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EN

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⁽¹⁾ Text with EEA relevance

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II

(Information)

INFORMATION FROM EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS, BODIES, OFFICES
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EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Authorisation for State aid pursuant to Articles 107 and 108 of the TFEU

Cases where the Commission raises no objections

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2011/C 37/01)

Date of adoption of the decision	17.12.2010
Reference number of State Aid	N 629/09
Member State	Romania
Region	Cele 8 Regiuni de Dezvoltare ale României
Title (and/or name of the beneficiary)	„Sprijinirea investițiilor în extinderea și modernizarea rețelilor de transport al energiei electrice și gazelor naturale”
Legal basis	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proiect de Ordin al ministrului economiei pentru aprobarea Schemei de ajutor de stat privind „Sprijinirea investițiilor în extinderea și modernizarea rețelilor de transport al energiei electrice și gazelor naturale”; 2. Programul Operațional Sectorial „Creșterea Competitivității Economice” (POS CCE), aprobat prin Decizia Comisiei Europene C(2007) 3472/2007; 3. Ghidul solicitantului pentru operațiunea 4.1(b) „Sprijinirea investițiilor în extinderea și modernizarea rețelilor de transport al energiei electrice, gazelor naturale și petrolului, în scopul reducerii pierderilor în rețea și realizării în condiții de siguranță și continuitate a serviciului de transport” – partea de transport din POS CCE, Axa Prioritară 4, Domeniul Major de Intervenție 1
Type of measure	Aid scheme
Objective	Sectoral development, Regional development, Environmental protection
Form of aid	Direct grant
Budget	Overall budget: EUR 57,7 million
Intensity	85 %
Duration (period)	until 31.12.2013
Economic sectors	Electricity, gas and water supply, Transport

Name and address of the granting authority	Ministerul Economiei, prin Autoritatea de Management a POS CCE Calea Victoriei nr. 152, sector 1 București ROMÂNIA
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	14.12.2010
Reference number of State Aid	N 26/A/10
Member State	Latvia
Region	—
Title (and/or name of the beneficiary)	Grozījumi biodegvielas atbalsta shēmā (tiešais atbalsts)
Legal basis	Ministru kabineta 2008. gada 15. aprīļa noteikumi Nr. 280 "Noteikumi par finansiāli atbalstāmajām kvotām biodegvielai" Ministru kabineta 2006. gada 18. aprīļa noteikumi Nr. 303 "Kārtība kāda uzrauga un administrē tiešo valsts atbalstu ikgadējā minimāli nepieciešamā biodegvielas daudzuma ražošanai" Biodegvielas likums, Likums "Par akcīzes nodokli"
Type of measure	Aid scheme
Objective	Environmental protection
Form of aid	Direct grant
Budget	Overall budget: LVL 64,77 million
Intensity	—
Duration (period)	until 31.12.2010
Economic sectors	Manufacturing industry
Name and address of the granting authority	Lauku atbalsta dienests, Republikas laukums 2
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	8.7.2010
Reference number of State Aid	N 205/10
Member State	Spain
Region	Madrid

Title (and/or name of the beneficiary)	Producción de cortometrajes — subvencionada por la Comunidad de Madrid
Legal basis	Ley 2/95, de 8 de marzo, de Subvenciones de la Comunidad de Madrid; Ley 38/2003 de 17 de noviembre, General de Subvenciones (Ley Estatal); Orden por la que se establecen las bases reguladoras para la concesión de ayudas a empresas privadas dedicadas al sector audiovisual y cinematográfico; Proyecto de orden de la Consejería de Cultura y Turismo, por la que se convocan ayudas a la producción cinematográfica para el año 2010
Type of measure	Aid scheme
Objective	Culture
Form of aid	Direct grant
Budget	Annual budget: EUR 0,4 million Overall budget: EUR 0,4 million
Intensity	100 %
Duration (period)	28.11.2009-26.11.2010
Economic sectors	Recreational, cultural sporting activities
Name and address of the granting authority	Consejería de Cultura y Turismo de Madrid Calle Caballero de Gracia, 132 28013 Madrid ESPAÑA
Other information	—

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

http://ec.europa.eu/community_law/state_aids/state_aids_texts_en.htm

Date of adoption of the decision	3.8.2010
Reference number of State Aid	N 331/10
Member State	Ireland
Region	—
Title (and/or name of the beneficiary)	Transfer of the first tranche of assets to NAMA
Legal basis	National Asset Management Agency Act 2009
Type of measure	Aid scheme
Objective	Aid to remedy serious disturbances in the economy
Form of aid	Other forms of equity intervention
Budget	[...] (*)
Intensity	—
Duration (period)	26.2.2010-26.2.2011
Economic sectors	Financial intermediation

Name and address of the granting authority	Department of Finance Government Building Upper Merrion Street Dublin 2 IRELAND
Other information	—

(*) Confidential 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	21.9.2010
Reference number of State Aid	N 347/10
Member State	Ireland
Region	—
Title (and/or name of the beneficiary)	Prolongation of the guarantee for certain short-term liabilities and interbank deposits
Legal basis	The Credit Institutions (Financial Support) Act 2008 as amended
Type of measure	Aid scheme
Objective	Aid to remedy serious disturbances in the economy
Form of aid	Guarantee
Budget	[...] (*)
Intensity	—
Duration (period)	From 30.9.2010-31.12.2010
Economic sectors	Financial intermediation
Name and address of the granting authority	The Minister, acting on behalf of the Government, in accordance with the Act Department of Finance Government Building Upper Merrion Street Dublin 2 IRELAND
Other information	—

(*) Confidential 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

Non-opposition to a notified concentration**(Case COMP/M.5932 — News Corp/BSkyB)****(Text with EEA relevance)**

(2011/C 37/02)

On 21 December 2010, the Commission decided not to oppose the above notified concentration and to declare it compatible with the common market. This decision is based on Article 6(1)(b) of Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004. The full text of the decision is available only in English and will be made public after it is cleared of any business secrets it may contain. It will be available:

- in the merger section of the Competition website of the Commission (<http://ec.europa.eu/competition/mergers/cases/>). This website provides various facilities to help locate individual merger decisions, including company, case number, date and sectoral indexes,
- in electronic form on the EUR-Lex website (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/en/index.htm>) under document number 32010M5932. EUR-Lex is the on-line access to the European law.

Non-opposition to a notified concentration**(Case COMP/M.6100 — Gilde/Parcom/Gamma)****(Text with EEA relevance)**

(2011/C 37/03)

On 28 January 2011, the Commission decided not to oppose the above notified concentration and to declare it compatible with the common market. This decision is based on Article 6(1)(b) of Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004. The full text of the decision is available only in English and will be made public after it is cleared of any business secrets it may contain. It will be available:

- in the merger section of the Competition website of the Commission (<http://ec.europa.eu/competition/mergers/cases/>). This website provides various facilities to help locate individual merger decisions, including company, case number, date and sectoral indexes,
 - in electronic form on the EUR-Lex website (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/en/index.htm>) under document number 32011M6100. EUR-Lex is the on-line access to the European law.
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IV

(Notices)

NOTICES FROM EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS, BODIES, OFFICES AND AGENCIES

COUNCIL

Notice for the attention of the persons to which measures provided for in Council Decision 2011/72/CFSP and in Council Regulation (EU) No 101/2011 concerning restrictive measures directed against certain persons and entities in view of the situation in Tunisia apply

(2011/C 37/04)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

The following information is brought to the attention of the persons that appear in the Annex to Council Decision 2011/72/CFSP ⁽¹⁾, as amended by Decision 2011/79/CFSP ⁽²⁾, and in Annex I to Council Regulation (EU) No 101/2011 ⁽³⁾ concerning restrictive measures directed against certain persons and entities in view of the situation in Tunisia.

