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Information and Notices

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II

(Information)

INFORMATION FROM EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS, BODIES, OFFICES AND AGENCIES

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Communication from the Commission — Notification of evidence of formal qualifications — Directive 2005/36/EC on recognition of professional qualifications (Annex V)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2012/C 396/01)

Directive 2005/36/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 September 2005 on the recognition of professional qualifications, as amended by Council Directive 2006/100/EC of 20 November 2006 adapting certain Directives in the field of freedom of movement of persons, by reason of the accession of Bulgaria and Romania, particularly Article 21(7) thereof, foresees that Member States shall notify the Commission of the legislative, regulatory and administrative provisions they adopt with regard to the issuing of evidence of formal qualifications in the fields covered by Chapter III of the Directive and that the Commission shall publish an appropriate communication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*, indicating the titles adopted by the Member States for evidence of formal qualifications and, where appropriate, the body which issues the evidence of formal qualifications concerned, the certificate which accompanies it and, where appropriate, the corresponding professional title referred to in Annex V, points 5.1.1, 5.1.2, 5.1.3, 5.1.4, 5.2.2, 5.3.2, 5.3.3, 5.4.2, 5.5.2, 5.6.2 and 5.7.1 respectively, and the applicable reference date or reference academic year ([1]).

Since several Member States have notified new titles or changes to the ones listed, the Commission publishes the present communication in accordance with Article 21(7) of Directive 2005/36/EC ([2]).

1. **Veterinary surgeon**

Poland has notified the following changes to title of veterinary surgeon (Annex V, point 5.4.2 of Directive 2005/36/EC):

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Certificate accompanying the evidence of qualifications	Reference date
Polska	Dyplom lekarza weterynarii	Szkoła Główna Gospodarstwa Wiejskiego w Warszawie Uniwersytet Przyrodniczy we Wrocławiu		1 May 2004

([1]) The reference academic year applies to titles of architect. Article 21.5 of Directive 2005/36/EC states: 'Evidence of formal qualifications as an architect referred to in Annex V, point 5.7.1, which is subject to automatic recognition (…) proves completion of a course of training which began not earlier than during the academic reference year referred to in that Annex'. For all the other professional titles listed in Annex V, the reference date is the date from which the minimum training requirements defined in the Directive for the given profession are to be applied in the Member State in question.

([2]) A consolidated version of Annex V to Directive 2005/36/EC can be found at: http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/qualifications/

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Certificate accompanying the evidence of qualifications	Reference date
		Uniwersytet Przyrodniczy w Lublinie Uniwersytet Warmińsko-Mazurski w Olsztynie		

2. **Architect**

1. Hungary has notified the following additional title of architect (Annex V, point 5.7.1 of Directive 2005/36/EC):

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Certificate accompanying the evidence of qualifications	Reference academic year
Magyarország	Okleveles építészmérnök	Pécsi Tudományegyetem — Pollack Mihály Műszaki Kar	A területi illetékes építészkamara hatósági bizonyítványa a szakmagyakorlási jogosultságról	2007/2008

2. Italy has notified the following additional title of architect (Annex V, point 5.7.1 of Directive 2005/36/EC):

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Certificate accompanying the evidence of qualifications	Reference academic year
Italia	Laurea Magistrale in Ingegneria edile/architettura	Università degli Studi di Padova	Esame di Stato	2008/2009

3. Poland has notified the following additional title of architect (Annex V, point 5.7.1 of Directive 2005/36/EC):

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Certificate accompanying the evidence of qualifications	Reference academic year
Polska	magister inżynier architekt	Politechnika Wrocławska	Zaświadczenie o członkostwie w jednej z okręgowych izb architektów/Zaświadczenie Krajowej Rady Izby Architektów RP potwierdzające posiadane kwalifikacje do wykonywania zawodu architekta zgodnych z wymaganiami wynikającymi z przepisów prawa Unii Europejskiej osoby nie będącej członkiem Izby.	2007/2008

4. Austria has notified the following additional title of architect (Annex V, point 5.7.1 of Directive 2005/36/EC):

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Certificate accompanying the evidence of qualifications	Reference academic year
Österreich	Bachelor der Architektur	Universität für künstlerische und industrielle Gestaltung Linz	Bescheinigung des Bundesministers für Wirtschaft, Jugend und Familie über die Eintragung in die Architektenkammer/Bescheinigung einer Bezirksverwaltungsbehörde über die Ausbildung oder Befähigung, die zur Ausübung des Baumeistergewerbes (Berechtigung für Hochbauplanung) berechtigt	2006/2007
		Akademie der bildenden Künste Wien		2008/2009

5. The United Kingdom has notified the following changes to the titles of architect (Annex V, point 5.7.1, to Directive 2005/36/EC):

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Certificate accompanying the evidence of qualifications	Reference academic year
United Kingdom	1. Diplomas in architecture	1. — Universities	An Architects Registration Board Part 3 Certificate of Architectural Education	1988/1989
		— Colleges of Art		
		— Schools of Art		
		— Cardiff University		2006/2007
		— University College for the Creative Arts		2008/2009
		— Birmingham City University		
	2. Degrees in architecture	2. Universities		1988/1989
	3. Final examination	3. Architectural Association		
	4. Examination in architecture	4. Royal College of Art		
	5. Examination Part II	5. Royal Institute of British Architects		
	6. Master of Architecture	6. — University of Liverpool		2006/2007
		— Cardiff University		2006/2007

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Certificate accompanying the evidence of qualifications	Reference academic year
		— University of Plymouth		2007/2008
		— Queens University, Belfast		2009/2010
		— Northumbria University		2009/2010
		— University of Brighton		2010/2011
		— Birmingham City University		2010/2011
		— Leeds Metropolitan University		2011/2012
		— University of Newcastle upon Tyne		2011/2012
		— University of Lincoln		2011/2012
		— University of Huddersfield		2012/2013
	7. Graduate Diploma in Architecture	7. University College London		2006/2007
	8. Professional Diploma in Architecture	8. University of East London		2007/2008
	9. Graduate Diploma in Architecture/MArch Architecture	9. University College London		2008/2009
	10. Postgraduate Diploma in Architecture	10. — Leeds Metropolitan University		2007/2008
		— University of Edinburgh		2008/2009
	11. MArch Architecture (ARB/RIBA Part 2)	11. — University College London		2011/2012
		— De Montfort University		
	12. Master of Architecture (MArch)	12. Liverpool John Moores University		2011/2012
	13. Postgraduate Diploma in Architecture and Architectural Conservation	13. University of Edinburgh		2008/2009

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Certificate accompanying the evidence of qualifications	Reference academic year
	14. Postgraduate Diploma in Architecture and Urban Design	14. University of Edinburgh		2008/2009
	15. Mphil in Environmental Design in Architecture (Option B)	15. University of Cambridge		2009/2010
	16. Professional Diploma in Architecture: Advanced Environmental and Energy Studies	16. University of East London/Centre for Alternative Technology		2008/2009
	17. MArchD in Applied Design in Architecture	15. Oxford Brookes University		2011/2012
	18. M'Arch	16. University of Portsmouth		2011/2012

