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## Information and Notices

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## II

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

## EUROPEAN COMMISSION

**Non-opposition to a notified concentration****(Case M.10321 — DSV/Agility)****(Text with EEA relevance)**

(2021/C 311/01)

On 28 July 2021, the Commission decided not to oppose the above notified concentration and to declare it compatible with the internal market. This decision is based on Article 6(1)(b) of Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 <sup>(1)</sup>. The full text of the decision is available only in English and will be made public after it is cleared of any business secrets it may contain. It will be available:

- in the merger section of the Competition website of the Commission (<http://ec.europa.eu/competition/mergers/cases/>). This website provides various facilities to help locate individual merger decisions, including company, case number, date and sectoral indexes,
- in electronic form on the EUR-Lex website (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/homepage.html?locale=en>) under document number 32021M10321. EUR-Lex is the on-line access to European law.

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 24, 29.1.2004, p. 1.

**Non-opposition to a notified concentration**  
**(Case M.10157 — Aurubis/TSR Recycling/JV)**

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2021/C 311/02)

On 21 April 2021, the Commission decided not to oppose the above notified concentration and to declare it compatible with the internal market. This decision is based on Article 6(1)(b) of Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 <sup>(1)</sup>. The full text of the decision is available only in English and will be made public after it is cleared of any business secrets it may contain. It will be available:

- in the merger section of the Competition website of the Commission (<http://ec.europa.eu/competition/mergers/cases/>). This website provides various facilities to help locate individual merger decisions, including company, case number, date and sectoral indexes,
- in electronic form on the EUR-Lex website (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/homepage.html?locale=en>) under document number 32021M10157. EUR-Lex is the online access to European law.

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 24, 29.1.2004, p. 1.

**Non-opposition to a notified concentration**  
**(Case M.10299 — DBS/JPMC/Temasek/Techco JV)**

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2021/C 311/03)

On 29 July 2021, the Commission decided not to oppose the above notified concentration and to declare it compatible with the internal market. This decision is based on Article 6(1)(b) of Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 <sup>(1)</sup>. The full text of the decision is available only in English and will be made public after it is cleared of any business secrets it may contain. It will be available:

- in the merger section of the Competition website of the Commission (<http://ec.europa.eu/competition/mergers/cases/>). This website provides various facilities to help locate individual merger decisions, including company, case number, date and sectoral indexes,
- in electronic form on the EUR-Lex website (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/homepage.html?locale=en>) under document number 32021M10299. EUR-Lex is the online access to European law.

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 24, 29.1.2004, p. 1.

## IV

(Notices)

## NOTICES FROM EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS, BODIES, OFFICES AND AGENCIES

## EUROPEAN COMMISSION

**Interest rate applied by the European Central Bank to its main refinancing operations <sup>(1)</sup>:****0,00 % on 1 August 2021****Euro exchange rates <sup>(2)</sup>****2 August 2021**

(2021/C 311/04)

**1 euro =**

Currency	Exchange rate	Currency	Exchange rate		
USD	US dollar	1,1886	CAD	Canadian dollar	1,4816
JPY	Japanese yen	130,17	HKD	Hong Kong dollar	9,2398
DKK	Danish krone	7,4381	NZD	New Zealand dollar	1,7041
GBP	Pound sterling	0,85568	SGD	Singapore dollar	1,6069
SEK	Swedish krona	10,1910	KRW	South Korean won	1 367,67
CHF	Swiss franc	1,0761	ZAR	South African rand	17,0993
ISK	Iceland króna	146,80	CNY	Chinese yuan renminbi	7,6807
NOK	Norwegian krone	10,4515	HRK	Croatian kuna	7,4963
BGN	Bulgarian lev	1,9558	IDR	Indonesian rupiah	17 089,57
CZK	Czech koruna	25,476	MYR	Malaysian ringgit	5,0218
HUF	Hungarian forint	356,01	PHP	Philippine peso	59,211
PLN	Polish zloty	4,5562	RUB	Russian rouble	86,4182
RON	Romanian leu	4,9180	THB	Thai baht	39,152
TRY	Turkish lira	9,9181	BRL	Brazilian real	6,1459
AUD	Australian dollar	1,6141	MXN	Mexican peso	23,5605
			INR	Indian rupee	88,3960

<sup>(1)</sup> Rate applied to the most recent operation carried out before the indicated day. In the case of a variable rate tender, the interest rate is the marginal rate.

<sup>(2)</sup> Source: reference exchange rate published by the ECB.

## V

(Announcements)

PROCEDURES RELATING TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMMON  
COMMERCIAL POLICY

## EUROPEAN COMMISSION

**Notice of the impending expiry of certain anti-dumping measures**

(2021/C 311/05)

1. As provided for in Article 11(2) of Regulation (EU) 2016/1036 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on protection against dumped imports from countries not members of the European Union <sup>(1)</sup>, the Commission gives notice that, unless a review is initiated in accordance with the following procedure, the anti-dumping measures mentioned below will expire on the date mentioned in the table below.

**2. Procedure**

Union producers may submit a written request for a review. This request must contain sufficient evidence that the expiry of the measures would be likely to result in a continuation or recurrence of dumping and injury. Should the Commission decide to review the measures concerned, importers, exporters, representatives of the exporting country and Union producers will then be provided with the opportunity to amplify, rebut or comment on the matters set out in the review request.

**3. Time limit**

Union producers may submit a written request for a review on the above basis, to reach the European Commission, Directorate-General for Trade (Unit G-1), CHAR 4/39, 1049 Brussels, Belgium <sup>(2)</sup> at any time from the date of the publication of the present notice but no later than three months before the date mentioned in the table below.

4. This notice is published in accordance with Article 11(2) of Regulation (EU) 2016/1036.

Product	Country(ies) of origin or exportation	Measures	Reference	Date of expiry <sup>(1)</sup>
Certain continuous filament glass fibre products	The People's Republic of China	Anti-dumping duty	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/724 of 24 April 2017 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of certain continuous filament glass fibre products originating in the People's Republic of China following an expiry review pursuant to Article 11(2) of Regulation (EU) 2016/1036 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 107, 25.4.2017, p. 4)	26.4.2022

<sup>(1)</sup> The measure expires at midnight (00:00) of the day mentioned in this column.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 176, 30.6.2016, p. 21.

<sup>(2)</sup> TRADE-Defence-Complaints@ec.europa.eu

**Notice of initiation of an expiry review of the anti-dumping measures applicable to imports of certain cold-rolled flat steel products originating in the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation**

(2021/C 311/06)

Following the publication of a Notice of impending expiry <sup>(1)</sup> of the anti-dumping measures in force on the imports of certain cold-rolled flat steel products originating in the People's Republic of China and Russian Federation (the countries concerned), the European Commission (the Commission) has received a request for a review pursuant to Article 11(2) of Regulation (EU) 2016/1036 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on protection against dumped imports from countries not members of the European Union <sup>(2)</sup> (the basic Regulation).

