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⁽¹⁾ Text with EEA relevance

EN

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

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

DECISIONS

- ★ **Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2016/1010 of 21 June 2016 on the adequacy of the competent authorities of certain third countries and territories pursuant to Directive 2006/43/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council** (*notified under document C(2016) 3727*)⁽¹⁾ 17

⁽¹⁾ Text with EEA relevance

II

(Non-legislative acts)

REGULATIONS

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2016/1004**of 22 June 2016****amending Regulation (EC) No 661/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Directive 2007/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 September 2007 establishing a framework for the approval of motor vehicles and their trailers, and of systems, components and separate technical units intended for such vehicles (Framework Directive) ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 39(2) thereof,

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 661/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 concerning type-approval requirements for the general safety of motor vehicles, their trailers and systems, components and separate technical units intended therefor ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 14(1)(a) and (f) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Annex IV to Regulation (EC) No 661/2009 lists the UNECE regulations annexed to the 'Revised 1958 Agreement' ⁽³⁾ which apply on a compulsory basis. This list should be updated to reflect the application at EU level of new requirements in the respective UNECE regulations.
- (2) In accordance with Article 13(14) of Regulation (EC) No 661/2009, the Appendix to its Annex IV lists the repealed Directives under which type-approvals granted before 1 November 2012 should continue to be valid unless new requirements become applicable. As new requirements become applicable at EU level with the update of Annex IV, it is also necessary to update the Appendix to Annex IV to the regulation.
- (3) Since the new requirements of UNECE Regulations No 107 and 118 will require manufacturers to adapt their vehicles, sufficient time should be provided for the application of those requirements.
- (4) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Technical Committee — Motor Vehicles,

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 263, 9.10.2007, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 200, 31.7.2009, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ Council Decision 97/836/EC of 27 November 1997 with a view to accession by the European Community to the Agreement of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe concerning the adoption of uniform technical prescriptions for wheeled vehicles, equipment and parts which can be fitted to and/or be used on wheeled vehicles and the conditions for reciprocal recognition of approvals granted on the basis of these prescriptions ('Revised 1958 Agreement') (OJ L 346, 17.12.1997, p. 78).

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Annex IV to Regulation (EC) No 661/2009 is amended in accordance with the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

With effect from 1 July 2016, national authorities shall, on grounds relating to indirect vision, consider the certificates of conformity of new vehicles of categories N₂ and N₃ approved to Directive 2003/97/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽¹⁾ to be no longer valid for the purposes of Article 26 of Directive 2007/46/EC, and shall prohibit the registration, sale and entry into service of such vehicles.

Article 3

With effect from 1 July 2016, national authorities shall, on grounds relating to their general construction, consider the certificates of conformity of new vehicles of categories M₂ and M₃ to be no longer valid for the purposes of Article 26 of Directive 2007/46/EC, and shall prohibit the registration, sale and entry into service of such vehicles where they do not comply with the provisions of UNECE Regulation No 107 as amended by the 05 series of amendments.

Article 4

With effect from 1 July 2016, national authorities shall, on grounds relating to the burning behaviour and/or the capability to repel fuel or lubricant of materials used in the construction, consider the certificates of conformity of new vehicles of category M₃ Classes II and III to be no longer valid for the purposes of Article 26 of Directive 2007/46/EC, and shall prohibit the registration, sale and entry into service of such vehicles where they do not comply with the provisions of UNECE Regulation No 118 as amended by the 01 series of amendments.

Article 5

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

It shall apply from 1 July 2016.

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

Done at Brussels, 22 June 2016.

For the Commission
The President
Jean-Claude JUNCKER

⁽¹⁾ Directive 2003/97/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 November 2003 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the type-approval of devices for indirect vision and of vehicles equipped with these devices, amending Directive 70/156/EEC and repealing Directive 71/127/EEC (OJ L 25, 29.1.2004, p. 1).

ANNEX

Amendments to Regulation (EC) No 661/2009

Annex IV to Regulation (EC) No 661/2009 is amended as follows:

- (1) in the table, the rows for UNECE Regulations Nos 13, 13-H, 14, 16, 58, 95, 100, 107, 110, 118 and 121 are replaced by the following:

'13	Braking of vehicles and trailers	Supplement 13 to the 11 series of amendments	OJ L 42, 18.2.2016, p. 1	M ₂ , M ₃ , N, O ^(b)
13-H	Braking of passenger cars	Supplement 16 to the original version of the Regulation	OJ L 335, 22.12.2015, p. 1	M ₁ , N ₁ ^(c)
14	Safety-belt anchorages, ISOFIX anchorages systems and ISOFIX top tether anchorages	Supplement 5 to the 07 series of amendments	OJ L 218, 19.8.2015, p. 27	M, N
16	Safety-belts, restraint systems, child restraint systems and ISOFIX child restraint systems	Supplement 5 to the 06 series of amendments	OJ L 304, 20.11.2015, p. 1	M, N ^(d)
58	Rear underrun protective devices (RUPDs) and their installation; Rear underrun protection (RUP)	Supplement 3 to the 02 series of amendments	OJ L 89, 27.3.2013, p. 34	M, N, O
95	Protection of occupants in the event of a lateral collision	Supplement 4 to the 03 series of amendments	OJ L 183, 10.7.2015, p. 91	M ₁ , N ₁
100	Electric safety	Supplement 1 to the 02 series of amendments	OJ L 87, 31.3.2015, p. 1	M, N
107	M ₂ and M ₃ vehicles	Supplement 1 to the 06 series of amendments	OJ L 153, 18.6.2015, p. 1	M ₂ , M ₃
110	Specific components for CNG	Supplement 2 to 01 series of amendments	OJ L 166, 30.6.2015, p. 1	M, N
118	Fire resistance of materials used in buses	Supplement 1 to the 02 series of amendments	OJ L 102, 21.4.2015, p. 67	M ₃
121	Location and identification of hand controls, tell-tales and indicators	01 series of amendments	OJ L 5, 8.1.2016, p. 9	M, N'