6. Spain has notified the following changes to the titles of architect (Annex V, point 5.7.1, to Directive 2005/36/EC):

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Certificate accompanying the evidence of qualifications	Reference academic year
España	Título oficial de arquitecto	Rectores de las universidades enumeradas a continuación: — Universidad Politécnica de Cataluña, Escuelas Técnicas Superiores de Arquitectura de Barcelona o del Vallès; — Universidad Politécnica de Madrid, Escuela Técnica Superior de Arquitectura de Madrid; — Universidad Politécnica de Las Palmas, Escuela Técnica Superior de Arquitectura de Las Palmas; — Universidad Politécnica de Valencia, Escuela Técnica Superior de Arquitectura de Valencia; — Universidad de Sevilla, Escuela Técnica Superior de Arquitectura de Sevilla;		1988/1990

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Certificate accompanying the evidence of qualifications	Reference academic year
		— Universidad de Valladolid, Escuela Técnica Superior de Arquitectura de Valladolid;		
		— Universidad del País Vasco, Escuela Técnica Superior de Arquitectura de San Sebastián;		
		— Universidad de Navarra, Escuela Técnica Superior de Arquitectura de Pamplona;		
		— Universidad de Santiago de Compostela, Escuela Técnica Superior de Arquitectura de La Coruña;		
		— Universidad de A Coruña;		1991/1992
		— Universidad de Alcalá de Henares, Escuela Politécnica de Alcalá de Henares;		1999/2000
		— Universidad Alfonso X El Sabio, Centro Politécnico Superior de Villanueva de la Cañada;		1999/2000
		— Universidad de Alicante, Escuela Politécnica Superior de Alicante;		1997/1998
		— Universidad Europea de Madrid;		1998/1999
		— Universidad Internacional de Cataluña, Escuela Técnica Superior de Arquitectura;		1999/2000
		— Universidad Ramón Llull, Escuela Técnica Superior de Arquitectura de La Salle;		1998/1999
		— Universidad S.E.K. de Segovia, Centro de Estudios Integrados de Arquitectura de Segovia;		1999/2000

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Certificate accompanying the evidence of qualifications	Reference academic year
		— IE Universidad. Escuela Técnica Superior de Estudios Integrados de Arquitectura;		2009/2010
		— Universidad de Granada, Escuela Técnica Superior de Arquitectura de Granada.		1994/1995
		— Universidad San Pablo CEU		2001/2002

IV

(Notices)

NOTICES FROM EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS, BODIES, OFFICES AND AGENCIES

COUNCIL

Council conclusions — Healthy Ageing across the Lifecycle

(2012/C 396/02)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

RECALLS:

1. Article 168 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, which states that a high level of human health protection shall be ensured in the definition and implementation of all Union policies and activities. Union action which shall complement national policies shall be directed towards improving public health, preventing illness and disease, and obviating sources of danger to physical and mental health. The Union and Member States shall foster cooperation with third countries and the competent international organisations in the sphere of public health;

2. The Council Conclusions on Health in all Policies (HiAP) (30 November and 1 December 2006) [1]; Healthy and Dignified Ageing (30 November 2009); Equity and health in all policies: Solidarity in Health (8 June 2010); Innovative approaches for chronic diseases in public health and healthcare systems (7 December 2010); Preparatory work for the pilot European Innovation Partnership 'Active and Healthy Ageing' (9 March 2011); Closing health gaps within the EU through concerted actions to promote healthy lifestyle behaviors (1 and 2 December 2011) [2];

3. The Resolution of the WHO Regional Committee for Europe [3]: Strategy and action plan on healthy ageing in Europe, 2012-2020;

4. The Commission Communication dealing with the impact of an ageing population in the EU (2009 ageing report); Europe 2020: A strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth (5 March 2010); Taking forward the Strategic Implementation Plan of the European Innovation Partnership on Active and Healthy Ageing (29 February 2012);

5. The objectives of EU 2020 Strategy for sustainable, smart and inclusive growth;

6. The report from the European Cooperation Project Healthy Ageing: Healthy Ageing — A challenge for Europe (2007);

7. The Commission White Paper Together for health: a strategic approach for the EU 2008-2013, stressing the need to promote good health throughout a person's lifecycle in an ageing Europe;

8. The opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee on The impact of population ageing on health and welfare systems (15 July 2010); of the Committee of the Regions on Active Ageing: Innovation-Smart Health-Better life (27 July 2012);

9. The Council declaration of the European Year for Active Ageing and Solidarity between Generations (2012): The Way Forward.

ACKNOWLEDGES:

10. That healthy ageing is a continuous process across the lifecycle. It is essential to support citizens in this approach through multidisciplinary action in health promotion, disease prevention and in health and social care. This includes work across society and policy areas, involving public authorities and according to MS priorities,

[1] http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/lsa/126524.pdf

[2] OJ C 359, 9.12.2011, p. 5. Council conclusions on closing health gaps within the EU through concerted action to promote healthy lifestyle behaviours.

[3] EUR/RC62/R6.

stakeholders at all levels, including health professionals and patients, social partners and civil society, the media and economic actors;

11. That innovative approaches in health promotion and disease prevention could help elderly people to remain independent longer and improve their quality of life.

UNDERLINES:

12. Good health among working age people contributes to higher productivity and other benefits for citizens and society to meet the goals of EU 2020 Strategy for Smart, Sustainable and Inclusive growth;

13. The need, with the current economic crisis and the demographic changes, to rethink the structure of services for a more efficient and sustainable healthcare sector fostering a more age-friendly society.

WELCOMES:

14. The outcomes of the High Level Conference on Healthy Ageing across the Lifecycle organised by the Cyprus Presidency on 5-6 September 2012, which showcased work in the area of healthy ageing providing evidence that healthy ageing is closely related to the implementation of effective health promotion and disease prevention programmes, starting from the early years of life and continuing throughout the lifecycle;

15. The promotion of health-enhancing physical activity within the framework of the European Union Work Plan for Sport for 2011-2014 ([1]) and the principles on the contribution of physical activity to active ageing developed in this context;

16. The initiative of the European Commission for the launching and implementing the European Innovation Partnership (EIP) on Active and Healthy Ageing and expects the evaluation of this pilot initiative in 2013;

17. The EU strategies on health determinants and common risk factors including a new EU strategy to support Member States to reduce alcohol related harm;

18. The Council declaration of the European Year for Active Ageing and Solidarity between Generations (2012): The Way Forward as a booster for future years' action;

19. The work towards optimizing the response to the challenges of chronic diseases, building upon the Reflection process launched by the Member States and the Commission ([2]).

RECOGNISES:

20. The importance of health promotion, disease prevention and early diagnosis programmes from the early stages of life and throughout the lifecycle;

21. The far-reaching burden of morbidity and disabilities caused by chronic diseases such as, cancer, respiratory diseases, cardiovascular and neurovascular diseases, diabetes and mental illnesses, musculoskeletal disorders and problems related to hearing and visual impairment in the population;

22. That better management of long-term health conditions can help people stay active and independent in older age;

23. That, the public administrations and if appropriate, with the participation of civil society have a crucial role in improving the conditions in relation to healthy ageing;

24. That economic, social and environmental conditions as well as lifestyles are amongst the determinants of health and addressing them through inter-sectoral action remains one of the important challenges for achieving active and healthy ageing for all.