### 1. Request for review

The request was submitted on 3 May 2021 by EUROFER (the applicant) on behalf of the Union industry of certain cold-rolled flat steel products in the sense of Article 5(4) of the basic Regulation.

An open version of the request and the analysis of the degree of support by Union producers for the request are available in the file for inspection by interested parties. Section 5.6 of this Notice provides information about access to the file for interested parties.

### 2. Product under review

The product subject to this review are flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, or other alloy steel but excluding of stainless steel, of all widths, cold-rolled (cold-reduced), not clad, plated or coated and not further worked than cold-rolled (cold-reduced), currently falling under CN ex 7209 15 00 (TARIC code 7209 15 00 90), 7209 16 90, 7209 17 90, 7209 18 91, ex 7209 18 99 (TARIC code 7209 18 99 90), ex 7209 25 00 (TARIC code 7209 25 00 90), 7209 26 90, 7209 27 90, 7209 28 90, 7211 23 30, ex 7211 23 80 (TARIC codes 7211 23 80 19, 7211 23 80 95 and 7211 23 80 99), ex 7211 29 00 (TARIC codes 7211 29 00 19 and 7211 29 00 99), 7225 50 80 and 7226 92 00 (the product under review). The CN and TARIC codes are given for information only.

The following product types are excluded from the definition of the product under review:

- flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of all widths, cold-rolled (cold-reduced), not clad, plated or coated, not further worked than cold-rolled, whether or not in coils, of all thickness, electrical,
- flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of all widths, cold-rolled (cold-reduced), not clad, plated or coated, in coils, of a thickness of less than 0,35 mm, annealed (known as 'black plates'),
- flat-rolled products of other alloy steel, of all widths, of silicon-electrical steel, and
- flat-rolled products of alloy steel, not further worked than cold-rolled (cold-reduced), of high-speed steel.

### 3. Existing measures

The measures currently in force are a definitive anti-dumping duty imposed by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/1328, <sup>(3)</sup> as last amended by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1382 <sup>(4)</sup>.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ C 389, 16.11.2020, p. 4.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 176, 30.6.2016, p. 21.

<sup>(3)</sup> Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/1328 of 29 July 2016 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty and collecting definitively the provisional duty imposed on imports of certain cold rolled flat steel products originating in the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation (OJ L 201, 4.8.2016, p. 1).

<sup>(4)</sup> Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1382 of 2 September 2019 amending certain Regulations imposing anti-dumping or anti-subsidy measures on certain steel products subject to safeguard measures (OJ L 227, 3.9.2019, p. 1).



#### 4. Grounds for the review

The request is based on the grounds that the expiry of the measures would be likely to result in recurrence of dumping and continuation or recurrence of injury to the Union industry.

##### 4.1. Allegation of likelihood of recurrence of dumping

###### 4.1.1. *The People's Republic of China*

The applicant claimed that it is not appropriate to use domestic prices and costs in the People's Republic of China ('the PRC'), due to the existence of significant distortions within the meaning of point (b) of Article 2(6a) of the basic Regulation.

To substantiate the allegations of significant distortions, the applicant relied on the information contained in the report produced by the Commission services on 20 December 2017 describing the specific market circumstances in the People's Republic of China. <sup>(5)</sup> In particular, the applicant referred to distortions as state presence in general and more specific in the steel industry, bankruptcy and property laws, and distortions with regard to other material inputs, financing, land, energy and labour.

In addition, the applicant refers to the China Briefing – What to expect in China's 14th Five Year Plan, Constitution of the Communist Party of China, Draft 14th FYP for steel, Global Forum on steel excess capacity, Ministerial Report, the IMF Report on resolving China's Corporate debt problem and to the regulations imposing definitive measures on hot-rolled stainless steel <sup>(6)</sup>, hot-rolled flat products <sup>(7)</sup> and organic coated steel products <sup>(8)</sup>. As a result, in view of Article 2(6a)(a) of the basic Regulation, the allegation of continuation or recurrence of dumping is based on a comparison of a constructed normal value on the basis of costs of production and sale reflecting undistorted prices or benchmarks in an appropriate representative country, with the export price (at ex-works level) of the product under review from the PRC when sold for export to the Union.

In light of the information available, the Commission considers that there is sufficient evidence pursuant to Article 5(9) of the basic Regulation tending to show that, due to significant distortions affecting prices and costs, the use of domestic prices and costs in the PRC is inappropriate, thus warranting the initiation of an investigation on the basis of Article 2(6a) of the basic Regulation.

The country report is available in the file for inspection by interested parties and on DG Trade's website. <sup>(9)</sup>

On the basis of the above comparison, which shows dumping, the applicant alleges that there is a likelihood of recurrence of dumping for imports from the PRC.

<sup>(5)</sup> Commission Staff Working Document, on Significant Distortions in the Economy of the People's Republic of China for the Purposes of Trade Defence Investigations, 20 December 2017, SWD (2017) 483 final/2, available at: [http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2017/december/tradoc\\_156474.pdf](http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2017/december/tradoc_156474.pdf)

<sup>(6)</sup> Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1408 of 6 October 2020 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty and definitively collecting the provisional duty imposed on imports of certain hot rolled stainless steel sheets and coils originating in Indonesia, the People's Republic of China and Taiwan (OJ L 325, 7.10.2020, p. 26).

<sup>(7)</sup> Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/649 of 5 April 2017 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of certain hot-rolled flat products of iron, non-alloy or other alloy steel originating in the People's Republic of China (OJ L 92, 6.4.2017, p. 68) and Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/969 of 8 June 2017 imposing definitive countervailing duties on imports of certain hot-rolled flat products of iron, non-alloy or other alloy steel originating in the People's Republic of China and amending Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/649 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of certain hot-rolled flat products of iron, non-alloy or other alloy steel originating in the People's Republic of China (OJ L 146, 9.6.2017, p. 17).

<sup>(8)</sup> Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/688 of 2 May 2019 imposing a definitive countervailing duty on imports of certain organic coated steel products originating in the People's Republic of China following an expiry review pursuant to Article 18 of the Regulation (EU) 2016/1037 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 116, 3.5.2019, p. 39)

<sup>(9)</sup> Available at: [https://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2017/december/tradoc\\_156474.pdf](https://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2017/december/tradoc_156474.pdf) Documents cited in the country report may also be obtained upon a duly reasoned request.

#### 4.1.2. *The Russian Federation*

The allegation of likelihood of recurrence of dumping for the Russian Federation is based on a comparison of domestic price with the export price (at ex-works level) of the product under review when sold for export to all destinations, in view of the current absence of significant import volumes from the Russian Federation to the Union.

