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⁽¹⁾ Text with EEA relevance

I

(Resolutions, recommendations and opinions)

OPINIONS

EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK

OPINION OF THE EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK

of 5 July 2010

on a proposal for a Council regulation amending Regulation (EC) No 974/98 as regards the introduction of the euro in Estonia and on a proposal for a Council regulation amending Regulation (EC) No 2866/98 as regards the conversion rate to the euro for Estonia

(CON/2010/52)

(2010/C 190/01)

Introduction and legal basis

On 26 May 2010 the European Central Bank (ECB) received a request from the Council of the European Union for an opinion on a proposal for a Council regulation amending Regulation (EC) No 974/98 as regards the introduction of the euro in Estonia ⁽¹⁾. On 30 June 2010 the ECB received a request from the Council of the European Union for an opinion on a proposal for a Council regulation amending Regulation (EC) No 2866/98 as regards the conversion rate to the euro for Estonia ⁽²⁾.

The ECB's competence to deliver an opinion is based on Article 140(3) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. In accordance with the first sentence of Article 17.5 of the Rules of Procedure of the European Central Bank, the Governing Council has adopted this opinion.

Observations

1. The proposed regulations will enable the introduction of the euro as the currency of Estonia following the abrogation of Estonia's derogation in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 140(2) of the Treaty.
2. The ECB welcomes the proposed regulations.

Done at Frankfurt am Main, 5 July 2010.

The President of the ECB

Jean-Claude TRICHET

⁽¹⁾ COM(2010) 240 final.

⁽²⁾ COM(2010) 341 final.

EUROPEAN DATA PROTECTION SUPERVISOR

Opinion of the European Data Protection Supervisor on the proposal for a Council Decision on a Union position within the EU-Japan Joint Customs Cooperation Committee concerning the mutual recognition of Authorised Economic Operator programmes in the European Union and in Japan

(2010/C 190/02)

THE EUROPEAN DATA PROTECTION SUPERVISOR,

Regulation. The EDPS recommends that a reference to this opinion is included in the preamble of the Decision.

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular its Article 16,

Having regard to the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, and in particular its Article 8,

Having regard to Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 October 1995 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to 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 ⁽²⁾, and in particular its Article 41,

HAS ADOPTED THE FOLLOWING OPINION

I. INTRODUCTION

1. On 19 February 2010, the Commission adopted a proposal for a Council Decision on a Union position within the EU-Japan Joint Customs Cooperation Committee concerning the mutual recognition of Authorised Economic Operator programmes in the European Union and in Japan ⁽³⁾.
2. The EDPS has not been consulted as required by Article 28(2) of Regulation (EC) No 45/2001. The current opinion is therefore based on Article 41(2) of the same

3. The EDPS has identified some shortcomings and lack of clarity as far as the protection of personal data is concerned. After a description of the context and background of the proposal in Chapter III, these comments will be developed in Chapter IV.

II. CONSULTATION WITH THE EDPS

4. The EDPS has issued a policy paper which describes his consultative role: The EDPS as an advisor to the Community Institutions on proposals for legislation and related documents ⁽⁴⁾. This consultative role is built upon Articles 28.2 and 41 of Regulation (EC) No 45/2001. Furthermore, recital 17 of the Regulation states that 'The effectiveness of the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data in the Union presupposes the consistency of the relevant rules and procedures applicable to activities pertaining to different legal contexts.' Indeed, consistency is to be regarded as an indispensable element to achieve a high level of data protection on the European level, which also includes external action of the Union.

5. This wide responsibility of the EDPS has been acknowledged by the European Commission, and it is standing practice that the EDPS is consulted by the Commission on all relevant proposals, on both legislative and non-legislative instruments. The scope of the advisory task of the EDPS concerns 'matters concerning the processing of personal data'. This implies that all legislation that includes provisions on the processing of personal data or includes provisions that have an effect (or a potential effect) on such processing should be subject to consultation. The same goes for all instruments falling within the Union's external competences.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 281, 23.11.1995, p. 31.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 8, 12.1.2001, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ COM(2010) 55 final.

⁽⁴⁾ The policy paper is available at: http://www.edps.europa.eu/EDPSWEB/webdav/site/mySite/shared/Documents/EDPS/Publications/Papers/PolicyP/05-03-18_PP_EDPSadvisor_EN.pdf

6. The policy paper also describes the timing for consultation. A consultation at an early stage in the legislative process enables the EDPS to act effectively and propose modifications of a text. This informal consultation on the draft text is to be sent to the EDPS by the responsible service of the Commission, where appropriate, before the formal proposal is adopted. After the adoption of the proposal, a second step is the formal consultation. At this stage, the advice of the EDPS is published in the Official Journal (C series).
7. In the case of the present proposal, as mentioned above, the EDPS has received neither the draft proposal nor the proposal for consultation after its adoption. The EDPS is particularly disappointed by this course of events since, as will be explained below, his involvement would have provided an ideal opportunity to add value to the proposal.

III. CONTEXT AND BACKGROUND OF THE PROPOSAL

8. The purpose of the proposal is to mutually recognise the Authorised Economic Operator (AEO) programmes of the Union and Japan to be compatible and equivalent and the corresponding AEO statuses granted to be mutually accepted.
9. EU-Japan relations in the area of customs are based on the Agreement on Cooperation and Mutual Administrative Assistance in Customs Matters (CCMAAA)⁽¹⁾ that entered into force on 1 February 2008. According to the CCMAAA, customs cooperation covers all matters relating to the application of customs legislation. The CCMAAA also calls for the Union and Japan to make cooperative efforts in order to develop trade facilitation actions in the field of customs in accordance with international standards⁽²⁾. Mutual recognition of Authorised Economic Operator (AEO) programmes and security measures both enhances end-to-end supply chain security and facilitates trade.
10. The proposal also stipulates that, among other issues, the customs authorities maintain the compatibility of the systems, and that each customs authority provides comparable benefits to economic operators holding AEO status. It is also stated that customs authorities have to enhance communication as well as exchange information. The proposal lists the details to be exchanged on AEOs.

IV. ANALYSIS OF THE PROPOSAL

IV.1. Applicability of personal data protection law

11. Article IV of the Annex to the proposal is related to Information Exchange and Communication. It is specified

that the information and related data, notably on members of the programmes, are exchanged in a systematic manner by electronic means. The details to be exchanged on economic operators authorised by the AEO programmes are mentioned, including, for instance, the name of the economic operator holding AEO status, the address of the economic operator concerned, etc.

12. The regime for AEOs is established in Article 5.a of Regulation (EC) No 648/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁽³⁾. It is specified that '1. (...). An authorised economic operator shall benefit from facilitations with regard to customs controls relating to security and safety and/or from simplifications provided for under the customs rules. (...)'.⁽⁴⁾

13. An 'economic operator' is defined in Article 1.12 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1875/2006⁽⁴⁾ as 'a person who, in the course of his business, is involved in activities covered by customs legislation'. An economic operator might therefore be a natural or legal person. The notion of 'economic operator' includes the AEO, as meant in paragraph 9. Thus, the information on some AEOs, might be considered as 'personal data' as defined in Articles 2(a) of Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 and Directive 95/46/EC, at least the information of those AEOs who are natural persons. Even the information on AEOs that are legal persons might in some cases be considered as personal data. In these cases, the determining factor is whether the information 'relates to' an 'identifiable' natural person⁽⁵⁾. As a consequence, there is no doubt that personal data might be exchanged in the context of the proposal in question.

14. Personal data will be processed by customs authorities. Article I.2 of the Annex to the proposal foresees that 'The customs authorities defined in Article 1(c) of the CCMAAA (...) are responsible for implementation of this Decision'. The definition of reference is "customs authority" shall mean, (...), in the Community, the competent services of the Commission of the European Communities responsible for customs matters and the customs authorities of the Member States of the Community'. Therefore, both Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 and Directive 95/46/EC will be applicable in the present framework⁽⁶⁾. Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 applies to the processing by the Commission, Directive 95/46/EC to the processing by the national customs authorities.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 117, 4.5.2005, p. 13.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 360, 19.12.2006, p. 64.

⁽⁵⁾ See Article 29 Data Protection Working Party, Opinion No 4/2007 on the concept of personal data, WP 136, available at: http://ec.europa.eu/justice_home/fsj/privacy/docs/wpdocs/2007/wp136_en.pdf, in particular pages 23 and 24.

⁽⁶⁾ Article 3.1 of Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 and Directive 95/46/EC.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 62, 6.3.2008, p. 24.

⁽²⁾ Article 4 of CCMAAA.

IV.2. International transfers of personal data

15. Both the Directive and the Regulation foresee analogous rules related to transborder flows of personal data, in Articles 25, 26 and 9, respectively. The principle established therein implies that personal data cannot be transferred from a Member State to a third country, unless the third country ensures an adequate level of protection (or unless adequate safeguards are adopted, or one of the exceptions foreseen would be of application).