INVITES THE MEMBER STATES:

25. To make the issue of healthy ageing across the lifecycle, one of their priorities for the coming years, with a social and equity approach;

26. To adopt an approach that shifts the focus towards health promotion, disease prevention early diagnosis and better condition management from the early years of life and throughout the lifecycle, as a strategy to improve quality of life and reduce the burden of chronic diseases, frailty and disability, through:

(a) the fostering of the implementation of health promotion and disease prevention programmes for the development of a healthy lifestyle in childhood and adolescence and throughout life;

(b) the promotion of early detection/disease diagnosis through evidence based, cost effective, affordable, equitable and easily accessible programmes and tools, including screening where appropriate;

([1]) OJ C 162, 1.6.2011, p. 1.

([2]) http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/en/lsa/118282.pdf

(c) the better management of long-term health conditions in the community, so that people can stay active and independent for as long as possible;

(d) the promotion of policies and actions that sustain the health of working age people, leading to a healthy workforce, as a prerequisite for productivity and growth;

(e) the promotion of age friendly and healthy environments that encourage and support active engagement of elderly people;

(f) the development of personalised assistance to dependent elderly people;

27. To enhance and strengthen coordination and collaboration between all relevant stakeholders and among Member States, promoting intersectoral action, including the civil society, taking into account the health in all policies principle;

28. To make use of innovative approaches in health promotion and disease prevention, that promote the active involvement of individuals, families and community;

29. To support the European Innovation Partnership (EIP) on Active and Healthy Ageing by an adhoc involvement of Member States in the implementation of the Partnership's specific actions and in the delivery of robust outcomes, and in advocating and communicating the added value of the Partnership to their regional and local authorities considering the results of the evaluation planned for 2013;

30. To make effective use of the EU funding, (e.g. structural funds/CSF 2014-2020, FP7/Horizon 2020, CIP) to support priorities on Active and Healthy Ageing;

31. To support cities and municipalities in their initiative to promote age friendly and healthy environments and to develop networks to implement common guidelines;

32. To improve communication in health promotion, disease prevention early diagnosis and better condition management through innovative approaches to awareness-raising activities (e.g. responsible use of social media).

INVITES THE COMMISSION:

33. To support future actions and initiatives addressing health determinants and risk factors, as well as promoting healthy ageing throughout the lifecycle, at EU, Regional, National and Local level, while respecting the competences of the Member States;

34. To contribute to the development of policies towards health promoting activities for making healthy choices and living healthy lives;

35. To support better use by the Member States of the EU Physical Activity Guidelines, welcomed in the Presidency conclusions of the EU Sport Ministers meeting informally in November 2008 ([1]);

36. To support Member States voluntary cooperation in view of further developing both general preventive measures as well as selective preventive measures for target group specific needs;

37. To assist Member States, and specifically regions in more effective use of structural funds and other EU funding instruments for priorities related to healthy ageing.

38. To properly evaluate the EIP pilot on Active and Healthy Ageing, to allow the participation of interested Member States in the governance of the EIP and to inform Member States of the way the Commission takes into account recommendations of the EIP when implementing EU programmes.

INVITES THE MEMBER STATES AND THE COMMISSION:

39. To promote strategies for combating risk factors, such as tobacco use, alcohol related harm, illicit drugs, unhealthy diet and lack of physical activity as well as environmental factors, leading to increased incidence of non-communicable chronic diseases, such as cancer, respiratory diseases, cardiovascular and neurovascular diseases, diabetes, mental illnesses and musculoskeletal disorders;

40. To support the identification and dissemination of good practice approaches to address chronic diseases and their risk factors, including patient empowerment;

41. To consider how to strengthen cooperation and improve good practice sharing at European level for promoting healthy ageing lifecycle approach, using innovative tools;

42. To continue the implementation of the Health Strategy ([2]) and its objective of the fostering of good health in an ageing Europe while applying a cross-sectoral approach, involving the social and health sectors, with the support of the Working Party on Public Health at Senior Level and in cooperation with the Social Protection Committee;

43. To continue and strengthen work aimed at better understanding the links between early life events and healthy ageing using inter alia longitudinal studies;

44. To support, as appropriate, within the framework of the European Health Information System data collection and sharing of data and information on chronic disease incidence, prevalence, risk factors and outcomes, such as healthy life years (HLY) as well as on health promotion policies and actions including information systems within

([1]) http://ec.europa.eu/sport/library/documents/c1/eu-physical-activity-guidelines-2008_en.pdf

([2]) http://ec.europa.eu/health/strategy/policy/index_en.htm

the EU countries, taking into account existing mechanisms and work on-going within the European Statistical System and other relevant stakeholders (such as WHO, WHO Euro and OECD);

45. To promote the EIP on Active and Healthy Ageing as a relevant multistakeholder collaborative platform built upon consensus and agreement of stakeholders — from public and private sector, NGOs and academia, at EU, national, regional and local levels — committed to delivering on their agreed objectives and goals, according to the results of the evaluation for 2013;

46. To cooperate with the World Health Organisation (WHO) and in particular with its Regional Office, in order to achieve complementarity in healthy ageing activities.

Council conclusions on organ donation and transplantation

(2012/C 396/03)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

RECALLS:

— The Communication from the Commission 'Action Plan on Organ Donation and Transplantation (2009-2015): Strengthened Cooperation between Member States' [1], which identified 10 priority actions to help Member States address the three main challenges in the field of organ donation and transplantation, namely: (1) increasing organ availability, (2) enhancing efficiency and accessibility of transplant systems and (3) improving quality and safety.

I. INCREASING ORGAN AVAILABILITY

1. WELCOMES:

— The development of national programmes to improve performance across the different steps of the deceased donation process (from donor identification and maintenance to procurement and transport).

— The development of a European manual for living donation practices, for kidney and liver transplants.

— The dissemination of best practices, e.g. through the European manual for setting up and maintaining systems for transplant donor coordination for deceased donation.

— The planned development of a comprehensive overview of national donor consent systems, as well as the efforts carried out to integrate the participation of intensive care professionals in the deceased donation process.

— The role of professional societies, such as the European Society for Organ Transplantation (ESOT) and its section, the European Transplant Coordinators Organisation and the European Donation Committee (ETCO-EDC).

— The efforts undertaken by the Member States in further development of living donation programmes while ensuring a comprehensive protection of the living donor, as discussed at the informal meeting of Ministers of Health on 10-11 July 2012.

— The organisation of national awareness campaigns and European initiatives, such as the European Organ Donation Days and the Journalists Workshops on Organ Donation and Transplantation organised respectively by the Council of Europe and the European Commission.

— The development of best practices and training programmes at national and European level supported by the EU Programme of action in the field of health.

2. RECALLS:

— The importance of encouraging people to commit to becoming organ donors after death.

— The importance to prioritise donation of organs from deceased donors.

— The improved quality of life for patients and high cost-effectiveness of kidney transplants compared to dialyses treatments for end-stage renal disease, as analysed for example by authorities in the United Kingdom (Department of Health 2009) or in France (Haute Autorité de Santé, 2010).

— The lack of medical alternatives for patients in need of life-saving transplants of other organs.

— That although this is a matter of national competence, there is a need for each Member State to clearly define and organise donor consent systems and to manage waiting lists in a transparent way at national level.

— The requirement on the Member States to protect living donors against potential risks, physical and financial disadvantages related to the donation process, as well as to ensure voluntary and unpaid donation as laid down in Directive 2010/53/EU.

— The importance of transparent and comprehensive communication to strengthen public trust in the value of transplant systems based on deceased organ donation as well as on living donations.

— The need to emphasise the responsibility of intensive care and emergency care professionals and to place donation as part of the decisions to be made in the end of life care.