The Council of the European Union has decided that the persons that appear in the above-mentioned Annexes should be included in the list of persons subject to restrictive measures provided for in Council Decision 2011/72/CFSP and in Regulation (EU) No 101/2011.

The attention of the persons and entities concerned is drawn to the possibility of making an application to the competent authorities of the relevant Member State(s) as indicated on the websites in Annex II to Regulation (EU) No 101/2011, in order to obtain an authorisation to use frozen funds for basic needs or specific payments (cf. Article 4 of the Regulation).

The persons and entities concerned may submit a request to the Council, together with supporting documentation, that the decision to include them on the above-mentioned list should be reconsidered, to the following address:

Council of the European Union
General Secretariat
Rue de la Loi/Wetstraat 175
1048 Bruxelles/Brussel
BELGIQUE/BELGIË

The attention of the persons concerned is also drawn to the possibility of challenging the Council's Decision before the General Court of the European Union, in accordance with the conditions laid down in Article 275, second paragraph, and Article 263, fourth and sixth paragraphs, of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 28, 2.2.2011, p. 62.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 31, 5.2.2001, p. 40.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 31, 5.2.2001, p. 1.

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Euro exchange rates ⁽¹⁾

4 February 2011

(2011/C 37/05)

1 euro =

Currency			Exchange rate		
Currency			Exchange rate		
USD	US dollar	1,3631	AUD	Australian dollar	1,3406
JPY	Japanese yen	111,42	CAD	Canadian dollar	1,3448
DKK	Danish krone	7,4544	HKD	Hong Kong dollar	10,6124
GBP	Pound sterling	0,84720	NZD	New Zealand dollar	1,7685
SEK	Swedish krona	8,8185	SGD	Singapore dollar	1,7362
CHF	Swiss franc	1,2954	KRW	South Korean won	1 505,75
ISK	Iceland króna		ZAR	South African rand	9,9353
NOK	Norwegian krone	7,8075	CNY	Chinese yuan renminbi	8,9760
BGN	Bulgarian lev	1,9558	HRK	Croatian kuna	7,4220
CZK	Czech koruna	24,018	IDR	Indonesian rupiah	12 210,64
HUF	Hungarian forint	270,35	MYR	Malaysian ringgit	4,1302
LTL	Lithuanian litas	3,4528	PHP	Philippine peso	59,575
LVL	Latvian lats	0,7015	RUB	Russian rouble	40,0029
PLN	Polish zloty	3,9008	THB	Thai baht	41,997
RON	Romanian leu	4,2640	BRL	Brazilian real	2,2718
TRY	Turkish lira	2,1736	MXN	Mexican peso	16,3538
			INR	Indian rupee	62,1540

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

EUROPOL

DECISION OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD OF EUROPOL

amending the Decision of the Europol Management Board of 16 November 1999 regarding taxes applicable to salaries and emoluments paid to Europol staff members for the benefit of Europol and agreeing to the conditions and procedures laid down by Europol adapting the amounts mentioned in the Annex thereto

(2011/C 37/06)

THE MANAGEMENT BOARD OF EUROPOL,

— the changes in salaries in the public service in the EU Member States.

Having regard to the Council Decision establishing the European Police Office (hereafter 'Europol') of 6 April 2009 based on Article 30(1)(b), Article 30(2) and Article 34(2)(c) of the Treaty on European Union ⁽¹⁾ (hereafter 'Europol Decision'), and in particular Article 57(5), Article 62 and Article 63 thereof,

Having regard to the Protocol drawn up on the basis of Article K.3 of the Treaty on European Union and Article 41(3) of the Europol Convention, on the privileges and immunities of Europol, the members of its organs, the Deputy Directors and employees of Europol ⁽²⁾ (hereafter 'Protocol'), and in particular Article 10 thereof,

Having regard to the Management Board Decision of 16 November 1999 agreeing to the conditions and procedures laid down by Europol regarding taxes applicable to salaries and emoluments paid to Europol staff members for the benefit of Europol ⁽³⁾,

Whereas:

(1) According to Article 57(5) of the Europol Decision, the Europol Staff Regulations ⁽⁴⁾ and other relevant instruments shall continue to apply to staff members who are not recruited in accordance with Article 57(2) of the Europol Decision.

(2) Until 2009 the annual adjustment of salaries was done in accordance with Article 44 of the Europol Staff Regulations, applying a formula agreed by the Management Board taking into consideration two components:

— the development of the cost of living in the Netherlands,

(3) Article 57(5) of the Europol Decision provides that, by way of derogation from Chapter 5 of the Europol Staff Regulations, the percentage rate of the annual adjustment of remuneration decided by the Council in accordance with Article 65 of the Staff Regulations of officials of the European Communities ⁽⁵⁾ shall apply to Europol staff.

(4) Article 57(5) of the Europol Decision only concerns elements of staff remuneration as referred to in Chapter 5 (Articles 43 to 55) of the Europol Staff Regulations and does not extend to taxes applicable to salaries and emoluments paid to Europol staff members subject to the Europol Staff Regulations for the benefit of Europol.

(5) In view of the amended procedure provided for in Article 57(5) of the Europol Decision concerning the adjustment of remuneration, it is desirable to adapt the conditions and procedure for applying the tax to salaries and emoluments paid by Europol to Europol staff subject to the Europol Staff Regulations, excluding local staff, in accordance with the abovementioned Article 10 of the Protocol.

(6) The annual adjustment of remuneration provided for in Article 57(5) of the Europol Decision was implemented by Europol for the first time with retroactive effect as of 1 July 2009 according with the figures set in the Council Regulation (EU) No 1296/2009 of 23 December 2009 adjusting the remunerations and pensions of officials and other servants of the European Union and the correction coefficients applied thereto. The method of calculation for this annual adjustment for Europol staff members subject to the Europol Staff Regulations was presented to the Management Board in its meeting of 24 March 2010 (as reflected in the Annex to this Decision).

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 121, 15.5.2009, p. 37.

⁽²⁾ OJ C 221, 19.7.1997, p. 2.

⁽³⁾ OJ C 65, 28.2.2001, p. 6.

⁽⁴⁾ Council Act of 3 December 1998 laying down the staff regulations applicable to Europol employees (OJ C 26, 30.1.1999, p. 23).

⁽⁵⁾ Regulation (EEC, Euratom, ECSC) No 259/68 of the Council (OJ L 56, 4.3.1968, p. 1).

- (7) The tax applicable to Europol staff members subject to the Europol Staff Regulations should be amended in order to reflect the adjustment of remuneration applied pursuant to Article 57(5) of the Europol Decision.
- (8) The adjustment of the values mentioned in Article 4 of the Annex to the Decision of the Europol Management Board of 16 November 1999 is limited to a technical adaptation in line with the percentage used for the adjustment of remuneration pursuant to Article 57(5) of the Europol Decision.
- (9) The Director of Europol should be empowered to adapt, every year, the values mentioned in Article 4 of the Annex to the Decision of the Europol Management Board of 16 November 1999,

30 % to amounts between EUR 5 848,20 and EUR 6 257,50

32,5 % to amounts between EUR 6 257,51 and EUR 6 679,76

35 % to amounts between EUR 6 679,77 and EUR 7 089,72

40 % to amounts between EUR 7 089,73 and EUR 7 512,00

45 % to amounts above EUR 7 512,01.