Adequacy declaration in the proposal

16. The Explanatory Memorandum includes a point on data protection (Point 5). Point 5(1) declares that the Japanese data protection regime is adequate in the sense of Article 9 of Regulation (EC) No 45/2001. Article 9 deals with the regime to be respected in the case of transfers of personal data to recipients, other than Community institutions and bodies, which are not subject to Directive 95/46/EC, such as the case of third countries as Japan.
17. Article 9.1 of the Regulation stipulates that '[p]ersonal data shall only be transferred to recipients, other than Community institutions and bodies, which are not subject to national law adopted pursuant to Directive 95/46/EC, if an adequate level of protection is ensured in the country of the recipient or within the recipient international organisation and the data are transferred solely to allow tasks covered by the competence of the controller to be carried out'.
18. Article 9.2 states that the assessment of the level of protection afforded by a third country or international organisation shall be done in the light of 'all circumstances surrounding a data transfer operation or set of data transfer operations'. Furthermore, it provides some examples of aspects to be taken into account in the assessment: '(...) particular consideration shall be given to the nature of the data, the purpose and duration of the proposed processing operation or operations, the recipient third country or recipient international organisation, the rules of law, both general and sectoral, in force in the third country or international organisation in question and the professional rules and security measures which are complied with in that third country or international organisation'. This list is not exhaustive; other elements could also be relevant depending on the actual case.
19. Article 9 of the Regulation has to be interpreted in the light of Articles 25 and 26 of Directive 95/46/EC. Article 25.6 of the Directive establishes that 'The Commission may find, in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 31(2), that a third country ensures an adequate level of protection within the meaning of paragraph 2 of this Article, by reason of its domestic law or of the international commitments it has entered into, (...)'. The procedure prescribed in Article 31.2 of the Directive — a comitology procedure — should therefore be respected in order to declare that a third country is 'adequate'.

20. In the context of the present proposal, this procedure has not been respected; as a consequence, the declaration made in Point 5(1) as to the adequacy of the Japanese data protection regime is in violation of Article 25.6 of the Directive. The EDPS therefore strongly recommends the deletion of this declaration.
21. The EDPS acknowledges that Article IV(6) of the Annex to the proposal stipulates that 'The customs authorities guarantee data protection in accordance with the CCMAAA, in particular Article 16 thereof'. Article 16 deals with 'Information exchange and confidentiality', and its paragraph 2 states that 'Personal data may be exchanged only where the Contracting Party which may receive it undertakes to protect such data in at least an equivalent way to the one applicable to that particular case in the Contracting Party that may supply it. The Contracting Party that may supply the information shall not stipulate any requirements that are more onerous than those applicable to it in its own jurisdiction'.
22. The EDPS would like to emphasise however, that as described above, the system to analyse a third country's level of protection is the 'adequacy' one, and not the 'equivalence' one (conf. Union's present international commitments) ⁽¹⁾. In any case, Article 16 seems to be of a declarative nature, since no evidence is provided in the CCMAAA of the existence of actual 'equivalence'. Furthermore, it does not refer to any 'equivalence' or even 'adequacy' analysis conducted. Hence, this mere declaration in Article 16 cannot be considered as a decisive element in an adequacy assessment, and cannot be the basis for the declaration made in Point 5(1) of the Explanatory Memorandum.

A wider perspective in view of the specificities of the case

23. It should be noted that the assessment of the level of protection in a certain country may be carried out at different levels and with different legal effects by the European Commission, by data protection authorities and by data controllers. A determination of adequacy by the European Commission on the basis of Article 25.6 of Directive 95/46/EC is binding on the Member States. This also applies to European Union institutions and bodies under Article 9.5 of the Regulation. In the absence of such a decision, the assessment of adequacy is entrusted to data protection authorities in many Member States, and

⁽¹⁾ See Article XIV of the GATS: 'Subject to the requirement that such measures are not applied in a manner which would constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination between countries where like conditions prevail, or a disguised restriction on trade in services, nothing in this Agreement shall be construed to prevent the adoption or enforcement by any Member of measures: (...) (c) necessary to secure compliance with laws or regulations which are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Agreement including those relating to: (...) (ii) the protection of the privacy of individuals in relation to the processing and dissemination of personal data and the protection of confidentiality of individual records and accounts; (...)'.

in others to data controllers, under the supervision of data protection authorities. Article 9 of the Regulation clearly follows this latter model.

24. This means that even if a country, as a whole, has not been declared 'adequate' following the procedure mentioned in Article 25.6 of the Directive, the legal data protection regime applicable to a specific transfer or specific set of transfers can be considered 'adequate' by the controller (in the context explained below).
25. In the light of Article 9.2 of the Regulation (as well as Article 25.2 of the Directive), the controller should assess all the circumstances surrounding a data transfer or set of data transfer operations. The analysis has to be conducted *in concreto*, taking into account the specific characteristics (guarantees and/or risks) of the transfer or set of transfers in question. This assessment would come to a conclusion as to the existing level of protection regarding a specific transfer or set of transfers, and would be limited to the purposes taken into account by the data controller and the recipients in the country of destination. In that case, the controller would assume the responsibility of verifying whether the conditions for adequacy are present. When the analysis is done by the data controller, the conclusion would be subject to the supervision of the data protection authority.
26. Point 5(1) of the Explanatory Memorandum mentions that the Japanese regime considered is the Japanese Customs Law (Article 108-2), the Law for International Assistance in Investigation and other related matters (Articles 1 and 3), the National Public Service Law (Article 100), the Act on the Protection of Personal Information Held by Administrative Organs (Article 8) and the Act on Access to Information Held by Administrative Organs (Article 5).
27. The EDPS has no evidence that this regime has been evaluated in the light of the Article 29 Working Party Working Document (WP12) on 'Transfers of personal data to third countries: Applying Articles 25 and 26 of the EU Data Protection Directive', and in a way respectful of the principles established therein ⁽¹⁾.
28. It should also be borne in mind that the adequacy method implies that both the letter and the practice of the law should be taken into account (objective and functional approach). Hence, the consideration of this legal regime *by itself* is not sufficient evidence of the implementation of their rules in practice.
29. This means that some verification of the effective implementation and application of these rules in practice has to be conducted, before it is possible to determine whether an

adequate level of protection is effectively ensured for the data transfer operation or set of data transfer operations in question; in this case, for the exchange of information in the context of the AEO programmes.

30. In light of this, the controllers (in this case, the competent services of the European Commission responsible for customs matters and the customs authorities of the Member States of the Union) must carry out an assessment in order to verify whether a destination country (in this case Japan) effectively provides an adequate level of protection for the specific transfers in question and limited to the specific purposes and recipients in that country ⁽²⁾ (that is the exchange of data for the implementation of the AEO programmes). However, such an assessment was not carried out.
31. The proposal could have followed this approach, as an alternative to the procedure for 'adequacy' of Japan as described above.

Other alternatives

32. The proposal could have also explored whether the controllers could adduce other types of 'adequate safeguards', as per Articles 9.7 of the Regulation and 26.2 of the Directive, or whether any of the exceptions mentioned in Articles 9.6 of the Regulation or 26.1 of the Directive was applicable ⁽³⁾.

IV.3. Additional requirements of data protection law

Data quality

33. The data quality principle is described in Article 4 of the Regulation. It defines, among other requisites that '[p]ersonal data must be: (...) (c) adequate, relevant and not excessive in relation to the purposes for which they are collected and/or further processed; (...)'. The categories of data mentioned in Article IV(4) seem to respect this principle.
34. Furthermore, Article 4 of the Regulation says: '[p]ersonal data must be: (...) (e) kept in a form which permits identification of data subjects for no longer than is necessary for the purposes for which the data were collected or for which they are further processed. (...)'. Therefore, a conservation period for the personal data to be processed will have to be defined.

⁽¹⁾ Article 29 Data Protection Working Party, Working Document 'Transfers of personal data to third countries: Applying Articles 25 and 26 of the EU Data Protection Directive', available at: http://ec.europa.eu/justice_home/fsj/privacy/docs/wpdocs/1998/wp12_en.pdf

⁽²⁾ A similar interpretation was made by the EDPS in the context of a consultation received from OLAF on 'Transfers of personal data to third countries: 'adequacy' of signatories to Council of Europe Convention 108 (Case 2009-0333)', available at: http://www.edps.europa.eu/EDPSWEB/webdav/site/mySite/shared/Documents/Supervision/Adminmeasures/2009/09-07-02_OLAF_transfer_third_countries_EN.pdf

⁽³⁾ As to Article 26.1 of the Directive see: Article 29 Data Protection Working Party, Working document on a common interpretation of Article 26(1) of Directive 95/46/EC, WP114, available at: http://ec.europa.eu/justice_home/fsj/privacy/docs/wpdocs/2005/wp114_en.pdf

Rights of the data subject

35. The Commission will have to provide for mechanisms to guarantee the exercise of the rights of the data subject, such as the right of access and rectification (Articles 13 and 14 of the Regulation).

Obligation to provide information

36. Articles 11 and 12 of the Regulation provide for information to be supplied to the person concerned and specify the timing of this information. The Commission will have to establish the procedure to follow determining, for instance, whether the information will be provided at the moment of collection of the data (by the third country) or by the Commission itself.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

37. The EDPS is disappointed that the consultation procedure as described in Chapter II was not respected.
38. The EDPS recommends deleting the declaration of adequacy of the Japanese regime included in Point 5(1) of the Explanatory Memorandum, since this declaration is not

compliant with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 and Directive 95/46/EC. He further recommends exploring the different possibilities offered by the Regulation and the Directive in order to ensure the respect of the rules on international transfers.

39. The EDPS also recommends that the Commission:

- defines a conservation period for the personal data to be processed,
- provides for mechanisms to guarantee the exercise of the rights of the data subject,
- establishes a procedure for the provision of information to the data subjects.

Done at Brussels, 12 March 2010.

