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## I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1485/2006**  
**of 9 October 2006**  
**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 10 October 2006.

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

Done at Brussels, 9 October 2006.

*For the Commission*

Jean-Luc DEMARTY

*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 386/2005 (OJ L 62, 9.3.2005, p. 3).

## ANNEX

**to Commission Regulation of 9 October 2006 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	76,6
	096	41,9
	999	59,3
0707 00 05	052	88,5
	999	88,5
0709 90 70	052	86,5
	999	86,5
0805 50 10	052	68,0
	388	62,0
	524	54,9
	528	40,6
	999	56,4
0806 10 10	052	85,3
	400	178,4
	624	137,8
	999	133,8
0808 10 80	388	84,4
	400	99,1
	508	74,9
	512	84,8
	720	74,9
	800	154,0
	804	99,3
999	95,9	
0808 20 50	052	113,2
	388	80,3
	720	56,3
	999	83,3

<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 1486/2006**  
**of 5 October 2006**  
**amending Council Regulation (EC) No 2368/2002 implementing the Kimberley Process certification**  
**scheme for the international trade in rough diamonds**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 2368/2002 of 20 December 2002 implementing the Kimberley Process certification scheme for the international trade in rough diamonds <sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 20 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Article 20 of Regulation (EC) No 2368/2002 provides for the amending of the list of participants in the Kimberley Process certification scheme in Annex II.
- (2) The Chair of the Kimberley Process certification scheme, through his Chair's Notice of 13 September 2006, has

decided to add New Zealand to the list of Participants as of 20 September 2006. Annex II should therefore be amended accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2368/2002 is hereby replaced by the text in the Annex to this Regulation.

*Article 2*

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

It shall be applicable from 20 September 2006.

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

Done at Brussels, 5 October 2006.

*For the Commission*  
Benita FERRERO-WALDNER  
*Member of the Commission*

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 358, 31.12.2002, p. 28. Regulation as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1574/2005 (OJ L 253, 29.9.2005, p. 11).

## ANNEX

## ‘ANNEX II

**List of participants in the Kimberley Process certification scheme and their duly appointed competent authorities as referred to in Articles 2, 3, 8, 9, 12, 17, 18, 19 and 20**

## ANGOLA

Ministry of Geology and Mines  
Rua Hochi Min  
Luanda  
Angola

## ARMENIA

Department of Gemstones and Jewellery  
Ministry of Trade and Economic Development  
Yerevan  
Armenia

## AUSTRALIA

Community Protection Section  
Australian Customs Section  
Customs House, 5 Constitution Avenue  
Canberra ACT 2601  
Australia

Minerals Development Section  
Department of Industry, Tourism and Resources  
GPO Box 9839  
Canberra ACT 2601  
Australia

## BELARUS

Department of Finance  
Sovetskaja Str., 7  
220010 Minsk  
Republic of Belarus

## BOTSWANA

Ministry of Minerals, Energy & Water Resources  
PI Bag 0018  
Gaborone  
Botswana

## BRAZIL

Ministry of Mines and Energy  
Esplanada dos Ministérios — Bloco “U” — 3º andar  
70065 — 900 Brasilia — DF  
Brazil

## BULGARIA

Ministry of Economy  
Multilateral Trade and Economic Policy and Regional  
Cooperation Directorate  
12, Al. Batenberg str.  
1000 Sofia  
Bulgaria

## CANADA

International:

Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade  
Peace Building and Human Security Division  
Lester B Pearson Tower B — Room: B4-120  
125 Sussex Drive Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0G2  
Canada

For specimen of the Canadian KP Certificate:

Stewardship Division  
International and Domestic Market Policy Division  
Mineral and Metal Policy Branch  
Minerals and Metals Sector  
Natural Resources Canada  
580 Booth Street, 10th Floor, Room: 10A6  
Ottawa, Ontario  
Canada K1A 0E4

General Enquiries:

Kimberley Process Office  
Minerals and Metals Sector (MMS)  
Natural Resources Canada (NRCan)  
10th Floor, Area A-7  
580 Booth Street  
Ottawa, Ontario  
Canada K1A 0E4

## CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Independent Diamond Valuers (IDV)  
Immeuble SOCIM, 2<sup>ème</sup> étage  
BP 1613 Bangui  
Central African Republic

## CHINA, People's Republic of

Department of Inspection and Quarantine Clearance  
General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and  
Quarantine (AQSIQ)  
9 Madiandonglu  
Haidian District, Beijing  
People's Republic of China

## HONG KONG, Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China

Department of Trade and Industry  
Hong Kong Special Administrative Region  
Peoples Republic of China  
Room 703, Trade and Industry Tower  
700 Nathan Road  
Kowloon  
Hong Kong  
China

## CONGO, Democratic Republic of

Centre d'Evaluation, d'Expertise et de Certification (CEEC)  
17th floor, BCDC Tower  
30th June Avenue  
Kinshasa  
Democratic Republic of Congo

## CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Ministry of Mines and Energy  
BP V 91  
Abidjan  
Côte d'Ivoire

## CROATIA

Ministry of Economy  
Zagreb  
Republic of Croatia

## EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

European Commission  
DG External Relations/A/2  
B-1049 Brussels  
Belgium

## GHANA

Precious Minerals Marketing Company (Ltd.)  
Diamond House,  
Kinbu Road,  
P.O. Box M. 108  
Accra  
Ghana

## GUINEA

Ministry of Mines and Geology  
BP 2696  
Conakry  
Guinea

## GUYANA

Geology and Mines Commission  
P O Box 1028  
Upper Brickdam  
Stabroek  
Georgetown  
Guyana

## INDIA

The Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council  
Diamond Plaza, 5th Floor 391-A, Fr D.B. Marg  
Mumbai 400 004  
India

## INDONESIA

Directorate-General of Foreign Trade  
Ministry of Trade  
JI M.I. Ridwan Rais No 5  
Blok 1 Iantai 4  
Jakarta Pusat Kotak Pos. 10110  
Jakarta  
Indonesia

## ISRAEL

Ministry of Industry and Trade  
P.O. Box 3007  
52130 Ramat Gan  
Israel

## JAPAN

United Nations Policy Division  
Foreign Policy Bureau  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
2-11-1, Shibakoen Minato-ku  
105-8519 Tokyo  
Japan

Mineral and Natural Resources Division  
Agency for Natural Resources and Energy  
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry  
1-3-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku  
100-8901 Tokyo  
Japan

