

Official Journal of the European Union

L 115



English edition

Legislation

Volume 59

29 April 2016

Contents

II *Non-legislative acts*

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

- ★ **Information relating to the entry into force of the Agreement between the European Union and the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago on the short-stay visa waiver** 1

REGULATIONS

- ★ **Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/662 of 1 April 2016 concerning a coordinated multiannual control programme of the Union for 2017, 2018 and 2019 to ensure compliance with maximum residue levels of pesticides and to assess the consumer exposure to pesticide residues in and on food of plant and animal origin ⁽¹⁾** 2
- ★ **Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/663 of 26 April 2016 concerning the classification of certain goods in the Combined Nomenclature** 16
- ★ **Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/664 of 26 April 2016 concerning the classification of certain goods in the Combined Nomenclature** 19
- ★ **Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/665 of 26 April 2016 concerning the classification of certain goods in the Combined Nomenclature** 22
- ★ **Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/666 of 26 April 2016 concerning the classification of certain goods in the Combined Nomenclature** 25
- ★ **Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/667 of 27 April 2016 amending Council Regulation (EC) No 2368/2002 implementing the Kimberley Process certification scheme for the international trade in rough diamonds** 28

⁽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.

★ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/668 of 27 April 2016 amending Regulation (EC) No 1484/95 as regards fixing representative prices in the poultrymeat and egg sectors and for egg albumin	31
★ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/669 of 28 April 2016 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) No 808/2014 as regards the amendment and the content of rural development programmes, the publicity for these programmes, and the conversion rates to livestock units	33
★ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/670 of 28 April 2016 introducing prior Union surveillance of imports of certain iron and steel products originating in certain third countries	37
Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/671 of 28 April 2016 establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables	48

II

(Non-legislative acts)

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

Information relating to the entry into force of the Agreement between the European Union and the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago on the short-stay visa waiver

The Agreement between the European Union and the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago on the short-stay visa waiver will enter into force on 1 May 2016 in accordance with Article 8(1) of the Agreement, as the last notification that the internal procedures had been completed was made on 8 March 2016 by Trinidad and Tobago.

REGULATIONS

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2016/662

of 1 April 2016

concerning a coordinated multiannual control programme of the Union for 2017, 2018 and 2019 to ensure compliance with maximum residue levels of pesticides and to assess the consumer exposure to pesticide residues in and on food of plant and animal origin

(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 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 February 2005 on maximum residue levels of pesticides in or on food and feed of plant and animal origin and amending Council Directive 91/414/EEC ⁽¹⁾, in particular Article 29(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) By Commission Regulation (EC) No 1213/2008 ⁽²⁾ a first coordinated multiannual Community control programme, covering the years 2009, 2010 and 2011, was established. That programme continued under consecutive Commission Regulations. The latest one was Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/595 ⁽³⁾.
- (2) Thirty to forty foodstuffs constitute the major components of the diet in the Union. Since pesticide uses show significant changes over a period of 3 years, pesticides should be monitored in those foodstuffs over a series of 3-year cycles to allow consumer exposure and the application of Union legislation to be assessed.
- (3) The European Food Safety Authority, hereinafter 'the Authority', submitted a scientific report on a design assessment of the pesticide monitoring program. It concluded that an MRL exceedance rate above 1 % could be estimated with a margin of error of 0,75 % by selecting 683 sample units for minimum 32 different food items ⁽⁴⁾. Collection of those samples should be apportioned among Member States according to population numbers, with a minimum of 12 samples per product and per year.
- (4) Analytical results from the previous official control programmes of the Union have been taken into account to ensure that the range of pesticides covered by the control programme is representative for the pesticides used.
- (5) Guidance concerning 'Analytical quality control and validation procedures for pesticide residues analysis in food and feed' is published on the Commission website ⁽⁵⁾.
- (6) Where the residue definition of a pesticide includes other active substances, metabolites, breakdown or reaction products, those compounds should be reported separately as far as they are measured individually.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 70, 16.3.2005, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ Commission Regulation (EC) No 1213/2008 of 5 December 2008 concerning a coordinated multiannual Community control programme for 2009, 2010 and 2011 to ensure compliance with maximum residue levels of and to assess the consumer exposure to pesticide residues in and on food of plant and animal origin (OJ L 328, 6.12.2008, p. 9).

⁽³⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/595 of 15 April 2015 concerning a coordinated multiannual control programme of the Union for 2016, 2017 and 2018 to ensure compliance with maximum levels of pesticides and to assess the consumer exposure to pesticide residues in and on food of plant and animal origin (OJ L 99, 16.4.2015, p. 7).

⁽⁴⁾ European Food Safety Authority; pesticide monitoring program: design assessment. *EFSA Journal* 2015;13(2):4005.

⁽⁵⁾ Document No. SANTE/11945/2015 http://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/docs/plant_pesticides_mrl_guidelines_wrkdoc_11945_en.pdf in its most recent version.

- (7) Implementing measures, such as the Standard Sample Description (SSD) ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾ for submitting results of pesticide residues analysis, relating to the submission of information by Member States have been agreed by Member States, the Commission and the European Food Safety Authority.
- (8) For the sampling procedures, Commission Directive 2002/63/EC ⁽³⁾, which incorporates the sampling methods and procedures recommended by the Codex Alimentarius Commission, should apply.
- (9) It is necessary to assess whether maximum residue levels for food for infants and young children provided for in Article 10 of Commission Directive 2006/141/EC ⁽⁴⁾ and Article 7 of Commission Directive 2006/125/EC ⁽⁵⁾ are respected, taking into account only the residue definitions as they are set out in Regulation (EC) No 396/2005.
- (10) As regards single residue methods, Member States may be able to meet their obligations of analysis by having recourse to official laboratories already having the validated methods required.
- (11) Member States should submit by 31 August of each year the information concerning the previous calendar year.
- (12) In order to avoid any confusion due to an overlap between consecutive multiannual programmes, Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/595 should be repealed in the interest of legal certainty. It should, however, continue to apply to samples tested in 2016.
- (13) 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

Member States shall, during the years 2017, 2018 and 2019, take and analyse samples for the pesticide/product combinations, as set out in Annex I.

The number of samples of each product, including foods for infants and young children and products originating from organic farming shall be as set out in Annex II.

Article 2

1. The lot to be sampled shall be chosen randomly.

The sampling procedure, including the number of units, shall comply with Directive 2002/63/EC.

2. All samples, including those of foods intended for infants and young children, shall be analysed for the pesticides set out in Annex I in accordance with the residue definitions set out in Regulation (EC) No 396/2005.

⁽¹⁾ Standard sample description for food and feed (*EFSA Journal* 2010; 8(1): 1457).

⁽²⁾ Use of the EFSA Standard Sample Description for the reporting of data on the control of pesticide residues in food and feed according to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 (*EFSA Journal* 2014; 12(1):3545).

⁽³⁾ Commission Directive 2002/63/EC of 11 July 2002 establishing Community methods of sampling for the official control of pesticide residues in and on products of plant and animal origin and repealing Directive 79/700/EEC (OJ L 187, 16.7.2002, p. 30).

⁽⁴⁾ Commission Directive 2006/141/EC of 22 December 2006 on infant formulae and follow-on formulae and amending Directive 1999/21/EC (OJ L 401, 30.12.2006, p. 1).

⁽⁵⁾ Commission Directive 2006/125/EC of 5 December 2006 on processed cereal-based foods and baby foods for infants and young children (OJ L 339, 6.12.2006, p. 16).

3. For foods intended for infants and young children, samples shall be evaluated on the products as proposed ready for consumption or as reconstituted according to the instructions of the manufacturers, taking into account the MRLs set out in Directives 2006/125/EC and 2006/141/EC. Where such foods can be consumed both as sold and as reconstituted, the results shall be reported on the non-reconstituted product as sold.

Article 3

Member States shall submit the results of the analysis of samples tested in 2017, 2018 and 2019 by 31 August 2018, 2019 and 2020 respectively. Those results shall be submitted in accordance with the Standard Sample Description (SSD).

Where the residue definition of a pesticide includes more than one compound (active substance, metabolite and/or breakdown or reaction product), Member States shall report the analysis results in accordance with the full residue definition. In addition, the results of all analytes that are part of the residue definition shall be submitted separately, as far as they are measured individually.