- (2) the Appendix is amended as follows:

- (a) the row for Regulation No 46 is replaced by the following:

'46	Devices for indirect vision and their installation	Directive 2003/97/EC	OJ L 25, 29.1.2004, p. 1.	M, N ₁ , component'
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- (b) the row for Regulation No 118 is deleted.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2016/1005**of 22 June 2016****amending Annex XVII to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) as regards asbestos fibres (chrysotile)****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 68(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Entry 6 of Annex XVII to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 prohibits the manufacture, placing on the market and use of asbestos fibres, and of articles and mixtures containing these fibres added intentionally.
- (2) Member States could exempt the placing on the market and use of diaphragms containing chrysotile fibres for existing electrolysis installations. This included the possibility to exempt the placing on the market of chrysotile fibres for use in the manufacture or maintenance of such diaphragms and the use of chrysotile fibres for these purposes.
- (3) Out of five electrolysis installations in relation to which Member States reported⁽²⁾ in 2011 that they had granted exemptions, only two, in Sweden and Germany, remain in operation.
- (4) On 18 January 2013, pursuant to the obligation in paragraph 1 of entry 6, the European Commission requested the European Chemicals Agency ('the Agency') to prepare an Annex XV dossier in accordance with Article 69(1) of REACH with a view to prohibiting the placing on the market and use of diaphragms containing chrysotile. On 17 January 2014, the Agency finalised the Annex XV dossier, which proposed to amend the existing restriction by limiting the duration of the exemptions granted by Member States for the placing on the market and use of diaphragms containing chrysotile and of chrysotile fibres used exclusively in their maintenance to 31 December 2025 and enabling Member States to impose a reporting requirement to allow better monitoring and enforcement.
- (5) The dossier was subsequently put out to public consultation and submitted for examination by the Committee for Risk Assessment (hereinafter 'RAC') and the Committee for Socio-Economic Analysis (hereinafter 'SEAC').
- (6) On 26 November 2014 RAC adopted an opinion concluding that there is no worker exposure to chrysotile in one plant and that in the other exposure is minimised by risk management measures which are effective in controlling potential risks from the use of chrysotile to a risk level of low concern. The opinion further concluded that there is no release of chrysotile to the environment and therefore the health and environment benefits of immediate closure of the two plants would be negligible. Furthermore, due to process and technology specific considerations in one of the plants, no suitable alternative was available.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 396, 30.12.2006, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ Exemptions granted by EU countries and EEA-EFTA States on asbestos contained in articles pursuant to Entry 6 of Annex XVII to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH).
<http://ec.europa.eu/DocsRoom/documents/13170>

- (7) In order to further the objective of phasing out the use of chrysotile in the EU and to improve the clarity and transparency of the existing exemption, RAC agreed with the proposed amendment set out in the Annex XV dossier. The opinion also concluded that action on a Union-wide basis is necessary.
- (8) On 9 March 2015, SEAC adopted an opinion noting that in one plant the existing asbestos containing cells would be dismantled by 2025 and that in the other, the operator claimed that ongoing production level testing using chrysotile-free diaphragms in its current installation would lead to full substitution at the latest by 2025. SEAC also concluded that immediate closure of this plant would result in costs in terms of lost value added and jobs and took note of the commitment of the operator of the latter plant to cease all imports of chrysotile by the end of 2017. Given the overall objective of phasing out the use of chrysotile in the EU and in order to improve the clarity and transparency of the existing exemption, SEAC advised that the duration of the exemptions granted by Member States for the placing on the market of diaphragms and fibres should be limited to the end of 2017 and concluded that the proposed amendment of the existing restriction, as modified by SEAC, is the most appropriate Union wide measure.
- (9) Commission Implementing Decision 2013/732/EU ⁽¹⁾, establishing the best available techniques (BAT) conclusions under Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽²⁾ on industrial emissions (IED), stipulates that the use of asbestos diaphragms is not considered BAT and accordingly permit conditions for chlor-alkali installations operated in the Union must be updated by 12 December 2017 so that those installations do no longer use asbestos diaphragms from that date. However, unlike for mercury cells which are not considered BAT under any circumstances, Member States may determine that, in specific and exceptional circumstances, asbestos diaphragms may be used in a particular installation for a well-defined longer period and under conditions consistent with the environmental objectives of the IED, provided that the conditions and duration of such use are specified in a legally binding way.
- (10) Since the adoption of the SEAC opinion, the operator of the plant in which full substitution is envisaged by 2025 has entered into a binding agreement with the authorities of the Member State concerned with a view to guaranteeing the gradual substitution of diaphragms containing chrysotile by a non-asbestos alternative material from 2014 on and achieving full substitution at the latest by 30 June 2025. Therefore it is appropriate that the duration of the exemption granted by Member States to permit the use of diaphragms containing chrysotile and of chrysotile fibres used exclusively in their maintenance is limited to 30 June 2025 at the latest.
- (11) Moreover, although under the binding agreement the operator undertook to stop importing chrysotile fibres and diaphragms containing chrysotile by the end of 2017, it subsequently confirmed that imports have already ceased as it has acquired sufficient chrysotile fibres to manage the transition to an alternative material. Therefore it is appropriate to terminate the possibility that allows Member States to permit the placing on the market of diaphragms containing chrysotile and of chrysotile fibres exclusively for their maintenance.
- (12) A report indicating the amount of chrysotile used in diaphragms in the installations benefiting from exemptions should be transmitted to the Commission. Union legislation on the protection of workers' health and safety already provides that employers must reduce workers' exposure to chrysotile fibres to a minimum and in any case below an established limit value. Member States may set more stringent limit values for such fibres in air and may require their regular measurement/monitoring. The results of any such measurement/monitoring should be included in the report.
- (13) The Forum for Exchange of Information on Enforcement was consulted and its recommendations were taken into account.
- (14) Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (15) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee established under Article 133 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006,

