

# Official Journal

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C 3



English edition

### Information and Notices

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## II

*(Information)*

## INFORMATION FROM EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS AND BODIES

## COMMISSION

**Authorisation for State aid pursuant to Articles 87 and 88 of the EC Treaty****Cases where the Commission raises no objections***(Text with EEA relevance)**(2009/C 3/01)*

Date of adoption of the decision	11.11.2008
Reference number of the aid	N 569/07
Member State	Spain
Region	Galicia
Title (and/or name of the beneficiary)	Subvenciones para el fomento de la innovación empresarial en el ámbito de la Comunidad Autónoma de Galicia
Legal basis	Ley nº 13/1986, de 14 de abril, de fomento y coordinación general de la investigación científica y técnica. Ley nº 12/1993 del Parlamento de Galicia, de 6 de agosto, de fomento de la investigación y de desarrollo tecnológico de Galicia. Orden del 26 de abril de 2007 por la que se establecen las bases para la concesión, en régimen de concurrencia competitiva, de las subvenciones correspondientes a los programas sectoriales de Investigación aplicada, PEME I+D, e I+D Suma del Plan Gallego de Investigación, Desarrollo e Innovación Tecnológica (INCITE)
Type of measure	Aid scheme
Objective	Research and development
Form of aid	Direct grant
Budget	Overall budget: EUR 100 million
Intensity	100 %
Duration	Until 31.12.2010
Economic sectors	All sectors

Name and address of the granting authority	Xunta de Galicia Consellería de Innovación e Industria Direction de I+D+i Rúa dos Feans, 7 Local C 15706 Santiago de Compostela Galicia ESPAÑA
Other information	—

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

[http://ec.europa.eu/community\\_law/state\\_aids/](http://ec.europa.eu/community_law/state_aids/)

Date of adoption of the decision	9.12.2008
Reference number of the aid	N 557/08
Member State	Austria
Region	—
Title (and/or name of the beneficiary)	Banks and Insurance companies
Legal basis	Interbankmarktstärkungsgesetz, Finanzmarktstabilisierungsgesetz
Type of measure	Aid scheme
Objective	Aid to remedy serious disturbances in the economy, Rescue of firms in difficulty
Form of aid	Guarantee, Other forms of equity intervention
Budget	Overall budget: EUR 90 000 million
Intensity	—
Duration	27.10.2008-27.4.2009
Economic sectors	Financial intermediation
Name and address of the granting authority	Republic of Austria
Other information	—

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

[http://ec.europa.eu/community\\_law/state\\_aids/](http://ec.europa.eu/community_law/state_aids/)

**Authorisation for State aid pursuant to Articles 87 and 88 of the EC Treaty**

**Cases where the Commission raises no objections**

(2009/C 3/02)

Date of adoption of the decision	28.11.2008
Reference number of the aid	N 759/07
Member State	Italy
Region	Puglia
Title (and/or name of the beneficiary)	Indennizzi agli allevatori zootecnici per i danni indiretti subiti nell'anno 2004 a causa dell'epidemia di «blue tongue»
Legal basis	Legge Regionale n. 22 del 19 luglio 2006 (articolo 19) Legge Regionale n. 19 del 2 luglio 2008 (articolo 4) Ordinanza Interministeriale del 2 aprile 2004 del Ministero della Salute e Ministero dell'Agricoltura sulla profilassi ed indennizzi agli allevatori
Type of measure	Aid scheme
Objective	Compensation for farmers in the Puglia region for losses sustained as a result of the restrictions on animal movements imposed by the authorities and for extra costs on account of the blue tongue epidemic in 2004
Form of aid	Direct grant
Budget	Annual/total: EUR 1 873 003,84
Intensity	Up to 100 %
Duration	Compensation for losses and expenditure incurred from 18 December 2004 and to be paid before 18 December 2008
Economic sectors	Agriculture
Name and address of the granting authority	Regione Puglia Lungomare Nazario Sauro 45-47 I-70124 Bari BA ITALIA
Other information	The aid scheme referred to in Article 18 of Regional Law No 22 has been withdrawn by the Italian authorities

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

[http://ec.europa.eu/community\\_law/state\\_aids/](http://ec.europa.eu/community_law/state_aids/)

## IV

(Notices)

NOTICES FROM EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS AND  
BODIES

## COMMISSION

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

7 January 2009

(2009/C 3/03)

**1 euro =**

Currency	Exchange rate	Currency	Exchange rate
USD US dollar	1,3595	AUD Australian dollar	1,8831
JPY Japanese yen	126,77	CAD Canadian dollar	1,6061
DKK Danish krone	7,4522	HKD Hong Kong dollar	10,5398
GBP Pound sterling	0,90430	NZD New Zealand dollar	2,2717
SEK Swedish krona	10,5763	SGD Singapore dollar	1,9990
CHF Swiss franc	1,5006	KRW South Korean won	1 780,13
ISK Iceland króna		ZAR South African rand	12,7150
NOK Norwegian krone	9,3915	CNY Chinese yuan renminbi	9,2908
BGN Bulgarian lev	1,9558	HRK Croatian kuna	7,3019
CZK Czech koruna	26,117	IDR Indonesian rupiah	14 750,58
EEK Estonian kroon	15,6466	MYR Malaysian ringgit	4,7589
HUF Hungarian forint	266,14	PHP Philippine peso	63,150
LTL Lithuanian litas	3,4528	RUB Russian rouble	39,9068
LVL Latvian lats	0,7069	THB Thai baht	47,351
PLN Polish zloty	3,9747	BRL Brazilian real	2,9977
RON Romanian leu	4,0995	MXN Mexican peso	18,2717
TRY Turkish lira	2,0672	INR Indian rupee	66,3640

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

## NOTICES FROM MEMBER STATES

**Update of the list of residence permits referred to in Article 2(15) of Regulation (EC) No 562/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a Community Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders (Schengen Borders Code) (OJ C 247, 13.10.2006, p. 1, OJ C 153, 6.7.2007, p. 5, OJ C 192, 18.8.2007, p. 11, OJ C 271, 14.11.2007, p. 14, OJ C 57, 1.3.2008, p. 31, OJ C 134, 31.5.2008, p. 14, OJ C 207, 14.8.2008, p. 12)**

(2009/C 3/04)

The publication of the list of residence permits referred to in Article 2(15) of Regulation (EC) No 562/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2006 establishing a Community Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders (Schengen Borders Code) is based on the information communicated by the Member States to the Commission in conformity with Article 34 of the Schengen Borders Code.