Article 4

Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/595 is repealed.

However, it shall continue to apply to samples tested in 2016.

Article 5

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 January 2017.

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

Done at Brussels, 1 April 2016.

For the Commission

The President

Jean-Claude JUNCKER

ANNEX I

Part A: Products of plant origin ⁽¹⁾ to be sampled in 2017, 2018 and 2019

2017	2018	2019
(a)	(b)	(c)
Oranges ⁽¹⁾	Table grapes ⁽¹⁾	Apples ⁽¹⁾
Pears ⁽¹⁾	Bananas ⁽¹⁾	Strawberries ⁽¹⁾
Kiwi fruits ⁽¹⁾	Grapefruits ⁽¹⁾	Peaches, including nectarines and similar hybrids ⁽¹⁾
Cauliflowers ⁽¹⁾	Aubergines ⁽¹⁾	Wine (red or white) made from grapes. (If no specific processing factors for wine are available, a default factor of 1 may be applied. Member States are requested to report the wine processing factors used in the 'National Summary report')
Onions ⁽¹⁾	Broccoli ⁽¹⁾	Lettuces ⁽¹⁾
Carrots ⁽¹⁾	Melons ⁽¹⁾	Head cabbages ⁽¹⁾
Potatoes ⁽¹⁾	Cultivated fungi ⁽¹⁾	Tomatoes ⁽¹⁾
Beans (dried) ⁽¹⁾	Sweet peppers/bell peppers ⁽¹⁾	Spinaches ⁽¹⁾
Rye grain ⁽²⁾	Wheat grain ⁽²⁾	Oat grain ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
Husked rice grain ⁽⁴⁾	Virgin olive oil (If no specific oil processing factor is available, a default factor of 5 may be applied for fat soluble substances, taking into account an olive oil production standard yield of 20 % of the olive harvest; for non-fat soluble substances a default oil processing factor of 1 may be used. Member States are requested to report the processing factors used in the 'National Summary report')	Barley grain ⁽²⁾ ⁽⁵⁾

⁽¹⁾ Unprocessed products (including frozen products) shall be analysed.

⁽²⁾ If no sufficient samples of rye, wheat, oat or barley grains are available, also rye, wheat, oat or barley whole grain flour can be analysed and a processing factor shall be reported. If no specific processing factors are available, a default factor of 1 may be applied.

⁽³⁾ If no sufficient samples of oat grain are available, the part of the required sample number for oat grain that could not be taken, can be added to the sample number for barley grain, resulting in a reduced sample number for oat grain and a proportionately increased sample number for barley grain.

⁽⁴⁾ Where appropriate, also polished rice grain can be analysed. It shall be reported to EFSA whether polished or husked rice was analysed. If polished rice was analysed, a processing factor shall be reported. If no specific processing factors are available, a default factor of 0,5 may be applied.

⁽⁵⁾ If no sufficient samples of barley grain are available, the part of the required sample number for barley grain that could not be taken, can be added to the sample number for oat grain, resulting in a reduced sample number for barley grain and a proportionately increased sample number for oat grain.

⁽¹⁾ For the raw commodities to be analysed, the parts of the products to which MRLs apply shall be analysed for the main product of the group or subgroup as listed in part A of Annex I to Reg. (EU) No 752/2014 unless stated otherwise.

Part B: Products of animal origin ⁽¹⁾ to be sampled in 2017, 2018 and 2019

2017	2018	2019
(f)	(d)	(e)
Poultry fat ⁽¹⁾	Bovine fat ⁽¹⁾	Cow's milk ⁽²⁾
Sheep fat ⁽¹⁾	Chicken eggs ⁽¹⁾ ⁽³⁾	Swine fat ⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ Unprocessed products (including frozen products) shall be analysed.

⁽²⁾ Fresh (unprocessed) milk shall be analysed, including frozen, pasteurised, heated, sterilised or filtrated milk.

⁽³⁾ Whole eggs without the shell shall be analysed.

Part C: Pesticide/product combinations to be monitored in/on products of plant origin

	2017	2018	2019	Remarks
2,4-D	(a)	(b)	(c)	It shall only be analysed in and on oranges, cauliflowers, rice grain and dried beans in 2017; in and on grapefruits, table grapes, aubergines and broccoli in 2018; in and on lettuces, spinaches and tomatoes in 2019.
2-Phenylphenol	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Abamectin	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Acephate	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Acetamiprid	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Acrinathrin	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Aldicarb	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Aldrin and dieldrin	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Azinphos-methyl	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Azoxystrobin	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Bifenthrin	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Biphenyl	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Bitertanol	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Boscalid	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Bromide ion	(a)	(b)	(c)	It shall only be analysed in and on rice grain in 2017; in and on sweet peppers in 2018; in and on lettuces and tomatoes in 2019.

⁽¹⁾ For the raw commodities to be analysed, the parts of the products to which MRLs apply shall be analysed for the main product of the group or subgroup as listed in part A of Annex I to Reg. (EU) No 752/2014 unless stated otherwise.

	2017	2018	2019	Remarks
Bromopropylate	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Bupirimate	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Buprofezin	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Captan	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Carbaryl	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Carbendazim and benomyl	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Carbofuran	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Chlorantraniliprole	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Chlorfenapyr	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Chlormequat	(a)	(b)	(c)	It shall only be analysed in and on carrots, pears, rye grain and rice grain in 2017; in and on aubergines, table grapes, cultivated fungi and wheat grain in 2018; in and on tomatoes and oat grain in 2019.
Chlorothalonil	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Chlorpropham	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Chlorpyrifos	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Chlorpyrifos-methyl	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Clofentezine	(a)	(b)	(c)	It shall be analysed for all listed commodities except cereals.
Clothianidin	(a)	(b)	(c)	Also see thiamethoxam.
Cyfluthrin	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Cymoxanil	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Cypermethrin	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Cyproconazole	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Cyprodinil	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Cyromazine	(a)	(b)	(c)	It shall only be analysed in and on potatoes, onions and carrots in 2017; in and on aubergines, sweet peppers, melons and cultivated fungi in 2018; in and on lettuces and tomatoes and in 2019.

	2017	2018	2019	Remarks
Deltamethrin	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Diazinon	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Dichlorvos	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Dicloran	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Dicofol	(a)	(b)	(c)	It shall be analysed for all listed commodities except cereals.
Diethofencarb	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Difenoconazole	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Diﬂubenzuron	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Dimethoate	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Dimethomorph	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Diniconazole	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Diphenylamine	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Dithianon	(a)	(b)	(c)	It shall only be analysed in and on pears and rice grain in 2017; in and on table grapes in 2018; in and on apples and peaches in 2019.
Dithiocarbamates	(a)	(b)	(c)	It shall be analysed in and on all listed commodities except broccoli, cauliflowers, head cabbages, olive oil, wine and onions.
Dodine	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Endosulfan	(a)	(b)	(c)	
EPN	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Epoxiconazole	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Ethephon	(a)	(b)	(c)	It shall only be analysed in and on oranges and pears in 2017; in and on sweet peppers, wheat grain and table grapes in 2018; in and on apples, peaches, tomatoes and wine in 2019.
Ethion	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Ethirimol	(a)	(b)	(c)	It shall be analysed in and on all listed commodities except cereals.

