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EN

Price:
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I

(Resolutions, recommendations and opinions)

RECOMMENDATIONS

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

of 21 October 2011

on the research joint programming initiative ‘Connecting Climate Knowledge for Europe’

(2011/C 310/01)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 181 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Climate change is one of the great challenges of our times: the Copenhagen Accord⁽¹⁾ has recognised the 2 °C objective and stressed the need for deep cuts in global greenhouse gas emissions, calling for actions aimed to minimise the impact of climate change.
- (2) The forthcoming 5th Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), expected to be published in 2014, is planning to compile and assess new scientific results with the aim to provide a solid science-based ground for decision-making, with emphasis on future climate projections, regional aspects of climate change and associated impact, assessment of the various pathways for climate change mitigation and the role of each sector, e.g. energy, transport, agriculture, industry.
- (3) The Europe 2020 Strategy makes clear the need to meet the emission targets already set at European Union level and underlines the need to strengthen the resilience of our economies to climate risks and our capacity for disaster prevention and response.

- (4) Research and innovation are at the heart of the above policy objectives. In particular, better climate projections are needed for addressing the potential for future changes in the frequency and intensity of extreme events. Research is also required for assessing the feasibility, implications and implementation of the global targets in Europe and beyond, and for quantifying the regional impacts associated with these targets. Better knowledge is essential for identifying adaptation and mitigation options and assessing their potential benefits, impacts and costs as compared with no action.
- (5) Vulnerability and resilience of society and ecosystems to climate risks are still poorly understood. Linked to this, there is a need to better understand the fundamental processes governing the complex climate system in order to better detect and attribute climate change (human v natural influence) and distinguish between climate change and climate variability.
- (6) Mitigation technologies, concepts and mechanisms are urgently required for ensuring deep carbon emission reductions required by 2050, including research and innovation on renewables, carbon capture and storage, energy and resource efficiency, alternative fuels, land-use change, sustainable mobility, agriculture and forestry, and emission reduction of pollutants affecting human health or the environment.
- (7) Climate services for the production, availability and application of science-based climate projections should be developed. In this respect, research is required for improving and developing long-term observing systems,

⁽¹⁾ UNFCCC (2009) Report of the Conference of the Parties on its 15th session, held in Copenhagen from 7 to 19 December 2009.

data analyses, models and forecast systems across a range of timescales, and support the establishment of successful provider-user partnerships.

- (8) At its meeting of 26 May 2010 ⁽¹⁾, the Competitiveness Council recognised 'Connecting Climate Knowledge for Europe' as an area where joint programming would provide a major added value to reduce fragmentation in the efforts of Member States in the field of research. It therefore adopted conclusions recognising the need to launch a joint programming initiative on the subject and inviting the Commission to contribute to its preparation. The Council also reaffirmed that joint programming is a process led by Member States, with the Commission acting as a facilitator. The analysis of national research activities outlined in the staff working document, confirms that there is a need for better coordination to increase effectiveness and impact of research as well as to exploit synergies with the activities carried out at EU level through the development of a common strategic research agenda.
- (9) Climate change and climate-related research is a key area within the European Union Research Framework Programme, which plays a highly strategic role to support the European Union policy process taking into account the global dimension of climate change. Activities within this joint programming initiative need to be closely coordinated with the 7th European Union Framework Programme and future European Union programmes in this area, in particular the Horizon 2020 Framework Programme on Research and Innovation.
- (10) Joint programming of research on connecting knowledge for climate change would contribute to the coordination of research in this area, and to a fully operational European Research Area on climate change, strengthening Europe's leadership and competitiveness of the research in this field.
- (11) In order to achieve the goals set by this Recommendation, Member States should cooperate with the Commission on exploring possible Commission initiatives to assist Member States with further developing and implementing the strategic research agenda.
- (12) In order for the Commission to be able to report to the European Parliament and to the Council on the progress made by all the joint programming initiatives, Member States should report regularly to the Commission on the progress made on this joint programming initiative,

HAS ADOPTED THIS RECOMMENDATION:

1. Member States are encouraged to develop a common vision on how cooperation and coordination in the field of

research at Union level can contribute to meeting the challenge of climate change mitigation and adaptation, connecting science, policy, economy and society. Full involvement of Member States should be sought, including in particular countries where the effects of climate change are expected to be strong.