Article 2

The Management Board Decision of 16 November 1999 is hereby amended as follows:

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

With effect from 1 July 2009:

- The value mentioned in the first sentence of Article 4 of the Annex to the Decision of the Europol Management Board of 16 November 1999 shall be replaced by EUR 119,16.
- The values in euro unit mentioned in the table included in Article 4 of the Annex to the Decision of the Europol Management Board of 16 November 1999 shall be replaced by the following:

8 % to amounts between EUR 119,16 and EUR 2 099,02

10 % to amounts between EUR 2 099,03 and EUR 2 891,07

12,5 % to amounts between EUR 2 891,08 and EUR 3 313,31

15 % to amounts between EUR 3 313,32 and EUR 3 762,78

17,5 % to amounts between EUR 3 762,79 and EUR 4 185,06

20 % to amounts between EUR 4 185,07 and EUR 4 594,36

22,5 % to amounts between EUR 4 594,37 and EUR 5 016,62

25 % to amounts between EUR 5 016,63 and EUR 5 425,94

27,5 % to amounts between EUR 5 425,95 and EUR 5 848,19

After Article 3, the following Article 3a shall be added:

‘Subsequent to the adjustment of remuneration decided every year by the Council in accordance with Article 65 of the Staff Regulations of officials of the European Union, the Director of Europol shall, for the first time with effect from 1 July 2010 and on annual basis thereafter, adapt the amounts mentioned in Article 4 of the Annex to this Decision with the same percentage as applied pursuant to Article 57(5) of the Council Decision of 6 April 2009 establishing the European Police Office⁽⁶⁾. The values established in accordance with this Article shall be published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

⁽⁶⁾ See footnote 1.’

Article 3

This Decision shall be published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

Article 4

This Decision shall enter into force on the day following its adoption by the Management Board.

Done at The Hague, 14 October 2010.

For the Management Board

Francisco José ARANDA

The Chairperson

ANNEX

Adjustment of basic salaries and allowances applicable to Europol staff subject to the Europol Staff Regulations pursuant to Article 57(5) of the Council Decision with effect from 1 July 2009

Pursuant to Article 57(5) of the Europol Decision by way of derogation from Chapter 5 of the Europol Staff Regulations, the percentage rate of the annual adjustment of remuneration decided by the Council in accordance with Article 65 of the Staff Regulations of officials of the European Communities ⁽¹⁾ shall be applicable to Europol staff; therefore with effect from 1 July 2009 for Europol staff subject to the Europol Staff Regulations:

(a) Article 45 ESR, the table of basic monthly salaries is replaced by the following (1,85 % increase):

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	15 867,20										
2	14 248,07										
3	9 779,37	10 031,95	10 284,54	10 556,55	10 828,56	11 113,50	11 397,15	11 696,39	11 997,54	12 314,90	12 628,98
4	8 516,46	8 743,14	8 966,59	9 202,97	9 439,37	9 688,70	9 934,80	10 197,11	10 459,38	10 734,65	11 009,89
5	7 017,19	7 201,76	7 383,10	7 577,40	7 771,69	7 978,93	8 182,93	8 399,90	8 613,62	8 840,28	9 066,97
6	6 013,37	6 172,00	6 330,69	6 499,08	6 664,22	6 839,08	7 013,95	7 198,53	7 383,10	7 577,40	7 771,69
7	5 012,73	5 145,51	5 275,03	5 414,27	5 553,50	5 699,24	5 844,95	6 000,39	6 152,59	6 314,51	6 476,41
8	4 261,48	4 374,81	4 484,89	4 604,73	4 721,29	4 844,35	4 967,40	5 100,18	5 229,70	5 368,94	5 504,93
9	3 756,32	3 856,69	3 957,10	4 060,69	4 164,33	4 274,42	4 384,53	4 501,10	4 614,48	4 737,50	4 857,31
10	3 257,64	3 345,08	3 429,25	3 519,91	3 607,36	3 704,51	3 801,64	3 902,03	3 999,17	4 106,04	4 209,66
11	3 157,26	3 241,46	3 322,39	3 409,84	3 497,25	3 591,16	3 681,85	3 778,99	3 876,14	3 979,77	4 080,11
12	2 506,40	2 574,35	2 639,12	2 707,14	2 775,15	2 849,61	2 924,09	3 001,81	3 076,29	3 157,26	3 238,21
13	2 153,39	2 211,69	2 266,74	2 328,28	2 386,57	2 451,32	2 512,85	2 580,85	2 645,64	2 716,86	2 784,84

(b) Article 59(3) ESR, the amount 'EUR 1 049,20' is replaced by 'EUR 1 068,61';

(c) Article 59(3) ESR, the amount 'EUR 2 098,39' is replaced by 'EUR 2 137,21';

(d) Article 60(1) ESR, the amount 'EUR 279,80' is replaced by 'EUR 284,98';

(e) Article 2(1) of Appendix 5 to the ESR, the amount 'EUR 292,50' is replaced by 'EUR 297,91';

(f) Article 3(1) of Appendix 5 to the ESR, the amount 'EUR 12 717,53' is replaced by 'EUR 12 952,80';

(g) Article 3(1) of Appendix 5 to the ESR, the amount 'EUR 2 861,45' is replaced by 'EUR 2 914,39';

(h) Article 3(2) of Appendix 5 to the ESR, the amount 'EUR 17 168,67' is replaced by 'EUR 17 486,29';

(i) Article 4(1) of Appendix 5 to the ESR, the amount 'EUR 1 271,76' is replaced by 'EUR 1 295,29';

⁽¹⁾ Regulation (EEC, Euratom, ECSC) No 259/68 of the Council (OJ L 56, 4.3.1968, p. 1).

- (j) Article 4(1) of Appendix 5 to the ESR, the amount 'EUR 953,84' is replaced by 'EUR 971,49';
- (k) Article 4(1) of Appendix 5 to the ESR, the amount 'EUR 635,87' is replaced by 'EUR 647,63';
- (l) Article 4(1) of Appendix 5 to the ESR, the amount 'EUR 508,69' is replaced by 'EUR 518,10';
- (m) Article 5(3) of Appendix 5 to the ESR, the amount 'EUR 1 794,70' is replaced by 'EUR 1 827,90';
- (n) Article 5(3) of Appendix 5 to the ESR, the amount 'EUR 2 392,94' is replaced by 'EUR 2 437,21';
- (o) Article 5(3) of Appendix 5 to the ESR, the amount 'EUR 2 991,17' is replaced by 'EUR 3 046,51'.

The correction coefficient set in Article 3 of the Council Regulation (EC) No 1296/2009 for the Netherlands (109,3) is not applied in full to the salaries of staff remaining under the Europol Staff Regulations. Instead, only the ratio between this correction coefficient and the one set for the previous year (109,1) is applied to reflect the evolution of the cost of life in the Netherlands.

To determine the correction coefficient for France and for the US (Washington) the difference between the weighting as of 1 July 2009 as determined in the Council Regulation (115,8 for France and 87,4 for the US (Washington)) ⁽¹⁾ versus the weighting of the Netherlands on 1 July 2007 (109,1) is calculated. Therefore as from 1 July 2009 the correction coefficients are for:

- the Netherlands 100,18
- France 106,14
- US (Washington) 80,11.

The result of applying the correction coefficient is subject to the taxation as determined in Article 1 of this Decision.

⁽¹⁾ Council Regulation (EC) No 613/2009 (OJ L 181, 14.7.2009, p. 1), and Council Regulation (EU) No 768/2010 (OJ L 228, 31.8.2010, p. 1).