## KOREA, Republic of

UN Division  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade  
Government Complex Building  
77 Sejong-ro, Jongro-gu  
Seoul  
Korea

Trade Policy Division  
Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Enterprise  
1 Joongang-dong, Kwacheon-City  
Kyunggi-do  
Korea

## LAOS, People's Democratic Republic

Department of Foreign Trade,  
Ministry of Commerce  
Vientiane  
Laos

## LEBANON

Ministry of Economy and Trade  
Beirut  
Lebanon

## LESOTHO

Commission of Mines and Geology  
P.O. Box 750  
Maseru 100  
Lesotho

## MALAYSIA

Ministry of International Trade and Industry  
Blok 10  
Komplek Kerajaan Jalan Duta  
50622 Kuala Lumpur  
Malaysia

## MAURITIUS

Ministry of Commerce and Co-operatives  
Import Division  
2nd Floor, Anglo-Mauritius House  
Intendance Street  
Port Louis  
Mauritius

## NAMIBIA

Diamond Commission  
Ministry of Mines and Energy  
Private Bag 13297  
Windhoek  
Namibia

## NORWAY

Section for Public International Law  
Department for Legal Affairs  
Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
P.O. Box 8114  
0032 Oslo  
Norway

## NEW ZEALAND

Certificate Issuing Authority:  
Middle East and Africa Division  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade  
Private Bag 18 901  
Wellington  
New Zealand

Import and Export Authority:  
New Zealand Customs Service  
PO Box 2218  
Wellington  
New Zealand

## ROMANIA

National Authority for Consumer Protection  
Strada Georges Clemenceau Nr. 5, sectorul 1  
Bucharest  
Romania

## RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Gokhran of Russia  
14, 1812 Goda St.  
121170 Moscow  
Russia

## SIERRA LEONE

Ministry of Mineral Resources  
Youyi Building  
Brookfields  
Freetown  
Sierra Leone

## SINGAPORE

Ministry of Trade and Industry  
100 High Street  
#0901, The Treasury,  
Singapore 179434

## SOUTH AFRICA

South African Diamond Board  
240 Commissioner Street  
Johannesburg  
South Africa

## SRI LANKA

Trade Information Service  
Sri Lanka Export Development Board  
42 Nawam Mawatha  
Colombo 2  
Sri Lanka

## SWITZERLAND

State Secretariat for Economic Affairs  
Export Control Policy and Sanctions  
Effingerstrasse 1  
3003 Berne  
Switzerland

## TAIWAN, PENGHU, KINMEN AND MATSU, Separate Customs Territory

Export/Import Administration Division  
Bureau of Foreign Trade  
Ministry of Economic Affairs  
Taiwan

## TANZANIA

Commission for Minerals  
Ministry of Energy and Minerals  
PO Box 2000  
Dar es Salaam  
Tanzania

## THAILAND

Ministry of Commerce  
Department of Foreign Trade  
44/100 Thanon Sanam Bin Nam-Nonthaburi  
Muang District  
Nonthaburi 11000  
Thailand

## TOGO

Directorate General — Mines and Geology  
B.P. 356  
216, Avenue Sarakawa  
Lomé  
Togo

## UKRAINE

Ministry of Finance  
State Gemological Center  
Degtyarivska St. 38-44  
Kiev  
04119 Ukraine

International Department  
Diamond Factory "Kristall"  
600 Letiya Street 21  
21100 Vinnitsa  
Ukraine



## UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Dubai Metals and Commodities Centre  
PO Box 63  
Dubai  
United Arab Emirates

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

U.S. Department of State  
2201 C St., N.W.  
Washington D.C.  
United States of America

## VENEZUELA

Ministry of Energy and Mines  
Apartado Postal No 61536 Chacao  
Caracas 1006  
Av. Libertadores, Edif. PDVSA, Pent House B

La Campina — Caracas  
Venezuela

## VIETNAM

Export-Import Management Department  
Ministry of Trade of Vietnam  
31 Trang Tien  
Hanoi 10.000  
Vietnam

## ZIMBABWE

Principal Minerals Development Office  
Ministry of Mines and Mining Development  
Private Bag 7709, Causeway  
Harare  
Zimbabwe.

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**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1487/2006****of 9 October 2006****amending Regulation (EEC) No 2921/90 as regards the amount of the aid for the production of casein and caseinates from skimmed milk**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1255/1999 of 17 May 1999 on the common organisation of the market in milk and milk products <sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 15(b) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Article 2(1) of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2921/90 of 10 October 1990 on aid for the production of casein and caseinates from skimmed milk <sup>(2)</sup> sets the amount of aid for the production of casein and caseinates from skimmed milk. In view of the development in the price of skimmed milk powder on the internal market and the price of casein and caseinates on the Community and world markets, and in particular of a general increase of prices of casein and caseinates, the

amount of the aid should be fixed at zero for as long as the current situation persists.

(2) Regulation (EEC) No 2921/90 should be amended accordingly.

(3) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Milk and Milk Products,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

In Article (2)1 of Regulation (EEC) No 2921/90, 'EUR 0,52' is hereby replaced by 'EUR 0,00'.

*Article 2*

This Regulation shall enter into force on the 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, 9 October 2006.

*For the Commission*

Jean-Luc DEMARTY

*Director-General for Agriculture and  
Rural Development*

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, p. 48. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1913/2005 (OJ L 307, 25.11.2005, p. 2).

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 279, 11.10.1990, p. 22. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 935/2005 (OJ L 158, 21.6.2005, p. 5).

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1488/2006****of 9 October 2006****fixing the depreciation coefficients to be applied when agricultural products are bought in, for the 2007 accounting year**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1883/78 of 2 August 1978 laying down general rules for the financing of interventions by the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund, Guarantee Section<sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular the second sentence of Article 8(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Under Article 3(1)(b) of Council Regulation (EC) No 1290/2005 of 21 June 2005 on the financing of the common agricultural policy<sup>(2)</sup>, intervention measures to regulate agricultural markets are financed by the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF).
- (2) In accordance with Article 8 of Regulation (EEC) No 1883/78, depreciation of agricultural products in public intervention storage must take place when they are bought in. The depreciation percentage must not exceed the difference between the buying-in price and the foreseeable disposal price for each product. That percentage must be fixed for each product before the beginning of each accounting year. The Commission may also restrict the depreciation at the time of buying-in to a fraction of this depreciation percentage, but that fraction may not be less than 70 % of the overall depreciation.
- (3) Points 1, 2 and 3 of Annex VIII to Commission Regulation (EC) No 884/2006 of 21 June 2006 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1290/2005 as regards the financing by the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF) of intervention measures in the form of public storage operations and the accounting of public storage

operations by the paying agencies of the Member States<sup>(3)</sup> lay down the methods for calculating the depreciation.

