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<u>Notice No</u>	Contents	Page
II <i>Information</i>		
INFORMATION FROM EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS, BODIES, OFFICES AND AGENCIES		
European Commission		
2011/C 35/01	Communication from the Commission relating to the available quantity for the May 2011 subperiod in the framework of certain quotas opened by the European Union for products in the rice sector	1
IV <i>Notices</i>		
NOTICES FROM EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS, BODIES, OFFICES AND AGENCIES		
European Commission		
2011/C 35/02	Euro exchange rates	3
2011/C 35/03	Administrative Commission of the European Communities on social security for migrant workers — Rates for conversion of currencies pursuant to Council Regulation (EEC) No 574/72	4

EN

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(Continued overleaf)

<u>Notice No</u>	Contents (continued)	Page
NOTICES FROM MEMBER STATES		
2011/C 35/04	Information communicated by Member States regarding State aid granted under Commission Regulation (EC) No 1857/2006 on the application of Articles 87 and 88 of the Treaty to State aid to small and medium-sized enterprises active in the production of agricultural products and amending Regulation (EC) No 70/2001	6

V *Announcements*

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

European Commission

2011/C 35/05	Call for proposals under the work programme of the joint European Metrology Research Programme (EMRP)	11
--------------	---	----

PROCEDURES RELATING TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMPETITION POLICY

European Commission

2011/C 35/06	Prior notification of a concentration (Case COMP/M.6038 — EDFT-L/ATIC/STMC6 JV) — Candidate case for simplified procedure ⁽¹⁾	12
--------------	--	----

OTHER ACTS

European Commission

2011/C 35/07	Publication of an amendment 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	13
2011/C 35/08	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	19



⁽¹⁾ Text with EEA relevance

II

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

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

**Communication from the Commission relating to the available quantity for the May 2011 subperiod
in the framework of certain quotas opened by the European Union for products in the rice sector**

(2011/C 35/01)

Commission Regulation (EU) No 1274/2009 opened tariff quotas for the import of rice originating in the overseas countries and territories (OCT) ⁽¹⁾. No import licence applications have been submitted during the first seven days of January 2011 for the quotas with order number 09.4189 and 09.4190.

In accordance with the second sentence of Article 7(4) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1301/2006 ⁽²⁾, the quantities for which applications are not submitted are to be added to the following subperiod.

In accordance with the second subparagraph of Article 1(5) of Regulation (EU) No 1274/2009 quantities available in the following subperiod are communicated by the Commission before the 25th day of the last month of a given subperiod.

As a result, the total available quantity for the May 2011 subperiod under the quotas with order number 09.4189 and 09.4190 as referred to in Regulation (EU) No 1274/2009 are set out in the Annex to this communication.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 344, 23.12.2009, p. 3.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 238, 1.9.2006, p. 13.

ANNEX

Quantities available for the following subperiod under Regulation (EU) No 1274/2009

Origin	Order number	Import licence applications introduced for the January 2011 subperiod	Total available quantity for the May 2011 subperiod (in kg)
Netherlands Antilles and Aruba	09.4189	(¹)	16 667 000
Least developed OCTs	09.4190	(¹)	6 667 000

(¹) No allocation coefficient for this subperiod: no licence applications were sent to the Commission.

IV

(Notices)

NOTICES FROM EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS, BODIES, OFFICES AND AGENCIES

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Euro exchange rates ⁽¹⁾

3 February 2011

(2011/C 35/02)

1 euro =

Currency	Exchange rate	Currency	Exchange rate		
USD	US dollar	1,3745	AUD	Australian dollar	1,3582
JPY	Japanese yen	112,46	CAD	Canadian dollar	1,3596
DKK	Danish krone	7,4557	HKD	Hong Kong dollar	10,6990
GBP	Pound sterling	0,84865	NZD	New Zealand dollar	1,7821
SEK	Swedish krona	8,8800	SGD	Singapore dollar	1,7493
CHF	Swiss franc	1,2987	KRW	South Korean won	1 518,90
ISK	Iceland króna		ZAR	South African rand	9,8951
NOK	Norwegian krone	7,8585	CNY	Chinese yuan renminbi	9,0511
BGN	Bulgarian lev	1,9558	HRK	Croatian kuna	7,4207
CZK	Czech koruna	24,088	IDR	Indonesian rupiah	12 436,82
HUF	Hungarian forint	269,75	MYR	Malaysian ringgit	4,1634
LTL	Lithuanian litas	3,4528	PHP	Philippine peso	60,383
LVL	Latvian lats	0,7015	RUB	Russian rouble	40,3630
PLN	Polish zloty	3,9147	THB	Thai baht	42,431
RON	Romanian leu	4,2630	BRL	Brazilian real	2,2917
TRY	Turkish lira	2,1885	MXN	Mexican peso	16,5427
			INR	Indian rupee	62,6700

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

**ADMINISTRATIVE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES ON SOCIAL SECURITY
FOR MIGRANT WORKERS**

Rates for conversion of currencies pursuant to Council Regulation (EEC) No 574/72

(2011/C 35/03)

Article 107(1), (2) and (4) of Regulation (EEC) No 574/72

Reference period: January 2011

Application period: April, May and June 2011

01-2011	EUR	BGN	CZK	DKK	LVL	LTL	HUF	PLN	RON
1 EUR =	1	1,95580	24,4488	7,45184	0,703352	3,45280	275,326	3,88963	4,26244
1 BGN =	0,511300	1	12,5007	3,81012	0,359624	1,76542	140,774	1,98877	2,17939
1 CZK =	0,0409018	0,0799957	1	0,304793	0,0287684	0,141226	11,2613	0,159093	0,174342
1 DKK =	0,134195	0,262459	3,28091	1	0,094386	0,463349	36,9474	0,521970	0,571999
1 LVL =	1,42176	2,78068	34,7604	10,5947	1	4,90906	391,448	5,53013	6,06018
1 LTL =	0,289620	0,566439	7,08086	2,15820	0,203705	1	79,7400	1,12652	1,23449
1 HUF =	0,00363206	0,00710357	0,0887994	0,0270655	0,00255461	0,0125408	1	0,0141274	0,0154814
1 PLN =	0,257094	0,502824	6,28563	1,91582	0,180827	0,887693	70,7846	1	1,09585
1 RON =	0,234607	0,458845	5,73587	1,74826	0,165012	0,810052	64,5935	0,912536	1
1 SEK =	0,112206	0,219453	2,74330	0,836141	0,0789204	0,387425	30,8933	0,436440	0,478272
1 GBP =	1,18047	2,30877	28,8612	8,79670	0,830289	4,07594	325,015	4,59161	5,03170
1 NOK =	0,127878	0,250105	3,12647	0,952929	0,0899436	0,441539	35,2083	0,497400	0,545074
1 ISK =	0,00640746	0,0125317	0,156655	0,0477474	0,0045067	0,0221237	1,76414	0,0249227	0,0273114
1 CHF =	0,782508	1,53043	19,1314	5,83112	0,550379	2,70184	215,445	3,04367	3,33539