⁽¹⁾ Commission Implementing Decision 2013/732/EU of 9 December 2013 establishing the best available techniques (BAT) conclusions, under Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on industrial emissions, for the production of chlor-alkali (OJ L 332, 11.12.2013, p. 34).

⁽²⁾ Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) (OJ L 334, 17.12.2010, p. 17).

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Annex XVII to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 is amended in accordance with the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth 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, 22 June 2016.

For the Commission
The President
Jean-Claude JUNCKER

ANNEX

In Annex XVII, entry 6, paragraph 1 of column 2 is replaced by the following:

	<p>'1. The manufacture, placing on the market and use of these fibres and of articles and mixtures containing these fibres added intentionally is prohibited.</p> <p>However, if the use of diaphragms containing chrysotile for electrolysis installations in use on 13 July 2016 had been exempted by a Member State in accordance with the version of this paragraph in force until that date, the first subparagraph shall not apply until 1 July 2025 to the use in those installations of such diaphragms or of chrysotile used exclusively in the maintenance of such diaphragms, provided that such use is carried out in compliance with the conditions of a permit set in accordance with Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council (*).</p> <p>Any downstream user benefiting from such an exemption shall send, by 31 January of each calendar year to the Member State in which the relevant electrolysis installation is located, a report indicating the amount of chrysotile used in diaphragms pursuant to the exemption. The Member State shall transmit a copy to the European Commission.</p> <p>Where, in order to protect the health and safety of workers, a Member State requires monitoring of chrysotile in air by downstream users, the results shall be included in that report.</p> <p>(*) Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) (OJ L 334, 17.12.2010, p. 17).'</p>
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COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2016/1006
of 22 June 2016
amending Regulation (EU) No 255/2010 as regards the ICAO provisions referred to in Article 3(1)
(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 551/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 March 2004 on the organisation and the use of the airspace in the single European sky (the airspace Regulation) ⁽¹⁾ and in particular Article 6(7) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Article 3(1) of Commission Regulation (EU) No 255/2010 ⁽²⁾ requires that the planning, coordination and execution of air traffic flow management (ATFM) measures by the parties, or agents acting on their behalf, involved in ATFM processes referred to in Article 1(3) shall comply with the ICAO provisions specified in the Annex. That Annex refers to definitions and various provisions laid down in Annex 11 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation (the Chicago Convention), and more specifically to its 13th edition dated July 2001, which incorporates Amendment No 47. Since the adoption of Regulation (EU) No 255/2010, the ICAO has amended a number of definitions and provisions of Annex 11 to the Chicago Convention, most recently incorporating Amendment No 49.
- (2) The Annex to Regulation (EU) No 255/2010 also refers to provisions laid down in the ICAO Regional Supplementary Procedures (Doc 7030), and more specifically to its 5th edition dated 2007. However, the 5th edition of Doc 7030 is in fact dated 2008 and the reference to the edition date 2007 needs to be corrected.
- (3) The references in Regulation (EU) No 255/2010 to Annex 11 to the Chicago Convention and to ICAO Doc 7030 should therefore be corrected and updated in order to enable the Member States to meet their international legal obligations and ensure consistency with the ICAO's international regulatory framework.
- (4) Regulation (EU) No 255/2010 should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (5) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Single Sky Committee, established by Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 549/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽³⁾,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The Annex of Regulation (EU) No 255/2010 is replaced by the following:

‘ANNEX

List of the ICAO provisions for the purposes of air traffic flow management

1. Chapter 3 paragraph 3.7.5 (Air Traffic Flow Management) of Annex 11 to the Chicago Convention — Air Traffic Services (13th edition — July 2001, incorporating amendment No 49).

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 96, 31.3.2004, p. 20.

⁽²⁾ Commission Regulation (EU) No 255/2010 of 25 March 2010 laying down common rules on air traffic flow management (OJ L 80, 26.3.2010, p. 10).

⁽³⁾ Regulation (EC) No 549/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 March 2004 laying down the framework for the creation of the single European sky (the framework Regulation) (OJ L 96, 31.3.2004, p. 1).

