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Information and Notices

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Notice No	Contents	Page
II Information		
INFORMATION FROM EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS, BODIES, OFFICES AND AGENCIES		
European Commission		
2013/C 353/01	Authorisation for State aid pursuant to Articles 107 and 108 of the TFEU — Cases where the Commission raises no objections ⁽¹⁾	1
IV Notices		
NOTICES FROM EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS, BODIES, OFFICES AND AGENCIES		
European Commission		
2013/C 353/02	Euro exchange rates	6
2013/C 353/03	Commission communication in the framework of the implementation of Commission Regulation (EU) No 932/2012 implementing Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to ecodesign requirements for household tumble driers and of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 392/2012 supplementing Directive 2010/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to energy labelling of household tumble driers (<i>Publication of titles and references of harmonised standards under Union harmonisation legislation</i>) ⁽¹⁾	7

EN

Price:
EUR 3

⁽¹⁾ Text with EEA relevance

(Continued overleaf)

<u>Notice No</u>	Contents (continued)	Page
2013/C 353/04	Explanatory Notes to the Combined Nomenclature of the European Union	9

NOTICES FROM MEMBER STATES

2013/C 353/05	Commission communication pursuant to Article 16(4) of Regulation (EC) No 1008/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on common rules for the operation of air services in the Community — Establishment of public service obligations in respect of scheduled air services ⁽¹⁾ ...	10
---------------	---	----

V *Announcements*

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

Council

2013/C 353/06	Public call for applications for the appointment of judges to the European Civil Service Tribunal ...	11
---------------	---	----

PROCEDURES RELATING TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMMON COMMERCIAL POLICY

European Commission

2013/C 353/07	Notice concerning the anti-dumping measures in force in respect of imports into the Union of certain seamless pipes and tubes of iron or steel originating in Ukraine: modification of the name of a company subject to individual anti-dumping duties	14
---------------	--	----

OTHER ACTS

European Commission

2013/C 353/08	Publication of an application pursuant to Article 50(2)(a) of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council on quality schemes for agricultural products and foodstuffs	15
---------------	--	----



⁽¹⁾ Text with EEA relevance

II

(Information)

INFORMATION FROM EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS, BODIES, OFFICES
AND AGENCIES

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

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

Cases where the Commission raises no objections

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2013/C 353/01)

Date of adoption of the decision	17.7.2013	
Reference number of State Aid	SA.34666 (12/N)	
Member State	France	
Region	—	—
Title (and/or name of the beneficiary)	Projet Essencyele	
Legal basis	Articles L. 131-3 à L. 131-7 et R. 131-1 à R. 131-26 du code de l'environnement; convention du 8 décembre 2010 entre l'État et l'ADEME relative au programme d'investissements d'avenir (programme «véhicule du futur»); avenants des 13 mai 2011 et 9 mai 2012; décision n° 2012.VEH-12 du Premier ministre du 3 avril 2012.	
Type of measure	Individual aid	VALEO
Objective	Research and development, Environmental protection	
Form of aid	Repayable advances, Direct grant	
Budget	Overall budget: EUR 24,19 million	
Intensity	65 %	
Duration (period)	—	
Economic sectors	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	
Name and address of the granting authority	ADEME 20 avenue du Grésillé BP 90406 49004 Angers Cedex 01 FRANCE	
Other information	—	

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

<http://ec.europa.eu/competition/elojade/isef/index.cfm>

Date of adoption of the decision	17.7.2013	
Reference number of State Aid	SA.36103 (13/N)	
Member State	Germany	
Region	—	—
Title (and/or name of the beneficiary)	Beihilfen für Unternehmen in Sektoren bzw. Teilsektoren, bei denen angenommen wird, dass angesichts der mit den EU-ETS-Zertifikaten verbundenen Kosten, die auf den Strompreis abgewälzt werden, ein erhebliches Risiko der Verlagerung von CO ₂ -Emissionen besteht (Beihilfen für indirekte CO ₂ -Kosten)	
Legal basis	Richtlinie für Beihilfen für Unternehmen in Sektoren bzw. Teilsektoren, bei denen angenommen wird, dass angesichts der mit den EU-ETS-Zertifikaten verbundenen Kosten, die auf den Strompreis abgewälzt werden, ein erhebliches Risiko der Verlagerung von CO ₂ -Emissionen besteht (Beihilfen für indirekte CO ₂ -Kosten)	
Type of measure	Scheme	—
Objective	Environmental protection	
Form of aid	Direct grant	
Budget	Overall budget: EUR 756 million	
Intensity	85 %	
Duration (period)	1.1.2014-31.12.2020	
Economic sectors	Mining and quarrying, Manufacturing	
Name and address of the granting authority	Deutsche Emissionshandelsstelle (DEHSt) beim Umweltbundesamt Bismarckplatz 1 14193 Berlin DEUTSCHLAND	
Other information	—	