2. Member States are encouraged to develop an operational common strategic research agenda establishing medium to long-term research needs and objectives in the area of climate change. It should contain an implementation plan establishing priorities and timelines and specifying the action, instruments and resources required for its implementation.
3. Member States are encouraged to include the following actions, as part of the operational strategic research agenda and of the implementation plan:
 - (a) strengthening exchanges of information on relevant regional and national programmes, research activities and European Union coordinated research programmes, also in view of regularly updating the mapping of European research in the field;
 - (b) exchanging information, resources, best practices, methodologies and guidelines;
 - (c) identifying areas or research activities that would benefit from coordination or joint calls for proposals or pooling of resources;
 - (d) defining the modalities for research to be undertaken jointly in the areas referred to in point (c);
 - (e) ensuring the coordination and the development of synergies with the existing research and innovation schemes in the European Union, e.g. Framework Programme, including Global Monitoring for Environment and Security (GMES) pre-operational actions, climate and climate-related research undertaken by the Joint Research Centre (JRC) and the European Institute of Innovation and Technology (EIT)/Climate Knowledge and Innovation Community (KIC); research activities promoted through the Cohesion Policy; other related joint programming initiatives, as well as with the European Union Clearinghouse on adaptation managed by the Commission and the European Environment Agency. Strong links should be developed in relevant climate change areas not particularly addressed by the present JPI, namely in the development of mitigation and adaptation options, as well as risks and opportunities of climate change action;

⁽¹⁾ 10246/10.

- (f) sharing, where appropriate, existing research infrastructures or developing new facilities such as coordinated databanks or the development of models for studying climate change processes and impacts;
- (g) encouraging better collaboration between public and private sectors, as well as open innovation between different research activities and business sectors related to and affected by climate change;
- (h) exporting and diffusing knowledge, innovation and interdisciplinary methodological approaches, in particular regarding policy relevant results;
- (i) feeding with appropriate scientific information the policy-making level at national and European Union level;
- (j) establishing appropriate exchange of information with relevant international programmes;
- (k) creating networks between centres dedicated to climate change research, including centres that are outside the European Research Area;
- (l) reinforcing joint foresight exercises.
4. Member States are encouraged to maintain and further develop a common management structure in the field of climate change, with a mandate to establish common conditions, rules and procedures for cooperation and coordination and to monitor the implementation of the strategic research agenda.
5. Member States are encouraged to jointly implement the strategic research agenda including via their national research programmes or other national research activities in accordance with the guidelines for Framework Conditions in Joint Programming developed by the Council high level group on Joint Programming ⁽¹⁾.
6. Member States are encouraged to cooperate with the Commission with a view to exploring possible Commission initiatives to assist Member States in developing and implementing the strategic research agenda, and to coordinating the joint programmes with other Union initiatives in this field.
7. Member States are encouraged to liaise closely with the Strategic Forum for International Science and Technology Cooperation (SFIC) in developing and implementing a possible international dimension in the strategic research agenda and to ensure coherence with SFIC initiatives with and vis-à-vis third countries.
8. Member States are encouraged to report regularly to the Commission on the progress made on this JPI through annual progress reports.

Done at Brussels, 21 October 2011.

For the Commission
Máire GEOGHEGAN-QUINN
Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ http://ec.europa.eu/research/era/docs/en/voluntary_guidelines.pdf

II

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

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Non-opposition to a notified concentration**(Case COMP/M.6392 — GORES/MEXX)****(Text with EEA relevance)**

(2011/C 310/02)

On 17 October 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 32011M6392. 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

COUNCIL ACT

of 20 October 2011

appointing a Deputy Director of Europol

(2011/C 310/03)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Council Decision establishing the European Police Office (Europol) ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 38 thereof,

Acting as the authority vested with the power to appoint the Deputy Director of Europol,

Having regard to the opinion of the Management Board,

Having regard to the Europol Staff Establishment Plan for 2010-2012, and in particular point 1.1(C) thereof, and the Europol Staff Policy Plan for 2011-2013, and in particular Section 1.2.1 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Following the request for resignation of a Deputy Director of Europol, which was granted by the Council ⁽²⁾, it is necessary to appoint a Deputy Director.
- (2) The Decision of the Management Board of Europol establishing the rules on the selection, extension of the term of office and dismissal of the Director and Deputy Directors of Europol ⁽³⁾ establishes special provisions on the selection procedures of the Director or a Deputy Director of Europol.

(3) The Management Board presented the Council with a short list of suitable applicants for appointment, together with the full application file of each of those candidates, as well as the list of all eligible candidates.