2. Chapter 3 (ATS system capacity and air traffic flow management) of ICAO Doc 4444, Procedures for Air Navigation Services — Air Traffic Management (PANS-ATM) (15th edition — 2007).
3. Chapter 8 paragraph 8.3 (Exemptions from ATFM slot allocation) of ICAO Doc 7030, European (EUR) Regional Supplementary Procedures (5th edition 2008).
4. Chapter 8 paragraph 8.4 1.c) (on aircraft operator adherence to ATFM measures) of ICAO Doc 7030, European (EUR) Regional Supplementary Procedures (5th edition 2008).
5. Chapter 2 paragraph 2.3.2 (on changes to EOBT) of ICAO Doc 7030, European (EUR) Region Supplementary Procedures (5th edition 2008).'

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, 22 June 2016.

For the Commission
The President
Jean-Claude JUNCKER

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2016/1007**of 22 June 2016****concerning the authorisation of ammonium chloride as a feed additive for ruminants other than lambs for fattening, cats and dogs (holder of the authorisation Latochema Co. Ltd)****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 September 2003 on additives for use in animal nutrition ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 9(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 provides for the authorisation of additives for use in animal nutrition and for the grounds and procedures for granting such authorisation.
- (2) In accordance with Article 7 of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 an application was submitted for the authorisation of ammonium chloride. That application was accompanied by the particulars and documents required under Article 7(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003.
- (3) That application concerns the authorisation of ammonium chloride as a feed additive for ruminants, cats and dogs to be classified in the additive category 'zootechnical additives'.
- (4) The additive was already authorised for use in lambs for fattening by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 832/2012 ⁽²⁾.
- (5) The European Food Safety Authority ('the Authority') concluded in its opinion of 4 December 2015 ⁽³⁾ that, under the proposed conditions of use, the preparation of ammonium chloride is presumed not to have an adverse effect on animal health, human health or the environment and that its use can reduce the pH value in the urine. The Authority does not consider that there is a need for specific requirements of post-market monitoring. It also verified the report on the method of analysis of the feed additive in feed submitted by the Reference Laboratory set up by Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003.
- (6) The assessment of ammonium chloride shows that the conditions for authorisation, as provided for in Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003, are satisfied. Accordingly, the use of that preparation should be authorised as specified in the Annex to this Regulation.
- (7) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Ammonium chloride as specified in the Annex, belonging to the additive category 'zootechnical additives' and to the functional group 'other zootechnical additives', is authorised as an additive in animal nutrition, subject to the conditions laid down in that Annex.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 268, 18.10.2003, p. 29.

⁽²⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 832/2012 of 17 September 2012 concerning the authorisation of a preparation of ammonium chloride as a feed additive for lambs for fattening (holder of authorisation Latochema Co. Ltd) (OJ L 251, 18.9.2012, p. 27).

⁽³⁾ EFSA Journal 2016; 14(1):4352.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth 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, 22 June 2016.

For the Commission
The President
Jean-Claude JUNCKER

ANNEX

Identification number of the additive	Name of the holder of authorisation	Additive	Composition, chemical formula, description, analytical method	Species or category of animal	Maximum age	Minimum content	Maximum content	Other provisions	End of period of authorisation
						mg of additive/kg of complete feedingstuff with a moisture content of 12 %			

Category of zootechnical additives. Functional group: other zootechnical additives (reduction of urinary pH)

4d7	Latochema Co. Ltd	Ammonium chloride	<p><i>Additive composition</i></p> <p>Ammonium chloride ≥ 99,5 % Solid form</p> <p><i>Characterisation of the active substance</i></p> <p>Ammonium chloride ≥ 99,5 % NH₄Cl CAS No: 12125-02-9 Sodium chloride ≤ 0,5 % Produced by chemical synthesis</p> <p><i>Method of Analysis</i> ⁽¹⁾</p> <p>Quantification of ammonium chloride in feed additive: titration with sodium hydroxide (European Pharmacopoeia, monograph 0007) or titration with silver nitrate (JECFA monograph 'ammonium chloride')</p>	Ruminants other than lambs for fattening Cats Dogs	—		<p>10 000 for a feeding period not exceeding three months</p> <p>5 000 for a feeding period exceeding three months</p> <p>5 000</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The additive shall be incorporated into feed in the form of a premixture. For users of the additive and premixtures, feed business operators shall establish operational procedures and appropriate organisational measures to address the potential risks by inhalation, dermal contact or eyes contact. Where risks cannot be reduced to an acceptable level by these procedures and measures, the additive and premixtures shall be used with appropriate personal protective equipment. The mixture of different sources of ammonium chloride shall not exceed the permitted maximum levels in complete feedingstuffs for ruminants, cats and dogs. 	13 July 2026
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⁽¹⁾ Details of the analytical methods are available at the following address of the Reference Laboratory: <https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/eurl/feed-additives/evaluation-reports>

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2016/1008**of 22 June 2016****establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 922/72, (EEC) No 234/79, (EC) No 1037/2001 and (EC) No 1234/2007 ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 of 7 June 2011 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 in respect of the fruit and vegetables and processed fruit and vegetables sectors ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 136(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 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 Annex XVI, Part A thereto.
- (2) The standard import value is calculated each working day, in accordance with Article 136(1) of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011, taking into account variable daily data. Therefore this Regulation should enter into force on the day of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The standard import values referred to in Article 136 of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 are fixed 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, 22 June 2016.

For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,
Jerzy PLEWA

Director-General for Agriculture and Rural Development

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 671.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 157, 15.6.2011, p. 1.