On the basis of the above comparison, which shows dumping, the applicant alleges that there is a likelihood of recurrence of dumping for imports from Russia.

#### 4.2. ***Allegation of likelihood of continuation or recurrence of injury***

The applicant alleges the likelihood of continuation or recurrence of injury. In this respect the applicant has provided sufficient evidence that, should measures be allowed to lapse, the current import level of the product under review from the countries concerned to the Union is likely to increase due to the existence of unused capacity of the manufacturing facilities of the exporting producers in the countries concerned and due to the attractiveness of the European Union market in terms of size and in terms of geographical proximity (the latter with regard to Russia).

In addition, the applicant alleges that the removal of injury as originally established has been mainly due to the existence of measures and that any recurrence of substantial imports at dumped prices from the countries concerned would likely lead to a recurrence of injury to the Union industry should measures be allowed to lapse.

### 5. **Procedure**

Having determined, after consulting the Committee established by Article 15(1) of the basic Regulation, that sufficient evidence of a likelihood of dumping and injury exists to justify the initiation of an expiry review, the Commission hereby initiates a review in accordance with Article 11(2) of the basic Regulation.

The expiry review will determine whether the expiry of the measures would be likely to lead to a continuation or recurrence of dumping of the product under review originating in the countries concerned and a continuation or recurrence of injury to the Union industry.

The Commission also draws the attention of the parties to the published Notice <sup>(10)</sup> on the consequences of the COVID-19 outbreak on anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations that may be applicable to this proceeding.

#### 5.1. ***Review investigation period and period considered***

The investigation of a continuation or recurrence of dumping will cover the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021 ('the review investigation period'). The examination of trends relevant for the assessment of the likelihood of a continuation or recurrence of injury will cover the period from 1 January 2017 to the end of the review investigation period ('the period considered').

#### 5.2. ***Comments on the request and the initiation of the investigation***

All interested parties are invited to make their views known on the inputs and the Harmonised System (HS) codes provided in the request <sup>(11)</sup> within 15 days of the date of publication of this Notice in the *Official Journal of the European Union* <sup>(12)</sup>.

All interested parties wishing to comment on the requests (including matters pertaining to injury and causality) or any aspects regarding the initiation of the investigation (including the degree of support for the requests) must do so within 37 days of the date of publication of this Notice.

Any request for a hearing with regard to the initiation of the investigation must be submitted within 15 days of the date of publication of this Notice.

<sup>(10)</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52020XC0316%2802%29>

<sup>(11)</sup> Information on HS codes is also provided in the executive summary of the review request, which is available on DG Trade's website (<http://trade.ec.europa.eu/tdi/>).

<sup>(12)</sup> All references to the publication of this Notice will be references to publication of this Notice in the *Official Journal of the European Union*, unless otherwise specified.

### 5.3. Procedure for the determination of a likelihood of continuation or recurrence of dumping

In an expiry review, the Commission examines exports that were made to the Union in the review investigation period and, irrespective of exports to the Union, considers whether the situation of the companies producing and selling the product under review in the countries concerned is such that exports at dumped prices to the Union would be likely to continue or recur if measures expire.

Therefore, all producers <sup>(13)</sup> of the product under review from the countries concerned, irrespective of whether or not they exported the product under review to the Union in the review investigation period, are invited to participate in the Commission investigation.

#### 5.3.1. Investigating producers in the countries concerned

In view of the potentially large number of exporting producers in the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation involved in this expiry review and in order to complete the investigation within the statutory time limits, the Commission may limit the producers to be investigated to a reasonable number by selecting a sample (this process is also referred to as 'sampling'). The sampling will be carried out in accordance with Article 17 of the basic Regulation.

In order to enable the Commission to decide whether sampling is necessary, and if so, to select a sample, all producers, or representatives acting on their behalf, including the ones who did not cooperate in the investigation leading to the measures subject to this review, are hereby requested to provide the Commission with information on their company(ies) within 7 days of the date of publication of this Notice. This information must be provided via TRON.tdi at the following address: [https://tron.trade.ec.europa.eu/tron/tdi/form/R745\\_SAMPLING\\_FORM\\_FOR\\_EXPORTING\\_PRODUCER](https://tron.trade.ec.europa.eu/tron/tdi/form/R745_SAMPLING_FORM_FOR_EXPORTING_PRODUCER). Tron access information can be found in sections 5.6 and 5.9 below.

In order to obtain the information it deems necessary for the selection of the sample of producers in the countries concerned, the Commission will also contact the authorities of the countries concerned and may contact any known associations of producers in the countries concerned.

If a sample is necessary, the producers will be selected based on the largest representative volume of production, sales or exports which can reasonably be investigated within the time available. All known producers in the countries concerned, the authorities of the countries concerned and associations of producers in the countries concerned will be notified by the Commission, via the authorities of the countries concerned if appropriate, of the companies selected to be in the sample.

Once the Commission has received the necessary information to select a sample of producers, it will inform the parties concerned of its decision whether they are included in the sample. The sampled producers will have to submit a completed questionnaire within 30 days from the date of notification of the decision of their inclusion in the sample, unless otherwise specified.

The Commission will add a note to the file for inspection by interested parties reflecting the sample selection. Any comment on the sample selection must be received within 3 days of the date of notification of the sample decision.

A copy of the questionnaire for producers in the countries concerned will be made available in the file for inspection by interested parties and on DG Trade's website [https://trade.ec.europa.eu/tdi/case\\_details.cfm?id=2538](https://trade.ec.europa.eu/tdi/case_details.cfm?id=2538)

Without prejudice to the possible application of Article 18 of the basic Regulation, companies that have agreed to their possible inclusion in the sample but are not selected to be in the sample will be considered to be cooperating ('non-sampled cooperating producers').

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<sup>(13)</sup> A producer is any company in the countries concerned which produces the product under review, including any of its related companies involved in the production, domestic sales or exports of the product under review.

### 5.3.2. *Additional procedure with regard to the People's Republic of China*

Subject to the provisions of this Notice, all interested parties are hereby invited to make their views known, submit information and provide supporting evidence regarding the application of Article 2(6a) of the basic Regulation. Unless otherwise specified, this information and supporting evidence must reach the Commission within 37 days of the date of publication of this Notice.

Pursuant to point (e) of Article 2(6a), the Commission will, shortly after initiation, by means of a note to the file for inspection by interested parties, inform parties to the investigation about the relevant sources that it intends to use for the purpose of determining normal value in the PRC pursuant to Article 2(6a) of the basic Regulation. This will cover all sources, including the selection of an appropriate representative third country where appropriate. Parties to the investigation shall be given 10 days from the date at which that note is added to that file to submit comments.