	2017	2018	2019	Remarks
Etofenprox	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Famoxadone	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Fenamidone	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Fenamiphos	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Fenarimol	(a)	(b)	(c)	It shall be analysed in and on all listed commodities except cereals.
Fenazaquin	(a)	(b)	(c)	It shall be analysed in and on all listed commodities except cereals.
Fenbuconazole	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Fenbutatin oxide	(a)	(b)	(c)	It shall only be analysed in and on oranges and pears in 2017; in and on aubergines, grapefruits, sweet peppers and table grapes in 2018; in and on apples, strawberries, peaches, tomatoes and wine in 2019.
Fenhexamid	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Fenitrothion	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Fenoxycarb	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Fenpropathrin	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Fenpropidin	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Fenpropimorph	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Fenpyroximate	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Fenthion	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Fenvalerate	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Fipronil	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Flonicamid	(a)	(b)	(c)	It shall only be analysed in and on potatoes, pears, rice grain and rye grain in 2017; in and on aubergines, table grapes, grapefruits, melons, sweet peppers and wheat grain in 2018; in and on apples, peaches, spinaches, lettuces, tomatoes, oat grain and barley grain in 2019.
Fludioxonil	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Flufenoxuron	(a)	(b)	(c)	

	2017	2018	2019	Remarks
Fluazifop-P-butyl	(a)	(b)	(c)	It shall only be analysed in and on cauliflowers, dried beans, potatoes and carrots in 2017; in and on aubergines, broccoli, sweet peppers and wheat grain in 2018; in and on strawberries, head cabbages, lettuces, spinaches and tomatoes in 2019.
Flubendiamide	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Fluopyram	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Fluquinconazole	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Flusilazole	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Flutriafol	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Folpet	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Formetanate	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Fosthiazate	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Glyphosate	(a)	(b)	(c)	It shall only be analysed in and on pears, oranges and rye grain in 2017; in and on table grapes and wheat grain in 2018; in and on apples, peaches, wine, barley grain and oat grain in 2019.
Haloxypop including haloxypop-P		(b)	(c)	It shall only be analysed in and on broccoli, grapefruits, sweet pepper and wheat grain in 2018; in and on strawberries and head cabbages in 2019. The substance is not to be analysed in or on any product in 2017.
Hexaconazole	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Hexythiazox	(a)	(b)	(c)	It shall be analysed for all listed commodities except cereals.
Imazalil	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Imidacloprid	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Indoxacarb	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Iprodione	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Iprovalicarb	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Isocarbophos	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Isoprothiolane	(a)			It shall only be analysed in and on rice grain in 2017. The substance is not to be analysed in or on any product in 2018 and 2019.

	2017	2018	2019	Remarks
Kresoxim-methyl	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Lambda-cyhalothrin	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Linuron	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Lufenuron	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Malathion	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Mandipropamid	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Mepanipyrim	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Mepiquat	(a)	(b)	(c)	It shall only be analysed in and on pears, rye grain and rice grain in 2017; in and on cultivated fungi, and wheat grain in 2018; in and on barley grain and oat grain in 2019.
Metalaxyl and metalaxyl-M	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Methamidophos	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Methidathion	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Methiocarb	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Methomyl and thiodicarb	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Methoxyfenozide	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Monocrotophos	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Myclobutanil	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Oxadixyl	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Oxamyl	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Oxydemeton-methyl	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Paclobutrazole	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Parathion	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Parathion methyl	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Penconazole	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Pencycuron	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Pendimethalin	(a)	(b)	(c)	

	2017	2018	2019	Remarks
Permethrin	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Phosmet	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Pirimicarb	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Pirimiphos-methyl	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Procymidone	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Profenofos	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Propamocarb	(a)	(b)	(c)	It shall be only analysed in and on carrots, cauliflowers, onions and potatoes in 2017; in and on table grapes, melons, aubergines, broccoli, sweet peppers and wheat grain in 2018; in and on strawberries, head cabbages, spinaches, lettuces, tomatoes and barley grain in 2019.
Propargite	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Propiconazole	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Propyzamide	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Pymetrozine		(b)	(c)	It shall only be analysed in and on aubergines, melons and sweet peppers in 2018; in and on head cabbages, lettuces, strawberries, spinaches and tomatoes in 2019. The substance is not to be analysed in or on any product in 2017.
Pyraclostrobin	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Pyridaben	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Pyrimethanil	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Pyriproxyfen	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Quinoxyfen	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Spinosad	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Spirodiclofen	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Spiromesifen	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Spiroxamine	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Tau-Fluvalinate	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Tebuconazole	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Tebufozide	(a)	(b)	(c)	

	2017	2018	2019	Remarks
Tebufenpyrad	(a)	(b)	(c)	It shall be analysed in and on all listed commodities except cereals.
Teflubenzuron	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Tefluthrin	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Terbuthylazine	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Tetraconazole	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Tetradifon	(a)	(b)	(c)	It shall be analysed in and on all listed commodities except cereals.
Thiabendazole	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Thiacloprid	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Thiamethoxam	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Thiophanate-methyl	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Tolclofos-methyl	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Tolylfluanid	(a)	(b)	(c)	It shall be analysed in and on all listed commodities except cereals.
Triadimefon and triadimenol	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Triazophos	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Trifloxystrobin	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Triflumuron	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Vinclozolin	(a)	(b)	(c)	

Part D: Pesticide/product combinations to be monitored in/on products of animal origin

	2017	2018	2019	Remarks
Aldrin and dieldrin	(f)	(d)	(e)	
Bifenthrin	(f)	(d)	(e)	
Chlordane	(f)	(d)	(e)	
Chlorpyrifos	(f)	(d)	(e)	
Chlorpyrifos-methyl	(f)	(d)	(e)	

	2017	2018	2019	Remarks
Cypermethrin	(f)	(d)	(e)	
DDT	(f)	(d)	(e)	
Deltamethrin	(f)	(d)	(e)	
Diazinon	(f)	(d)	(e)	
Endosulfan	(f)	(d)	(e)	
Famoxadone	(f)	(d)	(e)	
Fenvalerate	(f)	(d)	(e)	
Heptachlor	(f)	(d)	(e)	
Hexachlorobenzene	(f)	(d)	(e)	
Hexachlorcyclohexan (HCH, Alpha-Isomer)	(f)	(d)	(e)	
Hexachlorcyclohexan (HCH, Beta-Isomer)	(f)	(d)	(e)	
Indoxacarb			(e)	It shall only be analysed in milk in 2019.
Lindane	(f)	(d)	(e)	
Methoxychlor	(f)	(d)	(e)	
Parathion	(f)	(d)	(e)	
Permethrin	(f)	(d)	(e)	
Pirimiphos-methyl	(f)	(d)	(e)	

ANNEX II

Number of samples referred to in Article 1

- (1) The number of samples to be taken for each commodity and analysed for the pesticides listed in Annex I by each Member State is set out in the table in point (5).
- (2) In addition to the samples required in accordance with the table in point (5), in 2017 each Member State shall take and analyse five samples of infant formulae and five samples of follow-on formulae.

In addition to the samples required in accordance with that table, in 2018 each Member State shall take and analyse ten samples of processed cereal-based baby food.

In addition to the samples required in accordance with that table, in 2019 each Member State shall take and analyse ten samples of foods for infants and young children other than infant formulae, follow-on formulae and processed cereal-based baby food.

- (3) In accordance with the table in point (5), samples from commodities originating from organic farming shall, where available, be taken in proportion to the market share of those commodities in each Member State, with a minimum of 1.
- (4) Member States using multi-residue methods may use qualitative screening methods on up to 15 % of the samples to be taken and analysed in accordance with the table in point (5). Where a Member State uses qualitative screening methods, it shall analyse the remaining number of samples by quantitative multi-residue methods.

Where the results of qualitative screening are positive, Member States shall use a usual target method to quantify the findings.

- (5) Minimum number of samples per Member State per commodity:

Member State	Samples
BE	12
BG	12
CZ	12
DK	12
DE	97
EE	12
EL	12
ES	50
FR	71
IE	12
IT	69
CY	12
LV	12
LT	12

Member State	Samples
LU	12
HU	12
MT	12
NL	18
AT	12
PL	47
PT	12
RO	20
SI	12
SK	12
FI	12
SE	12
UK	71
HR	12

TOTAL NUMBER OF SAMPLES: 683

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2016/663
of 26 April 2016
concerning the classification of certain goods in the Combined Nomenclature

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 of 23 July 1987 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 9(1)(a) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) In order to ensure uniform application of the Combined Nomenclature annexed to Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87, it is necessary to adopt measures concerning the classification of the goods referred to in the Annex to this Regulation.
- (2) Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 has laid down the general rules for the interpretation of the Combined Nomenclature. Those rules apply also to any other nomenclature which is wholly or partly based on it or which adds any additional subdivision to it and which is established by specific provisions of the Union, with a view to the application of tariff and other measures relating to trade in goods.
- (3) Pursuant to those general rules, the goods described in column (1) of the table set out in the Annex should be classified under the CN code indicated in column (2), by virtue of the reasons set out in column (3) of that table.
- (4) It is appropriate to provide that binding tariff information issued in respect of the goods concerned by this Regulation which does not conform to this Regulation may, for a certain period, continue to be invoked by the holder in accordance with Article 12(6) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92 ⁽²⁾. That period should be set at three months.
- (5) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Customs Code Committee,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The goods described in column (1) of the table set out in the Annex shall be classified within the Combined Nomenclature under the CN code indicated in column (2) of that table.