(4) On the basis of all relevant information provided by the Management Board, the Council wishes to appoint the applicant who, according to the Council, meets all the requirements of the vacant position of Deputy Director,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

Mr Oldrich MARTINŮ is hereby appointed as Deputy Director of Europol from 1 November 2011 to 31 October 2015 at grade AD 13, step 1.

Article 2

This Act shall take effect on the day of its adoption.

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

Done at Luxembourg, 20 October 2011.

For the Council
The President
M. SAWICKI

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 121, 15.5.2009, p. 37.

⁽²⁾ 9425/11 ENFOPOL 126.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 348, 29.12.2009, p. 3.

Notice for the attention of Abdollahi Hamed (a.k.a. Mustafa Abdullahi), Arbabsiar Manssor (a.k.a. Mansour Arbabsiar), Shahlai Abdul Reza (a.k.a. Abdol Reza Shala'i, a.k.a. Abd-al Reza Shalai, a.k.a. Abdorreza Shahlai, a.k.a. Abdolreza Shahla'i, a.k.a. Abdul-Reza Shahlaee, a.k.a. Hajj Yusef, a.k.a. Haji Yusif, a.k.a. Hajji Yasir, a.k.a. Hajji Yusif, a.k.a. Yusuf Abu-al-Karkh), Shakuri Ali Gholam and Soleimani Qasem (a.k.a. Ghasem Soleymani, a.k.a. Qasmi Sulayman, a.k.a. Qasem Soleymani, a.k.a. Qasem Solaimani, a.k.a. Qasem Salimani, a.k.a. Qasem Solemani, a.k.a. Qasem Sulaimani, a.k.a. Qasem Sulemani), included on the list provided for in Article 2(3) of Council Regulation (EC) No 2580/2001 on specific restrictive measures directed against certain persons and entities with a view to combating terrorism

(see Annex I to Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1063/2011 of 21 October 2011)

(2011/C 310/04)

The following information is brought to the attention of ABDOLLAHI Hamed (a.k.a. Mustafa Abdullahi), ARBABSIIAR Manssor (a.k.a. Mansour Arbabsiar), SHAHLAI Abdul Reza (a.k.a. Abdol Reza Shala'i, a.k.a. Abd-al Reza Shalai, a.k.a. Abdorreza Shahlai, a.k.a. Abdolreza Shahla'i, a.k.a. Abdul-Reza Shahlaee, a.k.a. Hajj Yusef, a.k.a. Haji Yusif, a.k.a. Hajji Yasir, a.k.a. Hajji Yusif, a.k.a. Yusuf Abu-al-Karkh), SHAKURI Ali Gholam and SOLEIMANI Qasem (a.k.a. Ghasem Soleymani, a.k.a. Qasmi Sulayman, a.k.a. Qasem Soleymani, a.k.a. Qasem Solaimani, a.k.a. Qasem Salimani, a.k.a. Qasem Solemani, a.k.a. Qasem Sulaimani, a.k.a. Qasem Sulemani), listed in Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1063/2011 of 21 October 2011 ⁽¹⁾.

The Council has decided to include the above mentioned persons in the list of persons, groups and entities provided for in Article 2(3) of Regulation (EC) No 2580/2001.

Council Regulation (EC) No 2580/2001 of 27 December 2001 provides for a freezing of all funds, other financial assets and economic resources belonging to the persons, groups and entities concerned and that no funds, other financial assets and economic resources may be made available to them, whether directly or indirectly.

The persons concerned may submit a request to obtain the Council's statement of reasons for including them on the abovementioned list to the following address:

Council of the European Union
General Secretariat (Attn: CP 931 designations)
Rue de la Loi/Wetstraat 175
1048 Bruxelles/Brussel
BELGIQUE/BELGIË

or by fax to +32 22815375.

Such a request should be submitted within three weeks from the date of publication of this notice.

The persons concerned may submit at any time a request to the Council, together with any supporting documentation that the decision to include them on the list should be reconsidered, to the address provided above. Such requests will be considered when they are received.

The attention of the persons concerned is drawn to the possibility of making an application to the competent authorities of the relevant Member State(s) as listed in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 2580/2001 in order to obtain an authorisation to use frozen funds for basic needs or specific payments (cf. Article 5 of the Regulation). An updated list of competent authorities is available on the Internet at the following address:

http://ec.europa.eu/comm/external_relations/cfsp/sanctions/measures.htm

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 277, 22.10.2011, p. 1.