In addition to the publication in the OJ, a monthly update is available on the website of Directorate-General for Justice, Freedom and Security.

GERMANY

*Amendment of the information published in OJ C 247, 13.10.2006*

Section I. 'General' is replaced by the following:

- Aufenthaltserlaubnis  
(residence permit)
- Niederlassungserlaubnis  
(settlement permit)
- Erlaubnis zum Daueraufenthalt-EG  
(permanent residence permit-EU)
- Aufenthaltskarte für Familienangehörige eines Unionsbürgers oder eines Staatsangehörigen eines EWR-Staates  
(residence card for an EU citizen's or an EEA Member State national's family members)

Eine vor dem 28. August 2007 ausgestellte "Aufenthaltserlaubnis-EU für Familienangehörige von Staatsangehörigen eines Mitgliedstaates der Europäischen Union oder eines EWR-Staates, die nicht Staatsangehörige eines Mitgliedstaates der EU oder des EWR sind", gilt gemäß §15 des Gesetzes über die allgemeine Freizügigkeit von Unionsbürgern als Aufenthaltskarte fort

(Under Section 15 of the Act on general freedom of movement for EU citizens, an "Aufenthaltserlaubnis-EU für Familienangehörige von Staatsangehörigen eines Mitgliedstaates der Europäischen Union oder eines EWR Staates, die nicht Staatsangehörige eines Mitgliedstaates der EU oder des EWR sind (residence permit for EU or EEA Member State nationals' family members who are not EU or EEA Member State nationals)" issued before 28 August 2007 remains valid as a residence card)

- Fiktionsbescheinigung  
(interim certification) in which the third box on page 3 ("the residence permit remains in effect" (§ paragraph 81(4) AufenthG)) is ticked. Entry is possible only in conjunction with an expired residence permit or visa. The first and second tick-boxes do not expressly allow entry without a visa.

- Aufenthaltserlaubnis für Staatsangehörige der Schweizerischen Eidgenossenschaft und ihre Familiangehörigen, die nicht Staatsangehörige der Schweizerischen Eidgenossenschaft sind  
(residence permit for Swiss nationals and for their family members who are not Swiss nationals)

The following permits issued before 1 January 2005 also entitle holders to enter without a visa:

- Aufenthaltserlaubnis für Angehörige eines Mitgliedstaates der EWG  
(residence permit for EC Member State nationals)
- Aufenthaltsberechtigung für die Bundesrepublik Deutschland  
(unlimited residence permit for the Federal Republic of Germany)
- Aufenthaltsbewilligung für die Bundesrepublik Deutschland  
(specific-purpose residence permit for the Federal Republic of Germany)
- Aufenthaltsbefugnis für die Bundesrepublik Deutschland  
(exceptional residence permit for the Federal Republic of Germany)

These permits are valid in lieu of a visa, for entry without a visa, only if issued in a passport or separately in conjunction with a passport, not if issued as an internal document in lieu of an identity card.

Nor is an “Aussetzung der Abschiebung (Duldung)” (deferral of expulsion (exceptional leave to remain)) or an “Aufenthaltsgestattung für Asylbewerber” (temporary residence permit for asylum seekers) valid for entry without a visa.’

#### SPAIN

*Replacement of the list published in OJ C 247, 13.10.2006*

- Autorización de Regreso  
(re-entry authorisation)
- Modelo uniforme de permiso de residencia conforme al Reglamento (CE) nº 1030/2002 del Consejo, de 13 de junio de 2002  
(uniform format for residence permits in accordance with Council Regulation (EC) No 1030/2002 of 13 June 2002)
- Tarjeta de extranjeros ‘régimen comunitario’  
(‘Community regime’ aliens card)
- Tarjeta de extranjeros ‘estudiante’  
(‘student’ aliens card)
- Lista de personas que participan en un viaje escolar dentro de la Unión Europea  
(List of persons participating in a school trip within the European Union)

Holders of the following accreditation cards issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation may enter without visas:

- Ambassador’s identity card (red)  
On the cover it reads ‘Documento de Identidad Diplomático’ (Diplomatic identity document) with the reference ‘Embajador/Ambassador’ on the left-hand side; issued to accredited ambassadors,
- Diplomatic identity card (red)  
On the cover it reads ‘Documento de Identidad Diplomático’ (Diplomatic identity document); issued to staff with diplomatic status accredited to diplomatic missions. An F is added to the document when it is issued to spouses or children,
- Consular identity card (dark green)  
On the cover it reads ‘Documento de Identidad Consular’ (Consular identity document); issued to career consular officials accredited in Spain. An F is added to the document when it is issued to spouses or children,



- Consular employee's card (light green)

On the cover it reads 'Tarjeta de Identidad Consular' (Consular identity card); issued to consular administrative officials accredited in Spain. An F is added to the document when it is issued to spouses or children,

- Identity card for members of the administrative and technical staff of an accredited diplomatic mission (yellow)

On the cover it reads 'Documento de Identidad Diplomático' (Diplomatic identity document); issued to administrative officials at accredited diplomatic missions. An F is added to the document when it is issued to spouses or children,

- Identity card for the diplomatic, administrative and technical staff of international organisations and of European Union offices (blue)

On the cover it reads 'Documento de Identidad Diplomático' (Diplomatic identity document); issued to diplomatic staff and to administrative and technical staff accredited to international organisations and to European Union offices. An F is added to the document when it is issued to spouses or children,

- Identity card for the domestic staff of diplomatic missions, consular posts, international organisations and European Union offices and for the private domestic staff of accredited diplomatic and consular officials (grey)

On the cover it reads 'Documento de Identidad Diplomático' (Diplomatic identity document); issued to staff in the domestic service of diplomatic missions, consular posts, international organisations and European Union offices and to the private domestic staff of accredited diplomatic and consular officials. An F is added to the document when it is issued to spouses or children,

- Identity card for the parents of accredited staff and for their children from eighteen to twenty-three years old (beige)

On the cover it reads 'Tarjeta de Identidad' (Identity card); issued to the parents of accredited staff and to their children from eighteen to twenty-three years old.

#### HUNGARY

*Replacement of the list published in OJ C 247, 13.10.2006*

#### *Residence permits*

Bevándoroltak és letelepedettek részére kiadott tartózkodási engedély, matrica nemzeti útlevélben elhelyezve

(Residence permit for holders of immigration or settlement permit, sticker in national passport; issued in accordance with the Council Regulation (EC) No 1030/2002 of 13 June 2002

Date of issue: as of 1 July 2007.

