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Information and Notices

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Notice — 41st edition of the *Directory of Community Legislation in Force*

NOTICE

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I

(Information)

COMMISSION

Euro exchange rates ⁽¹⁾

30 October 2003

(2003/C 262/01)

1 euro =

Currency		Exchange rate	Currency		Exchange rate
USD	US dollar	1,1736	LVL	Latvian lats	0,6491
JPY	Japanese yen	126,97	MTL	Maltese lira	0,4271
DKK	Danish krone	7,4332	PLN	Polish zloty	4,6739
GBP	Pound sterling	0,68825	ROL	Romanian leu	39 512
SEK	Swedish krona	9,0152	SIT	Slovenian tolar	235,8
CHF	Swiss franc	1,5495	SKK	Slovak koruna	41,305
ISK	Iceland króna	88,97	TRL	Turkish lira	1 750 510
NOK	Norwegian krone	8,226	AUD	Australian dollar	1,6549
BGN	Bulgarian lev	1,9479	CAD	Canadian dollar	1,5337
CYP	Cyprus pound	0,58316	HKD	Hong Kong dollar	9,1106
CZK	Czech koruna	32,058	NZD	New Zealand dollar	1,9096
EEK	Estonian kroon	15,6466	SGD	Singapore dollar	2,0353
HUF	Hungarian forint	256,2	KRW	South Korean won	1 380,56
LTL	Lithuanian litas	3,4526	ZAR	South African rand	8,0806

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

**Summary of Community decisions on marketing authorizations in respect of medicinal products
from 15 September 2003 to 15 October 2003**

(Published pursuant to Article 12 or Article 34 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2309/93 ⁽¹⁾)

(2003/C 262/02)

— Issuing of a marketing authorization (Article 12 of Regulation (EEC) No 2309/93): Accepted

Date of the decision	Name of the medicinal product	Holder of the marketing authorization	Number of the entry in the Community Register	Date of notification
16.9.2003	Ventavis	Schering AG Müllerstraße 170—178 D-13342 Berlin	EU/1/03/255/001-003	18.9.2003

— Modification of a marketing authorization (Article 12 of Regulation (EEC) No 2309/93): Accepted

Date of the decision	Name of the medicinal product	Holder of the marketing authorization	Number of the entry in the Community Register	Date of notification
16.9.2003	BeneFix	Wyeth Europa Ltd Huntercombe Lane South Taplow Maidenhead Berkshire SL6 0PH United Kingdom	EU/1/97/047/001-003	18.9.2003
16.9.2003	Emadine	Alcon Laboratories (UK) Ltd Boundary Way Hemel Hempstead Herts HP2 7UD United Kingdom	EU/1/98/095/001-002	18.9.2003
16.9.2003	Prevenar	Wyeth-Lederle Vaccines SA Rue du Bosquet 15 B-1348 Louvain-La-Neuve	EU/1/00/167/001-007	18.9.2003
16.9.2003	Zerene	Wyeth Research (UK) Ltd Huntercombe Lane South Taplow Maidenhead Berkshire SL6 0PH United Kingdom	EU/1/99/099/001-006	18.9.2003
16.9.2003	Glustin	Takeda Europe R & D Centre Ltd Savanah House 11/12 Charles II Street London SW1Y 4QU United Kingdom	EU/1/00/151/009-013	18.9.2003
16.9.2003	Somavert	Pharmacia Enterprises SA 6, circuit de la Foire Internationale BP 2507 L-1347 Luxembourg	EU/1/02/240/004	18.9.2003
16.9.2003	Actos	Takeda Europe R & D Centre Ltd Savanah House 11/12 Charles II Street London SW1Y 4QU United Kingdom	EU/1/00/150/011-015	18.9.2003

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 214, 24.8.1993, p. 1.

Date of the decision	Name of the medicinal product	Holder of the marketing authorization	Number of the entry in the Community Register	Date of notification
16.9.2003	Sonata	Wyeth Europa Ltd Huntercombe Lane South Taplow Maidenhead Berkshire SL6 0PH United Kingdom	EU/1/99/102/001-008	18.9.2003
16.9.2003	Infanrix HepB	GlaxoSmithKline Biologicals SA Rue de l'Institut 89 B-1330 Rixensart	EU/1/97/048/001-014	18.9.2003
16.9.2003	NeuroBloc	Elan Pharma International Ltd WIL House Shannon Business Park Shannon County Clare Ireland	EU/1/00/166/001-003	18.9.2003
16.9.2003	Infanrix penta	GlaxoSmithKline Biologicals SA Rue de l'Institut 89 B-1330 Rixensart	EU/1/00/153/001-010	18.9.2003
16.9.2003	Vfend	Pfizer Limited Sandwich Kent CT13 9NJ United Kingdom	EU/1/02/212/001-024	18.9.2003
22.9.2003	Prometax	Novartis Europharm Limited Wimblehurst Road Horsham West Sussex RH12 5AB United Kingdom	EU/1/98/092/001-013	24.9.2003
22.9.2003	Protopy	Fujisawa GmbH Neumarkter Straße 61 D-81673 München	EU/1/02/202/001-006	24.9.2003
22.9.2003	Protopic	Fujisawa GmbH Neumarkter Straße 61 D-81673 München	EU/1/02/201/001-006	24.9.2003
22.9.2003	Luveris	Serono Europe Limited 56, Marsh Wall London E14 9TP United Kingdom	EU/1/00/155/001-006	24.9.2003
22.9.2003	Daquiran	Dr. Karl Thomae GmbH Birkendorfferstraße 65 D-88397 Biberach/Riss	EU/1/97/052/001-006 EU/1/97/052/009-010	24.9.2003
22.9.2003	Tracleer	Actelion Registration Ltd BSI Building 13th Floor 389 Chiswick High Road London W4 4AL United Kingdom	EU/1/02/220/001-005	24.9.2003
22.9.2003	Visudyne	Novartis Europharm Limited Wimblehurst Road Horsham West Sussex RH12 5AB United Kingdom	EU/1/00/140/001	24.9.2003
2.10.2003	Karvezide	Bristol-Myers Squibb Pharma EEIG 141-149 Staines Road Hounslow TW3 3JA United Kingdom	EU/1/98/085/001-010	6.10.2003