- (4) Coefficients for certain products to be applied by the intervention agencies to the monthly buying-in values of those products in the 2007 accounting year should therefore be fixed, to enable the agencies to establish the depreciation amounts.
- (5) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee on the Agricultural Funds,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

In respect of the products listed in the Annex which, having been bought in by public intervention, have entered store or been taken over by the intervention agencies between 1 October 2006 and 30 September 2007, the intervention agencies shall apply to the values of the products bought in every month the coefficients set out in the Annex.

*Article 2*

The expenditure amounts, calculated by taking account of the depreciation referred to in Article 1 of this Regulation, shall be notified to the Commission under the declarations established in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 883/2006<sup>(4)</sup>.

*Article 3*

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 October 2006.

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

Done at Brussels, 9 October 2006.

For the Commission

Mariann FISCHER BOEL

Member of the Commission

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 216, 5.8.1978, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 695/2005 (OJ L 114, 4.5.2005, p. 1).

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 209, 11.8.2005, p. 1. Regulation as amended by Regulation (EC) No 320/2006 (OJ L 58, 28.2.2006, p. 42).

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ L 171, 23.6.2006, p. 35.

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ L 171, 23.6.2006, p. 1.

## ANNEX

**Depreciation coefficients to be applied to the monthly buying-in values**

Product	Coefficient
Common wheat of bread-making quality	—
Barley	0,07
Maize	—
Sugar	—
Paddy rice	—
Alcohol	0,45
Butter	—
Skimmed-milk powder	—

## COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1489/2006

of 9 October 2006

**fixing the interest rates to be used for calculating the costs of financing intervention measures comprising buying-in, storage and disposal for the 2007 EAGF accounting year**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1883/78 of 2 August 1978 laying down general rules for the financing of interventions by the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund, Guarantee Section (<sup>1</sup>), and in particular Article 5 thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Under Article 3(1)(b) of Council Regulation (EC) No 1290/2005 of 21 June 2005 on the financing of the common agricultural policy (<sup>2</sup>), intervention measures to regulate agricultural markets are financed by the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF).

(2) Article 4(1)(a) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 884/2006 of 21 June 2006 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1290/2005 as regards the financing by the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF) of intervention measures in the form of public storage operations and the accounting of public storage operations by the paying agencies of the Member States (<sup>3</sup>) provides that expenditure relating to the financial costs incurred by Member States in mobilising funds to buy in products is to be determined in accordance with the methods set out in Annex IV to that Regulation on the basis of a uniform interest rate for the Community.

(3) The uniform interest rate for the Community is the average of the three-month and 12-month forward Euribor rates recorded in the six months preceding the notification from the Member States provided for in point I.2 of Annex IV to Regulation (EC) No 884/2006, with a weighting of one third and two thirds respectively. That rate must be fixed at the beginning of each accounting year of the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF).

(4) However, if the interest rate notified by a Member State is lower than the uniform interest rate fixed for the Community, in accordance with the second subparagraph of point I.2 of Annex IV to Regulation (EC) No 884/2006 a specific interest rate is fixed for that

Member State. Also, in the absence of any notification from a Member State of the average rate of its interest costs by the end of the year, the Commission fixes the interest rate for that Member State at the level of the uniform rate fixed for the Community.

(5) Given the Member States' notifications to the Commission, the interest rates applicable for the 2007 EAGF accounting year should be fixed taking the various factors into account.

(6) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee on the Agricultural Funds,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

For expenditure relating to the financial costs incurred by Member States in mobilising funds to buy in products chargeable to the 2007 accounting year of the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF), the interest rates provided for in Annex IV to Regulation (EC) No 884/2006 in accordance with Article 4(1)(a) of that Regulation shall be:

- (a) 2,1 % in the case of the specific interest rate applicable in Sweden;
- (b) 2,3 % in the case of the specific interest rate applicable in the Czech Republic;
- (c) 2,7 % in the case of the specific interest rate applicable in Ireland;
- (d) 2,8 % in the case of the specific interest rate applicable in Austria, Finland and Portugal;
- (e) 2,9 % in the case of the specific interest rate applicable in Greece and Italy;
- (f) 3,0 % in the case of the specific interest rate applicable in Lithuania;
- (g) 3,2 % in the case of the uniform interest rate for the Community applicable to those Member States for which no specific interest rate has been fixed.

(<sup>1</sup>) OJ L 216, 5.8.1978, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 695/2005 (OJ L 114, 4.5.2005, p. 1).

(<sup>2</sup>) OJ L 209, 11.8.2005, p. 1. Regulation as amended by Regulation (EC) No 320/2006 (OJ L 58, 28.2.2006, p. 42).

(<sup>3</sup>) OJ L 171, 23.6.2006, p. 35.

*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 October 2006.

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

Done at Brussels, 9 October 2006.

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

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**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1490/2006****of 6 October 2006****prohibiting fishing for greater forkbeard in ICES zones VIII and IX (Community waters and international waters) by vessels flying the flag of Spain**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 2371/2002 of 20 December 2002 on the conservation and sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources under the Common Fisheries Policy <sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 26(4) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2847/93 of 12 October 1993 establishing a control system applicable to the Common Fisheries Policy <sup>(2)</sup>, and in particular Article 21(3) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Council Regulation (EC) No 2270/2004 of 22 December 2004 fixing for 2005 and 2006 the fishing opportunities for Community fishing vessels for certain deep sea fish stocks <sup>(3)</sup> lays down quotas for 2005 and 2006.
- (2) According to the information received by the Commission, catches of the stock referred to in the Annex to this Regulation by vessels flying the flag of or registered in the Member State referred to therein have exhausted their quota for 2006.

- (3) It is therefore necessary to prohibit fishing for that stock and its retention on board, transshipment and landing,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1***Quota exhaustion**

The fishing quota for 2006 allocated to the Member State referred to in the Annex to this Regulation for the stock referred to therein shall be deemed to be exhausted from the date set out in that Annex.

*Article 2***Prohibitions**

Fishing for the stock referred to in the Annex to this Regulation by vessels flying the flag of or registered in the Member State referred to therein shall be prohibited from the date set out in that Annex. It shall be prohibited to retain on board, tranship or land such stock caught by those vessels after that date.

*Article 3***Entry into force**

This Regulation shall enter into force on the 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, 6 October 2006.