ANNEX

Standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables

(EUR/100 kg)			
CN code	Third country code ⁽¹⁾	Standard import value	
0702 00 00	MA	128,2	
	ZZ	128,2	
0709 93 10	TR	123,3	
	ZZ	123,3	
0805 50 10	AR	141,0	
	BR	92,5	
	CL	136,1	
	MA	100,9	
	TR	151,6	
	UY	147,6	
	ZA	185,3	
	ZZ	136,4	
	0808 10 80	AR	116,7
		BR	99,0
CL		136,7	
CN		66,5	
NZ		151,0	
SA		114,4	
US		160,2	
ZA		114,2	
ZZ		119,8	
0809 10 00		TR	251,5
	ZA	254,4	
	ZZ	253,0	
0809 29 00	TR	382,1	
	ZZ	382,1	
0809 30 10, 0809 30 90	TR	170,7	
	ZZ	170,7	
0809 40 05	TR	180,1	
	ZZ	180,1	

⁽¹⁾ Nomenclature of countries laid down by Commission Regulation (EU) No 1106/2012 of 27 November 2012 implementing Regulation (EC) No 471/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on Community statistics relating to external trade with non-member countries, as regards the update of the nomenclature of countries and territories (OJ L 328, 28.11.2012, p. 7). Code 'ZZ' stands for 'of other origin'.

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2016/1009**of 22 June 2016****determining the quantities to be added to the quantity fixed for the subperiod from 1 January 2017 to 30 June 2017 under the tariff quotas opened by Regulation (EC) No 2535/2001 in the milk and milk products sector**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 922/72, (EEC) No 234/79, (EC) No 1037/2001 and (EC) No 1234/2007 ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 188(2) and (3) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Regulation (EC) No 2535/2001 ⁽²⁾ opened annual tariff quotas for imports of products of the milk and milk products sector.
- (2) The quantities covered by the applications for import licences lodged from 1 June 2016 to 10 June 2016 for the subperiod from 1 July 2016 to 31 December 2016 are, for some quotas, less than those available. The quantities for which applications have not been lodged should therefore be determined and these should be added to the quantity fixed for the following quota subperiod.
- (3) In order to ensure the efficient management of the measure, this Regulation should enter into force on the day of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The quantities for which import licence applications have not been lodged pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 2535/2001, to be added to the subperiod from 1 January 2017 to 30 June 2017, are 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, 22 June 2016.

*For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,
Jerzy PLEWA*

Director-General for Agriculture and Rural Development

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 671.

⁽²⁾ Commission Regulation (EC) No 2535/2001 of 14 December 2001 laying down detailed rules for applying Council Regulation (EC) No 1255/1999 as regards the import arrangements for milk and milk products and opening tariff quotas (OJ L 341, 22.12.2001, p. 29).

ANNEX

I.A

Order No	Quantities not applied for, to be added to the quantities available for the subperiod from 1.1.2017 to 30.6.2017 (kg)
09.4590	34 268 500
09.4599	5 680 000
09.4591	2 680 000
09.4592	9 219 000
09.4593	2 673 236
09.4594	10 003 500
09.4595	6 412 500
09.4596	9 596 200

I.F

Products originating in Switzerland

Order No	Quantities not applied for, to be added to the quantities available for the subperiod from 1.1.2017 to 30.6.2017 (kg)
09.4155	828 000

I.I

Products originating in Iceland

Order No	Quantities not applied for, to be added to the quantities available for the subperiod from 1.1.2017 to 30.6.2017 (kg)
09.4205	25 000
09.4206	0

I.K

Products originating in New Zealand

Order No	Quantities not applied for, to be added to the quantities available for the subperiod from 1.10.2016 to 31.12.2016 (kg)
09.4514	7 000 000
09.4515	4 000 000
09.4182	33 612 000
09.4195	40 877 000

DECISIONS

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2016/1010

of 21 June 2016

on the adequacy of the competent authorities of certain third countries and territories pursuant to Directive 2006/43/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council

(notified under document C(2016) 3727)

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Directive 2006/43/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2006 on statutory audits of annual accounts and consolidated accounts, amending Council Directives 78/660/EEC and 83/349/EEC and repealing Council Directive 84/253/EEC ⁽¹⁾, and in particular the first subparagraph of Article 47(3) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Under Article 47(1) of Directive 2006/43/EC, the competent authorities of Member States may allow the transfer of audit working papers or other documents held by statutory auditors or audit firms approved by them and of inspection or investigation reports relating to the audits in question to the competent authorities of a third country only if those authorities meet requirements that have been declared adequate by the Commission and there are reciprocal working arrangements between them and the competent authorities of the Member States concerned. It therefore needs to be determined whether the competent authorities of certain third countries meet requirements which are adequate for the purpose of having audit working papers or other documents held by statutory auditors or audit firms and inspection or investigation reports transferred to them.
- (2) A decision on adequacy under Article 47(3) of Directive 2006/43/EC does not address other specific requirements for the transfer of audit working papers and other documents held by statutory auditors or audit firms and of inspection or investigation reports, such as the agreement on reciprocal working arrangements between the competent authorities set out in Article 47(1)(d) of that Directive, or the requirements for the transfer of personal data set out in Article 47(1)(e) of that Directive.
- (3) For the purposes of this Decision, the competent authorities of certain territories which are designated by law and are in charge of the regulation and/or oversight of statutory auditors and audit firms or of specific aspects thereof in those territories should be treated as competent authorities of third countries.
- (4) A transfer of audit working papers or other documents held by statutory auditors or audit firms and of inspection or investigation reports to the competent authority of a third country or territory reflects the substantial public interest in carrying out independent public oversight. Accordingly, the competent authorities of Member States should, in the framework of the working arrangements referred to in Article 47(2) of Directive 2006/43/EC, ensure that the competent authority of the third country or territory concerned uses any documents transferred to it in accordance with Article 47(1) of that Directive only to exercise its functions of public oversight, external quality assurance and investigations of auditors and audit firms.
- (5) The transfer of audit working papers or other documents held by statutory auditors or audit firms to the competent authority of a third country or territory includes the granting of access to or transmission of such papers to such an authority by the statutory auditor or audit firm holding the paper upon prior agreement of the competent authority of the Member State concerned or by that authority itself.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 157, 9.6.2006, p. 87.