Article 2

Binding tariff information which does not conform to this Regulation may continue to be invoked in accordance with Article 12(6) of Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92 for a period of three months from the date of entry into force of this Regulation.

Article 3

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

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 256, 7.9.1987, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ Council Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92 of 12 October 1992 establishing the Community Customs Code (OJ L 302, 19.10.1992, p. 1).

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

Done at Brussels, 26 April 2016.

*For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,
Stephen QUEST
Director-General for Taxation and Customs Union*

ANNEX

Description of the goods	Classification (CN-code)	Reasons
(1)	(2)	(3)
An electronic machine functioning as an audio interface or a sound mixer (so-called 'mixer-converter analogue/digital pre-amplifier device'), with dimensions of approximately 48 × 18 × 9 cm. It consists of sound and effects processors, an analogue-to-digital and digital-to-analogue converter and a microphone amplifier, in a housing with operating and display elements and various analogue, optical and digital inputs and outputs as well as FireWire ports. It has the following main technical features: — hybrid FireWire/USB2 connectivity (capability to be connected to an automatic data-processing (ADP) machine), — 28-input mixer with digital signal processing effects; — special mixing software, — separate front-panel headphone jacks, each with independent volume control, and — front panel LED status clock. The machine is designed for use in digital music productions in sound studios or live on stage. It can operate in two modes: in conjunction with an ADP machine or in a stand-alone mode. When the machine is used in conjunction with an ADP machine, it serves for converting and processing audio signals supplied from external audio sources and for the pre-amplification of microphone signals. In stand-alone mode, the machine can be used as a mixer with integrated effects.	8543 70 90	Classification is determined by general rules 1 and 6 for the interpretation of the Combined Nomenclature, note 5(E) to Chapter 84 and by the wording of CN codes 8543, 8543 70 and 8543 70 90. As the machine performs a specific function other than data processing (sound pre-amplification and mixing) it is to be classified in the heading appropriate to its respective function or, failing that, in a residual heading. The function of the machine is not covered more specifically by any heading of Chapter 85. The machine is to be considered a mixing unit covered by heading 8543 (see also the Harmonised System Explanatory Notes to heading 8543, fourth paragraph, (4)). The machine is therefore to be classified under CN code 8543 70 90 as other machines and apparatus, having individual functions, not specified or included elsewhere in Chapter 85.

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2016/664
of 26 April 2016
concerning the classification of certain goods in the Combined Nomenclature

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 of 23 July 1987 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 9(1)(a) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) In order to ensure uniform application of the Combined Nomenclature annexed to Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87, it is necessary to adopt measures concerning the classification of the goods referred to in the Annex to this Regulation.
- (2) Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 has laid down the general rules for the interpretation of the Combined Nomenclature. Those rules apply also to any other nomenclature which is wholly or partly based on it or which adds any additional subdivision to it and which is established by specific provisions of the Union, with a view to the application of tariff and other measures relating to trade in goods.
- (3) Pursuant to those general rules, the goods described in column (1) of the table set out in the Annex should be classified under the CN code indicated in column (2), by virtue of the reasons set out in column (3) of that table.
- (4) It is appropriate to provide that binding tariff information issued in respect of the goods concerned by this Regulation which does not conform to this Regulation may, for a certain period, continue to be invoked by the holder in accordance with Article 12(6) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92 ⁽²⁾. That period should be set at three months.
- (5) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Customs Code Committee,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The goods described in column (1) of the table set out in the Annex shall be classified within the Combined Nomenclature under the CN code indicated in column (2) of that table.

Article 2

Binding tariff information which does not conform to this Regulation may continue to be invoked in accordance with Article 12(6) of Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92 for a period of three months from the date of entry into force of this Regulation.

Article 3

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

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 256, 7.9.1987, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ Council Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92 of 12 October 1992 establishing the Community Customs Code (OJ L 302, 19.10.1992, p. 1).

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

Done at Brussels, 26 April 2016.

*For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,
Stephen QUEST
Director-General for Taxation and Customs Union*

ANNEX

Description of the goods	Classification (CN-code)	Reasons
(1)	(2)	(3)
A portable battery-operated apparatus for capturing and recording video images, with dimensions of approximately 10 × 5 × 2 cm, of a weight of approximately 120 g, comprising: — camera lens, — an LCD display with a diagonal measurement of the screen of approximately 5 cm (2 inches), — a microphone, — a loudspeaker, — a processor, — an internal Li-ion battery, — an internal memory with a capacity of up to 8 GB, — a built-in ('flip out') USB connector, — an HDMI output, — a built-in CMOS image sensor. The apparatus offers a 2-step digital zoom function. It is capable of recording video images at a resolution of 1 280 × 720 pixels at a rate of 30 frames per second for a maximum of 2 hours. It is not capable of capturing still images. Video images recorded by the apparatus can be either transferred to an automatic data-processing (ADP) machine via the in-built USB interface or to a television set via a micro HDMI cable. Upon presentation, video files can also be transferred to the apparatus from an ADP machine via the in-built USB interface. The apparatus can also be used as a removable storage device.	8525 80 99	Classification is determined by general rules 1 and 6 for the interpretation of the Combined Nomenclature and by the wording of CN codes 8525, 8525 80 and 8525 80 99. As the apparatus is only capable of recording video images, classification as a digital camera under CN code 8525 80 30 is excluded. The fact that the apparatus has no optical zoom function does not prevent its classification as video camera recorder. (see Case C-178/14, <i>Vario Tek</i>, ECLI:EU:C:2015:152, para. 17-29). Given its objective characteristics, the apparatus is a video camera recorder. Video files can be transferred and stored to the apparatus from an ADP machine and the apparatus is capable of performing this function autonomously without any modifications. Therefore, the apparatus is considered to be able to record video files from sources other than the incorporated television camera. (See Case C-178/14, <i>Vario Tek</i>, ECLI:EU:C:2015:152, para. 30-39). Classification under CN code 8525 80 91 as video camera recorders only able to record sound and images taken by the television camera is consequently excluded. It is therefore to be classified under CN code 8525 80 99 as other video camera recorders.

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2016/665
of 26 April 2016
concerning the classification of certain goods in the Combined Nomenclature

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 of 23 July 1987 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 9(1)(a) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) In order to ensure uniform application of the Combined Nomenclature annexed to Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87, it is necessary to adopt measures concerning the classification of the goods referred to in the Annex to this Regulation.
- (2) Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 has laid down the general rules for the interpretation of the Combined Nomenclature. Those rules apply also to any other nomenclature which is wholly or partly based on it or which adds any additional subdivision to it and which is established by specific provisions of the Union, with a view to the application of tariff and other measures relating to trade in goods.
- (3) Pursuant to those general rules, the goods described in column (1) of the table set out in the Annex should be classified under the CN code indicated in column (2), by virtue of the reasons set out in column (3) of that table.
- (4) It is appropriate to provide that binding tariff information issued in respect of the goods concerned by this Regulation which does not conform to this Regulation may, for a certain period, continue to be invoked by the holder in accordance with Article 12(6) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92 ⁽²⁾. That period should be set at 3 months.
- (5) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Customs Code Committee,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The goods described in column (1) of the table set out in the Annex shall be classified within the Combined Nomenclature under the CN code indicated in column (2) of that table.

Article 2

Binding tariff information which does not conform to this Regulation may continue to be invoked in accordance with Article 12(6) of Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92 for a period of 3 months from the date of entry into force of this Regulation.

Article 3

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

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 256, 7.9.1987, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ Council Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92 of 12 October 1992 establishing the Community Customs Code (OJ L 302, 19.10.1992, p. 1).

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

Done at Brussels, 26 April 2016.

