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⁽¹⁾ Text with EEA relevance.

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II

*(Information)*INFORMATION FROM EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS, BODIES, OFFICES
AND AGENCIES

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Non-opposition to a notified concentration**(Case M.8652 — Accuride/Mefro Wheels)****(Text with EEA relevance)**

(2019/C 111/01)

On 30 April 2018, the Commission decided not to oppose the above notified concentration and to declare it compatible with the internal market. This decision is based on Article 6(1)(b) in conjunction with Article 6(2) of Council Regulation (EC) No. 139/2004 ⁽¹⁾. The full text of the decision is available only in English and will be made public after it is cleared of any business secrets it may contain. It will be available:

- in the merger section of the Competition website of the Commission (<http://ec.europa.eu/competition/mergers/cases/>). This website provides various facilities to help locate individual merger decisions, including company, case number, date and sectoral indexes,
- in electronic form on the EUR-Lex website (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/homepage.html?locale=en>) under document number 32018M8652. EUR-Lex is the online access to European law.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 24, 29.1.2004, p. 1.

Non-opposition to a notified concentration**(Case M.9277 — Nalka Invest/OneMed)****(Text with EEA relevance)**

(2019/C 111/02)

On 28 February 2019, the Commission decided not to oppose the above notified concentration and to declare it compatible with the internal market. This decision is based on Article 6(1)(b) of Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 ⁽¹⁾. The full text of the decision is available only in English and will be made public after it is cleared of any business secrets it may contain. It will be available:

- in the merger section of the Competition website of the Commission (<http://ec.europa.eu/competition/mergers/cases/>). This website provides various facilities to help locate individual merger decisions, including company, case number, date and sectoral indexes,
- in electronic form on the EUR-Lex website (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/homepage.html?locale=en>) under document number 32019M9277. EUR-Lex is the online access to European law.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 24, 29.1.2004, p. 1.

Non-opposition to a notified concentration**(Case M.9200 — KKR/Magneti Marelli)****(Text with EEA relevance)**

(2019/C 111/03)

On 14 March 2019, the Commission decided not to oppose the above notified concentration and to declare it compatible with the internal market. This decision is based on Article 6(1)(b) of Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 ⁽¹⁾. The full text of the decision is available only in English and will be made public after it is cleared of any business secrets it may contain. It will be available:

- in the merger section of the Competition website of the Commission (<http://ec.europa.eu/competition/mergers/cases/>). This website provides various facilities to help locate individual merger decisions, including company, case number, date and sectoral indexes,
- in electronic form on the EUR-Lex website (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/homepage.html?locale=en>) under document number 32019M9200. EUR-Lex is the online access to European law.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 24, 29.1.2004, p. 1.

Non-opposition to a notified concentration**(Case M.9263 — Moma Lieux/Unibail-Rodamco/JV)****(Text with EEA relevance)**

(2019/C 111/04)

On 15 March 2019, the Commission decided not to oppose the above notified concentration and to declare it compatible with the internal market. This decision is based on Article 6(1)(b) of Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 ⁽¹⁾. The full text of the decision is available only in French and will be made public after it is cleared of any business secrets it may contain. It will be available:

- in the merger section of the Competition website of the Commission (<http://ec.europa.eu/competition/mergers/cases/>). This website provides various facilities to help locate individual merger decisions, including company, case number, date and sectoral indexes,
- in electronic form on the EUR-Lex website (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/homepage.html?locale=en>) under document number 32019M9263. EUR-Lex is the online access to European law.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 24, 29.1.2004, p. 1.

Non-opposition to a notified concentration**(Case M.9312 — JAB/Coty)****(Text with EEA relevance)**

(2019/C 111/05)

On 15 March 2019, the Commission decided not to oppose the above notified concentration and to declare it compatible with the internal market. This decision is based on Article 6(1)(b) of Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 ⁽¹⁾. The full text of the decision is available only in English and will be made public after it is cleared of any business secrets it may contain. It will be available:

- in the merger section of the Competition website of the Commission (<http://ec.europa.eu/competition/mergers/cases/>). This website provides various facilities to help locate individual merger decisions, including company, case number, date and sectoral indexes,
- in electronic form on the EUR-Lex website (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/homepage.html?locale=en>) under document number 32019M9312. EUR-Lex is the online access to European law.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 24, 29.1.2004, p. 1.

IV

(Notices)

NOTICES FROM EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS, BODIES, OFFICES AND AGENCIES

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Euro exchange rates ⁽¹⁾

22 March 2019

(2019/C 111/06)

1 euro =

Currency	Exchange rate	Currency	Exchange rate		
USD	US dollar	1,1302	CAD	Canadian dollar	1,5155
JPY	Japanese yen	124,60	HKD	Hong Kong dollar	8,8683
DKK	Danish krone	7,4622	NZD	New Zealand dollar	1,6433
GBP	Pound sterling	0,85890	SGD	Singapore dollar	1,5266
SEK	Swedish krona	10,4723	KRW	South Korean won	1 282,81
CHF	Swiss franc	1,1243	ZAR	South African rand	16,2469
ISK	Iceland króna	135,30	CNY	Chinese yuan renminbi	7,5868
NOK	Norwegian krone	9,6423	HRK	Croatian kuna	7,4178
BGN	Bulgarian lev	1,9558	IDR	Indonesian rupiah	16 046,58
CZK	Czech koruna	25,727	MYR	Malaysian ringgit	4,5937
HUF	Hungarian forint	316,23	PHP	Philippine peso	59,337
PLN	Polish zloty	4,2913	RUB	Russian rouble	72,7425
RON	Romanian leu	4,7505	THB	Thai baht	35,793
TRY	Turkish lira	6,2979	BRL	Brazilian real	4,3760
AUD	Australian dollar	1,5923	MXN	Mexican peso	21,4447
			INR	Indian rupee	77,9580

⁽¹⁾ Source: reference exchange rate published by the ECB.

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION**of 19 March 2019****on the publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union* of the application for registration of a name referred to in Article 49 of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council****(‘Rögös túró’ (TSG))**

(2019/C 111/07)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council on quality schemes for agricultural products and foodstuffs ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 50(2)(b) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Hungary has sent to the Commission an application for protection of the name ‘Rögös túró’ in accordance with Article 49(4) of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012.
- (2) In accordance with Article 50 of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 the Commission has examined that application and concluded that it fulfils the conditions laid down in that Regulation.
- (3) In order to allow for the submission of notices of opposition in accordance with Article 51 of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012, the product specification, referred to in Article 50(2)(b) of that Regulation for the name ‘Rögös túró’ should be published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Sole Article

The product specification referred to in Article 50(2)(b) of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 for the name ‘Rögös túró’ (TSG) is contained in the Annex to this Decision.

In accordance with Article 51 of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012, the publication of this Decision shall confer the right to oppose to the registration of the name referred to in the first paragraph of this Article within 3 months from the date of publication of this decision in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

Done at Brussels, 19 March 2019.

For the Commission

Phil HOGAN

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 343, 14.12.2012, p. 1.

ANNEX

PRODUCT SPECIFICATION OF A TRADITIONAL SPECIALITY GUARANTEED

‘RÖGÖS TÚRÓ’

EU No: HU-TSG-0007-01113 – 16.5.2013

‘Hungary’**1. Name to be registered**

‘Rögös túró’

2. Type of product

Class 1.3. Cheeses

3. Grounds for registration**3.1. Whether the product**

- results from a mode of production, processing or composition corresponding to traditional practice for that product or foodstuff;
- is produced from raw materials or ingredients that are those traditionally used.

The technique for producing ‘Rögös túró’ differs markedly from that of other fresh cheeses. The superfluous quantity of whey is removed from the curd produced from the basic milk ingredient by acid or mixed curdling, gently, by gravitational means, and by decanting, i.e. by self-pressing, ensuring ultimately – even at the portioning and packaging stage – that the crumbly, lumpy, cauliflower-like texture is preserved.

‘Rögös túró’ differs from other types of curd cheese primarily in terms of the texture conferred by its curd-production and whey-separation processes.

No other fresh cheese or dairy product has a texture consisting of clumps of loose lumps reminiscent of cauliflower formed thanks to the production technique.

Free from any flavourings, this product, which is marketed in a slightly sour, characteristically wet and crumbly state, differs from other types of fresh cheese sold on the market, which are produced using heat-treatment and kneading or as a basic ingredient of sweet and creamy cakes or pastries.

‘Rögös túró’ is considered one of the staples of Hungarian cooking. Numerous classic dishes can be prepared using only ‘Rögös túró’.

3.2. Whether the name

- has been traditionally used to refer to the specific product;
- identifies the traditional character or specific character of the product.

The term ‘Rögös’ (lumpy) in the name expresses the product’s specific character: it denotes the texture of the product, which consists of lumps of curd reminiscent of cauliflower. The term ‘túró’, which is difficult to translate into other languages, indicates an actual fresh cheese with a pleasantly sour, fresh, aromatic taste.

4. Description**4.1. Description of the product to which the name under point 1 applies, including its main physical, chemical, microbiological or organoleptic characteristics showing the product’s specific character (Article 7(2) of this Regulation)**

Ivory or yellowish-white in colour, ‘Rögös túró’ is a dairy product reminiscent of cauliflower with its lumps of curd and has a pleasantly sour, fresh, flavoursome and aromatic taste. During production, the lumps remain whole; they are not damaged or crushed.

The surface of the lumps is covered by a whey film. The moisture content is distributed evenly within the lumps, so that the lumps are wet even on the inside.

Physical and chemical requirements:

Degree of fat	Dry matter content, minimum, % (m/m)	Fat content in dry matter, % (m/m)		Acidity (°SH)
full-fat	40,0	minimum	60,0	60-100
fatty	35,0	minimum	45,0	
		lower than	60,0	
partly skimmed	25,0	minimum	25,0	
		lower than	45,0	
low-fat	20,0	minimum	10,0	
		lower than	25,0	
skimmed	15,0	lower than	10,0	60-90

Organoleptic requirements:

Appearance	Uniformly ivory, or in the case of the fatty and full-fat variety yellowish-white in colour.
Texture	Clumps (4-20 mm in size) of loose lumps reminiscent of cauliflower, in addition to which small quantities of whey may appear. In the case of machine-packaged products a homogeneous block which may be broken into clumps of loose lumps reminiscent of cauliflower. Its lumpy texture is apparent in the mouth but does not choke when swallowing.
Aroma	Pleasantly sour, aromatic, pure, free of any foreign odours.
Taste	Pleasantly sour, fresh and aromatic, flavoursome, pure, free of any foreign tastes.

- 4.2. *Description of the production method of the product to which the name under point 1 applies that the producers must follow including, where appropriate, the nature and characteristics of the raw materials or ingredients used, and the method by which the product is prepared (Article 7(2) of this Regulation)*

Substances and instruments that may be used:

Substances that meet the quality standards laid down in the prevailing regulations:

- (a) raw or pasteurised cow's milk;
- (b) cream;
- (c) pure cultures of lactic acid bacteria, also known as starter cultures;
- (d) rennet (for mixed curdling).

Method of production:

'Rögös túró' can be produced using a mixed, slow or fast-curdling method. There is no difference between the quality parameters of 'Rögös túró' produced using the three methods.

While the stages are the same, the technological processes are accelerated by raising the temperature and the amount of starter culture (rennet) added. The primary aim of the fast-curdling method is to increase efficiency and to make better use of the vessels.

The production process is as follows:

1. Pre-maturation

This process applies under the fast-curdling method only. Under the slow-curdling method, the cow's milk does not have to be pre-matured.

Under fast curdling, pre-maturing the cow's milk shortens the curdling time. During pre-maturing, the milk, pasteurised at 6,0-7,2 °SH, is pre-matured until it reaches 9-11 °SH. Pre-maturation occurs at a temperature of 12-15 °C, for 6-8 hours.

The milk is pre-matured (pre-acidified) in tanks or milk silos. The pre-matured milk is then placed into a curdling device (vat) as quickly as possible.

2. Adjusting the fat content

Where fat adjustment is required, full milk or homogenised cream is added to the cow's milk, depending on the final degree of fat of the 'Rögös túró'.

3. Renneting

During slow curdling, the cow's milk is renneted at 22-32 °C using an 0,5-1,5 % quantity starter culture (or an equivalent powder or frozen starter culture).

