be met in full.
- (2) The surplus to be added to the quantity available for the following period should be determined.
- (3) It is appropriate to draw the attention of operators to the fact that licences may only be used for products which

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

Done at Brussels, 8 July 2005.

*For the Commission*

J. M. SILVA RODRÍGUEZ

*Director-General for Agriculture and  
Rural Development*

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 267, 30.9.1997, p. 58. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1467/2003 (OJ L 210, 28.8.2003, p. 11).

## ANNEX I

Group No	Percentage of acceptance of import licences submitted for the period 1 July to 30 September 2005
B1	100,0
15	100,0
16	100,0
17	100,0

## ANNEX II

Group	Total quantity available for the period 1 October to 31 December 2005
B1	2 000,0
15	562,5
16	1 062,5
17	7 812,5

(t)



## COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1080/2005

of 8 July 2005

**opening a standing invitation to tender for the resale on the Spanish market of common wheat held by the Hungarian intervention agency**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1784/2003 of 29 September 2003 on the common organisation of the market in cereals <sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 6 thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2131/93 of 28 July 1993 laying down the procedure and conditions for the sale of cereals held by intervention agencies <sup>(2)</sup> provides in particular that cereals held by intervention agencies are to be sold by tendering procedure at prices preventing market disturbance.

(2) Because of the difficult weather conditions in much of Spain, cereals production has been significantly reduced in the 2005/06 marketing year. This situation has already led to high prices locally, causing supply difficulties at competitive prices for growers and the livestock feed industry alike.

(3) Hungary has significant intervention stocks of common wheat, which should be used up.

(4) The stocks of common wheat held by the Hungarian intervention agency should therefore be made available on the Spanish cereals market; given the need to supply growers in the east of Spain, those stocks are particularly suited to the traders' needs.

(5) To ensure the best supply conditions for these regions, the common wheat must be delivered to the ports of Tarragona, Cartagena or Valencia.

(6) To take account of the situation on the Community market, provision should be made for the Commission to manage this invitation to tender. In addition, provision must be made for an award coefficient for tenders offering the minimum selling price.

(7) It is also important that the Hungarian intervention agency's notification to the Commission should maintain the anonymity of the tenderers.

(8) With a view to modernising management, the information required by the Commission should be sent by electronic mail.

(9) In order to prevent disturbances on the Spanish market, in particular during marketing of the new year's maize harvest, these cereals should be delivered before 30 September 2005.

(10) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Cereals,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

1. The Hungarian intervention agency shall open a standing invitation to tender for the sale on the Community market of 200 000 tonnes of common wheat held by it.

2. These sales are intended to supply the Spanish market. Entry into Spain shall be exclusively through the Spanish ports of Tarragona, Cartagena or Valencia.

*Article 2*

The sale provided for in Article 1 shall take place in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 2131/93.

However, notwithstanding that Regulation:

(a) tenders shall be drawn up on the basis of the actual quality of the lot to which they apply;

(b) the minimum selling price shall be set at a level which does not disturb the cereals market.

*Article 3*

1. Notwithstanding Article 13(4) of Regulation (EEC) No 2131/93 the tender security is set at EUR 10 per tonne.

2. Tenders shall be valid only if they are accompanied by the tenderer's written commitment to lodge a security of EUR 80 per tonne within two working days of the day on which the notice of award of contract is received.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 270, 21.10.2003, p. 78.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 191, 31.7.1993, p. 76. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 749/2005 (OJ L 126, 19.5.2005, p. 10).

*Article 4*

1. The first partial invitation to tender shall expire at 15.00 (Brussels time) on 13 July 2005.

The closing dates for the submission of tenders for subsequent partial invitations to tender shall be each Wednesday at 15.00 (Brussels time), with the exception of 20 July, 3 August, 17 August and 31 August 2005, i.e. weeks when no invitation to tender shall be made.

The closing date for the submission of tenders for the last partial invitation to tender shall be 14 September 2005 at 15.00 (Brussels time).

2. Tenders must be lodged with the Hungarian intervention agency at the following address:

Mezőgazdasági és Vidékfejlesztési Hivatal  
Alkotmány u. 29.  
H-1385 Budapest 62  
Pf 867  
Tel. (36) 1-219 62 60  
Fax (36) 1-219 62 59

*Article 5*

The Hungarian intervention agency shall send the Commission the tenders received, no later than two hours after expiry of the time limit for submitting tenders. This notification shall be made by e-mail, using the form in the Annex hereto.

*Article 6*

Under the procedure laid down in Article 25(2) of Regulation (EEC) No 1784/2003 the Commission shall set the minimum selling price or decide not to award any quantities. In the event that tenders are submitted for the same lot and for a quantity larger than that available, the Commission may fix this price separately for each lot.

Where tenders are offering the minimum selling price, the Commission may fix an award coefficient for the quantities offered at the same time as it fixes the minimum selling price.

*Article 7*

In addition to the provisions of Article 16 of Regulation (EEC) No 2131/93, the successful tenderer must remove the awarded cereal stocks before 30 September 2005.

*Article 8*

1. The security referred to in Article 3(1) shall be released in full in respect of quantities for which:

- (a) no award is made;
- (b) payment of the selling price is made within the period set and the security referred to in Article 3(2) has been lodged.

2. The security referred to in Article 3(2) shall be released in proportion to the quantities of cereals unloaded at one of the ports referred to in Article 1(2). Proof of a particular destination shall be supplied in accordance with Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3002/92 <sup>(1)</sup>. The T5 control copy must provide proof of compliance with the conditions laid down in Article 1(2) of this Regulation.

3. Prior to unloading, the relevant person referred to in Article 3(1)(d) of Regulation (EEC) No 3002/92 shall inform the Spanish authority responsible for checks at the final destination of the following:

- the name of the port(s) where unloading will take place,
- the name(s) of the means of transport that will be used,
- the quantities that will be unloaded from each means of transport,
- the expected unloading date(s).

*Article 9*

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

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

Done at Brussels, 8 July 2005.

*For the Commission*

Mariann FISCHER BOEL

*Member of the Commission*

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 301, 17.10.1992, p. 17.

## ANNEX

**Standing invitation to tender for the resale on the Spanish market of 200 000 tonnes of common wheat held by the Hungarian intervention agency**

Form (\*)

(Regulation (EC) No 1080/2005)

1	2	3	4
Serial numbers of tenderers	Lot No	Quantity (t)	Tender price (EUR/t)
1			
2			
3			
etc.			

(\*) To be sent to DG AGRI, Unit D.2.

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1081/2005****of 8 July 2005****opening a standing invitation to tender for the resale on the Spanish market of maize held by the Slovak intervention agency**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1784/2003 of 29 September 2003 on the common organisation of the market in cereals <sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 6 thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2131/93 of 28 July 1993 laying down the procedure and conditions for the sale of cereals held by intervention agencies <sup>(2)</sup> provides in particular that cereals held by intervention agencies are to be sold by tendering procedure at prices preventing market disturbance.

(2) Because of the difficult weather conditions in much of Spain, cereals production has been significantly reduced in the 2005/06 marketing year. This situation has already led to high prices locally, causing supply difficulties at competitive prices for growers and the livestock feed industry alike.

(3) Slovakia has significant intervention stocks of maize, which should be used up.

(4) The stocks of maize held by the Slovak intervention agency should therefore be made available on the Spanish cereals market; given the need to supply growers in the south of Spain, those stocks are particularly suited to the traders' needs.

(5) To ensure the best supply conditions for these regions, the maize must be delivered to the ports of Huelva, Seville or Cádiz.

(6) To take account of the situation on the Community market, provision should be made for the Commission to manage this invitation to tender. In addition, provision must be made for an award coefficient for tenders offering the minimum selling price.

(7) It is also important that the Slovak intervention agency's notification to the Commission should maintain the anonymity of the tenderers.

