

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EC) No 123/2005, ANNEX. (See end of Document for details)

ANNEX

In Section 2 Mycotoxins of Annex I, the point 2.2 ochratoxin A is replaced by the following:

Products	Ochratoxin A: maximum levels($\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ or ppb)	Sampling method	Reference analysis method
‘2.2. OCHRATOXIN A			
2.2.1. Cereals (including rice and buckwheat) and derived cereal products			
2.2.1.1. Raw cereal grains (including raw rice and buckwheat)	5,0	Commission Directive 2002/26/EC ^a	Directive 2002/26/EC
2.2.1.2. All products derived from cereals (including processed cereal products and cereal grains intended for direct human consumption)	3,0	Directive 2002/26/EC	Directive 2002/26/EC
2.2.2. Dried vine fruit (currants, raisins and sultanas)	10,0	Directive 2002/26/EC	Directive 2002/26/EC
2.2.3. — Roasted coffee beans and ground roasted coffee with the exception	5,0	Directive 2002/26/EC	Directive 2002/26/EC

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		of soluble coffee		
—	Soluble coffee (instant coffee)	10,0		
2.2.4.	—	Wine (red, white and rosé) ^b and other wine and/ or grape must based beverages ^c	2,0 ^d	Directive 2002/26/EC Directive 2002/26/EC
2.2.5.	—	Grape juice, grape juice ingredients in other beverages, including grape nectar and concentrated grape juice as reconstituted ^e	2,0 ^d	Directive 2002/26/EC Directive 2002/26/EC
—	Grape must and concentrated grape must as reconstituted, intended for direct human consumption ^e	2,0 ^d	Directive 2002/26/EC	Directive 2002/26/EC

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2.2.6.	Baby foods and processed cereal-based foods for infants and young children ^f	0,5	Directive 2002/26/EC	Directive 2002/26/EC
2.2.7.	Dietary foods for special medical purposes ^g intended specifically for infants	0,5	Directive 2002/26/EC	Directive 2002/26/EC
2.2.8.	Green coffee, dried fruit other than dried vine fruit, beer, cocoa and cocoa products, liqueur wines, meat products, spices and liquorice.	—		,

a OJ L 75, 16.3.2002, p. 38. Directive as last amended by Directive 2004/43/EC (OJ L 113, 20.4.2004, p. 14).

b Wines, including sparkling wines but excluding liqueur wines and wines with an alcoholic strength of not less than 15 % vol., as defined in Council Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999 (OJ L 179, 14.7.1999, p. 1) and fruit wines.

c Aromatised wines, aromatised wine-based drinks and aromatised wine-product cocktails as defined in Council Regulation (EEC) No 1601/91 (OJ L 149, 14.6.1991, p. 1). The maximum level for OTA applicable to these beverages is function of the proportion of wine and/or grape must present in the finished product.

d Maximum level applies to products produced from the 2005 harvest onwards.

e Fruit juices, including fruit juices from concentrates, concentrated fruit juice and fruit nectar as defined in Annex 1 and 2 of Council Directive 2001/112/EC of 20 December 2001 relating to fruit juices and certain similar products intended for human consumption (OJ L 10, 12.1.2002, p. 58) and derived from grapes.

f Baby foods and processed cereal-based foods for infants and young children as defined in Article 1 of Commission Directive 96/5/EC of 16 February 1996 on processed cereal-based foods and baby foods for infants and young children (OJ L 49, 28.2.1996, p. 17) as last amended by Directive 2003/13/EC (OJ L 41, 14.2.2003, p. 33). The maximum level for baby foods and processed cereal-based foods for infants and young children refer to the dry matter. The dry matter is determined in accordance with the provisions of Commission Directive 2002/26/EC.

g Dietary foods for special medical purposes as defined in Article 1(2) of Commission Directive 1999/21/EC of 25 March 1999 on dietary foods for special medical purposes (OJ L 91, 7.4.1999, p. 29). The maximum level for dietary foods for special medical purposes intended specifically for infants refer

- in the case of milk and milk products, to the products ready for use (marketed as such or reconstituted as instructed by the manufacturer),
- in the case of products other than milk and milk products, to the dry matter. The dry matter is determined in accordance with the provisions of Commission Directive 2002/26/EC.

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