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

<http://ec.europa.eu/competition/elojade/isef/index.cfm>

Date of adoption of the decision	16.10.2013	
Reference number of State Aid	SA.36556 (13/N)	
Member State	Netherlands	
Region	Nederland	—
Title (and/or name of the beneficiary)	Anti-afhaakregeling waterschappen	
Legal basis	<p>Op grond van artikel 122 d, vijfde lid en onderdeel b, van de Waterschapswet kan de opbrengst van de zuiveringsheffing worden besteed aan het aan het verstrekken van subsidies aan heffingsplichtigen tot behoud van het gebruik van zuiveringstechnische werken teneinde een stijging van het tarief van de heffing zoveel mogelijk te voorkomen. De anti-afhaakregeling is een instrument voor de waterschappen hiervoor.</p> <p>Er wordt door het ministerie van Infrastructuur en Milieu een circulaire opgesteld met cumulatieve regels waaronder waterschappen gebruik kunnen maken van de anti-afhaakregeling. In de bijlage zijn conceptvoorwaarden opgenomen.</p>	
Type of measure	Scheme	—
Objective	Environmental protection, Innovation, Other	
Form of aid	Direct grant	
Budget	<p>Overall budget: EUR 150 million</p> <p>Annual budget: EUR 15 million</p>	
Intensity	50 %	
Duration (period)	Until 1.1.2023	
Economic sectors	Manufacturing	
Name and address of the granting authority	<p>Ministerie van Infrastructuur en Milieu</p> <p>Plesmanweg 1-6</p> <p>Postbus 20901</p> <p>2500 EX Den Haag</p> <p>NEDERLAND</p>	
Other information	—	

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

<http://ec.europa.eu/competition/elojade/isef/index.cfm>

Date of adoption of the decision	6.11.2013	
Reference number of State Aid	SA.36581 (13/NN)	
Member State	Greece	
Region	Kriti	—
Title (and/or name of the beneficiary)	Ανέγερση του Αρχαιολογικού Μουσείου Μεσσαράς Κρήτης (Aneyersi ti Arkhaiologiki Misio Messaras Kritis)	
Legal basis	<p>Η με αρ. Ε(2007) 5439/5.11.2007 Απόφαση της Ε.Ε. περί έγκρισης του ΠΕΠ Κρήτης και Νήσων Αιγαίου 2007-2013 (Κωδικός CCI 2007GR16UPO002).</p> <p>Η με αρ. πρωτ.: 1072/7.4.2011 (ΑΔΑ: 4ΑΓΞΟΡ1Θ-ΛΧ) Απόφαση Ένταξης της Πράξης «Ανέγερση του Αρχαιολογικού Μουσείου Μεσσαράς Κρήτης» στο Επιχειρησιακό Πρόγραμμα «Κρήτης και Νήσων Αιγαίου 2007-2013»</p>	
Type of measure	Individual aid	—
Objective	Culture, Heritage conservation	
Form of aid	Direct grant	
Budget	Overall budget: EUR 6,01 million	
Intensity	Measure does not constitute aid	
Duration (period)	—	
Economic sectors	Museums activities	
Name and address of the granting authority	<p>Ενδιάμεση Διαχειριστική Αρχή Κρήτης (Endiamesi Diakhistiki Arkhi Kritis)</p> <p>D. Beaufort 7</p> <p>712 02 Heraklion</p> <p>ΕΛΛΑΔΑ/GREECE</p>	
Other information	—	