In the rubric MEGJEGYZÉSEK (comments) in case of following types of residence permits:

- (a) 'bevándorlási engedély' — for immigration permit;
- (b) 'letelepedési engedély' — for settlement permit;
- (c) 'ideiglenes letelepedési engedély' — for temporary residence permit;
- (d) 'nemzeti letelepedési engedély' — for national settlement permit;
- (e) 'huzamos tartózkodási engedéllyel rendelkező- EK' — for EC settlement permit)

#### Tartózkodási engedély

(Residence permit — card form accompanied by a national passport; issued in accordance with the Council Regulation (EC) No 1030/2002 of 13 June 2002)

Tartózkodási engedély

(Residence permit — sticker form affixed to a national passport; issued in accordance with the Council Regulation (EC) No 1030/2002 of 13 June 2002)

Letelepedési engedély

(Permanent residence permit, accompanied by a national passport which indicates issue of the authorisation for permanent residence)

Type: laminated card

Date of issue: between 2002-2004

Validity: up to 5 years from the date of issue, but not longer than 2009)

Tartózkodási engedély az Európai Gazdasági Térség állampolgárai (EGT) és családtagjai számára

(Residence permit for citizens of the European Economic Area (EEA) and their family members)

Type: laminated card, a two-sided, paper-based document of ID-2 format (105 × 75 mm) in a heat laminated covering

Issued: from 2004

Validity: up to 5 years, but not longer than 29 June 2012)

Állandó tartózkodási kártya

(Permanent residence card, together with national passport)

Date of introduction: 1 July 2007, on the basis of the Act I of 2007 on the entry of the persons having the right of free movement and residence.

In case it is issued for EEA citizens and their family members enjoying the right of permanent residence, it is valid together with a national ID card or a national passport.

In case of third-country nationals, it is valid only together with a national passport)

Tartózkodási kártya EGT állampolgár családtagja részére

(Residence card for family members of EEA nationals)

Date of introduction: 1 July 2007 on the basis of the Act I of 2007 on the entry of the persons having the right of free movement and residence; validity: a maximum period of five years. The paper-based two-sided document is ID-2 format, in a heat laminated case.

In the rubric 'EGYÉB MEGJEGYZÉSEK' (other comments): 'tartózkodási kártya EGT állampolgár családtagja részére' (residence card for family members of EEA nationals)

Tartózkodási kártya magyar állampolgár harmadik ország állampolgárságával rendelkező családtagja részére

(Residence card of third-country national family member of Hungarian citizens)

Type: sticker affixed to a national passport

Date of issue: as of 1 July 2007, ongoing

Validity: 5 years period from the date of issue

'Tartózkodási engedély' label ('Residence permit')

In the rubric of 'AZ ENGEDÉLY TÍPUSA' (type of the permit): 'Tartózkodási kártya' (residence card)

In the rubric of 'MEGJEGYZÉSEK' (comments): 'tartózkodási kártya magyar állampolgár családtagja részére' (residence card of third-country national family member of Hungarian citizens)

Humanitárius tartózkodási engedély

(Humanitarian residence permit)

Type: card form, accompanied by a national passport; issued in accordance with the Council Regulation (EC) No 1030/2002 of 13 June 2002)

*Remark:*

The humanitarian residence permit issued for asylum-seekers (in line with the Section 29(1)(c) of the Act II of 2007) or persons under ban on entry and stay (according to Article 25 of the Convention Implementing the Schengen Agreement) entitles its holder only to stay in Hungary and not to travel neither within the EU nor crossing the external borders.

*Other documents:*

A menedékes személyazonosságát és tartózkodási jogát igazoló dokumentum

(Document certifying the identity and right of residence of beneficiaries of temporary protection together with national passport; issued in accordance with the Council Regulation (EC) No 1030/2002 of 13 June 2002)

Menekült, illetve oltalmazott személyek részére kiadott magyar személyazonosító igazolvány menekültek esetén a konvenció útján, oltalmazottak esetén a magyar hatóságok által kiállított útján egyúttal

(ID card issued for refugees and for persons enjoying the right of subsidiary protection)

In case of refugees, it is valid together with travel document issued in accordance with the 1951 Geneva Convention

In case of persons enjoying subsidiary protection, it is valid together with the travel document issued for persons enjoying subsidiary protection)

Diáklista

(List of persons participating in a school trip within the EU)

Igazolvány diplomáciai képviselők és családtagjaik részére

(Special certificate for diplomats and their family members (diplomat's identity card), together with a D visa issued by the MFA, if necessary)

Igazolvány konzuli képviselet tagjai és családtagjaik részére

(Special certificate for members of consular posts and their family members (consular identity card), together with a D visa issued by the MFA, if necessary)

Igazolvány képviselet igazgatási és műszaki személyzete és családtagjaik részére

(Special certificate for the members of the administrative and technical staff of diplomatic missions and their family members, together with a D visa issued by the MFA, if necessary)

Igazolvány képviselet kiszolgáló személyzete, háztartási alkalmazottak és családtagjaik részére

(Special certificate for the service staff of the diplomatic missions, private servants and their family members, together with a D visa issued by the MFA, if necessary)

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**Update of the list of border crossing points referred to in Article 2(8) of Regulation (EC) No 562/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a Community Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders (Schengen Borders Code) (OJ C 316, 28.12.2007, p. 1, OJ C 134, 31.5.2008, p. 16, OJ C 177, 12.7.2008, p. 9, OJ C 200, 6.8.2008, p. 10)**

(2009/C 3/05)

The publication of the list of border crossing points referred to in Article 2(8) of Regulation (EC) No 562/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2006 establishing a Community Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders (Schengen Borders Code) is based on the information communicated by the Member States to the Commission in conformity with Article 34 of the Schengen Borders Code.

In addition to the publication in the OJ, a monthly update is available on the website of Directorate-General for Justice, Freedom and Security.

FRANCE

*Replacement of the information published in OJ C 177, 12.7.2008, p. 9; as corrected in OJ C 200, 6.8.2008, p. 10*

**Land borders**

New border crossing points:

With the United Kingdom (cross-Channel fixed link):

- Gare de St-Pancras International,
- Gare d'Ebbsfleet International.