Finally, 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.

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Euro exchange rates ⁽¹⁾

21 October 2011

(2011/C 310/05)

1 euro =

Currency	Exchange rate	Currency	Exchange rate		
USD	US dollar	1,3798	AUD	Australian dollar	1,3401
JPY	Japanese yen	105,82	CAD	Canadian dollar	1,3957
DKK	Danish krone	7,4456	HKD	Hong Kong dollar	10,7353
GBP	Pound sterling	0,86775	NZD	New Zealand dollar	1,7304
SEK	Swedish krona	9,1031	SGD	Singapore dollar	1,7577
CHF	Swiss franc	1,2307	KRW	South Korean won	1 584,02
ISK	Iceland króna		ZAR	South African rand	11,2490
NOK	Norwegian krone	7,7060	CNY	Chinese yuan renminbi	8,8120
BGN	Bulgarian lev	1,9558	HRK	Croatian kuna	7,4775
CZK	Czech koruna	24,993	IDR	Indonesian rupiah	12 228,04
HUF	Hungarian forint	298,46	MYR	Malaysian ringgit	4,3390
LTL	Lithuanian litas	3,4528	PHP	Philippine peso	59,959
LVL	Latvian lats	0,7053	RUB	Russian rouble	43,0250
PLN	Polish zloty	4,3935	THB	Thai baht	42,760
RON	Romanian leu	4,3304	BRL	Brazilian real	2,4638
TRY	Turkish lira	2,5513	MXN	Mexican peso	18,9171
			INR	Indian rupee	69,0240

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

COURT OF AUDITORS

Special Report No 9/2011 'Have the e-Government projects supported by ERDF been effective?'

(2011/C 310/06)

The European Court of Auditors hereby informs you that Special Report No 9/2011 'Have the e-Government projects supported by ERDF been effective?' has just been published.

The report can be accessed for consultation or downloading on the European Court of Auditors' website:
<http://www.eca.europa.eu>

A hard copy version of the report may be obtained free of charge on request to the Court of Auditors:

European Court of Auditors
Unit 'Audit: Production of Reports'
12, rue Alcide de Gasperi
1615 Luxembourg
LUXEMBOURG

Tel. +352 4398-1

E-mail: euraud@eca.europa.eu

or by filling in an electronic order form on EU-Bookshop.

NOTICES FROM MEMBER STATES

Information communicated by Member States regarding closure of fisheries

(2011/C 310/07)

In accordance with Article 35(3) of Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 of 20 November 2009 establishing a Community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the common fisheries policy ⁽¹⁾, a decision has been taken to close the fishery as set down in the following table:

Date and time of closure	11.5.2011
Duration	11.5.2011-31.12.2011
Member State	Spain
Stock or Group of stocks	WHB/1X14
Species	Blue whiting (<i>Micromesistius poutassou</i>)
Zone	EU and international waters of I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIIIa, VIIIb, VIIIc, VIIIe, XII and XIV
Type(s) of fishing vessels	—
Reference number	887265

Web link to the decision of the Member State:

http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/fishing_rules/tacs/index_en.htm

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 343, 22.12.2009, p. 1.

Information communicated by Member States regarding closure of fisheries

(2011/C 310/08)

In accordance with Article 35(3) of Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 of 20 November 2009 establishing a Community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the common fisheries policy ⁽¹⁾, a decision has been taken to close the fishery as set down in the following table:

Date and time of closure	18.7.2011
Duration	18.7.2011-31.12.2011
Member State	Spain
Stock or Group of stocks	RNG/8X14-
Species	Roundnose grenadier (<i>Coryphaenoides rupestris</i>)
Zone	EU and international waters of VIII, IX, X, XII and XIV
Type(s) of fishing vessels	—
Reference number	887089

Web link to the decision of the Member State:

http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/fishing_rules/tacs/index_en.htm

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 343, 22.12.2009, p. 1.

Information communicated by Member States regarding closure of fisheries

(2011/C 310/09)

In accordance with Article 35(3) of Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 of 20 November 2009 establishing a Community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the common fisheries policy ⁽¹⁾, a decision has been taken to close the fishery as set down in the following table:

Date and time of closure	18.7.2011
Duration	18.7.2011-31.12.2011
Member State	Spain
Stock or Group of stocks	RNG/5B67-
Species	Roundnose grenadier (<i>Coryphaenoides rupestris</i>)
Zone	EU and international waters of Vb, VI, VII
Type(s) of fishing vessels	—
Reference number	887083

Web link to the decision of the Member State:

http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/fishing_rules/tacs/index_en.htm

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 343, 22.12.2009, p. 1.

