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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.

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II

(Non-legislative acts)

REGULATIONS

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 146/2010

of 23 February 2010

amending Regulation (EC) No 1122/2009 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 73/2009 as regards cross-compliance, modulation and the integrated administration and control system, under the direct support schemes for farmers provided for in that Regulation, as well as for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 as regards cross-compliance under the support scheme provided for the wine sector under the support scheme provided for the wine sector

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 of 22 October 2007 establishing a common organisation of agricultural markets and on specific provisions for certain agricultural products (Single CMO Regulation) ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Articles 85x and 103za, in conjunction with Article 4 thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 73/2009 of 19 January 2009 establishing common rules for direct support schemes for farmers under the common agricultural policy and establishing certain support schemes for farmers, amending Regulations (EC) No 1290/2005, (EC) No 247/2006, (EC) No 378/2007 and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003 ⁽²⁾ and in particular Article 142(c), (k) and (n) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Following the presentation of simplification proposals to the Council in April 2009, a number of possible improvements in terms of efficiency and simplification of the rules governing the implementation of cross-compliance have been identified. It is appropriate to incorporate those improvements in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1122/2009 ⁽³⁾.
- (2) The identification system for agricultural parcels is a key element in the process of assuring correct payments to the farmer and safeguarding the funds of the Union. In order to enhance the quality of that system, provisions should be introduced requiring a yearly assessment of the system. The quality of the system should be assessed by

the Member States in accordance with a harmonised method and reporting by Member States should be made timely enough to allow effective use of the results of the assessment.

- (3) Article 64(2) of Regulation (EC) No 73/2009 provides for a derogation where a farmer concerned by the integration of coupled support does not hold any payment entitlements but declares a number of leased payment entitlements in the first year of integration of that support. Such a farmer should be allocated entitlements for which a derogation as regards activation applies. In order to ensure an efficient control, the traceability of those entitlements should be assured.
- (4) In performing the cross-compliance checks provided for in Regulation (EC) No 1122/2009, a Member State can only use the results of on-the-spot checks carried out by the competent control authorities. For efficiency reasons, a Member State should have the possibility to also use the results of on-the-spot checks carried out pursuant to the legislation applicable to the acts and standards in question in order to reach the minimum control rate. However, it should be ensured that an effective control system is maintained.
- (5) For the sampling of on-the-spot checks for cross-compliance, a Member State may take into account in the risk analysis the farmers' participation in relevant certification systems. The use of that option should be clarified.
- (6) Control reports have to be sent to the paying agency or coordinating authority within an established deadline. In order to reduce the administrative burden, where the control report does not contain any findings, it should be considered sufficient if the control reports are made directly accessible to the paying agency or coordinating authority.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 299, 16.11.2007, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 30, 31.1.2009, p. 16.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 316, 2.12.2009, p. 65.

- (7) At the occasion of this amendment of Regulation (EC) No 1122/2009 it is appropriate to correct two erroneous references to Regulation (EC) No 73/2009 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1121/2009 ⁽¹⁾ respectively.
- (8) Regulation (EC) No 1122/2009 should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (9) The amendments provided for in this Regulation concern aid applications relating to marketing years or premium periods starting as of 1 January 2010. This Regulation should therefore apply accordingly.
- (10) The Management Committee for the Common Organisation of Agricultural Markets and the Management Committee for Direct Payments have not delivered an opinion within the time limit set by their chairman,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EC) No 1122/2009 is amended as follows:

1. Article 6(2) is replaced by the following:

‘2. Member States shall annually assess the quality of the identification system for agricultural parcels. That assessment shall cover the following quality elements:

- (a) the correct quantification of the maximum eligible area;
- (b) the proportion and distribution of reference parcels where the maximum eligible area takes ineligible areas into account or where it does not take agricultural area into account;
- (c) the categorisation of reference parcels where the maximum eligible area takes ineligible areas into account or where it does not take agricultural area into account;
- (d) the occurrence of reference parcels with critical defects;
- (e) the ratio of declared area in relation to the maximum eligible area inside the reference parcels;
- (f) the percentage of reference parcels which have been subject to change, accumulated over the years;
- (g) the rate of irregularities determined during on-the-spot checks.