- (6) When inspections or investigations are carried out, statutory auditors and audit firms are not allowed to grant access to or to transmit their audit working papers or other documents to the competent authorities of third countries or territories under any other conditions than those set out in Article 47 of Directive 2006/43/EC and in this Decision.
- (7) Without prejudice to Article 47(4) of Directive 2006/43/EC, Member States should ensure that, for the purposes of public oversight, quality assurance and investigations of statutory auditors and audit firms, contacts between the statutory auditors or audit firms approved by them and the competent authority of the third country or territory concerned take place via the competent authorities of the Member State concerned.
- (8) Member States should ensure that the working arrangements required by Directive 2006/43/EC to transfer audit working papers or other documents held by statutory auditors or audit firms and of inspection or investigation reports between their competent authorities and the competent authorities of a third country or territory which are subject to this Decision are agreed on the basis of reciprocity, and include protection of any professional secrets and sensitive commercial information contained in such papers relating to the entities audited, including their industrial and intellectual property, or to the statutory auditors and audit firms that audited those entities.
- (9) Where a transfer of audit working papers or other documents held by statutory auditors or audit firms and of inspection or investigation reports to the competent authorities of a third country or territory concerned involves the disclosure of personal data, such a disclosure is lawful only if it also complies with the requirements for international data transfers laid down in Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽¹⁾. Article 47(1)(e) of Directive 2006/43/EC therefore requires Member States to ensure that the transfer of personal data between their competent authorities and the competent authority of the third country or territory concerned complies with Chapter IV of Directive 95/46/EC. Member States should ensure that there are appropriate safeguards for the protection of personal data transferred, if necessary through binding agreements, and that the competent authority of a third country or territory will not further disclose personal data contained in the documents transferred without the prior agreement of the competent authorities of the Member States concerned.
- (10) The adequacy of requirements that the competent authority of a third country or territory is subject to is assessed in light of the regulatory cooperation requirements set out in Article 36 of Directive 2006/43/EC or essentially equivalent functional results. In particular, adequacy should be assessed having regard to the competences exercised by the competent authority of the third country or territory concerned, the applicable safeguards against breaches of professional secrecy and confidentiality rules, and the conditions laid down in the laws and regulations of the third country or territory concerned under which those competent authorities may cooperate with the competent authorities of Member States.
- (11) Persons employed or formerly employed by the competent authorities of third countries or territories that receive audit working papers or other documents in accordance with Article 47(1) of Directive 2006/43/EC should be subject to obligations of professional secrecy.
- (12) Statutory auditors and audit firms approved by a Member State that audit companies which have issued securities in Brazil, Dubai International Financial Centre, Guernsey, Indonesia, the Isle of Man, Jersey, Malaysia, South Africa, South Korea, Taiwan or Thailand, or which form part of a group issuing statutory consolidated accounts in one of those third countries or territories, are regulated under the domestic laws of the respective third country or territory. It should therefore be decided whether the competent authorities of those third countries and territories meet requirements which can be considered adequate having regard to the regulatory cooperation requirements set out in Article 36 of Directive 2006/43/EC or essentially equivalent in their function.
- (13) Adequacy assessments for the purposes of Article 47 of Directive 2006/43/EC have been carried out with respect to the competent authorities of Brazil, Dubai International Financial Centre, Guernsey, Indonesia, the Isle of Man, Jersey, Malaysia, South Africa, South Korea, Taiwan and Thailand. Decisions on the adequacy of those authorities should be based on those assessments.
- (14) The Comissão de Valores Mobiliários of Brazil has competence in public oversight, external quality assurance and investigations of auditors and audit firms. It implements adequate safeguards prohibiting and sanctioning

⁽¹⁾ Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 October 1995 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data (OJ L 281, 23.11.1995, p. 31).

disclosure by its current or former employees of confidential information to any third person or authority. Under the laws and regulations of Brazil, it may transfer to the competent authorities of the Member States documents equivalent to those referred to in Article 47(1) of Directive 2006/43/EC. On that basis, the Comissão de Valores Mobiliários of Brazil meets requirements which should be declared adequate for the purposes of Article 47(1)(c) of Directive 2006/43/EC.