Date of the decision	Name of the medicinal product	Holder of the marketing authorization	Number of the entry in the Community Register	Date of notification
2.10.2003	Coaprovel	Sanofi Pharma Bristol-Myers Squibb SNC 174, avenue de France F-75013 Paris	EU/1/98/086/001-010	6.10.2003
2.10.2003	ViraferonPeg	Schering Plough Europe Rue de Stalle 73 B-1180 Bruxelles Stallestraat 73 B-1180 Brussel	EU/1/99/132/001-050	6.10.2003
2.10.2003	Pegintron	Schering Plough Europe Rue de Stalle 73 B-1180 Bruxelles Stallestraat 73 B-1180 Brussel	EU/1/00/131/001-050	6.10.2003
2.10.2003	INOmax	AGA AB S-181 81 Lidingö	EU/1/01/194/001-002	6.10.2003
2.10.2003	Sifrol	Boehringer Ingelheim International GmbH Binger Straße 173 D-55216 Ingelheim am Rhein	EU/1/97/050/001-006 -009-012	6.10.2003
3.10.2003	Crixivan	Merck Sharp & Dohme Ltd Hertford Road Hoddesdon Hertfordshire EN11 9BU United Kingdom	EU/1/96/024/010	7.10.2003
3.10.2003	Evra	Janssen-Cilag International NV Turnhoutseweg 30 B-2340 Beerse	EU/1/02/223/001-003	7.10.2003
3.10.2003	Tritanrix HepB	GlaxoSmithKline Biologicals SA Rue de l'Institut 89 B-1330 Rixensart	EU/1/96/014/001-003	7.10.2003
3.10.2003	Replagal	TKT Europe-5S AB Rinkebyvägen 11B S-182 36 Danderyd	EU/1/01/189/001-003	8.10.2003
3.10.2003	Rebetol	Schering Plough Europe Rue de Stalle 73 B-1180 Bruxelles Stallestraat 73 B-1180 Brussel	EU/1/99/107/001-003	7.10.2003
3.10.2003	Cotronak	Schering Plough Europe Rue de Stalle 73 B-1180 Bruxelles Stallestraat 73 B-1180 Brussel	EU/1/99/106/001-003	7.10.2003
3.10.2003	Ferriprox	Apotex Europe Ltd Rowan House 41 London Street Reading Berkshire RG1 4PS United Kingdom	EU/1/99/108/001	7.10.2003
8.10.2003	Prandin	Novo Nordisk A/S Novo Allé DK-2880 Bagsværd	EU/1/00/162/001-018	10.10.2003

Date of the decision	Name of the medicinal product	Holder of the marketing authorization	Number of the entry in the Community Register	Date of notification
8.10.2003	Levviac	Aventis Pharma SA 20, avenue Raymond Aron F-92160 Antony	EU/1/01/192/001-004	10.10.2003
8.10.2003	Ketek	Aventis Pharma SA 20, avenue Raymond Aron F-92160 Antony	EU/1/01/191/001-004	10.10.2003
8.10.2003	Xenical	Roche Registration Limited 40 Broadwater Road Welwyn Garden City Hertfordshire AL7 3AY United Kingdom	EU/1/98/071/001-006	10.10.2003
8.10.2003	Zavesca	Actelion Registration Ltd BSI Building 13th Floor 389 Chiswick High Road London W4 4AL United Kingdom	EU/1/02/238/001	10.10.2003
8.10.2003	Avonex	Biogen France SA 'Le Capitole' 55, avenue des Champs Pierreux F-92012 Nanterre Cedex	EU/1/97/033/003	10.10.2003
8.10.2003	NovoMix 30	Novo Nordisk A/S Novo Allé DK-2880 Bagsværd	EU/1/00/142/009-010	10.10.2003
8.10.2003	NovoNorm	Novo Nordisk A/S Novo Allé DK-2880 Bagsværd	EU/1/98/076/001-002, 004-009, 011-016, 018-021	10.10.2003
8.10.2003	Xenical	Roche Registration Limited 40 Broadwater Road Welwyn Garden City Hertfordshire AL7 3AY United Kingdom	EU/1/98/071/001-006	10.10.2003
8.10.2003	Iscover	Bristol-Myers Squibb Pharma EEIG 141-149 Staines Road Hounslow TW3 3JA United Kingdom	EU/1/98/070-001a-001b, 002a-002b, 003a-003b, 004a-004b	10.10.2003
8.10.2003	Taxotere	Aventis Pharma SA 20, avenue Raymond Aron F-92165 Antony Cedex	EU/1/95/002/001-002	10.10.2003
8.10.2003	Trisenox	Cell Therapeutics (UK) Limited 1 Ropemaker Street London EC2Y 9HT United Kingdom	EU/1/02/204/001	10.10.2003
8.10.2003	NovoSeven	Novo Nordisk A/S Novo Allé DK-2880 Bagsværd	EU/1/96/006/001	10.10.2003
8.10.2003	Plavix	Sanofi Pharma Bristol-Myers Squibb SNC 174, avenue de France F-75013 Paris	EU/1/98/069/001a-001b, 002a-002b, 003a-003b, 004a-004b	10.10.2003

Date of the decision	Name of the medicinal product	Holder of the marketing authorization	Number of the entry in the Community Register	Date of notification
8.10.2003	Zyprexa Velotab	Eli Lilly Nederland BV Grootslag 1-5 3991 RA Houten Nederland	EU/1/99/125/001-004	10.10.2003
8.10.2003	Zyprexa	Eli Lilly Nederland BV Grootslag 1-5 3991 RA Houten Nederland	EU/1/96/022/001-018	10.10.2003

— **Modification of a marketing authorization (Article 34 of Regulation (EEC) No 2309/93): Accepted**

Date of the decision	Name of the medicinal product	Holder of the marketing authorization	Number of the entry in the Community Register	Date of notification
18.9.2003	Porcilis AR-T-DF	Intervet International BV Wim de Körverstraat 35 5831 AN Boxmeer Nederland	EU/2/00/026/001-004	22.9.2003
22.9.2003	Ibraxion	Merial 29, avenue Tony Garnier F-69007 Lyon	EU/2/99/017/001-006	23.9.2003
8.10.2003	Metacam	Boehringer Ingelheim Vetmedica GmbH D-55216 Ingelheim am Rhein	EU/2/97/004/006	10.10.2003
8.10.2003	Metacam	Boehringer Ingelheim Vetmedica GmbH D-55216 Ingelheim am Rhein	EU/2/97/004/009	10.10.2003
8.10.2003	Eurifel RCP FeLV	Merial 17, rue Bourgelat F-69002 Lyon	EU/2/00/031/001-002	10.10.2003

Anyone wishing to consult the public assessment report on the medicinal products in question and the decisions relating thereto is invited to contact:

The European Agency for the Evaluation of Medicinal products
7 Westferry Circus
Canary Wharf
London E14 4HB
United Kingdom.