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

<http://ec.europa.eu/competition/elojade/isef/index.cfm>

Date of adoption of the decision	16.10.2013	
Reference number of State Aid	SA.37084 (13/N)	
Member State	Netherlands	
Region	—	—
Title (and/or name of the beneficiary)	Compensatieregeling Indirecte emissiekosten ETS	
Legal basis	<p>— Regeling van de minister van Economische Zaken tot wijziging van de Subsidieregeling energie en innovatie in verband met energiebesparing door ondernemingen die worden blootgesteld aan een CO₂-weglekrisico als gevolg van doorberekende EU-ETS-kosten.</p> <p>— Regeling openstelling subsidieplafonds EZ 2014</p>	
Type of measure	Scheme	—
Objective	Environmental protection	
Form of aid	Direct grant	
Budget	<p>Overall budget: EUR 156 million</p> <p>Annual budget: EUR 78 million</p>	
Intensity	85 %	
Duration (period)	1.1.2014-31.12.2021	
Economic sectors	<p>Mining of chemical and fertiliser minerals, Mining of iron ores, Preparation and spinning of textile fibres, Manufacture of leather clothes, Manufacture of pulp, Manufacture of paper and paperboard, Manufacture of other inorganic basic chemicals, Manufacture of other organic basic chemicals, Manufacture of fertilisers and nitrogen compounds, Manufacture of plastics in primary forms, Manufacture of man-made fibres, Manufacture of basic iron and steel and of ferro-alloys, Aluminium production, Lead, zinc and tin production, Copper production</p>	
Name and address of the granting authority	<p>Ministerie Economische Zaken</p> <p>Postbus 20401</p> <p>2500 EK Den Haag</p> <p>NEDERLAND</p>	
Other information	—	

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

<http://ec.europa.eu/competition/elojade/isef/index.cfm>

IV

(Notices)

NOTICES FROM EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS, BODIES, OFFICES AND AGENCIES

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Euro exchange rates ⁽¹⁾

2 December 2013

(2013/C 353/02)

1 euro =

Currency	Exchange rate	Currency	Exchange rate
USD US dollar	1,3536	AUD Australian dollar	1,4812
JPY Japanese yen	139,16	CAD Canadian dollar	1,4387
DKK Danish krone	7,4598	HKD Hong Kong dollar	10,4934
GBP Pound sterling	0,82605	NZD New Zealand dollar	1,6507
SEK Swedish krona	8,8904	SGD Singapore dollar	1,6985
CHF Swiss franc	1,2321	KRW South Korean won	1 432,49
ISK Iceland króna		ZAR South African rand	13,8223
NOK Norwegian krone	8,3095	CNY Chinese yuan renminbi	8,2479
BGN Bulgarian lev	1,9558	HRK Croatian kuna	7,6338
CZK Czech koruna	27,407	IDR Indonesian rupiah	15 931,87
HUF Hungarian forint	302,20	MYR Malaysian ringgit	4,3437
LTL Lithuanian litas	3,4528	PHP Philippine peso	59,177
LVL Latvian lats	0,7030	RUB Russian rouble	44,9057
PLN Polish zloty	4,1928	THB Thai baht	43,505
RON Romanian leu	4,4360	BRL Brazilian real	3,1645
TRY Turkish lira	2,7524	MXN Mexican peso	17,7877
		INR Indian rupee	84,3560

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

Commission communication in the framework of the implementation of Commission Regulation (EU) No 932/2012 implementing Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to ecodesign requirements for household tumble driers and of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 392/2012 supplementing Directive 2010/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to energy labelling of household tumble driers

(Publication of titles and references of harmonised standards under Union harmonisation legislation)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2013/C 353/03)

ESO ⁽¹⁾	Reference and title of the harmonised standard (and reference document)	First publication OJ	Reference of superseded standard	Date of cessation of presumption of conformity of superseded standard Note 1
Cenelec	EN 61121:2013 Tumble dryers for household use — Methods for measuring the performance IEC 61121:2012 (Modified)	This is the first publication		

Clause ZB on tolerances and control procedures is not part of the present citation.

⁽¹⁾ ESO: European standardisation organisation:

- CEN: Avenue Marnix 17, 1000 Bruxelles/Brussel, BELGIQUE/BELGIË, tel. +32 25500811, fax +32 25500819 (<http://www.cen.eu>),
- Cenelec: Avenue Marnix 17, 1000 Bruxelles/Brussel, BELGIQUE/BELGIË, tel. +32 25196871, fax +32 25196919 (<http://www.cenelec.eu>),
- ETSI: 650 route des Lucioles, 06921 Sophia Antipolis, FRANCE, tel. +33 492944200, fax +33 493654716 (<http://www.etsi.eu>).

