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Price: EUR 3

(Continued overleaf)

(¹) Text with EEA relevance

EN

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

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

DECISIONS

2012/270/EU:

- ★ **Commission Implementing Decision of 16 May 2012 as regards emergency measures to prevent the introduction into and the spread within the Union of *Epitrix cucumeris* (Harris), *Epitrix similaris* (Gentner), *Epitrix subcrinita* (Lec.) and *Epitrix tuberis* (Gentner) (notified under document C(2012) 3137)** 18

II

(Non-legislative acts)

REGULATIONS

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 426/2012

of 22 May 2012

entering a name in the register of protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications (Πράσινες Ελιές Χαλκιδικής (Prasines Elies Chalkidikis) (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 third subparagraph of Article 7(5) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Pursuant to Article 6(2) of Regulation (EC) No 510/2006 and in accordance with Article 17(2) thereof, an application from Greece received on 27 March 2006 to register the name 'Πράσινες Ελιές Χαλκιδικής' (Prasines Elies Chalkidikis) as a protected designation of origin was published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*⁽²⁾.

(2) Belgium and a private company from Canada lodged objections to such registration under Article 7(1) of Regulation (EC) No 510/2006. The objections were deemed admissible under points (a), (b), (c), and (d) of the first subparagraph of Article 7(3) thereof. By letter dated 17 February 2011, the Commission asked the Parties concerned to seek agreement among them.

(3) An agreement was reached between Greece and the objectors. Pursuant to this agreement, the Specification and the Summary were amended in a minor way by adding lactic acid and citric acid to the list of authorised preservatives and by limiting at 8,5 % the sodium

chloride content of the brine solution at the fermentation stage. Greece and the objectors also agreed that the registration of the name 'Πράσινες Ελιές Χαλκιδικής' (Prasines Elies Chalkidikis) should not prevent the placing on the market of a product, the labelling of which includes the term 'variety Chalkidikis', as long as the product in question comprises or is derived from this variety and that consumers are not misled, the usage of the variety name constitutes fair competition, and the usage does not exploit the reputation of the protected designation of origin. Pursuant to this agreement this would be ensured when the term 'variety Chalkidikis' appears on the label in smaller letters compared to those of the product name, at a reasonable distance from the sales designation of the product and provided it is accompanied with the indication of the place of origin, when this place is other than Chalkidiki.

(4) In the light of the above, the name 'Πράσινες Ελιές Χαλκιδικής' (Prasines Elies Chalkidikis) should be entered in the Register of protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications. The Summary should be updated accordingly and published,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The designation contained in Annex I to this Regulation shall be entered in the register.

Article 2

The updated Summary is contained in Annex II to 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 93, 31.3.2006, p. 12.

⁽²⁾ OJ C 190, 14.7.2010, p. 37.

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

Done at Brussels, 22 May 2012.

For the Commission
The President
José Manuel BARROSO

ANNEX I

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

Class 1.6. Fruit, vegetables and cereals fresh or processed

GREECE

Πράσινες Ελιές Χαλκιδικής (Prasines Elies Chalkidikis) (PDO)

ANNEX II

SUMMARY

COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 510/2006

ΠΡΑΣΙΝΕΣ ΕΛΙΕΣ ΧΑΛΚΙΔΙΚΗΣ (PRASINES ELIES CHALKIDIKIS)

EC No: EL-PDO-0005-0539-27.03.2006

PDO (X) PGI ()

This summary sets out the main features of the product specifications for information purposes.

1. Responsible department in the Member State:

Name: Υπουργείο Αγροτικής Ανάπτυξης και Τροφίμων, Δ/ση Βιολογικής Γεωργίας, Τμήμα ΠΟΠ — ΠΠΕ — Ιδιωτικών και Παραδοσιακών Προϊόντων (Ministry of Rural Development and Food, Organic Farming Department, PDO/PGI/Special and Traditional Products Section)

Address: Αχαρνών 29/Akharmon 29
104 39 Αθήνα/Athens
ΕΛΛΑΔΑ/GREECE

Tel. +30 2102125152
Fax —
E-mail ax29u030@minagric.gr

2. Group:

Name: Κοινοπραξία Ενώσεων Αγροτικών Συνεταιρισμών Πολυγύρου και Χαλκιδικής (Association of Unions of Farmers' Cooperatives of Polygyros and Chalkidiki), with the trade name 'Βιοκαλλιεργητική Χαλκιδικής' (Viokalliergitiki Chalkidikis — *Chalkidikis Organic Farming*)

Address: Κωνσταντινούπολεως 13/Konstantinoupoleos 13
631 00 Πολύγυρος/Polygyros
ΕΛΛΑΔΑ/GREECE

Tel. +30 2371023076
Fax —
E-mail eas-pol@otenet.gr

Composition: Producers/processors: (X) Other: ()

3. Type of product:

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

4. Specification:

(summary of requirements under Article 4(2) of Regulation (EC) No 510/2006)

4.1. Name:

‘Πράσινες Ελιές Χαλκιδικής’

(Prasines Elies Chalkidikis)

4.2. Description:

‘Πράσινες Ελιές Χαλκιδικής’ (Prasines Elies Chalkidikis) are green olives produced exclusively from the varieties ‘Hondrolia Chalkidikis’ and ‘Chalkidiki’ of the *Olea Europea* species. The olives of these varieties grown in Chalkidiki produce large fruit with a high proportion of flesh to stone, are a bright green/greenish-yellow colour, have a subtle fruity aroma and a somewhat bitter and spicy flavour and an absence of any sensation of oiliness, on account of the adaptation of the olive trees over centuries to the particular soil and climate conditions of the region, but also due to the cultivation techniques used by the olive producers.