Publication of an application for registration pursuant to Article 6(2) of Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92 on the protection of geographical indications and designations of origin

(2003/C 262/03)

This publication confers the right to object to the application pursuant to Articles 7 and 12d of the abovementioned Regulation. Any objection to this application must be submitted via the competent authority in a Member State, in a WTO member country or in a third country recognised in accordance with Article 12(3) within a time limit of six months from the date of this publication. The arguments for publication are set out below, in particular under 4.6, and are considered to justify the application within the meaning of Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92.

COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC) No 2081/92

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION: ARTICLE 5

PDO () PGI (x)

National application No: 11/2003

1. Responsible department in Member State

Name: Ministero delle Politiche agricole e forestali

Address: Via XX Settembre, 20 — I-00187 Roma

Tel. (39-06) 481 99 68

Fax (39-06) 42 01 31 26

E-mail: qualita@politicheagricole.it

2. Applicant group

2.1. Name: Comitato Promotore per il riconoscimento del marchio ad indicazione geografica protetta kiwi latina

2.2. Address: Via Umberto I, 80 — I-04100 Latina

2.3. Composition: Producer/processor (x) Other ().

3. Type of product: Group 1.6 — Fruits, vegetables and cereals in the natural state or processed of Annex II — kiwi fruit.

4. Specification

(Summary of requirements under Article 4(2))

4.1. Name: Kiwi Latina.

4.2. Description: The protected geographical indication *Kiwi Latina* is exclusively reserved for kiwi fruits meeting the requirements of the production specification.

Fruits of the species *Actinidia deliciosa*, cultivar *Hayward*, to be supplied fresh to the consumer.

The fruit is ellipsoïdo-cylindrical in shape (height greater than diameter), has a light brown skin with a light green tint and soft down and a slightly sunken calyx. The flesh is light emerald green with a whitish soft central column surrounded by a ring of numerous small black seeds.

The fruit selected for marketing must be:

— whole but with the stalk removed,

- sound (any fruit affected by rot, mould or any other alteration making it unsuitable for consumption is excluded),
- clean, for all practical purposes free of visible extraneous matter,
- sufficiently firm, neither limp, shrivelled or watery,
- well formed; double or multiple fruits are not allowed,
- for all practical purposes free of parasites,
- for all practical purposes free of parasite damage,
- free of abnormal external moisture,
- free of foreign odour or taste.

When harvested, the fruit must have a minimum ripeness of 6,2° Brix. There are two commercial grades:

- Extra grade weight: > 90 g

Fruit of this grade must be well developed and present all the characteristics and colouring of the variety.

It must be free of defects apart from very minor superficial ones not affecting its quality, appearance or presentation in the packaging.

- Grade I weight: > 80 g

Fruit of this grade must be of good quality and firm and the flesh must not show defects. It must present the typical characteristics of the variety. The following defects are permitted provided that they do not impair the external appearance of the fruit or its keeping quality:

- slight defects of shape (not protuberances or malformations),
- slight colour blemishes.

Size tolerances

Up to 10 % by number or weight of the fruits may be in the ranges 85 to 89 g (Extra grade) or 77 to 79 g (Grade I).

4.3. *Geographical area*: This takes in 24 communes in two provinces (Latina and Roma).

In Latina the entire area of seven and part of the area of two communes, and in Roma the entire area of 12 and part of the area of three communes. On the CTR 1:100 000 map the boundary of the entire zone is marked in thick black and those of the individual communes are latticed.

For the communes part of the territory of which falls within the zone its boundary is marked on IGM 1:25 000 maps. It normally coincides with an easily discernible feature (road, ditch, etc.).

Table 5 gives details for Sabaudia, Latina and Aprilia, Table 6 for Ardea and Pomezia and Table 7 for Artena.

PROVINCE OF LATINA

SABAUDIA (part)

LATINA (part)

PONTINIA

PRIVERNO

SEZZE

SERMONETA

CORI

CISTERNA DI LATINA

APRILIA

PROVINCE OF ROMA

ARDEA (part)

POMEZIA (part)

MARINO

CASTEL GANDOLFO

ALBANO LAZIALE

ARICCIA

GENZANO DI ROMA

LANUVIO

VELLETRI

LARIANO

ARTENA (part)

PALESTRINA

ZAGAROLO

SAN CESAREO

COLONNA

- 4.4. *Proof of origin:* The Province of Latina was among the first (in the early 70s) to have specialised *Actinidia* plantations.

The particularly favourable climatic conditions for the species allowed a rapid expansion of cultivation and by the end of the 70s Latina had become a national reference point for growers, the fruit trade and students.

In 1978 at the first conference on *Actinidia*, held at Turin, the Agro Pontino zone was mentioned as particularly well suited in Italy for growing kiwi fruit, now the unrivalled symbolic fruit of Pontine agriculture.

Three years later in 1981 a second national conference was organised by the IAA Latina Chamber of Commerce. This has been followed at regular intervals by conferences, seminars and trade fairs, not only at the Pontine capital but also at Cisterna di Latina and Aprilia. These events have confirmed that the town of Latina and the entire surrounding territory, including the southern part of Roma Province, is the outstanding production area in Italy for both quality and price.

The importance for the Italian fruit growing industry of *Actinidia* cultivation in Lazio (hence in the Agro Pontino) was attested outside Italy at a seminar held at Santiago de Chile on 25 and 26 October 1988. Its importance had already come to the fore in the 'Italian *Actinidia* Survey' of 1986 by the then Agriculture and Forests Ministry, which had been followed by a round table organised by the Lazio Regional Agricultural Development Board (Rome, 22 June 1988).

A study in 1990 by the Milan Experimental Institute for Technological Exploitation of Agricultural Products (Gorini et al., 1987) documentation of experimental determination of the undeniable characteristics of *Kiwi Latina*.