POLAND

*Amendment of the information published in OJ C 316, 28.12.2007, p. 1*

Section '**Sea Borders**' is replaced by the following:

**'Sea Borders:**

- (1) Darłowo
  - (2) Dziwnów
  - (3) Elbląg
  - (4) Frombork
  - (5) Gdańsk — Górki Zachodnie
  - (6) Gdańsk — Port
  - (7) Gdynia
  - (8) Hel
  - (9) Jastarnia
  - (10) Kołobrzeg
  - (11) Łeba
  - (12) Mrzeżyno
  - (13) Międzyzdroje: only for the EU, the EEA and the Swiss Confederation citizens traveling on vessels registered in the EU, the EEA or the Swiss Confederation
  - (14) Nowe Warpno
  - (15) Świnoujście
  - (16) Szczecin-Port
  - (17) Trzebież
  - (18) Ustka
  - (19) Władysławowo'
-

**Notification by the Swiss Confederation to the European Commission pursuant to Article 37 of Regulation (EC) No 562/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a Community Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders (Schengen Borders Code)**

(2009/C 3/06)

**I. Article 4(3) — Penalties for the unauthorised crossing of external borders at places other than border crossing points or at times other than the fixed opening hours**

The Swiss Confederation hereby notifies the Commission, pursuant to Article 37, taken in conjunction with Article 4(3), of Regulation (EC) No 562/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2006 establishing a Community Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders (Schengen Borders Code), that foreign nationals entering or leaving Switzerland without using an authorised border crossing point shall be liable to a maximum custodial sentence of one year or to a fine (Article 115(l)(d) of the Federal Aliens Act, LEtr; RS 142.20). The court may decide not to prosecute foreign nationals where the return or expulsion order is enforced immediately (Article 115(4) LEtr).

Article 115 LEtr reads as follows:

‘Illegal entry, exit and residence, unauthorised pursuit of gainful employment

1. A maximum custodial sentence of one year or a fine shall be imposed on persons who:
  - (a) contravene the provisions on entry into Switzerland (Article 5);
  - (b) reside in Switzerland illegally, in particular after the expiry of the period of residence for which authorisation is not required or of authorised residence;
  - (c) engage in gainful employment without authorisation;
  - (d) enter or leave Switzerland without using an authorised border crossing point (Article 7).
2. Foreign nationals shall be liable to the same penalty if, after leaving Switzerland or the transit zone of a Swiss airport, they enter or attempt to effect entry into the national territory of another State in violation of the provisions on entering the country applicable in that State.
3. Where the offence is committed through negligence, the penalty shall be the fine.
4. The court may decide not to prosecute, commit to trial or impose penalties on foreign nationals who have entered or left the country illegally where the return or expulsion order is enforced immediately.’

**II. Article 21(c) — Possibility for a Member State to provide by law for an obligation to hold or carry papers and documents**

The Swiss Confederation hereby notifies the Commission, pursuant to Article 37, taken in conjunction with Article 21(c), of Regulation (EC) No 562/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2006 establishing a Community Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders (Schengen Borders Code), that Swiss law does not require foreign nationals to hold or carry papers and documents.

**III. Article 21(d) — Obligation on third-country nationals to report their presence on the territory of any Member State**

The Swiss Confederation hereby notifies the Commission, pursuant to Article 37, taken in conjunction with Article 21(d), of Regulation (EC) No 562/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2006 establishing a Community Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders (Schengen Borders Code), that foreign nationals are generally required to report their presence on Swiss territory pursuant to Articles 10 to 17 of the Federal Aliens Act of 16 December 2005 (LEtr; RS 142.20). The following are exempt from this requirement:

- foreign nationals not engaging in gainful employment and residing in Switzerland for no more than three months. However, pursuant to Article 16 LEtr, persons providing such persons with accommodation for profit must report them to the competent cantonal authority,

- foreign nationals who provide cross-border services or engage in gainful employment in Switzerland at the request of a foreign employer, provided that they pursue their activities for less than eight days per calendar year (Article 14 LEtr and Article 14 of the Ordinance on admission, residence and gainful employment, OASA; RS 142.201). However, persons engaged in the following sectors are required to register and obtain a permit: construction, civil engineering and the finishing industries, catering, the hotel industry, industrial or domestic cleaning, guard and security services, itinerant trades and the sex industry.

The national legislation relating to Article 21(d) of the Schengen Borders Code is as follows:

**Federal Aliens Act (LEtr) of 16 December 2005; RS 142.20**

‘CHAPTER 4

***Authorisation/permits and notification***

*Article 10*

**Authorisation for residence without gainful employment**

1. Foreign nationals may reside in Switzerland without engaging in gainful employment for three months without authorisation unless their visa indicates a shorter period.
2. Foreign nationals intending to reside for longer without engaging in gainful employment must hold a permit. They must apply for the permit to the authority competent for the intended place of residence before entering Switzerland. Article 17(2) shall apply.

*Article 11*

**Authorisation/permits for residence with gainful employment**

1. Foreign nationals intending to pursue gainful employment in Switzerland must hold a permit, regardless of the length of their residence. They must apply for a permit to the authority competent for the intended place of work.
2. Gainful employment means any employed or self-employed activity that normally procures a profit, even if carried out free of charge.
3. For employed activities, the application for a permit shall be lodged by the employer.

*Article 12*

**Obligation to notify arrival**

1. All foreign nationals required to obtain a short-term residence or establishment permit must notify the authority competent for their place of residence or work in Switzerland of their arrival before the end of the period of residence for which authorisation is not required or before the start of the gainful employment.
2. They are required to notify the authority competent for the new place of residence of their arrival if they move to a new canton or municipality.
3. The Federal Council shall lay down the period within which arrival must be notified.

*Article 13*

**Procedures for authorising and notifying arrival**

1. All foreign nationals must produce valid identity papers when notifying their arrival. The Federal Council shall lay down exceptions and the recognised types of identity document.
2. The competent authority may require an extract from the judicial record in the country of origin or provenance or other documents needed for the procedure.

3. Foreign nationals may not notify their arrival until they are in possession of all the documents required by the authority competent for issuing the permit.

*Article 14*

**Derogations**

The Federal Council may adopt more favourable provisions relating to the obligation to obtain a permit or notify arrival, in particular in order to facilitate temporary cross-border services.

*Article 15*

**Obligation to notify departure**

Foreign permit holders must notify the authority competent for their place of residence of their departure from Switzerland or if they move to another canton or municipality.