NOTICES FROM MEMBER STATES

Update of the list of border crossing points referred to in Article 2(8) of Regulation (EC) No 562/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a Community Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders (Schengen Borders Code) (OJ C 316, 28.12.2007, p. 1; OJ C 134, 31.5.2008, p. 16; OJ C 177, 12.7.2008, p. 9; OJ C 200, 6.8.2008, p. 10; OJ C 331, 31.12.2008, p. 13; OJ C 3, 8.1.2009, p. 10; OJ C 37, 14.2.2009, p. 10; OJ C 64, 19.3.2009, p. 20; OJ C 99, 30.4.2009, p. 7; OJ C 229, 23.9.2009, p. 28; OJ C 263, 5.11.2009, p. 22; OJ C 298, 8.12.2009, p. 17; OJ C 74, 24.3.2010, p. 13; OJ C 326, 3.12.2010, p. 17; OJ C 355, 29.12.2010, p. 34; OJ C 22, 22.1.2011, p. 22)

(2011/C 37/07)

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

In addition to the publication in the Official Journal, a regular update is available on the website of the Directorate-General for Home Affairs.

POLAND

Amendment of the information published in OJ C 316, 28.12.2007

Land borders

New border crossing point:

— Grzechotki–Mamonowo II

Air borders

The following border crossing point shall be deleted:

— Lubin

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 37/08)

Aid No: XA 69/10

Member State: Spain

Region: Comunidad Autónoma de Canarias

Title of aid scheme or name of company receiving an individual aid: Ayudas urgentes y de carácter excepcional para reparar los daños producidos por las lluvias en el Archipiélago los días 31 de enero y 1 y 2 de febrero de 2010, previstas en el artículo 6, del Decreto nº 12/2010, a excepción de las relativas a la reparación de daños en infraestructuras de industrialización y comercialización de productos agrícolas de las entidades comercializadoras (apartado 4 del artículo 6) que se acogen al Reglamento (CE) nº 1998/2006, «de mínimos»

Legal basis: Artículo 6 del Decreto Territorial nº 12/2010, de 4 de febrero, de ayudas y medidas urgentes y de carácter excepcional para reparar los daños producidos por las lluvias en el Archipiélago los días 31 de enero y 1 y 2 de febrero de 2010 (B.O.C. nº 26 de 9 de febrero de 2010), a excepción de las destinadas a la reparación de daños en infraestructuras de industrialización y comercialización de productos agrícolas de las entidades comercializadoras que se acogen como ya se ha señalado al Reglamento (CE) nº 1998/2006, «de mínimos».

Annual expenditure planned under the scheme or overall amount of individual aid granted to the company: Four hundred thousand euro (EUR 400 000)

Maximum aid intensity:

According to Article 6 of the aforementioned Decree No 12/2010 of 4 February 2010, the maximum aid intensity can be up to 90 % of the losses suffered. The magnitude of the losses will be established, as per Article 6(6)(d) of the Decree, by a report on the damages drawn up by the relevant department of the Insular Council. However, aid may in no circumstances exceed the difference between the value of the loss incurred and the amount of other aid or compensation that is compatible or complementary that may be paid out for the same reasons by other administrations, public bodies (whether national or international), or any other financial entity from public or private funds, or that paid out under insurance policies.

In the case of aid for damage to production equipment and infrastructure in the agricultural sector, provided for in Article 6(4) of Decree No 12/2010 of 4 February 2010, damages will be assessed by applying the percentage of the damages evaluated at the cost approved by the Directorate-General for Agriculture using the models established for this purpose.

However, this compensation offered will be reduced by 50 % in the case of farmers who have not taken out insurance covering at least 50 % of their average annual production in accordance with Article 11(8) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1857/2006 of 15 December 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.

Similarly, should the aid be insufficient to cover all the applications, the percentage of funding may be reduced, across all applicants, until the funding available has been allocated.

Date of implementation: From the date when the provisions of Article 20 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1857/2006 of 15 December 2006 have been met, in accordance with the provisions of the additional ninth provision of Decree No 12/2010 of 4 February 2010 establishing a contingent condition for aid governed by Article 6 of the Decree, with the exception of aid intended to repair damage to marketing associations' infrastructure for processing or marketing agricultural products (Article 6(5) of Decree No 167/2009), which is eligible under Commission Regulation (EC) No 1998/2006 of 15 December 2006 on the application of Articles 87 and 88 of the Treaty to *de minimis* aid

Duration of scheme or individual aid award: Until 31 December 2010 or until the funding (EUR 400 000) has been exhausted

Objective of aid:

The intended objectives are those listed in Decree No 12/2010, and conform to the provisions of Article 11 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1857/2006:

'Article 11

Aid for losses due to adverse climatic events

1. Aid to compensate farmers for losses of plants or animals or farm buildings caused by adverse climatic events which can be assimilated to natural disasters shall be compatible with the common market within the meaning of Article 87(3)(c) of the Treaty and shall be exempt from the notification requirement of Article 88(3) of the Treaty if it fulfils the conditions set out in paragraphs 2 to 6, 9 and 10 of this Article as far as plants or animals are concerned, and paragraphs 3 to 8 and 10 of this Article as far as farm buildings are concerned.

2. Gross aid intensity must not exceed 80 %, and 90 % in less favoured areas or in areas referred to in Article 36(a)(i), (ii) or (iii) of Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005, as designated by Member States in accordance with Articles 50 and 94 of that Regulation, of the reduction in income from the sale of the product resulting from the adverse climatic event. That reduction in income shall be calculated by subtracting:

- (a) the result of multiplying the quantity of product produced in the year of the adverse climatic event by the average selling price obtained during that year;
- (b) the result of multiplying the average annual quantity produced in the preceding three-year period (or a three-year average based on the preceding five-year period, excluding the highest and lowest entry) by the average selling price obtained.

The amount thus eligible for aid may be increased by other costs specifically incurred by the farmer because of non-harvesting due to the adverse event.

3. The maximum amount of loss eligible for aid pursuant to paragraph 1 must be reduced by:

- (a) any amount received under insurance schemes; and
- (b) costs not incurred because of the adverse climatic event.

4. The calculation of loss must be made at the level of the individual holding.

5. Aid must be paid directly to the farmer concerned or to a producer organisation of which the farmer is a member. If the aid is paid to an organisation, the amount of aid must not exceed the amount of aid that could be granted to the farmer.

6. Compensation for damages to farm buildings and farm equipment caused by adverse climatic events which can be assimilated to natural disasters must not exceed gross aid intensity of 80 %, and 90 % in less favoured areas or in areas referred to in Article 36(a)(i), (ii) or (iii) of Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005, as designated by Member States in accordance with Articles 50 and 94 of that Regulation.

7. The adverse climatic event which can be assimilated to a natural disaster must be formally recognised as such by public authorities.

8. From 1 January 2010, compensation offered must be reduced by 50 % unless it is given to farmers who have taken out insurance covering at least 50 % of their average annual production or production-related income and the statistically most frequent climatic risks in the Member State or region concerned.

9. From 1 January 2011, aid for losses caused by drought may be paid only by a Member State which has fully implemented Article 9 of Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (15) in respect of agriculture, and ensures that the costs of water services provided to agriculture are recovered through an adequate contribution from that sector.

10. Aid schemes must be introduced within three years following the occurrence of the expense or loss. Aid must be paid out within four years following the occurrence.'