For the Commission

Jörgen HOLMQUIST

Director-General for Fisheries and Maritime Affairs

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 358, 31.12.2002, p. 59.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 261, 20.10.1993, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 768/2005 (OJ L 128, 21.5.2005, p. 1).

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ L 396, 31.12.2004, p. 4. Regulation as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 742/2006 (OJ L 130, 18.5.2006, p. 7).

## ANNEX

No	35
Member State	SPAIN
Stock	GFB/89-
Species	Greater forkbeard ( <i>Phycis blennoides</i> )
Zones	VIII and IX (Community waters and international waters)
Date	15 September 2006



## II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

## COMMISSION

## COMMISSION DECISION

of 29 September 2006

**setting out the guidelines laying down criteria for the conduct of audits under Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council on official controls to verify compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules**

(notified under document number C(2006) 4026)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2006/677/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

or have external audits carried out in order to ensure that they are achieving the objectives of that Regulation.

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

- (2) The Commission is required to draw up guidelines laying down criteria for the conduct of the audits referred to in Article 4(6) of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 and in so doing to reflect the relevant international bodies' standards and recommendations regarding the organisation and operation of official services. The guidelines are not binding but serve to provide useful guidance to the Member States in the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on official controls performed to ensure the verification of compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules <sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 43(1)(i) thereof,

- (3) The European Committee for Standardisation (CEN) and the International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) have developed standards, aspects of which are appropriate for the purpose of establishing the guidelines,

Having consulted the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health,

Whereas:

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

- (1) Under Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 and in particular Article 4(6) thereof, the competent authorities of the Member States are required to carry out internal audits

*Article 1*

The guidelines laying down criteria for the conduct of the audits on official controls to verify compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules referred to in Article 4(6) of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 are set out in the Annex.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 165, 30.4.2004, p. 1, corrected by OJ L 191, 28.5.2004, p. 1. Regulation as amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 776/2006 (OJ L 136, 24.5.2006, p. 3).

The guidelines apply without prejudice to Articles 41 to 49 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 796/2004 <sup>(1)</sup>.

*Article 2*

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 29 September 2006.

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

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 141, 30.4.2004, p. 18.

## ANNEX

**GUIDELINES FOR COMPETENT AUTHORITIES' AUDIT SYSTEMS****Contents**

1. PURPOSE AND SCOPE
2. BACKGROUND AND LEGAL BASIS
  - 2.1. Article 4(6): operational criteria for competent authorities
  - 2.2. Article 2(6): definition of 'audit'
3. DEFINITIONS
4. GENERAL GUIDANCE
5. NATURE OF THE AUDIT PROCESS
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  - 5.2. Transparency
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6. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AUDIT PROCESS
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  - 6.3. Follow-up of audit results
  - 6.4. Audit review and dissemination of best practice
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  - 6.6. Auditor competence

**1. Purpose and Scope**

These guidelines provide guidance on the nature and the implementation of audit systems by national competent authorities. The purpose of audit systems is to verify whether official controls relating to feed and food law and animal health and animal welfare rules are effectively implemented and are suitable to achieve the objectives of the relevant legislation, including compliance with national control plans.

These guidelines seek to lay down principles to observe rather than stipulating detailed methods with a view to facilitating their application to the diversity of Member State control systems. The methods selected for applying the principles in these guidelines may vary depending on the size, nature, number and complexity of the competent authorities responsible for official controls throughout the Member States.

**2. Background and legal basis — Regulation (EC) No 882/2004**

These guidelines lay down criteria for conducting the audits provided for in Article 4(6) of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004. In this connection the following extracts from that Regulation are relevant:

**2.1. Article 4(6): operational criteria for competent authorities**

'Competent authorities shall carry out internal audits or may have external audits carried out, and shall take appropriate measures in the light of their results, to ensure that they are achieving the objectives of this Regulation. These audits shall be subject to independent scrutiny and shall be carried out in a transparent manner.'

## 2.2. Article 2(6): definition of 'audit'

“Audit” means a systematic and independent examination to determine whether activities and related results comply with planned arrangements and whether these arrangements are implemented effectively and are suitable to achieve objectives.’

## 3. Definitions

For the purposes of these guidelines, the definitions laid down in Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004, Articles 2 and 3 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>(1)</sup>, ISO 19011:2002 <sup>(2)</sup> 4 and ISO 9000:2000 <sup>(3)</sup> apply.

In particular the following definitions from ISO 19011:2002 and ISO 9000:2000 should be noted:

‘*Audit criteria*’ means the set of policies, procedures or requirements used as a reference against which audit evidence is compared, i.e. the standard against which the auditee’s activities are assessed.

‘*Audit plan*’ means the description of the activities and arrangements for an audit.

‘*Audit programme*’ means a set of one or more audits planned for a specific time frame and directed towards a specific purpose.

‘*Audit team*’ means one or more auditors conducting an audit supported if needed by technical experts.

‘*Auditee*’ means organisation being audited.

‘*Auditor*’ means a person with the competence to conduct an audit.

‘*Corrective action*’ means action to eliminate the cause of a detected non-conformity or other undesirable situation.

‘*Preventive action*’ means action to eliminate the cause of a potential non-conformity or other undesirable situation.

‘*Technical expert*’ means a person who provides specific knowledge or expertise to the audit team.

For the purposes of these Guidelines, the following definitions apply:

‘*Audit Body*’ means the body that carries out the audit process. This may be an internal or external entity.

‘*Audit process*’ means the set of activities described in Section 5.1. (Systematic Approach).

‘*Audit system*’ means the combination of one or more audit bodies carrying out an audit process within or across competent authorities.

‘*Production chain*’ means the whole production chain incorporating all ‘stages of production, processing and distribution’ as defined in Article 3(16) of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002.

## 4. General Guidance

Where a combination of audit systems is introduced in a Member State, mechanisms should be put in place to ensure that the audit systems cover all control activities under Regulation (EC) No 882/2004, including animal health and animal welfare and at all stages of the feed and food-production chain, and including the activities of all agencies or control bodies involved.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 31, 1.2.2002, p. 1.

<sup>(2)</sup> ‘Guidelines for quality and/or environmental management systems auditing’, published by International Organisation for Standardisation, 1 October 2002.

<sup>(3)</sup> ‘Quality management systems — Fundamentals and vocabulary’, published by the International Organisation for Standardisation, December 2000.

In particular, where control tasks are delegated to a control body, and the competent authority has chosen to audit rather than to inspect the control body, then the contractual obligations of that delegated body should include the acceptance of auditing requirements and the conditions thereof.