When performing the assessment referred to in the first subparagraph, Member States shall:

- (a) use data allowing to assess the current situation on the ground;
- (b) select an adequate random sample of all reference parcels.

An assessment report and, where appropriate, the remedial actions and the timetable for their implementation shall be sent to the Commission by 31 January following the calendar year in question at the latest. However, in respect of the calendar year 2010, this information shall be sent to the Commission by 28 February 2011 at the latest.’

2. In Article 7(1), point (f) is replaced by the following:

‘(f) kind of entitlement, in particular special entitlements provided for in Article 44 of Regulation (EC) No 73/2009, entitlements allocated in accordance with Article 68(1)(c) of Regulation (EC) No 73/2009 and payment entitlements subject to a derogation as provided for in Article 64(2) of Regulation (EC) No 73/2009;’

3. In Article 28(1)(a), the words ‘Annexes I and IV’ are replaced by ‘Annexes I and VI’.

4. In Article 50, the following paragraph 1a is inserted:

‘1a. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, in order to reach the minimum control rate referred to in that paragraph at the level of each act or standard or group of acts or standards, the Member State may:

- (a) use the results of on-the-spot checks carried out pursuant to the legislation applicable to those acts and standards for the selected farmers; or
- (b) replace selected farmers by farmers subject to an on-the-spot check carried out pursuant to the legislation applicable to those acts and standards provided that those farmers are submitting aid applications under support schemes for direct payments within the meaning of Article 2(d) of Regulation (EC) No 73/2009 or under support schemes which are subject to the application of Articles 85t and 103z of Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007.

In such cases the on-the-spot checks shall cover all aspects of the relevant acts or standards as defined under cross-compliance. Furthermore the Member State shall ensure that the effectiveness of those on-the-spot checks is at least equal to that achieved when the on-the-spot checks are carried out by competent control authorities.’

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 316, 2.12.2009, p. 27.

5. In Article 51(1), the following subparagraphs are inserted after the second subparagraph:

‘A Member State may decide on the basis of a risk analysis to exclude farmers participating in a certification system as referred to in point (b) of the second subparagraph from the risk-based control sample. However, when the certification system only covers part of the requirements and standards to be respected under cross-compliance by the farmer, appropriate risk factors shall be applied for the requirements or standards that are not covered by the certification system.

When the analysis of control results reveals that there is a significant frequency of non-compliance with the requirements or standards included in a certification system as referred to in point (b) of the second subparagraph, the risk factors related to the requirements or standards concerned shall be re-assessed and, where appropriate, increased.’

6. Article 54 is amended as follows:

- (a) In paragraph 1, the first subparagraph is replaced by the following:

‘Every on-the-spot check under this Chapter, regardless whether the farmer in question was selected for the on-the-spot check in accordance with Article 51,

checked on-the-spot pursuant to the legislation applicable to the acts and standards in accordance with Article 50(1a) or as a follow-up of non-compliances brought to the attention of the competent control authority in any other way, shall be the subject of a control report to be established by the competent control authority or under its responsibility.’

- (b) In paragraph 3, the following subparagraph is added:

‘However, where the report does not contain any findings, a Member State may decide that such report is not sent, provided that it is made directly accessible to the paying agency or coordinating authority one month after its finalisation.’

7. In Article 62, the words ‘Article 30(1) and (2)’ are replaced by ‘Article 29(1) and (2)’.

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*.

It shall apply to aid applications relating to marketing years or premium periods starting from 1 January 2010.

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

Done at Brussels, 23 February 2010.