(8) With a view to modernising management, the information required by the Commission should be sent by electronic mail.

(9) In order to prevent disturbances on the Spanish market, in particular during marketing of the new year's maize harvest, these cereals should be delivered before 30 September 2005.

(10) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Cereals,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

1. The Slovak intervention agency shall open a standing invitation to tender for the sale on the Community market of 100 000 tonnes of rye held by it.

2. These sales are intended to supply the Spanish market. Entry into Spain shall be exclusively through the Spanish ports of Huelva, Seville or Cádiz.

*Article 2*

The sale provided for in Article 1 shall take place in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 2131/93.

However, notwithstanding that Regulation:

(a) tenders shall be drawn up on the basis of the actual quality of the lot to which they apply;

(b) the minimum selling price shall be set at a level which does not disturb the cereals market.

*Article 3*

1. Notwithstanding Article 13(4) of Regulation (EEC) No 2131/93 the tender security is set at EUR 10 per tonne.

2. Tenders shall be valid only if they are accompanied by the tenderer's written commitment to lodge a security of EUR 80 per tonne within two working days of the day on which the notice of award of contract is received.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 270, 21.10.2003, p. 78.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 191, 31.7.1993, p. 76. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 749/2005 (OJ L 126, 19.5.2005, p. 10).

*Article 4*

1. The first partial invitation to tender shall expire at 15.00 (Brussels time) on 13 July 2005.

The closing dates for the submission of tenders for subsequent partial invitations to tender shall be each Wednesday at 15.00 (Brussels time), with the exception of 20 July, 3 August, 17 August and 31 August 2005, i.e. weeks when no invitation to tender shall be made.

The closing date for the submission of tenders for the last partial invitation to tender shall be 14 September 2005 at 15.00 (Brussels time).

2. Tenders must be lodged with the Slovak intervention agency at the following address:

Pôdohospodárska platobná agentúra  
oddelenie obilnín a škrobu  
Dobrovičova 12  
SK-815 26 Bratislava  
Tel. (421-2) 58 24 32 71  
Fax (421-2) 58 24 33 62.

*Article 5*

Within two hours of the expiry of the time limit for the submission of tenders, the Slovak intervention agency shall notify the Commission of tenders received. This notification shall be made by e-mail, using the form in the Annex hereto.

*Article 6*

Under the procedure laid down in Article 25(2) of Regulation (EEC) No 1784/2003 the Commission shall set the minimum selling price or decide not to award any quantities. In the event that tenders are submitted for the same lot and for a quantity larger than that available, the Commission may fix this price separately for each lot.

Where tenders are offering the minimum selling price, the Commission may fix an award coefficient for the quantities offered at the same time as it fixes the minimum selling price.

*Article 7*

In addition to the provisions of Article 16 of Regulation (EEC) No 2131/93, the successful tenderer must remove the awarded cereal stocks before 30 September 2005.

*Article 8*

1. The security referred to in Article 3(1) shall be released in full in respect of quantities for which:

- (a) no award is made;
- (b) payment of the selling price is made within the period set and the security referred to in Article 3(2) has been lodged.

2. The security referred to in Article 3(2) shall be released in proportion to the quantities of cereals unloaded at one of the ports referred to in Article 1(2). Proof of a particular destination shall be supplied in accordance with Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3002/92 <sup>(1)</sup>. The T5 control copy must provide proof of compliance with the conditions laid down in Article 1(2) of this Regulation.

3. Prior to unloading, the relevant party referred to in Article 3(1)(d) of Regulation (EEC) No 3002/92 shall inform the Spanish authority responsible for checks at the final destination of the following:

- the name of the port(s) where unloading will take place,
- the name(s) of the means of transport that will be used,
- the quantities that will be unloaded from each means of transport,
- the expected unloading date(s).

*Article 9*

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

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

Done at Brussels, 8 July 2005.

For the Commission  
Mariann FISCHER BOEL  
Member of the Commission

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 301, 17.10.1992, p. 17.

## ANNEX

**Standing invitation to tender for the resale on the Spanish market of 100 000 tonnes of barley held by the Slovak intervention agency**

Form (\*)

(Regulation (EC) No 1081/2005)

1	2	3	4
Serial numbers of tenderers	Lot No	Quantity (t)	Tender price (EUR/t)
1			
2			
3			
etc.			

(\*) To be sent to DG AGRI, Unit D.2.

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1082/2005****of 8 July 2005****opening a standing invitation to tender for the resale on the Spanish market of maize held by the Hungarian intervention agency**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1784/2003 of 29 September 2003 on the common organisation of the market in cereals <sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 6 thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2131/93 of 28 July 1993 laying down the procedure and conditions for the sale of cereals held by intervention agencies <sup>(2)</sup> provides in particular that cereals held by intervention agencies are to be sold by tendering procedure at prices preventing market disturbance.

(2) Because of the difficult weather conditions in much of Spain, cereals production has been significantly reduced in the 2005/06 marketing year. This situation has already led to high prices locally, causing supply difficulties at competitive prices for growers and the livestock feed industry alike.

(3) Hungary has significant intervention stocks of maize, which should be used up.

(4) The stocks of maize held by the Hungarian intervention agency should therefore be made available on the Spanish cereals market; given the need to supply growers in the south of Spain, those stocks are particularly suited to the traders' needs.

(5) To ensure the best supply conditions for these regions, the maize must be delivered to the ports of Huelva, Seville or Cádiz.

(6) To take account of the situation on the Community market, provision should be made for the Commission to manage this invitation to tender. In addition, provision must be made for an award coefficient for tenders offering the minimum selling price.

(7) It is also important that the Hungarian intervention agency's notification to the Commission should maintain the anonymity of the tenderers.

(8) With a view to modernising management, the information required by the Commission should be sent by electronic mail.

(9) In order to prevent disturbances on the Spanish market, in particular during marketing of the new year's maize harvest, these cereals should be delivered before 30 September 2005.

(10) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Cereals,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

1. The Hungarian intervention agency shall open a standing invitation to tender for the sale on the Community market of 100 000 tonnes of maize held by it.

2. These sales are intended to supply the Spanish market. Entry into Spain shall be exclusively through the Spanish ports of Huelva, Seville or Cádiz.

*Article 2*

The sale provided for in Article 1 shall take place in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 2131/93.

However, notwithstanding that Regulation:

(a) tenders shall be drawn up on the basis of the actual quality of the lot to which they apply;

(b) the minimum selling price shall be set at a level which does not disturb the cereals market.

*Article 3*

1. Notwithstanding Article 13(4) of Regulation (EEC) No 2131/93 the tender security is set at EUR 10 per tonne.

2. Tenders shall be valid only if they are accompanied by the tenderer's written commitment to lodge a security of EUR 80 per tonne within two working days of the day on which the notice of award of contract is received.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 270, 21.10.2003, p. 78.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 191, 31.7.1993, p. 76. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 749/2005 (OJ L 126, 19.5.2005, p. 10).

*Article 4*

1. The first partial invitation to tender shall expire at 15.00 (Brussels time) on 13 July 2005.

The closing dates for the submission of tenders for subsequent partial invitations to tender shall be each Wednesday at 15.00 (Brussels time), with the exception of 20 July, 3 August, 17 August and 31 August 2005, i.e. weeks when no invitation to tender shall be made.

The closing date for the submission of tenders for the last partial invitation to tender shall be 14 September 2005 at 15.00 (Brussels time).

2. Tenders must be lodged with the Hungarian intervention agency at the following address:

Mezőgazdasági és Vidékfejlesztési Hivatal  
Alkotmány u. 29.  
H-1385 Budapest 62  
Pf. 867  
Tel. (36-1) 219 62 60  
Fax (36-1) 219 62 59.

*Article 5*

The Hungarian intervention agency shall send the Commission the tenders received, no later than two hours after expiry of the time limit for submitting tenders. This notification shall be made by e-mail, using the form in the Annex hereto.