In addition to the specific guidance set out in this document, ISO 19011:2002 should be referred to for general guidance.

## 5. Nature of the audit process

### 5.1. Systematic Approach

A systematic approach should be applied to the planning, conduct, follow-up and management of audits. To that end, the audit process should:

- be the result of a transparent planning process identifying risk-based priorities in line with the competent authority's responsibilities under Regulation (EC) No 882/2004,
- form part of an audit programme that ensures adequate coverage of all relevant areas of activity and all relevant competent authorities within the sectors covered by Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 at an appropriate risk-based frequency over a period not exceeding five years,
- be supported by documented audit procedures and records to ensure consistency between auditors and to demonstrate that a systematic approach is followed,
- include procedures for generating audit findings, including the identification of evidence of compliance and non-compliance, as appropriate, and for preparing, approving and distributing audit reports,
- include procedures to review audit conclusions, in order to identify system-wide strengths and weaknesses in the control system, disseminate best practice and ensure the monitoring of corrective and preventive actions,
- be monitored and reviewed to ensure the audit programme's objectives have been met and to identify opportunities for improvement.

Where more than one audit programme is envisaged within a Member State, steps should be taken to ensure that such programmes are effectively coordinated, so as to ensure a seamless audit process across the relevant competent authorities. The audit programme(s) should also cover all relevant levels of the competent authority's hierarchy.

### 5.2. Transparency

In order to demonstrate the audit process is transparent, documented procedures should, in particular, include a clearly defined audit planning process, audit criteria and audit report approval and distribution mechanisms.

Management and implementation of the audit process should be transparent to all relevant stakeholders. In particular, there should be full transparency between the audit body and the auditee. Ensuring the audit process is transparent in the eyes of other stakeholders will assist in the dissemination of information, and in particular in the sharing of best practice within and between competent authorities.

The Member States should adopt the appropriate measures to ensure their audit systems are transparent, taking national legal and other requirements into account. To that end, the Member States should consider encouraging practices that improve the transparency of the process. Some examples of such practices are listed in the Table below. When deciding on such measures, the Member States should balance the need for transparency against the risk of undermining the audit system's ability to achieve its objectives. In order to optimise the benefits of transparency, it should be combined with balanced reporting, that is a proper mixture of verified compliance (positive findings) and areas for improvement (negative findings).

Table

**Examples of practices improving the transparency of an audit process**

Audit body practices	Auditee	Within competent authority	Across competent authorities (within Member States)	Public and other stakeholders
Access to documented audit body procedures	✓	✓	✓	
Consultation on planning of audit programme	✓	✓	✓	
Publication of audit programme	✓	✓	✓	✓
Submission of audit plan	✓	✓		
Opportunity to comment on draft audit report	✓	✓		
Distribution of final audit report	✓	✓	✓	
Publication of auditee's comments on draft report		✓	✓	✓
Publication of final audit report	✓	✓	✓	✓
Publication of summaries of final audit reports and of annual report	✓	✓	✓	✓
Publication of auditee's action plan	✓	✓	✓	✓
Publication of follow-up results	✓	✓	✓	✓

*Note:* Member States should select the practices (first column) and the extent to which they are applied (remaining columns) which are appropriate to their particular circumstances.

### 5.3. Independence

Audit bodies should be free from any commercial, financial, hierarchical, political or other pressures that might affect their judgment or the outcome of the audit process. The audit system, audit body and auditors should be independent of the activity being audited and free from bias and conflicts of interest. Auditors should not audit areas or activities for which they have direct responsibility.

All relevant competent authorities should introduce safeguards to ensure that responsibility and accountability for audit and control activities, such as the management and supervision of official control systems, are kept sufficiently distinct.

Where the audit team makes recommendations for corrective and preventive action, the auditee should choose the methods to be applied for such action. Active audit team involvement in follow-up should be limited to assessing the suitability of the action plan and the effectiveness of the corrective and preventive action. Auditees should not be in a position to impede the audit programme, findings or conclusions. They should be consulted on the draft report and their comments should be considered by the audit body. Where appropriate, those comments should be taken into account in a transparent manner.

The following points may help ensure that the audit process safeguards the independence of both the audit body and the audit team:

- a clear, documented mandate affording adequate power to conduct the audits should be provided,
- neither the audit body nor the audit team should be involved in managing or supervising the control systems being audited,
- for external audits, the audit body and audit team should be external to, and independent of, the organisational hierarchy of the auditee,
- for internal audits, the following general principles should apply to ensure the process is independent and transparent:
  - the audit body and audit team should be appointed by top management,
  - the audit body and/or the audit team should report to top management,
  - a check should be carried out to ensure no conflict of interest exists for either the audit body or the audit team.

Independent audit bodies should be external to or separate from the management of audited activities. Internal audit bodies should report to the most senior management within the organisational structure.

Where technical expertise required for the audit is available only within a competent authority, measures should be taken to ensure the audit team remains independent. Where control activities are organised on a regional basis, technical specialists could be exchanged in order to ensure they are independent.

#### 5.4. *Independent Scrutiny of the Audit Process*

In order to check whether it is achieving its objectives, the audit process should be subject to scrutiny by an independent person or body. Such independent person or body should have sufficient authority, expertise and resources to carry out this task effectively. The approaches to independent scrutiny may vary, depending on the activity or the competent authority. Where a body or a committee has been established with a view to independent scrutiny of the audit process, one or more independent persons should be members of such body or committee. Such independent persons should have access to the audit process and be empowered to contribute fully to it. Action should be taken to remedy any shortcomings identified in the audit process by the independent person or body.

### 6. **Implementation of the Audit Process**

#### 6.1. *Guiding Principles: (a) Compliance with planned arrangements; (b) Effective implementation; (c) Suitability to achieve objectives*

To comply with the requirements of Article 4(6) of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004, the audit system should cover the following three points set out in Article 2(6):

- (a) Verification of compliance with planned arrangements in order to provide assurances that official controls are carried out as intended and that any instructions or guidelines given to staff carrying out the controls are followed. This may largely be addressed by document review, but will also require on-site verification. The audit team will require good generic audit knowledge and skills to address this audit objective.
- (b) Verification of the effective implementation of planned arrangements. In order to assess effectiveness, that is the extent to which planned results are achieved, on-site operational implementation must be included. This should include an assessment of the quality and consistency of the controls and should involve on-site audit activities. The audit team will require the relevant technical expertise in order to address this audit objective.