Prasines Elies Chalkidikis can be found in four types:

1. Whole olives.
2. Pitted olives.

3. Pitted stuffed olives. Almond, red pepper, carrot, gherkin and garlic may be used as a filling, and the olives are stuffed by hand. The products used for the filling may not exceed 15 % of the weight of the olives.

4. Crushed olives.

All types may be flavoured with oregano, thyme, bay leaves, celery, garlic, capers and red pepper. The flavouring ingredients may not exceed 2,5 % of the weight of the olives.

The ingredients used for the filling and to flavour the olives are products originating in the Prefecture of Chalkidiki.

At the time of release for consumption, the product must present the following characteristics:

Types of olives

Parameters	Whole	Pitted	Pitted and stuffed	Crushed
Physical characteristics of fruit	Fruits of cylindrical/conical shape ending in a marked papilla, with robust and glossy skin and bright green/greenish-yellow colour.			
	Flesh firm and succulent.			Flesh slightly cracked, with whole stones, succulent.
Organoleptic characteristics of fruit	Subtle fruity aroma, lack of an oily taste.			
	Slightly bitter and spicy taste. If the olives are flavoured, the tastes of the seasonings can be discerned.	Slightly bitter and spicy taste, complemented by the flavour of the filling ingredients.	Slightly bitter and spicy taste, complemented by the flavour of the filling ingredients.	Slightly bitter and spicy taste. If the olives are flavoured, the tastes of the seasonings can be discerned.
Quality characteristics of fruit	All the olives belong to the quality categories 'Extra' and 'Select' and the minimum admissible size is 181/200 fruit per kilogram. Defective fruit in both categories account for less than 7 % of the net weight of the olives.			
Brine characteristics	The brine contains up to 8,5 % sodium chloride, has a pH of 3,8 to 4,0 and minimum acidity of 0,8 %.			
Net weight of fruit preserved in brine	At least 65 % of the weight of the final product.	At least 55 % of the weight of the final product.	At least 55 % of the weight of the final product.	At least 65 % of the weight of the final product.

For the other quality parameters and the adjuvants used during processing and packing, the provisions laid down in the legislation on foodstuffs, international OIC standards and those of the Codex Alimentarius Commission apply.

4.3. Geographical area:

The geographical area from which Chalkidiki green olives originate is the Prefecture of Chalkidiki, which borders to the north-west on the Prefecture of Thessaloniki and is bound by the Aegean in the other directions. Geographically, it incorporates the Chalkidiki peninsula with the characteristic form of the three peninsulas (Chalkidiki's 'fingers'), except the easternmost Mount Athos peninsula which is not contained within the Prefecture of Chalkidiki because it is a self-governing community.

47 % of the area of the Prefecture, i.e. 137 160 ha, is taken up by woods and wooded areas, while 32,7 %, i.e. 95 500 ha, is agricultural land. The irrigated areas account for 20 000 ha and correspond to 21 % of the total arable land. The area of the Chalkidiki olive plantation totals 23 000 ha.

4.4. Proof of origin:

Prasines Elies Chalkidikis are grown, processed and packaged in the Prefecture of Chalkidiki. The producers and olive groves are recorded in the Prefecture's Olive Cultivation Register and in the Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS), and updated each year. The quantity and origin of the raw material are always certified on delivery to the processing units with the required accounting records, in which relevant registers of producers and suppliers are also kept. Each processing unit is recorded with its business name and the details of the head office in the relevant register of the Chalkidiki Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and in the relevant register of OPEKEPE (Paying and Inspection Agency for Community Guidance and Guarantee Aid) with a unique code.

4.5. Method of production:

1. Olive cultivation and harvesting

In Chalkidiki, virtually all the olive groves are planted using a type of planting midway between traditional and modern, with distances between the trees of $6 \times 6,5$, $6,5 \times 6,5$ and 6×7 m. Most producers, through their organisations, apply a documented integrated crop management system. In order for the producers to deal with the phenomenon of biennial bearing, but also in order to obtain large and high-quality fruit, winter and summer pruning and debudding are systematically carried out.

The yields, on average, fluctuate around 9 000 kg/ha per annum.

Harvesting takes place during the period from 15 September to 10-15 October each year, when the fruit is at the appropriate stage of ripening and has the desired colour, according to the monitoring of ripening applied by the producers and their organisations. Using ladders, the producers pick the olives by hand and place them in plastic crates, in which they also transport the product to the processing units. The fruit must be clear of leaves, wood and any other foreign matter and should have a uniform green/greenish-yellow colour, should not have any bruises, scratches, damage from insects and diseases or been eaten by birds, etc. In the processing units the olives are weighed and accepted over with a quality and quantity acceptance form.

2. Processing

After acceptance the olives are transferred to tanks in order for the debittering process to take place. For this purpose a 1,5 to 2 % caustic soda solution is added, in line with the temperature and stage of ripeness of the olive. This stage lasts 12 hours. After the caustic soda solution has been removed with three rinses, water is added to the tanks, where the olives remain for eight hours. The water is then changed two or three times, each time after eight hours. The debittering can also be done naturally, using only water in the tanks for the soaking and rinsing. In both methods special care is given to keeping the olives slightly bitter.