Peter HUSTINX
European Data Protection Supervisor

II

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

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Authorisation for State aid pursuant to Articles 107 and 108 TFEU**Cases where the Commission raises no objections****(Text with EEA relevance)**

(2010/C 190/03)

Date of adoption of the decision	19.5.2010
Reference number of State Aid	N 161/10
Member State	Germany
Region	—
Title (and/or name of the beneficiary)	Hypo Real Estate
Legal basis	Finanzmarktstabilisierungsgesetz
Type of measure	Individual aid
Objective	Aid to remedy serious disturbances in the economy
Form of aid	Direct grant
Budget	Overall budget: EUR 1 850 million
Intensity	—
Duration (period)	—
Economic sectors	Financial intermediation
Name and address of the granting authority	SoFFin (Sonderfonds Finanzmarktstabilisierung), Frankfurt am Main
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/state_aids_texts_en.htm

Date of adoption of the decision	28.6.2010
Reference number of State Aid	N 263/10
Member State	Spain
Region	—
Title (and/or name of the beneficiary)	Third Extension of the Guarantee Scheme for credit institutions in Spain
Legal basis	Royal Decree-law 07/2008, October 13
Type of measure	Aid scheme
Objective	Aid to remedy serious disturbances in the economy
Form of aid	Guarantee
Budget	Overall budget: EUR 164 000 million
Intensity	—
Duration (period)	1.7.2010-31.12.2010
Economic sectors	Financial intermediation
Name and address of the granting authority	Kingdom of Spain
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/state_aids_texts_en.htm

Authorisation for State aid pursuant to Articles 107 and 108 TFEU

Cases where the Commission raises no objections

(2010/C 190/04)

Date of adoption of the decision	28.4.2010
Reference number of State Aid	N 5/08
Member State	Luxembourg
Region	—
Title (and/or name of the beneficiary)	Aide à l'amélioration de la valeur écologique des forêts
Legal basis	Regulation
Type of measure	Aid scheme
Objective	Granting of aid for reafforestation, natural regeneration and the preparation of simple management plans
Form of aid	Direct grant
Budget	EUR 440 000
Intensity	80 %
Duration (period)	4 years
Economic sectors	Agriculture
Name and address of the granting authority	Ministère de l'Agriculture, de la Viticulture et du Développement rural 1, rue de la Congrégation 2913 Luxembourg LUXEMBOURG
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/state_aids_texts_en.htm

Date of adoption of the decision	28.5.2010
Reference number of State Aid	NN 14/10 (ex. N 703/09)
Member State	Cyprus
Region	—
Title (and/or name of the beneficiary)	Plan for the control and fight of scrapie in sheeps and goats
Legal basis	— Law 149(I) of 2004, relating to the implementation of Community Regulations in the veterinary sector (Regulation (EC) No 999/2001) — Law 109(I) of 2001, relating to animal health — Decrees adopted between 2005 and 2008 (545/2005, 160/2007 and 44/2008) relating to the application of a programme for the breeding of sheep resistant to scrapie

Type of measure	Livestock sector
Objective	Aid in respect of animal diseases
Form of aid	Subsidised services
Budget	EUR 4 362 419
Intensity	100 %
Duration (period)	1.1.2009-31.12.2010
Economic sectors	Agricultural sector
Name and address of the granting authority	Κτηνιατρικές Υπηρεσίες 1417 Αθαλάσσια Λευκωσία/Nicosia ΚΥΠΡΟΣ/CYPRUS
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/state_aids_texts_en.htm

Date of adoption of the decision	10.6.2010
Reference number of State Aid	N 40/10
Member State	Germany
Region	Sachsen
Title (and/or name of the beneficiary)	Richtlinie des Sächsischen Staatsministeriums für Umwelt und Landwirtschaft zur Förderung der Tierzucht
Legal basis	Richtlinie des Sächsischen Staatsministeriums für Umwelt und Landwirtschaft zur Förderung der Tierzucht (Förderrichtlinie Tierzucht — RL TZ/2010) Punkt 2.e); §§ 23 und 44 der Haushaltsordnung für den Freistaat Sachsen (Sächsische Haushaltsordnung — SäHO) sowie der hierzu ergangenen Verwaltungsvorschriften des Sächsischen Staatsministeriums der Finanzen, in der jeweils geltenden Fassung; Rahmenplan 2008-2011 der Gemeinschaftsaufgabe „Verbesserung der Agrarstruktur und des Küstenschutzes“ Förderbereich: Sonstige Maßnahmen, „Grundsätze für die Förderung der Erhaltung genetischer Ressourcen in der Landwirtschaft“
Type of measure	Aid scheme
Objective	Agri-environmental aid
Form of aid	Grant
Budget	Overall budget: EUR 0,4 million Annual budget: EUR 0,1 million
Intensity	Variable
Duration (period)	Until 31.12.2013
Economic sectors	Agriculture

Name and address of the granting authority	Bundesministerium für Ernährung, landwirtschaft und Verbraucherschutz Rochusstr 1 53123 Bonn DEUTSCHLAND
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/state_aids_texts_en.htm

Date of adoption of the decision	17.5.2010
Reference number of State Aid	N 82/10
Member State	Estonia
Region	—
Title (and/or name of the beneficiary)	Eesti maaelu arengukava 2007–2013 meetme 1.8 „Põllu- ja metsamajanduse infrastruktuuri investeeringutoetuse” metsanduslikud tegevused
Legal basis	Eesti maaelu arengukava 2007–2013, peatükk 5.3.1; Põllumajandusministri 11.10.2007. aasta määrus nr 123 „Põllu- ja metsamajanduse infrastruktuuri investeeringutoetuse saamise nõuded, toetuse taotlemise ja taotluse menetlemise täpsem kord”; Euroopa Liidu ühise põllumajanduspoliitika rakendamise seadus.
Type of measure	Aid to forestry sector
Objective	Forestry
Form of aid	Direct grant
Budget	Total budget of EEK 120 million (approximately EUR 7,7 million)
Intensity	Up to 90 % of eligible costs.
Duration (period)	1.10.2010-31.12.2013
Economic sectors	Forestry
Name and address of the granting authority	Põllumajanduse Registre ja Informatsiooni Amet Narva 3 51009 Tartu EESTI/ESTONIA
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/state_aids_texts_en.htm

Date of adoption of the decision	17.5.2010
Reference number of State Aid	N 147/10
Member State	Italy
Region	Province autonome de Trento

Title (and/or name of the beneficiary)	Piano di Sviluppo Rurale della Provincia Autonoma di Trento Asse 2 Misura 227 interventi non produttivi
Legal basis	Programma di Sviluppo Rurale (PSR) della Provincia autonoma di Trento 2007-2013, decisione C(2009) 10338 del 17.12.2009
Type of measure	Aid scheme
Objective	Aid to the forestry sector
Form of aid	Direct grant
Budget	Annual maximum expenditure: EUR 1,75 million Overall maximum amount: EUR 7 million
Intensity	Up to 100 % of eligible costs
Duration (period)	31.12.2013
Economic sectors	Forestry sector
Name and address of the granting authority	Provincia autonoma di Trento Piazza Dante 5 38122 Trento TN ITALIA
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/state_aids_texts_en.htm

IV

(Notices)

NOTICES FROM EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS, BODIES, OFFICES AND AGENCIES

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Euro exchange rates ⁽¹⁾

13 July 2010

(2010/C 190/05)

1 euro =

Currency	Exchange rate	Currency	Exchange rate
USD US dollar	1,2569	AUD Australian dollar	1,4336
JPY Japanese yen	110,95	CAD Canadian dollar	1,2978
DKK Danish krone	7,4555	HKD Hong Kong dollar	9,7715
GBP Pound sterling	0,83180	NZD New Zealand dollar	1,7641
SEK Swedish krona	9,4033	SGD Singapore dollar	1,7357
CHF Swiss franc	1,3337	KRW South Korean won	1 524,23
ISK Iceland króna		ZAR South African rand	9,5199
NOK Norwegian krone	7,9570	CNY Chinese yuan renminbi	8,5117
BGN Bulgarian lev	1,9558	HRK Croatian kuna	7,1980
CZK Czech koruna	25,344	IDR Indonesian rupiah	11 382,54
EEK Estonian kroon	15,6466	MYR Malaysian ringgit	4,0252
HUF Hungarian forint	277,80	PHP Philippine peso	58,376
LTL Lithuanian litas	3,4528	RUB Russian rouble	38,6910
LVL Latvian lats	0,7087	THB Thai baht	40,683
PLN Polish zloty	4,0748	BRL Brazilian real	2,2099
RON Romanian leu	4,2615	MXN Mexican peso	16,0698
TRY Turkish lira	1,9564	INR Indian rupee	58,7660

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

NOTICES FROM MEMBER STATES

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

(2010/C 190/06)

In accordance with Article 20(1), (2), (3) and Annex III to Council Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008 ⁽¹⁾, the following third countries have notified to the European Commission the public authorities which, in relation to the catch certification scheme established by Article 12 of the Regulation, are empowered to:

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

Third country	Competent authorities
ALBANIA	<p>(a):</p> <p>— Albanian General Harbour Masters (Ministry of Public Work, Transportation and Telecommunication)</p> <p>(b):</p> <p>— National Licensing Centre (Ministry of Economy, Trade and Energy)</p> <p>(c), (d), (e):</p> <p>— Fishery Inspectorate (Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Water Administration)</p> <p>(f), (g):</p> <p>— Directorate of Fisheries Policies (Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Water Administration)</p>
ALGERIA	<p>(a) to (d):</p> <p>— Directions de la Pêche et des Ressources Halieutiques des Wilayas de</p> <p>— El Tarf,</p> <p>— Annaba,</p> <p>— Skikda,</p> <p>— Jijel,</p> <p>— Bejaian,</p> <p>— Tizi Ouzou,</p> <p>— Boumerdes,</p> <p>— Alger,</p> <p>— Tipaza,</p>

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 286, 29.10.2008, p. 1.