- (c) The audit system should also seek to assess whether the planned arrangements are suitable to achieve the objectives of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004, and in particular the single integrated multi-annual national control plan. This should include assessing the suitability of official controls, with regard, for example, to their frequency and the methods applied, having regard to the structure of the production chain(s) and to production practices and volume. The audit team should have substantial knowledge and understanding of system auditing, together with relevant technical input to address this audit objective.

In order to determine whether the planned arrangements are suitable to achieve the objectives set out in (c) above, the following should be considered:

*Audit criteria* should include strategic objectives stemming from Regulations (EC) No 178/2002 and (EC) No 882/2004 (including the single integrated multi-annual national control plan) and national legislation.

*The primary focus* of audits should be the control arrangements relating to the critical points for control in the production chain(s). The emphasis should be on assessing whether planned arrangements are capable of delivering sufficient guarantees on (a) the safety of the end-product(s) and (b) compliance with other feed and food law requirements and with animal health and welfare rules. In order to achieve this, audit(s) should where possible extend beyond and across administrative boundaries.

## 6.2. Audit Reporting

Audit reports should contain clear conclusions stemming from the audit findings and, where appropriate, recommendations:

- *Conclusions* should address the compliance with the planned arrangements, the effectiveness of the implementation, and the suitability of the planned arrangements to achieve the stated objectives, as appropriate. They should be based on objective evidence. In particular, where conclusions are drawn as to the planned arrangements' suitability to achieve the stated objectives, evidence may be obtained from the compilation and analysis of results from several audits. In this case conclusions should extend beyond the boundaries of individual establishments, units of authorities and authorities,
- *Recommendations* should address the end-result to be delivered rather than means of correcting non-compliance. Recommendations should be based on sound conclusions.

## 6.3. Follow-up of Audit Outcome

Where appropriate, an action plan should be drawn up and delivered by the auditee. It should propose time-bound corrective and preventive action to address any weakness identified by the audit or audit programme. The audit team should assess the suitability of the action plan and may be involved in verifying its subsequent implementation:

- an *Action plan* enables the audit team to assess whether the proposed corrective and preventive action is sufficient to address the recommendations of the audit report. Action plans should include risk-based prioritisation and time frames for completion of corrective and preventive action. A wide range of different action plans could be considered satisfactory. It is for the auditee to choose from the various options available,
- *Corrective and preventive* action should not be confined to addressing specific technical requirements but should, where appropriate, include system-wide measures (for example communication, cooperation, coordination, reviewing and streamlining of control processes, and so forth). A root cause analysis of any non-compliance should be conducted by the auditee in order to determine the most appropriate corrective and preventive action. Any differences of opinion between the auditee and audit team should be resolved,
- *Close-out*: Mechanisms should be established to ensure that action plans are appropriate and that corrective and preventive actions are effectively completed in a timely manner. Procedures for verifying the close out of the action plan should be agreed between the auditee and the audit team.



#### 6.4. *Audit Review and Dissemination of Best Practice*

The implications of audit findings for other sectors and regions should be considered, particularly in Member States where controls are delegated to a number of competent authorities or are decentralised. In particular, examples of best practice should be disseminated. For this purpose, reports should be made available to other sectors and regions within the Member State and to the Commission. Audit results should also be considered while planning the audit programme and in the context of the review of the single integrated multi-annual national control plan.

#### 6.5. *Resources*

Member States should ensure that competent authorities have sufficient implementing powers, and resources, with the appropriate authority, to establish, implement and maintain an effective audit system.

The human and related resources required to manage, monitor and review the audit process should be made available, bearing in mind that all competent authorities and their control activities should be audited over a period not exceeding five years. General guidance on the resources required for auditing is provided in ISO 19011. In order to have the necessary expertise to fulfil the purpose and scope of the audit and audit programme(s), the audit team may include any combination of general and technical specialist auditors and technical experts. Care should be taken to ensure the objectivity and independence of the audit team, especially where technical experts are required. To that end, the rotation of auditors and/or of audit teams may assist in achieving this.

#### 6.6. *Auditor Competence*

Auditor competence and selection criteria should be defined under the following headings:

- generic knowledge and skills — audit principles, procedures and techniques; management/organisational skills,
- specific technical knowledge and skills,
- personal attributes,
- education,
- work experience,
- auditor training and experience.

It is essential to put a mechanism in place to ensure auditors are consistent and their competencies are maintained. Competencies required by audit teams will vary depending on the area they are auditing within the control or supervision systems. As regards the technical knowledge and skills required by auditors, the training requirements for staff performing official controls (Chapter 1 of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 882/2004) should also be considered.

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## COMMISSION DECISION

of 3 October 2006

**on the financial treatment to be applied, in the context of clearance of expenditure financed by the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Section, in certain cases of irregularity by operators**

(notified under document number C(2006) 4324)

(Only the Spanish, German, English, French, Italian, Dutch and Portuguese texts are authentic)

(2006/678/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 729/70 of 21 April 1970 on the financing of the common agricultural policy <sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 8(2) thereof,

After consulting the Fund Committee,

Whereas:

(1) Article 8(1)(c) of Regulation (EEC) No 729/70 provides for the Member States to take the measures necessary to recover sums lost as a result of irregularities or negligence. Pursuant to Article 8(2) of Regulation (EEC) No 729/70, in the absence of total recovery, the financial consequences of irregularities or negligence are to be borne by the Community, with the exception of the consequences of irregularities or negligence attributable to administrative authorities or other bodies of the Member States.

(2) In its judgments in Cases C-34/89, Italy v Commission <sup>(2)</sup>, C-54/95, Germany v Commission <sup>(3)</sup> and C-277/98 France v Commission <sup>(4)</sup>, the Court of Justice has held that the Member States must take steps to rectify irregularities promptly. It follows in particular from the judgment in Case C-34/89 that a Member State cannot be inactive for a period of four years from the moment of the first indication of an irregularity <sup>(5)</sup>. Within that period the investigation should generally be conducted and a decision be taken on the initiation of recovery procedure. In Case C-54/95 the Court indicated that, in principle, the Member States have to start the recovery procedure within one year after the all relevant facts are known with regard to the irregularity.