According to the information available to the Commission, a possible representative third country for the People's Republic of China in this case is Brazil. With the aim of finally selecting the appropriate representative third country, the Commission will examine whether there are countries with a similar level of economic development as the People's Republic of China, in which there is production and sales of the product under review and in which relevant data are readily available. Where there is more than one such country, preference will be given, where appropriate, to countries with an adequate level of social and environmental protection.

With regard to the relevant sources, the Commission invites all producers in the PRC to provide information on the materials (raw and processed) and energy used in the production of the product under review within 15 days of the date of publication of this Notice. This information must be provided via TRON.tdi at the following address: [https://tron.trade.ec.europa.eu/tron/tdi/form/R745\\_INFO\\_ON\\_INPUTS\\_FOR\\_EXPORTING\\_PRODUCER\\_FORM](https://tron.trade.ec.europa.eu/tron/tdi/form/R745_INFO_ON_INPUTS_FOR_EXPORTING_PRODUCER_FORM). Tron access information can be found in sections 5.6 and 5.9 below.

In addition, the Commission invites all interested parties to propose a representative country(ies) within 10 days of the date of publication of this Notice.

Furthermore, any submissions of factual information to value costs and prices pursuant to point (a) of Article 2(6a) of the basic Regulation must be filed within 65 days of the date of publication of this Notice. Such factual information should be taken exclusively from publicly available sources.

In order to obtain the information it deems necessary for its investigation with regard to the alleged significant distortions within the meaning of point (b) of Article 2(6a) of the basic Regulation, the Commission will also make available a questionnaire to the Government of the People's Republic of China.

### 5.3.3. *Investigating unrelated importers* <sup>(14)</sup> <sup>(15)</sup>

Unrelated importers of the product under review from the People's Republic of China and Russian Federation to the Union, including those that did not cooperate in the investigation leading to the measures in force, are invited to participate in this investigation.

<sup>(14)</sup> Only importers not related to producers in the countries concerned can be sampled. Importers that are related to producers have to fill in Annex I to the questionnaire for these exporting producers. In accordance with Article 127 of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2447 of 24 November 2015 laying down detailed rules for implementing certain provisions of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down the Union Customs Code, two persons shall be deemed to be related if: (a) they are officers or directors of the other person's business; (b) they are legally recognised partners in business; (c) they are employer and employee; (d) a third party directly or indirectly owns, controls or holds 5 % or more of the outstanding voting stock or shares of both of them; (e) one of them directly or indirectly controls the other; (f) both of them are directly or indirectly controlled by a third person; (g) together they control a third person directly or indirectly; or (h) they are members of the same family (OJ L 343, 29.12.2015, p. 558). Persons shall be deemed to be members of the same family only if they stand in any of the following relationships to one another: (i) husband and wife, (ii) parent and child, (iii) brother and sister (whether by whole or half blood), (iv) grandparent and grandchild, (v) uncle or aunt and nephew or niece, (vi) parent-in-law and son-in-law or daughter-in-law, (vii) brother-in-law and sister-in-law. In accordance with Article 5(4) of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down the Union Customs Code, "person" means a natural person, a legal person, and any association of persons which is not a legal person but which is recognised under Union or national law as having the capacity to perform legal acts (OJ L 269, 10.10.2013, p. 1).

<sup>(15)</sup> The data provided by unrelated importers may also be used in relation to aspects of this investigation other than the determination of dumping.

In view of the potentially large number of unrelated importers involved in this expiry review and in order to complete the investigation within the statutory time limits, the Commission may limit to a reasonable number the unrelated importers that will be investigated by selecting a sample (this process is also referred to as 'sampling'). The sampling will be carried out in accordance with Article 17 of the basic Regulation.

In order to enable the Commission to decide whether sampling is necessary and, if so, to select a sample, all unrelated importers, or representatives acting on their behalf, including the ones who did not cooperate in the investigation leading to the measures subject to the present review, are hereby requested to make themselves known to the Commission. These parties must do so within 7 days of the date of publication of this Notice by providing the Commission with the information on their company(ies) requested in the Annex to this Notice.

In order to obtain information it deems necessary for the selection of the sample of unrelated importers, the Commission may also contact any known associations of importers.

If a sample is necessary, the importers may be selected based on the largest representative volume of sales of the product under review from the countries concerned in the Union that can reasonably be investigated within the time available. All known unrelated importers and associations of importers will be notified by the Commission of the companies selected to be in the sample.

The Commission will also add a note to the file for inspection by interested parties reflecting the sample selection. Any comment on the sample selection must be received within 3 days of the date of notification of the sample decision.

In order to obtain the information it deems necessary for its investigation, the Commission will make available questionnaires to the sampled unrelated importers. Those parties must submit a completed questionnaire within 30 days from the date of the notification of the sample selection, unless otherwise specified.

A copy of the questionnaire for unrelated importers is available in the file for inspection by interested parties and on DG Trade's website [https://trade.ec.europa.eu/tdi/case\\_details.cfm?id=2538](https://trade.ec.europa.eu/tdi/case_details.cfm?id=2538)

#### **5.4. Procedure for the determination of a likelihood of a continuation or recurrence of injury**

In order to establish whether there is a likelihood of a continuation or recurrence of injury to the Union industry, the Commission invites Union producers of the product under review to participate in the investigation.

##### *5.4.1. Investigating Union producers*

In view of the large number of Union producers involved in this expiry review and in order to complete the investigation within the statutory time limits, the Commission has decided to limit to a reasonable number the Union producers that will be investigated by selecting a sample (this process is also referred to as 'sampling'). The sampling is carried out in accordance with Article 17 of the basic Regulation.

The Commission has provisionally selected a sample of Union producers. Details can be found in the file for inspection by interested parties. Interested parties are hereby invited to comment on the provisional sample. In addition, other Union producers, or representatives acting on their behalf, that consider that there are reasons why they should be included in the sample must contact the Commission within 7 days of the date of publication of this Notice. All comments regarding the provisional sample must be received within 7 days of the date of publication of this Notice, unless otherwise specified.

All known Union producers and/or associations of Union producers will be notified by the Commission of the companies finally selected to be in the sample.

The sampled Union producers will have to submit a completed questionnaire within 30 days from the date of notification of the decision of their inclusion in the sample, unless otherwise specified.

A copy of the questionnaire for Union producers is available in the file for inspection by interested parties and on DG Trade's website: [https://trade.ec.europa.eu/tdi/case\\_details.cfm?id=2538](https://trade.ec.europa.eu/tdi/case_details.cfm?id=2538)

### 5.5. *Procedure for the assessment of Union interest*

Should the likelihood of continuation or recurrence of dumping and recurrence of injury be confirmed, a decision will be reached, pursuant to Article 21 of the basic Regulation, as to whether maintaining the anti-dumping measures would not be against the Union interest.