- (15) The Dubai Financial Service Authority of Dubai International Financial Centre has competence in public oversight, external quality assurance and investigations of auditors and audit firms. It implements adequate safeguards prohibiting and sanctioning disclosure by its current or former employees of confidential information to any third person or authority. Under the laws and regulations of Dubai and of Dubai International Financial Centre, the Dubai Financial Service Authority may transfer to the competent authorities of the Member States documents equivalent to those referred to in Article 47(1) of Directive 2006/43/EC. On that basis, the Dubai Financial Service Authority of Dubai International Financial Centre meets requirements which should be declared adequate for the purposes of Article 47(1)(c) of Directive 2006/43/EC.
- (16) The Registrar of Companies of Guernsey has competence in public oversight, external quality assurance and investigations of auditors and audit firms. It implements adequate safeguards prohibiting and sanctioning disclosure by its current or former employees of confidential information to any third person or authority. Under the laws and regulations of Guernsey, it may transfer to the competent authorities of the Member States documents equivalent to those referred to in Article 47(1) of Directive 2006/43/EC. On that basis, the Registrar of Companies of Guernsey meets requirements which should be declared adequate for the purposes of Article 47(1)(c) of Directive 2006/43/EC.
- (17) The Finance Professions Supervisory Centre of Indonesia has competence in public oversight, external quality assurance and investigations of auditors and audit firms. The Finance Professions Supervisory Centre of Indonesia carries out its duties together with or in parallel to the Financial Services Authority, but is the national regulator of the audit profession in Indonesia. Therefore, the Finance Professions Supervisory Centre of Indonesia is the competent authority for the purposes of Article 47(1)(c) of Directive 2006/43/EC. It implements adequate safeguards prohibiting and sanctioning disclosure by its current or former employees of confidential information to any third person or authority. A conclusion that the Finance Professions Supervisory Centre of Indonesia may transfer to the competent authorities of the Member States documents equivalent to those referred to in Article 47(1) of Directive 2006/43/EC can presently be based on the interpretation of laws and regulations of Indonesia. The regulatory cooperation between the Finance Professions Supervisory Centre of Indonesia and the competent authorities of the Member States should therefore be subject to close monitoring and review by the Commission. On that basis, the Finance Professions Supervisory Centre of Indonesia meets requirements which should be declared adequate for the purposes of Article 47(1)(c) of Directive 2006/43/EC for a limited period of time.
- (18) The Financial Supervision Commission of the Isle of Man has competence in public oversight, external quality assurance and investigations of auditors and audit firms. It implements adequate safeguards prohibiting and sanctioning disclosure by its current or former employees of confidential information to any third person or authority. Under the laws and regulations of the Isle of Man, it may transfer to the competent authorities of the Member States documents equivalent to those referred to in Article 47(1) of Directive 2006/43/EC. On that basis, the Financial Supervision Commission of the Isle of Man meets requirements which should be declared adequate for the purposes of Article 47(1)(c) of Directive 2006/43/EC.
- (19) The Jersey Financial Services Commission has competence in public oversight, external quality assurance and investigations of auditors and audit firms. It implements adequate safeguards prohibiting and sanctioning disclosure by its current or former employees of confidential information to any third person or authority. Under the laws and regulations of Jersey, it may transfer to the competent authorities of the Member States documents equivalent to those referred to in Article 47(1) of Directive 2006/43/EC. On that basis, the Jersey Financial Services Commission meets requirements which should be declared adequate for the purposes of Article 47(1)(c) of Directive 2006/43/EC.
- (20) The Audit Oversight Board of Malaysia has competence in public oversight, external quality assurance and investigations of auditors and audit firms, including matters of cooperation with relevant foreign authorities on exchange and transfer of information for audit oversight purposes, and this Decision should only cover these competences. The Audit Oversight Board carries out its duties on behalf of the Securities Commission of

Malaysia, but operates independently of it. Therefore, the Audit Oversight Board of Malaysia is the competent authority for the purposes of Article 47(1)(c) of Directive 2006/43/EC. It implements adequate safeguards prohibiting and sanctioning disclosure by its current or former employees of confidential information to any third person or authority. Under the laws and regulations of Malaysia, it may transfer to the competent authorities of the Member States documents equivalent to those referred to in Article 47(1) of Directive 2006/43/EC. On that basis, the Audit Oversight Board of Malaysia meets requirements which should be declared adequate for the purposes of Article 47(1)(c) of Directive 2006/43/EC.

- (21) The Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors of South Africa has competence in public oversight, external quality assurance and investigations of auditors and audit firms. It implements adequate safeguards prohibiting and sanctioning disclosure by its current or former employees of confidential information to any third person or authority. Under the laws and regulations of South Africa, it may transfer to the competent authorities of the Member States documents equivalent to those referred to in Article 47(1) of Directive 2006/43/EC. Documents obtained in the performance of inspections and inspection reports may however only be shared with the consent of the auditor or audit firm registered with the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors of South Africa. That requirement may present difficulties in implementing the regulatory cooperation requirements set out in Article 47 of Directive 2006/43/EC. Therefore, the regulatory cooperation between the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors of South Africa and the competent authorities of the Member States should be subject to close monitoring and review by the Commission to assess whether the consent requirement presents an obstacle to information exchange in practice. On that basis, the requirements met by the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors of South Africa should be declared adequate for the purposes of Article 47(1)(c) of Directive 2006/43/EC for a limited period of time.
- (22) The Financial Services Commission of South Korea and the Financial Supervisory Service of South Korea within the Financial Services Commission have competence in public oversight, external quality assurance and investigations of auditors and audit firms. The Financial Services Commission has overall policy responsibility for audit matters, while the Financial Supervisory Service has responsibility for the conduct of inspections and investigations for the Financial Services Commission. This Decision should cover the Financial Supervisory Service within the Financial Services Commission and the competences of the Financial Services Commission for audit oversight. The Financial Services Commission and the Financial Supervisory Service implement adequate safeguards prohibiting and sanctioning disclosure by their current or former employees of confidential information to any third person or authority. Under the laws and regulations of South Korea, they may transfer to the competent authorities of the Member States documents equivalent to those referred to in Article 47(1) of Directive 2006/43/EC. On that basis, the Financial Services Commission of South Korea and the Financial Supervisory Service of South Korea meet requirements which should be declared adequate for the purposes of Article 47(1)(c) of Directive 2006/43/EC.
- (23) The Financial Supervisory Commission of Taiwan has competence in public oversight, external quality assurance and investigations of auditors and audit firms. It implements adequate safeguards prohibiting and sanctioning disclosure by its current or former employees of confidential information to any third person or authority. Under the laws and regulations of Taiwan, it may transfer to the competent authorities of the Member States documents equivalent to those referred to in Article 47(1) of Directive 2006/43/EC. On that basis, the Financial Supervisory Commission of Taiwan meets requirements which should be declared adequate for the purposes of Article 47(1)(c) of Directive 2006/43/EC.
- (24) The Securities and Exchange Commission of Thailand has competence in public oversight, external quality assurance and investigations of auditors and audit firms. It implements adequate safeguards prohibiting and sanctioning disclosure by its current or former employees of confidential information to any third person or authority. Under the laws and regulations of Thailand, it may transfer to the competent authorities of the Member States documents equivalent to those referred to in Article 47(1) of Directive 2006/43/EC. On that basis, the Securities and Exchange Commission of Thailand meets requirements which should be declared adequate for the purposes of Article 47(1)(c) of Directive 2006/43/EC.
- (25) This Decision does not affect the cooperation arrangements referred to in Article 25(4) of Directive 2004/109/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽¹⁾.