*Article 6*

Under the procedure laid down in Article 25(2) of Regulation (EEC) No 1784/2003 the Commission shall set the minimum selling price or decide not to award any quantities. In the event that tenders are submitted for the same lot and for a quantity larger than that available, the Commission may fix this price separately for each lot.

Where tenders are offering the minimum selling price, the Commission may fix an award coefficient for the quantities offered at the same time as it fixes the minimum selling price.

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

Done at Brussels, 8 July 2005.

For the Commission  
Mariann FISCHER BOEL  
Member of the Commission

*Article 7*

In addition to the provisions of Article 16 of Regulation (EEC) No 2131/93, the successful tenderer must remove the awarded cereal stocks before 30 September 2005.

*Article 8*

1. The security referred to in Article 3(1) shall be released in full in respect of quantities for which:

- (a) no award is made;
- (b) payment of the selling price is made within the period set and the security referred to in Article 3(2) has been lodged.

2. The security referred to in Article 3(2) shall be released in proportion to the quantities of cereals unloaded at one of the ports referred to in Article 1(2). Proof of a particular destination shall be supplied in accordance with Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3002/92 <sup>(1)</sup>. The T5 control copy must provide proof of compliance with the conditions laid down in Article 1(2) of this Regulation.

3. Prior to unloading, the relevant party referred to in Article 3(1)(d) of Regulation (EEC) No 3002/92 shall inform the Spanish authority responsible for checks at the final destination of the following:

- the name of the port(s) where unloading will take place,
- the name(s) of the means of transport that will be used,
- the quantities that will be unloaded from each means of transport,
- the expected unloading date(s).

*Article 9*

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

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 301, 17.10.1992, p. 17.



## ANNEX

**Standing invitation to tender for the resale on the Spanish market of 100 000 tonnes of maize held by the Hungarian intervention agency**

Form (\*)

(Regulation (EC) No 1082/2005)

1	2	3	4
Serial numbers of tenderers	Lot No	Quantity (t)	Tender price (EUR/t)
1			
2			
3			
etc.			

(\*) To be sent to DG AGRI, Unit D.2.

## COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1083/2005

of 8 July 2005

## opening a standing invitation to tender for the resale on the Spanish market of barley held by the German intervention agency

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1784/2003 of 29 September 2003 on the common organisation of the market in cereals <sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 6 thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2131/93 of 28 July 1993 laying down the procedure and conditions for the sale of cereals held by intervention agencies <sup>(2)</sup> provides in particular that cereals held by intervention agencies are to be sold by tendering procedure at prices preventing market disturbance.

(2) Because of the difficult weather conditions in much of Spain, cereals production has been significantly reduced in the 2005/06 marketing year. This situation has already led to high prices locally, causing supply difficulties at competitive prices for growers and the livestock feed industry alike.

(3) Germany has significant intervention stocks of barley, which should be used up.

(4) The stocks of barley held by the German intervention agency should therefore be made available on the Spanish cereals market; given the need to supply growers in the north of Spain, those stocks are particularly suited to the traders' needs.

(5) To ensure the best supply conditions for these regions, the barley must be delivered to the ports of A Coruña, Santander or Bilbao.

(6) To take account of the situation on the Community market, provision should be made for the Commission to manage this invitation to tender. In addition, provision must be made for an award coefficient for tenders offering the minimum selling price.

(7) It is also important that the German intervention agency's notification to the Commission should maintain the anonymity of the tenderers.

(8) With a view to modernising management, the information required by the Commission should be sent by electronic mail.

(9) In order to prevent disturbances on the Spanish market, in particular during marketing of the new year's maize harvest, these cereals should be delivered before 30 September 2005.

(10) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Cereals,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

1. The German intervention agency shall open a standing invitation to tender for the sale on the Community market of 100 000 tonnes of barley held by it.

2. These sales are intended to supply the Spanish market. Entry into Spain shall be exclusively through the Spanish ports of A Coruña, Santander or Bilbao.

*Article 2*

The sale provided for in Article 1 shall take place in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 2131/93.

However, notwithstanding that Regulation:

(a) tenders shall be drawn up on the basis of the actual quality of the lot to which they apply;

(b) the minimum selling price shall be set at a level which does not disturb the cereals market.

*Article 3*

1. Notwithstanding Article 13(4) of Regulation (EEC) No 2131/93 the tender security is set at EUR 10 per tonne.

2. Tenders shall be valid only if they are accompanied by the tenderer's written commitment to lodge a security of EUR 60 per tonne within two working days of the day on which the notice of award of contract is received.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 270, 21.10.2003, p. 78.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 191, 31.7.1993, p. 76. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 749/2005 (OJ L 126, 19.5.2005, p. 10).

*Article 4*

1. The first partial invitation to tender shall expire at 15.00 (Brussels time) on 13 July 2005.

The closing dates for the submission of tenders for subsequent partial invitations to tender shall be each Wednesday at 15.00 (Brussels time), with the exception of 20 July, 3 August, 17 August and 31 August 2005, i.e. weeks when no invitation to tender shall be made.

The closing date for the submission of tenders for the last partial invitation to tender shall be 14 September 2005 at 15.00 (Brussels time).

2. Tenders must be lodged with the German intervention agency at the following address:

Bundesanstalt für Landwirtschaft und Ernährung (BLE),  
Deichmannsaue 29  
D-53179 Bonn  
Fax 1: 00 49 228 6845 3985  
Fax 2: 00 49 228 6845 3276.

*Article 5*

Within two hours of the expiry of the time limit for the submission of tenders, the German intervention agency shall notify the Commission of tenders received. This notification shall be made by e-mail, using the form in the Annex hereto.

*Article 6*

Under the procedure laid down in Article 25(2) of Regulation (EEC) No 1784/2003 the Commission shall set the minimum selling price or decide not to award any quantities. In the event that tenders are submitted for the same lot and for a quantity larger than that available, the Commission may fix this price separately for each lot.

Where tenders are offering the minimum selling price, the Commission may fix an award coefficient for the quantities offered at the same time as it fixes the minimum selling price.

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

Done at Brussels, 8 July 2005.

*For the Commission*

Mariann FISCHER BOEL

*Member of the Commission*

*Article 7*

In addition to the provisions of Article 16 of Regulation (EEC) No 2131/93, the successful tenderer must remove the awarded cereal stocks before 30 September 2005.

*Article 8*

1. The security referred to in Article 3(1) shall be released in full in respect of quantities for which:

- (a) no award is made;
- (b) payment of the selling price is made within the period set and the security referred to in Article 3(2) has been lodged.

2. The security referred to in Article 3(2) shall be released in proportion to the quantities of cereals unloaded at one of the ports referred to in Article 1(2). Proof of a particular destination shall be supplied in accordance with Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3002/92 <sup>(1)</sup>. The T5 control copy must provide proof of compliance with the conditions laid down in Article 1(2) of this Regulation.

3. Prior to unloading, the relevant party referred to in Article 3(1)(d) of Regulation (EEC) No 3002/92 shall inform the Spanish authority responsible for checks at the final destination of the following:

- the name of the port(s) where unloading will take place,
- the name(s) of the means of transport that will be used,
- the quantities that will be unloaded from each means of transport,
- the expected unloading date(s).

*Article 9*

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

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 301, 17.10.1992, p. 17.

## ANNEX

**Standing invitation to tender for the resale on the Spanish market of 100 000 tonnes of barley held by the Slovak intervention agency**

Form (\*)

(Regulation (EC) No 1083/2005)

1	2	3	4
Serial numbers of tenderers	Lot No	Quantity (t)	Tender price (EUR/t)
1			
2			
3			
etc.			

(\*) To be sent to DG AGRI, Unit D.2.

## COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1084/2005

of 8 July 2005

## amending Annexes II, III and V to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3030/93 on common rules for imports of certain textile products from third countries

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3030/93 of 12 October 1993 on common rules for imports of certain textile products from third countries <sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 19 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) On 1 January 2005, with the expiry of the WTO Agreement on Textile and Clothing, quotas on the imports of textile and clothing product categories were eliminated vis-à-vis WTO Members.
- (2) On 13 December 2004, ahead of the liberalisation of the quotas, the Community introduced by Council Regulation (EC) No 2200/2004 <sup>(2)</sup> a surveillance system for the 35 textile product categories concerned by the liberalisation.
- (3) Paragraph 242 of the Working Party Report of the Accession of the People's Republic of China <sup>(3)</sup> (the PRC) to the WTO (the Textile Specific Safeguard Clause, or TSSC) introduced the possibility of specific safeguard measures on Chinese textile exports. It states that, where a WTO Member believed that imports of Chinese origin of textiles were, due to market disruption, threatening to impede the orderly development of trade in these products the Member could request consultations with the PRC with a view to easing or avoiding such market disruption.
- (4) By Regulation (EC) No 138/2003 <sup>(4)</sup>, the Council inserted Article 10a in Regulation (EEC) No 3030/93 in order to transpose paragraph 242 of the Working Party Report into Community legislation.
- (5) On 6 April 2005, the Commission adopted indicative guidelines on the application of Article 10a of Regulation (EEC) No 3030/93 concerning a textiles specific safeguard clause (the Guidelines).
- (6) The European Commission requested and held consultations with the PRC in the framework of paragraph 242 of the Working Party Report on the PRC's Accession to the WTO and Article 10a of Regulation (EEC) No 3030/93 for the product categories in which imports originating in the PRC were believed to threaten to impede, due to market disruption, the orderly development of trade. Such consultations were concluded on 10 June 2005 and led to a mutually satisfactory solution for 10 product categories. The result of the consultations is reflected in a Memorandum of Understanding on the export of certain Chinese Textile and Clothing Products to the European Union between the European Commission and the Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China of the same date.
- (7) The Memorandum of Understanding covers imports from the PRC into the Community of ten product categories: category 2 (cotton fabrics), category 4 (T-shirts), category 5 (pullovers), category 6 (trousers), category 7 (blouses), category 20 (bed linen), category 26 (dresses), category 31 (brassieres), category 39 (table and kitchen linen) and category 115 (flax or ramie yarn). The corresponding customs codes are those listed in Annex I to Regulation (EEC) No 3030/93.
- (8) The Commission believes that imports of Chinese origin of those categories, due to the existence or threat of market disruption, threaten to impede the orderly development of trade within the meaning of paragraph 242 of the Working Party Report on the PRC's Accession to the WTO and Article 10a of Regulation (EEC) No 3030/93 for the following reasons.
- (9) Imports of category 2 (cotton fabrics) originating in the PRC increased by 71 % in volume in the first four months of 2005, when compared to the same period in 2004. This brings imports of this category to 124 % of the alert level specified by the Guidelines (the alert level). Imports of this category from all countries increased slightly, by 4 %, during the same period. However, the average price of Chinese origin imports has decreased by 21 % (according to import surveillance data), much faster than the average price of other countries (- 2 % based on January-March Eurostat data). This situation is more acute as regards imports of products of sub-category 2A (denim fabrics), as imports from China in the first quarter of 2005 increased by 102 % as compared with the same period of 2004, whilst total imports increased by 15 % and average unit prices dropped by 20 %.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 275, 8.11.1993, p. 3. Regulation as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 930/2005 (OJ L 162, 23.6.2005, p. 1).

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 374, 22.12.2004, p. 1.

<sup>(3)</sup> Document WT/MIN(01)3 of 10 November 2001.

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ L 23, 28.1.2003, p. 1.

- (10) Imports of category 4 (T-shirts) originating in the PRC increased by 199 % in volume in the first four months of 2005, when compared to the same period in 2004. This brings imports of this category to 197 % of the alert level. Imports of this category from all countries increased by 24 %, during the same period. The average price of Chinese origin imports has decreased by 37 %.
- (11) Imports of category 5 (pullovers) originating in the PRC increased by 530 % in volume in the first four months of 2005, when compared to the same period in 2004. This brings imports of this category to 194 % of the alert level. Imports of this category from all countries increased by 14 %, during the same period. The average price of Chinese origin imports has decreased by 42 %.
- (12) Imports of category 6 (trousers) originating in the PRC increased by 413 % in volume in the first four months of 2005, when compared to the same period in 2004. This brings imports of this category to 312 % of the alert level. Imports of this category from all countries increased by 18 %, during the same period. The average price of Chinese origin imports has decreased by 14 %.
- (13) Imports of category 7 (blouses) originating in the PRC increased by 256 % in volume in the first four months of 2005, when compared to the same period in 2004. This brings imports of this category to 207 % of the alert level. Imports of this category from all countries increased by 4 %, during the same period. The average price of Chinese origin imports has decreased by 30 %.
- (14) Imports of category 20 (bed linen) originating in the PRC increased by 158 % in volume in the first four months of 2005, when compared to the same period in 2004. This brings imports of this category to 107 % of the alert level. Imports of this category from all countries increased by 6 %, during the same period. The average price of Chinese origin imports has decreased by 34 %.
- (15) Imports of category 26 (dresses) originating in the PRC increased by 219 % in volume in the first four months of 2005, when compared to the same period in 2004. This brings imports of this category to 212 % of the alert level. Imports of this category from all countries increased by 1 %, during the same period. The average price of Chinese origin imports has increased by 2 % as reported by the surveillance system. However, actual Eurostat figures for the first quarter show a large price drop of 42 %.
- (16) Imports of category 31 (brassieres) originating in the PRC increased by 110 % in volume in the first four months of 2005, when compared to the same period in 2004. This brings imports of this category to 145 % of the alert level. Imports of this category from all countries increased by 6 %, during the same period. The average price of Chinese origin imports has decreased by 37 %.
- (17) Imports of category 39 (table and kitchen linen) originating in the PRC increased by 64 % in volume in the first four months of 2005, when compared to the same period in 2004. This brings imports of this category to 110 % of the alert level. Imports of this category from all countries increased by 10 %, during the same period. The average price of Chinese origin imports has decreased by 39 %.
- (18) Imports of category 115 (flax or ramie yarn) originating in the PRC increased by 55 % in volume in the first four months of 2005, when compared to the same period in 2004. This brings imports of this category to 150 % of the alert level. Imports of this category from all countries increased by 40 %, during the same period. The average price of Chinese origin imports has remained stable (it has increased by 3 % according to import surveillance figures or remained unchanged according to Eurostat). However, it should be noticed that the average unit price of Chinese origin imports is less than half the average price practiced by the Community producers.
- (19) The import levels for textile and clothing products from the PRC and other implementation arrangements set out in the Memorandum of Understanding should be transposed in Regulation (EEC) No 3030/93.
- (20) Article 27 of Annex III of Regulation (EEC) No 3030/93 should be amended to further detail the provisions for data transmission by Member States in the framework of the system of the a posteriori statistical surveillance for certain textiles products.
- (21) Regulation (EEC) No 3030/93 should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (22) The Regulation shall enter into force on the third day after its publication in order to provide for a rapid implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding.
- (23) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Textile Committee set up by Article 17 of Regulation (EEC) No 3030/93,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

Annexes II, III and V to Regulation (EEC) No 3030/93 are amended as set out in the Annex to this Regulation.

*Article 2*

This Regulation shall enter into force on the third day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

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

Done at Brussels, 8 July 2005.