— That removal of organs from a living person for transplantation purposes must be carefully scrutinized, case by case, taking in account relevant criteria, in particular the principle that the human body should not be used for financial gain.

[1] 16545/08 (COM(2008) 819 final).

3. INVITES THE MEMBER STATES:

1. To continue sharing expertise on all key aspects of organ donation and transplantation programmes in order to allow for mutual learning and an increase in the number of available organs.

2. To provide for continuous training of professionals involved in deceased organ donation and transplantation, including both donor transplant coordinators and staff from intensive and emergency care units.

3. To share information on their national donor consent systems.

4. To set up comprehensive mechanisms to protect living donors, including the creation of follow-up registers or records, in line with the requirements of Directive 2010/53/EU.

5. To create transparent and official mechanisms for reimbursing living donors for the costs incurred and, if applicable, for compensating the loss of income in direct relation to the living donation procedure.

6. To improve awareness amongst patients and their families on the different transplant options, including deceased and living donor transplantation as well as other alternative replacement therapies. To improve information on donation and transplantation in general and to engage healthcare professionals in providing appropriate information on organ donation.

7. To exchange information on their communication strategies, and to proactively communicate to the general public, including the use of social media.

8. To develop and improve, as appropriate, programmes for cooperation with intensive care and emergency care professionals, jointly with national and international professional associations, in order to optimize the identification of potential donors and the realisation of the deceased donation process.

II. ENHANCING EFFICIENCY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF TRANSPLANT SYSTEMS

4. WELCOMES:

— The establishment and implementation of bilateral or multilateral agreements between Member States to exchange organs and patients that respect the principle of self sufficiency in transplantation, as specified in the Madrid Resolution [1].

— The setting up of cooperation agreements between national transplant organisations such as the South Transplant Alliance.

— The sharing of expertise on transplant systems between Member States' competent authorities and with European organ exchange organisations, in particular Eurotransplant and Scandiatransplant.

5. RECALLS:

— The significant opportunity that exists to treat more patients and to use an increasing number of available organs effectively within the Member States through the conclusion and implementation of bilateral or multilateral agreements between Member States.

— The need for sufficient administrative capacity within the set-up of national authorities in accordance with Directive 2010/53/EU.

— That organ trafficking violates fundamental human rights such as those of human dignity and integrity, and has a negative impact on public trust and potential donors willingness to donate organs.

— That limited knowledge and research of some scientific and organisational aspects of organ transplantation and the lack of the necessary expertise in some areas limit the further development of transplant activities within the EU.

6. INVITES THE MEMBER STATES:

1. To engage actively in twinning agreements whenever they have less than 10 deceased donors per million inhabitants or when there is a lack of specific transplantation programmes within their borders.

2. To use community instruments to build up national transplant capacities, where appropriate.

3. To continue sharing information on the set-up and funding of transplant activities and their oversight.

4. To engage in operational cross-border exchange of organs, including through the participation in a Joint Action dedicated to cross-border exchange agreements starting in 2013.

5. To support national and international collaboration, as appropriate, between transplantation authorities and police and customs services in order to detect and prevent organ trafficking.

[1] The Madrid Resolution on Organ Donation and Transplantation. National responsibilities in meeting the needs of patients, guided by the WHO principles. Transplantation 2011; 91 (11S): S29- S31.

7. INVITES THE EUROPEAN COMISSION:

1. To include organ transplantation within the scope of EU initiatives against trafficking of human beings [1] in line with recommendations of the World Health Organisation and the Council of Europe.

2. To address research on technical and organisational aspects of transplantation within the European Research Programme Horizon 2020.

III. **IMPROVING QUALITY AND SAFETY**

8. RECALLS:

— That Directive 2010/53/EU sets up minimum standards of quality and safety of human organs intended for transplantation.

— The need to improve knowledge on health outcomes in transplanted patients in order to further optimize transplant activities taking into account the scarcity of organs.

9. INVITES THE MEMBER STATES:

1. To share Member States' national procedures for authorisation of procurement organisations and transplantation centres.

2. To share expertise on the transplantation of organs from expanded criteria donors (for example older donors) in order to increase the number of available organs, while setting the quality and safety limits of such practice.

3. To engage in collecting and sharing knowledge about quality and safety and in setting up standardised patient follow-up registers or records, based on models commonly developed and agreed upon.

[1] Directive 2011/36/EU on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and Protecting its Victims (OJ L 101, 15.4.2011, p. 1).

Notice for the attention of the persons to which restrictive measures provided for in Council Decision 2010/788/CFSP, as implemented by Council Implementing Decision 2012/811/CFSP, apply

(2012/C 396/04)

COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

The following information is brought to the attention of the persons that appear in the Annex to Council Decision 2010/788/CFSP, as implemented by Council Implementing Decision 2012/811/CFSP [1].

The United Nations Security Council has designated the persons that should be included in the list of persons and entities subject to the measures imposed by paragraphs 13 and 15 of Resolution 1596 (2005), as renewed by paragraph 3 of resolution 1952 (2010).

The persons and entities concerned may submit at any time a request to the UN Committee established pursuant to paragraph 8 of UNSCR 1533 (2004), together with any supporting documentation, for the decisions to include them in the UN list to be reconsidered. Such request should be sent to the following address:

United Nations — Focal point for delisting
Security Council Subsidiary Organs Branch
Room S-3055 E
New York, NY 10017
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

See for more information at: http://www.un.org/sc/committees/751/comguide.shtml

Further to the UN decision, the Council of the European Union has determined that the persons that appear in the above-mentioned Annex should be included in the list of persons and entities which are subject to the restrictive measures provided for in Decision 2010/788/CFSP as implemented by Decision 2012/811/CFSP. The grounds for designation of the persons concerned appear in the relevant entries in Annex to the Decision.

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 indicated in the web-sites in Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1183/2005, in order to obtain an authorisation to use frozen funds for basic needs or specific payments (cf. Article 3 of the Regulation).

The persons concerned may submit a request to the Council, together with supporting documentation, that the decision to include them on the above-mentioned lists should be reconsidered, to the address provided below.

Council of the European Union
DG C Coordination Unit
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, 2nd paragraph, and Article 263, 4th and 6th paragraphs, of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

[1] OJ L 352, 21.12.2012, p. 50.

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Euro exchange rates [1]

20 December 2012

(2012/C 396/05)

1 euro =

	Currency	Exchange rate		Currency	Exchange rate
USD	US dollar	1,3246	AUD	Australian dollar	1,2632
JPY	Japanese yen	111,52	CAD	Canadian dollar	1,3106
DKK	Danish krone	7,4612	HKD	Hong Kong dollar	10,2657
GBP	Pound sterling	0,81460	NZD	New Zealand dollar	1,5882
SEK	Swedish krona	8,6349	SGD	Singapore dollar	1,6148
CHF	Swiss franc	1,2079	KRW	South Korean won	1 423,62
ISK	Iceland króna		ZAR	South African rand	11,2790
NOK	Norwegian krone	7,3645	CNY	Chinese yuan renminbi	8,2554
BGN	Bulgarian lev	1,9558	HRK	Croatian kuna	7,5333
CZK	Czech koruna	25,228	IDR	Indonesian rupiah	12 786,61
HUF	Hungarian forint	286,13	MYR	Malaysian ringgit	4,0473
LTL	Lithuanian litas	3,4528	PHP	Philippine peso	54,424
LVL	Latvian lats	0,6963	RUB	Russian rouble	40,6570
PLN	Polish zloty	4,0730	THB	Thai baht	40,559
RON	Romanian leu	4,4743	BRL	Brazilian real	2,7308
TRY	Turkish lira	2,3670	MXN	Mexican peso	16,9287
			INR	Indian rupee	72,6740

[1] *Source*: reference exchange rate published by the ECB.