*Article 16*

**Obligation of the provider of accommodation**

Persons who provide accommodation to foreign nationals for profit must notify the competent cantonal authority accordingly.

*Article 17*

**Regulations governing residence pending a decision**

1. Foreign nationals who enter Switzerland for a temporary stay and subsequently submit an application for a long-stay residence permit must wait for the decision outside Switzerland.
2. The competent cantonal authority may authorise the foreign national to reside in Switzerland during the procedure if the admission requirements are clearly met.'

**Ordinance on admission, residence and gainful employment (OASA) of 24 October 2007;  
RS 142.201**

*'Article 14*

**Cross-border gainful activity of not more than eight days**

1. Foreign nationals who provide a cross-border service (Article 3) or engage in a gainful activity in Switzerland on the orders of a foreign employer must possess a permit if they engage in the activity for more than eight days per calendar year.
  2. If the activity lasts for longer than expected, a declaration must be made before the eight-day period expires. Once the declaration has been lodged, the gainful activity may be pursued until the permit is issued unless the competent authority decides otherwise.
  3. Regardless of the length of their residence, foreign nationals must possess a permit if they engage in a cross-border gainful activity in one of the following sectors:
    - (a) construction, civil engineering and finishing industries;
    - (b) catering, hotel industry and industrial or domestic cleaning;
    - (c) guard and security services;
    - (d) itinerant trade within the meaning of Article 2(1)(a) and (b) of the Federal Act of 23 March 2001 on itinerant trade;
    - (e) the sex industry.'
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## V

(Announcements)

PROCEDURES RELATING TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMMON  
COMMERCIAL POLICY

## COMMISSION

**Notice of initiation of a partial interim review of the anti-dumping measures applicable to imports  
of ironing boards originating in the People's Republic of China**

(2009/C 3/07)

The Commission has received a request for a partial interim review pursuant to Article 11(3) of Council Regulation (EC) No 384/96 of 22 December 1995 on protection against dumped imports from countries not members of the European Community <sup>(1)</sup> ('the basic Regulation').

**1. Request for review**

The request was lodged by Guangzhou Power Team Houseware Co. Ltd., Guangzhou ('the applicant'), an exporter from the People's Republic of China.

The request is limited in scope to the examination of dumping as far as the applicant is concerned.

**2. Product**

The product under review is ironing boards, whether or not free-standing, with or without a steam soaking and/or heating top and/or blowing top, including sleeve boards, and essential parts thereof, i.e. the legs, the top and the iron rest originating in the People's Republic of China ('the product concerned') currently classifiable within CN ex 3924 90 90, ex 4421 90 98, ex 7323 93 90, ex 7323 99 91, ex 7323 99 99, ex 8516 79 70 and ex 8516 90 00. These CN codes are given only for information.

**3. Existing measures**

The measures currently in force are a definitive anti-dumping duty imposed by Council Regulation (EC) No 452/2007 <sup>(2)</sup> on imports of ironing boards originating, *inter alia*, in the People's Republic of China.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 56, 6.3.1996, p. 1.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 109, 26.4.2007, p. 12.

**4. Grounds for the review**

The request pursuant to Article 11(3) is based on *prima facie* evidence, provided by the applicant, that the circumstances on the basis of which measures were imposed have changed and that these changes are of a lasting nature.

The applicant provided *prima facie* evidence that the continued imposition of the measure at its current level is no longer necessary to offset dumping. In particular, the applicant has provided *prima facie* evidence showing that it now operates under market economy conditions, i.e. that it meets the criteria laid down in Article 2(7)(c) of the basic Regulation. The applicant therefore alleges that its normal value should be determined in accordance with Article 2(7)(b) of the basic Regulation. A comparison of this normal value and its export prices to the Community indicates that the dumping margin appears to be substantially lower than the current level of the measure.

Therefore, the continued imposition of measures at the existing level, which was based on the level of dumping previously established, appears to be no longer necessary to offset dumping.

**5. Procedure for the determination of dumping**

Having determined, after consulting the Advisory Committee, that sufficient evidence exists to justify the initiation of a partial interim review, the Commission hereby initiates a review in accordance with Article 11(3) of the basic Regulation.

The investigation will determine whether the company now operates under market economy conditions as defined in Article 2(7)(c) of the basic Regulation and will assess the need for the continuation, removal or amendment of the existing measures in respect of the applicant.



If it is determined that measures should be removed or amended for the applicant, it may be necessary to amend the rate of duty currently applicable to imports of the product concerned from companies not mentioned in Article 1 of Regulation (EC) No 452/2007.

(a) *Questionnaires*

In order to obtain the information it deems necessary for its investigation, the Commission will send a questionnaire to the applicant and to the authorities of the exporting country concerned. This information and supporting evidence should reach the Commission within the time limit set in point 6(a)(i).

(b) *Collection of information and holding of hearings*

All interested parties are hereby invited to make their views known, submit information other than questionnaire replies and provide supporting evidence. This information and supporting evidence must reach the Commission within the time limit set in point 6(a)(i).

Furthermore, the Commission may hear interested parties, provided that they make a request showing that there are particular reasons why they should be heard. This request must be made within the time limit set in point 6(a)(ii).

(c) *Market economy treatment/individual treatment*

In the event that the company provides sufficient evidence showing that it operates under market economy conditions, i.e. that it meets the criteria laid down in Article 2(7)(c) of the basic Regulation, normal value will be determined in accordance with Article 2(7)(b) of the basic Regulation. For this purpose, a duly substantiated claim must be submitted within the specific time limit set in point 6(b) of this notice. The Commission will send a claim form to the company as well as to the authorities of the People's Republic of China. This claim form may also be used by the applicant to claim individual treatment, i.e. that it meets the criteria laid down in Article 9(5) of the basic Regulation.

(d) *Selection of the market economy country*

In the event that the company is not granted market economy treatment, but fulfils the requirements to have an individual duty established in accordance with Article 9(5) of the basic Regulation, an appropriate market economy country will be used for the purpose of establishing normal value in respect of the People's Republic of China in accordance with Article 2(7)(a) of the basic Regulation. The Commission considers using Turkey again for this purpose as was done in the investigation which led to the imposition of the current measures on imports of the product concerned from the People's Republic of China. Interested parties are hereby invited to comment on the appropriate-

ness of this choice within the specific time limit set in point 6(c) of this notice.