In accordance with Article 6 of Decree No 12/2010 of 25 February 2010, aid shall be provided for the following:

1. Compensation for losses to crop and animal production:

- (a) on livestock holdings, losses suffered as a result of damage to areas used for livestock farming, provided the animals on the holding are covered under any of the provisions of the combined agricultural insurance plan;
- (b) losses registered in crop and stockbreeding productions for which at the time of the incident, the insurance contract period had not begun, provided that the insurance had been taken out in the previous marketing year;
- (c) in crop and livestock productions where, at the time when the damage occurred, the holdings were covered by a valid insurance policy under the combined agricultural insurance system. Compensation is available for damage that is not covered by that system;
- (d) damage incurred by crop and livestock production that is not included in the current combined agricultural insurance plan, unless guaranteed by another form of insurance.

Compensation for losses on livestock holdings as a result of damage to areas used for livestock farming will be provided in the form of payments to cover additional expenditure on animal feed.

The compensation for arable production will be calculated on the basis of an assessment of losses of expected production for the marketing year concerned. To that end, account will be taken, where applicable, of the conditions and procedures laid down in the agricultural insurance system.

The aid provided for crop and livestock productions is intended for owners of holdings, who have experienced losses equal to or more than 30 % of production.

2. Compensation is also provided to cover repairs to damage to infrastructure and means of production on arable and livestock holdings, and to cover dead animals not covered by insurance. In the case of cover for dead animals, the compensation must not exceed 80 %, or 90 % in less favoured areas, of the market value of the animal, under the provision of Article 11(6) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1857/2006.

Sector(s) concerned:

- for animal production: goats, rabbits, poultry and bees,
- for crop production: temperate fruits, subtropical fruits (bananas, papaya, avocado, etc.), grapes, vegetables (potatoes) and ornamental plants.

Name and address of the granting authority:

Consejería de Agricultura, Ganadería, Pesca y Alimentación
(Dirección General de Agricultura)
Avda. José Manuel Guimerá, 10
Edificio de Servicios Múltiples II, Planta 3a
38071 Santa Cruz de Tenerife
ESPAÑA

Website:

http://www.gobcan.es/agricultura/otros/reglamento_CE_pynes.htm

Other information: —

Aid No: XA 150/10

Member State: France

Region: Département de l'Ain

Title of aid scheme or name of company receiving an individual aid: Appui technique à l'amélioration des performances des filières (Ain)

Legal basis: Articles L 1511-2, L 3231-2 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 440 000

Maximum aid intensity:

80 %

The rate of aid will vary according to the type of action, as follows:

- 50 % for charters of good practice and technical assistance to dairy farmers,

- 70 % for technical support for improving standard production (Article 15),

- 80 % for technical support for improving quality production (Article 14).

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 Articles 14 and 15 ('Provision of technical support in the agricultural sector') of Regulation (EC) No 1857/2006.

This aid programme seeks to improve agricultural production in the department of Ain, with aid for the preparation of charters of good practice and for technical support. The department subsidises support for livestock enterprises, preparing farmers for AOC registration, or setting up norms at department level.

Support for drawing up charters of good practice:

Promotion measures and technical support are useful tools in encouraging stockfarmers to abide by the national charter of good animal husbandry practice. The aim is to promote these stockfarmer awareness campaigns, as well as the training and management of a team of dairy or milk testing experts, that of regional and national working groups tasked with adapting to new developments, and lastly the efficient data management of validation visits.

Technical support in improving performance — this aid consists of supporting initiatives which can take several forms:

- support for farmers involved in the production of products under the AOC or a mark backed by a specification, according to the identified special interests,
- support for the creation of a technical reference system (and a genetic system for livestock enterprises), the collection of technical and economic data during training sessions for farmers to enable them to benefit from the latest technical advances in their respective sectors (cattle, sheep, goat, poultry, pig and horserearing, horticulture, biological products, etc.),

- support for the creation of a reference system for feed aimed at increasing feeding potential and limiting the level of nitrogenous wastes in the environment by means of reliable infrared urea analyses. The results will enable the provision of technical advice adapted to efficient and balanced feed, thus optimising ruminant digestive functions and milk production,
- specific support for stockfarmers aimed at creating a simple monitoring method allowing the heifer-rearing period to be reduced to two years (see reference table), at determining the level of milk omega 3 in accordance with the feeding method using infrared measurement, along with a reference system, and at optimising grazing land management so as to reduce dairy production costs (training sessions, in the fields, with stockfarmers who can pass on good practices).

The proposed services will be restricted to:

- farms 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),
- farms 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 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/b_ain_bue_a.t._ameliorperf_b2.doc

Other information: —

Aid No: XA 210/10

Member State: Italy

Region: The entire territory of Italy

Title of aid scheme or name of company receiving an individual aid: Concessione di un contributo per la partecipazione del giovane imprenditore agricolo (o di un proprio collaboratore) a forum per lo scambio di conoscenze tra imprese, a concorsi, mostre e fiere.

Legal basis:

Legge 15 dicembre 1998, n. 441, recante «Norme per la diffusione e la valorizzazione dell'imprenditoria in agricoltura».

Legge 27 dicembre 2006, n. 296 (legge finanziaria 2007), articolo 1, comma 1068 e comma 1074.

Annual expenditure planned under the scheme or overall amount of individual aid granted to the company: The total planned expenditure is EUR 400 000,00

Maximum aid intensity: 100 % of eligible costs

Date of implementation: From the date of publication of the identification number for 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: The aid will be granted until 31 December 2013

Objective of aid: To encourage farmers and farm workers to take part in forums to share knowledge between businesses, and in competitions, exhibitions and fairs, pursuant to Article 15(2)(d) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1857/2006 of 15 December 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 (OJ L 358, 16.12.2006, p. 3).

Sector(s) concerned: Young farmers

Name and address of the granting authority:

Ministero delle politiche agricole alimentari e forestali
Dipartimento delle politiche competitive del mondo rurale e della qualità
Direzione generale della competitività per lo sviluppo rurale
Via XX Settembre 20
00187 Roma RM
ITALIA

Website:

<http://www.politicheagricole.gov.it/SviluppoRurale/GiovaniAgricoltura/default.htm>

Other information: —

V

(Announcements)

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

COUNCIL

OPEN CALL

European Cooperation in Science and Technology (COST)

(2011/C 37/09)

COST brings together researchers and experts in different countries working on specific topics. COST does NOT fund research itself, but supports networking activities such as meetings, conferences, short-term scientific exchanges and outreach activities. Currently more than 280 scientific networks (Actions) are supported.

COST invites proposals for Actions contributing to the scientific, technological, economic, cultural or societal development of Europe. Proposals playing a precursor role for other European programmes and/or initiated by early-stage researchers are especially welcome.

Developing stronger links amongst European researchers is crucial to building the European Research Area (ERA). COST stimulates new, innovative, interdisciplinary and broad research networks in Europe. COST activities are carried out by research teams to strengthen the foundations for building scientific excellence in Europe.

COST is organised in nine broad Domains (Biomedicine and Molecular Biosciences; Chemistry and Molecular Sciences and Technologies; Earth System Science and Environmental Management; Food and Agriculture; Forests, their Products and Services; Individuals, Societies, Cultures and Health; Information and Communication Technologies; Materials, Physics and Nanosciences; Transport and Urban Development). The intended coverage of each Domain is explained at <http://www.cost.eu>

Applicants are invited to locate their topic within one Domain. However, inter-disciplinary proposals not fitting readily into a single Domain are particularly welcome and will be assessed separately.

Proposals should include researchers from a minimum of five COST countries. Financial support in the range of EUR 100 000 p.a. for normally four years can be expected, subject to available budget.