COMMISSION DECISION

of 19 December 2012

amending the Decision of 30 July 2010 as regards its applicability and the composition of the High Level Forum for a Better Functioning Food Supply Chain

(2012/C 396/06)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Whereas:

(1) Commission Decision of 30 July 2010 establishing the High Level Forum for a Better Functioning Food Supply Chain [1] is applicable until 31 December 2012.

(2) The Forum has contributed to competitiveness in the EU agro-food value chain by following the implementation of the recommendations of the High Level Group on the Competitiveness of the Agro-Food Industry and of the initiatives proposed by the Commission in its Communication 'A Better Functioning Food Supply Chain in Europe' [2]. The Forum has recommended further focussed actions to be carried out. These initiatives need to be followed up. The work of the High Level Forum for a Better Functioning Food Supply Chain should therefore continue after 31 December 2012.

(3) The membership of the Forum should be extended to national authorities from all Member States to facilitate exchanges of good practice and to enlarge the Forum's outreach. The representation of private organisations should be reviewed on the basis of a public call for application to ensure a balanced representation of stakeholders,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Sole Article

The Decision of 30 July 2010 is amended as follows:

1. Article 4 is amended as follows:

(a) Paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:

'1. The Forum shall be composed of not more than 50 members.'

(b) Paragraph 3 is replaced by the following:

'3. Member States' authorities shall nominate their representative in the preparatory group referred to in Article 5(2).

The other members shall be appointed by the Director General of the Directorate-General for Enterprise and Industry from organisations with competence in the areas referred to in Article 2 and Article 3 and who have responded to the call for applications. Those organisations shall nominate their representatives in the Forum and in the preparatory group referred to in Article 5(2).

The Commission may refuse a representative nominated by an organisation if it considers, on the basis of justified grounds specified when the group was set up or in the rules of procedures of the group, that the nomination is not appropriate. In such cases, the organisation concerned shall be asked to appoint another representative.'

2. Article 7 is replaced by the following:

'*Article 7*

Applicability

This Decision shall apply until 31 December 2014.'

Done at Brussels, 19 December 2012.

For the Commission
Antonio TAJANI
Vice-President

[1] OJ C 210, 3.8.2010, p. 4.
[2] COM(2009) 591 of 28.10.2009.

V

(Announcements)

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

COUNCIL

OPEN CALL

European Cooperation in Science and Technology (COST)

(2012/C 396/07)

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 around 250 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 should be submitted as Trans-Domain proposals (TDP) and will be evaluated separately.

Proposals should include researchers from a minimum of five COST countries. Financial support for an Action of 19 participating countries is in the range of EUR 130 000 p.a., normally for four years, subject to available budget.

Proposals will be assessed in two stages (except for the TDP— see below). *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 **29 March 2013, 17:00 Brussels time**. Around 20 % will be invited to submit a full proposal for final selection of approximately 40 new Actions, subject to available budget. Full proposals will be invited by 30 May 2013 for submission by 26 July 2013.

Proposals submitted under TDP follow a specific pilot evaluation procedure, requiring submission of one single proposal. This proposal will be remotely evaluated in two steps, followed by TDP Panel hearings. Additional details can be found at http://www.cost.eu/domains_actions/TDP The collection date for TDP is **14 June 2013, 17:00 Brussels time**. Decisions on Action approval are expected in November 2013.

The next collection date is envisaged for 27 September 2013, including the specific collection of TDP according to the pilot procedure.

Proposers 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.

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Calls for proposals under the work programme for 2012 of the Information and Communication Technologies Policy Support Programme as part of the Competitiveness and Innovation Framework Programme (2007 to 2013)

(2012/C 396/08)

Notice is hereby given of the launch of the call for proposals under the work programme for 2012 of the Information and Communication Technologies Policy Support Programme (ICT PSP) as part of the Competitiveness and Innovation Framework Programme (2007 to 2013).

Proposals are invited for the following call: **CIP-ICT PSP-2013-7**.

Call documentation including content, deadline and budget is given in the call texts which are published on the ICT PSP website:

http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/portal/page/call_CIP?callIdentifier=CIP-ICT-PSP-2013-7

PROCEDURES RELATING TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMPETITION POLICY

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Communication of the Commission published pursuant to Article 27(4) of Council Regulation (EC) No 1/2003 in Case COMP/39.595 — Continental/United/Lufthansa/Air Canada

(notified under document C(2012) 9787)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2012/C 396/09)

1. INTRODUCTION

1. According to Article 9 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1/2003 of 16 December 2002 on the implementation of the rules on competition laid down in Articles 81 and 82 of the Treaty [1], the Commission may decide — in cases where it intends to adopt a decision requiring that an infringement is brought to an end and the parties concerned offer commitments to meet the concerns expressed to them by the Commission in its preliminary assessment — to make those commitments binding on the undertakings. Such a decision may be adopted for a specified period and shall conclude that there are no longer grounds for action by the Commission. According to Article 27(4) of the same Regulation, the Commission shall publish a concise summary of the case and the main content of the commitments. Interested parties may submit their observations within the time limit fixed by the Commission.

2. SUMMARY OF THE CASE

2. On 19 June 2008, Air Canada ('AC'), United Airlines ('UA'), Continental Airlines ('CO') and Lufthansa ('LH'), jointly 'the parties', announced their intention to conclude an agreement to form a joint venture covering all their passenger air transport services on transatlantic markets ('A++ Agreement'). Within the joint venture, AC, UA, CO and LH cooperate on key parameters of competition such as pricing, capacity, schedules and marketing. On 25 July 2008, the Commission opened an *ex officio* investigation of the cooperation between the parties in A++ Agreement.

3. On 10 October 2012, the Commission adopted a preliminary assessment within the meaning of Article 9(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1/2003, taking the provisional view that the A++ Joint Venture Agreement between the parties is likely to infringe Article 101 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

4. The Commission considered that in the absence of their cooperation, LH and CO would be actual non-stop competitors on the Frankfurt-New York route, operating their own non-stop flights independently as they did before the implementation of the A++ Agreement.

5. In the preliminary assessment, the Commission expressed concerns that the cooperation between AC, UA, CO and LH in A++ Agreement would be likely to restrict competition by object on the Frankfurt-New York route with regard to premium passengers.

6. Considering the parties' combined market position on the Frankfurt-New York route and the closeness of competition between LH and CO, the cooperation would be also likely to produce appreciable anti-competitive effects for premium passengers. The Commission took into consideration the fact that customers on the Frankfurt-New York route are relatively price inelastic and largely deprived of significant buyer power.

[1] OJ L 1, 4.1.2003, p. 1. With effect from 1 December 2009, Articles 81 and 82 of the EC Treaty have become Articles 101 and, respectively, 102 of the TFEU. The two sets of provisions are in substance identical. For the purposes of this notice, references to Articles 101 and 102 of the TFEU should be understood as references to Articles 81 and 82 of the EC Treaty when applicable.