For the Commission

The President

José Manuel BARROSO

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 147/2010**of 23 February 2010****entering a name in the register of protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications (Pemento do Couto (PGI))**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 510/2006 of 20 March 2006 on the protection of geographical indications and designations of origin for agricultural products and foodstuffs ⁽¹⁾, and in particular the first subparagraph of Article 7(4) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Pursuant to the first subparagraph of Article 6(2) and in accordance with Article 17(2) of Regulation (EC) No 510/2006, Spain's application to register the name 'Pemento do Couto' was published in the *Official Journal of the European Union* ⁽²⁾.

- (2) As no statement of objection under Article 7 of Regulation (EC) No 510/2006 has been received by the Commission, that name should therefore be entered in the register,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The name contained in the Annex to this Regulation is hereby entered in the Register.

Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 23 February 2010.

For the Commission

The President

José Manuel BARROSO

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 93, 31.3.2006, p. 12.

⁽²⁾ OJ C 140, 20.6.2009, p. 9.

ANNEX

Agricultural products intended for human consumption listed in Annex I to the Treaty:

Class 1.6. Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed

SPAIN

Pemento do Couto (PGI)

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 148/2010**of 23 February 2010****approving minor amendments to the specification of a name registered in the register of protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications (Prosciutto di Parma (PDO))**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 510/2006 of 20 March 2006 on the protection of geographical indications and designations of origin for agricultural products and foodstuffs ⁽¹⁾, and in particular the second sentence of Article 9(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) In accordance with the first subparagraph of Article 9(1) and pursuant to Article 17(2) of Regulation (EC) No 510/2006, the Commission has examined the application from Italy for approval of an amendment to the specification for the protected designation of origin 'Prosciutto di Parma', registered by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1107/96 ⁽²⁾.
- (2) The aim of the application is to amend the specification by laying down the conditions under which the shelf-life of sliced, prepackaged 'Prosciutto di Parma' may be extended and by introducing graphical changes to the logo.

- (3) The Commission has examined the amendments in question and concluded that they are justified. Since these are minor amendments within the meaning of Article 9 of Regulation (EC) No 510/2006, the Commission may approve them without using the procedure set out in Articles 5, 6 and 7 of that Regulation,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The specification for the protected designation of origin 'Prosciutto di Parma' is hereby amended in accordance with Annex I to this Regulation.

Article 2

The updated Single Document is given in Annex II to this Regulation.

Article 3

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

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

Done at Brussels, 23 February 2010.

For the Commission

The President

José Manuel BARROSO

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 93, 31.3.2006, p. 12.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 148, 21.6.1996, p. 1.

ANNEX I

The specification for the protected designation of origin 'Prosciutto di Parma' is amended as follows:

1. the second paragraph of form H has been amended as follows:

'(c) for sliced, pre-packaged Prosciutto di Parma:

— packages display a section equal to 25 % of the surface of the upper section of the packages made up of a triangle positioned at the top left-hand corner, with a black or transparent background, within the limits and under the conditions laid down by the annexed Directive on the slicing and packaging of "Prosciutto di Parma", bearing the "duke's crown" logo and the wording:';

2. in section 5 of the Annex to the specification, entitled 'Directive establishing slicing and packaging', the table in point 3 of Article 12 is amended as follows:

'Weight of the product	Ageing period	Best-before date in protective atmosphere	Best-before date in vacuum
7-8,5 kg	12 months	60 days	90 days
7-8,5 kg	14 months	90 days	90 days
7-8,5 kg	15 months	120 days	120 days
8,5-10 kg	14 months	60 days	90 days
8,5-10 kg	16 months	90 days	90 days
8,5-10 kg	17 months	120 days	120 days
> 10 kg	16 months	60 days	90 days
> 10 kg	18 months	90 days	90 days
> 10 kg	19 months	120 days	120 days'

3. in section 6 of the same document, paragraph 1 of Article 13 has been amended as follows:

'1. Packages of 'Prosciutto di Parma', regardless of their form, dimension or weight, must display a section equal to 25 % of the upper surface of the packages made up of a triangle positioned in the top left-hand corner, with a black background, bearing the "duke's crown" logo and the wording: "Prosciutto di Parma" — denominazione di origine protetta ai sensi della legge 13 febbraio '90 n° 26 e del regolamento CE n. 1107/96 — confezionato sotto il controllo dell'Istituto Parma Qualità. The graphical presentation of the packaging corresponds to the graphical reproduction in Annex 1 to this Directive, of which it forms an integral part:';

4. in the said Article 13, the following paragraphs are added:

'3. While "Prosciutto di Parma" is packaged in accordance with the conditions laid down in point 4, the above-mentioned common section of the packaging is made up of a triangle on a transparent background with, at its apex, a section with a black background on which appears the Community PDO logo. The graphical presentation of the packaging corresponds to the graphical reproduction in Annex 2 to this Directive, of which it forms an integral part.

4. The rules referred to in point 3 are as follows:

(a) the product shall be packaged in a protective atmosphere without divider sheets;

(b) the best-before date shall not be more than 25 days from the date of packaging;

(c) although the weight of the packages is necessarily variable, the minimum weight shall be 110 g;

- (d) the product shall have an ageing period of at least 16 months;
- (e) the packaging shall be completely transparent, both from the front and the back;
- (f) notwithstanding point 2, no other graphic symbol or mark or wording shall appear on the packaging except for the information given in the abovementioned triangle or the technical label, which may be affixed to the front or back of the packaging;
- (g) the surface area of the technical label may not be more than 13 % of the surface area of the front or back section of the packaging;
- (h) apart from statutory information (including the information "Garantito dal Ministero delle politiche agricole alimentari e forestali ai sensi dell'art. 10 del regolamento CE 510/06"), the technical label must contain the name/company name and/or trademark of the packaging establishment or the producer or, if necessary, the parent company.

The graphical features and dimensions of the wording and marks contained in the consortium triangle referred to in points 1 and 3 are provided in the graphic reproductions in Annexes 3 and 4 to this Directive, of which they form an integral part.'

ANNEX II

SINGLE DOCUMENT

Council Regulation (EC) No 510/2006 on the protection of geographical indications and designations of origin

'PROSCIUTTO DI PARMA'

EC No: IT-PDO-0217-0067-30.01.2009

PGI () PDO (X)

1. NAME

'Prosciutto di Parma'

2. MEMBER STATE OR THIRD COUNTRY

Italy

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCT OR FOODSTUFF**3.1. Type of product**

Class 1.2. Meat-based products

3.2. Description of the product to which the name in (1) applies

Aged raw ham; identified by a heat-affixed logo on the hide; with a rounded external shape; the distal part (the foot) and any external imperfections that may compromise the product image are removed, trimming to leave a maximum of 6 cm of meat standing proud of the head of the femur; normally 8-10 kg in weight but never less than 7 kg; colour when cut: uniform pink to red, interspersed with pure white where fat is present; aroma and taste: delicate and sweet-tasting meat, not very salty with a typical fragrant aroma; specific response to precise analytical criteria measuring water content, salt and protein breakdown; after the logo is affixed, 'Prosciutto di Parma' may be marketed whole, boned, packaged into pieces of variable weights and shapes or sliced and packaged appropriately.

3.3. Raw materials (for processed products only)

The raw material (fresh hind legs) used for the production of 'Prosciutto di Parma' is characterised by the following aspects: the consistency of the fat is rated by calculating the iodine index and/or linoleic acid content taken in the internal and external fat layers of subcutaneous panniculus adiposus in the hind leg. Each sample must have a maximum iodine index of 70 and a maximum linoleic acid content of 15 %; the depth of the fat covering of the external part of the fresh, trimmed hind leg, measured vertically from the top of the femur ('sottonoce'), must be approximately 20 mm for fresh hind legs used for the production of 'Prosciutto di Parma' weighing between 7 and 9 kg and 30 mm for fresh hind legs used for the production of 'Prosciutto di Parma' weighing more than 9 kg. The depth of this fat layer must not be less than 15 mm and 20 mm, respectively, for the two categories of fresh hind legs, including the rind. At the 'crown', the layer of fat must be such that the rind cannot separate from the underlying layer of muscle fibre. Fresh trimmed hind legs should preferably weigh between 12 and 14 kg but must never weigh less than 10 kg.