During fast curdling, the pre-matured milk is renneted at 30-32 °C using a 4-5 % quantity starter culture.

4. Curdling

The renneted milk is curdled in a curdling vessel for 12-20 hours in the case of slow curdling and for 4-6 hours in the case of fast curdling, until it reaches 30-38 °SH. Slow curdling occurs at a temperature of 22-32 °C, fast curdling at 30-32 °C. When the acid value required is reached, the curd makes a clean break, and mild whey separation can be observed. Rennet is also used in mixed curdling.

5. Curd processing

The aim is to reduce the water content of the curd to the typical value for the product. The procedure consists of a first pressing, heating and second pressing stage. As the curd is quite crumbly, it requires careful processing.

During the first pressing stage, the curd is broken up using a device that ensures it is broken up gently, then chopped, mixed and left to rest if necessary. The aim at this stage is to help the curd release the whey quickly (syneresis). During chopping, the solidified curd, having rested for a few minutes (at 30-38 °SH), is chopped into roughly walnut-sized (2-3 cm), granulated lumps. Once chopping has finished, some of the whey must be drained off. During the next stage, to prevent the curd from crumbling, a protective shield is placed on the cutting implement, or spatulas are used instead of the cutting implement. The chopped curd lumps still floating in the whey are kept in motion by stirring them. If the curd lumps do not solidify at the rate required to achieve the substance of 'Rögös túró', then the solidification process can be accelerated by letting them settle and rest for a short while. After resting for a short while, the curd lumps must be stirred again to prevent them from sticking.

The first pressing stage is followed by heating. The aim is to shrink the curd lumps further and to release the whey. The curds are heated at an intensity of 1 °C per 2,5 minutes, stirring continuously, until a temperature of 30-40 °C in the case of slow curdling and 36-48 °C in the case of accelerated curdling is reached.

During second pressing, the whey curd must be stirred continuously and left to settle until the desired solidity of the curd is reached. The second pressing stage may be skipped in the case of production by slow curdling.

6. Cooling and draining

The aim is to prevent the over-acidification of the chopped and warmed curd and any microbial contaminants from spreading, to stop the curd from sticking and to regulate compaction. The curd is cooled in a curdling device (vat or tank) at an intensity of 3-4 °C per minute until it reaches 18-22 °C.

The cooling environment may be the vat or tank's own whey, which should be allowed to circulate on the layered heat exchanger built into the draining line, and cooled to less than 5 °C. Drinking-water can also be used for cooling once the whey has been drained. Cooling down in a cooling chamber also provides adequate safety. Contemporary cultures in themselves also prevent over-acidification.

The 'Rögös túró' whey and curd mixture is drained from the curdling device by gravitational means or through a pump which preserves the texture of the curd.

7. Separating the whey

Having been separated from the curd, the whey must now be removed. The pivotal stage in the formation of the lumpy texture is the whey separation (decanting) method. During separation the curd is moved carefully from time to time to ensure that the cauliflower-like texture is not damaged. The separation continues until the dry matter content and acid value required for the degree of fat is reached.

8. Pouring, packaging and storage

At this stage it is important to ensure that the lumpy texture is not broken or damaged. The 'Rögös túró' is stored at less than 6 °C using a method excluding any mechanical impact.

Minimum verification requirements

On account of the specific character of the product, the following items in particular must be examined when checking 'Rögös túró':

The specific quality characteristics of the following substances (cow's milk, cream, pure cultures of lactic acid bacteria) used for production, including:

- fresh, max. 7,2 °SH cow's milk,
- cream with a plasma acidity of max. 7,2 °SH,
- starter culture containing 36-40 °SH, acidifying and aroma-producing lactic acid bacteria with good acidification ability.

The provisions of point 4 must be adhered to during the production process, in particular:

- curdling: acidity (30-36 °SH) and curdling time (4-20 hours),
- curd processing: checking the solidity of the curd (it should have a smooth feel, it should be possible to remove the curd from the lining with precision, 32-38 °SH),
- cooling the curd (until 18-22 °C is reached, at an intensity of 3-4 °C per minute),
- separating the whey (carefully, by draining without pressing, i.e. by gravitational means).

Quality of the finished product:

- the provisions of point 4 must be adhered to when checking the physical and chemical requirements (degree of fat, dry matter content, fat content, acidity),
- the provisions of point 4 must be adhered to when checking the organoleptic requirements (appearance, texture, taste and smell).

4.3. Description of the key elements establishing the product's traditional character (Article 7(2) of this Regulation)

In the 18th-20th centuries curd cheeses were consumed fresh or preserved by *grinding them in their natural state into grain- or hazelnut-sized pieces* (Magyar Néprajz nyolc kötetben, Akadémiai Kiadó, Magyar Tudományos Akadémia).

One historical reference to the lumpiness of curd cheese dates back to the period after the First World War. It states that 'curd cheese is chopped into *hazelnut-sized lumps* (...) the crumblier the curd cheese, the longer it keeps fresh' (O. Gratz, *A tej és tejtermékek*, p. 294-296, 1925).

The Tejgazdasági Szemle wrote in 1925 that curd cheese has a *grainy or crumbly feel* (A. Törs 1925, Tejgazdasági Szemle és Tejgazdasági Könyvtár (Tejgazdasági Szemle kiadása)).

Mihály Balatoni speaks of 'curd lumps, a fine, loose, coarse, cauliflower-like texture, clumps and *lumps* reminiscent of cauliflower' (Mihály Balatoni 1960, *Étkezési Túró gyártása*).

In 1979 Drs Sándor Szakály and Gábor Tomka published figures on consumption between 1970 and 1977 of this curd cheese with a *'cauliflower-like texture'* (Tejipar, Vol. 28, No 1, 1979).

According to Dr Sándor Szakály, in Hungary 'the lumpy variety accounts for 80 % of all curd cheese production'... 'Rögös túró' is fundamentally different from the other three types in that the curdling of the milk used to produce it can only occur by biological acidification...(Dr S. Szakály 1980, A rögös állományú étkezési túró korszerű gyártása, Magyar Tejgazdasági Kutató Intézet, Pécs).

According to Dr Sándor Szakály '*Rögös túró*', known only in Central Europe, is an *ancient Hungarian dairy product* originating to the west of the Ural Mountains and produced domestically through the centuries from raw milk (Tejgazdaságtan, 2001).

The traditional nature of 'Rögös túró' is demonstrated by the separate chapter devoted to it in the 'Hagyományok-Ízek-Régiók' [Traditions-Tastes-Regions] collection published by the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrármarketing Centrum in 2002. The collection is confined to products with a history that can be documented in line with the relevant criteria. To qualify, it must be demonstrated that the product dates back at least two generations (50 years), and it must be a well-known, reputed product that is produced and distributed.

Information from the European Commission, published in accordance with Article 22(2) of Council Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008, concerning flag State notifications (List of States and their competent authorities), according to Article 20(1), (2), (3), and Annex III of Council Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008

(2019/C 111/08)

In accordance with Article 20(1), (2), (3) and Annex III of Council Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008 of 29 September 2008 establishing a Community system to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, amending Regulations (EEC) No 2847/93, (EC) No 1936/2001 and (EC) No 601/2004 and repealing Regulations (EC) No 1093/94 and (EC) No 1447/1999⁽¹⁾, the following third countries have notified to the European Commission the public authorities which, in relation with the catch certification scheme established by Article 12 of the Regulation, are empowered to:

- a) register fishing vessels under their flag;
- b) grant, suspend and withdraw fishing licences to their fishing vessels;
- c) attest the veracity of information provided in the catch certificates referred to in Article 12 and validate such certificates;
- d) implement, control and enforce laws, regulations and conservation and management measures which must be complied with by their fishing vessels;
- e) carry out verifications of such catch certificates to assist the competent authorities of the Member States through the administrative cooperation referred to in Article 20(4);
- f) communicate sample forms of their catch certificates in accordance with the specimen in Annex II; and
- g) update such notifications.

Third country	Competent authorities
ALBANIA	<p>(a)</p> <p>— Albanian General Harbour Masters (Ministry Transport and Infrastructure)</p> <p>(b):</p> <p>— Commission for Examination of Applications for Fishing Permission (Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development & Water Administration), through National Licensing Center (Ministry of Economic Development, Tourism, Trade and Entrepreneurship)</p> <p>(c), (d), (e):</p> <p>— Sector of Fishery Monitoring and Control (Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development & Water Administration)</p> <p>(f) and (g):</p> <p>— The Directorate of Agriculture Production and Trade Policies (Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development & Water Administration)</p>

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 286, 29.10.2008, p. 1.

Third country	Competent authorities
ALGERIA	<p>(a) to (d):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Directions de la Pêche et des Ressources Halieutiques des Wilayas de: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — El Tarf, — Annaba, — Skikda, — Jijel, — Bejaian, — Tizi Ouzou, — Boumerdes, — Alger, — Tipaza, — Chlef, — Mostaganem, — Oran, — Ain Temouchent, — Tlemcen. <p>(e) to (g):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Ministère de la Pêche et des Ressources Halieutiques
ANGOLA	<p>(a):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Conservatória do registo de propriedade (subordinada ao Ministério da Justiça)/Instituto Marítimo Portuário de Angola – IMPA (subordinada ao Ministério dos Transportes) <p>(b):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Ministra das Pescas e do Mar <p>(c):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Direcção Nacional de Pescas (DNP) <p>(d):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Serviço Nacional de Fiscalização Pesqueira e da Aquicultura (SNFPA) <p>(e), (f), (g):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Direcção Nacional de Pescas (Ministério das Pescas e do Mar)

Third country	Competent authorities
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	(a) to (g): — Chief Fisheries Officer, Fisheries Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Housing and Environment.
ARGENTINA	(a) to (f): — Subsecretario de PESCA y Acuicultura/Dirección Nacional de Coordinación Pesquera (g): — Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
AUSTRALIA	(a) to (e): — Australian Fisheries Management Authority; Department of Fisheries Western Australia; Primary Industries and Fisheries (part of the Department of Employment; Economic Development and Innovation) Queensland; Tasmanian Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment; Victorian Department of Primary Industries; Department of Primary Industries and Regions South Australia (PIRSA) (f) to (g): — The Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
THE BAHAMAS	(a) and (b): — Port Department, within the Ministry of The Environment/Department of Marine Resources (c) to (g): — Department of Marine Resources
BANGLADESH	(a): — Mercantile Marine Department (b) to (f): — Marine Fisheries Office (g): — Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
BELIZE	(a): — The International Merchant Marine Registry of Belize (INMARBE) (c) to (g): — Belize High Seas Fisheries Unit, Ministry of Finance, Government of Belize

Third country	Competent authorities
BENIN	(a): — Direction de la Marine Marchande/Ministère en charge de l'Economie Maritime; Service Contrôle et Suivi des Produits et des Filières Halieutiques de la Direction des Pêches (b): — Direction des Pêches/Ministère en charge de la Pêche; Service Contrôle et Suivi des Produits et des Filières Halieutiques de la Direction des Pêches (c), (e), (f), (g): — Service Contrôle et Suivi des Produits et des Filières Halieutiques de la Direction des Pêches (d): — Direction des Pêches/Ministère en charge de la Pêche
BRAZIL	(a) to (g): — Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply
CAMEROON	(a): — Ministère des Transports (b) to (g): — Ministère de l'Elevage, des Pêches et Industries Animales
CANADA	(a) to (g): — Assistant Deputy Minister of Fisheries and Harbour Management
CABO VERDE	(a): — Agence Maritime et Portuaire (b), (d): — Direction Générale des Ressources Marines (c), (e), (f), (g): — Autorité Compétente pour les Produits de Pêches (ACOPESCA)
CHILE	(a): — Dirección General del Territorio Marítimo y Marina Mercante, de la Armada de Chile