Union producers, importers and their representative associations, users and their representative associations, trade unions and representative consumer organisations are invited to provide the Commission with information on the Union interest.

Information concerning the assessment of Union interest must be provided within 37 days of the date of publication of this Notice, unless otherwise specified. This information may be provided either in a free format or by completing a questionnaire prepared by the Commission. A copy of the questionnaires, including the questionnaire for users of the product under review, is available in the file for inspection by interested parties and on DG Trade's website [https://trade.ec.europa.eu/tdi/case\\_details.cfm?id=2538](https://trade.ec.europa.eu/tdi/case_details.cfm?id=2538)

In any case, information submitted pursuant to Article 21 will only be taken into account if supported by factual evidence at the time of submission, which substantiates its validity.

### 5.6. *Interested parties*

In order to participate in the investigation, interested parties, such as producers in the countries concerned, Union producers, importers and their representative associations, users and their representative associations, trade unions and representative consumer organisations first have to demonstrate that there is an objective link between their activities and the product under review.

Producers in the countries concerned, Union producers, importers and representative associations who made information available in accordance to the procedures described in sections 5.2, 5.3 and 5.4 will be considered as interested parties if there is an objective link between their activities and the product under review.

Other parties will only be able to participate in the investigation as interested party from the moment they make themselves known, and provided that there is an objective link between their activities and the product under review. Being considered as an interested party is without prejudice to the application of Article 18 of the basic Regulation.

Access to the file available for inspection for interested parties is made via Tron.tdi at the following address: <https://tron.trade.ec.europa.eu/tron/TDI>. Please follow the instructions on that page to get access. <sup>(16)</sup>

### 5.7. *Other written submissions*

Subject to the provisions of this Notice, all interested parties are hereby invited to make their views known, submit information and provide supporting evidence. Unless otherwise specified, this information and supporting evidence must reach the Commission within 37 days of the date of publication of this Notice.

### 5.8. *Possibility to be heard by the Commission investigation services*

All interested parties may request to be heard by the Commission investigation services. Any request to be heard must be made in writing and must specify the reasons for the request as well as a summary of what the interested party wishes to discuss during the hearing. The hearing will be limited to the issues set out by the interested parties in writing beforehand.

In principle, hearings will not be used to present factual information which is not yet on file. Nevertheless, in the interest of good administration and to enable Commission services to progress with the investigation, interested parties may be directed to provide new factual information after a hearing.

<sup>(16)</sup> In case of technical problems please contact the Trade Service Desk by email [trade-service-desk@ec.europa.eu](mailto:trade-service-desk@ec.europa.eu) or by Tel. +32 22979797.

### 5.9. *Instructions for making written submissions and sending completed questionnaires and correspondence*

Information submitted to the Commission for the purpose of trade defence investigations shall be free from copyrights. Interested parties, before submitting to the Commission information and/or data which is subject to third party copyrights, must request specific permission to the copyright holder explicitly allowing the Commission a) to use the information and data for the purpose of this trade defence proceeding and b) to provide the information and/or data to interested parties to this investigation in a form that allows them to exercise their rights of defence.

All written submissions, including the information requested in this Notice, completed questionnaires and correspondence provided by interested parties for which confidential treatment is requested shall be labelled 'Sensitive' <sup>(17)</sup>. Parties submitting information in the course of this investigation are invited to reason their request for confidential treatment.

Interested parties providing 'Sensitive' information are required to furnish non-confidential summaries of it pursuant to Article 19(2) of the basic Regulation, which will be labelled 'For inspection by interested parties'. These summaries must be sufficiently detailed to permit a reasonable understanding of the substance of the information submitted in confidence. If a party providing confidential information fails to show good cause for a confidential treatment request or does not furnish a non-confidential summary of it in the requested format and quality, the Commission may disregard such information unless it can be satisfactorily demonstrated from appropriate sources that the information is correct.

Interested parties are invited to make all submissions and requests via TRON.tdi (<https://tron.trade.ec.europa.eu/tron/TDI>) including scanned powers of attorney and certification sheets. By using TRON.tdi or email, interested parties express their agreement with the rules applicable to electronic submissions contained in the document 'CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION IN TRADE DEFENCE CASES' published on the website of the Directorate-General for Trade: [http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2011/june/tradoc\\_148003.pdf](http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2011/june/tradoc_148003.pdf) The interested parties must indicate their name, address, telephone and a valid e-mail address and they should ensure that the provided e-mail address is a functioning official business e-mail which is checked on a daily basis. Once contact details are provided, the Commission will communicate with interested parties by TRON.tdi or email only, unless they explicitly request to receive all documents from the Commission by another means of communication or unless the nature of the document to be sent requires the use of a registered mail. For further rules and information concerning correspondence with the Commission including principles that apply to submissions via TRON.tdi and by email, interested parties should consult the communication instructions with interested parties referred to above.

Commission address for correspondence:

European Commission  
Directorate-General for Trade  
Directorate G  
Office: CHAR 04/039  
1049 Bruxelles/Brussel  
BELGIQUE/BELGIË

TRON.tdi: <https://tron.trade.ec.europa.eu/tron/tdi>

Emails: [TRADE-R745-CRF-PRC@ec.europa.eu](mailto:TRADE-R745-CRF-PRC@ec.europa.eu) (for parties concerning the People's Republic of China)

[TRADE-R745-CRF-RUSSIA@ec.europa.eu](mailto:TRADE-R745-CRF-RUSSIA@ec.europa.eu) (for parties concerning the Russian Federation)

[TRADE-R745-CRF-INJURY@ec.europa.eu](mailto:TRADE-R745-CRF-INJURY@ec.europa.eu) (for parties concerning injury aspects)

## 6. **Schedule of the investigation**

The investigation shall normally be concluded within 12 months and in any event no later than 15 months from the date of the publication of this Notice, pursuant to Article 11(5) of the basic Regulation.

<sup>(17)</sup> A 'Sensitive' document is a document which is considered confidential pursuant to Article 19 of the basic Regulation and Article 6 of the WTO Agreement on Implementation of Article VI of the GATT 1994 (Anti-Dumping Agreement). It is also a document protected pursuant to Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 145, 31.5.2001, p. 43).

## 7. **Submission of information**

As a rule, interested parties may only submit information in the timeframes specified in section 5 of this Notice.

In order to complete the investigation within the mandatory deadlines, the Commission will not accept submissions from interested parties after the deadline to provide comments on the final disclosure or, if applicable, after the deadline to provide comments on the additional final disclosure.