Furthermore, in the event that the company is granted market economy treatment, the Commission may, if necessary, also use findings concerning the normal value established in an appropriate market economy country, e.g. for the purpose of replacing any unreliable cost or price elements in the People's Republic of China which are needed in establishing the normal value, if reliable required data are not available in the People's Republic of China. The Commission considers using Turkey also for this purpose.

## 6. Time limits

(a) *General time limits*

- (i) For parties to make themselves known, to submit questionnaire replies and any other information

All interested parties, if their representations are to be taken into account during the investigation, must make themselves known by contacting the Commission, present their views and submit questionnaire replies or any other information within 40 days of the date of publication of this notice in the *Official Journal of the European Union*, unless otherwise specified. Attention is drawn to the fact that the exercise of most procedural rights set out in the basic Regulation depends on the party making itself known within the aforementioned period.

- (ii) *Hearings*

All interested parties may also apply to be heard by the Commission within the same 40-day time limit.

- (b) *Specific time limit for submission of claims for market economy treatment/individual treatment*

The company's duly substantiated claim for market economy treatment and/or for individual treatment pursuant to Article 9(5) of the basic Regulation, as mentioned in point 5(c) of this notice, must reach the Commission within 15 days of the date of publication of this notice in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

- (c) *Specific time limit for the selection of the market economy country*

Parties to the investigation may wish to comment on the appropriateness of Turkey which, as mentioned in point 5(d) of this notice, is considered as a market economy country for the purpose of establishing normal value in respect of the People's Republic of China. These comments must reach the Commission within 10 days of the date of publication of this notice in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

## 7. Written submissions, questionnaire replies and correspondence

All submissions and requests made by interested parties must be made in writing (not in electronic format, unless otherwise specified) and must indicate the name, address, e-mail address, telephone and fax numbers of the interested party. All written submissions, including the information requested in this notice, questionnaire replies and correspondence provided by interested parties on a confidential basis shall be labeled as 'Limited' <sup>(1)</sup> and, in accordance with Article 19(2) of the basic Regulation, shall be accompanied by a non-confidential version, which will be labeled 'For Inspection By Interested Parties'.

Commission address for correspondence:

European Commission  
Directorate-General for Trade  
Directorate H  
Office: N-105 4/92  
B-1049 Brussels  
Fax (32-2) 295 65 05

## 8. Non-co-operation

In cases in which any interested party refuses access to or does not provide the necessary information within the time limits, or significantly impedes the investigation, findings, affirmative or negative, may be made in accordance with Article 18 of the basic Regulation, on the basis of the facts available.

Where it is found that any interested party has supplied false or misleading information, the information shall be disregarded and use may be made, in accordance with Article 18 of the basic Regulation, of the facts available. If an interested party does not cooperate or cooperates only partially, and use of facts

available is made, the result may be less favourable to that party than if it had cooperated.

## 9. Schedule of the investigation

The investigation will be concluded, according to Article 11(5) of the basic Regulation, within 15 months of the date of the publication of this notice in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

## 10. Processing of personal data

It is noted that any personal data collected in this investigation will be treated in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2000 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data by the Community institutions and bodies and on the free movement of such data <sup>(2)</sup>.

## 11. Hearing Officer

It is also noted that if interested parties consider that they are encountering difficulties in the exercise of their rights of defence, they may request the intervention of the Hearing Officer of DG Trade. He acts as an interface between the interested parties and the Commission services, offering, where necessary, mediation on procedural matters affecting the protection of their interests in this proceeding, in particular with regard to issues concerning access to the file, confidentiality, extension of time limits and the treatment of written and/or oral submission of views. For further information and contact details, interested parties may consult the Hearing Officer's web pages on the website of DG Trade (<http://ec.europa.eu/trade>).

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<sup>(1)</sup> This means that the document is for internal use only. It is protected pursuant to Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council regarding public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents (OJ L 145, 31.5.2001, p. 43). It is a confidential document pursuant to Article 19 of the basic Regulation and Article 6 of the WTO Agreement on Implementation of Article VI of the GATT 1994 (Anti-dumping Agreement).

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<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 8, 12.1.2001, p. 1.

## 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**

(2009/C 3/08)

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.

## SINGLE DOCUMENT

**COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 510/2006****‘RAVIOLE DU DAUPHINÉ’****EC No: FR-PGI-0005-0583-28.12.2006****PGI ( X ) PDO ( )****1. Name**

‘Raviole du Dauphiné’

**2. Member State or third country**

France

**3. Description of the agricultural product or foodstuff****3.1. Type of product**

Class 2.7 — Pasta

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

*Raviole du Dauphiné* are a regional speciality that come in the form of small thin squares of pasta with a soft wheat flour base, stuffed with fromage frais, hard pressed cheese (Comté PDO and/or Emmental français Est-Central PGI) and parsley browned in butter.

*Raviole du Dauphiné* are made by kneading the dough, mixing the stuffing and filling the dough with the stuffing. Two sheets of dough (one for the top and one for the bottom) are rolled out thin and joined together before being filled with the stuffing. The process is very quick and is followed by placing the dough into a mould to give it the distinct shape of *ravioles*.

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

This speciality is composed of:

- a maximum of 55 % very thin, soft wheat flour-based dough (around 0,7 mm) with a very low ash content (wheat germ), water, fresh eggs and vegetable oil,
- stuffing (at least 45 %) made of Comté cheese PDO and/or Emmental français Est-Central PGI, fresh fromage blanc made with cow's milk, parsley, fresh eggs, salt and butter.

*Raviole du Dauphiné* come fresh (packed in a controlled atmosphere or unpacked) or frozen.

*Raviole du Dauphiné* are sold in sheets of 48 precut pieces (6 × 8) when fresh (packed in a controlled environment or unpacked) and in separate pieces when frozen.

Each sheet weighs between 60 and 65 grams, which is the equivalent of between 1 and 1,5 grams per square.

The organoleptic characteristics of *Raviole du Dauphiné* are: succulent, thin pasta and soft, creamy stuffing, characterised by a balance between the flavour of the parsley and the cheeses.

### 3.3. Raw ingredients

*Raviole du Dauphiné* does not contain artificial colouring or preservatives or any products to add texture such as breadcrumbs, starch or potato flakes, and is not subjected to heat treatment other than possible deep-freezing.

#### Pasta ingredients

##### Flour

The flour used has the following characteristics:

- a grain size below 200 microns,
- an ash content, for the dry product, below 0,50 (flour ≤ type 45),
- a humidity of 13-16 %,
- a protein content, for the dry product, of 9-12 %,
- free of chemical additives.