01-2011	SEK	GBP	NOK	ISK	CHF
1 EUR =	8,91218	0,847117	7,81993	156,068	1,27794
1 BGN =	4,55679	0,433131	3,99833	79,7976	0,653412
1 CZK =	0,364524	0,0346486	0,319849	6,38346	0,0522701
1 DKK =	1,19597	0,113679	1,04940	20,9436	0,171494
1 LVL =	12,6710	1,20440	11,1181	221,892	1,81693
1 LTL =	2,58114	0,245342	2,26481	45,2004	0,370118
1 HUF =	0,0323695	0,00307678	0,0284024	0,566848	0,00464156
1 PLN =	2,29126	0,217788	2,01045	40,1241	0,328551
1 RON =	2,09086	0,198740	1,83461	36,6147	0,299815
1 SEK =	1	0,0950517	0,877443	17,5118	0,143393
1 GBP =	10,5206	1	9,23122	184,234	1,50858
1 NOK =	1,13967	0,108328	1	19,9577	0,163421
1 ISK =	0,0571044	0,00542787	0,0501059	1	0,00818837
1 CHF =	6,97385	0,662876	6,11915	122,124	1

Note: all cross rates involving ISK are calculated using ISK/EUR rate data from the Central Bank of Iceland

reference: Jan-11	1 EUR in national currency	1 unit of N.C. in EUR
BGN	1,95580	0,511300
CZK	24,4488	0,0409018
DKK	7,45184	0,134195
LVL	0,703352	1,42176
LTL	3,45280	0,289620
HUF	275,326	0,00363206
PLN	3,88963	0,257094
RON	4,26244	0,234607
SEK	8,91218	0,112206
GBP	0,847117	1,18047
NOK	7,81993	0,127878
ISK	156,068	0,00640746
CHF	1,27794	0,782508

Note: ISK/EUR rates based on data from the Central Bank of Iceland

1. Regulation (EEC) No 574/72 determines that the rate for the conversion into a currency of amounts denominated in another currency shall be the rate calculated by the Commission and based on the monthly average, during the reference period specified in paragraph 2, of reference rates of exchange of currencies published by the European Central Bank.
2. The reference period shall be:
 - the month of January for rates of conversion applicable from 1 April following,
 - the month of April for rates of conversion applicable from 1 July following,
 - the month of July for rates of conversion applicable from 1 October following,
 - the month of October for rates of conversion applicable from 1 January following.

The rates for the conversion of currencies shall be published in the second *Official Journal of the European Union* (C series) of the months of February, May, August and November.

NOTICES FROM MEMBER STATES

Information communicated by Member States regarding State aid granted under Commission Regulation (EC) No 1857/2006 on the application of Articles 87 and 88 of the Treaty to State aid to small and medium-sized enterprises active in the production of agricultural products and amending Regulation (EC) No 70/2001

(2011/C 35/04)

Aid No: XA 142/10

The provision of technical support for environmental awareness within the agricultural sector:

Member State: France

The aim of this provision is to finance environmental technical studies on agricultural holdings and expertise on farmers' environmental protection projects.

Region: Département de l'Ain**Title of aid scheme or name of company receiving an individual aid:** Aides en assistance technique pour limiter l'impact de l'agriculture sur l'environnement et prise en compte de l'agriculture en urbanisme (Ain)

In particular, this will include the spreading of sewage slurry, the improvement of agricultural water-management techniques and the link between agriculture and water catchment areas.

Legal basis: Articles L1511-2, L3231-2 et 3232-1 du Code général des collectivités territoriales; délibération du Conseil général de l'Ain

The provision of technical support for the use of renewable energy sources:

The aim of this assistance is to support awareness activities and information targeted at farmers.

Annual expenditure planned under the scheme or overall amount of individual aid granted to the company: EUR 115 000

In particular, these activities may include:

Maximum aid intensity: 50 %

— the creation of factsheets on renewable energy sources,

Date of implementation: From the date of publication of the registration number for the request for exemption on the website of the Commission's Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development

— awareness-raising activities regarding renewable energy devices at agricultural events, visits to existing sites, information days on renewable energy sources,

— carrying out diagnoses on agricultural holdings.

Duration of scheme or individual aid award: Until 31 December 2013 at the latest.

The proposed aid will be paid exclusively to agricultural holdings whose size does not exceed that of an SME as defined in EU legislation (cf. Annex I to Commission Regulation (EC) No 800/2008 of 6 August 2008) and which are active in the primary production of agricultural products.

Objective of aid:

The measure is covered by Article 15 of Regulation (EC) No 1857/2006 on aid for the provision of technical support on agricultural holdings.

Any agricultural holding which is an enterprise in difficulty within the meaning of the Community guidelines on State aid for rescuing and restructuring firms in difficulty (OJ C 244, 1.10.2004) will not be eligible to benefit from this scheme.

Through this aid programme, the *Conseil général* (General Council) aims to strengthen the agricultural sector's awareness of land-use planning, and issues regarding the environment and energy.

Sector(s) concerned: All the agricultural holdings in Ain (SMEs).

Name and address of the granting authority:

Monsieur le Président du Conseil général de l'Ain

Direction de l'aménagement du territoire et de l'économie
45 avenue Alsace-Lorraine
01000 Bourg en Bresse
FRANCE

Website:

<http://www.ain.fr>

http://www.ain.fr/jcms/int_50667/formulaires

http://www.ain.fr/upload/docs/application/msword/2010-07/j_ain_bue_environn.doc

Other information: —

Aid No: XA 145/10

Member State: France

Region: Département de l'Ain

Title of aid scheme or name of company receiving an individual aid:

Aide à la promotion et la communication en agriculture (Ain)

Legal basis: Articles L1511-2, L3231-2 et 3232-1 du Code général des collectivités territoriales; délibération du Conseil général de l'Ain

Annual expenditure planned under the scheme or overall amount of individual aid granted to the company:
EUR 140 000

Maximum aid intensity: 50 %

Date of implementation: From the date of publication of the identification number of the exemption request on the website of the European Commission's Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development.

Duration of scheme or individual aid award: Until 31 December 2013 at the latest.

Objective of aid:

The measure is covered by Article 15 ('Provision of technical support in the agricultural sector') of Regulation (EC) No 1857/2006.

The aid programme seeks to promote agricultural production in the Department of Ain. Agriculture in the department features many typical products with names registered as Protected Designations of Origin (PDO) such as Volaille de Bresse, Comté, Bleu de Gex, Vins de Seyssel, Vins du Bugey and, in the near future, Beurre de Bresse and Crème de Bresse.

Moreover, some products, such as 'le Bressou' veal calves, 'mont Br'Ain d'herbe' steers, 'le Gigotin' lambs and the 'Princes de la Dombes' range, are produced under commercial marks backed up by specifications.

The main traditional food sectors are brought together under the 'Saveurs de l'Ain' mark. This mark is on constant display at major events organised in conjunction with departmental tourist bodies and aimed at increasing the popularity of local products (the Salon de l'Agriculture in Paris, the Spring Trade Fair in Bourg en Bresse, events co-organised with the Departmental Tourist Board, etc.)

With this in mind the Conseil Général feels it is important to support promotion and communications efforts to increase awareness of the various agricultural production sectors by facilitating the organisation of events (meetings of meat farmers), travel by farmers to regional and national competitions, and campaigns aimed at presenting Ain's agricultural products to consumers and experts (open days at organic farms, etc.)

Sector(s) concerned: All agricultural sectors in the department (SME farms)

Name and address of the granting authority:

Monsieur le Président du Conseil général de l'Ain

Direction de l'aménagement du territoire et de l'économie
45 avenue Alsace-Lorraine
01000 Bourg en Bresse
FRANCE

Website:

<http://www.ain.fr>

http://www.ain.fr/jcms/int_50667/formulaires

http://www.ain.fr/upload/docs/application/msword/2010-07/a_ain_bue_promotion_b1.doc

Other information: —

Aid No: XA 148/10

Member State: France

Region: Département de l'Ain

Title of aid scheme or name of company receiving an individual aid: Aides en appui technique aux éleveurs (Ain)

Legal basis: Articles L1511-2, L3231-2 et 3232-1 du Code général des collectivités territoriales; délibération du Conseil général de l'Ain

Annual expenditure planned under the scheme or overall amount of individual aid granted to the company: EUR 363 000

Maximum aid intensity: The maximum rate of aid to farmers will be 50 % for general technical assistance; this will increase to 65 % for assistance specifically targeted at new stockfarmers.