Information communicated by Member States regarding closure of fisheries

(2011/C 310/10)

In accordance with Article 35(3) of Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 of 20 November 2009 establishing a Community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the common fisheries policy ⁽¹⁾, a decision has been taken to close the fishery as set down in the following table:

Date and time of closure	6.9.2011
Duration	6.9.2011-31.12.2011
Member State	Spain
Stock or Group of stocks	JAX/2A-14
Species	Horse mackerel and associated by-catches (<i>Trachurus</i> spp.)
Zone	EU waters of IIa, IVa; VI, VIIa-c, VIIe-k, VIIIa, VIIIb, VIIIc and VIIIe; EU and international waters of Vb; international waters of XII and XIV
Type(s) of fishing vessels	—
Reference number	1008695

Web link to the decision of the Member State:

http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/fishing_rules/tacs/index_en.htm

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 343, 22.12.2009, p. 1.

V

(Announcements)

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 310/11)

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 of the date of this publication.

AMENDMENT APPLICATION

COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 510/2006

AMENDMENT APPLICATION ACCORDING TO ARTICLE 9

‘THÜRINGER ROSTBRATWURST’

EC No: DE-PGI-0105-0223-09.02.2011

PGI (X) PDO ()

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

- Name of product
- Description of product
- Geographical area
- Proof of origin
- Production process
- Link with the geographical area
- 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 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):

Amendments requested:

3.1. Description:

Delete the sentence 'At least 51 % of the ingredients originate in Thuringia'.

Reason:

The binding of raw materials to the production area is to be lifted. The product's characteristics and appearance are not affected by the extent to which the ingredients originate in the region.

SINGLE DOCUMENT

COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 510/2006

'THÜRINGER ROSTBRATWURST'

EC No: DE-PGI-0105-0223-09.02.2011

PGI (X) PDO ()

1. Name:

'Thüringer Rostbratwurst'

2. Member State or third country:

Germany

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 point 1 applies:

At least 15 cm to 20 cm long, medium-fine grilled sausage in narrow natural casing (pig's gut or sheep's casing), raw or stewed, with highly spiced taste; unit weight: 100 g to 150 g.

Composition

Coarsely trimmed pigmeat, pork cheek without rind, possibly also trimmed veal or beef for the filling, not cured; the spice mixtures vary with the handed-down recipes and regional characteristics; along with salt and pepper, caraway, marjoram and garlic are also used. Fat content: 20 % (\pm 5 %).

Analysis

Collagen-free meat protein: not less than 8,5 %; collagen-free protein in the meat protein: not less than 65 % vol. (determined histometrically), not less than 75 % (chemically).

3.3. Raw materials (for processed products only):

—

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 entire production process of the Rostbratwurst takes place in the geographical area specified.

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

—

3.7. *Specific rules concerning labelling:*

—

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

The Federal Land of Thuringia

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

5.1. *Specificity of the geographical area:*

'Thüringer Rostbratwurst' has centuries of tradition. The first documented reference to it dates from 1404. The Rudolstadt State Archives contain an invoice from the Arnstadt Virgin Mary Cloister which includes the item 'darne czu bratwurstin' (Bratwurst casings). The oldest known recipe can be found in the Weimar State Archives. It comes from the 'Ordnung für das Fleischerhandwerk zu Weimar, Jena und Buttstädt' of 2 July 1613. There is another recipe in the 'Thüringisch-Erfurtische Kochbuch', dating from 1797. Today almost all Thuringian meat and sausage producers carry 'Thüringer Rostbratwurst' in their range; it can be obtained anywhere in Thuringia at special stands. The provenance of the name has been retained because in the former GDR it was used only as a genuine indication of geographical origin.

5.2. *Specificity of the product:*

'Thüringer Rostbratwurst' is a product with centuries of tradition. It was appreciated by Martin Luther and Goethe and praised in literature as long ago as 1669 (in Grimmelshausen's 'Simplizissimus'). Because of its unique and delicious flavour 'Thüringer Rostbratwurst' still enjoys a good reputation and image in Germany and beyond.

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 'Thüringer Rostbratwurst' is based on the skill and experience of Thuringian butchers and recipes which have been handed down from generation to generation.