(3) To date, the Commission has evaluated the recovery proceedings carried out by the Member States as regards irregularities communicated under Council Regulation (EEC) No 595/91 of 4 March 1991 concerning irregularities and the recovery of sums wrongly paid in connection with the financing of the common agricultural policy and the organisation of an information system in this field and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 283/72 <sup>(6)</sup> before 1 January 1999 and involving amounts of more than EUR 500 000 in order to decide on the financial consequences of those irregularities in accordance with Article 8(2) of Regulation (EEC) No 729/70. In so doing, the Commission has followed the procedure set out in Article 5 of that Regulation and in Article 8 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1663/95 of 7 July 1995 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 729/70 regarding the procedure for the clearance of the accounts of the EAGGF Guarantee Section <sup>(7)</sup>.

(4) The verifications and the bilateral discussions with the Member States have shown that in certain cases the Member States did not act with the necessary promptness and diligence. Therefore, the financial consequences of non-recovery should in such cases not be borne by the Community budget.

(5) In all other cases the financial consequences of the irregularities examined should be borne by the Community budget.

(6) Cases notified under Regulation (EEC) No 595/91 in which undue payments have been recovered in full or for which it has been found that no undue payment was made should be removed from the list of notifications provided for in Articles 3 and 5 of that Regulation.

(7) The Commission has informed the Member States in a summary report of the amounts to be excluded from the Community financing and of the grounds on which such exclusion should be decided,

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 94, 28.4.1970, p. 13. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1287/95 (OJ L 125, 8.6.1995, p. 1).

<sup>(2)</sup> Judgment of 11.10.1990, ECR 1990, p. I-3603.

<sup>(3)</sup> Judgment of 21.1.1999, ECR 1999, p. I-35.

<sup>(4)</sup> Judgment of 13.11.2001, ECR 2001, p. I-8453.

<sup>(5)</sup> Points 12 and 13.

<sup>(6)</sup> OJ L 67, 14.3.1991, p. 11.

<sup>(7)</sup> OJ L 158, 8.7.1995, p. 6. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 465/2005 (OJ L 77, 23.3.2005, p. 6).

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

*Article 4*

*Article 1*

The cases listed in Annex I are hereby cleared and the corresponding amounts charged to the Member State concerned.

This Decision is addressed to the Federal Republic of Germany, the Kingdom of Spain, the French Republic, the Italian Republic, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Portuguese Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

*Article 2*

The cases listed in Annex II are hereby cleared and the corresponding amounts charged to the Community budget.

Done at Brussels, 3 October 2006.

*Article 3*

The cases listed in Annex III are removed from the list of notifications provided for in Articles 3 and 5 of Regulation (EEC) No 595/91.

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

## ANNEX I

**Amounts to be charged to the Member States**

(budget item 6 7 0 1)

<b>Germany</b>		<b>Italy</b>	
Case	Amount in EUR	Case	Amount in EUR
DE/1998/247	686 190,80	IT/1985/037	1 719 677,84
		IT/1986/017	1 249 635,88
		IT/1986/035	436 082,41
<b>Spain</b>		IT/1986/046	1 051 645,09
Case	Amount in EUR	IT/1986/048	2 346 406,28
ES/1996/092	1 489 982,69	IT/1987/009	942 061,74
ES/1996/123	963 758,23	IT/1987/106	2 964 559,78
Total	2 453 740,92	IT/1987/118	952 185,05
		IT/1987/119	886 233,53
<b>France</b>		IT/1987/129	3 134 051,95
Case	Amount in EUR	IT/1987/130	3 019 712,80
FR/1998/020	789 514	IT/1988/029	3 092 803,26
FR/1998/117	551 743	IT/1988/059	2 707 017,35
Total	1 341 257	IT/1988/067	13 944 336,28
		IT/1988/069	16 860 045,01
<b>United Kingdom</b>		IT/1988/123	1 139 567,43
Case	Amount in GBP	IT/1989/003(A)	3 166 518,37
UK/1998/202/M	360 758	IT/1989/010	4 451 687,38
UK/1998/202/P	749 039	IT/1989/011	880 239,40
UK/1998/202/T	274 045	IT/1989/012	954 560,47
Total	1 383 842	IT/1989/013	1 756 811,95
		IT/1989/017	1 151 573,35
<b>Italy</b>		IT/1989/049	607 978,47
Case	Amount in EUR	IT/1989/052	801 021,02
IT/1982/009	1 408 128,65	IT/1989/055	729 996,93
IT/1982/012	1 366 417,81	IT/1989/062	533 048,34
IT/1982/013	629 935,56	IT/1989/076	7 190 795,74
IT/1982/017	910 013,88	IT/1989/078	3 702 297,02
IT/1984/004	41 316,55	IT/1989/087	2 763 062,49
IT/1985/001	1 910 890,53	IT/1989/094	873 448,66
IT/1985/013	601 357,97	IT/1989/097	883 185,79
IT/1985/028	700 525,75	IT/1989/109	882 625,37
IT/1985/034	519 830,66		

Italy	
Case	Amount in EUR
IT/1989/120	505 074,81
IT/1989/130	952 185,05
IT/1989/141	2 353 482,58
IT/1989/184	585 745,67
IT/1989/185	3 153 808,48
IT/1989/187	1 182 320,05
IT/1989/188	5 015 307,87
IT/1989/208	1 528 863,48
IT/1990/001	1 893 038,98
IT/1990/002	648 746,26
IT/1990/004	889 279,64
IT/1990/021	560 702,00
IT/1990/053	531 953,50
IT/1990/059	8 384 948,04
IT/1990/064	2 139 322,74
IT/1990/066	667 339,28
IT/1990/077	13 964 478,09
IT/1990/079	652 412,16
IT/1990/080	997 851,72
IT/1990/081	2 950 584,42
IT/1990/083	1 226 694,20
IT/1990/084	695 687,06
IT/1990/086	1 037 481,54
IT/1990/092	0,00
IT/1990/094	3 064 059,49
IT/1991/002(A)	2 421 612,13
IT/1991/004	3 004 248,14
IT/1991/006	1 799 675,37
IT/1991/008	3 052 599,57
IT/1991/009	1 208 081,21
IT/1991/014	1 593 129,84
IT/1991/017	790 899,43
IT/1991/024	329 539,37
IT/1991/056	1 078 101,49
IT/1991/071	688 707,00
IT/1991/075	1 021 325,69