## 8. **Possibility to comment on other parties' submissions**

In order to guarantee the rights of defence, interested parties should have the possibility to comment on information submitted by other interested parties. When doing so, interested parties may only address issues raised in the other interested parties' submissions and may not raise new issues.

Comments on the information provided by other interested parties in reaction to the disclosure of the definitive findings should be submitted within 5 days from the deadline to comment on the definitive findings, unless otherwise specified. If there is an additional final disclosure, comments on the information provided by other interested parties in reaction to this further disclosure should be made within 1 day from the deadline to comment on this further disclosure, unless otherwise specified.

The outlined timeframe is without prejudice to the Commission's right to request additional information from interested parties in duly justified cases.

## 9. **Extension to time limits specified in this Notice**

Extensions to time-limits provided for in this Notice may be granted upon request of interested parties showing due cause.

Any extension to the time limits provided for in this Notice should only be requested in exceptional circumstances and will only be granted if duly justified. In any event, any extension to the deadline to reply to questionnaires will be limited normally to 3 days, and as a rule will not exceed 7 days. Regarding time limits for the submission of other information specified in this Notice, extensions will be limited to 3 days unless exceptional circumstances are demonstrated.

## 10. **Non-cooperation**

In cases where any interested party refuses access to or does not provide the necessary information within the time limits, or significantly impedes the investigation, findings, affirmative or negative, may be made on the basis of facts available, in accordance with Article 18 of the basic Regulation.

Where it is found that any interested party has supplied false or misleading information, the information may be disregarded and use may be made of facts available.

If an interested party does not cooperate or cooperates only partially and findings are therefore based on facts available in accordance with Article 18 of the basic Regulation, the result may be less favourable to that party than if it had cooperated.

Failure to give a computerised response shall not be deemed to constitute non-cooperation, provided that the interested party shows that presenting the response as requested would result in an unreasonable extra burden or unreasonable additional cost. The interested party should immediately contact the Commission.

## 11. **Hearing Officer**

Interested parties may request the intervention of the Hearing Officer for trade proceedings. The Hearing Officer reviews requests for access to the file, disputes regarding the confidentiality of documents, requests for extension of time limits and any other request concerning the rights of defence of interested parties and third parties as may arise during the proceeding.



The Hearing Officer may organise hearings and mediate between the interested party/-ies and Commissions services to ensure that the interested parties' rights of defence are being fully exercised. A request for a hearing with the Hearing Officer should be made in writing and should specify the reasons for the request. The Hearing Officer will examine the reasons for the requests. These hearings should only take place if the issues have not been settled with the Commission services in due course.

Any request must be submitted in good time and expeditiously so as not to jeopardise the orderly conduct of proceedings. To that effect, interested parties should request the intervention of the Hearing Officer at the earliest possible time following the occurrence of the event justifying such intervention. Where hearing requests are submitted outside the relevant timeframes, the Hearing Officer will also examine the reasons for such late requests, the nature of the issues raised and the impact of those issues on the rights of defence, having due regard to the interests of good administration and the timely completion of the investigation.

For further information and contact details interested parties may consult the Hearing Officer's web pages on DG Trade's website: <http://ec.europa.eu/trade/trade-policy-and-you/contacts/hearing-officer/>

### 12. Possibility to request a review under Article 11(3) of the basic Regulation

As this expiry review is initiated in accordance with the provisions of Article 11(2) of the basic Regulation, the findings thereof will not lead to the existing measures being amended but will lead to those measures being repealed or maintained in accordance with Article 11(6) of the basic Regulation.

If any interested party considers that a review of the measures is warranted so as to allow for the possibility to amend the measures, that party may request a review pursuant to Article 11(3) of the basic Regulation.

Parties wishing to request such a review, which would be carried out independently of the expiry review mentioned in this Notice, may contact the Commission at the address given above.

### 13. Processing of personal data

Any personal data collected in this investigation will be treated in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>(18)</sup>.

A data protection notice that informs all individuals of the processing of personal data in the framework of Commission's trade defence activities is available on DG Trade's website: <http://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/accessing-markets/trade-defence/>

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<sup>(18)</sup> Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2018 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by the Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 and Decision No 1247/2002/EC (OJ L 295, 21.11.2018, p. 39).

## ANNEX

<input type="checkbox"/>	'Sensitive' version <sup>(1)</sup>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Version 'For inspection by interested parties'
(tick the appropriate box)	

EXPIRY REVIEW OF THE ANTI-DUMPING MEASURES CONCERNING IMPORTS OF CERTAIN COLD-ROLLED FLAT STEEL PRODUCTS ORIGINATING IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

**INFORMATION FOR THE SELECTION OF THE SAMPLE OF UNRELATED IMPORTERS**

This form is designed to assist unrelated importers in responding to the request for sampling information made in point 5.3.3 of the Notice of Initiation.

Both the 'Sensitive' version and the version 'For inspection by interested parties' should be returned to the Commission as set out in the Notice of Initiation.

**1. IDENTITY AND CONTACT DETAILS**

Supply the following details about your company:

Company name	
Address	
Contact person	
Email address	
Telephone	

**2. TURNOVER AND SALES VOLUME**

Indicate the total turnover in euros (EUR) of the company, and the turnover and weight or volume for imports into the Union <sup>(2)</sup> and resales on the Union market after importation from the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China, during the review investigation period, of certain cold-rolled flat steel products as defined in the Notice of Initiation and the corresponding weight or volume. State the unit of weight or volume used.

	Specify the unit of measurement	Value in euros (EUR)
Total turnover of your company in euros (EUR)		
Chinese imports of the product under review into the Union		
Resales on the Union market after importation from the People's Republic of China of the product under review		
Russian imports of the product under review into the Union		
Resales on the Union market after importation from the Russian Federation of the product under review		

<sup>(1)</sup> This document is for internal use only. It is protected pursuant to Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 145, 31.5.2001, p. 43). It is a confidential document pursuant to Article 19 of Regulation (EU) 2016/1036 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on protection against dumped imports from countries not members of the European Union (OJ L 176, 30.6.2016, p. 21) and Article 6 of the WTO Agreement on Implementation of Article VI of the GATT 1994 (Anti-Dumping Agreement).

<sup>(2)</sup> The 27 Member States of the European Union are: Belgium, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Croatia, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland and Sweden.

### 3. ACTIVITIES OF YOUR COMPANY AND RELATED COMPANIES <sup>(?)</sup>

Give details of the precise activities of the company and all related companies (please list them and state the relationship to your company) involved in the production and/or selling (export and/or domestic) of the product under review. Such activities could include but are not limited to purchasing the product under review or producing it under sub-contracting arrangements, or processing or trading the product under review.

Company name and location	Activities	Relationship

### 4. OTHER INFORMATION

Please provide any other relevant information which the company considers useful to assist the Commission in the selection of the sample.