⁽¹⁾ Directive 2004/109/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 December 2004 on the harmonisation of transparency requirements in relation to information about issuers whose securities are admitted to trading on a regulated market and amending Directive 2001/34/EC (OJ L 390, 31.12.2004, p. 38).

- (26) This Decision aims to facilitate effective cooperation between the competent authorities of the Member States and those of Brazil, Dubai International Financial Centre, Guernsey, Indonesia, the Isle of Man, Jersey, Malaysia, South Africa, South Korea, Taiwan and Thailand. Its purpose is to allow those authorities to exercise their functions of public oversight, external quality assurance and investigations and, at the same time, to protect the rights of the parties concerned. Member States are under the obligation to communicate to the Commission the reciprocal working arrangements concluded with those authorities to allow the Commission to assess whether cooperation is in accordance with Article 47 of Directive 2006/43/EC.
- (27) The ultimate objective of cooperation on audit oversight with Brazil, Dubai International Financial Centre, Guernsey, Indonesia, the Isle of Man, Jersey, Malaysia, South Africa, South Korea, Taiwan and Thailand is to reach mutual reliance on each other's oversight systems. In that way, transfers of audit working papers or other documents held by statutory auditors or audit firms and of inspection or investigation reports should become the exception. Mutual reliance would be based on the equivalence of auditor oversight systems of the Union and of the third country or territory concerned.
- (28) The Commission will monitor developments in the supervisory and regulatory framework of the third countries and territories concerned on a regular basis. This Decision will be reviewed as appropriate in light of the supervisory and regulatory changes in the Union and in the third countries and territories concerned, taking into account available sources of relevant information. In particular, the Commission, assisted by the CEAOB as referred to in Article 30(7)(c) and Article 30(12) of Regulation (EU) No 537/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽¹⁾, can reassess adequacy at any time, in particular where there has been a change in the relevant law or facts. That reassessment could lead to the withdrawal of its declaration of adequacy.
- (29) The European Data Protection Supervisor delivered an opinion on 17 December 2015.
- (30) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee established by Article 48(1) of Directive 2006/43/EC,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The following competent authorities of third countries or territories meet requirements which shall be considered adequate within the meaning of Article 47(1)(c) of Directive 2006/43/EC for the purpose of transfers of audit working papers or other documents and of inspection and investigation reports under Article 47(1) of that Directive:

- (1) the Comissão de Valores Mobiliários of Brazil;
- (2) the Dubai Financial Service Authority of Dubai International Financial Centre;
- (3) the Registrar of Companies of Guernsey;
- (4) the Finance Professions Supervisory Centre of Indonesia;
- (5) the Financial Supervision Commission of the Isle of Man;
- (6) the Jersey Financial Services Commission;
- (7) the Audit Oversight Board of Malaysia;
- (8) the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors of South Africa;

⁽¹⁾ Regulation (EU) No 537/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on specific requirements regarding statutory audit of public-interest entities and repealing Commission Decision 2005/909/EC (OJ L 158, 27.5.2014, p. 77).

- (9) the Financial Services Commission of South Korea and the Financial Supervisory Service of South Korea;
- (10) the Financial Supervisory Commission of Taiwan;
- (11) the Securities and Exchange Commission of Thailand.

Article 2

Member States shall ensure that where audit working papers or other documents held by statutory auditors or audit firms are exclusively held by a statutory auditor or audit firm registered in a Member State other than the Member State where the group auditor is registered and whose competent authority has received a request from any of the authorities referred to in Article 1, such papers or documents shall be transferred to the competent authority of the third country or territory concerned only if the competent authority of the first Member State has given its express agreement to the transfer.

Article 3

With respect to the competent authorities referred to in Article 1(4) and (8), this Decision shall apply until 31 July 2019.

Article 4

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 21 June 2016.

For the Commission
Jonathan HILL
Member of the Commission

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