Over the last 30 years both the daily press and the specialised national and international journals for the sector (Il Messaggero, Latina Oggi, Economia Pontina, L'Informatore Agrario, Terra e Vita, Italia Agricola, Lazio Agricolo, Rivista di Frutticoltura, Asiafruit Magazine, to name only some) have followed and published an abundance of articles on the progressive rise of *Actinidia* cultivation in the Province of Latina, which offers optimum soil and climate and is highly competitive in both the quantity and quality of its production. Moreover, that time has seen expansion and development of cold storage and handling structures for the fruit and innovative cultivation methods that have occasioned numerous visits to Latina from growers in other parts of Italy and the world (South Korea, New Zealand, Japan).

In the sensory assessment carried out using a 'tasting panel', the ripe fruit was assessed after three months of cold storage for its degree of acceptability on three counts: look of the flesh, taste and sensation of pleasure. The Latina fruit scored highly (Gorini et al., 1987).

This greater degree of pleasure and taste typical of the combination of sweetness and acidity at full ripeness stems from a combination of favourable cultivation factors, including a climate and soils very similar to those of the zone of origin. It has been confirmed that in some areas of Latina (Borgo Flora, Borgo Grappa) the quality of the fruit and vegetative condition of the plants exceeds those in the zone of origin.

The higher total radiation and absence or virtual absence of early frosts allows the harvest to be delayed until the second ten days of November and the fruit to reach a sugar content of 6,5-7 degrees Brix.

This higher sugar content, allowing the storage temperature to be lowered by several tens of a centigrade degree, means that storage, even in a normal atmosphere, can be at least two or three months longer than the average.

The link with the environment is borne out by the following requirements on growers and packers:

- registration as a *Kiwi Latina* grower,
- registration of all the land used to grow *Kiwi Latina*,
- keeping of production and packing registers.

4.5. *Method of production:* The plantations consist of plants grafted onto Franco (one year of grafting) or of self-rooted plants (one year of reproduction).

Two plant training methods are used:

- curtain: planting distance 4-5 m × 4-5 m
- pergola: planting distance 5 m × 3-5 m

Depending on the type of soil it is either given inter-row cultivation and weeded along the rows or is given a grass cover that is cut at regular intervals.

The natural water supply is supplemented by irrigation (sprinkling or misting) under the mass of foliage. Irrigation volumes range from 6 000 to 8 000 m³/ha/year.

The fruit is harvested without the stalk at the end of October and beginning of November. It is then at more than 6,2° Brix and the hardness (8 mm rod) not below 6 kg.

- Winter pruning is carried out so as to leave 100 000-120 000 buds per hectare.
- Thinning out is done at the end of June and beginning of July: multiple and deformed fruits and those with skin defects are removed so as to leave a total of 800 to 1 000 fruits per plant.
- The crop may not exceed 33 tonnes per hectare.

4.6. *Link*

Climate. This is temperate-humid, similar to that of the zone of origin of the species (Yangtze Kiang area of China) with an average temperature of 13-15 °C (average minimum 8-10 °C, average maximum 28-30 °C) and an average relative humidity in the summer months of 75-80 %. The absence of early frosts allows the fruit to be harvested at the correct degree of ripeness (average 6,5° Brix and never less than 6,2° Brix). This permits attainment of the best qualitative characteristics, and optimum conservation in cold storage until the months of May/June and attainment of a sugar level on consumption no lower than 12° Brix and a hardness no higher than 3 kg measured with an 8 mm rod.

- There is a very low incidence of the winter and spring frost damage that in other parts of Italy results in big production losses in the following seasons and hence discontinuity of supply.
- High total luminous radiation characterising the Pontine area and allowing the optimum degree of ripeness for sale to be attained at an earlier date.

Soil. The soils of the cultivation zone are of alluvial and dislocated volcanic origin resting on pozzolanic and tuffaceous subsoils of high fertility that immediately demonstrated their particular suitability for *Actinidia* cultivation.

Professional tradition. The area in which *Actinidia* has become established had a long tradition of growing table grapes, a species which like *Actinidia* grows using tendrils requiring a support structure and a very similar cultivation technique. This permitted easy adjustment to the most appropriate techniques for the new crop and production of high quality true-to-type fruit.

4.7. *Inspection body*

Name: Camera di Commercio Industria Artigianato e Agricoltura di Latina

Address: Via Umberto I, 80 — I-04100 Latina

4.8. *Labelling*

Name: 'Kiwi Latina'.

The trademark takes the form of a circle with at the centre a depiction of the Colosseum within which is shown a kiwi fruit cross-section of the characteristic emerald green colour with seeds and central column. The annular area between the Colosseum and the external circle carries the words KIWI LATINA in green Roman type with the letters arranged in a circle divided into two parts, KIWI above and LATINA below. To the right of KIWI is a red ladybird with black spots. The colours required are Pantone red, Pantone green, chestnut brown and black. The same type of packaging is used for both national and international trade. The trademark must appear on it and can also be affixed to the individual fruits. It may be used only by firms packing in the *Kiwi Latina* production zone.

4.9. *National requirements:* —

EC No: IT/00295/2003.06.05.

Date of receipt of full application: 5 June 2003.

Publication of an application for registration pursuant to Article 6(2) of Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92 on the protection of geographical indications and designations of origin

(2003/C 262/04)

This publication confers the right to object to the application pursuant to Articles 7 and 12d of the abovementioned Regulation. Any objection to this application must be submitted via the competent authority in a Member State, in a WTO member country or in a third country recognised in accordance with Article 12(3) within a time limit of six months from the date of this publication. The arguments for publication are set out below, in particular under 4.6, and are considered to justify the application within the meaning of Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92.

COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC) No 2081/92

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION: ARTICLE 5

PDO (x) PGI ()

National Application No: —

1. Responsible department in the Member State

Name: Institut national des appellations d'origine (INAO)

Address: 138, avenue des Champs-Élysées — F-75008 Paris

Tel. (33-1) 45 62 54 75

Fax (33-1) 42 25 57 97

2. Applicant group

2.1. Name: Syndicat Interprofessionnel du Chevrotin

2.2. Address: Maison du Reblochon, BP 22 — F-74230 Thônes, Tel. (33) 04 50 32 74 79

2.3. Composition: Producer/processor (x) other ().

3. Type of product: Cheese — class 1-3.

4. Specification

(Summary of requirements under Article 4(2))

4.1. Name: Chevrotin.

4.2. Description: Chevrotin is a cheese made exclusively from goat's milk; the cheeses are cylindrical, with a diameter of 9 to 12 centimetres and a height of 3 to 4.5 centimetres, and weigh 250 to 350 grammes.