Third country	Competent authorities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Chlef, — Mostaganem, — Oran, — Ain — Temouchent, and — Tlemcen.
	(e) to (g):
	— Ministère de la Pêche et des Ressources Halieutiques
ANGOLA	(a):
	— Conservatória do registo de propriedade subordinada ao Ministério da Justiça/Capitania dos portos subordinada ao Ministério dos Transportes
	(b):
	— Ministro da Agricultura, do desenvolvimento Rural e das Pescas
	(c):
	— Serviço Nacional de Fiscalização Pesqueira e da Aquicultura (SNFPA)/Direcção Nacional de Pescas e Protecção dos Recursos Pesqueiros (DNPPRP)
	(d):
	— Serviço Nacional de Fiscalização Pesqueira e da Aquicultura (SNFPA)
	(e), (f), (g):
	— Direcção Nacional de Pescas e Protecção dos Recursos Pesqueiros/Órgão do Ministro da Agricultura, do desenvolvimento Rural e das Pescas
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	(a) to (g):
	— Chief Fisheries Officer, Fisheries Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Lands Housing and Environment
ARGENTINA	(a) to (f):
	— Subsecretario de Pesca y Acuicultura Director Nacional de Coordinación Pesquera
	(g):
	— Embajada Argentina ante la UE
AUSTRALIA	(a) to (e):
	— Australia Fisheries Management Authority Fisheries WA, Department of Resources Fisheries, Queensland Primary Industries and Fisheries
	(f) to (g):
	— The Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
BENIN	(a):
	— Direction de la Marine Marchande
	(b) to (g):
	— Direction des Pêches
BAHAMAS	(a), (b):
	— Port Department and Department of Marine Resources
	(c) to (g):
	— Department of Marine Resources
BELIZE	(a):
	— IMMARBE
	(b) to (f):
	— Fisheries Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries

Third country	Competent authorities
BRAZIL	<p>(a), (b), (d), (e), (f), (g):</p> <p>— Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture</p> <p>(c):</p> <p>— Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture/Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply</p>
CAMEROON	<p>(a):</p> <p>— Ministère des Transports</p> <p>(b) to (g):</p> <p>— Ministère de l'Elevage, des Pêches et Industries Animales</p>
CANADA	<p>(a) to (f):</p> <p>— Assistant Deputy Minister of Fisheries and Aquaculture</p>
CAPE VERDE	<p>(a):</p> <p>— Institut Maritime et Portuaire</p> <p>(b), (d), (f), (g):</p> <p>— Direction Générale des Pêches</p> <p>(c), (e):</p> <p>— Direction Générale des Pêches Institut National Développement des Pêches</p>
CHILE	<p>(a):</p> <p>— Dirección General del Territorio Marítimo y Marine Mercante de la Armada de Chile</p> <p>(b):</p> <p>— Subsecretaría de Pesca</p> <p>(c) to (g):</p> <p>— Servicio Nacional de Pesca</p>
CHINA	<p>(a) to (g):</p> <p>— Bureau of Fisheries</p>
COLOMBIA	<p>(a):</p> <p>— Dirección General Marítima</p> <p>(b) to (g):</p> <p>— Instituto Colombiano de Desarrollo Rural</p> <p>(g):</p> <p>— Director de Pesca y Acuicultura</p>
COSTA RICA	<p>(a):</p> <p>— Oficina de Bienes Muebles</p> <p>(b):</p> <p>— Presidente Ejecutivo, Instituto Costarricense de Pesca y Acuicultura</p> <p>(c) and (f):</p> <p>— Dirección General Técnica, Instituto Costarricense de Pesca y Acuicultura</p> <p>(d):</p> <p>— Unidad de Control Pesquero, Instituto Costarricense de Pesca y Acuicultura Director General del Servicio Nacional de Guardacostas</p> <p>(e):</p> <p>— Departamento de Cooperación Internacional, Instituto Costarricense de Pesca y Acuicultura</p> <p>(g):</p> <p>— Ministro de Agricultura y Ganadería</p>

Third country	Competent authorities
CROATIA	(a) to (g): — Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, Fishery and Rural Development
CUBA	(a): — Registro Marítimo Nacional (b), (c), (e): — Oficina Nacional de Inspección Pesquera (d): — Dirección de Ciencias y Regulaciones Pesqueras and Oficina Nacional de Inspección Pesquera (f): — Dirección de Planificación del Ministerio de la Industria Pesquera (g): — Dirección de Relaciones Internacionales del Ministerio de la Industria Pesquera
ECUADOR	(a), (c), (e): — Director de Gestión y Desarrollo Sustentable Pesquero and Director Regional de Pesca (b): — Director General de Pesca (d): — Director de Control Pesquero (f), (g): — Subsecretario de Recursos Pesqueros
EGYPT	(a), (g): — Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (b), (d), (e): — General Authority for Fish Resources Development (c), (f): — General Organisation for Veterinary Services
EL SALVADOR	(a): — Autoridad Marítima Portuaria (b) to (g): — Centro de Desarrollo de la Pesca y la Acuicultura
ERITREA	(a), (f): — Ministry of Fisheries (b): — Fisheries Resource Regulatory Department (c): — Fish Quality Inspection Division (d): — Monitoring Controlling and Surveillance, Ministry of Fisheries (e): — Liaison Division, Ministry of Fisheries (g): — Government of the State of Eritrea
FALKLAND ISLANDS	(a): — Registrar of Shipping, Customs and Immigration Department

Third country	Competent authorities
FAEROE ISLANDS	<p>(b) to (g):</p> <p>— Director of Fisheries, Fisheries Department</p> <p>(a):</p> <p>— FAS Faeroe Islands National and International Ship Register</p> <p>(b):</p> <p>— Ministry of Fisheries Faeroe Islands Fisheries Inspection</p> <p>(c):</p> <p>— not relevant</p> <p>(d):</p> <p>— Ministry of Fisheries, The Faeroe Islands Fisheries Inspection, The Police and Public Prosecution Authority</p> <p>(e):</p> <p>— The Faeroe Islands Fisheries Inspection</p> <p>(f), (g):</p> <p>— Ministry of Fisheries</p>
FIJI	<p>(a):</p> <p>— Fiji Islands Maritime and Safety Administration</p> <p>(b) to (f):</p> <p>— Fisheries Department</p> <p>(g):</p> <p>— Ministry of Health</p>
FRENCH POLYNESIA	<p>(a):</p> <p>— Direction Polynésienne des Affaires Maritimes</p> <p>(b), (c), (e), (f):</p> <p>— Service de la Pêche,</p> <p>(d):</p> <p>— Service de la Pêche and Haut Commissariat de la République en Polynésie française and Service des Affaires Maritimes</p> <p>(g):</p> <p>— Direction des Pêches Maritimes et de l'Aquaculture</p>
GABON	<p>(a), (b):</p> <p>— Ministre de l'Economie Forestière, des Eaux et de la Pêche</p> <p>(c) to (g):</p> <p>— Directeur Général des Pêches et de l'Aquaculture</p>
GAMBIA	<p>(a):</p> <p>— The Gambia Maritime Administration</p> <p>(b) to (g):</p> <p>— Director of Fisheries</p>
GHANA	<p>(a) to (g):</p> <p>— Directorate of Fisheries</p>
GREENLAND	<p>(a):</p> <p>— The Danish Maritime Authority</p> <p>(b) to (g):</p> <p>— The Greenland Fisheries Licence Control Authority</p>

Third country	Competent authorities
GRENADA	(a) to (g): — Fisheries Division
GUATEMALA	(a), (d): — Unidad de Manejo de la Pesca y Acuicultura (b), (c), (e), (f), (g): — Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Alimentación
GUINEA	(a): — Agence Nationale de Navigation Maritime (b): — Direction Nationale de la Pêche Maritime (c), (d), (f): — Centre National de Surveillance et de Protection des Pêches (e): — Service Industries Assurance Qualité des Produits de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture (g): — Ministère de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture
GUYANA	(a) to (f): — Fisheries Department
ICELAND	(a), (b): — Directorate of Fisheries (c), (e), (f), (g): — Directorate of Fisheries, The Icelandic Food and Veterinary Authority (d): — Directorate of Fisheries, The Icelandic Coastguards
INDIA	(a), (b): — Marine Products Exports Development Authority, Director-General of Shipping, Ministry of Shipping, Department of Fisheries of State (Provincial) Governments of West Bengal, Gujarat, Kerala, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharastra, and Tamil Nadu (c), e): — Marine Products Exports Development Authority (d): — Director-General of Shipping, Marine Products Exports Development Authority, Coastguard and Department of Fisheries of the State Governments (f): — Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry (g): — Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry and Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture
INDONESIA	(a), (b): — Heads of Marine and Fisheries Services Province, Director-General of Capture Fisheries (c): — Heads of Fishing Ports, Directorate-General of Capture Fisheries Fisheries Inspectors, Directorate-General of Marine and Fisheries Resources Surveillance and Control (d): — Director-General of marine and Fisheries Resources, Surveillance and Control