7. The Commission further provisionally concluded that the competition that had existed before the cooperation between LH and CO was eliminated. This competition is unlikely to be replaced by competition from the existing competitors or potential new entrants due to substantial barriers to expansion and entry. These barriers to expansion and entry include slot constraints, hub advantages at both Frankfurt airport and New York JFK and Newark Liberty airports, as well as the frequency advantage of the parties.

8. Slot constraints are currently present at New York JFK and Newark Liberty airports and are likely to be present in the medium and long run at Frankfurt airport. Due to the hub advantages at Frankfurt and New York airports, the parties are likely to benefit more from economies of scale, brand name recognition, power of their frequent flyer programme (FFP), access to feed traffic and ability to attract corporate contracts than their actual or potential competitors without such hub advantage. Thanks to a higher number of frequencies operated on the Frankfurt-New York route, the parties are likely to have a higher quality of service than their actual or potential competitors, for which the customers are likely to agree to pay higher prices.

3. MAIN CONTENT OF THE OFFERED COMMITMENTS

9. The parties subject to the proceedings have offered commitments pursuant to Article 9 of Regulation (EC) No 1/2003, to meet the Commission's competition concerns. The parties emphasised that this should not be interpreted as an acknowledgement that they have infringed the EU competition rules or that the A++ Agreement is incompatible with Article 101 of the TFEU.

10. The commitments are briefly summarised below and published in full in English on the website of the Directorate-General for Competition at:

http://ec.europa.eu/competition/index_en.html

11. The parties offer on the Frankfurt-New York route:

(a) to make arrival and departure slot pairs available at Frankfurt airport and/or New York JFK/Newark Liberty airports — at the competitor's choice — to allow to operate up to seven additional frequencies weekly (and up to 21 weekly frequencies should existing third party services on the route be withdrawn). The offer is subject to a number of conditions, including that the competitor has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain the necessary slots through the general slot allocation process. The parties also do not have to release more than one slot at New York JFK airport;

(b) to enter into fare combinability agreements with competitors for premium passengers. Eligible competitors are all competitors which operate or have started to operate new or increased non-stop services on the Frankfurt-New York route, and do not operate a hub/focus-city airport at both ends of the route;

(c) to enter into special prorate agreements for traffic with a true origin and a true destination in Europe/Israel or North America/the Caribbean/Central America, provided that part of the journey involves the Frankfurt-New York route. Eligible competitors are all competitors which have started to operate new or increased non-stop services on the Frankfurt-New York route, and alone or in combination with their alliance partners do not operate a hub/focus-city airport at both ends of the Frankfurt-New York route;

(d) to open their frequent flyer programmes to a competitor which commences or increases services on the route, if such competitor does not have a comparable programme of its own and does not participate in any of the parties' FFPs.

12. The parties offer to give responsibility to a trustee to monitor the application of the commitments. In case of disagreement between a new entrant and the parties on the commitments, the parties offer a dispute resolution process where an arbitral tribunal will ultimately decide on the matter.

4. INVITATION TO MAKE COMMENTS

13. Subject to market testing, the Commission intends to adopt a decision under Article 9(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1/2003 declaring binding the commitments summarised above and published on the Internet, on the website of the Directorate-General for Competition.

14. In accordance with Article 27(4) of Regulation (EC) No 1/2003, the Commission invites interested third parties to submit their observations on the proposed commitments. These observations must reach the Commission not later than one month following the date of this publication. Interested third parties are also asked to submit a non-confidential version of their comments, in which any information they claim to be business secrets and other confidential information should be deleted and replaced as required by a non-confidential summary or by the words 'business secrets' or 'confidential'.

15. Answers and comments should preferably be reasoned and should set out the relevant facts. If you identify a problem with any part of the proposed commitments, the Commission would also invite you to suggest a possible solution.

16. Observations can be sent to the Commission under reference number COMP/39.595 — Continental/United/Lufthansa/Air Canada either by e-mail (COMP-GREFFE-ANTITRUST@ec.europa.eu), by fax (+32 22950128) or by post, to the following address:

European Commission
Directorate-General for Competition
Antitrust Registry
1049 Bruxelles/Brussel
BELGIQUE/BELGIË

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

(2012/C 396/10)

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.

SINGLE DOCUMENT

COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 510/2006

'ΜΕΣΣΑΡΑ' (MESSARA)

EC No: EL-PDO-0005-0973-14.02.2012

PGI ( ) PDO (X)

1. **Name:**

'Μεσσαρά' (Messara)

2. **Member State or Third Country:**

Greece

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

3.1. *Type of product:*

Class 1.5. Oils and fats (butter, margarine, oil, etc.)

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

Extra virgin olive oil obtained by mechanical processes from olives (*Olea europea* L.) 100 % of the Koroneiki variety. Messara extra virgin olive oil has the following physical-chemical and organoleptic characteristics on bottling:

Physical-chemical characteristics:

— acidity (percentage by weight of oleic acid): ≤ 0,6

— K_{232}: ≤ 1,80

— K_{270}: ≤ 0,13

— peroxides (meq O_2/kg): ≤ 8,5

— waxes: ≤ 130 mg/kg

— oleic acid: 75-83 %

— total unsaturated fatty acids: ≥ 84 %

— ratio of oleic acid to linoleic acid: ≥ 10

— campesterol: ≥ 3,8 % ≤ 4 % of total sterols

[1] OJ L 93, 31.3.2006, p. 12.

— stigmasterol: ≥ 1,5 % of total sterols

— stigmastadienes: ≤ 0,05 ppm

— r ECN42: ≤ 0,1

— polyphenols: ≥ 100 mg/kg olive oil

— halogenated solvents: trace

Organoleptic characteristics:

— Colour: bright green, becoming green-yellow as it matures

— Median defect Md = 0

— Median fruitiness Mf > 4,0.

— fruitiness: 4,0-5,0

— pungency: 3,5-4,0

— bitterness: 3,0-3,5

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

The raw material used to produce Messara olive oil is olives of the Koroneiki variety (100 %).

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 production, transport, cleaning and processing of the olives as well as the grading of the olive oil must be carried out in the identified geographical area of production.

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

—

3.7. *Specific rules concerning labelling:*

—

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

The oil is produced in the Messara region, south-southwest of the Heraklion prefecture, south of the Psiloriti Mountain, north of the Kofina Mountain and stretches to the coast of the Libyan Sea. To the east it extends as far as the geographical boundaries of the municipal unit of Asterousia and to the west it reaches the Messara bay at the boundaries of the Heraklion prefecture. Under the Kallikratis administration plan, it includes the whole of the municipality of Faistos, part of the municipality of Gortina (the whole of the municipal units of Rouva, Gortina and Kofina) and part of the municipality of Arhanes–Asterousia (the whole of the municipal unit of Asterousia).

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

5.1. *Specificity of the geographical area:*

The specific geographical features of this southernmost area of the European continent where olives are cultivated are unusual and create a particular microclimate for the development of olive cultivation, which is not found in any other region of Crete or of Greece.

S o i l

The area is a hilly plain, with an average altitude of 150 m. The soil is of average composition and is characterised as loamy. It is chalky with 30-50 % $CaCO_3$ content and has average to low organic matter content (0,8-1,2 %). The pH is neutral to slightly alkaline.