*For the Commission*  
Peter MANDELSON  
*Member of the Commission*

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## ANNEX

1. Annex II is replaced by the following:

## 'ANNEX II

**EXPORTING COUNTRIES REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 1**

Belarus  
China  
Russia  
Serbia  
Ukraine  
Uzbekistan  
Vietnam'

2. Annex III is amended as follows:

- (a) Article 27 is replaced by the following:

## 'Article 27

Textile products listed in tables C and D shall be subject to a system of a posteriori statistical surveillance. That surveillance should be administered in accordance with the scheme laid down in Article 308d of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2454/93 (\*). After release for free circulation of the products, the competent authorities of the Member States shall notify the Commission, if possible on a weekly basis but not less frequently than by the 12th of each month for the preceding month, of the total quantities imported and their value, indicating the date of release into free circulation of the products, origin of the products and order number. Such information shall indicate the combined nomenclature code and where appropriate the TARIC subdivisions, the category of products to which they belong, and where applicable the supplementary units required for that nomenclature code. The information has to be in a format compatible with the Surveillance system managed by Directorate-General for Taxation and Customs Union.

(\*) OJ L 253, 11.10.1993, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 883/2005 (OJ L 148, 11.6.2005, p. 5).'

- (b) Article 28(6) is replaced by the following:

'6. This number shall be composed of the following elements:

— two letters identifying the exporting country as follows:

- Belarus = BY
- China = CN
- Serbia = XS
- Uzbekistan = UZ
- Vietnam = VN

— two letters identifying the intended Member State of destination, or group of such Member States, as follows:

- AT = Austria
- BL = Benelux
- CY = Cyprus
- CZ = Czech Republic
- DE = Federal Republic of Germany



- DK = Denmark
- EE = Estonia
- GR = Greece
- ES = Spain
- FI = Finland
- FR = France
- GB = United Kingdom
- HU = Hungary
- IE = Ireland
- IT = Italy
- LT = Lithuania
- LV = Latvia
- MT = Malta
- PL = Poland
- PT = Portugal
- SE = Sweden
- SI = Slovenia
- SK = Slovakia

— a one-digit number identifying the quota year or the year under which exports were recorded, in the case of products listed in table A of this Annex, corresponding to the last figure in the year in question, e.g. “5” for 2005 and “6” for 2006.

— a two-digit number identifying the issuing office in the exporting country,

— a five-digit number running consecutively from 00001 to 99999 allocated to the specific Member State of destination.’

(c) Table B is replaced by the following:

‘Countries and categories subject to the system of surveillance

Third country	Group	Category	Unit
China	I A	1	tonnes
		3	tonnes
		of which 3a	tonnes
		ex 20	tonnes
	I B	8	1 000 pieces
	II A	9	tonnes
		22	tonnes
		23	tonnes
	II B	12	1 000 pairs
		13	1 000 pieces
		14	1 000 pieces
		15	1 000 pieces
16		1 000 pieces	
	17	1 000 pieces	

Third country	Group	Category	Unit
		28	1 000 pieces
		29	1 000 pieces
		78	tonnes
		83	tonnes
	III A	35	tonnes
	III B	97	tonnes
	IV	117	tonnes
		118	tonnes
		122	tonnes
	V	136A	tonnes
		156	tonnes
		157	tonnes
		159	tonnes
		163	tonnes'

3. Annex V is replaced by the following:

'ANNEX V

**COMMUNITY QUANTITATIVE LIMITS**

(a) **Applicable for the year 2005**

(The complete description of the goods is shown in Annex I)

Third country	Category	Unit	Community quantitative limits
			2005
Belarus	GROUP I A		
	1	tonnes	1 585
	2	tonnes	5 100
	3	tonnes	233
	GROUP I B		
	4	1 000 pieces	1 600
	5	1 000 pieces	1 058
	6	1 000 pieces	1 400
	7	1 000 pieces	1 200
	8	1 000 pieces	1 110
	GROUP II A		
	9	tonnes	363
	20	tonnes	318
	22	tonnes	498
	23	tonnes	255
	39	tonnes	230
	GROUP II B		
	12	1 000 pairs	5 958
	13	1 000 pieces	2 651
	15	1 000 pieces	1 500
	16	1 000 pieces	186
	21	1 000 pieces	889
	24	1 000 pieces	803
	26/27	1 000 pieces	1 069
	29	1 000 pieces	450
	73	1 000 pieces	315
	83	tonnes	178

Third country	Category	Unit	Community quantitative limits
			2005
	GROUP III A		
	33	tonnes	387
	36	tonnes	1 242
	37	tonnes	463
	50	tonnes	196
	GROUP III B		
	67	tonnes	339
	74	1 000 pieces	361
	90	tonnes	199
	GROUP IV		
	115	tonnes	87
	117	tonnes	1 800
118	tonnes	448	
Serbia <sup>(1)</sup>	GROUP I A		
	1	tonnes	
	2	tonnes	
	2a	tonnes	
	3	tonnes	
	GROUP I B		
	5	1 000 pieces	
	6	1 000 pieces	
	7	1 000 pieces	
	8	1 000 pieces	
	GROUP II A		
	9	tonnes	
GROUP II B			
15	1 000 pieces		
16	1 000 pieces		
GROUP III B			
67	tonnes		
Vietnam <sup>(2)</sup>	GROUP I B		
	4	1 000 pieces	
	5	1 000 pieces	
	6	1 000 pieces	
	7	1 000 pieces	
	8	1 000 pieces	
	GROUP II A		
	9	tonnes	
	20	tonnes	
	39	tonnes	
	GROUP II B		
	12	1 000 pairs	
	13	1 000 pieces	
	14	1 000 pieces	
	15	1 000 pieces	
	18	tonnes	
	21	1 000 pieces	
	26	1 000 pieces	
	28	1 000 pieces	
	29	1 000 pieces	
	31	1 000 pieces	
68	tonnes		
73	1 000 pieces		
76	tonnes		
78	tonnes		
83	tonnes		

Third country	Category	Unit	Community quantitative limits
			2005
	GROUP III A 35 41	tonnes tonnes	
	GROUP III B 10 97	1 000 pairs tonnes	
	GROUP IV 118	tonnes	
	GROUP V 161	tonnes	

(<sup>1</sup>) Quantitative restrictions for Serbia do not apply pursuant to the Agreement between the European Community and Serbia on trade in textile products (OJ L 90, 8.4.2005, p. 36). The European Community retains the right to reapply quantitative restrictions under certain circumstances.

(<sup>2</sup>) Quantitative restrictions for Vietnam are suspended pursuant to the Agreement between the European Community and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on market access (OJ L 75, 22.3.2005, p. 35). The European Community retains the right to reapply quantitative restrictions under certain circumstances.

**(b) Applicable for the years 2005, 2006 and 2007**

(The complete description of the goods is shown in Annex I)

Third country	Category	Unit	Community quantitative limits		
			11 June to 31 December 2005 ( <sup>1</sup> )	2006	2007
China	GROUP I A 2 (including 2a)	tonnes	26 217	61 948	69 692
	GROUP I B				
	4	1 000 pieces	150 985	540 204	594 225
	5	1 000 pieces	68 974	199 704	219 674
	6	1 000 pieces	104 045	348 072	382 880
	7	1 000 pieces	24 761	80 493	88 543
	GROUP II A				
	20	tonnes	6 451	15 795	17 770
	39	tonnes	5 521	12 349	13 892
	GROUP II B				
	26	1 000 pieces	7 959	27 001	29 701
	31	1 000 pieces	96 086	225 692	248 261
	GROUP IV				
115	tonnes	1 911	4 740	5 214	

(<sup>1</sup>) Imports into the Community of products which were shipped before 11 June 2005 but presented for free circulation on or after that date shall not be subject to quantitative limits. Import authorisations for such products shall be granted automatically and without quantitative limits by the competent authorities of the Member States, upon adequate proof, such as the bill of lading, and the presentation of a signed declaration by the importer, that the goods have been shipped before that date. By way of derogation of Article 2(2) of Regulation (EEC) No 3030/93, imports of goods shipped before 11 June 2005 shall also be released for free circulation upon the presentation of a surveillance document issued in accordance with Article 10a(2a) of Regulation (EEC) No 3030/93.