*For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,
Stephen QUEST
Director-General for Taxation and Customs Union*

ANNEX

Description of the goods	Classification (CN code)	Reasons
(1)	(2)	(3)
A hand-held electric apparatus (so-called 'glue gun') designed to apply hot melted glue to wood and other materials. The body of the apparatus is made of plastics and has an interchangeable nozzle made of base metal. The nozzle is adjustable so the flow of the glue can be regulated. When the apparatus is turned on, a delivery tube controlled by a thermostat is heated which in turn heats a replaceable glue stick (with a maximum temperature of 207 °C). The glue becomes soft and can be applied to the materials to be glued. It is designed to be used mainly by professionals, for example, in the packaging industry, the furniture industry, or a stand assembly. See image (*).	8419 89 98	Classification is determined by general rules 1 and 6 for the interpretation of the Combined Nomenclature, note 3 to Section XVI, and by the wording of CN codes 8419, 8419 89 and 8419 89 98. Classification under heading 8205 as a hand tool of base metal, not elsewhere specified or included, is excluded as the function of the apparatus is specified in Chapter 84. Classification under heading 8424 as a mechanical appliance for projecting, dispersing, or spraying liquids or powders or as a spray gun is also excluded as the glue is not projected, dispersed nor sprayed. Classification under heading 8516 as an electro-thermic appliance of a kind used for domestic purposes is also excluded as the apparatus is designed for use by professionals and is not of a kind normally used in the household (see also the Harmonised System Explanatory Notes (HSEN) to heading 8516, (E)). Classification under heading 8465 as a machine tool for working wood is also excluded, as the apparatus does not work the wood. In addition, it is held by hand and not mounted elsewhere (see also the HSEN to heading 8465). The apparatus is designed for the treatment of materials by a process involving a change of temperature by heating (a function falling under heading 8419), which is considered its principal function, and for regulation of the flow of the glue and its application (an individual function, not specified or included elsewhere). It is therefore to be classified under CN code 8419 89 98 as other machinery, electrically heated, for the treatment of materials.

(*) The image is purely for information.



COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2016/666
of 26 April 2016
concerning the classification of certain goods in the Combined Nomenclature

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 of 23 July 1987 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 9(1)(a) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) In order to ensure uniform application of the Combined Nomenclature annexed to Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87, it is necessary to adopt measures concerning the classification of the goods referred to in the Annex to this Regulation.
- (2) Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 has laid down the general rules for the interpretation of the Combined Nomenclature. Those rules apply also to any other nomenclature which is wholly or partly based on it or which adds any additional subdivision to it and which is established by specific provisions of the Union, with a view to the application of tariff and other measures relating to trade in goods.
- (3) Pursuant to those general rules, the goods described in column (1) of the table set out in the Annex should be classified under the CN code indicated in column (2), by virtue of the reasons set out in column (3) of that table.
- (4) It is appropriate to provide that binding tariff information issued in respect of the goods concerned by this Regulation which does not conform to this Regulation may, for a certain period, continue to be invoked by the holder in accordance with Article 12(6) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92 ⁽²⁾. That period should be set at 3 months.
- (5) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Customs Code Committee,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The goods described in column (1) of the table set out in the Annex shall be classified within the Combined Nomenclature under the CN code indicated in column (2) of that table.

Article 2

Binding tariff information which does not conform to this Regulation may continue to be invoked in accordance with Article 12(6) of Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92 for a period of 3 months from the date of entry into force of this Regulation.

Article 3

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

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 256, 7.9.1987, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ Council Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92 of 12 October 1992 establishing the Community Customs Code (OJ L 302, 19.10.1992, p. 1).

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

Done at Brussels, 26 April 2016.

*For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,
Stephen QUEST
Director-General for Taxation and Customs Union*

ANNEX

Description of the goods	Classification (CN code)	Reasons
(1)	(2)	(3)
A static converter in a plastic housing (a so-called 'AC/DC adapter') designed to convert alternating current (AC) (100-240 V) into direct current (DC) (12 V, 1,5 A). The housing is equipped with a plug to connect to the AC and with an electrical cable of 1,5 m fitted with a DC-connector which enables the AC/DC adapter to be connected to different apparatus. The AC/DC adapter is presented to supply power to a set-top box (STB). It can also be used for supplying power to a variety of other apparatus, for example, telecommunication apparatus, automatic data-processing machines, audio/video recording or reproducing apparatus, household appliances and radio navigational aid apparatus. See image (*).	8504 40 82	Classification is determined by general rules 1 and 6 for the interpretation of the Combined Nomenclature and by the wording of CN codes 8504, 8504 40 and 8504 40 82. Classification under CN code 8504 40 30 as static converters of a kind used with telecommunication apparatus, automatic data-processing machines and units thereof is excluded as the AC/DC adapter is designed to provide current to a variety of electrical apparatus. The AC/DC adapter is therefore to be classified under CN code 8504 40 82 as a rectifier.

(*) The image is purely for information.



COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2016/667
of 27 April 2016
amending Council Regulation (EC) No 2368/2002 implementing the Kimberley Process
certification scheme for the international trade in rough diamonds

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

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 ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 19 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Article 19 of Regulation (EC) No 2368/2002 provides for a list of Member States' competent authorities to be maintained by the Commission in Annex III.
- (2) The contact details for the Kimberley Process Authorities in Belgium, Germany and the United Kingdom have to be rectified.
- (3) Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 2368/2002 should be amended accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 2368/2002 is replaced by the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

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, 27 April 2016.

For the Commission
Federica MOGHERINI
Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 358, 31.12.2002, p. 28.

ANNEX

‘ANNEX III

List of Member States’ competent authorities and their tasks as referred to in Articles 2 and 19 of Council Regulation (EC) No 2368/2002**BELGIUM**

Federale Overheidsdienst Economie, KMO, Middenstand en Energie, Algemene Directie Economische Analyses en Internationale Economie, Dienst Vergunningen.

Service Public Fédéral Economie, PME, Classes moyennes et Energie, Direction générale des Analyses économiques et de l'Economie internationale, Service Licence.

Italiëlei 124, bus 71

B-2000 Antwerpen

Tel. +32 2 277 54 59

Fax +32 2 277 54 61

E-mail: kpcs-belgiumdiamonds@economie.fgov.be

In Belgium the controls of imports and exports of rough diamonds required by Regulation (EC) No 2368/2002 and the customs treatment will only be done at:

The Diamond Office,

Hovenierstraat 22

B-2018 Antwerpen

CZECH REPUBLIC

In the Czech Republic the controls of imports and exports of rough diamonds required by Regulation (EC) No 2368/2002 and the customs treatment will only be done at:

Generální ředitelství cel

Budějovická 7

140 96 Praha 4

Česká republika

Tel. (420-2) 61 33 38 41, (420-2) 61 33 38 59, cell (420-737) 213 793

Fax (420-2) 61 33 38 70

E-mail: diamond@cs.mfcr.cz

Permanent service at designated custom office — Praha Ruzyně

Tel. (420-2) 20 113 788 (Mondays to Fridays -7:30am — 15:30pm)

Tel. (420-2) 20 119 678 (Saturdays, Sundays and rest — 15:30pm — 7:30am)

GERMANY

In Germany the controls of imports and exports of rough diamonds required by Regulation (EC) No 2368/2002, including the issuing of EU certificates, will only be done at the following authority:

Hauptzollamt Koblenz

Zollamt Idar-Oberstein

Zertifizierungsstelle für Rohdiamanten

Hauptstraße 197

D-55743 Idar-Oberstein

Tel. (49-6781) 56 27-0

Fax (49-6781) 56 27-19

E-mail: poststelle.za-idar-oberstein@zoll.bund.de

For the purpose of Articles 5(3), 6, 9, 10, 14(3), 15 and 17 of this Regulation, concerning in particular reporting obligations to the Commission, the following authority shall act as competent German authority:

Generalzolldirektion

- Direktion VI -

Recht des grenzüberschreitenden Warenverkehrs/Besonderes Zollrecht

Krelingstraße 50

D-90408 Nürnberg

Tel. (49-911) 376 3754

Fax (49-911) 376 2273

E-mail: DVIA3.gzd@zoll.bund.de

PORTUGAL

Autoridade Tributária e Aduaneira

Direção de Serviços de Regulação Aduaneira

R. da Alfândega, 5

1149-006 Lisboa

Tel. +351 218813888/9

Fax +351 218813941

E-mail: dsra@at.gov.pt

In Portugal the controls of imports and exports of rough diamonds required by Regulation (EC) No 2368/2002 and the customs treatment will only be done at:

Alfândega do Aeroporto de Lisboa

Aeroporto de Lisboa,

Terminal de Carga, Edifício 134

1750-364 Lisboa

Tel. +351 210030080

Fax +351 210037777

E-mail address: aalisboa-kimberley@at.gov.pt

ROMANIA

Autoritatea Națională pentru Protecția Consumatorilor

(National Authority for Consumer Protection)

1 Bd. Aviatorilor Nr. 72, sectorul 1 București, România

(72 Aviatorilor Bvd., sector 1, Bucharest, Romania)

Cod postal (Postal code) 011865

Tel. (40-21) 318 46 35/312 98 90/312 12 75

Fax (40-21) 318 46 35/314 34 62

www.anpc.ro

UNITED KINGDOM

Government Diamond Office

Conflict Department

Room WH.1.163

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

King Charles Street

London

SW1A 2AH

Tel. (44-207) 008 6903/5797

Fax (44-207) 008 3905

E-mail: KPUK@fco.gov.uk'

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2016/668**of 27 April 2016****amending Regulation (EC) No 1484/95 as regards fixing representative prices in the poultrymeat and egg sectors and for egg albumin**

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 183(b) thereof,

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 510/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 laying down the trade arrangements applicable to certain goods resulting from the processing of agricultural products and repealing Council Regulations (EC) No 1216/2009 and (EC) No 614/2009 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 5(6)(a) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Regulation (EC) No 1484/95 ⁽³⁾ lays down detailed rules for implementing the system of additional import duties and fixes representative prices in the poultrymeat and egg sectors and for egg albumin.
- (2) Regular monitoring of the data used to determine representative prices for poultrymeat and egg products and for egg albumin shows that the representative import prices for certain products should be amended to take account of variations in price according to origin.
- (3) Regulation (EC) No 1484/95 should be amended accordingly.
- (4) Given the need to ensure that this measure applies as soon as possible after the updated data have been made available, this Regulation should enter into force on the day of its publication,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1484/95 is replaced by the text 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, 27 April 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 150, 20.5.2014, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ Commission Regulation (EC) No 1484/95 of 28 June 1995 laying down detailed rules for implementing the system of additional import duties and fixing representative prices in the poultrymeat and egg sectors and for egg albumin, and repealing Regulation No 163/67/EEC (OJ L 145, 29.6.1995, p. 47).

ANNEX

‘ANNEX I

CN code	Description	Representative price (EUR/100 kg)	Security under Article 3 (EUR/100 kg)	Origin ⁽¹⁾
0207 12 10	Fowls of the species <i>Gallus domesticus</i> , not cut in pieces, presented as “70 % chickens”, frozen	128,0	0	AR
0207 12 90	Fowls of the species <i>Gallus domesticus</i> , not cut in pieces, presented as “65 % chickens”, frozen	131,1 129,3	0 0	AR BR
0207 14 10	Fowls of the species <i>Gallus domesticus</i> , boneless cuts, frozen	251,8 183,6 281,2 220,4	15 38 6 24	AR BR CL TH
0207 27 10	Turkeys, boneless cuts, frozen	370,6 211,8	0 26	BR CL
0408 91 80	Eggs, not in shell, dried	507,6	0	AR
1602 32 11	Preparations of fowls of the species <i>Gallus domesticus</i> , uncooked	190,3	29	BR

⁽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). The code “ZZ” represents “other origins”.

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2016/669**of 28 April 2016****amending Implementing Regulation (EU) No 808/2014 as regards the amendment and the content of rural development programmes, the publicity for these programmes, and the conversion rates to livestock units**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on support for rural development by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005 ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 8(3), Articles 12 and 41 and Article 66(5) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Article 4(2) of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 808/2014 ⁽²⁾ sets the maximum number of amendments to rural development programmes that Member States may submit to the Commission. Specific rules should apply where support has the form of a financial instrument, in order to give Member States the flexibility which is needed in the implementation of the financial instrument. Therefore the maximum number of programme amendments should not apply to the amendments related to programming of financial instruments.
- (2) Article 9 of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 808/2014 establishes rules for conversion of units, including provisions on the conversion rates of various categories of animals to livestock units. It should be clarified that such conversion rates apply not only to commitments for the rearing of local breeds in danger of being lost to farming but to all livestock-related commitments under Articles 28, 29 and 34 of Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013.
- (3) Point 8(2) of Part 1 and point 5(2) of Part 2 of Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 808/2014 lay down certain rules on the description of the measures in rural development programmes and in national frameworks. Specific rules should apply where support has the form of a financial instrument, in order to give Member States the flexibility which is needed in the implementation of the financial instrument.
- (4) Annex II to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 808/2014 defines the conversion rates of animals to livestock units referred to in Article 9 and provides that those conversion rates may be increased for all categories included in the table and decreased for other poultry, taking into account scientific evidence to be explained and duly justified in the rural development programmes. Member States should be given the possibility to decrease those conversion rates not only for 'other poultry' but for all categories included in the table where it is justified and based on scientific evidence.
- (5) Point 2.2 of Part 1 of Annex III to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 808/2014 establishes minimum requirements for information and publicity actions by the beneficiaries during the implementation of an operation. Point 2.2(b) provides for different requirements according to the total public support. In the interest of ensuring proportionate and harmonised requirements, a single threshold should be set at EUR 50 000. In addition, taking into account the particular nature of the area and animal related measures and of other measures which do not concern investments, Member States should be allowed to decide if these measures should be concerned by the information obligations.
- (6) Implementing Regulation (EU) No 808/2014 should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (7) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Rural Development Committee,

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 487.

⁽²⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 808/2014 of 17 July 2014 laying down rules for the application of Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council on support for rural development by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) (OJ L 227, 31.7.2014, p. 18).

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Implementing Regulation (EU) No 808/2014 is amended as follows:

(1) in the third subparagraph of Article 4(2), the following point (e) is added:

‘(e) in case of amendments related to financial instruments referred to in Article 37 of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013.’;

(2) Article 9 is replaced by the following:

‘Article 9

1. Where commitments made under Articles 28, 29 and 34 of Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 refer to livestock units, the conversion rates of the various categories of animals to livestock units as set out in Annex II apply.

2. Where commitments under Articles 28, 29 and 34 of Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 are expressed in units other than those set out in Annex II to that Regulation, Member States may calculate payments on the basis of those other units. In such case, the Member States shall ensure that the maximum amounts per year eligible for EAFRD support set out in that Annex are complied with.

3. Except for payments for commitments for the rearing of local breeds in danger of being lost to farming referred to in Article 28(10)(b) of Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013, payments under Articles 28, 29 and 34 of that Regulation cannot be granted per livestock unit.’;

(3) Annex I is amended as set out in Annex I to this Regulation;

(4) Annex II is replaced by the text in Annex II to this Regulation;

(5) Annex III is amended as set out in Annex III to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the seventh 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, 28 April 2016.

For the Commission

The President

Jean-Claude JUNCKER

ANNEX I

Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 808/2014 is amended as follows:

(1) in point 8(2) of Part 1, point (c) is replaced by the following:

‘(c) scope, level of support, eligible beneficiaries, and where relevant, methodology for calculation of the amount or support rate broken down by sub-measure and/or type of operation where necessary. For each type of operation specification of eligible costs, eligibility conditions, applicable amounts and support rates and principles with regard to the setting of selection criteria. Where support is provided to a financial instrument implemented under points (a) and (b) of the first subparagraph of Article 38(4) of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013, description of the type of financial instrument, general categories of final recipients, general categories of eligible costs, maximum level of support and principles with regard to the setting of selection criteria.’;

(2) in point 5(2) of Part 2, point (c) is replaced by the following:

‘(c) scope, level of support, eligible beneficiaries, and where relevant, methodology for calculation of the amount or support rate broken down by sub-measure and/or type of operation where necessary. For each type of operation specification of eligible costs, eligibility conditions, applicable amounts and support rates and principles with regard to the setting of selection criteria. Where support is provided to a financial instrument implemented under points (a) and (b) of the first subparagraph of Article 38(4) of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013, description of the type of financial instrument, general categories of final recipients, general categories of eligible costs, maximum level of support and principles with regard to the setting of selection criteria.’.

