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### Information and Notices

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<sup>(1)</sup> Text with EEA relevance

## II

*(Information)*

## INFORMATION FROM EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS AND BODIES

## COMMISSION

**Non-opposition to a notified concentration****(Case COMP/M.4605 — Hindalco/Novelis)****(Text with EEA relevance)**

(2007/C 128/01)

On 8 May 2007, the Commission decided not to oppose the above notified concentration and to declare it compatible with the common market. This decision is based on Article 6(1)(b) of Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004. 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:

- from the Europa competition website (<http://ec.europa.eu/comm/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 under document number 32007M4605. EUR-Lex is the on-line access to European law. (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu>)
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## IV

(Notices)

## NOTICES FROM EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS AND BODIES

## COUNCIL

## COUNCIL DECISION

of 30 May 2007

**appointing the members and alternate members of the Management Board of the European Institute for Gender Equality**

(2007/C 128/02)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1922/2006 of 20 December 2006 on establishing a European Institute for Gender Equality, and in particular Article 10 thereof;

Whereas:

- (1) The members and alternate members of the Management Board of the European Institute for Gender Equality should be appointed for a period of three years.
- (2) Eighteen Members States (Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Spain, France, Italy, Cyprus, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Greece, Luxembourg, Hungary, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia and Sweden) submitted to the Council lists of candidates,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

*Article 1*

The following are hereby appointed members and alternate members of the Management Board of the European Institute for Gender Equality for the period from 1 June 2007 to 31 May 2010:

## GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES

Country	Members	Alternates
Belgium	Mr Michel PASTEEL	Ms Frédérique FASTRE
Czech Republic	Ms Kateřina PŘÍHODOVÁ	Ms Dagmar ZELENKOVÁ
Denmark	Ms. Vibeke ABEL	Mr Jesper BRASK FISCHER
Germany	Ms Eva WELSKOP-DEFFAA	Ms Renate AUGSTEIN
Ireland	Ms Pauline MOREAU	—
Greece	Ms Stamatina Amalia SARRI	Ms Konstantina NANI

Country	Members	Alternates
Spain	Ms Luz RODRÍGUEZ FERNÁNDEZ	Ms Cecilia PAYNO DE ORIVE
France	Ms Brigitte GRESY	Mr Dominique THIERRY
Italy	Ms Bianca BECCALI	Ms Alfonsina RINALDI
Cyprus	Ms Elpiniki KOUTOUROUSSI	Mr Nelson K. NEOCLEUS
Latvia	Ms Gundega RUPENHEITE	Mr Kristaps PETERMANIS
Lithuania	Ms Vanda JURSENIENE	Mr Alfredas NAZAROVAS
Luxembourg	Ms Maddy MULHEIMS-HINKEL	Mr Serge ALLEGREZZA
Hungary	Ms Judit CSOBA	Mr Miklós HADAS
Poland	Ms Monika KSZENIEWICZ	Mr Cezary GAWLAS
Portugal	Ms Maria do CÉU CUNHA REGO	Mr Pedro DELGADO ALVES
Slovenia	Ms Maruša GORTNAR	Mr Matjaž DEBELAK
Sweden	Ms Marianne LAXEN	Mr Lars WITTENMARK

*Article 2*

The Council shall appoint the alternate member representing Ireland at a later date.

Done at Brussels, 30 May 2007.

*For the Council*  
*The President*  
F. MÜNTEFERING

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## COMMISSION

Euro exchange rates <sup>(1)</sup>

8 June 2007

(2007/C 128/03)

1 euro =

Currency	Exchange rate	Currency	Exchange rate		
USD	US dollar	1,3349	RON	Romanian leu	3,2841
JPY	Japanese yen	162,40	SKK	Slovak koruna	34,398
DKK	Danish krone	7,4457	TRY	Turkish lira	1,8022
GBP	Pound sterling	0,67885	AUD	Australian dollar	1,5870
SEK	Swedish krona	9,3425	CAD	Canadian dollar	1,4261
CHF	Swiss franc	1,6475	HKD	Hong Kong dollar	10,4327
ISK	Iceland króna	85,88	NZD	New Zealand dollar	1,7756
NOK	Norwegian krone	8,1005	SGD	Singapore dollar	2,0599
BGN	Bulgarian lev	1,9558	KRW	South Korean won	1 242,86
CYP	Cyprus pound	0,5835	ZAR	South African rand	9,7505
CZK	Czech koruna	28,420	CNY	Chinese yuan renminbi	10,2187
EEK	Estonian kroon	15,6466	HRK	Croatian kuna	7,3480
HUF	Hungarian forint	254,72	IDR	Indonesian rupiah	12 154,26
LTL	Lithuanian litas	3,4528	MYR	Malaysian ringgit	4,6261
LVL	Latvian lats	0,6967	PHP	Philippine peso	62,126
MTL	Maltese lira	0,4293	RUB	Russian rouble	34,6970
PLN	Polish zloty	3,8468	THB	Thai baht	43,527

<sup>(1)</sup> Source: reference exchange rate published by the ECB.

## NOTICES FROM MEMBER STATES

**Summary information communicated by Member States regarding State aid granted under Commission Regulation (EC) No 857/2006 on the application of Articles 87 and 88 of the EC Treaty to State aid to small and medium-sized enterprises active in the production, processing and marketing of agricultural products**

(2007/C 128/04)

**Aid No:** XA 21/07

**Member State:** United Kingdom

**Region:** South West of England

**Title of Aid scheme or name of company receiving an individual aid:** South Hams Food and Drink Trade Fair Attendance

**Legal basis:** Appendix 5 of the Regional Development Agencies Act 1998.

**Annual expenditure planned under the scheme or overall amount of individual aid granted to the company:**

2007-2008            GBP 9800

**Total                    GBP 9800**

**Maximum aid intensity:** The aid intensity is 100 % in line with Article 15 Regulation.

**Date of implementation:** The scheme will start on 13 March 2007.

**Duration of scheme or individual aid award:** The scheme will begin on 13 March 2007. It will close on the 31 March 2008. The last payment will be made no later than 30 April 2008.

**Objective of aid:** Sectoral Development. The scheme will enable the South Hams Food and Drink Association to attend trade fairs at Totnes Festival September 2007 and the Dartmouth Festival October 2007 to promote the products of its members (and other producers in the South Hams area) to visitors to the region. The scheme will be paid in line with Article 15 of Regulation 1857/2006 and the eligible costs will be the participation in fairs, specifically:

- participation fees;
- travel costs;
- costs of publications;
- Rent of exhibition premises.