At the end of the procedure, the olives are transferred to tanks for fermentation and a solution of up to 8,5 % brine is added. A regular check of the salt content of the brine and of the pH is carried out, and salt is added as and when necessary. The olives remain at this stage until the brine stabilises at the desired salt content. The fermentation procedure already starts in the previous stage and the time it takes depends on the stage of ripeness of the fruit and on the ambient temperatures, and ranges from two to four months.

Pitting is carried out mechanically. A lateral incision is made at one end of the olive and then a cruciform incision at the side of the stalk. With the aid of water and with mechanical pressure the stone is extracted. For crushing the olives, light mechanical presses are used that do not damage the flesh or break the stone.

The olives intended for stuffing are conveyed to work benches where experienced female workers fill them by hand. Olive stuffing is a traditional practice in Chalkidiki and almonds or small pieces of red pepper, carrot, gherkin and garlic are used.

The olives may be flavoured with aromatic plants of the region (oregano, thyme, capers, bay leaves, garlic, celery and red pepper).

3. Quality selection and grading by size — packing

After fermentation and pitting, the olives are transferred from the tanks to work benches, where experienced workers carry out a visual check of the fruit and manually remove the spoilt and bruised fruit and, generally, all fruit that has suffered any deterioration. The fruit are then transported by conveyer belt to the sorting equipment, where they are sorted by size and placed in containers.

The olives are mostly packaged in plastic containers made of material that is harmless for consumers and does not react with the product, in tin cans and in glass jars, irrespective of the weight of the content. The containers are filled with brine, to which L-ascorbic acid, citric acid or lactic acid can be added, in accordance with EU and Greek law, to preserve the product.

The fruit may also be packaged at units outside the Prefecture of Chalkidiki to which the processed product is delivered, provided that traceability is ensured on the basis of transport documents, the relevant accounting records and the labelling rules contained in paragraph 4.8.

4.6. Link:

1. Natural

From an agricultural point of view, the soil in the Chalkidiki Prefecture is perfectly suited to olive growing as the trees grow and bear fruit across the entire range of terrain, from the poor chalky rocks in the mountains to alluvial fertile soil of calcareous origin in the plains.

The characteristics of the climate in Chalkidiki are particularly favourable for olive trees; although it lies in northern Greece, Chalkidiki's extensive coastline along the shores of the Aegean (630 km of coastline) means that it is in the same range of minimum and maximum temperatures as olive-producing regions farther south such as Messinia, Etoloakarnania and Attica. Furthermore, it benefits from high rainfall, with an average annual rainfall of between 450 mm (on the plains) and 850 mm (in the mountains).

Another reason why the climate of Chalkidiki is favourable for the cultivation of olives is that, depending on altitude, it is characterised by mild to cold winters and mild to hot and dry summers with a high number of sunlight hours and long transitions between seasons. The average temperature during the summer does not exceed 22 °C, and the very lowest temperatures in winter rarely drop to – 10 °C, even in the mountains, creating ideal conditions for successful olives.

In addition to their large size, Prasines Elies Chalkidikis are characterised by a robust and glossy skin of bright green/greenish-yellow colour, a rich, firm and subtle flesh, a subtle fruity aroma and a somewhat bitter and spicy flavour.

The soil and climate conditions in Chalkidiki as well as the techniques for growing and processing the olives enhance the abovementioned quality characteristics of the product in the following way:

- The long period of relatively low temperatures in the harvesting period combined with the growing techniques, especially pruning and debudding, maximise the potential of the varieties to help make production stable and the olives grow to a very large size with a high ratio of flesh to stone.
- As a result of the mainly calcareous origin of the soil, the olives are rich in volatile compounds, which give them their fine fruity flavour.
- Thanks to the high number of sunshine hours and mild temperatures during the summer, as well as the monitoring of ripening by the producers and their organisations, when they are harvested the olives are bright green, have a succulent flesh and are of the right consistency for easy pitting without damage or deterioration.
- The growing techniques, in particular irrigation and monitoring of ripening, mean that the olives retain a low oil content, which contributes to the lack of an oily taste, to the distinctive aromatic characteristics, as well as to the avoidance of oxidation and, as a result, to better preservation of the olives.
- The traditional method of harvesting by hand ensures that the olives are in the best natural condition and that their further processing is successful, while the manual selection and stuffing of the olives ensures the best, authentic final product.

Similarly, by combining traditional practices, the processing units have adapted processing techniques to the special characteristics of the different varieties to overcome difficulties with the olive during fermentation, to keep its organoleptic characteristics unaltered, and to succeed in the stable production of a uniform product known throughout Greece for its slightly bitter and spicy taste. The fact that many of the units are export-oriented also means that Prasines Elies Chalkidikis are marketed in many countries outside Greece.

2. Historical

Some references to olive groves in Chalkidiki date back to 1415: the olive grove of Andronicus, in the Agios Pavlos (St Paul's) monastery of Kassandra, the scattered ancient olive trees in the monastery of Vatopedi in Souflari of Kalamaria (Nea Triylia), the same in the neighbouring Daoutlou (Eleochoria) and the olive grove of the monastery of Iviron on the island of Kafkania of Olympiada. In the rest of Chalkidiki there were existing domesticated olive trees, and their presence often gave rise to place names. It would seem that the fruit from these olive trees were mainly used for the preparation of edible olives.