Third country	Competent authorities
	<p>(b):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Subsecretaría de PESCA <p>(c) to (f):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Servicio Nacional de PESCA <p>(g):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Subsecretaria de PESCA
CHINA	<p>(a) to (g):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Bureau of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA), P.R. China
COLOMBIA	<p>(a):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Dirección General Marítima <p>(b) to (f):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Autoridad Nacional de Acuicultura y PESCA (AUNAP) <p>(g):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Director de PESCA y Acuicultura
COSTA RICA	<p>(a):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Oficina de Bienes Muebles, Dirección Nacional de Registro Público, Ministerio de Justicia y Gracia <p>(b):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Presidente Ejecutivo, Instituto Costarricense de PESCA y Acuicultura <p>(c):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Dirección General Técnica, Instituto Costarricense de PESCA y Acuicultura <p>(d):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Unidad de Control Pesquero/Instituto Costarricense de PESCA y Acuicultura/Director-General del Servicio Nacional de Guardacostas, Ministerio de Seguridad Pública, Gobernación y Policía <p>(e):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Departamento de Cooperación Internacional/Instituto Costarricense de PESCA y Acuicultura

Third country	Competent authorities
	<p>(f):</p> <p>— Dirección General Técnica o instancia competente del Instituto Costarricense de PESCA y Acuicultura</p> <p>(g):</p> <p>— Ministro de Agricultura y Ganadería, Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería</p>
CUBA	<p>(a):</p> <p>— Registro Marítimo Nacional</p> <p>(b), (c), (e):</p> <p>— Oficina Nacional de Inspección Pesquera (ONIP)</p> <p>(d):</p> <p>— Dirección de Ciencias y Regulaciones Pesqueras and Oficina Nacional de Inspección Pesquera</p> <p>(f):</p> <p>— Dirección de Planificación del Ministerio de la Industria Pesquera</p> <p>(g):</p> <p>— Dirección de Relaciones Internacionales del Ministerio de la Industria Pesquera</p>
CURAÇAO	<p>Curaçao was part of the Netherlands Antilles prior to 10 October 2010, and notified their competent authorities for the IUU Regulation on 28 March 2011. For the period between 12 February 2010 and 10 October 2010, please see Netherlands Antilles.</p> <p>(a):</p> <p>— The Ministry of Traffic, Transport and Urban Planning</p> <p>(b) and (f):</p> <p>— The Ministry of Economic Development</p> <p>(c):</p> <p>— The Ministry of Economic Development in consultation with the Ministry of Public Health, Environment and Nature</p> <p>(d):</p> <p>— The Ministry of Economic Development, the Ministry of Traffic, Transport and Urban Planning The Attorney General of Curaçao is in charge of the law enforcement</p>

Third country	Competent authorities
	<p>(e):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — The Ministry of Economic Development in collaboration with the Ministry of Traffic, Transport and Urban Planning <p>(g):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — The Government of Curaçao
ECUADOR	<p>(a), (c), (e):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Director de PESCA Industrial (Ministerio de Acuicultura y PESCA) <p>(b), (f), (g):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Subsecretario de Recursos Pesqueros (Ministerio de Acuicultura y PESCA) <p>(d):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Director de Control Pesquero (Ministerio de Acuicultura y PESCA)
EGYPT	<p>(a):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I) General Organization For Veterinary Services (GOVs) II) General Authority For Fish Resources Development <p>(b) and (d):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — General Authority for Fish Resources Development (cooperation with GOVs in case of fishing vessels of exporting establishments) <p>(c):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation: General Organization for Veterinary Services (both Central and Local VET. Quarantine Department) <p>(e):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — General Authority for Fish Resources Development (cooperation with local inspectors Veterinary Quarantine for fishing vessels of exporting establishments) <p>(f):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — General Organization for Veterinary Services <p>(g):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I) Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation II) General Organization For Veterinary Services

Third country	Competent authorities
EL SALVADOR	(a): — Autoridad Marítima Portuária (b) to (g): — Centro de Desarrollo de la PESCA y la Acuicultura (CENDEPESCA)
ERITREA	(a): — Ministry of Fisheries (b): — Fisheries Resource Regulatory Department (c): — Fish Quality Inspection Division (d): — Monitoring Controlling and Surveillance, Ministry of Fisheries (e): — Liaison Division, Ministry of Fisheries (f): — Ministry of Fisheries Laboratory (g): — Government of the State of Eritrea
FALKLAND ISLANDS	(a): — Registrar of Shipping, Customs and Immigration Department, Falkland Islands Government (b) to (g): — Director of Fisheries, Fisheries Department, Falkland Islands Government
FAROE ISLANDS	(a): — FAS Faroe Islands National & International Ship Register (b): — Ministry of Fisheries and the Faroe Islands Fisheries Inspection

Third country	Competent authorities
	<p>(c):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 'Not relevant' <p>(d):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Ministry of Fisheries, the Faroe Islands Fisheries Inspection and the Police and the Public Prosecution Authority <p>(e):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — The Faroe Islands Fisheries Inspection <p>(f) and (g):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Ministry of Fisheries
FIJI	<p>(a):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Maritime Safety Authority of Fiji (MSAF) <p>(b):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Ministry of Fisheries and Forests; Fisheries Department <p>(c) to (g):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Fisheries Department
FRENCH POLYNESIA	<p>(a):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Direction Polynésienne des Affaires Maritimes (DPAM) <p>(b), (c), (e), (f):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Service de la Pêche (SPE) <p>(d):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Service de la Pêche (SPE)/Haut Commissariat de la République en Polynésie française/Service des Affaires Maritimes (SAM) <p>(g):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Direction des Pêches Maritimes et de l'Aquaculture
GABON	<p>(a) and (b):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Ministre de l'Agriculture, de l'Elevage, de la Pêche et du Développement Rural <p>(c) to (g):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Directeur Général des Pêches et de l'Aquaculture

Third country	Competent authorities
GAMBIA	(a): — The Gambia Maritime Administration (b): — Director of Fisheries (c) to (g): — Fisheries Department (Director of Fisheries)
GHANA	(a) to (g): — Fisheries Commission
GREENLAND	(a): — The Danish Maritime Authority (b) to (g): — The Greenland Fisheries Licence Control Authority
GRENADA	(a) to (g): — Fisheries Division (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries)
GUATEMALA	(a) to (g): — Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Alimentación (MAGA) through Dirección de Normatividad de la PESCA y Acuicultura.
GUYANA	(a) to (g): — Fisheries Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Guyana, South America
ICELAND	(a) and (b): — Directorate of Fisheries (c), (e), (f), (g): — Directorate of Fisheries/The Icelandic Food and Veterinary Authority (d): — Directorate of Fisheries/The Icelandic Coast Guards

Third country	Competent authorities
INDIA	<p>(a) and (b):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Marine Products Exports Development Authority (MPEDA) under the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Govt. of India Registrars under the Merchant Shipping Act (Director-General of Shipping), Ministry of Shipping, Govt. of India Department of Fisheries of State (Provincial) Governments of West Bengal, Gujarat, Kerala, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, and Tamil Nadu <p>(c):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Marine Products Exports Development Authority (MPEDA) under the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Govt. of India Authorized officers as notified by State Governments and Union Territories <p>(d):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Director-General of Shipping Marine Products Exports Development Authority, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Govt. of India Coast Guard Department of Fisheries of the State Governments <p>(e):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) under the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Govt. of India and its 21 field offices Authorized officers of notified State Governments and Union Territories <p>(f):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Joint Secretary, (EP-MP) Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry <p>(g):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Joint Secretary, (EP-MP) Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry Joint Secretary, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture
INDONESIA	<p>(a) and (b):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Head of Marine and Fisheries Services Province Director-General Maritime of Capture Fisheries

Third country	Competent authorities
	<p>(c):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Head of Fishing Port, Directorate-General of Capture Fisheries Fisheries Inspector, Directorate-General of Marine Fisheries Resources Surveillance and Control <p>(d):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Director-General of Marine and Fisheries Resources Surveillance <p>(e):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Director-General of Capture Fisheries <p>(f) and (g):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Director-General of Fisheries Product Processing and Marketing
IVORY COAST	<p>(a):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Directeur Général des Affaires Maritimes et Portuaires (DGAMP, Ministère des Transports) <p>(b), (f), (g):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Ministre des Ressources Animales et Halieutiques <p>(c) and (e):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Directeur des Services Vétérinaires, Service d'Inspection et de Contrôles Sanitaires Vétérinaires en Frontières (SICOSAV) <p>(d):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Directeur de l'Aquaculture et des Pêches
JAMAICA	<p>(a):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Maritime Authority of Jamaica (MAJ) <p>(b) to (g):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Fisheries Division
JAPAN	<p>(a):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Fisheries Management Division, Bureau of Fisheries, Department of Fisheries and Forestry, Hokkaido Government — Aomori Prefectural Government — Hachinohe Fisheries Office, Sanpachi District Administration Office, Aomori Prefectural Government

Third country	Competent authorities
	— Mutsu Fisheries Office, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Seihoku District Administration Office, Aomori Prefectural Government
	— Ajigasawa Fisheries Office, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Seihoku District Administration Office, Aomori Prefectural Government
	— Fisheries Industry Promotion Division, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Iwate Prefectural Department
	— Fisheries Department, Kuji Regional Promotion Bureau, Iwate Prefectural Government
	— Fisheries Department, Miyako Regional Promotion Bureau, Iwate Prefectural Government
	— Fisheries Department, Kamaishi Regional Promotion Bureau, Iwate Prefectural Government
	— Fisheries Department, Ofunato Regional Promotion Bureau, Iwate Prefectural Government
	— Fisheries Industry Promotion Division, Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries Department, Miyagi Prefectural Government
	— Fisheries and Fishing Ports Division, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Akita Prefectural Government
	— Fisheries Division, Industrial and Economic Affairs Department, Shonai Area General Branch Administration Office, Yamagata Prefectural Government
	— Fishery Division, Fukushima Prefectural Government
	— Fishery Office, Fukushima Prefectural Government
	— Fisheries Administration Division, Ibaraki Prefectural Government
	— Marine Industries Promotion Division, Chiba Prefectural Government
	— Fishery section, Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Division, Bureau of Industrial and Labor Affairs, Tokyo Metropolitan Government
	— Fisheries Division, Environment and Agriculture Department, Kanagawa Prefectural Government
	— Fisheries Division, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Niigata Prefectural Government
	— Promotion Division, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Promotion Department, Sado Regional Promotion Bureau, Niigata Prefectural Government
	— Fisheries and Fishing Port Division, Toyama Prefectural Government
	— Fishery Division, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Department, Ishikawa Prefectural Government

Third country	Competent authorities
	— Fisheries Division, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Fukui Prefectural Government
	— Reinan Regional Promotion Bureau, Fukui Prefectural Government
	— Office of Fishery Management, Division of Fishery, Department of Industry, Shizuoka Prefectural Government
	— Fisheries Administration Division, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Aichi Prefectural Government
	— Fisheries Resource Office, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries, Commerce and Industry, Mie Prefectural Government
	— Fisheries Division, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Kyoto Prefectural Government
	— Fisheries Office, Kyoto Prefectural Government
	— Fisheries Division, Department of Environment, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Osaka Prefectural Government
	— Fisheries Division, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Bureau, Agriculture and Environmental Department, Hyogo Prefectural Government
	— Kobe Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Office, Kobe District Administration Office, Hyogo prefectural Government
	— Kakogawa Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Office, Higashi-Harima District Administration Office, Hyogo Prefectural Government
	— Himeji Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Office, Naka-Harima District Administration Office, Hyogo Prefectural Government
	— Koto Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Office, Nishi-Harima District Administration Office, Hyogo Prefectural Government
	— Tajima Fisheries Office, Tajima District Administration Office, Hyogo Prefectural Government
	— Sumoto Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Office, Awaji District Administration Office, Hyogo Prefectural Government
	— Wakayama Prefectural Government
	— Kaisou Promotions Bureau, Wakayama Prefectural Government
	— Arida Promotions Bureau, Wakayama Prefectural Government
	— Hidaka Promotions Bureau, Wakayama Prefectural Government