3.4. Feed (for products of animal origin only)

Authorised feed, quantities and instructions for use are listed in two tables — the first contains authorised feed for animals with a live weight of up to 80 kg, the second with feed authorised during the fattening phase. Feed is to be administered preferably in liquid form (gruel or wet mash), traditionally with added whey.

During the first phase, the level of dry matter in the grain must be at least 45 % of the total matter and, besides the feedstuffs prescribed for the second phase, the permitted feedstuffs are as follows: corn gluten feed, stoned carobs, fish meal, soybean meal, distiller's grains, buttermilk, fats with a melting point greater than 36 °C, protein lysates, silage corn.

During the second phase (fattening), the level of dry matter in the grain must be at least 55 % of the total matter and the permitted feedstuffs are as follows: corn, wet mash from grains and/or ears of corn, sorghum, barley, wheat, triticale, oats, minor cereals, bran and other wheat-processing by-products, dehydrated potatoes, pressed and ensiled beet pulp, linseed oilcakes, dried beet pulp, apple and pear pulp, grape and tomato skins as agents assisting intestinal passage, whey, buttermilk, lucerne meal, molasses, meal from soybean, sunflower seed, sesame, coconut, corn germs, peas and/or other legume seeds, beer yeast, torula yeast and other yeasts, fats with a melting point higher than 40 °C.

3.5. Specific steps in production that must take place in the identified geographical area

The production and ageing steps must take place in the production area specified in (4) in order to guarantee the quality, traceability and monitoring of the product.

3.6. Specific rules concerning slicing, grating, packaging, etc.

After the logo is affixed, 'Prosciutto di Parma' may be sold whole, boned, in pieces of variable weights and shapes or sliced, and packaged appropriately. In the case of the latter, the slicing and packaging processes must be carried out in the production area specified in (4) and the distinctive PDO logo must be affixed to the package in such a way that it is indelible and cannot be removed, in accordance with the instructions set out in (3.7) below, so as to guarantee the quality characteristics typical of 'Prosciutto di Parma' and the full traceability of the product.

3.7. Specific rules concerning labelling

Although not part of the labelling, the first identifying feature of 'Prosciutto di Parma' that distinguishes it from other products on the market is the 'duke's crown' (heat-affixed mark reproducing the image of a five-point crown accompanied by the wording 'Parma'). This mark fulfils a double function: firstly, it distinguishes the product from other raw hams and guarantees its authenticity (identifying mark) and secondly, it guarantees that the product itself has undergone all the proper production steps and that it has been identified by the operators in question during each of those steps. The lawful use of the PDO is subject to the presence of the logo: without the 'duke's crown' the name in question may not be used to designate the product on labels, packaging or in sales documents, nor may it be used during commercial transactions (whole, sliced and prepackaged, or for retail sale in portions).

The following specifications are obligatory on the labelling of 'Prosciutto di Parma':

For whole 'Prosciutto di Parma', on the bone

- 'Prosciutto di Parma' followed by 'denominazione di origine protetta' (protected designation of origin),
- the production site.

For packaged, whole, boned or cut 'Prosciutto di Parma'

- 'Prosciutto di Parma' followed by 'denominazione di origine protetta' (protected designation of origin),
- the packaging site,
- the production date (if the seal is not longer visible).

For sliced, pre-packaged 'Prosciutto di Parma'

- the packages display a common section equal to 25 % of the surface of the upper section of the packages made up of a triangle positioned at the top left-hand corner, with a black or transparent background, within the limits and under the conditions laid down by the annexed Directive on the slicing and packaging of 'Prosciutto di Parma', bearing the 'duke's crown' logo and the wording:
- 'Prosciutto di Parma denominazione di origine protetta ai sensi della legge 13 febbraio 1990, n. 26 et del regolamento (CE) n. 1107/96' ('Prosciutto di Parma' protected designation of origin in accordance with Law No 26 of 13 February 1990, and Regulation (EC) No 1107/96),
- 'confezionato sotto il controllo dell'Organismo autorizzato' (packaged under the supervision of the authorised body),
- the packaging site,
- the production date (date indicating start of ageing as shown on the seal).