**Sector(s) concerned:** The scheme applies to production of agricultural products. All sub-sectors are eligible.

**Name and address of the granting authority:**

The statutory body responsible for the scheme is:

South West Regional Development Agency  
Stirling House  
Dix's Field  
Exeter EX1 1QA  
United Kingdom

The organisation operating the scheme is:

Devon Renaissance  
7C Cranmere Road  
Exeter Road Industrial Estate  
Okehampton  
Devon EX20 1UE  
United Kingdom

**Web-Address:** [http://www.ruraldevon.org/updocs/Trade\\_Fair\\_-\\_Full\\_Text\\_Final.doc](http://www.ruraldevon.org/updocs/Trade_Fair_-_Full_Text_Final.doc)

[www.lovetheflavour.co.uk](http://www.lovetheflavour.co.uk) South Hams Food and Drink Association

Alternatively, you can go to the UK's central website for exempted agricultural State aids at:

[www.defra.gov.uk/farm/policy/state-aid/setup/exist-exempt.htm](http://www.defra.gov.uk/farm/policy/state-aid/setup/exist-exempt.htm)

Click on the link named South Hams Food and Drink Trade fair Attendance.

**Other information:** Signed and dated on behalf of the Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (UK competent authority)

Neil Marr  
Agricultural State Aid  
Defra  
8B 9 Millbank  
c/o 17 Smith Square  
London SW1P 3JR  
United Kingdom

**Aid No:** XA 22/07

**Member State:** Italy

**Title of aid scheme or name of company receiving an individual aid:** Deadlines for the submission of declarations/applications for access to the automatic incentives provided for in Article 8(2) of Law No 266 of 7 August 1997 on the initiatives in the regions of Sicily and Valle d'Aosta.

**Legal basis:**

- Decreto del ministro dello Sviluppo economico del 16 ottobre 2006 pubblicato sul supplemento ordinario n. 206 alla GURI n. 255 del 2 novembre 2006: «Termini di presentazione delle dichiarazioni-domanda per l'accesso agli incentivi automatici di cui all'art. 8, comma 2, della legge 7 agosto 1997, n. 266, relative alle iniziative nelle regioni Sicilia e Valle d'Aosta»
- Comunicato di rettifica del ministero dello Sviluppo economico relativo al decreto 16 ottobre 2006, pubblicato sulla GURI n. 270 del 20 novembre 2006
- Legge 7 agosto 1997 n. 266, art. 8, comma 2 pubblicata sulla GURI n. 186 dell'11 agosto 1997
- Decreto del ministro dell'Industria del commercio e dell'artigianato del 30 maggio 2001 pubblicato sul supplemento ordinario n. 219 alla GURI n. 197 del 25 agosto 2001: «Criteri e modalità per la concessione delle agevolazioni in forma automatica di cui all'art. 1 del decreto-legge 23 giugno 1995, n. 244, convertito, con modificazioni, dalla legge 8 agosto 1995, n. 341, e all'art. 8, comma 2, della legge 7 agosto 1997, n. 266».

**Annual expenditure planned under the scheme or total annual amount awarded to the company:** EUR 40 million.

**Maximum aid intensity:** In accordance with point 3.1 of Table 2 of Annex A to the Decree of 30 May 2001: 50 % of eligible investment for Sicily; for Valle d'Aosta aid intensity varies from a minimum of 7,5 % to a maximum of 18 % according to the size of the enterprise and the site of the investment.

**Date of implementation:** 22 November 2006.

**Duration of scheme or individual aid award:** 31 December 2006.

**Objective of aid:** Article 7 of Regulation (EC) No 1/2004. Type of investments: projects for new installations and to extend, update, restructure and convert production sites. Eligible expenditure: installations, machinery, equipment and services relating to participating in environmental management schemes and obtaining the product quality eco-label and services aimed at enhancing the production process.

**Sector(s) concerned:** The scheme applies to small and medium-sized enterprises involved in the processing of agricultural products listed in Annex I to the EC Treaty.

**Name and address of the granting authority:**

Ministero dello Sviluppo economico  
Direzione generale per il Coordinamento degli incentivi alle imprese.

**Website:**

<http://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it>, under the headings:

- Incentivi alle Imprese
- Aree tematiche — Incentivi alle Imprese
- Normativa (attuazione).

**Other information:** The annual expenditure given includes the annual expenditure provided for under the scheme with the same legal basis for small and medium-sized enterprises not covered by Regulation (EC) No 1/2004 but covered by Regulation (EC) No 70/2001.

**Aid No:** XA 28/07

**Member State:** United Kingdom

**Region:** England

**Title of Aid scheme or name of company receiving an individual aid:** England Catchment Sensitive Farming Capital Grant Scheme 2007-2008.

**Legal basis:** This is a non-statutory service, participation in which is voluntary. The Agriculture Act 1986 (section 1) provides the legal basis for the provision by Government of advice in connection with any agricultural activity.

**Annual expenditure planned under the scheme or overall amount of individual aid granted to the company:** 1st April 2007 — 31st March 2008: GBP 5 million

**Maximum aid intensity:** The maximum aid intensity is 60 % in line with Article 4 of the Regulation.

**Date of implementation:** The scheme will start on 1st April 2007.

**Duration of scheme or individual aid award:** The scheme will begin on 1st April 2007. It will close for applications on 29 June 2007 and claims on the 31st January 2008. The last payment to farmers will be made by 31st March 2008.

**Objective of aid:** Environmental protection. The aim of the England Catchment Sensitive Farming Capital Grant Scheme is to encourage early voluntary action by farmers to tackle diffuse water pollution from agriculture (DWPA) in 40 priority catchments by giving aid towards the cost of items which will reduce DWPA. It will contribute to the achievement of domestic and international environmental targets, in particular the Water Framework Directive. The scheme will be paid in line with Article 4 of Regulation 1857/2006 and the eligible costs will be investments in agricultural holdings.



**Sector(s) concerned:** The scheme applies to production of agricultural products. All subsectors will be eligible.

**Name and address of the granting authority:**

The statutory body responsible for the scheme is:

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs:  
Defra  
Water Quality Division  
55 Whitehall, c/o 3-8 Whitehall Place  
London SW1A 2HH  
United Kingdom

The organisation operating the scheme is:

Natural England  
Farm Advice Unit  
Eastbrook  
Shaftesbury Road  
Cambridge CB2 2DR  
United Kingdom

**Web-Address:** More information on the England CSF Capital Grant Scheme and the wider England CSF Delivery Initiative, and the full text of this document can be found at:

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/farm/environment/water/csf/pdf/state-aid-capitalgrantsscheme.pdf>

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/farm/environment/water/csf/grants/state-aid.htm>

click on State Aid on the left hand side of this page.