Third country	Competent authorities
	— Nishimuro Promotion Bureau, Wakayama Prefectural Government
	— Higashimuro Promotion Bureau, Wakayama Prefectural Government
	— Fishery Division, Fishery Development Bureau, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery, Tottori Prefectural Government
	— Fisheries Division, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Shimane Prefectural Government
	— Fisheries Office, Oki Branch Office, Shimane Prefectural Government
	— Matsue Fisheries Office, Shimane Prefectural Government
	— Hamada Fisheries office, Shimane Prefectural Government
	— Okayama Prefectural Government
	— Hiroshima Prefectural Government
	— Fisheries Promotion Division, Yamaguchi Prefectural Government
	— Fisheries Division, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Department, Tokushima Prefectural Government
	— Fisheries Division, Agricultural Administration and Fisheries Department, Kagawa Prefectural Government
	— Fisheries Promotion Division, Fisheries Bureau, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Department, Ehime prefectural Government
	— Fisheries Management Division, Kochi Prefectural Government
	— Fishery Administration Division, Fishery Bureau, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Fukuoka Prefectural Government
	— Fisheries Division, Saga Prefectural Government
	— Resource Management Division, Fisheries Department, Nagasaki Prefectural Government
	— Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Kumamoto Prefectural Government
	— Tamana Regional Promotion Bureau, Kumamoto Prefectural Government
	— Yatsushiro Regional Promotion Bureau, Kumamoto Prefectural Government
	— Amakusa Regional Promotion Bureau, Kumamoto Prefectural Government
	— Oita Prefectural Government
	— Fisheries Administration Division, Agriculture and Fisheries Department, Miyazaki Prefectural Government

Third country	Competent authorities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Fisheries Promotion Division, Kagoshima Prefectural Government — Fisheries Division, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Okinawa Prefectural Government — Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Management Division, Miyako Regional Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries promotions Center, Okinawa Prefectural Government — Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Management Division, Yaeyama Regional Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Promotions Center, Okinawa Prefectural Government
	(b):
	Same as point (a) and:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Fishery Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Iwate Regional Marine Fisheries Management Commission — Fisheries Division, Tsu Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Commerce, Industry and Environment Office, Mie Prefectural Government — Fisheries Division, Ise Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Commerce, Industry and Environment Office, Mie Prefectural Government — Fisheries Division, Owase Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Commerce, Industry and Environment Office, Mie Prefectural Government — Fisheries Division, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Kyoto Prefectural Government
	(c):
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Fisheries Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
	(d):
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Fisheries Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries — Fisheries Management Division, Bureau of Fisheries, Department of Fisheries and Forestry, Hokkaido Government — Aomori Prefectural Government — Fisheries Industry Promotion Division, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Iwate Prefectural Department — Iwate Regional Marine Fisheries Management Commission — Fisheries Department, Kuji Regional Promotion Bureau, Iwate Prefectural Government — Fisheries Department, Miyako Regional Promotion Bureau, Iwate Prefectural Government — Fisheries Department, Kamaishi Regional Promotion Bureau, Iwate Prefectural Government — Fisheries Department, Ofunato Regional Promotion Bureau, Iwate Prefectural Government

Third country	Competent authorities
	— Fisheries Industry Promotion Division, Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries Department, Miyagi Prefectural Government
	— Fisheries and Fishing Ports Division, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Akita Prefectural Government
	— Fisheries Division, Industrial and Economic Affairs Department, Shonai Area General Branch Administration Office, Yamagata Prefectural Government
	— Fishery Division, Fukushima Prefectural Government
	— Fisheries Administration Division, Ibaraki Prefectural Government
	— Marine Industries Promotion Division, Chiba Prefectural Government
	— Fishery section, Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Division, Bureau of Industrial and Labor Affairs, Tokyo Metropolitan Government
	— Fisheries Division, Environment and Agriculture Department, Kanagawa Prefectural Government
	— Fisheries Division, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Niigata Prefectural Government
	— Fisheries and Fishing Port Division, Toyama Prefectural Government
	— Fishery Division, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Department, Ishikawa Prefectural Government
	— Fisheries Division, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Fukui Prefectural Government
	— Reinan Regional Promotion Bureau, Fukui Prefectural Government
	— Office of Fishery Management, Division of Fishery, Department of Industry, Shizuoka Prefectural Government
	— Fisheries Administration Division, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Aichi Prefectural Government
	— Fisheries Resource Office, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries, Commerce and Industry, Mie Prefectural Government
	— Fisheries Division, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Kyoto Prefectural Government
	— Fisheries Division, Department of Environment, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Osaka Prefectural Government
	— Fisheries Division, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Bureau, Agriculture and Environmental Department, Hyogo Prefectural Government
	— Wakayama Prefectural Government
	— Fishery Division, Fishery Development Bureau, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery, Tottori Prefectural Government

Third country	Competent authorities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Fisheries Division, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Shimane Prefectural Government — Okayama Prefectural Government — Hiroshima Prefectural Government — Fisheries Promotion Division, Yamaguchi Prefectural Government — Fisheries Division, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Department, Tokushima Prefectural Government — Fisheries Division, Agricultural Administration and Fisheries Department, Kagawa Prefectural Government — Fisheries Promotion Division, Fisheries Bureau, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Department, Ehime prefectural Government — Fisheries Management Division, Kochi Prefectural Government — Fishery Administration Division, Fishery Bureau, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Fukuoka Prefectural Government — Fisheries Division, Saga Prefectural Government — Resource Management Division, Fisheries Department, Nagasaki Prefectural Government — Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Kumamoto Prefectural Government — Oita Prefectural Government — Fisheries Administration Division, Agriculture and Fisheries Department, Miyazaki Prefectural Government — Fisheries Promotion Division, Kagoshima Prefectural Government — Fisheries Division, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Okinawa Prefectural Government <p>(c), (f), (g):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Fisheries Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
KENYA	<p>(a):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Kenya Maritime Authority <p>(b) to (g):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries
KIRIBATI	<p>(a):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Ministry of Information, Communications, Transport and Tourism Development (MICTTF) <p>(b) to (g):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources Development (MFMRD)

Third country	Competent authorities
KOREA	<p>(a), (b), (d), (f), (g):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries <p>(c), (e):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — National Fisheries Products Quality Management Service and 13 regional offices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Busan Regional Office — Incheon Regional Office — Incheon International Airport Regional Office — Seoul Regional Office — Pyeongtaek Regional Office — Janghang Regional Office — Mokpo Regional Office — Wando Regional Office — Yeosu Regional Office — Jeju Regional Office — Tongyeong Regional Office — Pohang Regional Office — Gangneung Regional Office
MADAGASCAR	<p>(a):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Agence Portuaire Maritime et Fluviale <p>Service Régional de Pêche et des Ressources halieutiques de Diana, Sava, Sofia, Boeny Melaky, Analanjirofo, Atsinanana, Atsimo Atsinanana, Vatovavy Fitovinany, Menabe, Atsimo Andrefana, Anosy, and Androy</p> <p>(b):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Ministère chargé de la Pêche <p>(c) and (d):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Centre de Surveillance des Pêches <p>(e), (f), (g):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Direction Générale de la Pêche et des Ressources
MALAYSIA	<p>(a) and (b):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Department of Fisheries Malaysia and Department of Fisheries Sabah <p>(c), (e), (f):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Department of Fisheries, Malaysia

Third country	Competent authorities
	(d): — Department of Fisheries, (g): — Department of Fisheries, Malaysia Ministry of Agriculture and Agro- based
MALDIVES	(a): — Transport Authority (b), (c), (e), (f), (g): — Ministry of Fisheries, Marine Resources and Agriculture (d): — Coast Guard, Maldives National Defense Force Maldives Police Service
MAURITANIA	(a): — Direction de la Marine Marchande (b): — Direction de la Pêche industrielle/Direction de la Pêche Artisanale et Côtière (c), (d), (e), (f): — Garde Côtes Mauritanienne (GCM) (g): — Ministère des Pêches et de l'Economie Maritime
MAURITIUS	(a) to (g): — Ministry of Ocean Economy, Marine Resources, Fisheries and Shipping (Fisheries Division)
MEXICO	(a), (c), (g): — CONAPESCA a través de la Dirección General de Planeación, Programación y Evaluación (b): — CONAPESCA a través de la Dirección General de Ordenamiento Pesquero y Acuícola (d), (e): — CONAPESCA a través de la Dirección General de Inspección y Vigilancia (f) — Comisión Nacional de Acuicultura y PESCA

Third country	Competent authorities
MONTENEGRO	(a): — Ministry of Transport, Maritime Affairs and Telecommunications (Harbour Master Office Bar, Harbour Master Office Kotor) (b) to (g): — Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Watermanagement
MOROCCO	(a), (b), (e), (f): — Direction des Pêches Maritimes et de l'Aquaculture (c): — Délégations des Pêches Maritimes de: — Jebha — Nador — Al Hoceima — M'diq — Tanger — Larache — Kenitra-Mehdia — Mohammedia — Casablanca — El Jadida — Safi — Essaouira — Agadir — Sidi Ifni — Tan-Tan — Laâyoune — Boujdour — Dakhla (d): — Same as point (c) — Direction des Pêches Maritimes (g): — Secrétariat Général du Département de la Pêche Maritime

Third country	Competent authorities
MOZAMBIQUE	(a): — National Marine Institute (INAMAR) (b) to (g): — National Directorate of Fisheries Administration
MYANMAR	(a): — Department of Marine Administration (b) to (g): — Department of Fisheries/Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Irrigation
NAMIBIA	(a): — Ministry of Works, Transport and Communication (b), (d), (f), (g): — Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (c) and (e): — Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (Walvis Bay) and Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (Lüderitz)
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	(a), (e) and (f): — Ministry of Economic Development (b): — Ministry of Traffic, Transport and Urban Planning (c): — Ministry of Economic Development in consultation with the Ministry of Public Health, Environment and Nature (d): — Ministry of Economic Development/Ministry of Traffic, Transport and Urban Planning (g): — Government of Curaçao
NEW CALEDONIA	(a), (b), (c), (e), (f) and (g): — Service des Affaires maritimes, de la Marine Marchande et des Pêches Maritimes (d): — Etat-Major Inter-Armées

Third country	Competent authorities
NEW ZEALAND	(a) to (g): — Ministry for Primary Industries
NICARAGUA	(a): — Dirección General de Transporte Acuático del Ministerio de Transporte e Infraestructura (b), (d), (f), (g): — Instituto Nicaragüense de la PESCA y Acuicultura (INPESCA) through Presidente Ejecutivo (c): — Instituto Nicaragüense de la PESCA y Acuicultura (INPESCA) through the Delegaciones Departamentales: — Delegación de INPESCA Puerto Cabezas — Delegación de INPESCA Chinandega — Delegación de INPESCA Bluefields — Delegación de INPESCA Rivas (e): — Dirección de Monitoreo, Vigilancia y Control, INPESCA
NIGERIA	(a): — Nigerian Maritime Administration and Safety Agency (NIMASA) (b): — Federal Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development (c), (d), (f): — Federal Department of Fisheries & Aquaculture (Fisheries Resources Monitoring, control & Surveillance (MCS)) (e), (g): — Federal Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development, Director of Fisheries
NORWAY	(a), (b), (e), (f), (g): — Directorate of Fisheries

Third country	Competent authorities
	<p>(c):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — On behalf of the Directorate of Fisheries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Norges Sildesalgslag — Norges Råfisklag — Sunnmøre og Romsdal Fiskesalgslag — Vest-Norges Fiskesalgslag — Rogaland Fiskesalgslag S/L — Skagerakfisk S/L <p>(d):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Directorate of Fisheries — The Norwegian Coastguard — The Police and the Public Prosecuting Authority
OMAN	<p>(a) to (g):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries Wealth, Directorate-General of Fisheries — Development, Department of Surveillance & Fisheries Licensing
PAKISTAN	<p>(a), (c), (e), (f):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Mercantile Marine Department <p>(b) and (d):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Marine Fisheries Department/Directorate of Fisheries <p>(g):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Ministry of Livestock & Dairy Development
PANAMÁ	<p>(a):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Autoridad de los Recursos Acuáticos de Panamá (Dirección General de Ordenación y Manejo Costero Integral) Autoridad Marítima de Panamá (Dirección General de Marina Mercante) <p>(b):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Dirección General de Ordenación y Manejo Costero Integral

Third country	Competent authorities
	(c) to (g): — Administración General Secretaría General Dirección General de Inspección, Vigilancia y Control
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	(a), (b), (f), (g): — PNG National Fisheries Authority (c), (d), (e): — PNG National Fisheries Authority (Head Office) Monitoring Control and Surveillance Division, Audit & Certification Unit — National Fisheries Authority, Audit & Certification Unit, Lae Port Office — National Fisheries Authority, Audit & Certification Unit, Madang Port Office — National Fisheries Authority, Audit & Certification Unit, Wewak Port Office
PERU	(a) and (b): — Director-General de Extracción y Procesamiento pesquero del Ministerio and Direcciones Regionales de la Producción de los Gobiernos Regionales de Tumbes, Piura, Lambayeque, La Libertad, Ancash, Lima, Callao, Ica, Arquipa, Moquegua y Tacna (c), (d), (e): — Dirección General de Seguimiento, Control y Vigilancia del Ministerio de Producción and Direcciones Regionales de la Producción de los Gobiernos Regionales de Tumbes, Piura, Lambayeque, La Libertad, Ancash, Lima, Callao, Ica, Arquipa, Moquegua y Tacna (f): — Director-General de Seguimiento, Control y Vigilancia del Ministerio de la Producción (g): — Viceministro de Pesquería del Ministerio de la Producción
THE PHILIPPINES	(a): — Maritime Industry Authority (b) to (g): — Bureau for Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, Department of Agriculture
RUSSIA	(a) to (g): — Federal Agency for Fisheries, Territorial department of Barentsevo-Belomorskoye, Primorskoye, Zapadno-Baltiyskoye, Azovo-Chernomorskoye, Amur, Okhotsk, Sakhalin-Kuril, North-Eastern.