The use of adjectives such as 'classic', 'authentic', 'extra', 'super' or any other qualifying term or attribute added to the marketed product and other words not specifically provided for in the product specification is prohibited, except for the terms 'disossato' (boned) and 'affettato' (sliced).

4. CONCISE DEFINITION OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

'Prosciutto di Parma' is produced in the defined area in the Province of Parma which includes the territory of the Province of Parma (in the Region of Emilia-Romagna, Italy) that lies no less than 5 km south of the Via Emilia at an altitude of no more than 900 metres, and bordered to the east by the Enza river and to the west by the Stirone river.

The raw materials originate from a larger geographical area than the production area, which covers the following administrative regions: Emilia-Romagna, Veneto, Lombardy, Piedmont, Molise, Umbria, Tuscany, Marche, Abruzzi, Lazio (Italy).

5. LINK WITH THE GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

5.1. Specificity of the geographical area

The specific characteristics of 'Prosciutto di Parma' and the guarantee of compliance with strict quality, hygiene and food safety standards are all closely linked to environmental conditions and to natural and human factors. Within the defined geographical macro region, only a few rare restricted areas with unique, inimitable conditions and specific human skills have developed as production areas for hams with a designation. The production area for 'Prosciutto di Parma', a small part of the Province of Parma, is one of those restricted areas. The location of this micro area gives it its characteristic and unique ecological, climatic and environmental conditions brought about by the sea air from Versilia which, having calmed down after passing through the olive groves and pine belts of Val di Magra, shedding its moisture onto the passes of the Apennines and acquiring the rich fragrance of chestnut groves, dries 'Prosciutto di Parma' and lends it its exclusive sweet aroma.

5.2. Specificity of the product

'Prosciutto di Parma' is a raw ham that has been aged for a period of at least 12 months; the only ingredients permitted are pork and salt. The finished product has a rounded external shape and the distal part (the foot) has been removed, with a maximum of 6 cm of meat standing proud of the head of the femur. The aged product normally weighs 8-10 kg, but never less than 7 kg; the colour when cut is uniform pink to red, interspersed with pure white where fat is present; the meat has a delicate, sweet flavour, is not very salty and has a fragrant and characteristic aroma. In analyses, the product satisfies precise criteria relating to water content (59-64 %), salt (4,5-6,9 %) and protein breakdown (24-31).

5.3. Causal link between the geographical area and a specific quality, the reputation or other characteristic of the product

The production criteria that allow the PDO 'Prosciutto di Parma' to be conferred are closely linked to environmental conditions and to natural and human factors. There is a close link between the raw material and 'Prosciutto di Parma' which, coupled with production trends and the socio-economic development of the geographic area, have produced unique qualities. The characteristics of the raw material have been utterly specific to the defined macro region of central, northern Italy (as specified in the second paragraph of (4)) since Etruscan times.

The way in which the rearing of heavy pigs for late slaughter has developed shows the various stages of pig breeding: starting with local indigenous breeds and developing in line with environmental, social and economic conditions — and in particular alongside cereal crop and dairy farming (which are a core aspect of feeding practice), in order to culminate gradually and naturally in the entirely separate production of a product which enjoys protected designation status. Within the defined geographical macro region there is a restricted area which, due to its unique and inimitable environmental conditions and specific human skills, has developed into the production area for 'Prosciutto di Parma'. This defined area represents only a small part of the Province of Parma. The location of this micro area gives it its characteristic and unique ecological, climatic and environmental conditions brought about by the sea air from Versilia which, having calmed down after passing through the olive groves and pine belts of Val di Magra, shedding its moisture onto the passes of the Apennines and acquiring the rich fragrance of chestnut groves, dries 'Prosciutto di Parma' and lends it its exclusive sweet aroma.