ANNEX II

‘ANNEX II

Conversion rates of animals to livestock units (“LU”) referred to in Article 9(1) and (2)

(1) Bulls, cows and other bovine animals over two years and equine animals over six months	1,0 LU
(2) Bovine animals from six months to two years	0,6 LU
(3) Bovine animals below six months	0,4 LU
(4) Sheep and goats	0,15 LU
(5) Breeding sows > 50 kg	0,5 LU
(6) Other pigs	0,3 LU
(7) Laying hens	0,014 LU
(8) Other poultry	0,03 LU

For the categories or sub-categories of animals in this table, conversion rates may be increased or decreased exceptionally, taking into account scientific evidence to be explained and duly justified in the RDPs.

Other categories of animals may be added exceptionally. Conversion rates for any such categories shall be established taking into account particular circumstances and scientific evidence to be explained and duly justified in the RDPs.’

ANNEX III

In point 2.2 of Part 1 of Annex III to Regulation (EU) No 808/2014, point (b) is replaced by the following:

- (b) for operations not falling under point (c) the total public support of which exceeds EUR 50 000, placing at least a poster (minimum size A3) or plaque with information about the project, highlighting the financial support from the Union, at a location readily visible to the public. However, Member States may decide that this requirement shall not apply to, or that the threshold shall be increased for, operations under points (a) and (b) of Article 21(1) (concerning income forgone and maintenance costs) and Articles 28 to 31, 33, 34 and 40 of Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013. Member States may also decide that this requirement shall not apply to, or that the threshold shall be increased for, other operations which do not result in an investment where, because of the nature of the operation funded, it is not possible to identify a suitable location for the poster or plaque. An explanatory plaque shall be installed in the premises of the local action groups financed by LEADER;
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COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2016/670**of 28 April 2016****introducing prior Union surveillance of imports of certain iron and steel products originating in certain third countries**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) 2015/478 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2015 on common rules for imports ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 10 thereof,

Having regard to Regulation (EU) 2015/755 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2015 on common rules for imports from certain third countries ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 7 thereof,

After consulting the Committee on Safeguards and Common Rules for exports,

Whereas:

- (1) According to Article 10 of Regulation (EU) 2015/478 prior Union surveillance may be introduced where the trend in imports of a product threatens to cause injury to Union producers and where the interest of the Union so require. Article 7 of Regulation (EU) 2015/755 also allows for the possibility to introduce prior surveillance where the Union's interests so require.
- (2) The European Commission has published a communication on 16 March 2016 setting out possibilities how to overcome the recent challenges faced by the European steel producers ⁽³⁾.
- (3) Imports into the Union of iron and steel products in general increased by 32 % between 2012 and 2015, from 41,8 million tonnes to 55,0 million tonnes. During the same period, prices of overall steel imports decreased by 17 %. On the other hand, Union exports of steel products decreased by almost 20 % on average, from 62,3 in 2012 to 50,7 million tonnes in 2015 ⁽⁴⁾.
- (4) The trends are even more marked for the steel products which were previously subject to prior Union surveillance until 2012 ⁽⁵⁾. For these products, imports increased by 53 % over the same period, from 13,3 million tonnes in 2012 to 20,2 million tonnes in 2015, and the corresponding import prices dropped by 22 % on average ⁽⁶⁾.
- (5) Since the early 2000s the capacity to produce steel at global level has increased rapidly with most of the new capacity created in the People's Republic of China ('China'). The world's nominal steelmaking capacity was estimated to reach 2 243 million tonnes in 2014, according to the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development ('OECD'), a level that is more than twice as high as the capacity level of 1 060 million tonnes observed in 2000.
- (6) In parallel, overall exports increased dramatically mainly from China, due to the overall economic downturn and the decreasing domestic demand. This has depressed the steel prices worldwide. China is today the first world producer of steel with 822,7 million tonnes crude steel production in 2014 ⁽⁷⁾, which is almost half of the global steel production. The Chinese excess capacity is estimated to be around 350 million tonnes ⁽⁸⁾. This represents about 40 % of China's production and almost double of the total Union yearly production of steel.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 83, 27.3.2015, p. 16.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 123, 19.5.2015, p. 33.

⁽³⁾ Steel: Preserving sustainable jobs and growth in Europe (p. 2) <http://ec.europa.eu/DocsRoom/documents/15947>

⁽⁴⁾ Source: Eurostat.

⁽⁵⁾ Commission Regulation (EU) No 1241/2009 of 16 December 2009 continuing and updating the scope of prior surveillance of imports of certain iron and steel products originating in certain third countries (OJ L 332, 17.12.2009, p. 54).

⁽⁶⁾ Source: Eurostat.

⁽⁷⁾ Source: World Steel Association <https://www.worldsteel.org/media-centre/press-releases/2015/World-crude-steel-output-increases-by-1.2-in-2014.html>

⁽⁸⁾ Source: Steel: Preserving sustainable jobs and growth in Europe (p. 2) <http://ec.europa.eu/DocsRoom/documents/15947>

- (7) Already in 2015 10 % of the Chinese exports reached the Union, accounting for more than 30 % of total Union imports. As a consequence, the modest rise of Union domestic demand was fully taken by imports. Given the fact that the Union is an important market for steel in terms of size and price, it is more than likely that any excess in steel capacity will continue to be re-directed to the Union.
- (8) At the same time, access to third country markets has been reduced to a significant extent recently. Governments increasingly resort to trade policy actions in response to the crisis facing the global steel industry and many economies that previously did not use such measures are now adopting them. These measures took different forms of trade barriers, including tariff increases, anti-dumping and anti-subsidy measures, and concern markets with a significant share of the global consumption ⁽¹⁾. This is further increasing the possibilities of trade diversion of steel into the Union.
- (9) Union steel industry remains a world leader in the highly technologically specialised product segment. However, the Union steel makers' competitive position on the global steel market has deteriorated in the last few years. Indeed, the financial performance of the Union steel industry has been deteriorating rapidly in the recent years. Average operating profitability is below sustainable levels, investments have been slowing down, employment levels have decreased and there is hardly any room for expansion. The Union industry has to face high energy costs and dependence on imported raw material.
- (10) Furthermore, even though the production of crude steel in the Union remained relatively stable in the period 2013-2015 at around 166 to 169 million tonnes per year, during the second semester of 2015 there was a significant contraction of around 10 % as compared to the first semester.
- (11) On the basis of recent trends in imports of steel products, of the current vulnerable situation of the Union industry, the continuing weak demand on the Union market and the likelihood that current and future excess capacity would be re-directed to Union if demand recovers, a threat of injury to Union producers is therefore deemed to exist.
- (12) Thus, the Union interest requires that imports of certain steel products should be subject to prior Union surveillance in order to provide advanced statistical information permitting rapid analysis of import trends from all non-EU member countries. Rapid and anticipated trade data is necessary to deal with the vulnerability of the EU steel market to sudden changes on world steel markets. This is particularly important in the present crisis situation marked by uncertainties as to whether the demand will structurally pick up and whether the EU industry will actually benefit from it.
- (13) In view of the developments on the market of certain steel products, it is appropriate that the scope of the prior surveillance includes the products listed in Annex I to this Regulation.
- (14) The completion of the internal market requires that the formalities to be accomplished by any importer into the Union should be identical wherever the goods may be cleared.
- (15) In order to facilitate the collection of data, the release for free circulation of the products covered by this Regulation should be made subject to presentation of a surveillance document meeting uniform criteria. This requirement shall start to apply 21 working days after the entry into force of this Regulation in order not to prevent the release for free circulation of products on their way to the Union and to allow sufficient time to importers to request the necessary documents.
- (16) That document should, on simple application by the importer, be endorsed by the authorities of the Member States within a certain period but without the importer thereby acquiring any right to import. The document should therefore be valid only as long as the import rules remain unchanged.
- (17) The surveillance documents issued for the purposes of prior Union surveillance should be valid throughout the Union, regardless of the Member State of issue.