Third country	Competent authorities
SAINT PIERRE ET MIQUELON	(a), (c) to (g): — DTAM – Service des affaires maritime et portuaires (b): — Préfecture de Saint-Pierre et Miquelon
SENEGAL	(a): — Agence nationale des Affaires maritimes (b): — Ministre en charge de la Pêche (c): — Direction de la Protection et de la Surveillance des Pêches (DPSP) (d) to (g): — Direction de la Protection et de la Surveillance des Pêches (DPSP)
SEYCHELLES	(a): — Seychelles Maritime Safety Administration (b): — Seychelles Licensing Authority (c) to (g): — Seychelles Fishing Authority
SOLOMON ISLANDS	(a): — Marine Division, Ministry of Infrastructure and Development (MID) (b) to (g): — Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMR)
SOUTH AFRICA	(a) to (g): — Branch: Fisheries Management, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
SRI LANKA	(a) to (g): — Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources

Third country	Competent authorities
ST HELENA	(a): — Registrar of Shipping, St. Helena Government (b), (d) to (g): — Senior Fisheries Officer, Directorate of Fisheries, St Helena Government (c): — H.M. Customs, Government of St Helena
SURINAME	(a): — Maritime Authority Suriname (b) to (g): — Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries
TAIWAN	(a): — Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan — Maritime and Port Bureau, Ministry of Transportation and Communication (b): — Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan (c): — Fisheries Agency, Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan (d): — Fisheries Agency, Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan — Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan (e): — Fisheries Agency, Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan (f): — Fisheries Agency, Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan (g): — Fisheries Agency, Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan
TERRES AUSTRALES ET ANTARCTIQUES FRANCAISES (TAAF)	(a) to (g): — Monsieur le Préfet Administrateur supérieur des Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises

Third country	Competent authorities
THAILAND	(a) and (b): — The Department of Fisheries — The Marine Department (c) to (g): — The Department of Fisheries
TRISTAN DA CUNHA	(a): — Administration Department (b), (d): — Administration Department/Fisheries Department (c), (e), (f), (g): — Fisheries Department
TUNISIA	(a): — Office de la Marine Marchande et des Ports/Ministère du Transport (b) to (d): — Arrondissement de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture de Jendouba, Bizerte, Ariana, Tunis, Nabeul, Sousse, Monastir, Mahdia, and Gabes and Division de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture de Sfax and Médenine (e) to (g): — La Direction Générale de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture/Ministère de l'Agriculture et des Ressources hydrauliques
TURKEY	(a) and (b): — 81 Provincial Directorates of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (c): — General Directorate for Protection and Conservation, 81 Provincial Directorates of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, and 24 Districts Directorate of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs. (d): — General Directorate for Protection and Conservation, 81 Provincial Directorates of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs and Turkish Coast Guard Command (e) to (g): — General Directorate for Protection and Conservation, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs

Third country	Competent authorities
UKRAINE	(a): — State Enterprise Maritime Administration of Illichivsk Sea Fishing Port State Enterprise Maritime Administration of Kerch Sea Fishing Port State Enterprise Office of Captain of Mariupol Sea Fishing Port State Enterprise Office of Captain of Sevastopol Sea Fishing Port (b) to (g): — State Agency of Fisheries of Ukraine (Derzhrybagentstvo of Ukraine)
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	(a) to (g): — Fisheries Department, Ministry of Environment & Water (MOEW)
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA	(a) to (g): — Director of Fisheries Development
URUGUAY	(a) to (g): — Dirección Nacional de Recursos Acuáticos (DINARA)
USA	(a): — United States Coast Guard, U.S. Department of Homeland Security (b) to (g): — National Marine Fisheries Service
VENEZUELA	(a) to (b): — Instituto Socialista de la PESCA y Acuicultura
VIETNAM	(a) to (b): — Directorate of Fisheries (D-FISH) at national level Sub-Departments of Capture Fisheries and Resources Protection at provincial level (c) and (f): — Sub-Departments of Capture Fisheries (d): — Fisheries Surveillance Department belonging to D-FISH — Inspections of Agriculture and Rural Development belonging to the provinces — Sub-Departments of Capture Fisheries and Resources Protection.

Third country	Competent authorities
	(e) and (g): — Directorate of Fisheries (D-FISH)
WALLIS AND FUTUNA	(a): — Le Chef du Service des Douanes et des Affaires Maritimes (b) and (g): — Le Préfet, Administrateur supérieur (c) to (f): — Le Directeur du Service d'Etat de l'Agriculture, de la Forêt et de la Pêche
YEMEN	(a): — Maritime Affairs Authority — Ministry of Transport (b) to (g): — Production & Marketing Services Sector — Ministry of Fish Wealth and its branches from Aden, Alhodeidah, Hadramout, Almahara

V

(Announcements)

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

HERCULE III programme**Call for proposals — 2019****Technical assistance***(C/2018/8568)**(2019/C 111/09)***1. Objectives and description**

This notice of call for proposals is based on Regulation (EU) No 250/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽¹⁾ establishing the Hercule III programme, in particular Article 8(a) ('Eligible Actions'), as well as the Financing Decision 2019 adopting the annual work programme ⁽²⁾ for the implementation of the Hercule III programme in 2019, in particular section 2.1.1 'Technical assistance', actions 1 to 5. The Financing Decision 2019 provides for the organisation of a call for proposals 'Technical Assistance'.

2. Eligible applicants

The bodies eligible for funding under the programme are national or regional administrations ('Applicants') of a Member State which promote the strengthening of European Union action to protect the European Union's financial interests.

3. Eligible actions

The purpose of this call is to invite national and regional administrations to submit applications for actions under one of the following four topics:

1. Investigation tools and methods (topic 1) — the purchase and maintenance of investigation tools and methods, including specialised training to operate these tools.
2. Detection and identification tools (topic 2) — the purchase and maintenance of devices for inspecting containers, trucks, railway carriages and vehicles ('detection tools') and for the identification of beneficiaries of cash assistance programmes including by biometric means.
3. Automated Number-Plate Recognition System (ANPRS) (topic 3) — the purchase, maintenance and (cross-border) interconnection of automated systems for the recognition of number-plates (ANPRSs) or container codes.
4. Analysis, storage and destruction of seizures (topic 4) — the purchase of services for the analysis, storage and destruction of seized genuine or counterfeited cigarettes and other counterfeited goods ⁽³⁾

⁽¹⁾ Regulation (EU) No 250/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 establishing a programme to promote activities in the field of the protection of the financial interests of the European Union (Hercule III programme) and repealing Decision No 804/2004/EC (OJ L 84, 20.3.2014, p. 6).

⁽²⁾ Commission Decision concerning the adoption of the annual work programme and the financing of the Hercule III Programme in 2019 C(2018) 8568 final of 17 December 2018.

⁽³⁾ Applications can be made for financial support to have seizures destroyed by an external service provider. Purchasing equipment for setting up, for example, an incinerator is not permitted.

Applicants may submit more than one application for different projects under the same call. Applicants are required to choose one main topic and should be aware that an application may also incorporate elements of other topics.

4. **Budget**

The indicative available budget for this call is EUR 9 866 200.

The financial contribution will take the form of a grant. The financial contribution awarded will not exceed 80 % of the eligible costs. In exceptional and duly justified cases, the financial contribution may be increased to cover a maximum of 90 % of the eligible costs. The call document lists the criteria that will be applied to determine these exceptional and duly justified cases.

The minimum threshold for a 'Technical Assistance' project shall be EUR 100 000. The budget of a project for which a grant is requested shall not be lower than this threshold.

The Commission reserves the right not to allocate all the funds available.

5. **Deadline for submission**

Applications must be submitted no later than: **Wednesday 15 May 2019 — 17.00 CET**, and can only be submitted by making use of the Participant Portal for the Hercule III programme:

<https://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/portal/desktop/en/opportunities/herc/index.html>

6. **Further information**

All documents related to this call for proposals can be downloaded from the Participant Portal mentioned under point 5 above or from the following internet website:

http://ec.europa.eu/anti-fraud/policy/hercule_en

Questions and/or requests for additional information in relation to this call have to be submitted via the Participant Portal.

The questions and answers may be anonymously published in the Guide for Applicants made available on the Participant Portal and on the Commission's internet website if they are relevant to other applicants.

HERCULE III programme**Call for proposals — 2019****Legal Training and Studies**

(C/2018/8568)

(2019/C 111/10)

1. Objectives and description

This notice of call for proposals is based on Regulation (EU) No 250/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽¹⁾ establishing the Hercule III programme, in particular Article 8 (a) ('Eligible Actions'), as well as the Financing Decision 2019 adopting the annual work programme ⁽²⁾ for the implementation of the Hercule III programme in 2019, in particular section 2.2.1 'Training actions', actions 8 and 9. The Financing Decision 2019 provides for the organisation of a call for proposals 'Legal Training and Studies'.

2. Eligible applicants

The bodies eligible for funding under the programme are:

— National or regional administrations of a Member State which promote the strengthening of action at Union level to protect the financial interests of the Union,

or:

— Research and educational institutes and non-profit-making entities provided that they have been established and have been operating for at least one year, in a Member State, and promote the strengthening of action at Union level to protect the financial interests of the Union.

3. Eligible actions

The purpose of this call is to invite eligible applicants to submit applications for actions under one of the following three topics:

1. Comparative law studies and dissemination (topic 1) — developing high-profile research activities, including studies in comparative law (including dissemination of results and a concluding conference, where applicable);
2. Cooperation and raising awareness (topic 2) — improving cooperation between practitioners and academics, including the organisation of the annual meeting of the presidents of the Associations for European Criminal Law and for the Protection of EU Financial Interests;
3. Periodical publications (topic 3) — Raising awareness among the judiciary and other branches of the legal profession as regards protecting the Union's financial interests, including the dissemination of scientific knowledge.

Applicants may submit more than one application for different projects under the same call. Applicants are required to choose one main topic and should be aware that an application may also incorporate elements of other topics

4. Budget

The indicative available budget for this call is EUR 500 000.

The financial contribution will take the form of a grant. The financial contribution awarded will not exceed 80 % of the eligible costs. In exceptional and duly justified cases, the financial contribution may be increased to cover a maximum of 90 % of the eligible costs. The call document lists the criteria that will be applied to determine these exceptional and duly justified cases.

The minimum threshold for a 'Legal Training and Studies' project shall be EUR 40 000. The budget of a project for which a grant is requested shall not be lower than this threshold.

⁽¹⁾ Regulation (EU) No 250/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 establishing a programme to promote activities in the field of the protection of the financial interests of the European Union (Hercule III programme) and repealing Decision No 804/2004/EC (OJ L 84, 20.3.2014, p. 6).

⁽²⁾ Commission Decision concerning the adoption of the annual work programme and the financing of the Hercule III Programme in 2019 (C/2018/8568) final of 17 December 2018.

The Commission reserves the right not to allocate all the funds available.