Parma is situated at the heart of the ancient lands of Cisalpine Gaul whose inhabitants reared large herds of pigs and were particularly skilled in the production of salted hams.

There are various written sources referring to the ham and its method of preparation, notably in the 1913 Chamber of Commerce lists, which mention the current production region. Traditionally, the first step was only a small-scale activity. Now, it has developed into more of an industrialised process — but one which nevertheless preserves the traditional characteristics of the product.

The origin of the product is documented from a historical perspective, also with regard to the area of origin of the raw material as this production is the culmination of the typical rural culture common to the entire macro region mentioned above which is concentrated in a particular part of the Province of Parma because of the inimitable microclimate and environmental conditions there.

REFERENCE TO PUBLICATION OF THE SPECIFICATION

The Government has launched the national objection procedure for the proposal to amend the 'Prosciutto di Parma' protected designation of origin. The full text of the product specification is available on the following website:

http://www.politicheagricole.it/DocumentiPubblicazioni/Search_Documenti_Elenco.htm?txtTipoDocumento=Disciplinare%20in%20esame%20UE&txtDocArgomento=Prodotti%20di%20Qualit%C3%A0%20Prodotti%20Dop,%20Igp%20e%20Stg

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 149/2010**of 23 February 2010****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 Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 of 22 October 2007 establishing a common organisation of agricultural markets and on specific provisions for certain agricultural products (Single CMO Regulation) ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 of 21 December 2007 laying down implementing rules for Council Regulations (EC) No 2200/96, (EC) No 2201/96 and (EC) No 1182/2007 in the fruit and vegetable sector ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 138(1) thereof,

Whereas:

Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 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 XV, Part A thereto,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The standard import values referred to in Article 138 of Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 are fixed in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 24 February 2010.

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

Done at Brussels, 23 February 2010.

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

Jean-Luc DEMARTY
*Director-General for Agriculture and
Rural Development*

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 299, 16.11.2007, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 350, 31.12.2007, 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	114,6
	JO	86,5
	MA	82,2
	TN	135,4
	TR	106,8
	ZZ	105,1
0707 00 05	EG	216,8
	JO	152,5
	TR	160,2
	ZZ	176,5
0709 90 70	IL	265,5
	MA	139,1
	TR	136,6
	ZZ	180,4
0709 90 80	EG	82,2
	ZZ	82,2
0805 10 20	EG	45,7
	IL	53,6
	MA	51,0
	TN	47,7
	TR	65,1
	ZZ	52,6
0805 20 10	EG	65,1
	IL	156,7
	MA	90,1
	TR	79,9
	ZZ	98,0
0805 20 30, 0805 20 50, 0805 20 70, 0805 20 90	CN	57,6
	EG	69,6
	IL	96,2
	MA	108,6
	PE	62,6
	PK	32,2
	TR	62,6
	ZZ	69,9
0805 50 10	EG	76,3
	IL	76,3
	MA	68,8
	TR	60,7
	ZZ	70,5
0808 10 80	CA	77,1
	CL	59,9
	CN	68,4
	MK	24,7
	US	129,3
	ZZ	71,9
0808 20 50	AR	85,8
	CL	75,8
	CN	65,9
	US	97,1
	ZA	106,5
	ZZ	86,2

⁽¹⁾ Nomenclature of countries laid down by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1833/2006 (OJ L 354, 14.12.2006, p. 19). Code 'ZZ' stands for 'of other origin'.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 150/2010**of 23 February 2010****amending the representative prices and additional import duties for certain products in the sugar sector fixed by Regulation (EC) No 877/2009 for the 2009/10 marketing year**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 of 22 October 2007 establishing a common organisation of agricultural markets and on specific provisions for certain agricultural products (single CMO Regulation) ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 951/2006 of 30 June 2006 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 318/2006 as regards trade with third countries in the sugar sector ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 36(2), second subparagraph, second sentence thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) The representative prices and additional duties applicable to imports of white sugar, raw sugar and certain syrups

for the 2009/10 marketing year are fixed by Commission Regulation (EC) No 877/2009 ⁽³⁾. These prices and duties have been last amended by Commission Regulation (EU) No 137/2010 ⁽⁴⁾.