In the mid-19th century, Chalcidiceans began to concern themselves more systematically with olive-growing, the grafting of wild olive trees and, on a smaller scale, the transplanting of domesticated trees. This trend must mainly have been due to the favourable tax conditions created by the 'Regulation on the licensing of new olive groves' promulgated in 1863. By 1887 Christakis Zografos had already established the huge olive grove of Portaria, with a surface area of some 500 ha and over 32 000 trees. At the same time, Hatsis Osman founded a large steam-powered oil mill in Yerakini of Polygyros, which sparked off the modernisation of similar mills in Chalkidiki.

Chalkidiki's causal link with the olive tree and its fruit is also witnessed by the age-old cultivation and production of olive products in the region, as historically documented, and the preservation of numerous folk traditions to this day. In Chalkidiki, for at least the last two centuries, the olive has been an important part of the inhabitants' economic life, social activity and cultural traditions.

4.7. Inspection body:

Name: Οργανισμός Πιστοποίησης και Επίβλεψης Γεωργικών Προϊόντων (Ο.Π.Ε.Γ.Π.) (Organisation for the Certification and Supervision of Agricultural Products — AGROCERT)

Address: Πατησίων & Ανδρου 1/Patission & Androu 1
112 57 Αθήνα/Athens
ΕΛΛΑΔΑ/GREECE

Tel. +30 2108231277

Fax +30 2108231438

E-mail: info@agrocert.gr

Name: Νομαρχιακή Αυτοδιοίκηση Χαλκιδικής (Prefectural Authority of Chalkidiki), Διεύθυνση Αγροτικής Ανάπτυξης (Directorate for Rural Development)

Address: 631 00 Πολύγυρος/Polygyros
ΕΛΛΑΔΑ/GREECE

Tel. +30 2371039314

Fax +30 2371339207

E-mail: agro6@halkidiki.gov.gr

4.8. Labelling:

In addition to the protected designation of origin 'Πράσινες Ελιές Χαλκιδικής' (Prasines Elies Chalkidikis) and the relevant marking, the labels must bear the following indications to make it possible to verify the origin of and protect the product:

- code number giving the year of production, the processing unit, the batch and final packing unit if the final packing is done by a different unit,
- the product's shelf life if it is a finally packaged product,
- logo with the name of the product in Greek or Latin characters, comprising an oval image containing a map of Chalkidiki from an 1829 lithograph of the British Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge as background and an olive branch with green olives in the foreground.



When Prasines Elies Chalkidikis are used for the production of paste, the indication 'Πάστα από "Πράσινες Ελιές Χαλκιδικής ΠΟΠ"' (Paste made from 'Prasines Elies Chalkidikis PDO') may be used, provided that the paste is produced using only Prasines Elies Chalkidikis with the addition of up to 7 % extra virgin olive oil only.

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 427/2012

of 22 May 2012

on the extension of special guarantees concerning salmonella laid down in Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council to eggs intended for Denmark

(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 853/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 laying down specific hygiene rules for food of animal origin ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 8(3)(b) thereof;

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 lays down specific rules on the hygiene of food of animal origin for food business operators. Article 8 of that Regulation provides special guarantees for food of animal origin intended for the Finnish and Swedish markets. Accordingly, food business operators intending to place eggs on the market in those Member States are to comply with certain rules in respect of salmonella. It also provides that consignments of such eggs are to be accompanied by a certificate stating that a microbiological test has been carried out with negative results in accordance with Union legislation.
- (2) Commission Regulation (EC) No 1688/2005 of 14 October 2005 implementing Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards special guarantees concerning salmonella for consignments to Finland and Sweden of certain meat and eggs ⁽²⁾ grants such special guarantees.
- (3) In addition, Regulation (EC) No 1688/2005 lays down rules on the sampling of the flocks of origin of the eggs and microbiological methods for the examination of those samples. It also sets out a model health certificate to accompany consignments of eggs.
- (4) Pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 853/2004, the special guarantees in respect of certain foodstuffs of animal origin may be extended, in whole or in part, to any Member States, or any region of a Member State, that has a control programme recognised as equivalent to that approved for Finland and Sweden in respect of the food of animal origin concerned.
- (5) On 5 October 2007, the Danish Veterinary and Food Administration forwarded an application to the Commission for special guarantees to be authorised for

Denmark concerning salmonella in eggs for the whole of Denmark in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 853/2004. The application includes a description of the Danish salmonella Control Programme for eggs.

- (6) During its meeting on 18 June 2008, the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health agreed on a Commission staff working document entitled 'Guidance document on the minimum requirements for salmonella control programmes to be recognised equivalent to those approved for Sweden and Finland in respect of meat and eggs of *Gallus gallus*' (the 'Guidance document').
- (7) The Danish salmonella Control Programme for eggs is considered equivalent to that approved for Finland and Sweden and is in line with the Guidance document. In addition, the Danish authorities provided, on 20 May 2011, information demonstrating that the prevalence of salmonella in flocks of rearing and adult laying hens in Denmark in 2008, 2009 and 2010 was also in line with the Guidance document.
- (8) The special guarantees should therefore be extended to consignments of eggs intended for Denmark. In addition, the rules laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1688/2005 concerning the sampling of the flocks of origin of the eggs, the microbiological methods for the examination of those samples and the model health certificate should apply to such consignments.
- (9) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Denmark is authorised to apply the special guarantees concerning salmonella laid down in Article 8(2) of Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 to consignments of eggs, as defined in point 5.1 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 853/2004, intended for Denmark.