5. **Deadline for submission**

Applications must be submitted no later than: **Wednesday 15 May 2019 — 17.00 CET**, and can only be submitted by making use of the Participant Portal for the Hercule III programme:

<https://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/portal/desktop/en/opportunities/herc/index.html>

6. **Further information**

All documents related to this call for proposals can be downloaded from the Participant Portal mentioned under point 5 mentioned above or from the following internet website:

http://ec.europa.eu/anti-fraud/policy/hercule_en

Questions and/or requests for additional information in relation to this call have to be submitted via the Participant Portal.

The questions and answers may be anonymously published in the Guide for Applicants made available on the Participant Portal and on the Commission's internet website if they are relevant to other applicants.

HERCULE III Programme
Call for proposals — 2019
Training, Conference and Staff Exchange 2019
(C/2018/8568)
(2019/C 111/11)

1. Objectives and description

This notice of call for proposals is based on Regulation (EU) No 250/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽¹⁾ establishing the Hercule III Programme, in particular Article 8 (b) ('Eligible Actions'), as well as the Financing Decision 2019 adopting the annual work programme ⁽²⁾ for the implementation of the Hercule III Programme in 2019, in particular section 2.2.1 'Training actions', actions 1 to 5. The Financing Decision 2019 provides for the organisation of a Call for Proposals 'Training, Conference and Staff Exchange 2019'.

2. Eligible applicants

The bodies eligible for funding under the Programme are:

- National or regional administrations of a Member State which promote the strengthening of action at Union level to protect the financial interests of the Union.

or:

- Research and educational institutes and non-profit-making entities provided that they have been established and have been operating for at least one year, in a Member State, and promote the strengthening of action at Union level to protect the financial interests of the Union.

3. Eligible actions

The purpose of this call is to invite eligible applicants to submit applications for actions under one of the following three topics:

1. Targeted specialised trainings (topic 1) — to create networks and structural platforms between Member States, candidate countries, other third countries and international public organisations in order to facilitate the exchange of information, experience and best practices among staff employed by the beneficiaries; to create synergies between fiscal and customs services of Member States, OLAF and other relevant EU bodies.
2. Conferences and workshops (topic 2) — to create networks and structural platforms between Member States, candidate countries, other third countries and international public organisations in order to facilitate the exchange of information, experience and best practices among staff employed by the beneficiaries; to facilitate the exchange of information, identification of needs and/or common projects for fighting fraud affecting Union's financial interests among anti-fraud services of the Member States; to create synergies between fiscal and customs services of Member States, OLAF and other relevant EU bodies.
3. Exchange of staff (topic 3) — organising staff exchanges between national and regional administrations (including (potential) candidates and neighbouring countries) to contribute to the further development, improvement and update of staff's skills and competences in the protection of the Union's financial interests.

Applicants may submit more than one application for different projects under the same call. Applicants are required to choose one main topic and should be aware that an application may also incorporate elements of other topics.

⁽¹⁾ Regulation (EU) No 250/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 establishing a programme to promote activities in the field of the protection of the financial interests of the European Union (Hercule III programme) and repealing Decision No 804/2004/EC (OJ L 84, 20.3.2014, p. 6).

⁽²⁾ Commission Decision concerning the adoption of the annual work programme and the financing of the Hercule III Programme in 2019 C/2018/8568 final of 17 December 2018.

4. Budget

The indicative available budget for this call is EUR 1 100 000. The financial contribution will take the form of a grant. The financial contribution awarded will not exceed 80 % of the eligible costs.

The minimum threshold for a 'Training' action shall be EUR 40 000. The budget of an action for which a grant is requested shall not be lower than this threshold.

The Commission reserves the right not to allocate all the funds available.

5. Deadline for submission

Applications must be submitted no later than: **Wednesday 15 May 2019 — 17:00 CET**, and can only be submitted by making use of the Participant Portal for the Hercule III programme:

<https://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/portal/desktop/en/opportunities/herc/index.html>

6. Further information

All documents related to this call for proposals can be downloaded from the Participant Portal mentioned under point 5 mentioned above or from the following internet website:

http://ec.europa.eu/anti-fraud/policy/hercule_en

Questions and/or requests for additional information in relation to this call have to be submitted via the Participant Portal.

The questions and answers may be anonymously published in the Guide for Applicants made available on the Participant Portal and on the Commission's internet website if they are relevant to other applicants.

PROCEDURES RELATING TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMMON COMMERCIAL POLICY

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Notice of initiation of a partial interim review of the countervailing measures applicable to imports of certain polyethylene terephthalate originating in India

(2019/C 111/12)

The European Commission ('the Commission') has decided on its own initiative to initiate a partial interim review of the countervailing measures applicable to imports of certain polyethylene terephthalate originating in India pursuant to Article 19(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/1037 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on protection against subsidised imports from countries not members of the European Union ⁽¹⁾ ('the basic Regulation').

1. Product under review

The product subject to this review is polyethylene terephthalate (PET) having a viscosity number of 78 ml/g or higher, according to ISO Standard 1628-5, currently falling under CN code 3907 61 00 and originating in India ('the product under review').

2. Existing measures

The measures currently in force are a definitive countervailing duty imposed by Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 461/2013 of 21 May 2013 imposing a definitive countervailing duty on imports of certain polyethylene terephthalate (PET) originating in India following an expiry review pursuant to Article 18 of Regulation (EC) No 597/2009 ⁽²⁾ ('Regulation (EC) No 461/2013'), as amended by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1468 of 1 October 2018 amending Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 461/2013 ('Regulation (EU) 2018/1468') ⁽³⁾. The measures in force consist of specific duties. On 22 May 2018, the Commission initiated an expiry review ⁽⁴⁾.

3. Grounds for the review

There is sufficient evidence that the circumstances on the basis of which the existing measures were imposed have changed and that these changes are of a lasting nature.

This evidence is related to the specific context of prices evolution and of the anti-dumping and countervailing measures in the original investigation as well as the increased importance of subsidies providing financial benefits that are mostly proportional to the value of exports. Recital (134) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1468 specified that, in contrast to the original investigation, specific duties may no longer be the most appropriate form of measures. This is because the two main subsidy schemes that were identified during the review investigation period (Duty Drawback Scheme and Merchandise Exports from India Scheme) confer financial benefits that are mostly linked to the export price. This implies that the amount of countervailable subsidies increases with an increase in the export price.

4. Procedure

Having determined, after informing the Member States, that sufficient evidence exists to justify the initiation of a partial interim review limited to the form of the measures, the Commission initiates a review in accordance with Article 19(1) of the basic Regulation. The initiation is supported by the Committee of PET Manufacturers in Europe. The investigation

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 176, 30.6.2016, p. 55.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 137, 23.5.2013, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 246, 2.10.2018, p. 3.

⁽⁴⁾ Notice of initiation of an expiry review of the of the countervailing measures applicable to imports of certain polyethylene terephthalate originating in India (OJ C 173, 22.5.2018, p. 9).

will examine whether the use of specific duties continues being appropriate or rather whether the countervailing measures would reflect the changed circumstances more appropriately by taking the form of ad valorem duties at the corresponding levels already established in previous investigations:

Company	Countervailing duty (EUR/tonne) ⁽¹⁾	Countervailing duty (%) ⁽²⁾
Reliance Industries Limited	29,21	4,0 %
Pearl Engineering Polymers Ltd	74,6	13,8 %
Senpet Ltd	22,0	4,43 %
Futura Polyesters Ltd	0	0 %
Dhunseri Petrochem Limited	18,73	2,3 %
IVL Dhunseri Petrochem Industries Private Limited	18,73	2,3 %
Micro Polypet Pvt. Ltd	18,73	2,3 %
All other companies	69,4	13,8 %

⁽¹⁾ Source: Regulation (EU) No 461/2013 as amended by Regulation (EU) 2018/1468.

⁽²⁾ Source: Regulation (EU) 2018/1468 (for Reliance Industries Limited, Dhunseri Petrochem Limited, IVL Dhunseri Petrochem Industries Private Limited and Micro Polypet Pvt. Ltd) and Council Regulation (EC) No 1286/2008 of 16 December 2008 amending Regulation (EC) No 193/2007, imposing a definitive countervailing duty on imports of certain polyethylene terephthalate, originating in India and amending Regulation (EC) No 192/2007 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of certain polyethylene terephthalate, originating in, inter alia, India (OJ L 340, 19.12.2008, p. 1).

In carrying out the investigation, the Commission may, inter alia, consider whether the circumstances have changed significantly.

The Government of India has been invited for consultations.

Regulation (EU) 2018/825 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁵⁾ which entered into force on 8 June 2018 (TDI Modernisation package) introduced a number changes to the timetable and deadlines previously applicable in anti-subsidy proceedings ⁽⁶⁾. Therefore, the Commission invites interested parties to respect the procedural steps and deadlines provided in this Notice as well as in further communications from the Commission.

4.1. Written submissions

Subject to the provisions of this Notice, all interested parties are hereby invited to make their views known, submit information and provide supporting evidence with regard to the appropriateness of changing the form of the measures. Unless otherwise specified, this information and supporting evidence must reach the Commission within 37 days of the date of publication of this Notice in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

4.2. Interested parties

In order to participate in the investigation interested parties, such as exporting producers, Union producers, importers and their representative associations, users and their representative associations, trade unions and representative consumer organisations first have to demonstrate that there is an objective link between their activities and the product under review.

Being considered as an interested party is without prejudice to the application of Article 28 of the basic Regulation.

Access to the file available for inspection for interested parties is made via Tron.tdi at the following address: <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/tron/TDI>. Please follow the instructions on that page to get access.

⁽⁵⁾ Regulation (EU) 2018/825 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 amending Regulation (EU) 2016/1036 on protection against dumped imports from countries not members of the European Union and Regulation (EU) 2016/1037 on protection against subsidised imports from countries not members of the European Union (OJ L 143, 7.6.2018, p. 1).

⁽⁶⁾ 'Short overview of the deadlines and timelines in the investigative process' in DG TRADE's website http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2018/june/tradoc_156922.pdf.

4.3. Possibility to be heard by the Commission investigation services

All interested parties may request to be heard by the Commission's investigation services.

Any request to be heard must be made in writing and must specify the reasons for the request as well as a summary of what the interested party wishes to discuss during the hearing. The hearing will be limited to the issues set out by the interested parties in writing beforehand.

For hearings on issues pertaining to the initiation of the investigation the request must be submitted within 15 days of the date of publication of this Notice in the *Official Journal of the European Union*. Thereafter, a request to be heard must be submitted within the specific deadlines set by the Commission in its communication with the parties.

The outlined timeframe is without prejudice to the right of the Commission services to accept hearings outside the timeframe in duly justified cases and to the right of the Commission to deny hearings in duly justified cases. Where the Commission services refuse a hearing request, the party concerned will be informed of the reasons for such refusal.

In principle, hearings will not be used to present factual information which is not yet on file. Nevertheless, in the interest of good administration and to enable Commission services to progress with the investigation, interested parties may be directed to provide new factual information after a hearing.

4.4. Instructions for making written submissions and sending completed questionnaires and correspondence

Information submitted to the Commission for the purpose of trade defence investigations should be free from copyrights. Interested parties, before submitting to the Commission information and/or data which is subject to third party copyrights, must request specific permission to the copyright holder explicitly allowing a) the Commission to use the information and data for the purpose of this trade defence proceeding and b) to provide the information and/or data to interested parties to this investigation in a form that allows them to exercise their rights of defence.

All written submissions, including the information requested in this Notice, completed questionnaires and correspondence provided by interested parties for which confidential treatment is requested, should be labelled 'Limited' (7). Parties submitting information in the course of this investigation are invited to reason their request for confidential treatment.

Parties providing 'Limited' information are required to furnish non-confidential summaries of it pursuant to Article 29(2) of the basic Regulation, which will be labelled 'For inspection by interested parties'. These summaries should be sufficiently detailed to permit a reasonable understanding of the substance of the information submitted in confidence.

If a party providing confidential information fails to show good cause for a confidential treatment request or does not furnish a non-confidential summary of it in the requested format and quality, the Commission may disregard such information unless it can be satisfactorily demonstrated from appropriate sources that the information is correct.