- (2) The data currently available to the Commission indicate that those amounts should be amended in accordance with the rules and procedures laid down in Regulation (EC) No 951/2006,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The representative prices and additional duties applicable to imports of the products referred to in Article 36 of Regulation (EC) No 951/2006, as fixed by Regulation (EC) No 877/2009 for the 2009/10, marketing year, are hereby amended as set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 24 February 2010.

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

Done at Brussels, 23 February 2010.

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

Jean-Luc DEMARTY
*Director-General for Agriculture and
Rural Development*

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 299, 16.11.2007, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 178, 1.7.2006, p. 24.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 253, 25.9.2009, p. 3.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 44, 19.2.2010, p. 3.

ANNEX

Amended representative prices and additional import duties applicable to white sugar, raw sugar and products covered by CN code 1702 90 95 from 24 February 2010

(EUR)

CN code	Representative price per 100 kg net of the product concerned	Additional duty per 100 kg net of the product concerned
1701 11 10 ⁽¹⁾	44,99	0,00
1701 11 90 ⁽¹⁾	44,99	1,41
1701 12 10 ⁽¹⁾	44,99	0,00
1701 12 90 ⁽¹⁾	44,99	1,11
1701 91 00 ⁽²⁾	50,43	2,34
1701 99 10 ⁽²⁾	50,43	0,00
1701 99 90 ⁽²⁾	50,43	0,00
1702 90 95 ⁽³⁾	0,50	0,22

⁽¹⁾ For the standard quality defined in point III of Annex IV to Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007.⁽²⁾ For the standard quality defined in point II of Annex IV to Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007.⁽³⁾ Per 1 % sucrose content.

DECISIONS

COUNCIL DECISION

of 16 February 2010

amending Decision 1999/70/EC concerning the external auditors of the national central banks, as regards the external auditors of the Central Bank and Financial Services Authority of Ireland

(2010/114/EU)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Protocol on the Statute of the European System of Central Banks and of the European Central Bank annexed to the Treaty on European Union and the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 27.1 thereof,

Having regard to Recommendation ECB/2009/26 of the European Central Bank of 14 December 2009 to the Council of the European Union on the external auditors of the Central Bank and Financial Services Authority of Ireland ⁽¹⁾,

Whereas:

- (1) The accounts of the European Central Bank (ECB) and of the national central banks of the Eurosystem are to be audited by independent external auditors recommended by the Governing Council of the ECB and approved by the Council of the European Union.
- (2) The mandate of the current external auditors of the Central Bank and Financial Services Authority of Ireland will end after the audit for the financial year 2008. It is therefore necessary to appoint external auditors from the financial year 2009.
- (3) The Central Bank and Financial Services Authority of Ireland has selected Deloitte & Touche as its external auditors for the financial years 2009 to 2011.
- (4) The Governing Council of the ECB recommended that Deloitte & Touche be appointed as the external auditors

of the Central Bank and Financial Services Authority of Ireland for the financial years 2009 to 2011.

- (5) It is appropriate to follow the recommendation of the Governing Council of the ECB and to amend Decision 1999/70/EC ⁽²⁾ accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Article 1(5) of Decision 1999/70/EC shall be replaced by the following:

‘5. Deloitte & Touche is hereby approved as the external auditors of the Central Bank and Financial Services Authority of Ireland for the financial years 2009 to 2011.’

Article 2

This Decision shall be notified to the ECB.

Article 3

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

Done at Brussels, 16 February 2010.

For the Council

The President

E. SALGADO

⁽¹⁾ OJ C 308, 18.12.2009, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 22, 29.1.1999, p. 69.

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