Note 1: Generally, the date of cessation of presumption of conformity will be the date of withdrawal ('dow'), set by the European standardisation organisation, but attention of users of these standards is drawn to the fact that in certain exceptional cases this can be otherwise.

Note 2.1: The new (or amended) standard has the same scope as the superseded standard. On the date stated, the superseded standard ceases to give presumption of conformity with the essential or other requirements of the relevant Union legislation.

Note 2.2: The new standard has a broader scope than the superseded standard. On the date stated, the superseded standard ceases to give presumption of conformity with the essential or other requirements of the relevant Union legislation.

Note 2.3: The new standard has a narrower scope than the superseded standard. On the date stated, the (partially) superseded standard ceases to give presumption of conformity with the essential or other requirements of the relevant Union legislation for those products or services that fall within the scope of the new standard. Presumption of conformity with the essential or other requirements of the relevant Union legislation for products or services that still fall within the scope of the (partially) superseded standard, but that do not fall within the scope of the new standard, is unaffected.

Note 3: In case of amendments, the referenced standard is EN CCCCC:YYYY, its previous amendments, if any, and the new, quoted amendment. The superseded standard therefore consists of EN CCCCC:YYYY and its previous amendments, if any, but without the new quoted amendment. On the date stated, the superseded standard ceases to give presumption of conformity with the essential or other requirements of the relevant Union legislation.

NOTE:

— Any information concerning the availability of the standards can be obtained either from the European standardisation organisations or from the national standardisation bodies the list of which is published in the *Official Journal of the European Union* according to Article 27 of the Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 ⁽¹⁾.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 316, 14.11.2012, p. 12.

- Standards are adopted by the European standardisation organisations in English (CEN and Cenelec also publish in French and German). Subsequently, the titles of the standards are translated into all other required official languages of the European Union by the national standardisation bodies. The European Commission is not responsible for the correctness of the titles which have been presented for publication in the Official Journal.
- References to corrigenda ‘.../AC:YYYY’ are published for information only. A corrigendum removes printing, linguistic or similar errors from the text of a standard and may relate to one or more language versions (English, French and/or German) of a standard as adopted by a European standardisation organisation.
- Publication of the references in the *Official Journal of the European Union* does not imply that the standards are available in all the official languages of the European Union.
- This list replaces all the previous lists published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*. The European Commission ensures the updating of this list.
- More information about harmonised standards and other European standards on the Internet at:

http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/policies/european-standards/harmonised-standards/index_en.htm

Explanatory Notes to the Combined Nomenclature of the European Union

(2013/C 353/04)

Pursuant to the second indent of Article 9(1)(a) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 ⁽¹⁾, the Explanatory Notes to the Combined Nomenclature of the European Union ⁽²⁾ are hereby amended as follows:

Page 125

The following text is added after paragraph **2711 ‘Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons’**:

‘2711 19 00 Other

This subheading includes liquefied gas obtained from biomass.

This liquefied gas results from the fermentation of the biodegradable fraction of industrial, household or municipal waste and residues, of wastewater treatment plants sludge, of the biodegradable fraction of agricultural and forestry waste and residues, of waste and residues of the agrifood industry and of other similar vegetal and animal raw materials obtained from biomass.

The composition of this gas is predominately methane, with, generally, carbon dioxide, and, to a lesser extent, hydrogen sulphide, hydrogen, nitrogen and oxygen present.

2711 29 00 Other

This subheading includes gas (in gaseous state) obtained from biomass.

This gas results from the fermentation of the biodegradable fraction of industrial, household or municipal waste and residues, of wastewater treatment plants sludge, of the biodegradable fraction of agricultural and forestry waste and residues, of waste and residues of the agrifood industry and of other similar vegetal and animal raw materials obtained from biomass.

The composition of this gas is predominately methane, with, generally, carbon dioxide, and, to a lesser extent, hydrogen sulphide, hydrogen, nitrogen and oxygen present.’

⁽¹⁾ Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 of 23 July 1987 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff (OJ L 256, 7.9.1987, p. 1).