Date of implementation: From the date of publication of the registration number of the exemption request on the website of the European Commission's Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development.

Duration of scheme or individual aid award: Until 31 December 2013 at the latest

Objective of aid:

The measure is covered by Article 15 ('Provision of technical support in the agricultural sector') of Regulation (EC) No 1857/2006.

This aid programme is aimed at financing technical assistance measures to farmers, with the objective of encouraging the improvement of farm management in the department. Part of the aid is targeted more specifically at supporting farmers producing in difficult sectors.

Technical support for difficult production sectors:

Due to the milk crisis, both cattle and goat stockfarmers feel insecure as to their future considerations and decisions. The new prescribed prices call the current situation into question, necessitating a review of production conditions. The department's support aims to encourage a voluntary audit of livestock holdings, dealing with eight aspects: feed self-sufficiency, feed rationing, forecasts of production in line with the

market, milk quality requirements, public environment/fertilizer policy, cross-compliance, charter requirements and animal welfare. The results and experiences gained from these audits will be made available across the sector.

Technical support for new stockfarmers:

The department's support for new stockfarmers, under the current circumstances, seeks to cover part of the costs of technical assistance to farmers from the Departmental Stockfarming Establishment, with the aim of carrying out monitoring during the first three start-up years.

This aid will be paid exclusively to:

- farms whose size does not exceed that of an SME as defined in Community law (Annex I to Commission Regulation (EC) No 800/2008 of 6 August 2008),
- farms that are active in the primary production of agricultural products,
- farms that are not enterprises in difficulty within the meaning of the Community guidelines on State aid for rescuing and restructuring firms in difficulty (OJ C 244, 1.10.2004).

Sector(s) concerned: All farms in the Department of Ain (SMEs).

Name and address of the granting authority:

Monsieur le Président du Conseil général de l'Ain

Direction de l'aménagement du territoire et de l'économie
45 avenue Alsace-Lorraine
01000 Bourg en Bresse
FRANCE

Website:

<http://www.ain.fr>

http://www.ain.fr/jcms/int_50667/formulaires

http://www.ain.fr/upload/docs/application/msword/2010-07/g_ain_bue_appui_techn.doc

Other information: —

Aid No: XA 149/10

Member State: France

Region: Département de l'Ain

Title of aid scheme or name of company receiving an individual aid: Aides en faveur des investissements réalisés par les agriculteurs (Ain)

Legal basis: Articles L1511-2, L3231-2 et 3232-1 du Code général des collectivités territoriales; délibération du Conseil général de l'Ain

Annual expenditure planned under the scheme or overall amount of individual aid granted to the company: EUR 533 000

Maximum aid intensity:

50 %

The maximum rate of aid will be 40 % for both small production equipment and farm buildings. Where appropriate, an additional 10 % will be added to this base rate for agricultural holdings in less-favoured areas or young farmers in accordance with the EU definition. The addition of more than one additional rate is not permitted.

Furthermore, the aid will be subject to the following ceilings:

— EUR 4 000 for small equipment,

— EUR 400 000 for buildings (or EUR 500 000 if the agricultural holding is located in a less-favoured area).

Date of implementation: From the date of publication of the registration number of the request for exemption on the website of the Commission's Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development.

Duration of scheme or individual aid award: Until 31 December 2013 at the latest.

Objective of aid:

The measure is covered by Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 1857/2006 on aid for investment in agricultural holdings.

The Department of Ain's geographical diversity is reflected in its agriculture. Three activities cover 65 % of the area's agricultural capacity, in descending order: cereals, dairy farming and cattle farming for beef production. Accordingly, it is important for the *Conseil général* (General Council) to support the investments made by farmers from that departments agricultural sectors, adhering to the conditions which are conducive to each sector's progress.

Investments that will be eligible under the scheme are those aimed at reducing production costs, improving production, improving quality, preserving or improving the natural environment, or improving hygiene conditions or animal welfare standards in accordance with Article 4(3) of the Regulation. The aid will support modernisation or reconstruction of agricultural buildings and the tangible or software investments that the holdings require.

Small production monitoring equipment:

With regard to quality assurance measures, such as those aimed at improving performance or traceability, which require the purchase of administrative, technical and economic agricultural holding management software, the *Conseil général* wishes to support these acquisitions (40 % of the purchase price) in order to facilitate farmers' uptake of these types of measures.

Modernisation, renovation or reconstruction of farm buildings:

For example, in the sheep-rearing sector, support from the department will focus on modernising agricultural holdings and creating enclosures:

1. The construction and fitting-out of buildings (50 % of expenditure, limited to EUR 20 000 in mountain areas; 40 % and ceiling of EUR 18 000 in lowland areas).
2. The erection of fencing (50 % of EUR 0,50 per metre, limited to 20 000 metres per holding in mountain areas; 50 % of EUR 0,50 per metre, limited to 10 000 metres per holding in lowland areas).

In the goat-rearing sector, support from the département will focus on bringing cheese dairies into line with requirements, at a rate of 30 % of expenditure limited to EUR 13 333. Only those investments relating to compliance which involve either new Community standards, in accordance with Article 4(2) of the agricultural exemption Regulation (and Article 2(10)), or national standards set above the Community standards, will be eligible.

In the poultry sector, support from the department will focus on the renovation-modernisation of the sector's buildings. Eligible investments are those that are health-related (protection measures against birdlife, concrete floors, rainwater management, water treatment equipment etc.), save energy (heating, insulation etc.), concern animal welfare (environment, mist propagation etc.) and are security-related (telephone alarms and generators). The possible grant will be 40 % of eligible expenditure, limited to EUR 15 000 per building (thus the aid is limited to EUR 6 000 per building).

In the rabbit-farming sector, the aid will focus on the creation of breeding cages (the grant will amount to 8,33 % of expenditure with a limit set at EUR 30,50 per cage).

In the organic-farming sector, the aid covers the purchase of specific organic-farming equipment and amounts to 20 % of total expenditure between EUR 1 500 and EUR 5 000. Eligible equipment includes chain harrows, hoeing machines and thermic weed control material.

The proposed aid will be paid exclusively to:

- agricultural holdings whose size does not exceed that of an SME as defined in Community Law (cf. Annex I to Commission Regulation (EC) No 800/2008 of 6 August 2008),
- agricultural holdings that are active in the primary production of agricultural products,
- agricultural holdings that are not enterprises in difficulty within the meaning of the Community guidelines on State aid for rescuing and restructuring firms in difficulty (OJ C 244, 1.10.2004).

The aid may not exceed the ceiling laid down in Article 4(9) of Regulation (EC) No 1857/2006, namely, EUR 400 000 over three fiscal years or EUR 500 000 if the agricultural holding is located in a less-favoured area.