Alternatively, you can go to the UK's central website for exempted agricultural State aids at:

[www.defra.gov.uk/farm/policy/state-aid/setup/exist-exempt.htm](http://www.defra.gov.uk/farm/policy/state-aid/setup/exist-exempt.htm)

Click on the link England Catchment Sensitive Farming Capital Grants Scheme.

**Other information:** Further and more detailed information relating to eligibility and rules for the scheme can be found in the web links above

Signed and dated on behalf of the Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (UK competent authority)

Neil Marr  
Agricultural State Aid  
Defra  
8B 9 Millbank  
c/o 17 Smith Square  
London SW1P 3JR  
United Kingdom

**Aid No:** XA 30/07

**Member State:** Italy

**Region:** Sicily and Valle d'Aosta

**Title of aid scheme or name of company receiving an individual aid:** Revolving fund for the promotion and development

of cooperation (FONCOOPER) regarding initiatives in the Regions of Sicily and Valle d'Aosta under the responsibility of the central government since these Regions have yet to implement the administrative decentralisation programme.

**Legal basis:**

— Titolo I della legge 27 febbraio 1985 n. 49, modificata con legge 5 marzo 2001 n. 57, art. 12 (G.U. n. 66 del 20 marzo 2001)

— Direttiva del ministero Industria, commercio e artigianato (ora ministero dello Sviluppo economico) del 9 maggio 2001 (G.U. n. 171 del 25 luglio 2001).

**Annual expenditure planned under the scheme or overall amount of individual aid granted to the company:** Aid scheme: annual overall amount EUR 5 million.

**Maximum aid intensity:** In accordance with Article 4 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1857/2006 of 15 December 2006, the aid intensity may not exceed:

a) 50 % of eligible investments in less-favoured areas or the areas referred to in Article 36(a)(i), (ii) and (iii) of Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005, designated by the Member States in accordance with Articles 50 and 94 of the same Regulation;

b) 40 % of eligible investments in other regions.

**Date of implementation:** In accordance with Article 20(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1857/2006, after confirmation from the Commission (within ten working days from receipt of this summary) given by a receipt bearing an identification number and publication on the internet.

**Duration of scheme or individual aid award:** Ends 31 December 2013.

**Objective of aid:** Transparent aid to agricultural SMEs active in primary production to carry out investment projects in tangible fixed assets, to be implemented after the decision to grant the funding is taken.

Eligible expenditure (net of VAT) to purchase land and buildings, carry out building works and to purchase, update and restructure machinery, equipment and facilities.

**Sector(s) concerned:** The scheme applies to small and medium-sized enterprises active in primary production, excluding those cases referred to in Articles 1 and 4 of Regulation (EC) No 1857/2006.

**Name and address of the granting authority:**

Ministero dello Sviluppo economico  
DG Coordinamento incentivi alle imprese  
Ufficio D2  
Via Giorgione, 2/b  
I-00147 Roma

Decision-making body: 'Comitato di Gestione Foncooper', in accordance with the agreement reached on 26 June 2000 between the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Crafts (now the Ministry of Economic Development) and Coopercredito SpA (now Banca Nazionale del Lavoro SpA., located at Via Veneto 119, I-00187 Rome).

**Website:** <http://prodotti.bnl.it/pagina.asp?Page=2212>

**Other information:** Each individual finance project may not exceed a maximum amount of EUR 2 million, with a limit of 70 % of eligible investments and the overall amount of aid granted to an individual enterprise (the difference between the repayments calculated at market rates and the subsidy repayments applied to the financing) may not exceed EUR 400 000 granted over any three-year period or EUR 500 000 if the enterprise is located in a less-favoured area or in an area pursuant to Article 36(a)(i), (ii) and (iii) of Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005 designated as such by Member States in accordance with Articles 50 and 94 of the same Regulation.

The annual expenditure planned for the aid scheme includes the annual expenditure for the scheme with the same legal basis designed for SMEs that are not covered by Regulation (EC) No 1857/2006 but covered by Regulation (EC) No 70/2001.

**Aid No:** XA 31/07

**Member State:** Italy

**Region:** Sicily and Valle d'Aosta

**Title of aid scheme:** Financial aid for the purchase or lease of new production machinery and tools.

**Legal basis:**

Legge 28 novembre 1965, n. 1329

Delibera del comitato agevolazioni MCC del 22.2.2007

**Annual expenditure planned under the scheme:**  
EUR 10 000 000

**Maximum aid intensity:** Interest subsidy equivalent to 100 % of the reference rate in the Region of Sicily and equivalent to 50 % of the reference rate in the Region of Valle d'Aosta for the purchase of machine tools or new manufacturing equipment, excluding replacement investments.

In accordance with Article 4(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1857/2006, the gross intensity of aid may not exceed:

- 50 % of eligible expenditure for enterprises operating in less-favoured areas (under Articles 18 to 20 of Regulation (EC) No 1257/1999);
- 40 % of eligible expenditure for enterprises operating in other areas.

**Date of implementation:** The aid scheme enters into force ten working days after this information has been sent, as provided for in Article 20(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1857/2006.

**Duration of the scheme:** Ends 31 December 2013.

**Objective of the aid:** The objective of the aid scheme is to help the purchase or leasing by SMEs of brand new machine tools or production equipment for an overall cost exceeding EUR 516,45.

Assembly, testing, transport and packaging costs are eligible up to a maximum of 15 % of the cost of the machine or equipment via interest subsidies equivalent to 100 % of the reference rate in the Region of Sicily and 50 % of the reference rate in the Region of Valle d'Aosta.

Eligible investments must be aimed at one or more of the following objectives:

- reduction of production costs;
- improvement and redeployment of production;
- improvement in quality;
- preservation and improvement of the natural environment, or the improvement of hygiene conditions or animal welfare standards..

The amount of funding may reach up to 100 % of the investment plan for a period of up to 5 years.

Aid for each individual request may not exceed the maximum aid intensity granted under applicable EU rules.

**Sector(s) concerned:** The scheme applies to small and medium-sized enterprises active in the production of agricultural products.

**Name and address of the authority granting the aid:**

Ministero dell'Economia e delle finanze  
Via XX Settembre, 97  
I-00187 Roma

**Website:**

[www.incentivi.mcc.it/sicilia](http://www.incentivi.mcc.it/sicilia) et [www.incentivi.mcc/vda](http://www.incentivi.mcc/vda)

**Aid No:** XA 33/07

**Member State:** United Kingdom

**Region:** England

**Title of Aid scheme or name of company receiving an individual aid:** Farming Activities Programme (England) 2007 — 2008

**Legal basis:** The scheme is non-statutory. The Agriculture Act 1986 (section 1) provides the legal base for the provision by Government of advice in connection with any agricultural activity.