Reference to publication of the specification:

Markenblatt Vol. 33 of 20 August 2010, Part 7a-bb, p. 14729

<http://register.dpma.de/DPMAregister/geo/detail.pdfdownload/14402>

Publication of an application in accordance with 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 310/12)

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 of the date of this publication.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 510/2006

‘SZŐREGI RÓZSATÓ’

EC No: HU-PGI-0005-0389-21.10.2004

PDO () PGI (X)

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

1. Responsible department in the Member State:

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2. Group:

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Composition: Producers/processors (X) Other ()

3. Type of product:

Class 3.5. Flowers and ornamental plants

4. Specification:

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

4.1. Name:

‘Szőregi rózsató’

4.2. Description:

The improved bare-root rose that is marketed consists of rootstock and an improved cultivar grafted onto it. The following varieties are used as rootstock: Laxa, Polmeriana, Schmid’s Ideal, Inermis, Multiflora and Superbe. The rootstock must have the following characteristics: the ability to endure temperatures as low as – 30 °C without sustaining damage; be disease-resistant (primarily against rust,

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 93, 31.3.2006, p. 12.

star-rust and mildew); be resistant to dryness and humidity; exhibit good growing vigour (develop strongly, healthily and fast); be lime-tolerant (with the exception of Multiflora); be easy to propagate (fast germination of seeds without lying is essential).

Garden and flowerbed, tea-hybrid, polyantha, floribunda, rambling, miniature and ground-cover rose cultivar groups are used in the production of 'Szőregi rózsatő'. Scions from these groups can also be grafted onto their own trunk (with the exception of floribunda). The graft height may range from 40 cm to 140 cm.

The properties of the protected geographical indications 'Szőregi rózsatő' are grouped into either category A or B:

- category A covers improved bare-root roses ramifying from a graft from which, in the case of an improved rose, at least two canes develop, the third cane divides within 5 cm of the graft, the total cane diameter is 24 mm, and each cane has a minimum diameter of 6 mm. For improved bare-root rambler roses the minimum cane length is 40 cm, for bare-root miniature roses it is 20 cm, whereas for roses falling within all other groups (garden and flower-bed, tea-hybrid, polyantha, floribunda and ground-cover rose cultivar groups) it is 30 cm. The main root must ramify densely within 10 cm for all groups. The root must be at least 20 cm long,
- category B covers improved bare-root roses ramifying from a graft from which, in the case of an improved rose, at least two canes develop, the total cane diameter is at least 16 mm, and the minimum diameter of each cane is 6 mm. If the diameter of the two canes is less than 16 mm, a third cane with a minimum diameter of 6 mm must ramify within 5 cm,
- all of these groups (with the exception of improved bare-root rambling roses) can be grafted onto their own trunk. The graft height may range from 40 cm to 140 cm. At least three canes must form from one graft, with each cane being of at least 6 mm in diameter.

4.3. Geographical area:

The improved bare-root rose with the protected geographical indication 'Szőregi rózsatő' is produced within the administrative boundaries of the following localities in Csongrád County: Szeged-Szőreg, Szeged-Mihálytelek, Szeged-Gyálarét, Agyó, Deszk, Újszentiván, Kübekháza and Tiszasziget.

4.4. Proof of origin:

The producer maintains a register inspected and certified by the competent authorities and kept in accordance with official rules. The register contains the following information: the topographic number of the area, the number of rootstocks planted, their variety and origin; a map of the planting; the grafting schedule and its implementation; the amount grafted per variety; the amount and quality distribution of the final product and the amount sold by variety, the recipient (or buyer), the number of the contract concluded with the buyer, the producer number and the plant code. When marketing the improved bare-root rose under the 'Szőregi rózsatő' label, the Szőregi Virág-Dísznövény Áfész operates a uniform computerised registration system which guarantees consistency of quality. Following acquisition (delivery) from the growers the improved rose cultivars are placed on the market under a common label, picture and variety name.

4.5. Method of production:

The procedure starts with *obtaining and producing the rootstock*. If the growers choose to produce the rootstocks, the seeds have to be sown in either autumn or spring, depending on whether cold treatment takes place artificially or naturally. The seedlings are dug up in late autumn. After the seedlings are taken out, they have to be selected and bundled according to root collar thickness. Seedlings can be purchased at this phase of the procedure (for growers who do not produce their own rootstocks). The bundles, whether the growers have produced them themselves or bought them, have to be pitted in trenches at an angle and carefully covered with soil so that the canes are evenly and everywhere three-quarters covered.