Sector(s) concerned: All the agricultural industries in the department (SME agricultural holdings)

Name and address of the granting authority:

Monsieur le Président du Conseil général de l'Ain

Direction de l'aménagement du territoire et de l'économie
45 avenue Alsace-Lorraine
01000 Bourg en Bresse
FRANCE

Website:

<http://www.ain.fr>

http://www.ain.fr/jcms/int_50667/formulaires

http://www.ain.fr/upload/docs/application/msword/2010-07/c_ain_bue_invst.doc

Other information: —

V

(Announcements)

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Call for proposals under the work programme of the joint European Metrology Research Programme (EMRP)*(2011/C 35/05)*

Notice is hereby given of the launch of a call for proposals for topic areas and subsequently for related projects and associated researcher grants under the work programme of the **European Metrology Research Programme**.

Proposals are invited for **EMRP Call 2011** with the following topic areas:

- Metrology for Health
- SI Broader Scope
- Metrology for New Technologies

This call encompasses a two-stage process for joint research projects and includes opportunities for researcher grants.

	Date of publication	Closing date
Stage 1 — Call for potential research topics	4 February 2011	20 March 2011
Stage 2 — Call for Joint Research Project proposals and associated Researcher Excellence Grant applications	20 June 2011	3 October 2011

Call documentation including budget, description of topic areas and modalities is available through the following website:

<http://www.emrponline.eu/call2011>

PROCEDURES RELATING TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMPETITION POLICY

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Prior notification of a concentration

(Case COMP/M.6038 — EDFT-L/ATIC/STMC6 JV)

Candidate case for simplified procedure

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2011/C 35/06)

1. On 31 January 2011, the Commission received notification of a proposed concentration pursuant to Article 4 of Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 ⁽¹⁾ by which the undertakings EDF Trading Logistics ('EDFT-L', France) belonging to the EDF Group ('EDF', France) and ATIC Services SA ('ATIC', France) acquire within the meaning of Article 3(1)(b) of the Merger Regulation joint control of the undertaking Société du Terminal MC6 ('STMC6', France) by way of purchase of shares in a newly created company constituting a joint venture.

2. The business activities of the undertakings concerned are:

- EDF: Wholesale generation and supply of electricity; retail transmission, distribution and supply of electricity,
- EDFT-L: Logistics services for dry-bulk commodities and fuel,
- ATIC: Maritime logistics,
- STMC6: Operation of coal terminal MC6 at Grand Port Maritime du Havre.

3. On preliminary examination, the Commission finds that the notified transaction could fall within the scope of the EC Merger Regulation. However, the final decision on this point is reserved. Pursuant to the Commission Notice on a simplified procedure for treatment of certain concentrations under the EC Merger Regulation ⁽²⁾ it should be noted that this case is a candidate for treatment under the procedure set out in the Notice.

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

Observations must reach the Commission not later than 10 days following the date of this publication. Observations can be sent to the Commission by fax (+32 22964301), by email to COMP-MERGER-REGISTRY@ec.europa.eu or by post, under reference number COMP/M.6038 — EDFT-L/ATIC/STMC6 JV, to the following address:

European Commission
Directorate-General for Competition
Merger Registry
J-70
1049 Bruxelles/Brussel
BELGIQUE/BELGIË

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

⁽²⁾ OJ C 56, 5.3.2005, p. 32 ('Notice on a simplified procedure').

OTHER ACTS

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Publication of an amendment 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

(2011/C 35/07)

This publication confers the right to object to the amendment 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.

AMENDMENT APPLICATION

COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 510/2006

AMENDMENT APPLICATION ACCORDING TO ARTICLE 9

'PÉLARDON'

EC No: FR-PDO-0205-0140-13.03.2008

PGI () PDO (X)

1. **Heading in the product specification affected by the amendment:**

- Name of product
- Description of product
- Geographical area
- Proof of origin
- Method of production
- Link
- Labelling
- National requirements
- Other (to be specified)

2. **Type of amendment(s):**

- Amendment to single document or summary sheet
- Amendment to specification of registered PDO or PGI for which neither the single document nor the summary sheet has been published

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 93, 31.3.2006, p. 12.

- Amendment to specification that requires no amendment to the published single document (Article 9(3) of Regulation (EC) No 510/2006)
- Temporary amendment to specification resulting from imposition of obligatory sanitary or phytosanitary measures by public authorities (Article 9(4) of Regulation (EC) No 510/2006)

3. Amendment(s):

3.1. Point 3 of the specification:

Geographical area

The producer group has requested the addition to the geographical area of the municipalities of: ALTIER; CALVISSON; CAMBON-ET-SALVERGUES; and VISSEC. The area of these municipalities has the designation of origin characteristics.

3.2. Point 5 of the specification:

Method of production

Point 5 of the specification relating to the description of the method of production of the product and point 5.2 of the single document relating to the specificity of the product are supplemented by the following provisions:

(...) In addition to the raw dairy materials, the only ingredients or production aids or additives authorised in the milk and during production are rennet, innocuous bacterial cultures, yeasts, moulds, calcium chloride and salt.

(...) The milk may not be concentrated by partially removing the watery part before coagulation.

(...) Renneting must be carried out using rennet only.

(...) The use of frozen curd and the freezing of raw materials, partly finished products and cheeses themselves is banned.

(...) Fresh cheese and cheese undergoing the maturing process must not be conserved under a modified atmosphere.

The use of treatments and additives in cheesemaking is subject to general rules.

It appears that some new techniques, including the use of treatments and additives, such as micro-filtration, partial concentration of milk or enzymes for the maturing process, have a potential impact on the characteristics of cheeses with designations of origin. Certain enzyme additives in particular appear to be incompatible with maintaining the key characteristics of PDO products.

It therefore became necessary to stipulate in the specification for PDO products, under point 4-5, the current practices regarding the use of treatments and additives for milk and cheese production, in order to prevent future practices not covered by the rules from undermining the characteristics of cheeses with designations of origin.

Following the examination of the application at national level, it appears to the French authorities that this amendment application made by the Syndicat des Producteurs de Pélardon, the correct group to propose the amendment, meets the conditions of Council Regulation (EC) No 510/2006 of 20 March 2006 on the protection of geographical indications and designations of origin for agricultural products and foodstuffs.

3.3. Point 8 of the specification:

Labelling

The requirement to feature the words 'Appellation d'origine Protégée' and the PDO logo has been added.

The conditions to be met so that a 'Pélardon' can use the word 'farmhouse' were clarified.

SINGLE DOCUMENT

COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 510/2006

'PÉLARDON'

EC No: FR-PDO-0205-0140-13.03.2008

PGI () PDO (X)

1. **Name:**

'Pélardon'

2. **Member State or third country:**

France

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

Class 1.3: Cheeses

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

The cheese with the registered designation of origin 'Pélardon' is a soft goat's cheese produced by a process of mainly lactic slow coagulation and natural draining of whole, raw goats' milk which is non-standardised in terms of protein or fat content. The milk used must be from herds made up of goats of the Alpine, Saanen, or Rove breeds and their crossbreeds.

The shape of the cheese is a cylinder with rounded edges. Eleven days after renneting, it weighs over 60 grams, is 60 to 70 mm in diameter and is 22 to 27 mm high. The cheese contains a minimum of 40 grams of dry matter per 100 grams of cheese, and 45 grams of fat per 100 grams of cheese when completely dry.

It has a thin rind, covered partially or totally with a pale yellow, white or blue mould-type down. The cheese itself is ivory-white in colour, even in texture and smooth when cut, though can become crumbly if matured for a lengthy period.

3.3. *Raw materials (for processed products only):*

Not applicable.

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

The goats are kept on a free-range basis.

Farmers are permitted to distribute hay and supplement the diet with cereals and cake. Feed supplements and banned feedstuffs are regulated.