Article 2

1. The sampling of the flocks of origin of the eggs referred to in Article 1 shall be carried out in accordance with Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 1688/2005.

2. The samples referred to in paragraph 1 shall be subjected to microbiological testing for salmonella in accordance with Article 5(1) Regulation (EC) No 1688/2005.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 139, 30.4.2004, p. 55.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 271, 15.10.2005, p. 17.

Article 3

Consignments of eggs referred to in Article 1 shall be accompanied by a certificate complying with the model provided for in Article 6(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1688/2005.

Article 4

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

It shall apply from 1 July 2012.

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

Done at Brussels, 22 May 2012.

For the Commission
The President
José Manuel BARROSO

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 428/2012

of 22 May 2012

amending Regulation (EC) No 607/2009 laying down certain detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 479/2008 as regards protected designations of origin and geographical indications, traditional terms, labelling and presentation of certain wine sector products

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 Article 121, first paragraph, point (m), in conjunction with Article 4 thereof,

Whereas:

(1) In accordance with the Agreement between the European Community and the United States of America on trade in wine ⁽²⁾, the United States has asked that the name of the country be entered in Part B of Annex XV to Commission Regulation (EC) No 607/2009 ⁽³⁾ in the column indicating the countries that may use the name of one of the wine grape varieties that may appear on the

labelling of wines in accordance with Article 62(4) of the Regulation. Following checks that the conditions laid down in Article 62(1)(b) and Article 62(4) of the Regulation are satisfied, the United States should be entered in the relevant column in that Annex against the name of the wine grape variety to which the request refers.

- (2) Regulation (EC) No 607/2009 should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (3) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for the Common Organisation of Agricultural Markets,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

In Part B of Annex XV to Regulation (EC) No 607/2009, row 58 is replaced by the following:

'58	Vermentino di Gallura (IT) Vermentino di Sardegna (IT)	Vermentino	Italy, Australia, United States of America'
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Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 22 May 2012.

For the Commission
The President
José Manuel BARROSO

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 299, 16.11.2007, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 87, 24.3.2006, p. 2.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 193, 24.7.2009, p. 60.

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 429/2012

of 22 May 2012

amending Regulation (EU) No 1014/2010 for the purpose of providing a common format for the notification of errors by manufacturers of passenger cars

(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 443/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 setting emission performance standards for new passenger cars as part of the Community's integrated approach to reduce CO₂ emissions from light-duty vehicles⁽¹⁾, and in particular the first subparagraph of Article 8(9) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Given that the notification of errors in the CO₂ emissions data by a manufacturer pursuant to the first subparagraph of Article 8(5) of Regulation (EC) No 443/2009 is an important step in the verification of the data that forms the basis for the calculation of the specific emissions targets as well as the specific average emissions for all manufacturers, it is appropriate to provide a clear and transparent procedure for that notification.
- (2) It is also appropriate to provide for the use of a common format for the notification of errors in order to ensure that the information notified by manufacturers to the Commission can be verified and processed in a timely manner.
- (3) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Climate Change Committee,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

In Article 9 of Commission Regulation (EU) No 1014/2010⁽²⁾, the following paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 are added:

'3. Manufacturers that notify errors in accordance with the first subparagraph of Article 8(5) of Regulation (EC) No 443/2009 shall use the provisional datasets notified by the Commission pursuant to Article 8(4) as a basis for their notification.

The error notification shall include all datasets relating to vehicle registrations for which the notifying manufacturer is responsible.

The error shall be indicated by a separate entry in the dataset for each version, entitled "Manufacturer comments", in which one of the following codes shall be specified:

- (a) **Code A**, if the records have been changed by the manufacturer;
- (b) **Code B**, if the vehicle is unidentifiable;
- (c) **Code C**, if the vehicle falls out of the scope of Regulation (EC) No 443/2009 or is out of production.

For the purposes of point (b) of the third subparagraph, a vehicle is unidentifiable where the manufacturer cannot identify or correct the code for the type, variant and version, or, if applicable, the type approval number indicated in the provisional dataset.

4. Where a manufacturer has not notified errors to the Commission in accordance with paragraph 3, or where the notification is submitted after the expiry of the three-month period provided for in Article 8(5) of Regulation (EC) No 443/2009, the provisional values notified in accordance with Article 8(4) of that Regulation shall be considered as final.

5. The error notification referred to in paragraph 3 shall be submitted by electronic non-erasable data carrier marked "Notification of error — CO₂ from cars", and shall be sent by mail to the following address:

European Commission
Secretariat-General
1049 Bruxelles/Brussel
BELGIQUE/BELGIË

An electronic copy of the notification shall be sent for information to the following functional mailboxes:

EC-CO2-LDV-IMPLEMENTATION@ec.europa.eu

and

CO2-monitoring@eea.europa'.

Article 2

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

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 140, 5.6.2009, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 293, 11.11.2010, p. 15.

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

Done at Brussels, 22 May 2012.