Import authorisations for goods shipped between 11 June 2005 and 12 July 2005 shall be granted automatically and cannot be denied on the grounds that there are no quantities available within the 2005 quantitative limits. However, the import of all products shipped from 11 June 2005 will be counted against the 2005 quantitative limits.

The granting of import authorisations will not require the presentation of the corresponding export licenses for goods shipped before China has put in place its export licensing system (20 July 2005).

Applications for import licences for the import, from the date of entry into force of this Regulation, of goods that have been shipped between 11 June 2005 and 19 July 2005 (inclusive) should be presented to the competent authorities of a Member State no later than 15 August 2005.'

## COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1085/2005

of 8 July 2005

**amending Regulation (EC) No 795/2004 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of the single payment scheme provided for in Council Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003 establishing common rules for direct support schemes under the common agricultural policy and establishing certain support schemes for farmers**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003 of 29 September 2003 establishing common rules for direct support schemes under the common agricultural policy and establishing certain support schemes for farmers and amending Regulations (EEC) No 2019/93, (EC) No 1452/2001, (EC) No 1453/2001, (EC) No 1454/2001, (EC) No 1868/94, (EC) No 1251/1999, (EC) No 1254/1999, (EC) No 1673/2000, (EEC) No 2358/71 and (EC) No 2529/2001<sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 60(2) and Article 145(c),

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Regulation (EC) No 795/2004<sup>(2)</sup> introduces the implementing rules for the single payment scheme as from 2005. Experience of the administrative and operational implementation of that scheme at national level has shown that in certain respects further detailed rules are needed and in other respects the existing rules need to be clarified and adapted.
- (2) In order to facilitate the task of the national administrations in the framework of the implementation of Articles 54(2) and 61 of Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003, Member States should determine which areas are to be considered as permanent pasture for those areas in reparcelling schemes between the date for the aid application for 2003 and the date of application for the single payment scheme in the first year of implementation.
- (3) According to Article 50(2) of Regulation (EC) No 795/2004, in case of regional implementation of the single payment scheme as provided for in Article 58 of Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003, Member States shall communicate the information referred to in Article 50(1)(a) and (b) of Regulation (EC) No 795/2004 for each of the regions concerned, and, by 1 August of the first year of application of the single payment scheme at the latest, the corresponding part of the ceiling established in accordance with Article

58(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003. For reasons of simplification, it is appropriate to replace the date of 1 August by the same date as that provided for the communication referred to in Article 50(1) of Regulation (EC) No 795/2004.

- (4) Article 51 of Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003, as amended by Council Regulation (EC) No 864/2004 and made applicable as from 1 January 2005 by Commission Regulation (EC) No 394/2005, authorises Member States to allow secondary crops to be cultivated on the eligible hectares during a period of maximum three months starting each year on 15 August. It is appropriate to bring forward that date to allow the growing of temporary vegetable crops in regions where cereals are usually harvested sooner for climatic reasons as communicated by the Member States concerned to the Commission.
- (5) According to Article 60(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003 Member States implementing the regional option provided for in Article 59 of that Regulation may also use the parcels declared according to Article 44(3) of that Regulation for the production of products referred to in Article 1(2) of Council Regulation (EC) No 2200/96 of 28 October 1996 on the common organisation of the market in fruit and vegetables<sup>(3)</sup> or in Article 1(2) of Council Regulation (EC) No 2201/96 of 28 October 1996 on the common organisation of the markets in processed fruit and vegetable products<sup>(4)</sup> and of potatoes other than those intended for the manufacture of potato starch.
- (6) Article 60(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003 provides that Member States shall establish the number of hectares that may be used according to paragraph 1 of that Article by subdividing, according to objective criteria, the average of the number of hectares that were used for the production of the products referred to in paragraph 1 of that Article at national level during the three-year period 2000 to 2002 amongst the regions defined pursuant to Article 58(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003. It is appropriate to fix the average number of hectares at national and regional level on the basis of the data communicated to the Commission by the Member States concerned.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 270, 21.10.2003, p. 1. Regulation last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 118/2005 (OJ L 24, 27.1.2005, p. 15).

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 141, 30.4.2004, p. 1. Regulation last amended by Regulation (EC) No 606/2005 (OJ L 100, 20.4.2005, p. 15).

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ L 297, 21.11.1996, p. 1. Regulation last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 47/2003 (OJ L 7, 11.1.2003, p. 64).

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ L 297, 21.11.1996, p. 29. Regulation last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 386/2004 (OJ L 64, 2.3.2004, p. 25).

- (7) Regulation (EC) No 795/2004 should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (8) Due to the fact that Regulation (EC) No 795/2004 applies as from 1 January 2005, it is appropriate to provide that this Regulation applies retroactively from that date.
- (9) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Direct Payments,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

Regulation (EC) No 795/2004 is amended as follows:

1. In Article 28a, the terms 'the Annex' are replaced by 'Annex I'.
2. In Article 32(4) the following third subparagraph is added:

'Where areas were newly allocated in the framework of a national reparable scheme between the date for the aid application for 2003 and the date of application for the single payment scheme in the first year of implementation, the Member State concerned shall determine which areas are to be considered as permanent pasture for the purpose of articles 54(2) and 61 of Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003. In

these cases Member States shall take into account the situation existing at farmer's level before the reparable by minimising, to the maximum extent, any effect on the farmer's possibilities to use the payments entitlements. In doing so Member States shall take action to prevent, in the area affected by the reparable scheme, any significant increase of the total area eligible to set aside entitlements as well as any significant decrease of permanent pasture.'

3. In Article 41 the following paragraph 5 is added:

'5. The average number of hectares at national and regional level, referred to in Article 60(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003, is fixed in Annex II to this Regulation'.

4. In the first subparagraph of Article 50(2), the date of 1 August is replaced by the date of 15 September.
5. The Annex is replaced by the text in Annex I to this Regulation.
6. The text in Annex II to this Regulation is added as Annex II.

*Article 2*

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

It shall apply from 1 January 2005.

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

Done at Brussels, 8 July 2005.

*For the Commission*  
Mariann FISCHER BOEL  
*Member of the Commission*

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## ANNEX I

## 'ANNEX I

Member State	Date
Belgium	15 July
Denmark	15 July
Germany	15 July
Italy	11 June
Austria	30 June
Portugal	1 March'

## ANNEX II

## ANNEX II

**Number of hectares referred to in Article 60(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003**

Member State and Regions	Number of hectares
DENMARK	33 740
GERMANY	301 849
Baden-Wurtemberg	18 322
Bayern	50 451
Brandenburg and Berlin	12 910
Hessen	12 200
Lower Saxony and Bremen	76 347
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	13 895
North Rhine-Westphalia	50 767
Rhineland-Palatinate	19 733
Saarland	369
Saxony	12 590
Saxony-Anhalt	14 893
Schleswig-Holstein and Hamburg	14 453
Thuringia	4 919
LUXEMBOURG	705
SWEDEN	
Region 1	9 193
Region 2	8 375
Region 3	17 448
Region 4	4 155
Region 5	4 051
UNITED KINGDOM	
England (other)	241 000
England (Moorland SDA)	10
England (Upland SDA)	190
Northern Ireland	8 304



**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1086/2005****of 8 July 2005****on the issue of import licences for high-quality fresh, chilled or frozen beef and veal**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1254/1999 of 17 May 1999 on the common organisation of the market in beef and veal <sup>(1)</sup>,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 936/97 of 27 May 1997 opening and providing for the administration of tariff quotas for high-quality fresh, chilled and frozen beef and for frozen buffalo meat <sup>(2)</sup>,

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EC) No 936/97 provides in Articles 4 and 5 the conditions for applications and for the issue of import licences for meat referred to in Article 2(f).
- (2) Article 2(f) of Regulation (EC) No 936/97 fixes the amount of high-quality fresh, chilled or frozen beef and veal meeting the definition laid down therein which may be imported on special terms for the period 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006 at 11 500 t.