C l i m a t e

The climate is hot and dry, there are no frosts. The coldest month is January, with temperatures between 6,7 and 15,7 °C (average 11,2 °C), while the hottest month is July, with temperatures between 20,3 and 33,1 °C (average 28,5 °C). The highest average maximum temperature is recorded in July with 34 °C and the lowest average minimum temperature is recorded in January with 6 °C. Heatwaves are a regular occurrence during the summer months, with temperatures rising higher than 40 °C, and they

are sometimes accompanied by exceptionally hot dry winds from Africa. There are significant variations in temperature during the day and high levels of sunlight, with more than 150 days of sunshine per year. The average monthly relative humidity ranges from 46,8 % (July) to 74 % (January). During the winter months, the average rainfall is around 100 mm, and there is hardly any rainfall in the summer months. The average yearly rainfall is 534,9 mm. Consequently, cultivation of the Koroneiki variety for the production of the olive oil in question is considered the most appropriate, given that this variety can flourish to its maximum potential within the identified area, with its low altitude and lack of frost.

5.2. *Specificity of the product:*

Medium, fruity olive aroma, with a harmonious and balanced fruity, pungent and bitter taste combination.

Messara olive oil has a low acidity value, which does not exceed 0,6. Its particularly low absorption indices ($K_{232} \leq 1{,}80$ and $K_{270} \leq 0{,}13$) and variation in the absorption coefficient ($\leq -0{,}001$) indicate the product's freshness, while its low peroxide value ($\leq 8{,}5$) is directly related to its high tolerance for storage.

Its campesterol content is particularly high, exceeding 3,8 % of the total sterols, although it does not exceed the 4 % limit. This is a distinctive feature due to the particularly hot and dry conditions in the area.

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 combination of chalky soil which is relatively poor in organic matter and the olives' high exposure to sunlight contributes to the increased concentration of aromatic constituents. The sufficient exposure of the hilly areas to sunlight is due to the relief of the ground, where slopes level out into plains.

Additionally, the variety's early production means that the fruits' growth and ripening periods coincide with the longest exposure to sunlight, which increases the olive oil's aromatic constituents. Specifically, the variety's early flowering/setting and by extension early ripening, is supported by the prevailing climatic conditions of the periods in question. The cool weather and low relative humidity (around 60 %) which prevail in the last 20 days of April (around 18 °C) is conducive to flowering and aids the flowers' pollination. Temperatures remain around 22 °C in the period immediately following this, allowing the fruit to set satisfactorily. It should be noted that early flowering and setting are decisive factors in the fruit's growth and ripening periods coinciding with the region's good weather, given that overcast days are limited to the winter months. This fact, combined with the relief of the ground which allows the olive groves maximum exposure to sunlight, and appropriate handling by producers and processors during the cultivation, harvesting and processing of the olives results in the production of this special extra virgin olive oil.

In addition, the particularly hot and dry climate of the area limits the effects of olive fly, resulting in a high quality product with low acidity.

The very high temperatures often registered in the summer months result in the olive oil having a naturally high campesterol content, which is a characteristic of the region. Specifically, the campesterol levels are particularly high due to the prolonged high temperatures registered in Messara during the summer months (which sometimes exceed 40 °C) and the water stress exhibited by the trees. The high content of nutritionally valuable unsaturated fatty acids is also due to this climatic peculiarity.

Olive cultivation is inextricably linked to the history and culture of Crete. The first verified presence of olives on the island dates from the Middle Neolithic period (5400-4400 BC), and production of olive oil from the fruit began during the same period. During the Proto Minoan period (2800-2300 BC), entire forests of olive trees and wild olive trees grew, including the Kapetaniana forest in the Messara plain. The cultivation of olive trees and their products was closely linked to nutrition, the economy, worship and culture. It is worth noting the link between the olive tree and olive products and religious rituals. Artefacts from the Minoan period which we still have today, such as oval/pear-shaped stone presses with a surrounding channel and outflow found at Faistos and Kommos, bear witness to the existence of olives from that period.

Messara olive oil has won two prizes due to its fine quality. In the context of the second Olive Oil and Olive Festival which was organised in Athens from 9 to 11 May 2008 by the European Regional Development Network (EDPA), the competing olive oil from the Messara plain, made 100 % from the Koroneiki variety and represented by the Union of Agricultural Cooperatives (EAS) of Messara, was awarded a silver medal by the judges for its quality features. Also, in the context of the fourth Olive Oil and Olive Festival which was held in Athens from 12 to 14 March 2010, in the second Extra Virgin Olive Oil Competition, the competing olive oil from Messara, represented by the EAS of Messara, won the bronze award for taste.

Reference to publication of the specification:

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

http://www.minagric.gr/images/stories/docs/agrotis/POP-PGE/prodiagrafes_elaioladou_Messara.pdf

Notice for the attention of the persons and entities added to the list referred to in Article 2 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1183/2005 imposing certain specific restrictive measures directed against persons acting in violation of the arms embargo with regard to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, by virtue of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1251/2012

(2012/C 396/11)

1. Common Position 2008/369/CFSP [1] calls upon the Union to freeze the funds and economic resources of natural or legal persons, entities or bodies acting in violation of the arms embargo with regard to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, as referred to in the list drawn up pursuant to UNSR 1533(2004), 1596(2005), 1807(2008) and 1857(2008) to be updated regularly by the UN Committee established pursuant to UNSCR 1533(2004).

The list drawn up by this UN Committee comprises:

— persons or entities acting in violation of the arms embargo and related measures as referred to in Article 1,

— political and military leaders of foreign armed groups operating in the DRC who impede the disarmament and the voluntary repatriation or resettlement of combatants belonging to those groups,

— political and military leaders of Congolese militias receiving support from outside the DRC, who impede the participation of their combatants in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes,

— political and military leaders operating in the DRC and recruiting or using children in armed conflicts in violation of applicable international law,

— individuals operating in the DRC and committing serious violations of international law involving the targeting of children or women in situations of armed conflict, including killing and maiming, sexual violence, abduction and forced displacement,

— individuals obstructing the access to or the distribution of humanitarian assistance in the eastern part of the DRC,

— individuals or entities supporting the illegal armed groups in the eastern part of the DRC through illicit trade of natural resources.

2. The UN Sanctions Committee decided on 12 November 2012 to add one natural person and on 30 November 2012 to add two natural persons on the relevant list. The natural persons concerned may submit at any time a request to the UN Committee, together with any supporting documentation, for the decision to include them in the UN list referred to above, to be reconsidered. Such request should be sent to the following address:

United Nations — Focal point for delisting
Security Council Subsidiary Organs Branch
Room S-3055 E
New York, NY 10017
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

See for information at: http://www.un.org/sc/committees/dfp.shtml

3. Further to the UN decisions referred to at point 2, the Commission has adopted Regulation (EU) No 1251/2012 [2], which amends Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1183/2005 imposing certain specific restrictive measures directed against persons acting in violation of the arms embargo with regard to the Democratic Republic of the Congo [3].

Therefore, the following measures of Regulation (EC) No 1183/2005 apply to the natural persons concerned:

(a) the freezing of funds and economic resources belonging to them, or owned or held by them, and prohibition to make funds and economic resources available to them or for their benefit, whether directly or indirectly (Article 2); and

[1] OJ L 127, 15.5.2008, p. 84.
[2] OJ L 352, 21.12.2012, p. 42.
[3] OJ L 193, 23.7.2005, p. 1.