**Annual expenditure planned under the scheme or overall amount of individual aid granted to the company:** 5 April 2007 — 28 March 2008: GBP 1 152 000

**Maximum aid intensity:** The aid intensity is 100 %.

**Date of implementation:** The scheme will start on 5 April 2007.

**Duration of scheme or individual aid award:** The scheme will begin on 5 April 2007. It will close on the 31 March 2008. The last payment will be made on 28 March 2008.

**Objective of aid:** Sectoral development. This is a programme for practising farmers. The purpose of the programme, consisting of a range of conferences, workshops and seminars, is to help farmers understand current issues that may impact upon their businesses such as CAP reform, catchment sensitive farming, and the introduction of new Environmental Stewardship Schemes. This will increase the professionalism of the sector.

The aid will be paid in line with Article 15 of Regulation 1857/2006 and the eligible costs will be costs of organising and delivering training programmes.

**Sector(s) concerned:** The scheme applies to businesses active in the production of agricultural products only. The scheme is open to businesses producing any type of agricultural product.

**Name and address of the granting authority:**

The statutory body responsible for the scheme is:

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs  
Nobel House  
17 Smith Square  
Westminster  
London SW1P 3JR  
United Kingdom

The organisation operating the scheme is:

Natural England  
Land Management & Advisory Services  
Eastbrook  
Shaftesbury Road  
Cambridge  
Cambs CB2 8DR  
United Kingdom

**Web-Address:** <http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/planning/farming-wildlife/docs/StateAidFarmingActivities.pdf>

Click on 'Farming Activities Programme (England)'. Alternatively, you can go direct to.

<http://defraweb/farm/policy/state-aid/setup/exist-exempt.htm>

**Other information:** Further and more detailed information relating to eligibility and rules for the scheme can be found in the web links above

Signed and dated on behalf of the Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (UK competent authority)

Neil Marr  
Agricultural State Aid  
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs  
Area 8B 9 Millbank  
C/o Nobel House  
17 Smith Square  
Westminster  
London SW1P 3JR  
United Kingdom

**Information communicated by Member States regarding State aid granted under Commission Regulation (EC) No 70/2001 on the application of Articles 87 and 88 of the EC Treaty to State aid to small and medium-sized enterprises**

(2007/C 128/05)

Aid No	XA 7011/07		
Member State	Italy		
Region	Friuli Venezia Giulia		
Title of aid scheme or name of company receiving individual aid	Funding to supplement the regional development programme for investments in firms that process and market agricultural products		
Legal basis	Legge regionale 23 gennaio 2007, n. 1 (articolo 7, comma 152) Delibera di giunta regionale del 16 marzo 2007, n. 571		
Annual expenditure planned under the scheme or overall amount of individual aid granted to the company	Aid scheme	Annual overall amount:	EUR 0,55 million
		Guaranteed funds:	—
	Individual aid	Overall aid amount:	—
		Guaranteed funds:	—
Maximum aid intensity	In accordance with Article 4(7)(d) (maximum intensity of aid is 40 %)	Yes	
Date of implementation	Following receipt of the communication by the European Commission		
Duration of scheme or individual aid award	Ends 30.6.2008		
Objective of aid	Aid to SMEs	Yes	
Economic sectors concerned	All sectors	No	
	Limited to specific sectors	Yes	
	Coalmining		
	All manufacturing		
	or		
	Steel		
	Shipbuilding		
	Synthetic fibres		
	Motor vehicles		
	Other manufacturing		
	Processing and marketing of agricultural products	Yes	
	All services		
	or		
	Transport services		
Financial services			
Other services			

Name and address of the granting authority	Regione autonoma Friuli Venezia Giulia Direzione centrale Risorse agricole, naturali, forestali e montagna Servizio Investimenti aziendali e sviluppo agricolo	
	via A. Caccia, 17 I-33100 Udine dir.agrifor@regione.fvg.it <a href="http://www.regione.fvg.it">http://www.regione.fvg.it</a>	
Large individual aid grants	In accordance with Article 6 of the Regulation	Yes

## V

(Announcements)

PROCEDURES RELATING TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMPETITION  
POLICY

COMMISSION

**Notice published pursuant to Article 27(4) of Council Regulation No 1/2003 in Case COMP/38698  
— CISAC**

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2007/C 128/06)

**1. INTRODUCTION**

1. According to Article 9 of Council Regulation (EC) 1/2003 <sup>(1)</sup>, the Commission may decide — in cases where it intends to adopt a decision requiring that an infringement is brought to an end and the parties concerned offer commitments to meet the concerns expressed to them by the Commission in its preliminary assessment — to make those commitments binding on the undertakings. Such a decision may be adopted for a specified period and shall conclude that there are no longer grounds for action by the Commission. According to Article 27(4) of the same Regulation, the Commission shall publish a concise summary of the case and the main content of the commitments. Interested parties may submit their observations within the time limit fixed by the Commission.

**2. SUMMARY OF THE CASE**

2. On 4 April 2003, Music Choice Europe plc ('Music Choice') filed a complaint against the International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers ('CISAC'). The complaint concerns a model contract for public performance rights between collecting societies that are members of CISAC. Earlier, on 30 November 2000, the RTL Group ('RTL') had filed a complaint against GEMA, the German collecting society which administers authors' rights in musical and cinematographic works on behalf of its members and third parties. RTL's complaint concerns the refusal of GEMA to grant a Community-wide licence to the RTL Group for all its music broadcasting activities. The cases, similar on substance, have been merged under the 'CISAC' case.
3. CISAC is the international association of authors' collecting societies. It proposes a standard model contract for the reciprocal representation between its members concerning the management of public performance rights. The other parties to the case are the following EEA collecting societies: AEPI (Greece), AKKA-LAA (Latvia), AKM (Austria), ARTISJUS (Hungary), BUMA (Netherlands), EAU (Estonia), GEMA (Germany), IMRO (Ireland), KODA (Denmark), LATGA (Lithuania), PRS (United Kingdom), OSA (Czech Republic), SABAM (Belgium), SACEM (France), SAZAS (Slovenia), SGAE (Spain), SIAE (Italy), SOZA (Slovakia), SPA (Portugal), STEF (Iceland), STIM (Sweden), TEOSTO (Finland), TONO (Norway), and ZAIKS (Poland).