Interested parties are invited to make all submissions and requests by email including scanned powers of attorney and certification sheets, with the exception of voluminous replies which shall be submitted on a CD-ROM or DVD by hand or by registered mail. By using email, interested parties express their agreement with the rules applicable to electronic submissions contained in the document 'CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION IN TRADE DEFENCE CASES' published on the website of the Directorate-General for Trade (8). The interested parties must indicate their name, address, telephone and a valid email address and they should ensure that the provided email address is a functioning official business email which is checked on a daily basis. Once contact details are provided, the Commission will communicate with interested parties by email only, unless they explicitly request to receive all documents from the Commission by another means of communication or unless the nature of the document to be sent requires the use of a registered mail. For further rules and information concerning correspondence with the Commission including principles that apply to submissions by email, interested parties should consult the communication instructions with interested parties referred to above.

(7) A 'Limited' document is a document which is considered confidential pursuant to Article 29 of Regulation (EU) 2016/1037 (OJ L 176, 30.6.2016, p. 55.) and Article 12 of the WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures. It is also a document protected in accordance with Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 145, 31.5.2001, p. 43).

(8) http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2011/june/tradoc_148003.pdf

Commission address for correspondence:

European Commission
Directorate-General for Trade
Directorate H
Office: CHAR 04/039
1049 Bruxelles/Brussel
BELGIQUE/BELGIË
Email: TRADE-R699-PET@ec.europa.eu

5. **Schedule of the investigation**

The investigation will be concluded, pursuant to Article 22(1) of the basic Regulation within 15 months of the date of the publication of this Notice in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

6. **Possibility to comment on other parties' submissions**

In order to guarantee the rights of defence, interested parties should have the possibility to comment on information submitted by other interested parties. When doing so, interested parties may only address issues raised in the other interested parties' submissions and may not raise new issues.

Comments on the information provided by other interested parties in reaction to the disclosure of the definitive findings should be submitted within 5 days from the deadline to comment on the definitive findings, unless otherwise specified.

In order to complete the investigation within the mandatory deadlines, the Commission will not accept submissions from interested parties after the deadline to provide comments on the final disclosure.

7. **Extension to time limits specified in this Notice**

Any extension to the time limits provided for in this Notice can only be requested in exceptional circumstances and will only be granted if duly justified.

Extensions to the deadline to reply to questionnaires may be granted, if duly justified, and will be normally limited to 3 additional days. As a rule, such extensions will not exceed 7 days. Regarding time limits for the submission of other information specified in this Notice, extensions will be limited, in principle, to 3 days unless exceptional circumstances are demonstrated.

8. **Non-cooperation**

In cases where any interested party refuses access to or does not provide the necessary information within the time limits, or significantly impedes the investigation, findings, affirmative or negative, may be made on the basis of facts available, in accordance with Article 28 of the basic Regulation.

Where it is found that any interested party has supplied false or misleading information, the information may be disregarded and use may be made of facts available.

If an interested party does not cooperate or cooperates only partially and findings are therefore based on facts available in accordance with Article 28 of the basic Regulation, the result may be less favourable to that party than if it had cooperated.

Failure to give a computerised response shall not be deemed to constitute non-cooperation, provided that the interested party concerned shows that presenting the response as requested would result in an unreasonable extra burden or unreasonable additional cost. That interested party should immediately contact the Commission.

9. **Hearing Officer**

Interested parties may request the intervention of the Hearing Officer for trade proceedings. The Hearing Officer reviews requests for access to the file, disputes regarding the confidentiality of documents, requests for extension of time limits and any other request concerning the rights of defence of interested parties and third parties as may arise during the proceeding.

The Hearing Officer may organise hearings and mediate between the interested party/-ies and Commissions services to ensure that the interested parties' rights of defence are being fully exercised. A request for a hearing with the Hearing Officer should be made in writing and should specify the reasons for the request. The Hearing Officer will examine the reasons for the requests. These hearings should only take place if the issues have not been settled with the Commission services in the due course.

Any request must be submitted in good time and expeditiously so as not to jeopardise the orderly conduct of proceedings. To that effect, interested parties should request the intervention of the Hearing Officer at the earliest possible time following the occurrence of the event justifying such intervention. In principle, the timeframes set out in section 4.3 to request hearings with the Commission services apply *mutatis mutandis* to requests for hearings with the Hearing Officer. Where hearing requests are submitted outside the relevant timeframes, the Hearing Officer will also examine the reasons for such late requests, the nature of the issues raised and the impact of those issues on the rights of defence, having due regard to the interests of good administration and the timely completion of the investigation.

For further information and contact details interested parties may consult the Hearing Officer's web pages on DG Trade's website: <http://ec.europa.eu/trade/trade-policy-and-you/contacts/hearing-officer/>.

10. Processing of personal data

Any personal data collected in this investigation will be treated in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁹⁾.

A data protection notice that informs all individuals of the processing of personal data in the framework of Commission's trade defence activities is available on DG Trade's website: <http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/html/157639.htm>.

⁽⁹⁾ Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2018 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by the Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 and Decision No 1247/2002/EC (OJ L 295, 21.11.2018, p. 39).

Notice amending the notice of initiation of an anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of steel road wheels originating in the People's Republic of China

(2019/C 111/13)

On 15 February 2019, the Commission published a notice initiating an anti-dumping investigation concerning imports of steel road wheels originating in the People's Republic of China ⁽¹⁾ (the 'Notice of 15 February 2019'). It was subsequently brought to the Commission's attention that a certain product category which falls within the product concerned definition was unintentionally described in the list of products excluded from the scope.

As a consequence, the Commission is hereby correcting the Notice of 15 February 2019 to reflect the actual scope of the current investigation. Further information can be found in a note to the file for inspection by interested parties.

1. Product under investigation

The list of excluded products in Section 2 of the Notice of 15 February 2019 that stated:

'The following products are excluded:

- Road wheels of steel: for the industrial assembly of pedestrian-controlled tractors, currently falling under subheading 8701 10; of vehicles, currently falling under heading 8703; of vehicles, currently falling under heading 8704 with either a compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine (diesel or semi-diesel) of a cylinder capacity not exceeding 2 500 cm³ or with a spark-ignition internal combustion piston engine of a cylinder capacity not exceeding 2 800 cm³; of vehicles, currently falling under heading 8705,
- Wheels for road quad bikes,
- Wheel centres in star form, cast in one piece, of steel,
- Wheels for motor vehicles specifically designed for uses other than on public roads (for example, wheels for agricultural tractors or forestry tractors, for forklifts, for pushback tractors, for dumpers designed for off-highway use)',

reads as follows:

'The following products are excluded:

- Road wheels of steel for the industrial assembly of pedestrian-controlled tractors currently falling under subheading 8701 10,
- Wheels for road quad bikes,
- Wheel centres in star form, cast in one piece, of steel,
- Wheels for motor vehicles specifically designed for uses other than on public roads (for example, wheels for agricultural tractors or forestry tractors, for forklifts, for pushback tractors, for dumpers designed for off-highway use).'

2. Clarification concerning CN codes

The reference to CN and TARIC codes, provided for information only in the first paragraph of Section 3 of the Notice of 15 February 2019, that stated:

'The product allegedly being dumped is the product under investigation, originating in the People's Republic of China ("the country concerned"), currently falling under CN codes ex 8708 70 99 and ex 8716 90 90 (TARIC codes 8708 70 99 20, 8708 70 99 80, 8716 90 90 95, 8716 90 90 97). The CN and TARIC codes are given for information only.'

reads as follows:

'The product allegedly being dumped is the product under investigation, originating in the People's Republic of China ("the country concerned"), currently falling under CN codes ex 8708 70 10, ex 8708 70 99, ex 8716 90 90 (TARIC codes 8708 70 10 80, 8708 70 10 85, 8708 70 99 20, 8708 70 99 80, 8716 90 90 95, 8716 90 90 97). The CN and TARIC codes are given for information only.'

⁽¹⁾ OJ C 60, 15.2.2019, p. 19.

3. Procedure

3.1. Submissions

All interested parties, including exporting producers, importers and users and their associations concerned are invited to make known their views in writing, submit information and to provide supporting evidence concerning the inclusion of the product category referred to in Section 1 of this Notice. Comments as to the inclusion of that product category in the anti-dumping investigation initiated by Notice of 15 February 2019 should reach the Commission within 7 days from the date of publication of this Notice in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

All interested parties concerned are invited to make themselves known by contacting the Commission or to supplement, if necessary, the information they already submitted after the publication of the Notice of 15 February 2019 immediately but no later than 7 days after the publication of this Notice in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

In particular, exporting producers are invited to supplement, if necessary, the information they submitted after the publication of the Notice of 15 February 2019 or to come forward by filling in Annex I and/or Annex III of the Notice of 15 February 2019. A reply to those Annexes should reach the Commission within 7 days from the date of publication of this Notice in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

Furthermore, unrelated importers are invited to supplement, if necessary, the information they submitted after the publication of the Notice of 15 February 2019 or to come forward by filling in Annex II of the Notice of 15 February 2019. A reply to that Annex should reach the Commission within 7 days from the date of publication of this Notice in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

The Commission may adapt the samples if appropriate.

Any submission of views and information after the above deadlines may be disregarded.

3.2. Hearings

Pursuant to Article 5(10) of Regulation (EU) 2016/1036 of the European Parliament and of the Council^(?), all interested parties may also request a hearing by the Commission within 15 days from the date of publication of this Notice in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

The timeframe for hearings set out in section 5.7 of the Notice of 15 February 2019 continues to apply in this investigation.

3.3. Other procedural rules

All other procedural rules mentioned in sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 of the Notice of 15 February 2019 continue to apply to this investigation.

^(?) Regulation (EU) 2016/1036 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on protection against dumped imports from countries not members of the European Union (OJ L 176, 30.6.2016, p. 21, as last amended by OJ L 143, 7.6.2018, p. 1).

PROCEDURES RELATING TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMPETITION
POLICY

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Prior notification of a concentration

(Case M.9318 — Colisée/Armonea)

Candidate case for simplified procedure

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2019/C 111/14)

1. On 18 March 2019, the Commission received notification of a proposed concentration pursuant to Article 4 of Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 ⁽¹⁾.

This notification concerns the following undertakings:

- Financière Colisée S.A.S. ('Colisée', France). Colisée is controlled by Indigo International, a company controlled by IK VIII Limited, a fund operated by IK Investment Partners,
- Armonea Group NV ('Armonea', Belgium). Armonea is currently controlled by Cofintra SA and Oaktree Invest NV through Stichting Administratiekantoor Armonea.

Colisée acquires within the meaning of Article 3(1)(b) of the Merger Regulation sole control of the whole of Armonea.

The concentration is accomplished by way of purchase of shares.

2. The business activities of the undertakings concerned are:

- for Colisée: French nursing home operator, which manages nursing homes and provides homecare services,
- for Armonea: a Belgian nursing home operator, which manages nursing homes, service flats, and residencies.

3. On preliminary examination, the Commission finds that the notified transaction could fall within the scope of the Merger Regulation. However, the final decision on this point is reserved.

Pursuant to the Commission Notice on a simplified procedure for treatment of certain concentrations under the Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 ⁽²⁾ it should be noted that this case is a candidate for treatment under the procedure set out in the Notice.

4. The Commission invites interested third parties to submit their possible observations on the proposed operation to the Commission.

Observations must reach the Commission not later than 10 days following the date of this publication. The following reference should always be specified:

M.9318 — Colisée/Armonea

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 24, 29.1.2004, p. 1 (the 'Merger Regulation').

⁽²⁾ OJ C 366, 14.12.2013, p. 5.

Observations can be sent to the Commission by email, by fax, or by post. Please use the contact details below:

Email: COMP-MERGER-REGISTRY@ec.europa.eu

Fax +32 22964301

Postal address:

European Commission
Directorate-General for Competition
Merger Registry
1049 Bruxelles/Brussel
BELGIQUE/BELGIË

OTHER ACTS

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Publication of the amended single document following the approval of a minor amendment pursuant to the second subparagraph of Article 53(2) of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012

(2019/C 111/15)

The European Commission has approved this minor amendment application in accordance with the third subparagraph of Article 6(2) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 664/2014 ⁽¹⁾.