### 5. CERTIFICATION

By providing the above information, the company agrees to its possible inclusion in the sample. If the company is selected to be part of the sample, this will involve completing a questionnaire and accepting a visit at its premises in order to verify its response. If the company indicates that it does not agree to its possible inclusion in the sample, it will be deemed not to have cooperated in the investigation. The Commission's findings for non-cooperating importers are based on the facts available and the result may be less favourable to that company than if it had cooperated.

Signature of authorised official:

Name and title of authorised official:

Date:

\_\_\_\_\_

<sup>(?)</sup> In accordance with Article 127 of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2447 of 24 November 2015 laying down detailed rules for implementing certain provisions of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down the Union Customs Code, two persons shall be deemed to be related if: (a) they are officers or directors of the other person's business; (b) they are legally recognised partners in business; (c) they are employer and employee; (d) a third party directly or indirectly owns, controls or holds 5 % or more of the outstanding voting stock or shares of both of them; (e) one of them directly or indirectly controls the other; (f) both of them are directly or indirectly controlled by a third person; (g) together they control a third person directly or indirectly; or (h) they are members of the same family (OJ L 343, 29.12.2015, p. 558). Persons shall be deemed to be members of the same family only if they stand in any of the following relationships to one another: (i) husband and wife, (ii) parent and child, (iii) brother and sister (whether by whole or half blood), (iv) grandparent and grandchild, (v) uncle or aunt and nephew or niece, (vi) parent-in-law and son-in-law or daughter-in-law, (vii) brother-in-law and sister-in-law. In accordance with Article 5(4) of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down the Union Customs Code, "person" means a natural person, a legal person, and any association of persons which is not a legal person but which is recognised under Union or national law as having the capacity to perform legal acts (OJ L 269, 10.10.2013, p. 1).

## OTHER ACTS

## EUROPEAN COMMISSION

**Publication of the amended single document following the approval of a minor amendment pursuant to the second subparagraph of Article 53(2) of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012**

(2021/C 311/07)

The European Commission has approved this minor amendment in accordance with the third subparagraph of Article 6(2) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 664/2014 of 18 December 2013 <sup>(1)</sup>.

The application for approval of this minor amendment can be consulted in the Commission's eAmbrosia database.

## SINGLE DOCUMENT

**'MELOCOTÓN DE CALANDA'****EU No: PDO-ES-0103-AM02 - 16 October 2020****PDO (X) PGI ( )****1. Name(s)**

'Melocotón de Calanda'

**2. Member State or Third Country**

Spain

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

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

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

'Melocotón de Calanda' is the fresh fruit of the species *Prunus persica* Sieb. and Zucc. from the indigenous population variety known as 'Amarillo tardío' (late yellow), and it is obtained both from the traditional varieties Jesca, Evaisa and Calante and from hybrids with at least one parent from the indigenous population variety, using the traditional technique of bagging the fruit on the tree.

Protected varieties: peaches protected by the designation of origin 'Melocotón de Calanda' must come only from the area's indigenous population variety, commonly known as 'Amarillo tardío', and are obtained both from the traditional varieties Jesca, Evaisa and Calante and from hybrids with at least one parent from the indigenous population variety.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJL 179, 19.6.2014, p. 17.

Characteristics of the product: peaches covered by the designation of origin 'Melocotón de Calanda' must be Extra Class or Class I as specified in the quality standard for peaches laid down in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 of 21 December 2007 laying down implementing rules of Council Regulations (EC) No 2200/96, (EC) No 2201/96 and (EC) No 1182/2007 in the fruit and vegetable sector <sup>(2)</sup>, and must also meet the following requirements:

GENERAL APPEARANCE	The fruit must be intact, sound and clean, free of visible foreign matter, free of moisture and free of any foreign smell or taste. They must be bagged on the tree.
COLOUR	From cream yellow to straw yellow, possibly with a red blush. They may have very faint anthocyanin spots or stripes but may not have any green or orange yellow tones, the latter being an indication that they are overripe.
SIZE	Minimum diameter 73 mm, corresponding to Class AA of the quality standard.
HARDNESS	Resistance to pressure measured in kg/0,5 cm <sup>2</sup> : > 3 kg/0,5 cm <sup>2</sup>
SUGAR	Minimum: 12° Brix

3.3. *Feed (for products of animal origin only) and raw materials (for processed products only)*

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3.4. *Specific steps in production that must take place in the defined geographical area*

All steps in production must take place in the defined geographical area.

3.5. *Specific rules concerning slicing, grating, packaging, etc. of the product the registered name refers to*

The product must be prepared for market and packed within the production area, in order to prevent it being impaired by excessive handling or by transport when it has not been properly prepared and packed. In addition, because 'Melocotón de Calanda' is a fruit that has been carefully cared for on the tree by bagging, and is picked when it reaches the degree of ripeness at which its organoleptic quality characteristics are at their best, any additional transport or storage operations could adversely affect the general appearance and colour described in point 3.2.

Therefore, packing in the production area is necessary in order to maintain the product's specific characteristics and safeguard its quality, and at the same time guarantee traceability and the origin of the product via a single system of control until dispatch to the final consumer.

'Melocotón de Calanda' may be marketed in containers holding one or more layers, provided that the integrity of the fruit is ensured. The containers or trays must be used only once.

3.6. *Specific rules concerning labelling of the product the registered name refers to*

Preparation and packing plants which have obtained the certificate of conformity must include the words 'Denominación de Origen "Melocotón de Calanda"' [Designation of Origin 'Melocotón de Calanda'] on the packaging labels, along with the numbered secondary label, which acts as a certificate and enables the product to be traced when marketed.

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

The production area for peaches covered by the 'Melocotón de Calanda' PDO is the geographical district located in the east of the Autonomous Community of Aragon between the provinces of Teruel and Zaragoza.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 350, 31.12.2007, p. 1.

The geographical area comprises the following municipalities:

Aguaviva, Albalate del Arzobispo, Alcañiz, Alcorisa, Alloza, Andorra, Arens de Lledó, Ariño, Berge, Calaceite, Calanda, Caspe, Castelserás, Castelnou, Castellote, Chiprana, Cretas, Escatrón, Fabara, Fayón, Foz-Calanda, Fuentespalda, Híjar, Jatiel, La Fresneda, La Ginebrosa, La Puebla de Híjar, Lledó, Maella, Más de las Matas, Mazaleón, Mequinenza, Molinos, Nonaspe, Oliete, Parras de Castellote, Samper de Calanda, Sástago, Seno, Torre de Compte, Urrea de Gaén, Valderrobres, Valdeltormo and Valjunquera.