Proposals will be assessed in two stages. Preliminary Proposals (maximum 1 500 words/3 pages), submitted using the on-line template at <http://www.cost.eu/opencall> should provide a brief overview of the proposal and its intended impact. Proposals not conforming to the eligibility criteria of COST (e.g. requesting research funding) will be excluded. Eligible Proposals will be assessed by the relevant Domain Committees in accordance with the published criteria at <http://www.cost.eu>. Applicants of selected Preliminary Proposals will be invited to submit a Full Proposal. Full Proposals will be peer reviewed according to the assessment

criteria at <http://www.cost.eu/opencall>. The decision will normally be taken within six months of the collection date and the Actions should expect to start within three months thereafter.

The collection date for Preliminary Proposals is 25 March 2011, 17:00 Brussels time. Up to 80 Full Proposals will be invited for final selection of up to 30 new Actions, subject to available budget. Full Proposals will be invited by 13 May 2011 for submission by 29 July 2011, with decisions expected in December 2011. The next collection date is envisaged for 30 September 2011.

Applicants may wish to contact their national COST Coordinator (CNC) for information and guidance — see <http://www.cost.eu/cnc>

Proposals must be submitted on-line to the COST Office website.

COST receives financial support for its coordinating activities from the EU RTD Framework Programme. The COST Office, set up by the European Science Foundation (ESF), acting as the implementing agent for COST, provides and manages the administrative, scientific and technical secretariat for COST, its Domain Committees and its Actions.

PROCEDURES RELATING TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMPETITION POLICY

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Prior notification of a concentration

(Case COMP/M.6101 — UPM/Mylykoski and Rhein Papier)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2011/C 37/10)

1. On 28 January 2011, the Commission received a notification of a proposed concentration pursuant to Article 4 of Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 ⁽¹⁾ by which UPM Kymmene Corporation ('UPM', Finland) acquires within the meaning of Article 3(1)(b) of the Merger Regulation sole control of Mylykoski Corporation ('Mylykoski', Finland) and Rhein Papier GmbH ('Rhein Papier', Germany) by way of a purchase of shares.

2. The business activities of the undertakings concerned are:

— for UPM and Mylykoski: development, manufacturing and marketing of paper products,

— for Rhein Papier: manufacturing of paper products.

3. On preliminary examination, the Commission finds that the notified transaction could fall within the scope the EC Merger Regulation. However, the final decision on this point is reserved.

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 e-mail to COMP-MERGER-REGISTRY@ec.europa.eu or by post, under reference number COMP/M.6101 — UPM/Mylykoski and Rhein Papier, 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').

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

(2011/C 37/11)

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**‘金乡大蒜’ (JINXIANG DA SUAN)****EC No: CN-PGI-0005-0622-16.07.2007****PGI (X) PDO ()**

1. **Name:**
‘金乡大蒜’ (Jinxiang Da Suan)
2. **Member State or third country:**
China
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 product to which the name in (1) applies:*
Jinxiang Da Suan is one kind of local white garlic planted in Jinxiang County which has features of bright white skin, regular oblate shape, 8-11 cloves in outer layer, mild hot taste, 5-7 cm in diameter and 40-80 g in weight.
 - 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:*
 - 3.5.1. *Soil preparation*
Firstly the soil shall be ploughed in depth of 20-25 cm to ensure that the depth, fineness, permeability, solidness and flatness can be guaranteed, and then the furrow shall be prepared with width of 150-400 cm and bordered with the bank of height of 10-30 cm and width of 25-40 cm.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 93, 31.3.2006, p. 12.

3.5.2. Selection and treatment of seed bulbs

Only bulbs with pure colour, which is weighed not less than 5 g, no overlapped cloves and free from rot, pest, cut, disease and sprouting, can be chosen as seed bulbs. The seed bulbs shall be placed in the sun for 2-3 days before planting.

3.5.3. Planting of seed bulbs

The planting period is from 8th to 15th of October. No more than 350 000 seed bulbs can be planted in one hectare. The seeds bulbs shall be covered with soil, which is 1-1,5 cm thick, after being planted.

3.5.4. Field management

3.5.4.1. Fertilizing

The quantity of organic compost applied in the field shall be not less than 67 500 kg/ha.

3.5.4.2. Plastic film covering

After sowing, the furrows shall be covered with plastic film, and the film should be broken by farmer when the sprout is 1-2 cm above the surface.

3.5.4.3. Irrigation

The seed bulbs can be watered in specific time during the growth period of the following year, including the late March when the seed bulb resume to green growth, the late April when the garlic scapes begin to grow and the early May when the garlic bulb begin to form after the garlic scapes are harvested.

3.5.5. Harvest and storage

The garlic will be harvested in the middle of May, when the leaves of lower part of stem become withering, only 2-4 leaves left green in the upper part of stem and the stem become soft. The harvested garlic shall be preserved by freezing with the temperature of $-2^{\circ} \sim -4^{\circ}$ between 10th and 30th of July. The storage period should not exceed 300 days.

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

Grading — Top cutting — Peeling — Stem cutting — Quality check of semi-final product — Weighing — Packing — Working code printing — Quality check of final product should take place in the defined area.

Jinxiang Garlic is packed in hazard-free degradable cardboard boxes, or hazard-free degradable tuck net along with cardboard boxes. For packaging purposes, the size of bulbs ranges from 4,5-5 cm, 5-5,5 cm, 6-6,5 cm to 6,5 cm and greater ones; the weight ranges from 5 kg, 10 kg, 13 kg to 20 kg.

Export garlic is packaged in corrugated cardboard boxes with a specification of $40 \times 30 \times 20$ cm or $38 \times 27 \times 21$ cm.

3.7. Specific rules concerning labelling:

The designated PGI label should be indicated on the sales package as well as the name of growing regions (Jinxiang County, Shandong Province), name of product (Jinxiang Garlic), package specification, size specification, approval No of manufacturer, company trademark, gross weight, net weight, production date and shelf life.

4. Concise definition of the geographical area:

The specific place of origin of Jinxiang Da Suan includes the following town: Jinxiang town, Gaohe town, Puji town, Huji town, Yangshan town, Yushan town, Mamiao town, Jishu town, Xinglong town, Wangpi town, Huayu town, Sima town and Xiaoyun town, which cover a total area of 885 square kilometres.

The defined area is delimited in relation to soil conditions. The soil conditions of the origin place is as follows:

1. The topsoil is fluvo-aquic of light loam or medium loam;
2. The pH value of the soil, which is 0-20 cm thick of the arable land, is 7,0-8,0;
3. The content of organic matters in the soil is not less than 1,2 %.

5. Link with the geographical area:

5.1. Specificity of the geographical area:

There are mainly two types of landform in the origin place where Jinxiang garlic grow, including slightly-slanting land and gradually slopped land, also few lowlands can be found in the area. The soil of the area is fluvo-aquic soil which is a part of alluvial plain of Yellow River. Jinxiang County enjoys a good environment for agricultural production and the quality of air, soil and water are in compliance with the standard of NY/T744-2003, the production requirement of non-environmental pollution food.

5.2. Specificity of the product:

The bulb of Jinxiang Da Suan is big, which is 5-7 cm in diameters, 40-80 g in weight and has 8-11 cloves in outer layer. The garlic with regular oblate shape is bright white and tastes mild hot, in which the cellulose is no more than 0,7 %, the total sulfur is not less than 0,9 % and the water content is not less than 60 %.

5.3. Causal link between the geographical area and a specific quality, the reputation or other characteristic of the product:

5.3.1. Soil condition

The primary type of arable land of Jinxiang county is fluvo-aquic soil. The texture of the topsoil is light loam and medium loam, which is characterized by loose soil, good permeability, excellent holding capacity for water and compost, and high content of organic matters. With above-mentioned features, the land is suitable for growing crops with shallow root system including garlic, which can well-develop and come into regular shape in such soil.