Third country	Competent authorities
IVORY COAST	(e): — Director-General of Capture Fisheries
	(f), (g): — Director-General of Fisheries Product Processing and Marketing
	(a): — Directeur des Affaires Maritimes et Portuaires
	(b), (f), (g): — Ministre de la Production Animale et des Ressources Halieutiques
	(c), (e): — Service d'Inspection et de Contrôles Sanitaires Vétérinaires en Frontières
JAPAN	(d): — Directeur des Productions Halieutiques
	(a): — Fisheries Management Division, Bureau of Fisheries, Department of Fisheries and Forestry, Hokkaido Government
	— Aomori Prefectural Government
	— Hachinohe Fisheries Office, Sanpachi District Administration Office, Aomori Prefectural Government
	— Mutsu Fisheries Office, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Seihoku District Administration Office, Aomori Prefectural Government
	— Ajigasawa Fisheries Office, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Seihoku District Administration Office, Aomori Prefectural Government
	— Fisheries Industry Promotion Division, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Iwate Prefectural Government
	— Fisheries Department, Kuji Regional Promotion Bureau, Iwate Prefectural Government
	— Fisheries Department, Miyako Regional Promotion Bureau, Iwate Prefectural Government
	— Fisheries Department, Kamaishi Regional Promotion Bureau, Iwate Prefectural Government
	— Fisheries Department, Ofunato Regional Promotion Bureau, Iwate Prefectural Government
	— Fisheries Industry Promotion Division, Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries Department, Miyagi Prefectural Government
	— Fisheries and Fishing Ports Division, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Akita Prefectural Government
	— Fisheries Division, Industrial and Economic Affairs Department Shonai Area General Branch Administration Office, Yamagata Prefectural Government
	— Fishery Division, Fukushima Prefectural Government
	— Fishery Office, Fukushima Prefectural Government
	— Fisheries Administration Division, Ibaraki Prefectural Government
	— Marine Industries Promotion Division, Chiba Prefectural Government
	— Fishery Section, Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Division, Bureau of Industrial and Labour Affairs, Tokyo Metropolitan Government
	— Fisheries Division, Environment and Agriculture Department, Kanawaga Prefectural Government
	— Fisheries Division, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Niigata Prefectural Government
	— Promotion Division, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Promotion Department, Sado Regional Promotion Bureau, Niigata Prefectural Government
	— Fisheries and Fishing Port Division, Toyama Prefectural Government
	— Fishery Division, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Department, Ishikawa Prefectural Government
	— Fisheries Division, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Fukui Prefectural Government

Third country	Competent authorities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Reinan Regional Promotion Bureau, Fukui Prefectural Government — Office of Fishery Management, Division of Fishery, Department of Industry, Shizuoka Prefectural Government — Fisheries Administration Division, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Aichi Prefectural Government — Fisheries Resource Office, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries, Commerce and Industry, Mie Prefectural Government — Fisheries Division, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Kyoto Prefectural Government — Fisheries Office, Kyoto Prefectural Government — Fisheries Division, Department of Environment, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Osaka Prefectural Government — Fisheries Division, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Bureau, Agriculture and Environmental Department, Hyogo Prefectural Department — Kobe Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Office, Kobe District Administration Office, Hyogo Prefectural Government — Kakogawa Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Office, Higashi-Harima District Administration Office, Hyogo Prefectural Government — Himeji Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Office, Naka-Harima District Administration Office, Hyogo Prefectural Government — Koto Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Office, Nishi-Harima District Administration Office, Hyogo Prefectural Government — Tajima Fisheries Office, Tajima District Administration Office, Hyogo Prefectural Government — Sumoto Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Office, Awaji District Administration Office, Hyogo Prefectural Government — Wakayama Prefectural Government — Kaisou Promotions Bureau, Wakayama Prefectural Government — Arida Promotions Bureau, Wakayama Prefectural Government — Hidaka Promotions Bureau, Wakayama Prefectural Government — Nishimuro Promotion Bureau, Wakayama Prefectural Government — Higashimuro Promotion Bureau, Wakayama Prefectural Government — Fishery Division, Fishery Development Bureau, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery, Tottori Prefectural Government — Fisheries Division, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Shimane Prefectural Government — Fisheries Office, Oki Branch Office, Shimane Prefectural Government — Matsue Fisheries Office, Shimane Prefectural Government — Hamada Fisheries Office, Shimane Prefectural Government — Okayama Prefectural Government — Hiroshima Prefectural Government — Fisheries Promotion Division, Yamaguchi Prefectural Government — Fisheries Division, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Department, Tokushima Prefectural Government — Fisheries Division, Agricultural Administration and Fisheries Department, Kagawa Prefectural Government — Fisheries Promotion Division, Fisheries Bureau, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Department, Ehime Prefectural Government — Fisheries Management Division, Kochi Prefectural Government — Fishery Administration Division, Fishery Bureau, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Fukuoka Prefectural Government — Fisheries Division, Saga Prefectural Government

Third country	Competent authorities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Resource Management Division, Fisheries Department, Nagasaki Prefectural Government — Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Kumamoto Prefectural Government — Tamana Regional Promotion Bureau, Kumamoto Prefectural Government — Yatsushiro Regional Promotion Bureau, Kumamoto Prefectural Government — Amakusa Regional Promotion Bureau, Kumamoto Prefectural Government — Oita Prefectural Government — Fisheries Administration Division, Agriculture and Fisheries Department, Miyazaki Prefectural Government — Fisheries Promotion Division, Kagoshima Prefectural Government — Fisheries Division, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Department, Miyazaki Prefectural Government — Fisheries Promotion Division, Kagoshima Prefectural Government — Fisheries Division, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Okinawa Prefectural Government — Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Management Division, Miyako Regional Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries Promotions Centre, Okinawa Prefectural Government — Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Management Division, Yaeyama Regional Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Promotions Centre, Okinawa Prefectural Government <p>(b):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Fisheries Management Division, Bureau of Fisheries, Department of Fisheries and Forestry, Hokkaido Government — Aomori Prefectural Government — Hachinohe Fisheries Office, Sanpachi District Administration Office, Aomori Prefectural Government — Mutsu Fisheries Office, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Seihoku District Administration Office, Aomori Prefectural Government — Ajigasawa Fisheries Office, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Seihoku District Administration Office, Aomori Prefectural Government — Fisheries Industry Promotion Division, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Iwate Prefectural Government — Fisheries Department, Kuji Regional Promotion Bureau, Iwate Prefectural Government — Fisheries Department, Miyako Regional Promotion Bureau, Iwate Prefectural Government — Fisheries Department, Kamaishi Regional Promotion Bureau, Iwate Prefectural Government — Fisheries Department, Ofunato Regional Promotion Bureau, Iwate Prefectural Government — Fisheries Industry Promotion Division, Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries Department, Miyagi Prefectural Government — Fisheries and Fishing Ports Division, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Akita Prefectural Government — Fisheries Division, Industrial and Economic Affairs Department Shonai Area General Branch Administration Office, Yamagata Prefectural Government — Fishery Division, Fukushima Prefectural Government — Fishery Office, Fukushima Prefectural Government — Fisheries Administration Division, Ibaraki Prefectural Government — Marine Industries Promotion Division, Chiba Prefectural Government — Fishery Section, Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Division, Bureau of Industrial and Labour Affairs, Tokyo Metropolitan Government — Fisheries Division, Environment and Agriculture Department, Kanawaga Prefectural Government — Fisheries Division, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Niigata Prefectural Government — Promotion Division, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Promotion Department, Sado Regional Promotion Bureau, Niigata Prefectural Government — Fisheries and Fishing Port Division, Toyama Prefectural Government — Fishery Division, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Department, Ishikawa Prefectural Government — Fisheries Division, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Fukui Prefectural Government

Third country	Competent authorities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Reinan Regional Promotion Bureau, Fukui Prefectural Government — Office of Fishery Management, Division of Fishery, Department of Industry, Shizuoka Prefectural Government — Fisheries Administration Division, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Aichi Prefectural Government — Fisheries Resource Office, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries, Commerce and Industry, Mie Prefectural Government — Fisheries Division, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Kyoto Prefectural Government — Fisheries Office, Kyoto Prefectural Government — Fisheries Division, Department of Environment, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Osaka Prefectural Government — Fisheries Division, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Bureau, Agriculture and Environmental Department, Hyogo Prefectural Department — Kobe Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Office, Kobe District Administration Office, Hyogo Prefectural Government — Kakogawa Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Office, Higashi-Harima District Administration Office, Hyogo Prefectural Government — Himeji Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Office, Naka-Harima District Administration Office, Hyogo Prefectural Government — Koto Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Office, Nishi-Harima District Administration Office, Hyogo Prefectural Government — Tajima Fisheries Office, Tajima District Administration Office, Hyogo Prefectural Government — Sumoto Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Office, Awaji District Administration Office, Hyogo Prefectural Government — Wakayama Prefectural Government — Kaisou Promotions Bureau, Wakayama Prefectural Government — Arida Promotions Bureau, Wakayama Prefectural Government — Hidaka Promotions Bureau, Wakayama Prefectural Government — Nishimuro Promotion Bureau, Wakayama Prefectural Government — Higashimuro Promotion Bureau, Wakayama Prefectural Government — Fishery Division, Fishery Development Bureau, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery, Tottori Prefectural Government — Fisheries Division, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Shimane Prefectural Government — Fisheries Office, Oki Branch Office, Shimane Prefectural Government — Matsue Fisheries Office, Shimane Prefectural Government — Hamada Fisheries Office, Shimane Prefectural Government — Okayama Prefectural Government — Hiroshima Prefectural Government — Fisheries Promotion Division, Yamaguchi Prefectural Government — Fisheries Division, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Department, Tokushima Prefectural Government — Fisheries Division, Agricultural Administration and Fisheries Department, Kagawa Prefectural Government — Fisheries Promotion Division, Fisheries Bureau, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Department, Ehime Prefectural Government — Fisheries Management Division, Kochi Prefectural Government — Fishery Administration Division, Fishery Bureau, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Fukuoka Prefectural Government — Fisheries Division, Saga Prefectural Government