<sup>(1)</sup> Council Regulation (EC) No 1/2003 of 16 December 2002 on the implementation of the rules on competition laid down in Articles 81 and 82 of the Treaty (OJ L 1, 4.1.2003, p. 1-25).

4. On 31 January 2006 the Commission sent a Statement of Objections based on Article 81 of the EC Treaty and Article 53 of the EEA Agreement to CISAC and the EEA collecting societies and provided access to the Commission's file. The statement of objections is deemed to constitute the preliminary assessment within the meaning of Article 9(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1/2003.
5. Pursuant to the preliminary assessment, two categories of clauses in the CISAC model contract and the reciprocal representation contracts between collecting societies raise concern as to their compatibility with Article 81 of the EC treaty and 53 of the EEA Agreement. These are the 'membership clause' and the 'territoriality clauses':
  - 1) The 'membership clause': While the reciprocal representation contract is in force neither of the contracting collecting societies may, without the consent of the other, accept as member any member of the other society or any natural person, firm or company having the nationality of one of the countries in which the other collecting society operates.
  - 2) The 'territoriality clauses': commercial users can only obtain a licence from the local collecting society. This effect is the result of two different clauses. First, the reciprocal representation is done on an exclusive basis for the respective territory of collecting societies (hereafter, 'the exclusivity clause'). Second, and in any event, the granted licence is limited to the domestic territory of the collecting society, even for the internet, cable retransmission and, with certain exceptions, satellite transmission (hereafter, 'the territorial delineation').
6. The addressees of the Statement of Objections expressed their views in their written replies and during an oral Hearing which took place on 14, 15 and 16 June 2006. Subsequently, CISAC and a substantial number of collecting societies offered the commitments which are the subject to the present notice.

### 3. THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE OFFERED COMMITMENTS

7. A majority of the parties did not agree with the Commission's preliminary assessment. They have nevertheless offered to abide by a set of commitments which are designed to remedy the Commission's concerns. The commitments, which concern performing rights, are offered by CISAC and the following collecting societies: AEPI, AKM, ARTISJUS, BUMA, GEMA, IMRO, LATGA-A, PRS, SABAM, SACEM, SGAE, SIAE, SPA, SOZA, STEF, STIM, TEOSTO and TONO (the 'signatory societies').
8. The commitments are briefly summarised below and published in full in English on the website of the Directorate-General for competition, at:  
  
[http://ec.europa.eu/comm/competition/index\\_en.html](http://ec.europa.eu/comm/competition/index_en.html)
9. Concerning the 'membership clauses', CISAC offers not to recommend in relation to the reciprocal representation between EEA societies, and the signatory societies offer to remove from representation agreements with another EEA collecting society, clauses identical, similar or having the same effect as the clause on which the Commission expressed concerns within 30 days of the date in which CISAC and the signatory societies are notified of the European Commission's decision under Article 9(1) of Council Regulation (EC) No 1/2003.
10. Concerning the 'territoriality clauses', CISAC offers not to recommend the granting of exclusive rights between EEA societies and the signatory societies offer to remove, from the representation agreements with another EEA collecting society any clause identical similar or having the same effect as the exclusivity clause at latest 30 days after the date on which CISAC and the signatory societies are notified of the European Commission's decision under Article 9(1) of Council Regulation (EC) No 1/2003.

11. In addition, with regard to the territorial delineation, signatory societies undertake (1) to license their own performing rights repertoire to internet services, satellite services and/or cable services directly across the EEA or (2) to mandate, under certain conditions, each signatory society which fulfils certain qualitative criteria to grant multi repertoire multi territorial performing right licences for internet services, satellite services and cable retransmission services. Concerning internet, the proposed commitments cover all cross border internet websites accessible within the EEA. Concerning satellite transmission, collecting societies located within the area of up link of the broadcast or in which the broadcaster economically targets end-consumers will have the possibility to grant a licence covering the relevant licensing area to the broadcaster which exploits a channel on a multi territorial basis. For cable retransmission services of a satellite broadcast, not only the collecting society in the Member State where the cable operator is located but also the collecting society which grants the licence to the broadcaster will have the possibility to grant a licence for cable retransmissions. This does not apply when a collecting society offers a global licence for cable retransmissions for all transmitted channels at a tariff which is independent of the number of retransmitted channels or when a cable operator has a statutory obligation to re-invoice the royalty fee in respect of the cable retransmission licence to the end-consumer. Notwithstanding the above, the commitments do not preclude the signatory societies from excluding internet services, satellite services and/or cable services from the network of reciprocal representation contracts. Each signatory society shall implement the commitments at the latest six months, in relation to internet service, and nine months, in relation to satellite and cable retransmission services, after the adoption of the European Commission's decision under Article 9(1) of Council Regulation (EC) No 1/2003.
12. All signatory societies which fulfil certain qualitative criteria will have the possibility to issue the multi repertoire multi territorial licences described above. The qualitative criteria are listed in an exhaustive way in the proposed commitments and relate in particular to tariffs, deductions, administrative infrastructure, technical capacities, transparency and rules of distribution.

#### 4. INVITATION TO MAKE COMMENTS

13. The Commission intends, subject to market testing, to adopt a decision under Article 9(1) of Regulation (EC) 1/2003 declaring the commitments summarised above and published on the Internet, on the website of the Directorate General for Competition, to be binding.
14. In accordance with Article 27(4) of Regulation 1/2003, the Commission invites interested third parties to submit their observations on the proposed commitments. These observations must reach the Commission not later than one month following the date of this publication. Interested third parties are also asked to submit a non-confidential version of their comments, in which commercial secrets and other confidential passages are deleted and are replaced as required by a non-confidential summary or by the words '(commercial secrets)' or '(confidential)'. Legitimate requests will be respected.
15. Observations can be sent to the Commission, under reference number COMP/38698 — CISAC, either by e-mail (COMP-GREFFE-ANTITRUST@ec.europa.eu), by fax ((32-2) 295 01 28) or by post to the following address:

European Commission  
Directorate-General for Competition  
Antitrust Registry  
B-1049 Brussels

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## OTHER ACTS

## COMMISSION

**Publication of an application pursuant to Article 6(2) of Council Regulation (EC) No 510/2006 on the protection of geographical indications and designations of origin for agricultural products and foodstuffs**

(2007/C 128/07)

This publication confers the right to object to the application pursuant to Article 7 of Council Regulation (EC) No 510/2006 <sup>(1)</sup>. Statements of objection must reach the Commission within six months from the date of this publication.