⁽²⁾ OJ C 137, 6.5.2011, p. 1.

NOTICES FROM MEMBER STATES

Commission communication pursuant to Article 16(4) of Regulation (EC) No 1008/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on common rules for the operation of air services in the Community

Establishment of public service obligations in respect of scheduled air services

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2013/C 353/05)

Member State	Portugal
Concerned route	Porto Santo–Funchal–Porto Santo
Date of entry into force of the public service obligations	From 1 June 2014
Address where the text and any relevant information and/or documentation related to the public service obligation can be obtained	Instituto Nacional de Aviação Civil, I.P. Rua B, Edifícios 4.º, 5.º e 6.º — Aeroporto de Lisboa 1749-034 Lisboa PORTUGAL Tel. +351 218423500 Fax +351 218423582 Internet: http://www.vortalGOV.pt E-mail: concurso.osp@inac.pt

V

(Announcements)

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

COUNCIL

Public call for applications for the appointment of judges to the European Civil Service Tribunal

(2013/C 353/06)

1. The Council decided, by Decision 2004/752/EC, Euratom ⁽¹⁾, to establish the European Union Civil Service Tribunal. The Tribunal, which is attached to the General Court of the European Union and has its headquarters at the General Court, has jurisdiction at first instance in disputes between the Union and its servants referred to in Article 270 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, including disputes between all bodies or agencies and their servants in respect of which jurisdiction is conferred on the Court of Justice of the European Union.
2. The Civil Service Tribunal consists of seven judges, from among whom the President is chosen. The judges are appointed for a period of six years which may be renewed. The judges are appointed by the Council acting unanimously, after consulting a committee of seven persons chosen from among former members of the Court of Justice and the General Court of the European Union and lawyers of recognised competence. The committee gives its opinion on candidates' suitability to perform the duties of judge at the Civil Service Tribunal. The committee appends to its opinion a list of the candidates having the most suitable high-level experience. The list contains the names of at least twice as many candidates as there are judges to be appointed.
3. The terms of employment and the general conditions for the performance of the duties of judge are determined by Article 5 of Annex I to the Protocol on the Statute of the Court of Justice of the European Union. The judges' remuneration, pensions and allowances are determined by Council Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 202/2005 of 18 January 2005 amending Regulation No 422/67/EEC, No 5/67/Euratom determining the emoluments of the President and Members of the Commission and of the President, Judges, Advocates-General and Registrar of the Court of Justice and of the President, Members and Registrar of the Court of First Instance ⁽²⁾.
4. As there are two judges whose term of office is due to expire on 30 September 2014, a call is made for applications with a view to the appointment of two new judges for a period of six years from 1 October 2014 to 30 September 2020.
5. It is apparent from Article 257 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, read in conjunction with Article 3 of Annex I to the Protocol on the Statute of the Court of Justice of the European Union, that candidates for the position of judge must satisfy the following conditions:

— they must be persons whose independence is beyond doubt,

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 333, 9.11.2004, p. 7.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 33, 5.2.2005, p. 1.

- they must possess the ability required for appointment to judicial office,
- they must be citizens of the Union.

Candidates' attention is drawn to the fact that, in addition to those minimum conditions, the above-mentioned committee will be required to take into particular consideration candidates' ability to work within a collegiate structure in a multinational, multilingual environment, and also the nature, extent and duration of their experience relevant to the duties to be performed.

6. Applications must be accompanied by a *curriculum vitae* and a letter supporting the application, setting out the candidate's reasons for applying, together with photocopies of supporting documents.

Applications are to be sent to the following address:

General Secretariat of the Council of the European Union
Call for applications for the Civil Service Tribunal
Office 20 40 LM 15
Rue de la Loi/Wetstraat 175
1048 Bruxelles/Brussel
BELGIQUE/BELGIË

Applications are to be sent by registered letter only, by 17 January 2014 at the latest (the postmark serving as proof).

To make it easier to process applications, applicants are kindly requested to send their *curriculum vitae* and supporting letter by e-mail as well, preferably in Word format (not in PDF format), to the following address:

cdstfp@consilium.europa.eu

Submission by e-mail does not, however, replace submission by registered letter and has no impact on the admissibility of applications.

7. Protection of personal data — information to be given to data subjects — processing in relation to the appointment of members of the Civil Service Tribunal.