Third country	Competent authorities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Resource Management Division, Fisheries Department, Nagasaki Prefectural Government — Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Kumamoto Prefectural Government — Tamana Regional Promotion Bureau, Kumamoto Prefectural Government — Yatsushiro Regional Promotion Bureau, Kumamoto Prefectural Government — Amakusa Regional Promotion Bureau, Kumamoto Prefectural Government — Oita Prefectural Government — Fisheries Administration Division, Agriculture and Fisheries Department, Miyazaki Prefectural Government — Fisheries Promotion Division, Kagoshima Prefectural Government — Fisheries Division, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Department, Miyazaki Prefectural Government — Fisheries Promotion Division, Kagoshima Prefectural Government — Fisheries Division, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Okinawa Prefectural Government — Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Management Division, Miyako Regional Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries Promotions Centre, Okinawa Prefectural Government — Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Management Division, Yaeyama Regional Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Promotions Centre, Okinawa Prefectural Government — Fishery Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, — Iwate Regional Marine Fisheries Management Commission — Fisheries Division, Tsu Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Commerce, Industry and Environment Office, Mie Prefectural Government — Fisheries Division, Ise Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Commerce, Industry and Environment Office, Mie Prefectural Government — Fisheries Division, Owase Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Commerce, Industry and Environment Office, Mie Prefectural Government — Fisheries Division, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Kyoto Prefectural Government (c), (e), (f), (g): — Fisheries Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (d): — Fisheries Management Division, Bureau of Fisheries, Department of Fisheries and Forestry, Hokkaido Government — Fisheries Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries — Aomori Prefectural Government — Fisheries Industry Promotion Division, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Iwate Prefectural Government — Iwate Regional Marine Fisheries Management Commission — Fisheries Department, Kuji Regional Promotion Bureau, Iwate Prefectural Government — Fisheries Department, Miyako Regional Promotion Bureau, Iwate Prefectural Government — Fisheries Department, Kamaishi Regional Promotion Bureau, Iwate Prefectural Government — Fisheries Department, Ofunato Regional Promotion Bureau, Iwate Prefectural Government — Fisheries Industry Promotion Division, Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries Department, Miyagi Prefectural Government — Fisheries and Fishing Ports Division, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Akita Prefectural Government — Fisheries Division, Industrial and Economic Affairs Department Shonai Area General Branch Administration Office, Yamagata Prefectural Government — Fishery Division, Fukushima Prefectural Government — Fisheries Administration Division, Ibaraki Prefectural Government

Third country	Competent authorities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Marine Industries Promotion Division, Chiba Prefectural Government — Fishery Section, Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Division, Bureau of Industrial and Labour Affairs, Tokyo Metropolitan Government — Fisheries Division, Environment and Agriculture Department, Kanawaga Prefectural Government — Fisheries Division, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Niigata Prefectural Government — Fisheries and Fishing Port Division, Toyama Prefectural Government — Fishery Division, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Department, Ishikawa Prefectural Government — Fisheries Division, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Fukui Prefectural Government — Reinan Regional Promotion Bureau, Fukui Prefectural Government — Office of Fishery Management, Division of Fishery, Department of Industry, Shizuoka Prefectural Government — Fisheries Administration Division, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Aichi Prefectural Government — Fisheries Resource Office, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries, Commerce and Industry, Mie Prefectural Government — Fisheries Division, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Kyoto Prefectural Government — Fisheries Division, Department of Environment, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Osaka Prefectural Government — Fisheries Division, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Bureau, Agriculture and Environmental Department, Hyogo Prefectural Department — Wakayama Prefectural Government — Fishery Division, Fishery Development Bureau, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery, Tottori Prefectural Government — Fisheries Division, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Shimane Prefectural Government — Okayama Prefectural Government — Hiroshima Prefectural Government — Fisheries Promotion Division, Yamaguchi Prefectural Government — Fisheries Division, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Department, Tokushima Prefectural Government — Fisheries Division, Agricultural Administration and Fisheries Department, Kagawa Prefectural Government — Fisheries Promotion Division, Fisheries Bureau, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Department, Ehime Prefectural Government — Fisheries Management Division, Kochi Prefectural Government — Fishery Administration Division, Fishery Bureau, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Fukuoka Prefectural Government — Fisheries Division, Saga Prefectural Government — Resource Management Division, Fisheries Department, Nagasaki Prefectural Government — Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Kumamoto Prefectural Government — Oita Prefectural Government — Fisheries Administration Division, Agriculture and Fisheries Department, Miyazaki Prefectural Government — Fisheries Promotion Division, Kagoshima Prefectural Government — Fisheries Division, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Department, Okinawa Prefectural Government
KENYA	<p>(a):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Kenya Maritime Authority

Third country	Competent authorities
KOREA	<p>(b) to (g):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Ministry of Fisheries Development <p>(a), (b), (d), (f), (g):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries <p>(c), (e):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — National Fisheries Products Quality Inspection Service and its 13 branch offices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Seoul Branch Office — Incheon Branch Office — Janghang Branch Office — Yeosu Branch Office — Mokpo Branch Office — Wando Branch Office — Jeju Branch Office — Busan Branch Office — Tongyoung Branch Office — Pohang Branch Office — Gangneung Branch Office — Incheon International Airport Branch Office — Pyeongtaek Branch Office
MADAGASCAR	<p>(a):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Agence Portuaire Maritime et Fluviale, Service Regional de la Pêche et des Ressources Halieutiques de Diana, Sava, Sofia, Boeny, Melaky, Analanjiforo, AtsinananNan, Atsimo-Atsinanana, Vatovavy Fitovinany, Menabe, Atsimo-Andrefana, Anosy, Androy <p>(b):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Ministère chargé de la Pêche <p>(c), (d):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Centre de Surveillance des Pêches <p>(e), (f), (g):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Direction Générale de la Pêche et des Ressources Halieutiques
MALAYSIA	<p>(a), (b):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Department of Fisheries Malaysia, Department of Fisheries Sabah <p>(d):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Department of Fisheries Malaysia, Department of Fisheries Sabah, Fisheries Development Authority of Malaysia, Malaysian Quarantine and Inspection Services, Royal Malaysian Police, Royal Malaysian Navy <p>(c):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — not relevant <p>(e), (f):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Department of Fisheries, Malaysia <p>(g):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Department of Fisheries Malaysia Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based
MALDIVES	<p>(a):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Ministry of Housing, Transport and Environment <p>(b):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture, Ministry of Economic Development

Third country	Competent authorities
MAURITANIA	<p>(c), (e), (f), (g):</p> <p>— Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture</p> <p>(d):</p> <p>— Coastguard, Maldives National Defence Force Maldives Police Service</p> <p>(a):</p> <p>— Direction de la Marine Marchande</p> <p>(b):</p> <p>— Direction de la Pêche Industrielle</p> <p>(c) to (f):</p> <p>— Délégation à la Surveillance des Pêches et au Contrôle en Mer (DSPCM)</p> <p>(g):</p> <p>— Ministre des Pêches et de l'Economie Maritime</p>
MAURITIUS	<p>(a) to (g):</p> <p>— Fishery Division, Ministry of Agro Industry, Food Production and Security</p>
MAYOTTE	<p>(a), (b), (e), (g):</p> <p>— Monsieur le Préfet de Mayotte</p> <p>(c):</p> <p>— Centre de Surveillance des Pêches CROSS A ETEL</p> <p>(d):</p> <p>— Monsieur le Préfet de la Réunion</p>
MEXICO	<p>(a), (c), (g):</p> <p>— Director General de Planeación, Programación y Evaluación</p> <p>(b):</p> <p>— Director General de Ordenamiento Pesquero y Acuícola</p> <p>(d), (e):</p> <p>— Director General de Inspección y Vigilancia</p> <p>(f):</p> <p>— Comisión Nacional de Acuicultura y Pesca</p>
MONTENEGRO	<p>(a):</p> <p>— Ministry of Transport, Maritime Affairs and Telecommunications</p> <p>(b) to (g):</p> <p>— Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management</p>
MOROCCO	<p>(a), (b), (e), (f):</p> <p>— Direction des Pêches Maritimes et de l'Aquaculture</p> <p>(c):</p> <p>— Délégations des Pêches Maritimes de Jebha, Nador, Al Hoceima, M'diq, Tanger, Larache, Kenitra-Mehdia, Mohammedia, Casablanca, El Jadida, Safi, Essaouira, Agadir, Sidi Ifni, Tan-Tan, Laâyoune, Boujdour, Dakhla</p> <p>(d):</p> <p>— Direction des Pêches Maritimes Délégations des Pêches Maritimes de Jebha, Nador, Al Hoceima, M'diq, Tanger, Larache, Kenitra-Mehdia, Mohammedia, Casablanca, El Jadida, Safi, Essaouira, Agadir, Sidi Ifni, Tan-Tan, Laâyoune, Boujdour, Dakhla</p> <p>(g):</p> <p>— Secrétariat général du Département de la Pêche Maritime</p>