This cheese is pressed, uncooked, with a washed rind, partially or totally covered after maturing with a fine white mould composed mainly of *geotrichum* and contains at least 45 grams of fat for 100 grams of cheese after complete desiccation with a dry matter content no less than 45 grams for 100 grams of cheese.

As soon as it is mature, Chevrotin is individually packaged in a pack that includes a removable base consisting in a thin sheet of spruce. Chevrotin cheeses are packaged whole.

- 4.3. *Geographical area*: The area includes the whole territory of the following municipalities in the department of Haute-Savoie:

Abondance, Alex, Allèves, Arêches, Aviernoz, Bellevaux, Bernex, Boège, Bogève, Bluffy, Bonnevaux, Brizon, Burdignin, Chamonix-Mont-Blanc, Châtel, Chevenoz, Chevaline, Combloux, Cons-Sainte-Colombe, Cordon, Demi-Quartier, Dingy-Saint-Clair, Domancy, Doussard, Entremont, Entrevernes, Essert-Romand, Faverges, Giez, Habère-Lullin, Habère-Poche, La-Balme-de-Thuy, La Baume, La Chapelle-d'Abondance, La Chapelle Saint-Maurice, La Clusaz, La Côte-d'Arbroz, La Forclaz, La Rivière-Enverse, La Tour, La Vernaz, Lathuile, Le Biot, Le Bouchet, Le Grand-Bornand, Le Petit-Bornand-les-Glières, Le Reposoir, Les Clefs, Les Contamines-Montjoie, Les Gets, Les Houches, Les Villards sur Thônes, Leschaux, Lullin, Magland, Manigod, Marzens, Megève, Mégevette, Mieussy, Montmin, Montriond, Mont Saxonnex, Morillon, Morzine, Nancy-sur-Cluses, Nâves-Parmelan, Novel, Onnion, Passy, Praz-sur-Arly, Reyvroz, Sallanches, Samoëns, Saxel, Serraval, Servoz, Seythenex, Seytroux, Sixt-Fer-à-Cheval, Saint-André-de-Boège, Saint-Eustache, Saint-Ferréol, Saint-Gervais-les-Bains, Saint-Jean-d'Aulps, Saint-Jean-de-Sixt, Saint-Jean-de-Tholomé, Saint-Jeoire, Saint-Laurent, Saint-Sigismond, Saint-Sixt, Talloires, Taninges, Thollon-les-Mémises, Thônes, Thorens-Glières, Vacheresse, Vailly, Vallorcine, Verchaix, Villard sur Boège, Villaz, Ville-en-Sallaz, Viuz-en-Sallaz.

The area includes part of the following municipalities:

Ayze, Duingt, Gruffy, La Roche-sur-Foron, Lugrin, Marignier, Marnaz, Perrignier, Scionzier, Saint-Jorioz, Viuz-la-Chiésaz

The area includes the whole territory of the following municipalities in the department of Savoie:

Aillon-le-Jeune, Aillon-le-Vieux, Allondaz, Arith, Bellecombe-en-Bauges, Cléry, Cohennoz, Crest-Volland, Doucy-en-Bauges, Ecole-en-Bauges, Flumet, Jarsy, La Compôte, La Giettaz, La-Motte-en-Bauges, La Thuile, Le Châtelard, Le Noyer, Les Déserts, Lescheraines, Notre-Dame-de-Bellecombe, Puygros, Saint-François-de-Sales, Saint-Nicolas-la-Chapelle, Sainte-Reine, Thoiry, Ugine.

The area includes part of the following municipalities:

Hauteluce, Le Montcel, Marthod, Mercury, Montaille, Plancherine, Saint-Jean-d'Arvey, Saint-Jean-de-la-Porte, Saint-Offenge-Dessus, Thénésol, Verrens Arvey, Villard sur Doron.

- 4.4. *Proof of origin*: The earliest references to Chevrotin date back to the 18th century, but the cheese had probably already been known in Savoie and Haute Savoie for some time before then.

The most relevant documents are farm-out agreements (*actes d'amodiations*): the lessee (usually a mountain stockbreeder) often paid dues in the form of cheese. Chevrotin is routinely mentioned in this context.

Despite a fairly small goat population, Chevrotin was manufactured after the kids were weaned, i.e. in the season of return to the heights.

Every milk producer, every processing plant and every maturing plant fills in a 'declaration of aptitude' registered with the INAO. Registers and any other documents required for checking the origin, quality and production conditions of the milk and cheese must be kept at the INAO's disposal by the operators. A translucent white casein plate bearing the designation of origin and the producer's identification number is affixed to the cheese in the course of manufacture.

The finished products undergo laboratory tests and tasting to ensure that they are high-quality, typical products.

- 4.5. *Method of production:* Chevrotin is exclusively a farm product. The milk used is never obtained by collection from a number of herds, but is always that of a single herd. Most of the milk used to produce Chevrotin comes from Alpine breeds of goat.

There are two separate herd-management seasons, based on the use of the natural resources of the mountains.

- During the winter season, which lasts five to seven months, fodder is used, mainly from the local area. Locally-produced fodder accounts for at least 70 % in dry weight of total fodder consumption.
- For the remaining period of at least five months, feeding is based on grazing the spontaneous vegetation of the diversified pasture on the heights.

Supplementary feeding is marginal.

Each goat has an available area of at least 1 000 square metres. Milk output per goat is limited.

The milk is used raw and whole, with no standard protein or fat content. All physical processing other than filtering to eliminate macroscopic impurities is prohibited.

It is prohibited to remove anything from the milk, or to add anything other than rennet, lactic ferment and salt (sodium chloride).

From milking to the end of the manufacturing process, the milk temperature must never be lower than 10° Celsius or higher than 40° Celsius. No more than 14 hours may elapse between milking the first batch and adding rennet. Simple cooling of the milk helps to encourage natural ferments and to avoid the development of psychotropic flora. After the addition of rennet, the milk rapidly coagulates.

Cutting, stirring, draining of whey, pressing and salting are all carried out manually. The curds are cut to a size between that of a grain of rice and a grain of maize. For moulding, the curds are placed in individual moulds. After filling, the moulds are turned once. Pressing takes six to twelve hours, during which the moulds are turned at least once more. The cheese is then salted, then dried for five to nine days at a temperature between 15 °C and 20 °C, during which time the cheeses are turned daily.