- (3) It should be recalled that licences issued pursuant to this Regulation will, throughout the period of validity, be open for use only in so far as provisions on health protection in force permit,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

1. All applications for import licences from 1 to 5 July 2005 for high-quality fresh, chilled or frozen beef and veal as referred to in Article 2(f) of Regulation (EC) No 936/97 shall be granted in full.
2. Applications for licences may be submitted, in accordance with Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 936/97, during the first five days of August 2005 for 1 862,167 t.

*Article 2*

This Regulation shall enter into force on 9 July 2005.

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

Done at Brussels, 8 July 2005.

*For the Commission*

J. M. SILVA RODRÍGUEZ

*Director-General for Agriculture and  
Rural Development*

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, p. 21. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003 (OJ L 270, 21.10.2003, p. 1).

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 137, 28.5.1997, p. 10. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1118/2004 (OJ L 217, 17.6.2004, p. 10).

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1087/2005****of 8 July 2005****amending Council Regulation (EC) No 1210/2003 concerning certain specific restrictions on economic and financial relations with Iraq**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1210/2003 of 7 July 2003 concerning certain specific restrictions on economic and financial relations with Iraq and repealing Regulation (EC) No 2465/96 <sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 11(b) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Annex IV to Regulation (EC) No 1210/2003 lists the natural and legal persons, bodies or entities associated with the regime of former President Saddam Hussein covered by the freezing of funds and economic resources under that Regulation.
- (2) On 22 June 2005, the Sanctions Committee of the UN Security Council decided to amend the list comprising Saddam Hussein and other senior officials of the

former Iraqi regime, their immediate family members and the entities owned or controlled by them or by persons acting on their behalf or at their direction, to whom the freezing of funds and economic resources should apply. Therefore, Annex IV should be amended accordingly.

- (3) In order to ensure that the measures provided for in this Regulation are effective, this Regulation must enter into force immediately,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

Annex IV to Regulation (EC) No 1210/2003 is hereby amended as set out in the Annex to this Regulation.

*Article 2*

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

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

Done at Brussels, 8 July 2005.

*For the Commission*

Eneko LANDÁBURU

*Director-General for External Relations*

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 169, 8.7.2003, p. 6. Regulation as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1566/2004 (OJ L 285, 4.9.2004, p. 6).

## ANNEX

Annex IV to Regulation (EC) No 1210/2003 is amended as follows:

The following natural person shall be added:

'Muhammad Yunis **Ahmad** (*alias* (a) Muhammad Yunis Al-Ahmed, (b) Muhammad Yunis Ahmed, (c) Muhammad Yunis Ahmad Al-Badrani, (d) Muhammad Yunis Ahmed Al-Moali). Addresses: (a) Al-Dawar Street, Bludan, Syria, (b) Damascus, Syria, (c) Mosul, Iraq, (d) Wadi Al-Hawi, Iraq, (e) Dubai, United Arab Emirates, (f) Al-Hasaka, Syria. Date of birth: 1949. Place of birth: Al-Mowall, Mosul, Iraq. Nationality: Iraqi.'

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**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1088/2005**  
**of 8 July 2005**  
**determining the world market price for unginning cotton**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Protocol 4 on cotton, annexed to the Act of Accession of Greece, as last amended by Council Regulation (EC) No 1050/2001<sup>(1)</sup>,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1051/2001 of 22 May 2001 on production aid for cotton<sup>(2)</sup>, and in particular Article 4 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) In accordance with Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 1051/2001, a world market price for unginning cotton is to be determined periodically from the price for ginned cotton recorded on the world market and by reference to the historical relationship between the price recorded for ginned cotton and that calculated for unginning cotton. That historical relationship has been established in Article 2(2) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1591/2001 of 2 August 2001 laying down detailed rules for applying the cotton aid scheme<sup>(3)</sup>. Where the world market price cannot be determined in this way, it is to be based on the most recent price determined.
- (2) In accordance with Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 1051/2001, the world market price for unginning

cotton is to be determined in respect of a product of specific characteristics and by reference to the most favourable offers and quotations on the world market among those considered representative of the real market trend. To that end, an average is to be calculated of offers and quotations recorded on one or more European exchanges for a product delivered cif to a port in the Community and coming from the various supplier countries considered the most representative in terms of international trade. However, there is provision for adjusting the criteria for determining the world market price for ginned cotton to reflect differences justified by the quality of the product delivered and the offers and quotations concerned. Those adjustments are specified in Article 3(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1591/2001.

- (3) The application of the above criteria gives the world market price for unginning cotton determined hereinafter,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

The world price for unginning cotton as referred to in Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 1051/2001 is hereby determined as equalling 22,523 EUR/100 kg.

*Article 2*

This Regulation shall enter into force on 9 July 2005.

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

Done at Brussels, 8 July 2005.

*For the Commission*  
J. M. SILVA RODRÍGUEZ  
*Director-General for Agriculture and  
Rural Development*

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 148, 1.6.2001, p. 1.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 148, 1.6.2001, p. 3.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ L 210, 3.8.2001, p. 10. Regulation as amended by Regulation (EC) No 1486/2002 (OJ L 223, 20.8.2002, p. 3).

**COMMISSION DIRECTIVE 2005/46/EC****of 8 July 2005****amending the Annexes to Council Directives 86/362/EEC, 86/363/EEC and 90/642/EEC as regards maximum residue levels for amitraz****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 86/362/EEC of 24 July 1986 on the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on cereals <sup>(1)</sup> and in particular Article 10 thereof,Having regard to Council Directive 86/363/EEC of 24 July 1986 on the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on foodstuffs of animal origin <sup>(2)</sup> and in particular Article 10 thereof,Having regard to Council Directive 90/642/EEC of 27 November 1990 on fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on certain products of plant origin including fruit and vegetables <sup>(3)</sup> and in particular Article 7 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) For the existing active substance amitraz a decision was taken not to include it in Annex I to Council Directive 91/414/EEC <sup>(4)</sup> by Commission Decision 2004/141/EC <sup>(5)</sup>. This Decision provides that plant protection products containing this active substance shall no longer be authorised for use in the Community except for a limited number of uses, where at the moment no alternatives are available (essential uses).
- (2) Decision 2004/141/EC allowed a phasing out period, and it is appropriate that maximum residue levels (MRLs) premised on the notion that use of the substance concerned is not authorised in the Community, should not apply until the end of the phasing out period applying to that substance.
- (3) For amitraz MRLs for residues resulting from veterinary medicinal uses have been set on animal products in the framework of Council Regulation (EC) No 2377/90 <sup>(6)</sup>. It is appropriate to take these into account in this Directive.
- (4) Community MRLs and the levels recommended by the Codex Alimentarius <sup>(7)</sup> are fixed and evaluated following similar procedures. There are a limited number of Codex MRLs for amitraz. These have been considered in the setting of the MRLs fixed in this Directive. Codex MRLs that will be recommended for withdrawal in the near future were not taken into account. The MRLs based on Codex MRLs having been evaluated in the light of the risks for the consumers, no risk was established.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 221, 7.8.1986, p. 37. Directive as last amended by Commission Directive 2005/37/EC (OJ L 141, 4.6.2005, p. 10).

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 221, 7.8.1986, p. 43. Directive as last amended by Commission Directive 2004/61/EC (OJ L 127, 29.4.2004, p. 81).

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ L 350, 14.12.1990, p. 71. Directive as last amended by Commission Directive 2005/37/EC.

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ L 230, 19.8.1991, p. 1. Directive as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 70, 16.3.2005, p. 1).

<sup>(5)</sup> OJ L 46, 17.2.2004, p. 35.