Third country	Competent authorities
MOZAMBIQUE	(a): — National Marine Institute (b) to (g): — National Directorate of Fisheries Administration
MYANMAR	(a): — Department of Marine Administration (b) to (g): — Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries
NAMIBIA	(a): — Ministry of Works, Transport and Communication (b), (d), (f), (g): — Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (c), (e): — Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (Walvis Bay) Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (Lüderitz)
NETHERLAND ANTILLES	(a), (f): — Directorate of Shipping and Maritime Affairs (b), (e): — Directorate of Economic Affairs (c): — Directorate of Economic Affairs and Inspectorate of Public Health (d): — Directorate of Economic Affairs, Directorate of Shipping and Maritime Affairs, and General Attorney of the Netherland Antilles
NEW CALEDONIA	(a), (b), (c), (e), (f), (g): — Service des Affaires Maritimes, de la Marine Marchande et des Pêches Maritimes (d): — Etat-Major Inter-Armées
NEW ZEALAND	(a), (b), (c), (d), (f), (g): — Ministry of Fisheries (e): — New Zealand Food Safety Authority Ministry of Fisheries
NICARAGUA	(a): — Dirección General de Transporte Acuático del Ministerio de Transporte e Infraestructura (b), (d), (f), (g): — Presidente Ejecutivo, Instituto Nicaragüense de la Pesca y Acuicultura (INPESCA) (c): — Delegaciones Departamentales de INPESCA: Puerto Cabezas, Chinandega, Bluefields, Rivas (e): — Dirección de Monitoreo, Vigilancia y Control, INPESCA
NIGERIA	(a): — Nigerian Maritime Administration and Safety Agency (b), (e), (g): — Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources

Third country	Competent authorities
NORWAY	(c), (d): — Federal Department of Fisheries
	(f): — Fisheries Resources Monitoring, Control and Surveillance
	(a), (b), (e), (f), (g): — Directorate of Fisheries
	(c): — Norges Sildesalgslag, Norges Råfisklag, Sunnmøre og Romsdal Fiskesalgslag, Vest-Norges Fiskesalgslag, Rogaland Fiskesalgslag S/L, Skagerakfisk S/L
	(d): — Directorate of Fisheries, The Norwegian Coastguard, the Police, and the Public Prosecuting Authority
OMAN	(a) to (c): — Ministry of Fisheries Wealth, Directorate-General of Fisheries, Dhofar Region, Department of Fisheries Affairs
	(d) to (f): — Ministry of Fish Wealth
PAKISTAN	(a): — Mercantile Marine Department
	(b), (d): — Marine Fisheries Department, Directorate of Fisheries of Balochistan, Directorate of Fisheries of Sindh
	(c), (e), (f): — Marine Fisheries Department
	(g): — Ministry of Livestock and Dairy Development
PANAMA	(a): — Dirección General de Marina Mercante de la Autoridad Marítima de Panamá and Autoridad de los Recursos Acuáticos de Panamá
	(b), (c), (e), (f), (g): — Autoridad de los Recursos Acuáticos de Panamá
	(d): — Ministerio de Salud, Ministerio de Comercio Exterior, Autoridad de los Recursos Acuáticos de Panamá and Autoridad Marítima de Panamá
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	(a) to (g): — PNG National Fisheries Authority
PERU	(a), (b): — Director General de Extracción y Procesamiento pesquera del Ministerio and Direcciones Regionales de la Producción de los Gobiernos Regionales de Tumbes, Piura, Lambayeque, La Libertad, Ancash, Lima, Callao, Ica, Arquipa, Moquegua y Tacna
	(c): — Dirección General de Seguimiento, Control y Vigilancia del Ministerio de Producción and Direcciones Regionales de la Producción de los Gobiernos Regionales de Tumbes, Piura, Lambayeque, La Libertad, Ancash, Lima, Callao, Ica, Arquipa, Moquegua y Tacna
	(d), (e), (f): — Director General de Seguimiento, Control y Vigilancia del Ministerio de la Producción

Third country	Competent authorities
PHILIPPINES	<p>(g):</p> <p>— Viceministro de Pesquería del Ministerio de la Producción</p> <p>(a):</p> <p>— Maritime Industry Authority</p> <p>(b) to (g):</p> <p>— Bureau for Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, Department of Agriculture</p>
RUSSIA	<p>(a) to (g):</p> <p>— Federal Agency for Fisheries, and Territorial Department of Barentsevo-Belomorskoye, Primorskoye, Zapadno-Baltiyskoye, and Azovo-Chernomorskoye</p>
SAINT-PIERRE-ET-MIQUELON	<p>(a), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g):</p> <p>— Service des Affaires Maritimes de Saint Pierre et Miquelon</p> <p>(b):</p> <p>— Préfet de Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon</p>
SENEGAL	<p>(a):</p> <p>— Agence Nationale des Affaires Maritimes</p> <p>(b):</p> <p>— Ministre de la Pêche</p> <p>(c):</p> <p>— Directeur des Industries de Transformation de la Pêche, Directeur de la Protection et de la Surveillance des Pêches</p> <p>(d), (e), (f), (g):</p> <p>— Directeur de la Protection et de la Surveillance des Pêches</p>
SEYCHELLES	<p>(a):</p> <p>— Seychelles Maritime Safety Administration</p> <p>(b):</p> <p>— Seychelles Licensing Authority</p> <p>(c) to (g):</p> <p>— Seychelles Fishing Authority</p>
SOLOMON ISLANDS	<p>(a):</p> <p>— Marine Division, Ministry of Infrastructure and Development (MID)</p> <p>(b) to (g):</p> <p>— Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMR)</p>
SOUTH AFRICA	<p>(a) to (g):</p> <p>— Marine and Coastal Management, Department of Environmental Affairs</p>
SRI LANKA	<p>(a) to (g):</p> <p>— Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources</p>
SAINT HELENA	<p>(a):</p> <p>— Registrar of Shipping</p> <p>(b), (d), (e), (f), (g):</p> <p>— Senior Fisheries Officer, Directorate of Fisheries</p> <p>(c):</p> <p>— H.M. Customs, Government of St. Helena</p>
SURINAME	<p>(a):</p> <p>— Maritime Authority Suriname</p>

Third country	Competent authorities
TAIWAN	<p>(b) to (g):</p> <p>— Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries</p> <p>(a):</p> <p>— Council of Agriculture</p> <p>(b) to (g):</p> <p>— Fisheries Agency</p>
FRENCH SOUTHERN AND ANTARCTIC LANDS	<p>(a) to (g):</p> <p>— Monsieur le Préfet Administrateur Supérieur des Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises</p>
TANZANIA	<p>(a) to (g):</p> <p>— Director of Fisheries Development, Ministry of Livestock Development and Fisheries</p>
THAILAND	<p>(a) to (g):</p> <p>— The Department of Fisheries of Thailand</p>
TUNISIA	<p>(a):</p> <p>— Office de la Marine Marchande et des Ports/Ministère du Transport</p> <p>(b) to (d):</p> <p>— Arrondissement de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture de Jendouba, Bizerte, Ariana, Tunis, Nabeul, Sousse, Monastir, Mahdia and Gabes and Division de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture de Sfax and Médenine</p> <p>(e) to (f):</p> <p>— Direction Générale de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture/Ministère de l'Agriculture et des Ressources hydrauliques</p>
TURKEY	<p>(a), (b):</p> <p>— 81 provincial Directorates of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs</p> <p>(c):</p> <p>— General Directorate for Protection and Conservation, 81 Provincial Directorates of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, and 24 Districts Directorate of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs</p> <p>(d):</p> <p>— General Directorate for Protection and Conservation 81 Provincial Directorates of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs Turkish Coastguard Command</p> <p>(e), (f), (g):</p> <p>— General Directorate for Protection and Conservation</p>
URUGUAY	<p>(a) to (g):</p> <p>— Dirección Nacional de Recursos Acuáticos</p>
UNITED STATES	<p>(a):</p> <p>— United States Coastguard</p> <p>(b) to (g):</p> <p>— National Marine Fisheries Service</p>
VIETNAM	<p>(a), (b), (c):</p> <p>— Department of Capture Fisheries and Resources Protection (DECAFIREP) and Department of Capture Fisheries and Resources Protection of Provinces Division</p>

Third country	Competent authorities
VENEZUELA	(d): — Inspection of DECAFIREP and Inspection of Agriculture and Rural Development Division belonging to the provinces (e), (f), (g): — Department of Capture Fisheries and Resources Protection (a) to (g): — Presidente del Instituto Socialista de la Pesca y Acuicultura
WALLIS AND FUTUNA	(a): — Le chef du Service des Douanes et des Affaires Maritimes (b) to (f): — Le Directeur du Service d'Etat de l'Agriculture, de la Forêt et de la Pêche (g): — Le Préfet, Administrateur supérieur du Territoire
YEMEN	(a): — Maritime Affairs Authority — Ministry of Transport (b) to (g): — Production and Marketing Services Sector, Ministry of Fish Wealth and its branches of Aden, Alhodeidah, Hadramout and Almahara

V

(Announcements)

OTHER ACTS

EUROPEAN 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*(2010/C 190/07)*

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

SINGLE DOCUMENT

COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 510/2006**‘CORNISH PASTY’****EC No: UK-PGI-005-0727-11.11.2008****PGI (X) PDO ()****1. Name:**

‘Cornish Pasty’

2. Member State or third country:

United Kingdom

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

Group 2.4 — Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker’s wares

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

The Cornish Pasty is a savoury D-shaped pastry which is filled with beef, vegetables and seasonings.