The attention of data subjects is drawn to the following information, provided in accordance with Articles 11 and 12 of Regulation (EC) No 45/2001:

(a) Identity of the controller and the department entrusted with the processing operation

Director of Directorate 4 (Institutional Questions, Budget and Staff Regulations) of the Legal Service of the Council of the European Union — e-mail: sj.fop-coj@consilium.europa.eu

(b) Purposes of the processing operation

The purpose of the processing operation is to enable the Council to appoint members of the Civil Service Tribunal, while safeguarding confidentiality and ensuring the smooth running of procedures.

(c) Categories of data concerned and origin of the data

Various personal data disclosed to the Council by the candidate.

(d) Recipients or categories of recipients of the data

The Secretary-General of the Council and his private office; Directorate 4 and the Director-General of the Council Legal Service; the Permanent Representatives of the Member States and their staff; and the members of the committee provided for in Article 3(3) of Annex to the Protocol on the Statute of the Court of Justice of the European Union. Some information, notably candidates' CVs, may be distributed to the Council and its preparatory bodies.

(e) Procedures safeguarding the data subjects' rights

The procedures for safeguarding the data subjects' rights are those provided for in Section 5 of Council Decision 2004/644/EC.

(f) Legal basis of the processing operation

Article 257 TFEU and Article 3 of Annex I to the Protocol on the Statute of the Court of Justice of the European Union, Article 240(2) TFEU and Article 23 of the Council's Rules of Procedure.

(g) Time limits for storing the data

Data concerning the persons appointed judges will be kept for six years from the date on which the decision appointing them enters into force. Data on candidates who are not appointed as a result of the selection procedure will be kept for three months from the date on which the Council decision appointing judges to the European Civil Service Tribunal is published in the Official Journal.

(h) Right to have recourse to the European Data Protection Supervisor

Data subjects may have recourse to the European Data Protection Supervisor, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 45/2001.

PROCEDURES RELATING TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMMON COMMERCIAL POLICY

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Notice concerning the anti-dumping measures in force in respect of imports into the Union of certain seamless pipes and tubes of iron or steel originating in Ukraine: modification of the name of a company subject to individual anti-dumping duties

(2013/C 353/07)

Imports of certain seamless pipes and tubes, of iron or steel, originating in Ukraine, are subject to anti-dumping duties under Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 795/2012 ⁽¹⁾.

OJSC Interpipe Nizhnedneprovsky Tube Rolling Plant is subject to an anti-dumping duty of 13,8 % for imports of certain seamless pipes and tubes, of iron or steel under Regulation (EU) No 795/2012.

On 29 May 2013, the company informed the Commission that its name has changed due to a legislative change in Ukraine. This change has affected the abbreviation of the legal denomination of the company.

The Commission has examined the information supplied and concluded that the change of name does not affect the findings of the Council Regulation mentioned above. Therefore, the reference to OJSC 'Interpipe Nizhnedneprovsky Tube Rolling Plant' should be read as PJSC 'Interpipe Nizhnedneprovsky Tube Rolling Plant' in Regulation (EU) No 795/2012.

The TARIC additional code A743 previously attributed to OJSC Interpipe Nizhnedneprovsky Tube Rolling Plant in Regulation (EU) No 795/2012 shall apply to PJSC 'Interpipe Nizhnedneprovsky Tube Rolling Plant'.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 238, 4.9.2012, p. 1.

OTHER ACTS

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Publication of an application pursuant to Article 50(2)(a) of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council on quality schemes for agricultural products and foodstuffs
(2013/C 353/08)

This publication confers the right to oppose to the application pursuant to Article 51 of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽¹⁾.

SINGLE DOCUMENT

COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 510/2006

on the protection of geographical indications and designations of origin for agricultural products and foodstuffs ⁽²⁾

‘PIRANSKA SOL’

EC No: SI-PDO-0005-01098-27.02.2013

PGI () PDO (X)

1. Name

‘Piranska sol’

2. Member State or Third Country

Slovenia

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

Class 1.8. Other products of Annex I to the Treaty (spices, etc.)