Maturing lasts at least 21 days on a spruce board, to develop the aromatic qualities of the cheese; during the maturing phase, the cheeses are turned at least three times a week. The only surface colouring agents authorised are carotene (E160a) and rocou (E160b).

- 4.6. *Link:* The link between Chevrotin and its origin is due to the combination of a natural environment colonised by human practices adapted to the environment which result from generations of know-how.

Chevrotin has been produced from time immemorial in the departments of Savoie and Haute-Savoie, as attested by 18th century deeds in the municipalities including Alpine pasture.

The geological skeleton of the Chevrotin production area is characterised by sedimentary limestone. The landscape is ridged with hard limestone bars at whose feet lie pastures of an altitude higher than 1 500 metres, with a mountain climate marked by heavy rainfall throughout the year and very low winter temperatures.

The combination of the climate and geological environment means that the area has major forage potential.

These conditions are suitable for a wide variety of flora, especially in the high pastures where, depending on the duration of snow cover, the inclination of the parent rocks and their geological type, animals find a diverse range of environments and vegetation groups.

In these conditions, Alpine breed goats, which are robust and prolific milk producers, are well adapted to the environment and can move around with great ease to make use of the most difficult forage resources in the mountains.

Production conditions are defined in such a way as to preserve the special features of the area and ensure that they are reflected in the features of the product.

It is clear that, historically, the technology applied to the manufacture of this goat's milk cheese is similar to that used for the cow's milk cheeses of the region, such as Reblochon. Chevrotin is the only rapid curdling, washed-rind goat's cheese in the industry.

4.7. *Inspection body*

Name: INAO

Address: 138, avenue des Champs-Élysées — F-75008 Paris

Name: DGCCRF

Address: 59, Boulevard V. Auriol — F-75703 Paris CEDEX 13

4.8. *Labelling*: Each Chevrotin cheese is marketed under an individual label marked with the designation of origin.

Each cheese qualifying for the controlled designation of origin must bear the logo comprising the acronym 'INAO', the words 'Appellation d'Origine Contrôlée' and the name of the designation.

The name of the controlled designation of origin must appear in letters at least 120 % larger than any other letters on the label.

4.9. *National requirements*: Decree concerning 'Chevrotin' controlled designation of origin.

EC No: FR/00246/2002.05.03.

Date of receipt of the full application: 3 October 2003.

Publication of a request under Article 9 of Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92 to amend one or more parts of the specification of a name registered under Article 17 or Article 6 of that Regulation

(2003/C 262/05)

Publication confers the right to object within the meaning of Article 7 and 12d of the Regulation. Any objections to this request must be forwarded via the competent authority of a Member State, a WTO Member country or a third country recognised under Article 12(3) within six months of the publication date.

The amendment is not a minor one and it must therefore be published under Article 6(2) of the Regulation.

COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC) No 2081/92

APPLICATION TO AMEND A SPECIFICATION: ARTICLE 9

1. **Registered name:** Mel de Barroso

2. **Responsible department in the Member State**

Instituto de Desenvolvimento Rural e Hidráulica

Av. Afonso Costa, 3, P-1949-002 Lisboa

3. **Amendment requested**

— specification heading:

- ☐ name
- ☐ description
- ☒ geographical area
- ☐ proof of origin
- ☐ method of production
- ☐ link
- ☐ labelling
- ☐ national legal requirements

— amendment:

Geographical area:

Extending the geographical production area to include the municipalities of Chaves and Vila Pouca de Aguiar and the *freguesias* (parishes) of Jou and Valongo de Milhais, in the municipality of Murça.

In relation to the current geographical area, the abovementioned areas have the same soils, enjoy the same weather conditions, produce a honey with the same characteristics and apply the same methods of production, with guaranteed traceability.

4. **Date of receipt of the full application:** 6 October 2003.

Publication of a request under Article 9 of Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92 to amend one or more parts of the specification of a name registered under Article 17 or Article 6 of that Regulation

(2003/C 262/06)

Publication confers the right to object within the meaning of Article 7 and 12d of the Regulation. Any objections to this request must be forwarded via the competent authority of a Member State, a WTO Member country or a third country recognised under Article 12(3) within six months of the publication date.

The amendment is not a minor one and it must therefore be published under Article 6(2) of the Regulation.

COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC) No 2081/92

APPLICATION TO AMEND A SPECIFICATION: ARTICLE 9

1. **Registered name:** Azeites do Norte Alentejano

2. **Responsible department in the Member State**

Instituto de Desenvolvimento Rural e Hidráulica

Av. Afonso Costa, 3 — P-1949-002 Lisboa

3. **Amendment(s) requested**

— Specification heading:

- ☐ Name
- ☒ Description
- ☒ Geographical area
- ☐ Proof of origin
- ☐ Method of production
- ☐ Link
- ☐ Labelling
- ☐ National legal requirements

— Amendments:

3.1. Description

The Norte Alentejano olive oils are slightly thick, fruity oils with a greenish yellow colour, which attain the minimum grade of 6,5 for extra virgin oil and 6,0 for virgin oil.

In-depth studies conducted into the characteristics of these olive oils have shown that there is a need to revise some of their parameters, namely: Delta K, triglycerides, LLL, OLLn, PLLn, OLL, PLL, POL, POO, OOO, PPO; fatty acids C16:0, C16:1, C17:0, C17:1, C18:0, C18:1, C18:2 and C18:3; trans fatty acids, cholesterol, Campestanol and Delta 7 — Stigmasterol.

To the authorised varieties are added the regional varieties: Carrasquenha, Redondil, Azeiteira or Azeitoneira.

3.2. Geographical area

Extension of the geographical production area to include the municipalities of Alandroal, Nisa, Reguengos de Monsaraz, Évora (parishes of N^a Sr^a de Machede, S. Mansos, S. Vicente do Pigeiro, S. Miguel de Machede and S. Bento do Mato) and Mourão (parishes of Luz and Mourão), on the grounds that:

- the same conditions obtain in these municipalities and parishes with regard to soils and weather patterns,
- the olive oil produced has the same physical, chemical and organoleptic characteristics as that obtained in the current geographical area,
- the inhabitants of these municipalities inherited the same customs and authentic and unvarying know-how as those from the rest of the geographical area.