The next phase of the procedure entails *preparing the soil for planting*. The soil of the Tisza-Maros is excellent for growing roses. Nevertheless, attention has to be paid to placing the rootstocks in nutrient-rich and weed-free soil. Crop rotation is obligatory in rose growing. Cereals and hay must be produced as preceding crops. After the preceding crops have been harvested, plant protection and deep ploughing (30-40 cm) have to be carried out in the autumn by disking or rotary cultivator.

Planting must be done in mid-February and the beginning of March. The rootstocks are planted in order of size, starting with the thickest and moving to the thinnest. The rootstocks must be prepared for planting: the roots are cut back to 17 cm, and the canes are pruned to 10 cm. Manual planting is typical, but planting can also be done by machine. The rows are 80-90 cm apart, and the distance between the roses is 12-14 cm. After planting, the ridges are prepared. The depth of planting is very important: the neck of the seedling should be 2-3 cm above the ground so that grafting will be able to take place easily.

The plants must be *cared for and protected* throughout the entire production cycle. Soil cultivation destroys weeds and pests. As nutrient supply improves the roses' hardiness, artificial fertiliser and possibly organic cattle manure should be used. Crop rotation helps to prevent the proliferation of specific pests. Weeds have to be removed from the rootstocks regularly, and this is done with mechanical rotivators or by ploughing and manual hoeing. This also ensures the proper aeration of the soil. This has to be done 4-6 times a year. Plants have to be regularly sprayed against fungal diseases and pests. Irrigation is also important; however, it depends on the weather.

The *grafting* that follows planting lasts from the second half of July until the beginning of September. Dormant grafting must be used for roses. The grafting work has three separate phases: *opening the rootstocks, grafting and wrapping*. The buds have to be taken from improved, moderately florescent rose cultivars engrafted in the previous year.

The first *task after grafting* is to scatter combined fertiliser on the rootstocks in the winter. The spring tasks on the roses start in the second year, by cutting them back. Then the rootstock is cut off above the bud with sharp shears. The sucker between the shoots has to be removed. The scions have to be pinched out after 5-10 cm of growth, to allow the rose to become bushy. Regular mechanical weed removal, manual hoeing and spraying also belong to the spring and summer tasks of the improved rose. During the summer, the budsticks necessary for grafting the rootstocks have to be collected from the roses that have been created in this way.

The roses are *dug up* in the autumn. October is the best time for picking roses. The roses have to be cut back at a height of 40 cm before they are dug up. When they are being picked, the roses that have been ploughed and turned with a shaking tractor have to be defoliated, have the suckers removed and be *classified, bundled* and labelled. After sorting and bundling, the roses have to be transported to a cool place as quickly as possible and protected against drying out. Coolers that maintain a temperature of between 0 °C and 2 °C in both winter and summer are most suitable for *storage*.

The basic *packaging* material is a mix of peat and wood shavings in the proper ratio (50:50), which is kept together by polyester or paper. The latter may be planted together with the paper roll, which disintegrates in the soil. The purpose of the packaging is to prevent the roots of the roses from drying out and being damaged by machines. Roses of the same grade are bundled in groups of 10, and then a label is attached to the bundle. The bundles of 10 prepared in this way are again bundled together in groups of 5.

4.6. Link:

The special quality of the 'Szőregi rózsatő' is due partly to more than a hundred years of tradition and partly to the area's excellent climate and geographical conditions.

Historical connection: In the Szeged-Szőreg region, cultivating roses and selling the grafted rootstocks and cut flowers started in Új-Szeged near the end of the 19th century. The history of rose cultivation in Szőreg is linked to the traditions of production in Szeged and Új-Szeged and to the development of gardens. The young grafting masters graduating from the Szeged nurseries settled in Szőreg, and did gardening for themselves, too, on their small parcels of 400-800 *négyszögöl* (1 440-2 880 m²). They established a nursery and most of the time sold the grafted rootstocks together with orders from the Szeged nursery, which employed them. At the beginning of the 1900s, a new economic sector sprang up in Szőreg, the pioneers being without exception poor, landless tenant peasant farmers and day-labourers. Since they were also practical experts, the small gardeners of Szőreg perfected their work, and after completing their own grafting work at home, went to faraway places to graft, thereby making Szőreg famous through their work. This small group taught the current group of gardeners. The golden age of Szőreg's rose culture was in 1927.