3.2. Description of product to which the name in point 1 applies

‘Piranska sol’ is sea salt obtained exclusively from the Sečovlje and Strunjan salt pans, produced on a natural base of algae and minerals known as ‘petola’, which has a significant impact on the colour and quality of Piran salt. Production is based on a tradition stretching back over 700 years, with the salt gathered on a daily basis, manually only and using just traditional tools. The daily raking of the salt enables ‘Piranska sol’ to develop as smaller, less dense crystals, the size of which generally does not exceed 6,3 mm.

When crystallising, the salt forms into white to grey crystals, potentially with some residual impurities of natural origin. The method of collection means the salt crystals are delicate and dissolve quickly. When ground, the salt grains have a distinct aroma of the sea.

‘Piranska sol’ fleur de sel crystallises on the surface of the brine in the crystallisation basins, which gives it its characteristic crystalline structure, which retains some of the seawater. The shape of the fleur de sel crystals and the brine they contain make them dissolve quickly.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 343, 14.12.2012, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 93, 31.3.2006, p. 12. Replaced by Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012.

Parameter	Value	Unit
Bulk density before storage	max.	950 kg/m ³
NaCl (based on dry weight)	min.	95 %
Mg ²⁺	min.	0,2 %
Ca ²⁺	min.	0,1 %
Lead (Pb)	<	2 mg/kg
Cadmium (Cd)	<	0,5 mg/kg
Arsenic (As)	<	0,5 mg/kg
Mercury (Hg)	<	0,1 mg/kg
Copper (Cu)	<	2 mg/kg

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

Every step in the production of 'Piranska sol', from the use of the basic saltpan structure, the preparation of the 'petola', processing of salt (filling the saltpan basins, producing brine, crystallisation, hand raking, decanting, drying, grinding and sieving) has to take place within the identified geographical area.

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

—

3.7. Specific rules concerning labelling

—

4. Concise definition of the geographical area

'Piranska sol' is produced in the geographical area of the Sečovlje Salina nature park and the Strunjan Nature Reserve in the municipalities of Piran and Izola on the Slovenian coast.

5. Link with the geographical area

5.1. Specificity of the geographical area

The climate of the geographical area is sub-Mediterranean. Given their terrain and the openness of the bay and valleys to the main winds, both salt pans enjoy a better balance between rainfall and daily evaporation than surrounding areas. The most important winds are the warm mistral which blows from the sea up the valley during the day, and the bora, which blows in the opposite direction at night.

The base of the salt pans is formed from recent sediment — an organic clay silt — deposited in Sečovlje by the Dragonja river and in Strunjan by a stream known as the Roja. This sediment is the main material used to build the banks and channels that form the salt pans. The bottom of the evaporation basins is clay, while the crystallisation basins have a clay base formed from recent sediment that allows a high quality layer of 'petola' to be cultivated on it. The 'petola' is a special feature of the Sečovlje and Strunjan salt pans.

The first written record of the Piran saltpans goes back to 804. Piran's town charter from 1274, of which only some sections remain, includes a number of regulations on the saltpans and highlights the town's right to produce and trade in salt. The Piran Statute of 1358 includes the statement that reconstruction was needed due to the brown colouring that clay had given to 'Piranska sol'. With the help of salt workers from the island of Pag, salt started to be produced on a 'petola', which improved the quality of the salt, making it purer and whiter.

Instability in the early 18th century led to the decline of the Piran saltpans after 300 years of progress and development. In the 19th century, the saltpans came under Austro-Hungarian administration, which benefited the saltpans by ending production restrictions, increasing the sale price of the salt and introducing the mandatory purchase of all the salt produced, restoring the saltpans to their dominant position. After the fall of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, the saltpans came under Italian and later Yugoslav administration.

5.2. *Specificity of the product*

One of the features of 'Piranska sol' is that its production respects a tradition that goes back over 700 years.

The main characteristic of 'Piranska sol' is that it is produced on the 'petola', a base that is prepared from the end of the previous season until the start of salt crystallisation, which demands a precise sequence of procedures including providing the right basis for the 'petola' itself. The 'petola' is a 1 cm-thick, artificially cultivated crust comprising cyanobacteria, gypsum, carbonates and, to a lesser extent, clay as well. The 'petola' plays a dual role — first, it prevents the salt mixing with the sea-mud below it, leading to purer and whiter salt, and second, it acts as a biological filter that prevents heavy metal traces from settling in the salt crystals. The 'petola' must be level so that the layer of brine above it remains shallow and of a consistent depth.