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

Every part of the process of growing, preparing, maturing and packing the 'Pélardon' must take place within the defined geographical area.

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

Packaging must be carried out in the area in order to ensure traceability and maintain the quality of the product.

Fresh cheese and cheese undergoing the maturing process must not be conserved under a modified atmosphere.

3.7. *Specific rules concerning labelling:*

Cheese intended to be sold to the consumer must carry labels, except for batches that are sold in a single pack, which carry only a single label if they are intended for sale to the end consumer.

Labels must include the name of the registered designation of origin, in characters of a size equal to, or two thirds the size of the largest characters on the label, and feature the words 'Appellation d'Origine Protégée' and the PDO logo as well as the words 'farm cheese' ('fromage fermier'), 'farm produced' ('fabrication fermière') or any other words implying that the product comes from a farm where these conditions are satisfied.

4. Concise definition of the geographical area:

The geographical area spans part of the departments of:

- Aude: municipalities of Aragon, Bize-Minervois, Brousses-et-Villaret, Bugarach, Cabrespine, Camps-sur-l'Agly, Caudébronde, Caunes-Minervois, Caunettes-en-Val, Citou, Cubières-sur-Cinoble, Cucugnan, Cuxac-Cabardès, Davejean, Dernacueillette, Duilhac-sous-Peyrepertuse, Fajac-en-Val, Félines-Termenès, Fontiers-Cabardès, Fournes, Fraisse-Cabardès, Ilhes-Cabardès (Les), Labastide-en-Val, Labastide-Esparbairénque, Lairière, Lanet, Laroque-de-Fa, Lastours, Limousis, Maisons, Mas-Cabardès, Massac, Mayronnes, Miraval-Cabardès, Montgaillard, Montjoi, Montolieu, Mouthoumet, Palairac, Rieux-en-Val, Roquefère, Rouffiac-des-Corbières, Saint-Denis, Saint-Pierre-des-Champs, Sallèles-Cabardès, Salsigne, Salza, Saint-Martin-des-Puits, Soulatgé, Talairan, Taurize, Termes, Tourette-Cabardès (Les), Trassanel, Trausse, Vigneveille, Villanière, Villar-en-Val, Villardonnell, Villeneuve-Minervois, Villerouge-Termenès, Villetritouls,
- Gard: municipalities of Aigaliers, Aiguèze, Alès, Allègre (sections B1 to B6, C1 to C4), Alzon, Anduze, Argilliers, Arphy, Arre, Arrigas, Aujac, Aulas, Aumessas, Avèze, Bagard (sections AB, AC, AD, AE, AN), Barjac (sections B1 to B6), Baron, Bastide-d'Engras (La), Belvezet, Bernis (sections ZI, ZH, ZL, ZM, ZN, ZO, ZP), Bessèges, Bez-et-Esparon, Blandas, Bonnevaux, Bordezac, Boucoiran-et-Nozières, Bouquet, Bragassargues, Branoux-les-Taillades, Bréau-et-Salagosse, Brouzet-lès-Alès, Brouzet-lès-Quissac, Bruguière (La), Cabrières, Cadière-et-Cambo (La), Calmette (La), Calvisson (sections A and F), Cannes-et-Clairan, Capelle-et-Masmolène (La), Carnas, Carsan, Cassagnoles, Castillon-du-Gard, Caveirac, Cavillargues, Cendras, Chambon, Chamborigaud, Clarensac, Collias, Collorgues, Cognac, Combas, Concoules, Connaux, Conqueyrac, Corbès, Corconne, Cornillon, Courry, Crespian, Cros, Dions, Domessargues, Dourbies, Durfort-et-Saint-Martin-de-Sossenac, Estréchure (L'), Euzet, Flaux, Foissac, Fons, Fons-sur-Lussan, Fontarèches, Fressac, Cagnières, Gajan, Garn (Le), Gaujac, Générargues, Génolhac, Goudargues, Grand-Combe (La), Issirac, Lamelouze, Langlade, Lasalle, Laval-Pradel, Laval-Saint-Roman, Lédenon (sections B1, B2, C1 to C3, D1 to D3, E1), Liouc, Logrian-Florian, Lussan, Mages (Les), Malons-et-Elze, Mandagout, Marguerittes (sections AB, AC, AD, BC, BD, BE, BH), Mars, Martinet (Le), Maruéjols-lès-Gardon, Massillargues-Attuech (sections AD, AE), Maussargues, Méjannes-le-Clap, Meyrannes, Mialet, Milhaud (sections AB, AC, AD, AE, AH, AI), Molières-Cavaillac, Molières-sur-Cèze, Monoblet, Montagnac, Montaren-et-Saint-Médières, Montclus, Montdardier, Montignargues, Montmirat, Montpezat, Moulezan, Nîmes (sections AB, AC, AD, AE, AH, AI, AM, AN, AO, AP, AR, AS, AT, AV, AW, AX, AY, AZ, BA, BC, BD, BE, BH, BI, BK, BL, BM, BN, BO, BP, BR, BS, BT, BV, BX, BY, CE), Notre-Dame-de-la-Rouvière, Orthoux-Sérignac-Quilhan, Parignargues, Peyremale, Peyroles, Pin (Le), Plantiers (Les), Pommiers, Pompignan, Pontails-et-Brésis, Portes, Pugnadoresse, Poulx, Pouzilhac, Puechredon, Pujaut (sections A1, A4, B1 to B3, C3), Quissac, Remoulins, Rivières, Robiac-Rochessadoules, Rochefort-du-Gard (sections A1 to A3), Rochegude (sections B1 to B4), Rogues, Roque-sur-Cèze (La), Roquedur, Rousson (sections AA, AB, AC, AD, AE, AH, AI, AK, AL, AM, AN, AO, AP, AR, AS, AT, AW, AX, CC, CD, CE, CH, CI, CK, CL), Rouvière (La), Sabran, Saint-Alexandre (sections C1, C2, D2), Saint-Ambroix, Saint-André-d'Olérargues, Saint-André-de-Majencoules, Saint-André-de-Roquepertuis, Saint-André-de-Valborgne, Saint-Bauzély, Saint-Bénézet, Saint-Bonnet-de-Salendrinque, Saint-Bonnet-du-Gard, Saint-Brès, Saint-Bresson, Saint-Christol-de-Rodières, Saint-Côme-et-Maruéjols, Saint-Félix-de-Pallières, Saint-Florent-sur-Auzonnet, Saint-Geniès-de-Malgoires, Saint-Gervais, Saint-Hilaire-d'Ozilhan, Saint-Hippolyte-de-Montaigu, Saint-Hippolyte-du-Fort, Saint-Jean-de-Maruéjols-et-Avéjean (sections B1 to B3, C1 to C3, ZB), Saint-Jean-de-Valérisclé, Saint-Jean-du-Gard, Saint-Jean-du-Pin, Saint-Julien-de-la-Nef, Saint-Julien-de-Peyrolas (sections A1, A2, C2), Saint-Julien-les-Rosiers, Saint-Just-et-Vacquières, Saint-Laurent-de-Carnols, Saint-Laurent-la-Vernède, Saint-Laurent-le-Minier, Saint-Mamert-du-Gard, Saint-Marcel-de-Careiret, Saint-Martial, Saint-Martin-de-Valgalmes, Saint-Maximin, Saint-Michel-d'Euzet, Saint-Nazaire-des-Gardies (sections A1, A2, A3), Saint-Paul-la-Coste, Saint-Paul-les-Fonts, Saint-Paulet-de-Caisson (sections AM, AN), Saint-Privat-de-Champclos, Saint-Quentin-la-Poterie, Saint-Roman-de-Codières, Saint-Sauveur-Camprieu, Saint-Sébastien-d'Aigrefeuille, Saint-Siffret, Saint-Théodorit, Saint-Victor-des-Oules, Saint-Victor-la-Coste, Sainte-Anastasie, Sainte-Cécile-d'Andorge, Sainte-Croix-de-Caderle, Salzac, Salles-du-Gardon, Sanilhac-Sagriès, Sardan, Saumane, Sauve, Sauveterre (sections AA, AB, AO, AN, BB, BE, BH, BI), Sauzet, Sénéchas, Serviers-et-Labaume, Seynes, Soudorgues, Soustelle, Sumène, Tharoux, Thoiras, Tornac, Tresques (sections AB, AC, AP, AR), Uzès, Vabres, Vallabrix, Valléargues, Valleraugue, Valliguières, Verfeuil, Vernarède (La), Vers-Pont-du-Gard, Vic-le-Fesq, Vigan (Le), Villeneuve-lès-Avignon (sections AB, AC, AD, AE, AV), Vissec,