4. Date of receipt of the full application: 7 October 2003.

Commission communication amending the notice to the Member States of 14 April 2000 laying down guidelines for the Community Initiative for rural development (Leader+) (2000/C 139/05)

(2003/C 262/07)

The notice to the Member States of 14 April 2000 laying down guidelines for the Community initiative for rural development (Leader+) ⁽¹⁾ is hereby amended as follows:

The second indent of point 18, entitled 'Transnational cooperation' is replaced by the following:

'In the context of transnational cooperation between Member States, in addition to territories selected under Leader+, cooperation may also be opened up to areas selected under Leader I and II or to other rural areas organised according to the Leader approach and recognised by the Member State. Only operations involving territories selected under Leader+ will be eligible for Community part-financing. However, expenditure on organising activities will be eligible in all the areas concerned.

Where a territory selected under Leader+ enters into a cooperation project under the terms of this action with an area outside the Community organised according to the Leader approach, associated expenditure relating to the Leader+ area will be eligible.'

⁽¹⁾ OJ C 139, 18.5.2000, p. 5.

Authorisation of State aid pursuant to Articles 87 and 88 of the EC Treaty**Cases where the Commission raises no objections**

(2003/C 262/08)

Date of adoption of the decision: 3.10.2003**Member State:** Germany (Hessen)**Aid No:** N 216/03**Title:** Contracts for environmental protection in the forestry sector**Objective:** To compensate wood owners in Hessen who undertake to implement environmental protection measures and fulfil certain administrative obligations in the framework of implementation of the Habitat Directive and the Birds Directive

Legal basis:

- Framework contract 'Vertragsnaturschutz im Wald' (Protection of Woods) of 27 November 2002;
- § 2 of the Hessische Naturschutzgesetz (Law of the Land of Hessen on the Protection of Nature), as last modified on 18 June 2002;
- 'Richtlinien für die Förderung von Erstaufforstungen' (Guidelines for the Promotion of First-Time Afforestation), adopted in the context of the Community programme for the improvement of agricultural structures and coastal protection;
- 'Richtlinien für die Förderung des Privat- und Körperschaftswaldes' (Guidelines for the Promotion of Privately Owned Woods), issued in implementation of § 67 of the Hessische Forstgesetz (Law on Forestry of the Land of Hessen) and of Regulation EC 1257/1999;
- 'Richtlinien für die Förderung forstwirtschaftlicher Maßnahmen' (Guidelines for the Promotion of Forestry Measures), adopted in the context of the Community programme for the improvement of agricultural structures and coastal protection

Budget: EUR 600 000/year**Aid intensity or amount:** Limited to compensating the costs of the environmental engagements**Duration:** Unlimited

The authentic text(s) of the decision, from which all confidential information has been removed, can be found at

http://europa.eu.int/comm/secretariat_general/sgb/state_aids

Communication from the Commission amending the communication relating to the characteristics of products to be supplied as Community food aid

(2003/C 262/09)

Communication 2000/C 312/01 relating to the characteristics of products to be supplied as Community food aid ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Communication 2002/C 181/09 ⁽²⁾, is amended as follows:

In Part C, point 1 is replaced by the following:

‘White sugar of the standard quality as referred to in Annex I, point I, of Regulation (EC) No 1260/2001 (OJ L 178, 30.6.2001, p. 1) meeting the requirements laid down in Article 4 paragraphs 1 and 2 of Regulation (EC) No 1262/2001 (OJ L 178, 30.6.2001, p. 48). The rule provided at the second indent of Article 19(2)(a) of Regulation (EC) No 1262/2001 is binding for the determination of the sugar category.

The product must be white sugar in accordance with Article 1(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1260/2001: either A or B sugar [points (e) and (f)] or C sugar [point (g)]. The type of sugar (A, B or C) shall be specified in the invitation to tender.’

⁽¹⁾ OJ C 312, 31.10.2000, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ C 181, 30.7.2002, p. 14.

III

(Notices)

COMMISSION

Outcome of the invitations to tender of (Community food aid)

(2003/C 262/10)

as provided for in Article 9(7) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 2519/97 of 16 December 1997 laying down general rules for the mobilisation of products to be supplied under Council Regulation (EC) No 1292/96 as Community food aid

(Official Journal of the European Communities L 346, 17.12.1997, p. 23)

21 October 2003

Regulation (EC) No/ Decision of	Lot	Action No	Beneficiary/ Destination	Product	Quantity (t)	Delivery stage	Successful tenderer	Awarded price (EUR/t)
7.10.2003	A	13/03	EuronAid/Haïti	CM	170	EXW	n.a.	(¹)
8.10.2003	A	7+14/03	EuronAid/. . .	LEPv	109	EMB	n.a.	(¹)
9.10.2003	A	413/01	WFP/Haïti	PISUM	270	EMB	DANÆRT A/S — ODENSE (DK)	239,90
	B	9/03	EuronAid/Haïti	PISUM	440	EMB	n.a.	(¹)
10.10.2003	A	12/03	EuronAid/Haïti	SUB	60	EMB	n.a.	(¹)

n.a. No contract was awarded.

(¹) The invitation to tender is closed.

BLT:	Common wheat	FABA:	Broad beans (<i>Vicia faba major</i>)	WSB:	Wheat/soya blend
DUR:	Durum wheat	FEQ:	Horse beans (<i>Vicia faba equina</i>)	Lsub1:	Infant formula
ORG:	Barley	PISUM:	Split peas	Lsub2:	Follow-on formula
MAI:	Maize	SUB:	White sugar	LHE:	High energy milk
SEG:	Rye	HCOLZ:	Rape seed oil	AC:	Compound food
SOR:	Sorghum	HTOUR:	Sunflower oil	PAL:	Pasta
CBR/M/L:	Milled round, medium or long grain rice	HOLI:	Olive oil	SAR:	Tinned sardines
RPR/M/L:	Parboiled round, medium or long grain rice	HMAI:	Maize oil	CM:	Tinned mackerel
BRI:	Broken rice	HSOJA:	Soya oil	CB:	Corned beef
FBLT:	Common wheat flour	LEP:	Skimmed milk powder	BPJ:	Canned beef
FMAI:	Maize flour	LEPv:	Vitaminized skimmed milk powder	PFB:	Beef liver pâté
FSEG:	Rye flour	LDEP:	Semi-skimmed milk powder	CP:	Canned pork
SDUR:	Durum wheat meal	LENP:	Whole milk powder	PFP:	Pig liver pâté
SMAI:	Maize gritz	B:	Butter	CV:	Canned poultrymeat
FHAF:	Oat flakes	BO:	Butteroil	DEST:	Free at destination
CT:	Tomato concentrate	FETA:	Feta-type cheese	DEB:	Free at port of landing — landed
PT:	Tomato powder	FROF:	Processed cheese	DEN:	Free at port of landing — ex ship
COR:	Currants	BABYF:	Cereal-based weaning food	EMB:	Free at port of shipment
		BISC:	Biscuits	EXW:	Ex works