Pastry

The pastry can be either shortcrust, rough puff or puff depending on the bakers’ individual recipe. After filling, the pastry can be marked for product identification purposes, e.g. knife hole, scoring or pastry cut-out shape and can be glazed with milk, egg or both which will provide its golden colour. The pastry case is savoury and robust enough to retain shape throughout the cooking, cooling and handling process and serves to avoid splitting or cracking.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 93, 31.3.2006, p. 12.

Pasty Filling

The filling ingredients for Cornish Pasties consist of:

- sliced or diced potato,
- swede,
- onion,
- (vegetable content of the pasty must not be less than 25 %),
- diced or minced beef,
- (meat content of the pasty must not be less than 12,5 %),
- seasoning to taste, primarily salt and pepper.

No other types of meat, vegetables, e.g. carrot, or any artificial additives are to be used in the filling and all filling ingredients must be uncooked at the time of sealing the product.

Note: Traditionally, in Cornwall 'swede' is referred to as 'turnip' so the two terms are interchangeable, but the actual ingredient is 'swede'.

On assembling Cornish Pasties, the pasties are D-shaped and pastry edges are crimped either by hand or mechanically to one side, and never on top.

The whole pasty is slow-baked to ensure that flavours from the raw ingredients are maximised. Another distinctive feature of the Cornish Pasty is that whilst the constituent ingredients are discernable in appearance, taste and texture, the fusion of the flavours arising from the raw beef and vegetables create a balanced and natural savoury taste throughout the product. The pastry also takes on light savoury notes.

Cornish Pasties must be free from artificial colours, flavours and preservatives. They are sold in a variety of sizes and weights and through a range of outlets including butchers and bakers shops, supermarkets, delicatessens and food service outlets.

3.3. Raw materials:

—

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

—

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

Assembly of the pasties in preparation for baking must take place in the designated area.

The actual baking does not have to be done within the geographical area, it is possible to send the finished but unbaked and/or frozen pasties to bakers or other outlets outside the area where they can be baked in ovens for consumption.

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

N/A

3.7. *Specific rules concerning labelling:*

The Cornish Pasty logo which shows proof of authentication must be used on all packaging and point of sale material

4. **Concise definition of the geographical area:**

The administrative area of Cornwall.

5. **Link with the geographical area:**

5.1. *Specificity of the geographical area:*

The nature of Cornwall's climate — wet and mild — and its physical geography have made it ideally suited for both beef production and the growing of vegetables. Potatoes and swedes/turnips have long been, and still are, some of Cornwall's main horticultural outputs. Although there is no requirement for the raw ingredients to be sourced from within Cornwall in practice much of it continues to be supplied by local farmers thus continuing the long established symbiotic relationship between Cornish farmer and Cornish baker.

Mining in Cornwall dates back many centuries, however, the industry reached a peak in the 18th and 19th centuries. The importance of the area's mining heritage is such that although the industry is now extinct, select mining landscapes across Cornwall gained World Heritage Status in 2006.

Miners and farm workers took this portable, easy-to-eat convenience food to work with them because it was so well suited to the purpose. Its size and shape made it easy to carry (usually in a pocket), its pastry case insulated the contents and was durable enough to survive while its wholesome, nourishing ingredients provided enough sustenance to see the workers through their long and arduous days. There are many stories about the shape of the pasty, with the most popular being that the D shape enabled men working in tin mines to reheat them underground, as well as eat them safely. The crust (crimped edge) was used as a handle which was then discarded due to the high levels of arsenic in many of the tin mines.

There is a wealth of historical evidence confirming the importance of the Cornish Pasty as part of the county's culinary heritage. The pasty became commonplace in the 16th and 17th centuries and really attained its true Cornish identity during the last 200 years.

Research has shown that the associations between the pasty and Cornwall are as strong today as 200 years ago, both inside the county and beyond. Tourists have been visiting Cornwall since the development of railway links into the county, leading to the Cornish Pasty becoming an integral part of the visitors' experience. According to research conducted into attitudes to local foods in Cornwall, Cornish Clotted Cream (already a PDO) and the Cornish Pasty are the products most frequently tried by visitors. Tellingly, people surveyed for this research described the sort of pasties they ate when visiting the county as 'proper pasties', indicating the considerable difference between Cornish Pasties from Cornwall and the more generic, mass-produced variety currently allowed to bear the name. Cornish Pasties and Cornish Clotted Cream are also the products most likely to be brought by visitors to take home, either by mail order or from local outlets (*source*: 'Consumer Attitudes to Cornish Produce' Ruth Huxley 2002).

5.2. *Specificity of the product:*

The Cornish Pasty is distinguished, in appearance, by its D shape and crimped edge. The shape was designed to make it easy to carry (usually in a pocket) and enabled men working in tin mines to reheat them underground, as well as eat them safely. The crust (crimped edge) was used as a handle which was then discarded due to the high levels of arsenic in many of the tin mines. The pastry case insulated the contents and was durable enough to survive while its wholesome, nourishing ingredients provided enough sustenance to see the workers through their long and arduous days.

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

The Cornish Pasty holds a firm and celebrated position within the culinary heritage of Cornwall and has been written about for many centuries. The pasty became commonplace in the 16th and 17th centuries and really attained its true Cornish identity during the last 200 years.

By the end of the 18th century the Cornish Pasty had become the staple diet of working men across Cornwall, and their families too. Miners and farm workers took this portable, easy-to-eat convenience food to work with them because it was so well suited to the purpose.

Evidence of the Cornish Pasty as a traditional Cornish food is found in Worgan's Agricultural Survey of Cornwall of 1808. References include 'the labouring man having usually a bit of beef for his pasty'. In the 1860s records show that children employed in the mines also took pasties with them as part of their crib or croust (local dialect for snack or lunch).

By the early 20th century the Cornish Pasty was produced on a large scale throughout the County as a basic food for farm workers and miners. There are examples of Edwardian postcards dated approx 1901-1910 showing Cornish Pasties and extracts from the cookery books 'Good Things in England' (1922) and 'Cornish Recipes, Ancient and Modern' (1929) showing typical pasty recipes.

Research has shown that the associations between the pasty and Cornwall are as strong today as 200 years ago, both inside the county and beyond. Tourists have been visiting Cornwall since the development of railway links into the county, leading to the Cornish Pasty becoming an integral part of the visitors experience.

Reference to publication of the specification:

(Article 5(7) of Regulation (EC) No 510/2006)

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/foodfarm/food/industry/regional/foodname/products/documents/cornish-pasty-pgi.pdf>

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

(2010/C 190/08)

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

SUMMARY

COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 510/2006

‘ΠΡΑΣΙΝΕΣ ΕΛΙΕΣ ΧΑΛΚΙΔΙΚΗΣ’ (PRASINES ELIES CHALKIDIKIS)

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

PDO (X) PGI ()

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

1. Responsible department in the Member State:

Name: Υπουργείο Αγροτικής Ανάπτυξης και Τροφίμων., Δ/ση Βιολογικής Γεωργίας, Τμήμα ΠΟΠ — ΠΓΕ — Ιδιότυπων και Παραδοσιακών Προϊόντων (Ministry of Rural Development and Food, Organic Farming Department, PDO/PGI/Special and Traditional Products Section)
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104 39 Αθήνα/Athens
ΕΛΛΑΔΑ/GREECE
Tel. +30 2102125152
Fax —
E-mail: ax29u030@minagric.gr

2. Group:

Name: Κοινοπραξία Ενώσεων Αγροτικών Συνεταιρισμών Πολυγύρου και Χαλκιδικής (Association of Unions of Farmers' Cooperatives of Polygyros and Chalkidiki), with the trade name 'Βιοκαλλιεργητική Χαλκιδικής' (Viokallierytiki Chalkidikis)
Address: Κωνσταντινουπόλεως 13/Konstantinoupoleos 13
631 00 Πολύγυρος/Polygyros
ΕΛΛΑΔΑ/GREECE
Tel. +30 2371023076
Fax —
E-mail: eas-pol@otenet.gr
Composition: Producers/processors (X) Other ()

3. Type of product:

Class 1.6 — Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed

4. Specification:

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

4.1. Name:

‘Πράσινες Ελιές Χαλκιδικής’

(Prasines Elies Chalkidikis)

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 93, 31.3.2006, p. 12.

4.2. Description:

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

Prasines Elies Chalkidikis can be found in four types:

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

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

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

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

Types of olives

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

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

4.3. *Geographical area:*

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

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

4.4. *Proof of origin:*

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

4.5. *Method of production:*

1. *Olive cultivation and harvesting*

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

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

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

2. *Processing*

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

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

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

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

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

3. Quality selection and grading by size — packing

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

The olives are mostly packaged in plastic containers made of material that is harmless for consumers and does not react with the product, in tin cans and in glass jars, irrespective of the weight of the content. The containers are filled with brine, to which can be added L-ascorbic acid up to 0,2 % to preserve the product.

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

4.6. Link:

1. Natural

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Historical

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

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

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

4.7. *Inspection body:*

Name: Οργανισμός Πιστοποίησης και Επίβλεψης Γεωργικών Προϊόντων (Ο.Π.Ε.Γ.Π.) (Organization for Certification & Inspection of Agricultural Products — AGROCERT)

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

Address: 631 00 Πολύγυρος/Polygyros
ΕΛΛΑΔΑ/GREECE

Tel. +30 2371039314

Fax +30 2371339207

E-mail: agro6@halkidiki.gov.gr

4.8. *Labelling:*

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

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



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

V *Announcements*

OTHER ACTS

European Commission

2010/C 190/07	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	33
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