For the Commission

The President

José Manuel BARROSO

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 430/2012

of 22 May 2012

opening the tendering procedure for aid for private storage of olive oil

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 Article 43(a), (d) and (j), in conjunction with Article 4, thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Article 33 of Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 provides that the Commission may decide to authorise bodies, offering sufficient guarantees and approved by the Member States, to conclude contracts for the storage of olive oil that they market in the event of a serious disturbance on the market in certain regions of the European Union.
- (2) In Spain and Greece, Member States that together produce more than two thirds of the total olive oil production in the Union, the average olive oil price recorded on the market during the period specified in Article 4 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 826/2008 of 20 August 2008 laying down common rules for the granting of private storage aid for certain agricultural products ⁽²⁾ is below the level indicated in Article 33 of Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007. This causes a serious disturbance on the markets of those Member States. The Union olive oil market is characterised by a high level of interdependence and therefore the serious disturbance of the Spanish and Greek market risks to propagate to all the olive oil-producing Member States.
- (3) Article 31 of Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 provides that aid for private storage may be granted for olive oil and that the aid should be fixed by the Commission in advance or by means of a tendering procedure.
- (4) Regulation (EC) No 826/2008 has established common rules for the implementation of the private storage aid scheme. Pursuant to Article 6 of that Regulation, a tendering procedure is to be opened in accordance with the detailed rules and conditions provided for in its Article 9.
- (5) The global quantity up to which private storage aid can be granted should be set at a level which, according to market analysis, would contribute to the stabilisation of the market.
- (6) In order to facilitate the administrative and control work relating to the conclusion of contracts, the minimum quantity of product each tender must provide for should be fixed.
- (7) A security should be fixed in order to ensure that the operators fulfil their contractual obligations and that the measure will have its desired effect on the market.
- (8) In the light of the evolution of the market situation in the current marketing year and the forecasts for the following marketing year, the Commission should have the possibility to decide to shorten the term of contracts which are being performed and adjust the level of aid accordingly. That possibility has to be included in the contract, as provided for by Article 21 of Regulation (EC) No 826/2008.
- (9) Pursuant to Article 12(3) of Regulation (EC) No 826/2008, the time period of notification of all valid tenders by Member States to the Commission is to be fixed.
- (10) In order to prevent uncontrolled price falls, to react swiftly to the exceptional market situation and to ensure efficient management of this measure, this Regulation should enter into force on the day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.
- (11) The Management Committee for the Common Organisation of Agricultural Markets has not delivered an opinion within the time limit set by its Chair,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1***Subject matter**

1. A tendering procedure is hereby opened in order to determine the level of aid for private storage referred to in Article 31(1)(b) of Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 for the categories of olive oil listed in the Annex to this Regulation and defined in point 1 of Annex XVI to Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 299, 16.11.2007, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 223, 21.8.2008, p. 3.

2. The global quantity up to which aid for private storage can be granted shall be 100 000 tonnes.

Article 2

Applicable rules

Regulation (EC) No 826/2008 shall apply save as otherwise provided for in this Regulation.

Article 3

Submission of tenders

1. The sub-period during which tenders may be submitted in response to the first partial invitation to tender shall begin on 31 May 2012 and shall end on 5 June 2012 at 11:00 Brussels time.

The sub-period during which tenders may be submitted in response to the second partial invitation to tender shall begin on the first working day following the end of the preceding sub-period and shall end on 19 June 2012 at 11:00 Brussels time.

2. Tenders shall relate to a storage period of 180 days.

3. Each tender shall cover a minimum quantity of at least 50 tonnes.

4. Where an operator takes part in a tendering procedure for more than one category of oil or for vats located at different addresses, it shall submit a separate tender in each case.

5. Tenders may be lodged only in Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Cyprus, Malta, Portugal and Slovenia.

Article 4

Securities

Tenderers shall establish a security of EUR 50 per tonne of olive oil covered by a tender.

Article 5

Shortening the term of contracts

The Commission may, on the basis of developments on the market in olive oil and the outlook for the future, decide, in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 195(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007, to shorten the term of contracts which are being performed and adjust the amount of the aid accordingly. The contract with the successful tenderer shall include reference to this option.

Article 6

Notification of the tenders to the Commission

In accordance with Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 826/2008 all valid tenders shall be notified separately by Member States to the Commission, within 24 hours from the end of each tendering sub-period as referred to in Article 3(1) of this Regulation.

Article 7

Entry into force

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

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

Done at Brussels, 22 May 2012.

*For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,
Michel BARNIER
Member of the Commission*

ANNEX

Olive oil categories referred to in Article 1(1)

Extra virgin olive oil

Virgin olive oil

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 431/2012**of 22 May 2012****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 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 multi-lateral trade negotiations, the criteria whereby the

Commission fixes the standard values for imports from third countries, in respect of the products and periods stipulated in Annex XVI, Part A thereto.

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The standard import values referred to in Article 136 of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 are fixed in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 22 May 2012.

*For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,
José Manuel SILVA RODRÍGUEZ
Director-General for Agriculture and
Rural Development*

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 299, 16.11.2007, p. 1.

⁽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	AL	98,8
	MA	53,8
	TR	87,5
	ZZ	80,0
0707 00 05	AL	41,0
	JO	183,3
	MK	59,4
	TR	130,7
	ZZ	103,6
0709 93 10	JO	183,3
	TR	112,3
	ZZ	147,8
0805 10 20	EG	50,0
	IL	75,0
	MA	52,2
	ZZ	59,1
0805 50 10	TR	94,2
	ZA	84,1
	ZZ	89,2
0808 10 80	AR	123,8
	BR	83,4
	CA	135,2
	CL	94,8
	CN	82,4
	EC	94,2
	MK	29,3
	NZ	147,6
	US	188,4
	UY	67,9
	ZA	95,7
	ZZ	103,9

⁽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'.