- Hérault: municipalities of Agel, Agonès, Aigne, Aigues-Vives, Aires (Les), Arboras, Argelliers, Assas, Assignan, Aumelas, Avène, Azillanet, Babeau-Bouldoux, Bédarieux, Berlou, Boisset, Boissière (La), Bosc (Le), Bousquet-d'Orb (Le), Brenas, Brissac, Cabrerolles, Cabrières, Cambon-et-Salvergues (sections OE, OF, OG, OH, OI), Camplong, Carlencas-et-Levas, Castanet-le-Haut, Caunette (La), Causse-de-la-Selle, Caussiniojous, Cazevieille, Cazilhac, Ceilhes-et-Rocozeles, Celles, Cessenon-sur-Orb (sections AN, AO, AP, AR, AS, AT, AW), Cessero, Claret, Clermont-l'Hérault, Colombières-sur-Orb, Combaillaux, Combes, Courniou, Dio-et-Valquières, Faugères, Félines-Minervois, Ferrals-les-Montagnes, Ferrières-les-Verreries, Ferrières-Poussarou, Fontanès, Fos, Fozières, Fraisse-sur-Agout, Ganges, Gornières, Grabels, Graissessac, Hérépian, Joncels, Lacoste, Lamalou-les-Bains, Laroque, Lauret, Lauroux, Lavalette, Liausson, Lieuran-Cabrières, Livinière (La), Lodève, Lunas, Mas-de-Londres, Matelles (Les), Mérifons, Minerve, Mons, Montarnaud, Montesquieu, Montoulieu, Montpeyroux, Moules-et-Baucels, Mourèze, Murles, Murviel-les-Montpellier, Neffiès, Notre-Dame-de-Londres, Octon, Olargues, Olmet-et-Villecun, Pardailhan, Pégairolles-de-Buèges, Pégairolles-de-l'Escalette, Péret, Pézènes-les-Mines, Pierrerie (sections AB, AC, AD, AE, AH, AI, AK), Plans (Les), Pujol-sur-Orb (Le), Pujols, Pradal (Le), Prades-sur-Vernazobre (sections AB, AC, AD, AE, AI, AH, AK, AL, AM, AV, AW, AX, AY), Prades-le-Lez, Premian, Puech (Le), Puéchabon, Rieussec, Riols, Roquebrun, Roqueredonde, Roquessels, Rosis, Rouet, Roujan (sections AL, AM, AN, AO), Saint-André-de-Buèges, Saint-Bauzille-de-Montmel, Saint-Bauzille-de-Putois, Saint-Chinian (sections AI, AK, AL, AM, AN, AO, AP), Saint-Clément-de-Rivière, Saint-Etienne-d'Albagnan, Saint-Etienne-de-Gourgas, Saint-Etienne-Estrechoux, Saint-Gely-du-Fesc, Saint-Geniès-de-Varensal, Saint-Gervais-sur-Mare, Saint-Guilhem-le-Désert, Saint-Guiraud, Saint-Jean-de-Buèges, Saint-Jean-de-Cuculles, Saint-Jean-de-la-Blaquière, Saint-Jean-de-Minervois, Saint-Julien, Saint-Martin-de-l'Arcon, Saint-Martin-de-Londres, Saint-Mathieu-de-Treviers, Saint-Maurice-Navacelles (sections AB, AK, AL, AM, AN, AO), Saint-Nazaire-de-Ladarez, Saint-Pargoire (sections AO, AP, AR, AS, AT, AX), Saint-Paul-et-Valmalle, Saint-Pierre-de-la-Fage, Saint-Pons-de-Thomières, Saint-Privat, Saint-Saturnin, Saint-Vincent-d'Olargues, Saint-Vincent-de-Barbeyrargues, Sainte-Croix-de-Quintillargues, Salasc, Sauteyrargues, Siran, Sorbs (section AE), Soubès, Soumont, Taussac-la-Billière, Tour-sur-Orb (La), Triadou (Le), Usclas-du-Bosc, Vacquières, Vailhan, Vailhauquès, Valflaunès, Valmascle, Vélioux, Viéussan, Villemagne, Villeneuvette, Villeveyrac (sections B1 to B3, C1 to C3, C5, D8), Viols-en-Laval, Viols-le-Fort,
- Lozère: municipalities of Altier, Barre-des-Cévennes, Bassurels, Bastide-Puylaurent (La), Bédouès, Bondons (Les), Cassagnas, Cocurès, Collet-de-Dèze (Le), Florac (sections A, AA, AB, AC, B1 to B4, C1, C2), Fraissinet-de-Fourques (sections A3 to A5, B1 to B4, C1 to C3, D1), Fraissinet-de-Lozère, Gabriac, Gatuzières (sections C1, C2, D1 to D3, E1, E2, F1 to F3), Ispagnac (sections B1 to B5, C, D1, D2, E2), Meyrueis (sections C2, C4, D1 to D8, E1 to E4, F1 to F9, G1 to G9, H4, H5, I), Moissac-Vallée-Française, Molezon, Pied-de-Borne, Pompidou (Le), Pont-de-Montvert (Le), Pourcharesses, Prévencières, Quézac (sections B1, B2, B6, C1, C2, E1 to E3, D1 to D3), Rousses (Les), Saint-Andéol-de-Clerguemort, Saint-André-Capèze, Saint-André-de-Lancize, Saint-Etienne-du-Valdonnez (sections AA, B1, B2, C1, C2, D), Saint-Etienne-Vallée-Française, Saint-Frézal-de-Ventalon, Saint-Germain-de-Calberte, Saint-Hilaire-de-Lavit, Saint-Julien-d'Arpaon, Saint-Julien-des-Points, Saint-Laurent-de-Trèves (sections A2, A3, B1 to B6, C1 to C3), Saint-Martin-de-Boubaux, Saint-Martin-de-Lansuscle, Saint-Maurice-de-Ventalon, Saint-Michel-de-Dèze, Saint-Privat-de-Vallongue, Sainte-Croix-Vallée-Française, Salle-Prunet (La), Vebron (sections C1 to C8, D1 to D5), Vialas, Villefort,

and one municipality of Tarn: Murat-sur-Vèbre (sections I1 to I4).