5.3.2. Climate characteristics

Jinxiang County is located in the temperate zone with a semi-humid and semi-arid continental monsoon climate and is characterized by distinctive four seasons and sufficient sunshine, where the winter is dry and cold, the summer is hot and rainy, the autumn is clear and chilly and the spring is windy. It is critical growing period of garlic from March to May when the change of diurnal temperature can be 11-15°. Especially in May, the average temperature is above 20°, the average daytime is 8,4 hours and the sunshine rate is over 60 %, furthermore, the sunshine radiation can reach 14,88 kcal/cm² on the average in peak time.

From December 10th to February 10th of the following year, the average temperature is about 0,4° and the minimum temperature is above - 7°, as is conducive for garlic to live through the winter safely. Furthermore, longer vernalization time is favourable to form more cloves in the garlic.

5.3.3. Human Factor

It has been a long history since Jinxiang County grew garlic. It is recorded in the county annals that the Jinxiang White Garlic has been planted since the beginning of the Eastern Han Dynasty which is 2000 years ago. The garlic planting area was about 200 hectares at the beginning of the last century, 330 to 700 hectares at the middle of last century and 40 000 hectares in this century.

Based on the rich experiences of garlic planting, air-drying and processing accumulated year after year, an advanced concept of garlic planting has been created, which requires the selection of top quality seed bulbs, shallow sowing, manuring soil before planting, watering frequently and harvesting early considering the weather. In order to maintain the garlic the original bright white colour, bamboo tray is used to dry it, which can ensure the garlic to be dried completely and evenly. Furthermore, arc-shaped knife has been invented to improve the garlic quality in processing.

5.3.4. Product reputation

Jinxiang Da Suan won the silver medal at the first China Agricultural Expo in 1992, which is the highest award for Chinese White Garlic up to now, and obtained the grade 'A' certificate for green food issued by Ministry of Agricultural in October 1996. The garlic production base of 20 000 hectares in Jinxiang County was entitled by Ministry of Agricultural as 'National Standard Production Base for origins of green food' and the Jinxiang Garlic Trading Market was named as 'Central Wholesale Market of Fresh Agricultural Products designated by Ministry of Agricultural' in 2006. Twenty Import and Export Corporations in the County have obtained the Europe/Globe GAP certification for their garlic production base of 700 hectares. The annual garlic output of 40 000 hectares, which is 700 000 tons, made up about one-fourth of total output of the garlic in China.

Reference to publication of the specification:

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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 37/12)

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

‘COPPA DI PARMA’

EC No: IT-PGI-0005-0602-04.05.2007

PGI (X) PDO ()

1. Name:

‘Coppa di Parma’

2. Member State or third Country:

Italy

3. Description of the agricultural product or foodstuff:

3.1. Type of product:

Class 1.2. Meat products (cooked, salted, smoked, etc.)

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

When released for consumption, ‘Coppa di Parma’ PGI is in the shape of an uncompressed cylinder. It is between around 25 cm and 40 cm long and weighs at least 1,3 kg. When it is cut, the slices may not have yellow or tender fatty parts, which are signs of poor maturation, and there may be no internal mould. ‘Coppa di Parma’ PGI also has the following characteristics:

Organoleptic properties: the typical flavour of a meat product with sufficient proteolytic breakdown in the lean parts and lipolytic breakdown in the fatty parts, due to good maturation, without extraneous carbolic acid, fish meal or other meal, and the right degree of moisture; the odour and perfume from the pleasant fragrance that is characteristic of the product are released by pricking the fatty parts — and not the lean parts near the main vein — with a horse-bone needle; the consistency of the product to the touch when sliced centrally, helped by removing the casing, is not greasy and has no surface patina; the internal and external parts are homogenous, which is the sign of proper gradual dehydration and maturation; the colour of the slice is uniform and free of spots; the lean parts are red and the fatty parts pinkish. The product requires a maturation period of at least 60 days.

Chemical and physico-chemical properties:

Salt < 5 %

Total proteins min. 22 %

Water/protein ratio max. 2,00

pH > 5,7

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 93, 31.3.2006, p. 12.

Microbiological parameters:

Total enterobacteriaceae ufc/g < 10

E. Coli ufc/g < 10

Staphylococcus ufc/g < 100

The ingredients used to prepare 'Coppa di Parma' are salt (2,6 % to 3,5 %), natural flavourings and/or pepper and/or possibly other spices. The following may also be used: wine, dextrose and/or fructose and/or sucrose, in accordance with legal provisions, starter cultures in line with best practice, sodium/potassium nitrite, sodium/potassium nitrate, ascorbic acid and its salt, in accordance with legal provisions.

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

A fundamental element for the preparation of 'Coppa di Parma' is the traditional use of meat from the typical heavy Italian pigs. These animals, particularly typical of central and northern Italy, have a specific genetic make-up and are bred for at least nine months in particular conditions that allow them to reach high weights and produce meat with a high intramuscular fat content and high levels of enzymes, in particular cathepsins, which are essential for the maturation of the 'Coppa di Parma'.

'Coppa di Parma' PGI is produced from the meat of the following kinds of pig:

- The animals used must be pure-bred or hybrid pigs of the traditional Large White and Landrace breeds, as improved by the Italian Herd Book.
- Also allowed are pigs of the Duroc breed, as improved by the Italian Herd Book.
- Pigs of other breeds, mixed or hybrid, are also allowed, provided that they are bred under selection or cross-breeding schemes for the production of heavy pigs the aims of which are compatible with those of the Italian Herd Book.
- In line with traditional practice, pigs carrying antithetic traits, with particular reference to porcine stress syndrome (PSS), are in any case excluded; such traits can nowadays be objectively detected in animals post mortem and in cured products.
- Also excluded are pure-bred Belgian Landrace, Hampshire, Pietrain, Duroc and Spotted Poland animals.
- The genetic types used must ensure that high weights are achieved efficiently, with an average live weight per animal of 160 kg (+/- 10 %).
- The minimum age at slaughter is nine months.
- Boars and brood sows may not be used.
- At slaughter, the pigs must be in an optimum state of health and completely bled.

The meat cuts used in the production of 'Coppa di Parma' PGI are from the muscular part of the neck adjacent to the neck vertebrae and parts of the thoracic vertebrae (muscular mass in the area formed by the spinous processes, the vertebrae and the transverse processes).

The meat used must not have undergone any freezing.

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

There are detailed rules to be respected regarding the use and composition of the feed ration. The feeding of the pigs takes place in two stages and is based mainly on cereal products and by-products of the dairy industry. The grain-based fodder is presented, preferably, in liquid form (swill or mash), traditionally mixed with whey. More specifically, the feed is made up as follows:

- In the stage until the animals reach 80 kg live weight: feed permitted for the second (fattening) stage, plus the following, in descending order: soybean meal, corn silage, corn gluten feed, stoned carobs, distiller's grains, lipids with a melting point of over 36 °C, fish meal, protein lysates, buttermilk. Grain must account for not less than 45 % of the dry matter;
- In the fattening stage: permitted feed elements (in descending order) are as follows: corn and wet mash from grains and/or ears of corn, sorghum, barley, wheat, triticale, oats and minor cereals, brans and other products from the processing of wheat, dehydrated potato, pressed and ensiled beet pulp, soybean meal, sunflower meal, manioc, molasses, coconut meal, maize-germ meal, field peas and/or other legume seeds, dried beet pulp, sesame meal, linseed cake, apple and pear residue, grape and tomato skins used as supplements, lucerne meal, beer yeast and/or torula yeast, lipids with a melting point of over 40 °C, whey; buttermilk. In this stage, grain must account for not less than 55 % of the dry matter.