## SUMMARY

**COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 510/2006****'PANE DI MATERA'****EC No: IT/PGI/005/0372/27.09.2004****PDO ( ) PGI ( X )**

This summary sets out the main elements of the product specification for information purposes.

1. *Responsible department in the 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: qtc3@politicheagricole.it

2. *Group:*

Name: Associazione per la promozione e valorizzazione del pane di Matera  
Address: Via XX Settembre, 25  
I-75100 Matera  
Tel.: (39) 0835 33 54 27  
Fax: (39) 0835 33 54 27  
e-mail: —  
Composition: Producers/processors ( X ) Other ( )

3. *Type of product:*

Class 2.4 — Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares — Bread

(<sup>1</sup>) OJL 93, 31.3.2006, p. 12.

4. *Specification:*

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

## 4.1. Name: 'Pane di Matera'

4.2. Description: Product obtained by using only durum wheat flour, the quantities of which must be in line with the following parameters: gluten:  $\geq 11\%$ ; yellow index  $\geq 21$ ; moisture content:  $\leq 15,50\%$ ; ash:  $\leq 2\%$  in the dry matter. At least 20 % of the flour used must come from local ecotypes and old varieties such as Cappelli, Duro Lucano, Capeiti and Appulo, grown in the Province of Matera. Flour produced from genetically modified organisms may not be used. The bread's characteristics are its yellow colour, its typical, very uneven porosity (with pores inside the bread varying in diameter from 2-3 mm to as much as 60 mm) and its highly distinctive taste and aroma.

The PGI 'Pane di Matera' has the following properties when released for consumption:

Composition of 100 g of Pane di Matera

	Range
Protein <sup>(1)</sup>	8,2÷8,3
Carbohydrates	51,3÷53,4
incl.: fibre (total)	2,9÷3,7
Fats	1,0÷1,2
Ash % in the dry matter	2,24÷2,51

<sup>(1)</sup> The protein content is determined as 'total nitrogen', by multiplying the nitrogen content by the processing coefficient of 5,7.

Sensory properties of samples of Pane di Matera

Sensory indicators	Range
Crunchiness of the crust	4,8 to 5,7
Acidic aroma	1,3 to 1,6
Burnt aroma	3,2 to 4,3
Acidic taste	1,3 to 2,0

Specific volume of the loaves and rate at which the soft inner part or crumb of Pane di Matera hardens over a seven-day period

Sample of bread	Specific volume (dm <sup>3</sup> /kg)	Hardness/day — consistency <sup>(1)</sup>
A	4,44 b	1,70
B	3,80 ab	1,57
C	3,70 a	3,08
D	3,64 a	3,77

<sup>(1)</sup> The consistency of the crumb, i.e. its hardness, was measured as the force (N) needed to compress by 25 % the middle of a slice 25mm thick

Visually, 'Pane di Matera' is cone-shaped or 'tall', each loaf weighing either 1 or 2 kg, with a crust at least 3 mm thick and a pale yellow crumb with characteristic holes.

- 4.3. Geographical area: The production area covers the whole of the Province of Matera.
- 4.4. Proof of origin: Every stage in the production process must be monitored and a record kept of the inputs and outputs at each stage. This, along with the compilation of specific registers managed by the inspection body of the land registry parcels in which the wheat cultivation, mills and producers are located, the keeping of production registers and the notification to the inspection body of the quantities produced, ensures product traceability. All natural and legal persons whose names appear in the registers will be subject to control by the inspection body in accordance with the specification and the control plan.
- 4.5. Method of production: The production process can be summarised as follows: the production of Pane di Matera PGI begins with the preparation of the culture yeast (natural yeast) with 1 kg of flour (type W300), 250 g of fresh ripe fruit pulp kept in 250-300 cl of water to soak, placed in a tube of jute until it doubles in volume over 10 to 12 hours at 26-30 °C. Flour is added to the mix in an equal quantity to the weight obtained plus 40 % of the water, repeating the additions of flour and water several times until a mix is obtained that rises in 3-4 hours. The culture yeast may be used up to 3 times.

The following ingredients are used to produce Pane di Matera PGI: 100 kg durum wheat flour, 20-30 kg culture yeast, 2,5-3 kg salt and 75-85 litres water. The ingredients are put into a dough mixer and worked for 25-35 minutes. The dough must then be left to rise in the bowl for 25-35 minutes, covered with cotton or wool cloths to obtain an even leavening and temperature. It is then separated into 1,2 kg or 2,4 kg portions, roughly in the shape of the final product, to produce loaves weighing 1 and 2 kg respectively, with a variation range of 10 %. The loaves, which are shaped by hand, are then left, covered with a cotton cloth, on wooden boards for 25-35 minutes. After a final leavening period of 30 minutes, the loaves are baked in an oven fired with wood material (locally produced) or gas. In order to preserve its typical characteristics, 'Pane di Matera' is packaged either in micro-perforated plastic, partly coloured and partly transparent to aid product visibility, or in windowed multi-layered paper, which both displays the bread and ensures it keeps for at least one week.

Every stage in the production process, from preparation to packaging, takes place in the Province of Matera.

This is aimed at ensuring product traceability, control and quality, avoiding, in line with tradition, any delays between preparation and packaging, preserving all the special characteristics of the bread and exercising direct and immediate control over the packaging process, which must in no way be at odds with the preparation of the product or alter its special characteristics or quality.

Failure to package the product immediately would mean that the conservation period of 7-9 days, which is a specific characteristic of the bread, could no longer be guaranteed.

Those intending to produce 'Pane di Matera' PGI must comply strictly with the product specification submitted to the EU.

- 4.6. Link: The area of production of Pane di Matera has a major impact on its characteristics and specific features as it influences the qualitative composition of the natural yeast used to produce the bread, the suitability for bread-making of the flour obtained from wheat grown in the hills of Matera, thanks to the soil (clay-rich land) and climate conditions (average annual precipitation 350 mm and average temperature between 5,7 and 24,1 °C) and the production of wood material used in the traditional wood-fired ovens that bring out the product's characteristic aroma.

Thanks to human endeavour and creativity which, in the context of a well-established tradition, have made it possible to combine environmental factors with cultural and lifestyle needs, 'Pane di Matera' is the typical product of a well-defined geographic area and the authentic expression of Matera rural life, as well as a prime economic resource.

The reputation earned by 'Pane di Matera' PGI is undoubtedly well established. It is linked to the combination of production factors in the area of production, which need no further demonstration. The product is known and appreciated precisely for its unique characteristics. Consumers therefore recognise it on the market.