<sup>(6)</sup> OJ L 224, 18.8.1990, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 869/2005 (OJ L 145, 9.6.2005, p. 19).

<sup>(7)</sup> [http://apps.fao.org/CodexSystem/pestdes/pest\\_q-e.htm](http://apps.fao.org/CodexSystem/pestdes/pest_q-e.htm)

- (5) In order to ensure that the consumer is adequately protected from exposure to residues resulting from unauthorised uses of plant protection products, MRLs should be set for the relevant product/pesticide combinations at the lower limit of analytical determination.
- (6) It is therefore necessary to amend several of the pesticide residues arising from use of amitraz in the Annexes to Directives 86/362/EEC, 86/363/EEC and 90/642/EEC to allow for proper surveillance and control of the prohibition of their uses and to protect the consumer.
- (7) The relevant annexes to Directives 86/362/EEC, 86/363/EEC and 90/642/EEC should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (8) The measures provided for in this Directive are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

#### Article 1

In part A of Annex II to Directive 86/362/EEC the following row is replaced:

Pesticide residue	Maximum level in mg/kg
'Amitraz including the metabolites containing the 2,4-dimethylaniline moiety expressed as amitraz	0,05 (*) cereals

(\*) Indicates lower limit of analytical determination.'

#### Article 2

In part B of Annex II to Directive 86/363/EEC the following rows are replaced:

Pesticide residue	Maximum level (mg/kg)		
	Of meat, including fat, preparations of meat, offals and animal fats as listed in Annex I within CN code Nos 0201, 0202, 0203, 0204, 0205 00 00, 0206, 0207, ex 0208, 0209 00, 0210, 1601 00 and 1602	For milk and milk products listed in Annex 1 within CN code Nos 0401, 0402, 0405 00 and 0406	Of shelled fresh eggs, for bird's eggs and egg yolks listed in Annex 1 within CN code Nos 0407 00 and 0408
'Amitraz including the metabolites containing the 2,4-dimethylaniline moiety expressed as amitraz	0,05 (*), Poultry		0,01 (*)

(\*) Indicates lower limit of analytical determination.'

#### Article 3

The maximum pesticide residue levels for amitraz in Annex II to Directive 90/642/EEC are replaced by those in the Annex to this Directive.

#### Article 4

1. Member States shall adopt and publish, by 9 January 2006 at the latest, the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive. They shall forthwith communicate to the Commission the text of those provisions and a correlation table between those provisions and this Directive.

They shall apply these provisions from 10 January 2007.

When Member States adopt those provisions, they shall contain a reference to this Directive or be accompanied by such a reference on the occasion of their official publication. Member States shall determine how such reference is to be made.

2. Member States shall communicate to the Commission the text of the main provisions of national law which they adopt in the field covered by this Directive.

*Article 5*

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

*Article 6*

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 8 July 2005.

*For the Commission*  
Markos KYPRIANOU  
*Member of the Commission*

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## ANNEX

Groups and examples of individual products to which the MRLs apply	Amitraz including the metabolites containing the 2,4-dimethylaniline moiety expressed as amitraz
<b>1. Fruit, fresh, dried or uncooked, preserved by freezing, not containing added sugar; nuts</b>	0,05 (*)
(i) CITRUS FRUIT	
Grapefruit	
Lemons	
Limes	
Mandarins (including clementines and other hybrids)	
Oranges	
Pomelos	
Others	
(ii) TREE NUTS (shelled or unshelled)	
Almonds	
Brazil nuts	
Cashew nuts	
Chestnuts	
Coconuts	
Hazelnuts	
Macadamia	
Pecans	
Pine nuts	
Pistachios	
Walnuts	
Others	
(iii) POME FRUIT	
Apples	
Pears	
Quinces	
Others	
(iv) STONE FRUIT	
Apricots	
Cherries	
Peaches (including nectarines and similar hybrids)	
Plums	
Others	
(v) BERRIES AND SMALL FRUIT	
(a) Table and wine grapes	
Table grapes	
Wine grapes	
(b) Strawberries (other than wild)	
(c) Cane fruit (other than wild)	
Blackberries	
Dewberries	
Loganberries	
Raspberries	
Others	



Groups and examples of individual products to which the MRLs apply	Amitraz including the metabolites containing the 2,4-dimethylaniline moiety expressed as amitraz
(d) Other small fruit and berries (other than wild)	
Bilberries	
Cranberries	
Currants (red, black and white)	
Gooseberries	
Others	
(e) Wild berries and wild fruit	
(vi) MISCELLANEOUS	
Avocados	
Bananas	
Dates	
Figs	
Kiwi	
Kumquats	
Litchis	
Mangoes	
Olives	
Passion fruit	
Pineapples	
Pomegranate	
Others	
<b>2. Vegetables, fresh or uncooked, frozen or dry</b>	<b>0,05 (*)</b>
(i) ROOT AND TUBER VEGETABLES	
Beetroot	
Carrots	
Celeriac	
Horseradish	
Jerusalem artichokes	
Parsnips	
Parsley root	
Radishes	
Salsify	
Sweet potatoes	
Swedes	
Turnips	
Yam	
Others	
(ii) BULB VEGETABLES	
Garlic	
Onions	
Shallots	
Spring onions	
Others	
(iii) FRUITING VEGETABLES	
(a) Solanacea	
Tomatoes	
Peppers	
Aubergines	
Others	

Groups and examples of individual products to which the MRLs apply	Amitraz including the metabolites containing the 2,4-dimethylaniline moiety expressed as amitraz
(b) Cucurbits — edible peel	
Cucumbers	
Gherkins	
Courgettes	
Others	
(c) Cucurbits — inedible peel	
Melons	
Squashes	
Watermelons	
Others	
(d) Sweet corn	
(iv) BRASSICA VEGETABLES	
(a) Flowering brassica	
Broccoli	
Cauliflower	
Others	
(b) Head brassica	
Brussels sprouts	
Head cabbage	
Others	
(c) Leafy brassica	
Chinese cabbage	
Kale	
Others	
(d) Kohlrabi	
(v) LEAF VEGETABLES AND FRESH HERBS	
(a) Lettuce and similar	
Cress	
Lamb's lettuce	
Lettuce	
Scarole	
Others	
(b) Spinach and similar	
Spinach	
Beet leaves (chard)	
Others	
(c) Water cress	
(d) Witloof	
(e) Herbs	
Chervil	
Chives	
Parsley	
Celery leaves	
Others	
(vi) LEGUME VEGETABLES (fresh)	
Beans (with pods)	
Beans (without pods)	
Peas (with pods)	
Peas (without pods)	
Others	

Groups and examples of individual products to which the MRLs apply	Amitraz including the metabolites containing the 2,4-dimethylaniline moiety expressed as amitraz
(vii) STEM VEGETABLES (fresh)	
Asparagus	
Cardoons	
Celery	
Fennel	
Globe artichokes	
Leek	
Rhubarb	
Others	
(viii) FUNGI	
(a) Cultivated mushrooms	
(b) Wild mushrooms	
<b>3. Pulses</b>	0,05 (*)
Beans	
Lentils	
Peas	
Others	
<b>4. Oil seeds</b>	
Linseed	
Peanuts	
Poppy seeds	
Sesame seeds	
Sunflower seed	
Rape seed	
Soya bean	
Mustard seed	
Cotton seed	1 (*)
Others	0,05 (*)
<b>5. Potatoes</b>	0,05 (*)
Early potatoes	
Ware potatoes	
<b>6. Tea (leaves and stems, dried, fermented or otherwise, from the leaves of <i>Camellia sinensis</i>)</b>	0,1 (*)
<b>7. Hops (dried), including hop pellets and unconcentrated powder</b>	0,1 (*)

(\*) Indicates lower limit of analytical determination.

(\*) Should this level not be confirmed or amended by a directive, with effect from 1 July 2007, the appropriate lower limit of analytical determination shall apply.'