DECISIONS

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION

of 16 May 2012

as regards emergency measures to prevent the introduction into and the spread within the Union of *Epitrix cucumeris* (Harris), *Epitrix similis* (Gentner), *Epitrix subcrinita* (Lec.) and *Epitrix tuberis* (Gentner)

(notified under document C(2012) 3137)

(2012/270/EU)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Council Directive 2000/29/EC of 8 May 2000 on protective measures against the introduction into the Community of organisms harmful to plants or plant products and against their spread within the Community⁽¹⁾, and in particular the third sentence of Article 16(3), thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) It appears from an assessment carried out by the Commission on the basis of a pest risk analysis produced by the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation that *Epitrix cucumeris* (Harris), *Epitrix similis* (Gentner), *Epitrix subcrinita* (Lec.) and *Epitrix tuberis* (Gentner) cause harmful effects to susceptible plants. They affect, in particular, tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* L., including those intended for planting, hereinafter 'potato tubers', which are produced in the whole Union. Those organisms are listed neither in Annex I nor in Annex II to Directive 2000/29/EC.
- (2) Portugal has informed the Commission that *Epitrix cucumeris* (Harris) and *Epitrix similis* (Gentner) are present in that Member State. A notification submitted by Spain on 8 September 2010 shows the first findings of *Epitrix similis* (Gentner) in one region of that Member State. The available information also shows that *Epitrix cucumeris* (Harris) and *Epitrix tuberis* (Gentner) are present in a third country that currently exports potato tubers to the Union.
- (3) Measures should be provided for concerning the introduction into the Union of potato tubers from third countries where *Epitrix cucumeris* (Harris), *Epitrix similis* (Gentner), *Epitrix subcrinita* (Lec.) or *Epitrix tuberis* (Gentner) is known to be present. Measures should also be provided for concerning the movement of potato

tubers originating in areas of the Union where the presence of one or more of those organisms is confirmed.

- (4) Surveys concerning the presence of *Epitrix cucumeris* (Harris), *Epitrix similis* (Gentner), *Epitrix subcrinita* (Lec.) and *Epitrix tuberis* (Gentner) should be carried out on potato tubers and potato fields in all Member States and the results notified. Member States may also choose to carry out surveys on other plants.
- (5) Measures should provide for Member States to establish demarcated areas in cases where the presence of *Epitrix cucumeris* (Harris), *Epitrix similis* (Gentner), *Epitrix subcrinita* (Lec.) or *Epitrix tuberis* (Gentner) is confirmed in order to eradicate or at least contain the organisms concerned and to ensure intensive monitoring for their presence.
- (6) Member States should, if necessary, adapt their legislation in order to comply with this Decision.
- (7) This Decision should be in force until 30 September 2014 to allow time for the evaluation of its efficacy.
- (8) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Plant Health,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Prohibitions concerning *Epitrix cucumeris* (Harris), *Epitrix similis* (Gentner), *Epitrix subcrinita* (Lec.) and *Epitrix tuberis* (Gentner)

Epitrix cucumeris (Harris), *Epitrix similis* (Gentner), *Epitrix subcrinita* (Lec.) and *Epitrix tuberis* (Gentner), hereinafter 'the specified organisms', shall not be introduced into or spread within the Union.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 169, 10.7.2000, p. 1.

*Article 2***Introduction of potato tubers into the Union**

1. Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* L., including those intended for planting, hereinafter 'potato tubers', originating ⁽¹⁾ in third countries where one or more of the specified organisms are known to be present may only be introduced into the Union if they comply with the specific import requirements, as set out in point (1) of Section 1 of Annex I.

2. On entry into the Union potato tubers shall be inspected by the responsible official body in accordance with point (5) of Section 1 of Annex I.

*Article 3***Movement of potato tubers within the Union**

Potato tubers originating in demarcated areas within the Union established in accordance with Article 5 may be moved within the Union only if they meet the conditions, as set out in point (1) of Section 2 of Annex I.

Potato tubers introduced into the Union in accordance with Article 2 from third countries where one or more of the specified organisms are known to be present, may be moved within the Union only if they meet the conditions, as set out in point (3) of Section 2 of Annex I.

*Article 4***Surveys and notifications of the specified organisms**

1. Member States shall conduct annual official surveys for the presence of the specified organisms on potato tubers and, where appropriate, other host plants, including fields where potato tubers are growing, in their territory.

Member States shall notify the results of those surveys to the Commission and the other Member States by 30 April of each year.

2. Any presence or suspected occurrence of a specified organism shall immediately be notified to the responsible official bodies.

*Article 5***Demarcated areas and measures to be taken in such areas**

1. Where based on the results of the surveys referred to in Article 4(1) or other evidence, a Member State confirms the presence of a specified organism in a part of its territory, that Member State shall without delay establish a demarcated area consisting of an infested zone and a buffer zone, as set out in Section 1 of Annex II.

It shall take measures, as laid down in Section 2 of Annex II.

2. Where a Member State takes measures in accordance with paragraph 1, it shall immediately notify the list of demarcated areas, information on their delimitation, including maps showing their location, and a description of the measures applied in those demarcated areas.