5. Link with the geographical area:

5.1. Specificity of the geographical area:

The area comprises: to the North, the Cevenne valleys, from the edge of the Causse mountains to the vine-growing plains; to the East and the centre, the limestone mountains forming the Gard and Hérault scrubland; to the West, the area comprises the upper valleys of the Lergue, Orb, and Jaur rivers, and the south face of the Montagne Noire mountain, located in a Mediterranean climate; lastly, to the South, there is the heart of the Hautes Corbières mountains bordered in the South by the Grau de Maury.

The geographical area is distinguished by a typically Mediterranean climate with high temperatures, together with high and irregular rainfall, mainly in spring and autumn, causing very dry summers. It consists mainly of mountain and scrubland areas, i.e. difficult areas, where hardy animals may be reared. Moreover, the geographical area thus defined is well suited to the rearing method: in fact, the goats are kept on a free-range basis. Goats must have regular access to pasture, for at least 210 days per year for herds located at an altitude below 800 metres and at least 180 days for herds located at higher altitudes.

The farmer must have a minimum of 2 000 m² of pasture or free-range grazing per goat within the defined geographical area. The available fodder comprises annual and perennial self-sown plants, stands of trees, shrub and herbaceous vegetation, permanent pasture of indigenous flora and temporary pasture containing grasses, legumes, or a combination of the two.

5.2. *Specificity of the product:*

'Pélardon' is a cheese made using whole, raw goats' milk, which is non-standardised in terms of protein or fat content. Milk starters are added to the milk, made from whey from the previous processing. The use of selected commercial starters is permitted only at the beginning of lactation, in cases where production or collection of milk is interrupted.

Thanks to the pasture, the milk is naturally enriched with aromatic components and endemic microflora, which vary according to the seasons and pastured areas.

Thus, the seeding of the raw milk strengthens the typical characteristics of the cheese.

The milk is coagulated by slow acidification, through the activity of the acidification flora and according to the temperature and state of the milk.

The moulding respects the structure of the curd: the curd is not sliced before moulding and the moulding is manual, individual or using a distributor.

This stage determines the texture of the cheese, which must be fine, as well as the development of the cheese's acidity, which must not mask the typical characteristics of the product. The quality of the acidification flora is essential.

There is a bloom on the rind of 'Pélardon' cheese. It has varied plant aromas and goats' milk aromas, which express the typical characteristics of the land. In addition there are hints which are specific to the places of production and to the seasons. The gentle management of the humidity and the temperature defines the maturing of the cheese and the proteolysis which best expresses this typical characteristic.

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 origins of 'Pélardon' in Languedoc are ancient; the most likely origin of the name is the one given by the naturalist, Pliny, who mentions 'Péraldou', a cheese highly valued for its unique flavour. The name seems to derive from 'pèbre' which means pepper, due to its pungent taste. It is mentioned by Abbé Boissier de Sauvages in his Languedoc/French dictionary of 1756 under the name 'Péraldou'. The way 'Pélardon' is made has changed very little over the years.

'Pélardon' is a cheese that maintains strong links with its origins, through goat rearing being well suited to the terrain. It is a form of rearing which puts the landscape to good use and benefits from the presence of specific vegetation which can be found in the South-East of the Massif Central: German and white oak forests, chestnut and pine trees, also acid-soil scrub and limey-soil scrubland.

Goat rearing uses large tracts of grazing land (59 000 hectares of wooded land). The product is therefore firmly rooted in the natural environment, and this is completed by the farmers' expert knowledge of cheese making.

Goat rearing, which is combined with growing soft-fruit or chestnuts for example, contributes to maintaining a rural agricultural fabric in this landscape which is very hilly and difficult to access. Similarly in the scrubland, rearing goats means that a typical landscape can be maintained, with the goats grazing in areas which would otherwise be liable to neglect.

These distinctive characteristics of the natural landscape, that impart a unique character to the milk used to make the cheese, and which are linked to rearing methods and production techniques specific to the area, firmly anchor 'Pélardon' cheese in its place of origin and give it an undeniable typical characteristic.

Reference to publication of the specification:

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

<https://www.inao.gouv.fr/fichier/CDCPelardon.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

(2011/C 35/08)

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.

SINGLE DOCUMENT

COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 510/2006

'BROVADA'

EC No: IT-PDO-0005-0783-14.07.2009

PGI () PDO (X)

1. Name:

'Brovada'

This is not a geographical term but rather a dialect noun traditionally used in the geographical area referred to in point 4 to indicate the food product in question.

2. Member State or third country:

Italy

3. Description of the agricultural product or foodstuff:

3.1. Type of product:

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

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

'Brovada' PDO is the name of the product obtained by pickling the local ecotype of purple-collared white turnip (*Brassica rapa* L. var. *rapa* Hart), or 'Brovada' turnip, by means of a process of macerating and fermenting in grape marc.

The product is sold as grated strips with the following characteristics:

- a crunchy and elastic consistency, never hard,
- creamy white in colour, tending to pink or pinkish or red on a colour scale related to the characteristics of the grape marc used,
- strips of between 3 and 7 mm,
- pH between 3,4 and 3,8,
- maximum volatile acidity of 5,5 mg/g expressed as acetic acid,
- acidic taste with no hint of fresh vegetable,
- piquant aroma of grape marc.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 93, 31.3.2006, p. 12.

3.3. Raw materials (for processed products only):

'Brovada' turnip, local ecotype of purple-collared white turnip (*Brassica rapa* L. var. *rapa* Hart), listed on the Regional Register for the protection of indigenous genetic resources of agrarian and forestry interest maintained by the Autonomous Region of Friuli-Venezia Giulia (vegetable section). The mature product in the field should present the following characteristics:

- root with a cylindrical or truncated cone shape facilitating grating into strips,
- minimum length 12 cm,
- firm and juicy white-coloured flesh,
- skin with a red-purple colouring starting at the collar for up to two-thirds of its length, the remainder being white in colour,
- the root buried for at least one third of its total length.

Grape marc with the following characteristics:

- originating exclusively from winemaking using red grapes from the production area in point 4,
- free of obvious mould or rot,
- dry and easy to mince.

Water.

Optional raw materials:

- fresh grape mash: from red grapes from the production area in point 4, to be mixed exclusively with the grape marc,
- red wine: from red grapes grown and made into wine in the production area in point 4,
- red wine vinegar,
- coarse sea salt.

Preservatives and colourings may not be used.

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

—

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

The turnips must be grown and the 'Brovada' processed within the defined area.

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

The packaging of 'Brovada' before sale must occur in the place of production in order to protect the 'Brovada' and the liquid released during post-fermentation grating from degradation adversely affecting the main chemical and organoleptic parameters.

'Brovada' is sold in the following hermetically sealed packs:

- food-quality plastic bags, capacity: 500 g, 600 g, 700 g, 800 g, 900 g, 1 kg, 1,1 kg, 1,2 kg, 1,3 kg, 1,4 kg, 1,5 kg,
- food-quality plastic trays, capacity: 100 g, 150 g, 200 g, 250 g, 300 g, 350 g, 400 g, 450 g, 500 g, 550 g, 600 g, 650 g, 700 g, 750 g, 800 g, 850 g, 900 g, 950 g, 1 kg, 1,05 kg, 1,1 kg, 1,15 kg, 1,2 kg, 1,25 kg, 1,3 kg, 1,35 kg, 1,4 kg, 1,45 kg, 1,5 kg, 3 kg, 4 kg,
- food-quality plastic pails, capacity: 2,5 kg, 5 kg, 10 kg,
- glass jars, capacity: 250 g, 400 g, 500 g, 600 g, 700 g, 800 g, 900 g, 1 kg, 1,1 kg, 1,2 kg, 1,3 kg, 1,4 kg, 1,5 kg.