Another feature of 'Piranska sol' is that it is collected daily by means of the manual raking of the crystals, which are raked into small conical piles. Raking the crystals daily using a traditional tool (a wooden rake called a 'gavero') prevents the crystals from forming the thick hardened layer that is typical of mechanically collected sea salt. This allows crystals to form in a way that often retains a little of the original seawater and makes them lighter and more delicate, with a crystal size generally no greater than 6,3 mm. 'Piranska sol' is not refined or rinsed, so its mineral composition is naturally balanced and it has no additives.

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)*

Historically, the development of techniques to produce salt from seawater has persisted with basins for gradual evaporation. The basic technology is still the same today, with the differences between individual saltpans in the Mediterranean being largely due to climate, geology and local environmental conditions. The most notable differences are in the method of collecting or harvesting the salt in crystallisation basins, where the development of the process depends primarily on the microclimate of the specific saltpans. Under favourable climatic conditions, a continual crystallisation process can be used, while at the other end of the spectrum — such as the Piran saltpans, for example — poor climatic conditions with the risk of summer thunderstorms and heavy precipitation mean that the salt must be harvested every day. The traditional production of 'Piranska sol' has undergone several changes over the history of the saltpans, but the daily harvesting of salt has developed and continued as a result of the climatic conditions and the many years of experience of the salt workers. The daily gathering of salt means the layer of salt crystals at the bottom of the basin is only a few millimetres thick, just the thickness of the salt crystals themselves. The daily raking method gives the salt its characteristic crystalline form, which often retains the original seawater within. 'Piranska sol' crystals are lighter and more delicate than sea salt crystals that have formed into a hardened layer.

The production of 'Piranska sol' involves the use of traditional manual techniques when working with clay and when preparing the base for the 'petola' and cultivating and maintaining it. Wooden tools are used that are not chemically treated or coated. A very light tool is used to harvest fleur de sel.

In calm weather, the fleur de sel crystallises on the surface of the crystallisation basins in the form of a thin, delicate crust. The crystals have a markedly pyramidic structure that retains some water, which enables them to dissolve more rapidly.

In the 14th century, the Pag salt pans were more modern than those of Piran, and were known for their white salt, which was produced on the base known as 'petola'. At that time, salt from the Piran salt pans had a brown tinge from the clay, so the Pag salt workers gained permission to construct salt pans in Piran in the same way as Pag, using a 'petola' to produce the salt (Piran Statute, 1358). The traditional process for preparing the 'petola' on a clay base — which in Sečovelje comes largely from the Dragonja river and in Strunjan from the Roja stream, from the hilly flysh hinterland of the Šavrinski Gričevje — was one of the major developments in the 14th century, and has significantly influenced the quality and colour of the salt produced. Since then, 'Piranska sol' has been prized as an important commercial product across a wide geographical region due to its purity and whiteness, and the absence of clay residues.

The production of 'Piranska sol' is nearly all by hand. Historically, generations of smallholding farming families from around the salt pans and inhabitants of Piran adapted their lives to the seasonal work of the salt pans, handing their knowledge down through the generations. That experience and knowledge, from maintaining the whole local salt pan environment, the specific techniques for preparing the salt basins, especially the regular, year-round procedures to produce the 'petola', the method of collecting the salt produced, and moving, filling and replenishing the basins with the right quantities and concentrations of brine, has all significantly contributed to the final quality and characteristics of 'Piranska sol'.

The reputation and high quality of 'Piranska sol' has been confirmed by a wide range of literature, brochures and articles that have appeared in Slovenian and foreign press (including *Gambero Rosso*, *New Western Cuisine*, *the Slovenia Times*, *WaSaBi*, and *the New York Times*).

The production of 'Piranska sol' has taken place in symbiosis with its surroundings throughout history, and added natural and cultural value to that environment.

Reference to publication of the specification

(Article 5(7) of Regulation (EC) No 510/2006 ⁽³⁾)

http://www.mko.gov.si/fileadmin/mko.gov.si/pageuploads/podrocja/Varna_in_kakovostna_hrana_in_krma/zasciteni_kmetijski_pridelki/Specifikacije/Piranska_sol_spec-nova_potrjena_2012.pdf

⁽³⁾ See footnote 2.

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