Proof of the origin and special characteristics of 'Pane di Matera' can be found in historical references showing a long tradition dating from the Kingdom of Naples and before. By 1857, Matera already had four 'maestri di centimoli' (master millers). In every farm, in every home, there was a mortar chiselled into the rock which served to mill the family's wheat. The first industrial mill came onto the scene in 1884, employed around 50 people and had a siren indicating the start and end of the day's work. In those bygone days, every family or group of families had to have its own oven. Then came public bakeries, to which the family's home-made bread would be sent for baking. Every bakery oven was chiselled into the rock and was hermetically sealed. The wood used as fuel consisted mainly of Mediterranean species, which produced a particular aroma. Having left their bread there, the women would go back home and the baker hermetically sealed the oven door. After about three hours the oven door would be removed and tall, round loaves of bread would be taken out, now golden in colour and with an unmistakable aroma. The women identified their bread by putting the initials of the head of the family into the dough beforehand. In 1857 Pietro Antonio Ridola counted eleven bakeries; in 1959-65 there were around fifteen. The inhabitants of Matera did not abandon the bread-making tradition even when living conditions substantially improved around 1969-70 and other foods became a staple. Thus tradition, culture and quality won out. Product traceability is ensured by the compilation of a list of bread-makers and packagers, which is held by the inspection body.

4.7. Inspection body:

Name: IS.ME.CERT  
Address: Centro Direzionale Isola G1  
I-80143 Napoli  
Tel.: (39) 081 787 97 89  
Fax: (39) 081 604 01 76  
e-mail: info@ismecert.it

4.8. Labelling: The labels to be affixed to the packaging contain the wording 'Protected Geographical Indication' and 'Pane di Matera' plus the logo, which must be used only in conjunction with the PGI. The graphical symbol is made up of a horizontal oval shape, the upper outline of which is marked out by the following wording: 'PANE DI MATERA'.

The lower outline is marked out by the words: INDICAZIONE GEOGRAFICA PROTETTA. Inside the oval, in the foreground, are two yellow sheaves of durum wheat, and in the background, the city of Matera and the Cathedral's bell tower. Provided the product is baked in a wood-fired oven, the wording 'pane cotto in forno a legna' [bread baked in a wood oven] may be added to the Protected Geographical Indication 'Pane di Matera'.



**Publication of an application pursuant to Article 6(2) of Council Regulation (EC) No 510/2006 on the protection of geographical indications and designations of origin for agricultural products and foodstuffs**

(2007/C 128/08)

This publication confers the right to object to the application pursuant to Article 7 of Council Regulation (EC) No 510/2006 <sup>(1)</sup>. Statements of objection must reach the Commission within six months from the date of this publication.

SUMMARY

**COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 510/2006**

**‘TINCA GOBBA DORATA DEL PIANALTO DI POIRINO’**

**EC No: IT/PDO/005/0357/03.08.2004**

**PDO ( X ) PGI ( )**

This summary sets out the main elements of the product specification for information purposes.

1. *Responsible department in the 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: qpa3@politicheagricole.it

2. *Group:*

Name: Associazione produttori della tinca gobba dorata del pianalto di Poirino

Address: Via Cesare Rossi, 5  
I-0046 Poirino (TO)

Tel.: (39) 011 945 01 14

Fax: (39) 011 945 02 35

e-mail: —

Composition: Producers/processors ( X ) Other ( )

3. *Type of product:*

Class 1.7.: Fresh fish, molluscs, and crustaceans and products derived therefrom

4. *Specification:*

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

4.1 Name: ‘Tinca Gobba Dorata del Pianalto di Poirino’

<sup>(1)</sup> OJL 93, 31.3.2006, p. 12.

4.2 Description: The designation '*Tinca Gobba Dorata del Pianalto di Poirino*' denotes fresh, i.e. unprocessed, specimens of the tench species of fish (*Tinca tinca*) farmed, born and developed in the geographical area set out below in 4.3 and displaying the following physical traits:

- Parr mark: yellow-gold in colour, back is curved and rounded.
- Skin: brightly coloured, shiny graphite grey or opaline green on the back and yellow-gold on the sides. The skin is very thin, no more than 1 mm thick, and may have marks, cuts or abrasions provided they are not open wounds and provided they are caused only by fishing or predation.
- Skin mucus: transparent and adhering closely to the skin, only noticeable to the touch.
- Eyes: shiny, vivid, bright, convex, transparent cornea and black pupil and yellow or orange eye ball.
- Gills: bright red or pink colour, moist, free of mucus, silt, parasites or other foreign bodies.
- Scales: adherent to the skin, bright, iridescent and gold in colour.
- Body: rigid and firm, slightly flexible, resistant to the touch, not flaccid or soft.
- Odour: delicate, smelling of fresh water, absence of sharp, unpleasant or strong fish odours, complete absence of mud, grass or organic matter odours.
- Guts: slightly turgid, shiny and smooth, tinged with mother of pearl, not shrivelled or limp, no unpleasant or disgusting odours and no mud or grass odours whatsoever.
- Peritoneum: transparent, shiny, odourless and adherent to the flesh.
- Muscle structure: flexible and firm, mostly white-pink or red in the muscle fibres of the fins, odourless and, in any event, no mud or grass odours.

Regarding organoleptic qualities, the flesh of '*Tinca Gobba Dorata del Pianalto di Poirino*' is tender, soft, quite compact, lean and therefore free of unpleasant flavours or odours of mud, silt or grass. The taste is mild and delicate, quite different to that of salt water fish.

4.3 Geographical area: All areas in the municipalities of Poirino (TO), Isolabella (TO), Cellarengo (AT), Pralormo (TO), Ceresole d'Alba (CN) are fully included in the production area. Partly included are areas in the municipalities of Carmagnola, Villastellone, Santenna, Riva presso Chieri, Bandissero d'Alba, Montà d'Alba, Montaldo Roero, Monteu Roero, Pocapaglia, Sanfrè, S. Stefano Roero, Sommariva del Bosco, Sommaria Perno, and Dusino S. Michele, Valfenera, Bottigliera D'Asti, S. Paolo Solbrito and Villanova d'Asti.

4.4 Proof of origin: Every stage in the production process must be monitored and a record made of the inputs and outputs at each stage. Product traceability is ensured by this, and by compiling specific registers managed by the inspection body of the location of ponds and producers, by keeping production registers and by notification to the inspection body of the quantities produced. All natural and legal persons whose names appear in the registers will be subject to control by the inspection body in accordance with the specification and the control plan.