⁽¹⁾ Source: WTO: Overview of Developments in the International Trading Environment https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news15_e/trdev_09dec15_e.htm

- (18) The Member States and the Commission should exchange the information resulting from prior Union surveillance as fully as possible.
- (19) The issue of surveillance documents, while subject to standard conditions at Union level, is to be the responsibility of the national authorities.
- (20) In order to minimise unnecessary constraints and not disturb excessively the activities of companies close to the borders, imports whose net weight does not exceed 2 500 kg should be excluded from the application of this Regulation.
- (21) The Union has very close economic integration with Norway, Iceland, and Liechtenstein within the European Economic Area ('EEA'). Furthermore, pursuant to the EEA Agreement EEA Members do, in principle, not apply trade defence measures in their mutual relations. For those reasons, products originating in Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein should be excluded from the application of this Regulation,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. The release for free circulation in the Union of certain iron and steel products listed in Annex I to this Regulation shall be subject to prior Union surveillance in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2015/478 and Regulation (EU) 2015/755. This applies to imports whose net weight exceeds 2 500 kg.
2. The classification of the products covered by this Regulation is based on the tariff and statistical nomenclature of the Union ('TARIC'). The origin of the products covered by this Regulation shall be determined in accordance with Article 60 of the Union Customs Code ⁽¹⁾.
3. Products originating in Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein are exempted.

Article 2

1. The release for free circulation in the Union of the products referred to in Article 1 shall be subject to presentation of a surveillance document issued by the competent authorities of a Member State.
2. Paragraph 1 shall start to apply 21 working days after the entry into force of this Regulation.
3. The surveillance document referred to in paragraph 1 shall be issued automatically by the competent authorities in the Member States, without charge and for any quantities requested, within 5 working days of presentation of an application by any importer into the Union, wherever it may be established in the Union. This application shall be deemed to have been received by the competent national authority no later than 3 working days after submission, unless it is proven otherwise.
4. A surveillance document issued by one of the authorities listed in Annex II shall be valid throughout the Union.
5. The surveillance document shall be made out on a form corresponding to the model in Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2015/478 or Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2015/755 for imports from the third countries listed in Annex I to that Regulation.
6. The importer's application shall include the following elements:
 - (a) the full name and address of the applicant (including telephone and e-mail or fax numbers and any number identifying the applicant to the competent national authority), plus the applicant's VAT registration number if he is liable for VAT;
 - (b) where appropriate, the full name and address of the declarant or of any representative appointed by the applicant (including telephone and e-mail or fax numbers);

⁽¹⁾ Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 October 2013 laying down the Union Customs Code, (OJ L 269, 10.10.2013, p. 1)

- (c) a description of the goods giving their:
 - (1) trade name;
 - (2) the TARIC code;
 - (3) place of origin and place of consignment;
- (d) the quantity declared, in kilograms, and, where appropriate, any other additional unit (pairs, items, etc.);
- (e) the value of the goods, CIF at the Union frontier, in euro;
- (f) the following statement, dated and signed by the applicant, with the applicant's name spelt out in capital letters: 'I, the undersigned, certify that the information provided in this application is true and given in good faith, and that I am established in the Union.'

The importer shall also submit commercial evidence of the intention to import, such as a copy of the contract of sale or purchase or of the pro forma invoice. If so requested, for example in cases where the goods are not directly purchased in the country of production, the importer shall present a certificate of production issued by the producing steel mill.

7. Without prejudice to possible changes in the import regulations in force or decisions taken in the framework of an agreement or the management of a quota:

- (a) the period of validity of the surveillance document is hereby fixed at 4 months;
- (b) unused or partly used surveillance documents may be renewed for an equal period.

8. The competent authorities may allow the submission of declarations or requests to be transmitted or printed by electronic means, under the conditions fixed by them. However, all documents and evidence must be made available to the competent authorities upon request.

9. The surveillance document may be issued by electronic means as long as the customs offices involved have access to the document via a computer network.

Article 3

1. A finding that the unit price at which the transaction is effected varies from that indicated in the surveillance document by less than 5 % in either direction or that the total quantity of the products presented for import exceeds the quantity given in the surveillance document by less than 5 % shall not preclude the release for free circulation of the products in question.

2. Applications for surveillance documents and the documents themselves shall be confidential. They shall be restricted to the competent authorities and the applicant.

Article 4

1. The Member States shall communicate to the Commission on as regular and up-to-date a basis as possible and at least by the last day of each month, details of the quantities and values (calculated in euro) for which surveillance documents have been issued.

The information provided by Member States shall be broken down by product, TARIC code and by country.

2. The Member States shall give notification of any anomalies or cases of fraud which they discover and, where relevant, the basis on which they have refused to grant a surveillance document.

Article 5

Any notices to be given under this Regulation shall be given to the Commission and shall be communicated electronically via the integrated network set up for this purpose, unless for imperative technical reasons it is necessary to use other means of communication temporarily.

Article 6

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 apply from the day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union* until 15 May 2020.

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

Done at Brussels, 28 April 2016.

For the Commission

The President

Jean-Claude JUNKER

ANNEX I

List of products subject to prior Union surveillance

7207 11 14	7304
7208	7305
7209	7306
7210	7307 19 10
7211	7307 23
7212	7307 91 00
7213	7307 93 11
7214	7307 93 19
7215	7307 99 80
7216	7318 12 90
7217	7318 14 91
7219	7318 14 99
7220	7318 15 41
7221	7318 15 59
7222	7318 15 69
7223	7318 15 81
7225	7318 15 89
7226	7318 15 90
7227	7318 16 19
7228	7318 16 99
7301	7318 19 00
7302	7318 21 00
7303	7318 22 00

ANNEX II

СПИСКЪ НА КОМПЕТЕНТНИТЕ НАЦИОНАЛНИ ОРГАНИ**LISTA DE LAS AUTORIDADES NACIONALES COMPETENTES****SEZNAM PŘÍSLUŠNÝCH VNITROSTÁTNÍCH ORGÁNŮ****LISTE OVER KOMPETENTE NATIONALE MYNDIGHEDER****LISTE DER ZUSTÄNDIGEN BEHÖRDEN DER MITGLIEDSTAATEN****PÄDEVATE RIIKLIKE ASUTUSTE NIMEKIRI****ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΕΙΣ ΤΩΝ ΑΡΧΩΝ ΕΚΔΟΣΗΣ ΑΔΕΙΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΚΡΑΤΩΝ ΜΕΛΩΝ****LIST OF THE COMPETENT NATIONAL AUTHORITIES****LISTE DES AUTORITÉS NATIONALES COMPÉTENTES****POPIS NADLEŽNÍH NACIONALNÍH TIJELA****ELENCO DELLE COMPETENTI AUTORITÀ NAZIONALI****VALSTU KOMPETENTO IESTĀŽU SARAKSTS****ATSAKINGŲ NACIONALINIŲ INSTITUCIJŲ SĄRAŠAS****AZ ILLETÉKES NEMZETI HATÓSÁGOK LISTÁJA****LISTA TAL-AWTORITAJIET NAZZJONALI KOMPETENTI****LIJST VAN BEVOEGDE NATIONALE INSTANTIES****WYKAZ WŁAŚCIWYCH ORGANÓW KRAJOWYCH****LISTA DAS AUTORIDADES NACIONAIS COMPETENTES****LISTA AUTORITĂȚILOR NAȚIONALE COMPETENTE****ZOZNAM PRÍSLUŠNÝCH ŠTÁTNYCH ORGÁNOV****SEZNAM PRISTOJNIH NACIONALNIH ORGANOV****LUETTELO TOIMIVALTAISISTA KANSALLISISTA VIRANOMAISISTA****FÖRTECKNING ÖVER BEHÖRIGA NATIONELLA MYNDIGHETER****BELGIQUE/BELGIË**

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COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2016/671**of 28 April 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, 28 April 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	IL	268,0
	MA	87,9
	ZZ	178,0
0707 00 05	MA	83,2
	TR	118,9
	ZZ	101,1
0709 93 10	MA	95,4
	TR	128,0
	ZZ	111,7
0805 10 20	AR	115,8
	EG	46,6
	IL	85,7
	MA	58,2
	TR	34,3
	ZZ	68,1
0805 50 10	TR	130,3
	ZA	143,4
	ZZ	136,9
0808 10 80	AR	111,1
	BR	101,9
	CL	125,4
	CN	73,3
	NZ	140,7
	US	195,0
	ZA	97,7
	ZZ	120,7
	ZZ	114,7
0808 30 90	AR	140,2
	CL	101,3
	CN	93,1
	ZA	124,3
	ZZ	114,7

⁽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'.