##### Fresh eggs

Other ingredients:

- vegetable oils (except margarine and ground nut oil),
- water,
- salt (optional).

#### Stuffing ingredients

Fromage frais made from cow's milk, drained and pasteurised:

- a minimum fat content of 30 %, for the dry product (or a fat/total weight percentage of at least 8,5 %),
- quantity as a proportion of the stuffing: at least 30 %.

##### Hard pressed cheese

The only types of cheese that can be used to make the stuffing (for taste and traditional reasons) are:

Comté PDO and/or Emmental français Est-Central PGI.

Quantity as a proportion of the stuffing: at least 40 %.

##### Parsley

Parsley can be either fresh or frozen, constituting at least 4 % of the stuffing. Freeze-dried parsley cannot be used. The parsley is browned in butter.

Other ingredients:

- fresh eggs,
- fresh butter,
- cooking salt,
- permitted spices: pepper (pepper that has not been treated with ionising radiation).

The fresh eggs and fromage frais come from the geographical area in which the *Raviole du Dauphiné* is made or from the following adjacent departments: Drôme, Isère, Ardèche, Loire, Rhône, Ain or Savoie. This is for several reasons:

- the use of fresh raw ingredients (fresh eggs, fromage frais) requires regular, even daily, deliveries, so a local supplier is needed. The final product is not subjected to any heat treatment other than possible deep-freezing and the ingredients are put together in the unprocessed state (eggs and cheeses). It is therefore vital to have very fresh products and to be able to closely monitor the suppliers,
- such proximity makes it easier to monitor suppliers, bearing in mind that the freshness and quality of the raw ingredients must be perfect,
- *Raviole du Dauphiné* has always been made with local ingredients. Processors have always favoured short supply chains with local suppliers, and will continue to do so, thus meeting their requirements in terms of product quality and adaptability. It should be noted that the producers of fromage frais or fresh eggs often go unchanged for many years.

#### 3.4. Feed (for products of animal origin only)

Not applicable.

#### 3.5. Specific steps in production that must take place in the identified geographical area

- preparation of the dough,
- preparation of the stuffing,
- filling the dough with the stuffing,
- possible deep-freezing,
- packaging.

#### 3.6. Specific rules concerning slicing, grating, packaging, etc.

Packaging of the product (in paper or cardboard or in a film-covered tray) must take place in the geographical area, as it is impossible to transport a product as fragile as *raviole* without it being pre-packaged. It is also necessary to preserve the organoleptic quality of the product.

#### 3.7. Specific rules concerning labelling

- name of the product: *Raviole du Dauphiné*,
- PGI logo.

### 4. Concise definition of the geographical area

*Raviole du Dauphiné* is a highly localised product made in the following areas:

- for Drôme: the municipalities of Alixan, Barbières, La Baume d'Hostun, Beaugard-Baret, Bésayes, Bourg de Péage, Bouvante, Le Chalon, Charpey, Chateauneuf-sur-isère, Châtillon-Saint-Jean, Chatuzange-le-Goubet, Clérieux, Crépol, Echevis, Eymeux, Génissieux, Geysans, Hostun, Jaillans, Léoncel, Marches, Miribel, Montmiral, La Motte-Fanjas, Mours-Saint-Eusèbe, Oriol-en-Royans, Parnans, Peyrins, Rochechinard, Rochefort-Samson, Romans-sur-Isère, Saint-Bardoux, Saint-Bonnet-de-Valclérieux, Sainte-Eulalie-en-Royans, Saint-Jean-en-Royans, Saint-Laurent-d'Onay, Saint-Laurent-en-Royans, Saint-Martin-le-Colonel, Saint-Michel-sur-Savasse, Saint-Nazaire-en-Royans, Saint-Paulès-Romans, Saint-Thomas-en-Royans, Triors and Saint-Vincent-la-Commanderie,

- for Isère: the municipalities of Auberives-en-Royans, Beaulieu, Beauvoir-en-Royans, Bessins, Châtelus, Chatte, Chevières, Choranche, Dionay, Izeron, Montagne, Murinais, Pont-en-Royans, Presles, Rencurel, Saint-André-en-Royans, Saint-Antoine-l'Abbaye, Saint-Appolinard, Saint-Bonnet-de-Chavagne, Saint-Hilaire-du-Rosier, Saint-Just-de-Claix, Saint-Lattier, Saint-Pierre-de-Chérennes, Saint-Marcellin, Saint-Romans, Saint-Sauveur, Saint-Vérand, La Sône and Têche.

## 5. Link with the geographical area

### 5.1. Specificity of the geographical area

The definition of geographical area is directly linked to the history of the product. In the alpine regions of Lower Dauphiné, only soft wheat used to grow; the numerous flocks of sheep, herds of goats and some cattle would produce milk for the cheeses and provide meat — a luxury reserved for wealthy city dwellers. The farmers would bring their wheat to the local miller who would open an account in flour at the bakery. In exchange, the baker would give the miller bread and soft wheat flour. Nothing was ever purchased, apart from salt, but wheat would be exchanged and people would eat root vegetables, which formed the basis of their diet.

The origins of *raviole* reach back into antiquity, when it was even made with turnip. Over the centuries the ingredients evolved in line with the raw ingredients available in the Dauphiné region, culminating in the recipe that is used today, namely: soft wheat flour pasta stuffed with Comté PDO and/or Emmental français Est central PGI, fresh fromage blanc and parsley.

Since it does not contain any meat, *raviole* was primarily eaten on fast-days. It then became a dish served at parties. It became more widespread at the beginning of the 20th century, when 'ravigoleuses' — women who make the product — would travel from farm to farm to make some the night before a party.

In 1873, a 'ravigoleuse', Mrs Maury, settled in Romans (which is still the main production centre for *Raviole du Dauphiné*), where she took over the bank café on the town hall square. She was the first to make *ravigoles* and to let people sample them on the premises. Other 'ravigoleuses' soon began to copy her, including Mrs Fayet.

The First World War brought an end to the consumption of *ravigoles* and the 'ravigoleuses' gradually disappeared.

In 1930, only a few restaurants serving *ravigoles* remained, including that of Emile Truchet who learned to make them with the help of Mrs Fayet.

Emile Truchet made a machine to modernise the production of *ravigoles*. In 1953, he appeared at the Romans-sur-Isère fair to make the product. It proved to be a great success, which was consolidated over the following years.

The manufacture of the first machine for making *ravigoles* greatly increased awareness of the product and the level of production.