4.5 Method of production: Juvenile fish introduced into fisheries, even those including middle-sized and spawning tench, are left to grow until they reach the desired size. '*Tinca Gobba del Pianalto di Poirino*' is farmed in a strictly mono-species environment. The size of product varies from juvenile to recruitment and spawning-stock, according to the cut for consumption. Tench may be farmed either in existing or new clay ponds, provided they are located within the production area. The water supply may be provided by:

- precipitation;
- surface water or
- ground water, generally by groundwater tapping.

In addition to the existing clay ponds, new clay ponds may be made, provided that they do not use artificial total sealing or are made with any other material than clay from Pianalto, in order to preserve the colour characteristics of the '*tinca gobba dorata*'. To prevent pollution due to the agricultural practices used in surrounding land, a grass buffer zone at least five metres wide is created around the perimeter of the pond. Herbicides may not be used within this buffer zone. Spawning-stock may be selected and cross-bred to produce juvenile fish. Both natural and artificial breeding methods may be used. Feed for farmed fish is boosted by natural fertilisation practices in the pools which produce zooplankton for the weaning and growth of juvenile fish. Then feed supplements made be used during the fattening stage. These are prepared with feed that is not derived from meat meal or from genetically modified organisms and that has a protein content — with a correct balance between plant and animal protein — of no more than 45 % by weight. Those intending to produce the Protected Designation of Origin '*Tinca Gobba Dorata del Pianalto di Poirino*' must strictly comply with the specification submitted to the EU. Processing operations must be carried out in the area defined in point 4.3 in order to ensure product traceability and control. Since fishery products are highly perishable and must be handled with care, this also prevents contamination and ensures the product retains its organoleptic and qualitative features.

- 4.6 Link: Unlike tench from other geographical areas, '*Tinca Gobba Dorata del Pianalto di Poirino*' does not have a muddy or grassy taste or aroma and the flesh is tender. This specific quality is the direct result of the type of fishery management that has always been practised in the Pianalto di Poirino area. Fisheries in this area have similar environments since the ponds do not have a continuous build up of silt at the base and the water conditions are extremely variable during most of the production season, which prevents the conditions propitious to the development of algal 'blooms' from forming.

This explains why the fisheries in the Pianalto di Poirino area used to farm tench are unlikely to develop stable and consistent populations of blue-green algae, which means the fish flesh does not acquire the typical aroma known, for good reason, in French as '*limon*' [silt].

The high plains of Pianalto di Porino are distant from the surface waters coming down from the Alps and the ground water beneath the flood layer. Precipitation levels in the area are low (700 mm/year) and the small catchment basin swiftly channels run-off water away to the valley. The particular clay-rich and gently undulating structure of the Altopiano di Poirino naturally lends itself to retaining surface water. Its population has worked the land and built catchment dams to supply water for irrigation, which are also ideally suited to tench farming. The rural landscape was and still is testament to many small and large fisheries, often built close to dwellings and villages. Tench has always been farmed in these ponds, both as an additional form of protein and as a trading product. In the past the ponds had many uses: as clay pits, to water livestock, for irrigation and so forth. The water would remain all year round and, although subject to organic growth, high variations in water levels, oxygen content and temperature, was still enough to sustain the tench, which is the species of fish best adapted to such harsh conditions. Most fisheries are located in the municipality of Poirino, but many others, a total of 400 ponds, are located throughout the Pianalto high plains, which give the landscape its unique features. Tench farmed in the fisheries of Pianalto di Poirino do not have that muddy aroma which, to a greater or lesser degree, is usually associated with tench farmed in rice fields, rivers or lakes in locations less suitable than the Pianalto. These particular soil and weather conditions, together with century-old traditions of production methods, give the *Tinca Gobba Dorata del Pianalto di Poirino* specific traits which make it one of its kind. This excellent local product is generally consumed in the area in hotels and local restaurants, which account for almost all production.

The link between geological phenomena which led to the formation of the Altopiano di Poirino and the disappearance of contemporary species of fish, means that *Tinca tinca* can be considered an indigenous species that was, or was becoming, already prevalent in the lower to middle Pleistocene era during the Neogene period. The presence of *Tinca gobba dorata* in the Pianalto di Poirino, as a species of fish farmed and prized for its gastronomic and economic value, is attested by documents dating back to the 13th century. One of the many taxes imposed on the rural population of Ceresole d'Alba was even on the delivery of variable quantities of tench. Very detailed information has become available relatively recently, such as the geographical study of Turin and the Piedmont published by Ciappichelli in 1954. One of the authors, Natale Veronesi, wrote a chapter on tench breeding: 'The fisheries of Pianalto di Poirino and their usage'. Among the many interesting points he makes, Veronesi mentions professional fishermen who would also manage other people's fisheries under sharecropping or rental arrangements. Since the Altopiano had no major rivers in which to farm fish, the sole justification

for this profession was the yield of tenches. Moreover, consultation of the 'Consegna del sale' [salt deliveries] in Poirino clearly shows that already in 1775 there were five families of fishermen, who evidently earned their income from farming and selling tench. Professional fishing, meaning tench farming, carried on over the centuries and only recently, towards the start of the 1980s, did it cease altogether as a full-time activity, although it did remain a side activity to agriculture. Product traceability is ensured by the inspection body keeping a list of producers, fishponds and processors.

#### 4.7 Inspection body:

Name: CERTIQUALITY  
Address: via Gaetano Giardino, 4  
I-20123 Milano  
Tel.: (39) 02 80 69 171  
Fax: (39) 02 86 46 52 95  
e-mail: certiquality@certiquality.it

#### 4.8 Labelling: The product shall be sold in single-use containers or bags bearing:

- the wording '*Tinca Gobba Dorata del Pianalto di Poirino*';
- the image of a female tench with the head turned to the left;
- the wording: '*Denominazione d'Origine Protetta — D.O.P.*'.

The label may also contain wording to distinguish the producer, the size of which may not be more than half the size of the wording mentioned above. The label shall bear the logo and wording as set out in the specification.

Products prepared using the PDO, even after processing and treatment, may be released for consumption in packaging bearing the reference to this designation but may only use the EU logo provided that:

- the protected designation product certified as such is the sole component of the product group concerned;
  - users of the protected designation product are authorised by the holders of the intellectual property right concerned, grouped together in a syndicate and assigned a supervisory role by the Ministry for Agriculture, Food and Forestry. The syndicate will be responsible for registering them and keeping watch on correct use of the protected designation. In the absence of a supervisory syndicate, these functions shall be carried out by the Ministry for Agriculture, Food and Forestry, as the national authority responsible for implementing Regulation (EC) No 510/2006.
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