Italy	
Case	Amount in EUR
IT/1992/006	87 000,11
IT/1992/011	619 240,02
IT/1992/012	371 440,00
IT/1992/060	2 187 059,94
IT/1992/061	417 761,97
IT/1992/071	535 447,07
IT/1992/098	1 428 011,50
IT/1992/117	895 504,86
IT/1992/118	1 363 978,00
IT/1992/230	1 456 448,72
IT/1992/232	2 422 558,12
IT/1992/237	3 814 620,91
IT/1992/239	4 420 095,25
IT/1992/245	1 715 396,91
IT/1992/249	1 022 645,34
IT/1992/253	1 878 926,73
IT/1992/254	844 269,29
IT/1992/256	1 031 347,46
IT/1992/257	950 810,66
IT/1992/258	609 296,43
IT/1992/264	558 279,79
IT/1992/272	107 354,19
IT/1992/275	431 051,94
IT/1992/284	5 284 145,77
IT/1992/285	82 039,00
IT/1992/338	342 141,68
IT/1994/047	744 987,49
IT/1994/063	11 726 016,74
IT/1994/092	1 202 986,10
IT/1994/095	1 776 176,16
IT/1994/151	654 664,50
IT/1994/224	866 412,91
IT/1994/235	824 501,93
IT/1994/245	1 540 155,94
IT/1994/246	519 777,15
IT/1994/250	187 310,38

Italy	
Case	Amount in EUR
IT/1994/419	8 760 422,48
IT/1994/439	757 184,91
IT/1994/445	2 540 892,25
IT/1995/031	1 043 415,42
IT/1995/053	5 230 746,31
IT/1995/054	3 235 621,62
IT/1995/060	1 725 150,04
IT/1995/099	1 197 629,77
IT/1995/103	2 595 717,93
IT/1995/117	808 330,66
IT/1995/120	647 980,61
IT/1995/160	941 259,59
IT/1995/259	1 252 608,76
IT/1995/277	951 752,36
IT/1995/342	570 807,35
IT/1995/350	849 611,86
IT/1995/363	623 105,53
IT/1995/390	1 040 032,33
IT/1995/391	538 652,15
IT/1996/004	871 048,24
IT/1996/006	3 450 089,59
IT/1996/009	5 708 680,07
IT/1996/019	70 153,80

Italy	
Case	Amount in EUR
IT/1996/022	3 645 678,08
IT/1996/025	513 677,10
IT/1996/067	2 852 184,42
IT/1996/189	691 863,13
IT/1996/205	5 615 994,15
IT/1996/207	650 060,45
IT/1996/210	1 078 676,85
IT/1996/254	71 572,77
IT/1996/271	6 856 477,88
IT/1996/282	666 899,01
IT/1996/301	3 524 942,01
IT/1996/302	2 247 646,99
IT/1996/388	1 425 735,47
IT/1997/074	583 123,58
IT/1997/123	729 996,93
IT/1997/193	5 513 248,86
IT/1998/037	2 286 015,73
IT/1998/059	1 175 865,75
IT/1998/070	881 768,99
IT/1998/103	503 889,09
IT/1998/114	570 848,01
Total	310 849 495,98

## ANNEX II

## Amounts to be charged to the EAGGF Guarantee Fund

Germany		Italy	
Case number	Amount in EUR	Case number	Amount in EUR
DE/1995/174	3 644 689,38	IT/1988/008	6 951 704,49
DE/1996/210	102 911,19	IT/1988/013	1 628 505,84
Total	3 747 600,57	IT/1988/023	4 121 803,13
<b>Spain</b>		IT/1988/068	1 792 260,77
Case number	Amount in EUR	IT/1988/078	124 280,67
ES/1995/069	145 393,60	IT/1989/001	4 926 732,53
ES/1996/073	71 481,48	IT/1989/016	538 117,76
ES/1996/085	1 617 401,34	IT/1990/028	202 927,48
ES/1997/255	2 275 730,27	IT/1990/037	2 174 169,20
ES/1998/056	509 809,96	IT/1991/002(S)	2 451 649,46
Total	4 619 816,55	IT/1993/004	500 852,00
<b>Netherlands</b>		IT/1994/004	617 469,18
Case number	Amount in EUR	IT/1994/005	29 851 834,89
NL/1997/066	532 080	IT/1994/008	41 760 653,21
NL/1998/038	1 922 727	IT/1994/253	10 089 425,06
Total	2 454 807	IT/1994/449	1 500 425,25
<b>Portugal</b>		IT/1995/057	2 144 502,97
Case number	Amount in EUR	IT/1995/384	1 283 089,70
PT/1996/014	1 654 408,37	IT/1995/387	1 698 575,15
PT/1998/015	608 155,28	IT/1996/007	10 949 621,58
PT/1998/038	1 417 853,86	IT/1996/015	1 040 113,00
Total	3 680 417,51	IT/1996/020	491 865,00
<b>Italy</b>		IT/1996/211	6 322 642,50
Case number	Amount in EUR	IT/1996/303	25 206 583,61
IT/1981/014	598 645,14	IT/1997/022	950 412,40
IT/1982/011	858 791,39	IT/1997/159	516 228,65
		IT/1998/014	531 544,83
		Total	161 825 426,84





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IT/1995/365	IT/1996/304	IT/1998/026
IT/1995/385	IT/1996/387	IT/1998/027
IT/1995/386	IT/1997/004	IT/1998/032
IT/1996/002	IT/1997/008	IT/1998/036
IT/1996/008(A)	IT/1997/158	IT/1998/045
IT/1996/008(S)	IT/1997/167	IT/1998/056
IT/1996/014	IT/1997/192	IT/1998/062
IT/1996/015(D)	IT/1998/006	IT/1998/068
IT/1996/277	IT/1998/020	IT/1998/071
IT/1996/289	IT/1998/021	IT/1998/426
IT/1996/292	IT/1998/025	IT/2000/059

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## CORRIGENDA

**Corrigendum to Commission Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005 of 15 November 2005 on microbiological criteria for foodstuffs***(Official Journal of the European Union L 338 of 22 December 2005)*

On page 10, Annex I, Chapter 1, column headed 'Food category', fourth entry:

*for:* '1.12. Milk powder and whey powder (<sup>10</sup>);

*read:* '1.12. Milk powder and whey powder'.

On page 18, Annex I, Chapter 2, point 2.2.1., column headed 'Limits m and M':

*for:*

'm	M
<1 cfu/ml	5 cfu/ml'

*read:*

'm	M
<1/ml	5/ml'

On page 19, Annex I, Chapter 2, point 2.2.7, against the entry 'Enterobacteriaceae', column headed 'Analytical reference method':

*for:* 'ISO 21528-1',

*read:* 'ISO 21528-2'.

On page 22, Annex I, Chapter 2, point 2.4.1, against the entry 'E. coli', column 'Limits m and M':

*for:*

'm	M
1 cfu/g	10 cfu/g'

*read:*

'm	M
1/g	10/g'

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