The producers of *Raviole du Dauphiné* are still located in the area where the product originated: around Romans and Royannais.

### 5.2. Specificity of the product

The specificity of *Raviole du Dauphiné* is based on particular characteristics of the product, a know-how and the product's reputation.

*The specific characteristics of the product are linked to a choice of raw ingredients and to local know-how:*

*Ravigoles* are made using ingredients of the highest quality without artificial colouring or preservatives or any product to add texture. *Raviole* is unique in that the thin soft wheat-based dough takes just one minute to cook in boiling water.

*Raviole* cannot be compared to fresh pasta as there are some criteria that give it its specificity and distinguish it from fresh pasta.

- dough with a soft wheat flour base

The cereal content of fresh pasta is hard semolina (Decree No 55-1175 of 31 August 1955 on pasta). The pasta in *ravigoles* is made using soft wheat flour extracted from the wheat germ. This type of flour, which has a very low ash content, gives the pasta its characteristic white colour and its exquisite and refined taste,

- thinness of the pasta: the use of soft wheat flour for the pasta means that it can be rolled out extremely thin and the seams can be reduced. This particular characteristic gives the *raviole* a unique cooking time of one minute and an unrivalled melt-in-the-mouth texture. In general, fresh pasta is between 0,9 mm and 1,1 mm thick,
- soft, creamy stuffing made with Comté cheese PDO and/or Emmental français Est-Central PGI, fromage blanc and parsley,
- fresh product: the *raviole* is not subjected to any heat treatment, other than possible deep-freezing, affecting its organoleptic qualities. As for fresh pasta, it is mostly pasteurised or even pasteurised twice.

The recipe used today is the same as the traditional recipe used by the 'ravioleuses' before the use of machines, which increased the level of production of *Raviole du Dauphiné* and made it more widespread.

The reputation of *Raviole du Dauphiné* is well-established:

The word 'raviole' actually comes from the word 'rissole'. Rissoles were made of fried minced meat rolled into a ball. However, during Lent the meat was replaced by turnip ('raves' in French), hence the term 'raviole'.

The exact origin of *ravioles* is unknown, but research proves that they go back a long way. In fact, according to research carried out by Frédéric Godefroy, the word 'raviole' is mentioned in a text from 1228.

Moreover, through his research ('Dictionary of the old french language'), Godefroy established a link between *ravioles* and religion, as shown in the following definition: 'raviole, olle, S. m. a piece of pasta containing minced meat and chopped turnip, eaten during Lent'.

*Ravioles* gradually became a dish eaten on both civil and religious holidays. They were served as a starter but also after the vegetables and poultry (mostly boiled chicken), the boiling water being used to cook the *ravioles*.

With the invention of the *ravioles* machine, which gradually replaced 'ravioleuses', production increased considerably, while still following the traditional cheese-based recipe.

Its thin pasta and cheese-based stuffing — distinguishing and unique characteristics — won *Raviole du Dauphiné* the approval of many chefs who consider it to be 'a real delight to the palate with a miraculous taste'.

*Raviole du Dauphiné* can therefore be found in a large number of local recipes: *ravioles en gratin*, fried *ravioles* with salad, *ravioles à la crème*, morel *ravioles*, crayfish *ravioles*, etc.

Until 1975, *Raviole du Dauphiné* were made by small producers and 'ravioleuses', with a total annual production of under 100 tonnes. The main distribution channels were restaurants, caterers and small shops. At the start of the 1990s, the market for *Raviole du Dauphiné* expanded into supermarkets, reaching annual volumes of 1 000 tonnes. In 1997, annual production levels of *raviole du Dauphiné* reached 2 500 tonnes. Since then, the increase in sales has been more dynamic than ever with sales in excess of 5 000 tonnes in 2007 (5 103 tonnes between all producers, covering 5 production sites).

### 5.3. Causal link between the geographical area and the quality or characteristics of the product (for PDO) or a specific quality, reputation or other characteristic of the product (for PGI)

*Raviole du Dauphiné* is an old, renowned regional product made in the region of the Dauphiné (the first texts to mention *raviole* date from 1228).

The many different culinary dishes from the Dauphiné countryside are made using only products from the land, hence the use of cheeses in the *ravioles* instead of meat, unlike other types of pasta. Moreover, the local produce available in the Dauphiné countryside provides for the use of soft wheat flour, whereas traditional pasta is made using hard semolina.

Families would buy their flour at the bakery and, only on holidays, make: *ravioles*, *crouzets*, 'matafans' and 'besiantes'. *Raviole* was a local culinary dish — a traditional family meal — eaten in its many different forms at parties.

*Ravioles* are, above all, the product of a traditional culture and know-how in the Dauphiné region (*ravioleuses*).

The recipe that is used today for *Raviole du Dauphiné* became established in the 19th century and the invention of the *ravioles* machine led to increased production of the product and enabled it to become more widespread.

The characteristics of *Raviole du Dauphiné* have been preserved thanks to the specific choice of raw ingredients and the preservation of the traditional recipe: very thin pasta that cooks very quickly and has an exceptional melt-in-the-mouth texture, and succulent, creamy stuffing.

*Raviole du Dauphiné* is recognised as part of the culinary heritage of the Dauphiné. A decision of the Grenoble Court of Appeal of 14 February 1989 recognised that *Raviole du Dauphiné* is entitled to a designation of origin, highlighting the specificity of the product, its recipe and the geographical area of production. According to an expert report, the court recognised that the specific characteristics of *Raviole du Dauphiné*, in terms of composition and preparation, make it an original product and a particularity of the region.

Moreover, *Raviole du Dauphiné* is included in the inventory of France's culinary heritage, drawn up in 1995.

**Reference to publication of the specification**

[http://agriculture.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/cdc\\_igp\\_raviole\\_dauph.pdf](http://agriculture.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/cdc_igp_raviole_dauph.pdf)

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**CORRIGENDA****Call for expressions of interest for membership of the Scientific Panels of the European Food Safety Authority  
(Parma, Italy)**

*(Official Journal of the European Union C 268 of 23 October 2008)*

(2009/C 3/09)

On page 22, 'Closing date for sending applications', first paragraph:

for: '... 7 January 2009 ...',

read: '... 14 January 2009 ...'.

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**NOTE TO THE READER**

The institutions have decided no longer to quote in their texts the last amendment to cited acts.

Unless otherwise indicated, references to acts in the texts published here are to the version of those acts currently in force.