The application for approval of this minor amendment can be consulted on the Commission's DOOR database.

SINGLE DOCUMENT

'ABONDANCE'

EU No: PDO-FR-00105-AM02 – 26.9.2018

PDO (X) PGI ()

1. Name(s)

'Abondance'

2. Member State or Third Country

France

3. Description of the agricultural product or foodstuff

3.1. Type of product

Class 1.3. Cheeses

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

'Abondance' is a pressed, semi-cooked and renneted cheese made from raw whole milk. It is ripened for at least 100 days.

Its shape is that of a flat cylindrical millstone 7 to 8 cm high, with a concave heel and weighing between 6 and 12 kg.

It has a smear-ripened rind with a rough-textured appearance and a colour ranging from golden yellow to brown. The cheese itself is soft, with a melt-in-the-mouth texture and no springiness, and ranges from ivory to pale yellow in colour. It generally has a light scattering of small holes. It may have a number of fine horizontal slit eyes.

It contains a minimum of 48 g of fat per 100 g of cheese after total desiccation and its dry matter must not be less than 58 g per 100 g of cheese.

3.3. Feed (for products of animal origin only) and raw materials (for processed products only)

To ensure the link with the area, the herd's feed must essentially consist of fodder from the geographical area of origin. At least 50 % (gross weight) of the basic ration is made up of grass collected in the summer and of hay, which may be distributed without restriction throughout the winter.

The share of the feed sourced from outside the geographical area may not account for more than 35 % (dry weight) of the dry matter consumed by the herd annually.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 179, 19.6.2014, p. 17.

During the winter period, the minimum grazing period for dairy cows is 150 consecutive or non-consecutive days.

Bringing in dried fodder from outside the geographical area is permitted only as a supplement to the locally sourced feed and may not exceed 30 % of the herd's annual dry fodder requirement, expressed in terms of gross weight of the herd on the holding.

The basic feed ration may be supplemented with supplementary feedingstuffs, but these are restricted to 1 800 kg (gross weight) per dairy cow per year and 500 kg/livestock unit of heifers per year. Authorised straight or compound feedingstuffs are set out in a positive list.

The herd's feed may not include silage products, fermented fodder, tied bales or feed that could have an adverse influence on the odour or taste of the milk or cheese or which present a risk of bacteriological contamination.

Transgenic crops are prohibited in all areas of farms producing milk intended for processing into 'Abondance'. This prohibition applies to all types of plant likely to be given as feed to animals on the farm and to all crops liable to contaminate such plants.

The milk used for making the cheese comes exclusively from cows of the Abondance, Tarentaise or Montbéliarde breeds.

At least 45 % of the animals in herds covered by an identification statement for the 'Abondance' designation of origin must be of the Abondance breed.

As for milk producers having signed an identification statement for the 'Abondance' designation of origin after 7 December 2012, at least 45 % of the animals in their herds must be of the Abondance breed.

3.4. *Specific steps in production that must take place in the defined geographical area*

The milk must be produced and the cheese manufactured and ripened within the geographical area.

3.5. *Specific rules concerning slicing, grating, packaging, etc. of the product the registered name refers to*

The cheeses must be wrapped individually to protect the cheese smear. However, this requirement may be waived for cheeses that are to be transferred to a cheese-cutting plant, packaging plant or another ripening plant, provided that the means of transport used prevents any changes to the rind.

When on sale in pre-packaged form, three sides of each portion of the cheese must have a rind. However, the rind may be free of cheese smear.

Pieces of the cheese intended for processing may be packaged without rind.

3.6. *Specific rules concerning labelling of the product the registered name refers to*

The labelling of cheeses with the designation of origin 'Abondance' must include the designation of origin in characters at least two-thirds the size of the largest characters used on the label and display the European Union's PDO symbol.

Any cheese offered for sale at a cheese counter must bear a label or bandaging on one of its faces.

Each whole 'Abondance' cheese intended for marketing has its own individual plate, thus ensuring that it can be identified. The plate is affixed to the heel of each whole cheese during pressing.

The identification plate is square-shaped and red in the case of dairy-made cheeses and oval-shaped and green in the case of farm cheeses. It must bear at least the following inscriptions:

- the identification code of the production workshop;
- in the case of farm cheeses, the word 'fermier' ('farm-made').

The month and day of production are given on the heel near the identification plate in numbers or letters made of casein or food-grade ink.

4. Concise definition of the geographical area

Abondance, Alex, Allèves, Allonzier-la-Caille, Amancy, Andilly, Annecy (only the part corresponding to the former municipality of d'Annecy-le-Vieux), Arâches-la-Frasse, Arbusigny, Arenthon, Armoy, Ayse, (La) Balme-de-Thuy, (La) Baume, Beaumont, Bellevaux, Bernex, (Le) Biot, Bluffy, Boège, Bogève, Bonnevaux, Bonneville, (Le) Bouchet-Mont-Charvin, Brenthonne, Brizon, Burdignin, Cercier, Cernex, Cervens, Chainaz-les-Frasses, Chamonix-Mont-Blanc, Champanges, (La) Chapelle-d'Abondance, (La) Chapelle-Rambaud, (La) Chapelle-Saint-Maurice, Charvonnex, Châtel, Châtillon-sur-Cluses, Chevaline, Chevenoz, Choisy, (Les) Clefs, (La) Clusaz, Cluses, Collonges-sous-Salève, Combloux, Contamine-sur-Arve, (Les) Contamines-Montjoie, Copponex, Cordon, Cornier, (La) Côte-d'Arbroz, Cruseilles, Cusy, Cuvat, Demi-Quartier, Dingy-Saint-Clair, Domancy, Doussard, Duingt, Entremont, Entrevernes, Essert-Romand, Etaux, Faucigny, Faverges-Seythenex, Fessy, Féternes, Fillière, Fillinges, (La) Forclaz, (Les) Gets, Giez, (Le) Grand-Bornand, Groisy, Gruffy, Habère-Lullin, Habère-Poche, Héry-sur-Alby, (Les) Houches, Larringes, Lathuile, Leschaux, Lucinges, Lugrin, Lullin, Lyaud, Magland, Manigod, Marcellaz, Marignier, Marnaz, Megève, Mégevette, Meillerie, Menthon-Saint-Bernard, Menthonnex-en-Bornes, Mieussy, Mont-Saxonnex, Montmin-Talloires, Montriond, Morillon, Morzine, (La) Muraz, Mûres, Nancy-sur-Cluses, Nâves-Parmelan, Novel, Onnion, Orcier, Passy, Peillonex, Pers-Jussy, (Le) Petit-Bornand-les-Glières, Praz-sur-Arly, Présilly, Quintal, (Le) Reposoir, Reyvroz, (La) Rivière-Enverse, (La) Roche-sur-Foron, Saint-André-de-Boège, Saint-Blaise, Saint-Eustache, Saint-Ferréol, Saint-Gervais-les-Bains, Saint-Gingolph, Saint-Jean-d'Aulps, Saint-Jean-de-Sixt, Saint-Jean-de-Tholome, Saint-Jeoire, Saint-Jorioz, Saint-Laurent, Saint-Paul-en-Chablais, Saint-Pierre-en-Faucigny, Saint-Sigismond, Saint-Sixt, Sallanches, Samoëns, (Le) Sappey, Saxel, Scionzier, Serraval, Servoz, Sévrier, Seytroux, Sixt-Fer-à-Cheval, Taninges, Thollon-les-Mémises, Thônes, Thyez, (La) Tour, Vacheresse, Vailly, Val de Chaise, Vallorcine, Verchaix, (La) Vernaz, Vers, Veyrier-du-Lac, Villard, (Les) Villards-sur-Thônes, Villaz, Ville-en-Sallaz, Villy-le-Bouvet, Villy-le-Pelloux, Vinzier, Viuz-en-Sallaz, Viuz-la-Chiésaz, Vougy, Vovray-en-Bornes.

5. Link with the geographical area

In terms of natural factors, the geographical area of 'Abondance' is based on the area where production of the cheese originated, i.e. the Pays d'Abondance (including the Abondance Valley) in the Chablais region, in the northern part of the Department of Haute-Savoie between Lake Geneva and the Giffre Valley. The geographical area has specific climatic conditions owing to its geographical location and topography, its proximity to Lake Geneva and its extensive woodlands.

The geological characteristics of its soils (essentially calcareous pre-Alpine and sub-Alpine massifs and the calcareous massifs of the northern Alps, where the alpine level is poorly developed), along with its particular climate (high rainfall in summer) and marked temperature differences have resulted in rolling landscapes and enabled clearing of mountain pastures with a very rich flora.

In terms of human factors, raising dairy cattle was the most obvious way to use the land due to the difficult living conditions. Dairy farming, which has been practised in the area for centuries, is characterised by the use of specific breeds and a particular way of organising the use of mountain pastures.

The breeds reared by the dairy farmers (Abondance, Tarentaise and Montbéliarde) are particularly well adapted to the natural environment. The 'Abondance' breed (its name comes from the 'Abondance Valley'), which is accustomed to the difficult climatic and topographical conditions, produces particularly hardy and resilient dual-purpose cattle which are predominantly used for milk production. Its milk has characteristics which make it particularly suitable for cheese-making. The breed, which is historically associated with this cheese, has been a particular focus of attention for dairy farmers in their desire to preserve and strengthen its presence in the geographical area and its contribution to the production of the cheese.

'Abondance' has been produced in this region for several centuries. Starting in the 13th century, the monks of Abondance Abbey encouraged the making of this cheese, in particular by promoting the clearing of pastures. Even today, the feed given to the dairy cows is essentially derived from the local pastures and alpine meadows. The alpine meadows are exploited using a system known in French as 'montagne individuelle' ('private mountain'). Under this system, herds are not grouped together. Rather, each family grazes their own herd separately. This grazing management method is characteristically employed in the alpine meadows of the region and historically associated with farm-based cheese production.

Nowadays, a considerable amount of 'Abondance' is still produced on farms but the production method has also been transferred to production in dairies. Nevertheless, the traditional know-how has been maintained, e.g. regarding the use of raw milk and the technology associated with semi-cooked cheese.

'Abondance' is a pressed, semi-cooked cheese made exclusively from raw and whole cow's milk and with a long ripening period.

'Abondance' distinguishes itself from other pressed cooked cheeses in particular by having a smaller size, a concave heel, a soft texture and a diverse range of aromas, generally accompanied by a slightly bitter taste.

The dairy cows, which are well adapted to the local environmental conditions, make good use of the rich flora of the geographical area. The flora of the meadows is the source of the aromatic precursors in 'Abondance'. The cheese-makers promote the presence of these precursors in the cheese by using raw whole milk which is not treated in any way liable to affect the flora.

'Abondance' is a pressed, semi-cooked cheese. The use of technology for making pressed semi-cooked cheeses gives it a softer texture than pressed cooked cheeses. This softness of texture has led to the use of a type of mould enabling the characteristic shape of 'Abondance' to be obtained. This shape makes the cheese easier to handle, especially when bringing it down from alpine pastures.

The cheese is relatively small compared to others, especially pressed cooked cheeses. This is directly linked to the way the family herd is managed on alpine pastures and the processing of the milk into cheese, which historically took place on the farm.

Production of this cheese is an integral part of the local economy and recognition of the designation has enabled traditional farming activities in the region to be maintained.

Reference to publication of the specification

(the second subparagraph of Article 6(1) of this Regulation)

https://info.agriculture.gouv.fr/gedei/site/bo-agri/document_administratif-63b62c15-490c-417a-bde8-c73f4f4c4711

CORRIGENDA

Corrigendum to the Statement of revenue and expenditure of the European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority (EIOPA) for the financial year 2018*(Official Journal of the European Union C 108 of 22.3.2018)*

(2019/C 111/16)

On page 149, in column 'Appropriations 2017':

— row 'Chapter 2 0':

for: '2 379 181',

read: '2 369 181'.

— row 'Title 2 — Total':

for: '3 362 666',

read: '3 352 666'.

— row 'Chapter 3 2':

for: '3 771 381',

read: '3 771 380'.

— row 'Title 3 — Total':

for: '4 774 144',

read: '4 774 143'.

— row 'GRAND TOTAL':

for: '24 009 257',

read: '23 999 256'.

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