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

The following steps in the production of 'Coppa di Parma' must take place in the defined geographical area:

- Preparation of the cut to be sent for processing;
- Salting, which can be done manually or mechanically and can last between 6 and 14 days;
- Encasing, involving the use either of natural casing for products for sale whole or in sections, or, in the case of products to be sliced before marketing, reconstituted natural casing with pieces from several body parts joined together;
- Tying, which is done using twine (not netted) for products for sale whole or in sections, or, in the case of products to be sliced before marketing, netted elastic;
- Steaming for between 8 and 10 hours;
- Drying for a total of not less than 15 days;
- Maturation for a period of between 60 and 90 days depending on the weight of the product.

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

The slicing and packaging of 'Coppa di Parma' PGI can take place only on premises in the production area referred to in point 4 below and under the supervision of the body authorised according to the arrangements in the control plan.

'Coppa di Parma' PGI sent whole for consumption can be sliced only by the retailer, on a counter and in the presence of the end consumer.

Given the delicate nature of the product, which is rich in unsaturated fatty acids and contains few preservatives, and the stress to it that may arise during cutting and packaging, these operations must be carried out by individuals specifically acquainted with the product. In particular, slices must be exposed to the air for as short a time as possible so as to prevent them turning brown.

3.7. *Specific rules concerning labelling:*

'Coppa di Parma' PGI may be put up for consumption: whole, simply with a label attached, in sections, vacuum-packed or in a protective atmosphere, sliced, vacuum-packed or in a protective atmosphere.

The name 'Coppa di Parma', followed by the term 'Protected Geographical Indication' or the abbreviation 'PGI' (translated into the language of the country in which the product is marketed) must appear on the label in clear, indelible characters that can easily be distinguished from any other text, followed by the Community logo and the company mark.

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

The area in which 'Coppa di Parma' PGI is produced is made up of the whole administrative territory of the Provinces of Parma, Modena, Reggio Emilia, Mantova and Pavia, and the municipalities along the River Po belonging to the administrative territory of the following provinces:

- Lodi: Senna Lodigiano, Ospedaletto Lodigiano, Orio Litta, Livraga, Borghetto Lodigiano, Brembio, Segugnago, Somaglia, Casalpusterlengo, Cotogno, Gardamiglio, San Rocco al Porto, San Fiorano, S. Stefano Lodigiano, Cavacurta, Maleo, Corno Giovine, Corno Vecchio, Maccastorna, Meleti, Castelnuovo B. D'Adda and Caselle Landi;
- Milan: San Colombano al Lambro;
- Cremona: Pizzighettone, Crotta d'Adda, Spinadesco, Acquanegra Cremonese, Sesto ed Uniti, Cremona, Gerre de Caprioli, Stagno Lombardo, Pieve d'Olmi, San Daniele Po, Motta Baluffi, Torricella del Pizzo, Gussola, Casalmaggiore, Martignana Po, Rivarolo del Re, Scandolara Bovara, Casteldidone, Solarolo Rainerio, S. Giovanni in Croce, San Martino del Lago, Cingia de' Botti, Cella Dati, Tornata, Calvatone, Piadina, Voltino, Derovere, Ca' d'Andrea, Sospiro, Bonemerse, Malagnino, Pieve S. Giacomo, Torre de' Picenardi, Drizzona and Isola Dovarese.

Geographically, the production area is marked by hilly zones descending into plains stretching to the northern bank of the Po.

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

5.1. *Specificity of the geographical area:*

The 'Coppa di Parma' PGI production area is characterised by the presence of both hilly and flat areas, as well as lakes and salt mines. In the Parma hills, it has always been possible to combine the techniques of the plain with the salt of Salsomaggiore. Indeed, partly because of the presence of the salt mines, the salting and processing of pig meat have since 1300 led to the manufacture of products that are recognised both nationally and internationally. This is the environment which produced 'Coppa di Parma', thanks to the development of a workforce in the area that has specialised in its production and has contributed over the centuries to the recipe being spread outside the Parma region and also becoming established in the other provinces listed in point 4.

5.2. *Specificity of the product:*

'Coppa di Parma' PGI differs from other products in the same commercial category owing to its distinctive flavour with the right degree of moisture, its medium texture, its homogeneity and leanness, and its uniform colouring (red in the lean part and pink in the fatty part).

Other characteristics distinguishing 'Coppa di Parma' from other *coppe* produced in neighbouring areas are the tenderness of the slice and the subtle use of spices used during curing. These characteristics are due to the short maturation period and the absence of detailed specifications as to the use of the spices; as a result, the 'Coppa di Parma' retains the taste and typical aroma of the pig meat and the slices are always tender.

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 reputation of 'Coppa di Parma' PGI is attested to by a copious bibliography of references and citations.

Documents from as far back as the end of the 17th century refer to 'Coppa di Parma' as 'bondiola' (cured shoulder of pork) or 'salame investito/insaccato' (wrapped/encased sausage). Travellers' notes from the early 1700s cite 'Coppa di Parma' as a typical local product. In a 1723 inventory it is stated that, to become a member of the guild of 'lardaroli' (meat curers), one had to possess a certain number of sausages and *bondiole*. 'Coppa di Parma' is also referred to in a document produced by officials from the meat-curers' guild (1750) and another dated 21 April 1764. Also from that period are contracts registered by the administrators of the Royal Household for the supply of food products to the royal kitchens. These provide concrete evidence of the quantities of *coppe* and *bondiole* consumed in the court of Duke Ferdinand I. From 1800, they show the volumes of *coppe* sold in the local markets. In 1940, the Province of Parma exported a total of 200 *coppe*.

'Coppa di Parma' PGI owes its special characteristics to a series of very precise links with the environment, taken in the broadest sense to include natural geographical and human factors affecting the animals, production techniques, the maturation conditions and, above all, how all these interact. There is clear continuity in the production of 'Coppa di Parma' PGI from its origins to the present day. The industrialisation of production took place after a phase of small-scale production that preserved unchanged the traditional characteristics of the product. The climate and the temperature and humidity of the air are typical of the Padano hills area in which 'Coppa di Parma' PGI historically originated. The raw materials and production ingredients come from an area that has in effect become defined and maintained over time through the respect of the traditions that have made the product so famous.

'Coppa di Parma' is one of the cured meat products most widely found in the geographical area and always features on the lists of products available to customers of the main meat-curing establishments there. Among the distinctive characteristics typically highlighted by producers in their advertising is the tenderness of the sliced ham — when cut, it must be tender and never dry, which shows that the short maturation periods have been observed and is a guarantee of its distinctive flavour. The tenderness of the meat means that 'Coppa di Parma' is used as an ingredient in savoury pies and filled pizzas, as shown by the fact that it is explicitly and prominently called for in some recipes. Also important to note is the fact that 'Coppa di Parma' is always present on the producers' stand at the main agri-food fairs in the area.

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 the for the recognition of the Protected Geographical Indication 'Coppa di Parma' in the *Gazzetta Ufficiale della Repubblica Italiana*.

The full text of the product specification is available:

— at the following site: 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 display) and then on 'Disciplinari di Produzione all'esame dell'UE [regolamento (CE) n. 510/2006]'.

PROCEDURES RELATING TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMPETITION POLICY

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⁽¹⁾ Text with EEA relevance

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