3.7. *Specific rules concerning labelling:*

Every pack of 'Brovada' must bear a label.

Labels applied to the product must show the following:

the logo, the wording 'Denominazione di Origine Protetta' ('Protected Designation of Origin'), the Community logo, the year of production of the grape marc, the production batch identification.

The name 'Brovada DOP' may not be translated.

It is forbidden to add any description that is not expressly provided for.

The use of names, trade names and brand names is permitted, provided that they have no laudatory purport and are not such as to mislead the purchaser.

The logo comprises two main elements: the stylised graphic showing a turnip and the text 'Brovada'.

The turnip image takes the form of a graphic hand-drawn on textured card. The turnip image is shown at an angle of 20 degrees off vertical, with its leaves overlapped by the initial B of the word 'Brovada', written in capitals. Under the whole logo made up of the two elements described above runs the text 'Denominazione di Origine Protetta' ('Protected Designation of Origin').



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

The area where 'Brovada' PDO is produced and packaged lies within the census district and administrative territory of the municipalities of the Provinces of Gorizia, Pordenone and Udine in the Autonomous Region of Friuli-Venezia Giulia, excluding areas located at an altitude of more than 1 200 metres above sea level.

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

5.1. *Specificity of the geographical area:*

The area dedicated to the cultivation of 'Brovada' turnip is characterised by a temperate climate: temperature patterns are essentially homogeneous, accompanied by ample rainfall. In the period from July to November average rainfall is between 500 and 700 mm. During the warmer half of the year, between April and September, the frequency of thunderstorms is 0,5, i.e. one every two days; they are more frequent in the late afternoon (35 %) and least frequent of all (15 %) in the morning.

The summer temperature is between 18,8 and 22,4 °C. The temperature in autumn is characterised by a good temperature range. Throughout the production area the minimum temperatures tend to be high (average 8,2 °C).

The soil where crops are grown is loose, with limited skeletal content, and a texture characterised by permeability and optimum drainage which allow high oxygen levels. The land concerned lies at less than 1 200 m above sea level. In the defined area, at altitudes higher than this, 'Brovada' turnip, a biennial, does not complete the growing season in time, produces poor roots, finds it hard to survive the winter and, in some cases, to produce fertile flowers. The specific soil characteristics combined with the mildness of the temperature during the growth season have a direct impact on the development of the turnip, allowing optimum quality levels to be maintained. In all stages in 'Brovada' production, the knowledge and direct experience of producers have a decisive role. During the various stages of production, the human contribution is crucial in the grape marc acidification process, assessment of the quantity required, proper layering in the vats, determination of the duration of the turnip pickling process and identification of when it is complete.

5.2. *Specificity of the product:*

Preparation of 'Brovada' is a practice exclusive to the defined area within the Autonomous Region of Friuli-Venezia Giulia.

'Brovada' has a crunchy and elastic consistency, is never hard, and has an acidic flavour and a piquant aroma of grape marc. It is creamy white in colour, tending to pink or pinkish or red depending on the characteristics of the grape marc used.

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 links between 'Brovada' and the geographical area of production are the cultivation of the 'Brovada' turnip ecotype and the special method of processing these turnips, which is unique in the region. The 'Brovada' production area is characterised by a mainly temperate climate during the two most vulnerable seasons, the sowing and plant development seasons, and overlaps with the area in which the 'Brovada' turnip ecotype has been traditionally grown. This ecotype is the result of a lengthy mass selection process carried out over time by local operators for the production of 'Brovada'. The soil characteristics, the altitude of the cultivation land and the mildness of the temperature during the growth season make it possible to produce 'Brovada' turnips with optimum characteristics in terms of tenderness and lack of fibrosity, which are key requirements for subsequent processing.

Likewise, the grape marc — and sometimes also grapes and/or wine — used to produce the 'Brovada' are the result of the specific interaction between the red-grape vines and the geographical area. The microbial flora which naturally accompanies the product is characteristic of the production area and is capable of having a significant impact on fermentation processes in the grape marc and turnip, with an appreciable effect in organoleptic terms.

In addition, the knowledge and direct experience of the producers in this defined area have a decisive role in many phases of 'Brovada' production.

Ensuring proper pickling based solely on observation and experience is a matter of local culture. There are many factors that interact with the proper development of the two acidification processes: that of the grape marc due to acetic acid bacteria and the turnip due to lactic acid bacteria. Awareness of these factors and the ability to manage them to obtain 'Brovada' with the defined chemical characteristics and the unique consistency, flavour and aroma exist only in the production area, as confirmed by a wealth of documentation.

There are numerous historical references bearing witness to the presence of the product in the defined area: 'Cronaca inedita' ('Unpublished Chronicle') by Jacopo Valvasone di Maniago (a 16th century historian) on the subject of 'Incursioni dei turchi in Friuli' ('Turkish incursions into Friuli') published in Udine in 1860, Tombetti-Murero publishers; a description of how to produce and preserve turnip in a text by Prof. Filippo Re in 'Annali dell'Agricoltura del Regno d'Italia' ('Agricultural Annals of the Kingdom of Italy') Vol. 5 — January-February-March 1810. The procedure recorded almost 200 years ago by the renowned academic agronomist is, in terms of the chief features, the same as that still used today to make 'Brovada'.

There are various gastronomic and literary works that refer to 'Brovada'. Two of the main ones are:

- 'Confessioni di un italiano' (1867), translated into English as 'The Castle of Fratta', by Ippolito Nievo (1831-1861),
- 'Viaggio in Italia' ('Journey in Italy') (1957) by Guido Piovene (1907-1974).

Reference to publication of the specification:

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

The Ministry launched the national objection procedure with the publication of the proposal for recognising 'Brovada' as a protected designation of origin in *Official Gazette of the Italian Republic* No 78 of 3 April 2009.

The full text of the product specification is available by clicking on the following link:

http://www.politicheagricole.it/DocumentiPubblicazioni/Search_Documenti_Elenco.htm?txtTipoDocumento=Disciplinare%20in%20esame%20UE&txtDocArgomento=Prodotti%20di%20Qualit%E0>Prodotti%20Dop,%20Igp%20e%20Stg

or

by going directly to the home page of the Ministry (<http://www.politicheagricole.it>) and clicking on 'Prodotti di Qualità' (on the left of the screen) and finally on 'Disciplinari di Produzione all'esame dell'UE [regolamento (CE) n. 510/2006]'.

**Notice concerning a request in accordance with Article 30 of Directive 2004/17/EC —
Deadline extension**

Request made on behalf of a Member State

(2011/C 35/09)

On 22 November 2010, the Commission received a request in accordance with Article 30(4) of Directive 2004/17/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 March 2004 coordinating the procurement procedures of entities operating in the water, energy, transport and postal services sectors ⁽¹⁾.

This request, which comes from the Czech Republic, concerns exploration for and extraction of coal in that country. The request was published in OJ C 324, 1.12.2010, p. 27. The initial period expires on 23 February 2011.

As the Commission needs to obtain and examine additional information, and in accordance with the second sentence of Article 30(6), the period within which the Commission must reach a decision concerning this request has been extended by three months.

The final period therefore expires on 23 May 2011.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 134, 30.4.2004, p. 1.

2011/C 35/09

Notice concerning a request in accordance with Article 30 of Directive 2004/17/EC — Deadline extension — Request made on behalf of a Member State 24



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