(b) the prohibition to participate, knowingly and intentionally, in activities the object or effect of which is, directly or indirectly, to circumvent the measures referred to at point (a) above.

4. The natural persons added to Annex I to Council Regulation (EC) No 1183/2005, by means of Regulation (EU) No 1251/2012, and further to the UN decisions of 12 and 30 November 2012, may make their views on their listing known to the Commission. This communication should be sent to:

European Commission
'Restrictive measures'
Rue de la Loi/Wetstraat 200
1049 Bruxelles/Brussel
BELGIQUE/BELGIË

5. The attention of the natural persons concerned is also drawn to the possibility of challenging Regulation (EU) No 1251/2012 before the General Court of the EU, in accordance with the conditions laid down in Article 263, paragraphs 4 and 6, of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

6. Personal data of the natural persons concerned by the listings of Regulation (EU) No 1251/2012 will be handled in accordance with the rules of Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data by the Community institutions and bodies and on the free movement of such data [1]. Any request, e.g. for further information or in order to exercise the rights under Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 (e.g. access or rectification of personal data), should be sent to the Commission, under the same address mentioned under point 4 above.

7. For good order, the attention of the natural persons listed in Annex I is drawn to the possibility of making an application to the competent authorities of the relevant Member State(s), as listed in Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1183/2005, in order to obtain an authorisation to use frozen funds and economic resources for basic expenses or specific payments in accordance with Article 3 of that Regulation.

[1] OJ L 8, 12.1.2001, p. 1.

CORRIGENDA

Corrigendum to Commission Decision of 13 December 2012 amending Decision 2007/134/EC establishing the European Research Council

(Official Journal of the European Union C 385 of 14 December 2012)

(2012/C 396/12)

Commission Decision of 13 December 2012 amending Decision 2007/134/EC establishing the European Research Council should read as follows:

'COMMISSION DECISION

of 13 December 2012

amending Decision 2007/134/EC establishing the European Research Council

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Decision 1982/2006/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Seventh Framework Programme of the European Community for research, technological development and demonstration activities (2007-2013) ([1]), and in particular Aricles 2 and 3 thereof,

Having regard to Council Decision 2006/972/EC of 19 December 2006 concerning the specific programme "Ideas" implementing the Seventh Framework Programme (2007-2013) of the European Community for research, technological development and demonstration activities ([2]), and in particular Article 4(2) and (3) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) By Decision 2007/134/EC of 2 February 2007 establishing the European Research Council ([3]), the Commission established the European Research Council (hereinafter referred to as "the ERC") as the means for implementing the specific programme "Ideas". The ERC consists of an independent Scientific Council supported by a dedicated implementation structure and is established until 31 December 2013.

(2) The Scientific Council consists of scientists, engineers and scholars of the highest repute, appointed by the Commission, and acting in their personal capacity, independent of any outside influence. It is composed of 22 members and acts according to the mandate provided for it in Article 3 of Decision 2007/134/EC.

(3) By Decision 2009/357/EC of 27 April 2009 amending Decision 2007/134/EC establishing the European Research Council ([4]), the Commission replaced three members following their resignation. By Decision 2011/12/EU of 12 January 2011 amending Decision 2007/134/EC establishing the European Research Council ([5]), the Commission replaced seven members after their end of term of office.

(4) The mandate of 10 of the members of the Scientific Council expires on 1 February and 26 April 2013 and there is a need for the staged renewal of the Scientific Council membership.

(5) The staged renewal of the Scientific Council should take place according to the provisions of Article 4(6) and (7) of Decision 2007/134/EC, which state, inter alia, that members shall be appointed for a term of four years, renewable once on a basis of a rotating system, which shall ensure the continuity of the work of the Scientific Council and that a member may be appointed for a period of less than the maximum term to allow a staged rotation of membership.

(6) According to Article 4(4) of Decision 2007/134/EC, future members shall be appointed by the Commission based on the factors and criteria set out in Annex I to that Decision and following an independent and transparent procedure for their identification, agreed with the Scientific Council, including a consultation of the scientific community and a report to the European Parliament and the Council. For this purpose, a high level standing Identification Committee of independent experts was set up as an expert group with honoraria paid under the operational budget of the specific programme "Ideas". The Committee made recommendations for the staged renewal of the Scientific Council membership that have been accepted.

(7) According to Article 4(4) of Decision 2007/134/EC, the appointment of future members shall be published in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 ([6]).

(8) Decision 2007/134/EC should therefore be amended accordingly,

([1]) OJ L 412, 30.12.2006, p. 1.
([2]) OJ L 54, 22.2.2007, p. 81.
([3]) OJ L 57, 24.2.2007, p. 14.
([4]) OJ L 110, 1.5.2009, p. 37.
([5]) OJ L 9, 13.1.2011, p. 5.
([6]) OJ L 8, 12.1.2001, p. 1.

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

Annex II of Decision 2007/134/EC is replaced by the text set out in the Annex to this Decision.

Article 2

This Decision shall enter into force on the day of its adoption.

Done at Brussels, 13 December 2012.

For the Commission
Máire GEOGHEGAN-QUINN
Member of the Commission

ANNEX

"ANNEX II

Members of the ERC Scientific Council

Name and Institute	Start of term of office	End of term of office
Athene DONALD, University of Cambridge	2 February 2013	31 December 2013
Nicholas CANNY, National University of Ireland, Galway	13 January 2011	31 December 2013
Sierd A.P.L. CLOETINGH, Utrecht University	27 April 2013	31 December 2013
Tomasz DIETL, Polish Academy of Sciences	13 January 2011	31 December 2013
Daniel DOLEV, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem	13 January 2011	31 December 2013
Carlos M. DUARTE, Instituto Mediterraneo de Estudios Avanzados, Espories (Islas Baleares)	27 April 2013	31 December 2013
Barbara ENSOLI, Istituto Superiore di Sanità, Roma	2 February 2013	31 December 2013
Daniel ESTEVE, CEA Saclay, Gif-sur-Yvette	13 January 2011	31 December 2013
Pavel EXNER, Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague	13 January 2011	31 December 2013
Éva KONDOROSI, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Szeged	2 February 2013	31 December 2013
Timothy HUNT, Cancer Research UK, South Mimms	13 January 2011	31 December 2013
Carl-Henrik HELDIN, Ludwig Institute for Cancer Research, Uppsala	13 January 2011	31 December 2013
Klaus BOCK, Danish National Research Foundation, Copenhagen	2 February 2013	31 December 2013
Matthias KLEINER, German Research Foundation, Bonn	2 February 2013	31 December 2013
Nuria Sebastian GALLES, University of Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona	27 April 2013	31 December 2013
Helga NOWOTNY, WWTF Vienna Science and Technology Fund	13 January 2011	31 December 2013
Reinhard GENZEL - Max Planck Institute for Extra-terrestrial Physics, Garching	2 February 2013	31 December 2013
Alain PEYRAUBE, EHSS - Centre de recherches linguistiques sur Asie orientale, Paris	13 January 2011	31 December 2013
Reinhilde VEUGELERS, Catholic University of Leuven	2 February 2013	31 December 2013
Mart SAARMA, University of Helsinki	13 January 2011	31 December 2013
Anna TRAMONTANO, University of Rome - La Sapienza	13 January 2011	31 December 2013
Isabelle VERNOS, Centre de Regulació Genómica, Barcelona	13 January 2011	31 December 2013" '

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