**Budget heading B2-1630 — Innovative measures under Article 6 of the European Social Fund
Regulation: 'Innovative Approaches to the Management of Change'**

Call for proposals VP/2003/021

(2003/C 262/11)

Article 6 of the European Social Fund Regulation ⁽¹⁾ supports innovative measures that seek to promote new approaches and identify examples of good practice, which can subsequently improve the implementation of the operations supported by the ESF.

The Commission's Communication on the implementation of innovative measures under Article 6 of the European Social Fund Regulation for the programming period 2000 to 2006 ⁽²⁾ sets out the general principles of the actions that can be financed and it also establishes a thematic approach.

Thematic focus

For the period 2004 to 2006, Article 6 will support the development and testing of innovative measures to anticipate and manage change under the overarching theme of **'Innovative approaches to the management of change'**.

Within this theme, innovative measures will focus on two more specific sub-themes:

- **management of demographic change**, with the aim of supporting innovative initiatives to promote active ageing and to raise the employment rate of older workers, and
- **management of restructuring**, with the aim of supporting innovative solutions to restructuring by enhancing the capacity for adaptation and anticipation of workers, enterprises and public authorities.

Proposals may address only one of the two sub-themes and an applicant may present only one proposal under each sub-theme.

Eligible applicants

Applicants may be social partner organisations operating at European, national, regional or local level, public and private companies, non-profit organisations, education and training bodies as well as public authorities and administrations operating at NUTS level 3.

Eligible applicants must be located in one of the EU 15 Member States ⁽³⁾.

Transnationality

Actions must be transnational in scope, i.e. involve organisations from at least two of the EU 15 Member States.

While the participation of organisations from the acceding countries ⁽⁴⁾ is strongly encouraged, the scope of their participation is limited to participation in seminars, conferences and exchanges of personnel taking place in, and organised by project promoters in, the EU 15 Member States.

Structure

Proposals must be developed and implemented by a specific partnership involving a range of relevant actors. While partnerships will differ depending on the type of actions proposed, the involvement of the appropriate social partner organisations is strongly recommended.

Eligible actions include pilot projects as well as projects aimed at exchanging information and transferring experience and good practice. However, projects must have a clear focus and should concern peer review as part of a structured comparative or benchmarking process; transfer and adaptation of existing approaches, instruments and good practice and/or development and piloting of new model approaches.

Financing

The budget made available under this call will be a maximum of 40 million euros per annum during 2004 to 2006, provided that the budgetary authority confirms the budget allocations. The Commission will co-finance actions up to a maximum of 75 % of the total eligible costs, between a minimum grant of 300 000 euro and maximum grant of 3 000 000 euro over a two-year period. Applicants will be required to make a financial contribution to the action.

⁽¹⁾ Regulation (EC) No 1784/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 July 1999 on the European Social Fund (OJ L 213 of 13.8.1999).

⁽²⁾ COM(2000) 894 of 12.1.2001.

⁽³⁾ Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Austria, Netherlands, Portugal, Finland, Sweden, United Kingdom.

⁽⁴⁾ The Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia.

Around 5 % of the annual budget available in 2005 and 2006 will be reserved for dissemination measures aimed at supporting the mainstreaming of ESF Article 6 innovation and good practice. The dissemination measures will be the subject of a separate call for proposals.

Timetable

There are three deadlines for making an application under this call for proposals, as follows:

- The deadline for the **first** round of applications is **18 February 2004**. Grant agreements will be signed, in principle, in October 2004. Projects may start between 1 November 2004 and 31 December 2004, but not before the grant agreement has been signed. The maximum duration of projects will be 24 months and projects must finish between 31 October 2006 and 30 December 2006.
- The deadline for the **second** round of applications is **26 January 2005**. Grant agreements will be signed, in principle, in September 2005. Projects may start between 1 October 2005 and 30 November 2005, but not before the grant agreement has been signed. The maximum duration of projects will be 24 months and projects must finish between 30 September 2007 and 29 November 2007.

- The deadline for the **third** round of applications is **25 January 2006**. Grant agreements will be signed, in principle, in September 2006. Projects may start between 1 October 2006 and 30 November 2006, but not before the grant agreement has been signed. The maximum duration of projects will be 24 months and projects must finish between 30 September 2008 and 29 November 2008.

Information and Application File

More detailed information, including the Applicant's Guide, the Grant Application, the Budget Estimate and other annexes, can be downloaded from the following 'Library' web site:

http://forum.europa.eu.int/Public/irc/empl/vp_2003_021/library

All the documents and information on this 'Library' website constitute an integral and binding part of the call for proposals.

Further information can be obtained by contacting the European Commission as follows:

Fax (32-2) 296 59 89

E-mail: empl-article6MC@cec.eu.int

CORRIGENDA**Corrigendum to the authorisation for State aid pursuant to Articles 87 and 88 of the EC Treaty (Cases where the Commission raises no objections)**

(Official Journal of the European Union C 236 of 2 October 2003)

(2003/C 262/12)

On page 16, the indication '**(Text with EEA relevance)**' is deleted.

Corrigendum to the authorisation for State aid pursuant to Articles 87 and 88 of the EC Treaty (Cases where the Commission raises no objections)

(Official Journal of the European Union C 253 of 22 October 2003)

(2003/C 262/13)

On page 5, the indication '**(Text with EEA relevance)**' for State aid N 368/03 is deleted.

Corrigendum to the authorisation for State aid pursuant to Articles 87 and 88 of the EC Treaty (Cases where the Commission raises no objections)

(Official Journal of the European Union C 87 of 10 April 2003)

(2003/C 262/14)

On page 32, in the first State aid cited, on the 'Aid No' line:

for: 'N 34/02'

read: 'NN 34/02'.

NOTICE

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