The small nursery owners were interdependent. As they had particular problems selling their roses, they established their first cooperative in 1936. In 1938 the total area of the Szeged-Szőreg tree nurseries was 350 kh ⁽¹⁾, and they prepared 1 250 000 grafts. The area of the rest of the nurseries in the country was 850 Hungarian acres, which produced 2 040 000 grafts. The Szeged-Szőreg nurseries had already begun to export roses in the first years of the 20th century. The Szeged-Szőreg nurseries accounted for an average of 63,6 % of the country's total nursery exports (i.e. 587 000 grafts) between 1929 and 1931, which demonstrates that these small nurseries grew excellent grafts.

98 % of the roses produced in Hungary are grown in Szőreg and its vicinity, the only major rose-growing region in Hungary. 'Szőregi rózsatő' also enjoys a good reputation and high acclaim abroad, demonstrated by the fact that the vast majority (more than three quarters) of the 4-5 million improved bare-root roses produced each year are exported.

Natural factors: In addition to the traditions of cultivation, excellent environmental conditions also bind the rose to Szőreg. Three environmental conditions are necessary for producing good-quality, hardy and strong roses: good-quality and nutrient-rich soil, adequate water supply and enough sunshine.

The region where 'Szőregi rózsatő' is produced is on a former floodplain at the confluence of the Tisza and Maros rivers. The medium-compact loam which has developed here, with its high humus content and good drainage capacity, and the silty alluvial soil result in a densely ramifying rootstock containing more root-hairs than is the case for improved bare-root roses grown in other types of soil. Because of the good drainage capacity, water does not stagnate in the soil, and because of the soil's loose and airy structure the oxygen necessary for good root development is available. The densely ramifying rootstock ensures better nutrient intake and the improved part grows better, develops strongly and yields more canes, shoots and flowers than plants grown in soil with other characteristics. The improved bare-root rose intended for marketing is therefore far more disease- and winter frost-resistant, and can also be relied on to retain its quality in other types of soil. The vicinity of the Tisza and Maros rivers also ensures optimal relative humidity for rose cultivation and the possibility of irrigation.

Among the most important environmental conditions for rose cultivation is light, given that it provides the energy necessary for photosynthesis. Beside the number of hours of sunshine, the length of the day, the light strength and energy also greatly influence the quality of 'Szőregi rózsatő'. The Szőreg rose-growing region has the hottest summers and most sunlight of any region in the country. The average annual temperature is 11,5 °C, whereas during the growing season it is 18 °C. The region experiences more than 2 100 hours of sunlight, which exceeds the average for regions further north. The growing season starts earlier in the spring and lasts longer into the autumn and the vegetative period is extended, so the plants receive a greater total amount of sunlight and heat than more northerly areas. This results in robust growth. The improved bare-root roses withstand autumn well, producing a thick, suitably lignified mass of canes with well-developed, healthy buds. Rich nutrient reserves in the hardy canes allow the autumn-gathered rose cultivars to be subjected to long-term storage and facilitate rooting after planting in the following years. Resistance to frosts is

⁽¹⁾ A cadastral acre is an archaic term of measurement equal to 1 600 *négyszögöl*, i.e. 0,5755 hectares or 5 755 m².

increased by the fact that in the Szőreg area it is not uncommon for hot summers to be followed by harsh winters, during which the plants harden sufficiently for the remainder of their lives. Rooting by the 'Szőregi rózsatő' following planting is assured.

Human factors, expertise: The production of the 'Szőregi rózsatő' dates back more than a century and possesses traditions that are unique in the country. The exceedingly labour- and skill-intensive cultivation of the improved bare-root rose is typically undertaken on family farms made up of many generations. The knowledge and skills developed in the region are passed on from generation to generation. These include passing on traditions of cultivation, hand-grafting techniques and dexterity.

In summary, it could be said that the Tisza-Maros region, with its continental climate, nutrient-rich, loosely structured and ideally irrigated loamy and alluvial soil and exposure to sunlight, is congenial to the cultivation of 'Szőregi rózsatő'. As a result of the exceptional natural conditions and specialist knowledge and experience transmitted from father to son, the specific properties of 'Szőregi rózsatő' are preserved under any climatic condition.

4.7. Inspection body:

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4.8. Labelling:

The wording on the label is: 'Szőregi rózsatő', with the following illustration:



Following entry in the Community register, the 'protected geographical indication' label and related Community symbol must also be displayed.

V *Announcements*

OTHER ACTS

European Commission

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