*Article 6***Compliance**

Member States shall take all measures to comply with this Decision and, if necessary, amend the measures which they have adopted to protect themselves against the introduction and spread of the specified organisms in such a manner that those measures comply with this Decision. They shall immediately inform the Commission of those measures.

*Article 7***Application**

This Decision shall apply until 30 September 2014.

*Article 8***Addressees**

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 16 May 2012.

For the Commission

John DALLI

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms — Reference Standard ISPM No 5 and Phytosanitary Certificates — Reference Standard ISPM No 12 by the Secretariat of the International Plant Protection Convention, Rome.

ANNEX I

SECTION 1

Specific requirements for introduction into the Union

- (1) Without prejudice to the provisions listed in Directive 2000/29/EC, potato tubers originating in third countries where one or more of the specified organisms are known to be present shall be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate, as referred to in the first subparagraph of point (ii) of paragraph 1 of Article 13 of Directive 2000/29/EC ('the certificate'), which includes under the heading 'Additional declaration' the information set out in points (2) and (3).
- (2) The certificate shall include either the information in point (a) or in point (b):
 - (a) the potato tubers have been grown in a pest-free area established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with relevant international standards for phytosanitary measures;
 - (b) the potato tubers have been washed or brushed so that there is no more than 0,1 % of soil remaining, or have undergone an equivalent method specifically applied in order to achieve the same outcome and remove the specified organisms concerned and to ensure that there is no risk of spreading the specified organisms.
- (3) The certificate shall include the following:
 - (a) it shall include the information that the potato tubers have been found free from the specified organisms concerned and from any of their symptoms and do not contain more than 0,1 % of soil in an official examination carried out immediately prior to export;
 - (b) it shall include the information that the packaging material in which potato tubers are imported is clean.
- (4) Where the information set out in point (2)(a) is given, the name of the pest-free area shall be mentioned under the heading 'Place of origin'.
- (5) Potato tubers introduced into the Union in accordance with points (1) to (4) shall be inspected at the point of entry or the place of destination established in accordance with Commission Directive 2004/103/EC ⁽¹⁾ to confirm that they meet the requirements laid down in points (1) to (4).

SECTION 2

Conditions for movement

- (1) Potato tubers originating in demarcated areas within the Union may be moved from such areas into non-demarcated areas within the Union only if they are accompanied by a plant passport prepared and issued in accordance with Commission Directive 92/105/EEC ⁽²⁾ and if they meet the conditions set out in point (2).
- (2) The potato tubers shall meet the following conditions:
 - (a) the potato tubers have been grown in a registered place of production in accordance with Commission Directive 92/90/EEC ⁽³⁾ or by a registered producer in accordance with Commission Directive 93/50/EEC ⁽⁴⁾, or moved from a warehouse or a dispatching centre registered in accordance with Directive 93/50/EEC;
 - (b) the potato tubers have been washed or brushed so that there is no more than 0,1 % of soil remaining or have undergone an equivalent method specifically applied in order to achieve the same outcome and remove the specified organisms concerned and to ensure that there is no risk of spreading the specified organisms; and
 - (c) the packaging material in which potato tubers are moved is clean.
- (3) Potato tubers introduced into the Union in accordance with Section 1 from third countries where one or more of the specified organisms are known to be present may be moved within the Union only if they are accompanied by the plant passport referred to in point (1).

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 313, 12.10.2004, p. 16.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 4, 8.1.1993, p. 22.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 344, 26.11.1992, p. 38.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 205, 17.8.1993, p. 22.

ANNEX II

DEMARCATED AREAS AND MEASURES, AS PROVIDED FOR IN ARTICLE 5

SECTION 1

Establishment of demarcated areas

- (1) Demarcated areas shall consist of the following zones:
 - (a) an infested zone which includes at least the fields where the presence of a specified organism has been confirmed as well as fields where infested potato tubers have been grown; and
 - (b) a buffer zone with a width of at least 100 m beyond the edge of an infested zone; where part of a field is within that width, the entire field shall be part of the buffer zone.
- (2) In cases where several buffer zones overlap or are geographically close, a demarcated area shall be established which includes the area covered by the relevant demarcated areas and the areas between them.
- (3) When establishing the infested zone and the buffer zone, Member States shall, bearing in mind sound scientific principles, take into account the following elements: the biology of the specified organisms, the level of infestation, the distribution of host plants, the evidence of establishment of the specified organisms, the capacity of the specified organisms to spread naturally.
- (4) If the presence of a specified organism is confirmed outside the infested zone, the delimitation of the infested zone and buffer zone shall be reviewed and changed accordingly.
- (5) Where as regards a demarcated area, based on the surveys referred to in Article 4(1), the specified organism concerned has not been detected for a period of two years, the Member State concerned shall confirm that that organism is no longer present in that area and that the area ceases to be demarcated. It shall notify the Commission and the other Member States.

SECTION 2

Measures in demarcated areas, as provided for in the second subparagraph of Article 5(1)

Measures taken by Member States in demarcated areas shall include at least the following:

- (1) measures for eradication or containment of the specified organisms including treatments and disinfestations as well as a prohibition on planting of host plants where necessary;
 - (2) intensive monitoring for the presence of the specified organisms through appropriate inspections;
 - (3) surveillance of the movement of potato tubers out of demarcated areas.
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