## 5. Link with the geographical area

### 5.1. Specificity of the geographical area

Historical link: the varieties authorised for 'Melocotón de Calanda' production are indigenous to the production area, obtained by natural selection with the intervention of the growers, who over time have selected those clones which adapted best to the area's geographical conditions. Medieval documents show that in Aragon peaches were known as *presec* or *prisco*, which is what they are still called in the Calanda area. In 1895 the botanist J. Pardo Sastrón published an important work documenting the abundance of peach trees in the area and the fact that *orejones* (slices of sundried peach) were sent from Calanda to the Paris Exhibition in 1867. The importance of peach trees in this part of Teruel and the production of *orejones* are also mentioned in the 1933 edition of the *Enciclopedia Universal Ilustrada* (Espasa-Calpe), under the entry 'Calanda'. Official statistics for 1953 show that Calanda's canning industry processed 4 000 boxes of local peaches into peaches in syrup.

Historical accounts show that the name 'Melocotón de Calanda' started to become established in the 1940s, and as the crop was becoming more important and there were problems combating the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*), the growers started bagging the fruit to protect it from infestation. Fruit industry publications of the 1960s began mentioning 'Melocotón de Calanda' and in the 1970s 'Melocotón de Calanda' won a number of prizes in successive years at the National Agricultural Fair in Lérida. At the beginning of the 1980s it was first suggested that 'Melocotón de Calanda' should be protected as a designation of origin and in the statistics of the main national markets, such as Mercamadrid and Mercabarna, the fruit started to be identified by its geographical name.

Natural link: the area where 'Melocotón de Calanda' is grown occupies the fluvial valleys of the rivers Martín, Guadalope and Matarraña, which emerge from the foothills of the Iberian System, drain the region of Lower Aragon and empty into the Ebro. The area is thus in the south-eastern part of the Ebro Depression.

The land is flat or slightly undulating, with an altitude ranging from 122 m at Caspe to 325 m at Alcañiz and 466 m at Calanda. The relief is predominantly tabular, dissected to a varying degree by river networks. The soil is calcareous with carbonate and gypsum horizons, characteristic of lake sedimentation in the hot, dry climate of the Miocene epoch.

Average annual rainfall ranges from 327,9 mm in Caspe to 361,1 mm in Albalate del Arzobispo and 367,9 mm in Alcañiz. May and October are the wettest months and the rainfall distribution across the seasons is as follows: spring 27 %, summer 20 %, autumn 34 % and winter 19 %.

The average annual temperature is around 14,3 °C in Albalate del Arzobispo and Alcañiz and 15 °C in Caspe; these are the highest values for the central Ebro valley. The average maximum temperature is 19,9 °C in Alcañiz, 20,1 °C in Albalate del Arzobispo and 20,6 °C in Caspe, and the average minimum temperatures are 8,8 °C, 8,5 °C and 9,3 °C respectively. The highest average temperature is in July, with 24,2 °C in Alcañiz and 25,1 °C in Caspe, while the lowest is in January, ranging from 5,6 °C in Alcañiz to 6,7 °C in Albalate del Arzobispo. These data show that the annual temperature amplitude is high, at more than 18 °C, which is indicative of a continental temperature regime, due basically to the area's position at the centre of the Ebro Depression.

From March to October, maximum temperatures may exceed 25 °C, although this is more common between May, when the temperature exceeds this figure on half of the days, and October, when this figure is reached on between 5 and 10 days. In summer, daytime temperatures are above 25 °C and the average maximum temperature is above 35 °C (in July it is 37,2 °C in Albalate and Alcañiz and 38,3 °C in Caspe).

Another characteristic of the area's climate is temperature inversion. In winter, when there are anticyclones, the cold air settles in the lower layers and forms prolonged cold fogs with maximum temperatures lower than 6 °C, while in the higher areas, free of fog, maximum temperatures reach over 15 °C.

## 5.2. Specificity of the product

Growing conditions: the morphological and variety identification characteristics according to the standards laid down by the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV) are very similar in all varieties belonging to the 'Amarillo tardío' population. Differences have been detected regarding health, productivity, and size and shape of the fruit, which in 1980 resulted in a process of clonal selection to improve these characteristics. Other characteristics of these varieties are the late ripening period, from mid-August to early November, the yellow colour and the hardness of the flesh.

As regards physiology, the 'Amarillo tardío' population comprises varieties which need long hours of chilling – a minimum of 1 000 hours a year – to break winter dormancy. They also need a long summer to complete ripening, as they have a very long cycle.

According to UPOV guidelines, its morphological characteristics are as follows:

Tree	Vigorous and upright, with strong branches of the Red Haven type. The flower buds, unlike those of other varieties, do not form on the vigorous mixed branches but on weak twig-like shoots, which means that this variety has to be pruned differently.
Leaf	Large, with reniform nectaries on the petioles. The leaves fall late in autumn, staying on the tree for a long time with their characteristic golden colour.
Flower	Flowering is medium-late, slightly later than Red Haven but before the end of March. Bud density is high and flowering lasts from 12 to 18 days. The petals are large and rounded, pale pink in colour, and the stigma of the pistil is at the same height as the anthers of the stamen.
Fruit	Size: large to very large, over 73 mm in diameter and weighing over 200 g. Colour: from cream yellow to straw yellow, completely uniform due to the protection afforded by the paper bag in which the fruit develops, although slight anthocyanin colouration may be present. The fruit has light pubescence and the flesh is very firm and completely yellow with no anthocyanin colouration, not even next to the stone, to which it is firmly attached. The stone is ovoid and small in comparison with the fruit.

## 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)

For woody crops, the effects of climatic conditions on the quality of the fruit are well known (the concept of *terroir*). Weather patterns in certain areas and contrasting annual differences in the same location show that climate plays a very important role in determining the quality of the harvest.

It is mainly temperature which determines the level of the main organoleptic elements in the fruit. In principle, except in extreme conditions, temperature has more influence on peach production than rainfall (water deficit), because most (95 %) of the area under peach orchards is irrigated.

The main climatic factors that have favoured the development and subsequent cultivation of the indigenous late-ripening peach varieties in Lower Aragon include the winter temperatures in the defined area, which give these very demanding varieties the chilling hours (CH) they need to break dormancy (from the time when the leaves fall until just before flowering).

As regards physiology, the 'Amarillo tardío' population variety comprises varieties which need long hours of chilling – a minimum of 1 000 hours/year – to break winter dormancy.

In Lower Aragon, the chilling hours accumulated during November, December and January amply meet the maximum requirement established for the crop: minimum values in the area exceed 950 chilling hours.

In addition, temperatures during blossoming and setting of the fruit should not fall too far below zero for normal development of the flower buds and thus the number of fruit, as the potential size of the fruit is directly linked to temperature after flowering, and more specifically the temperatures prevailing from full bloom (F2) to F2 + 40 days. It has been clearly demonstrated (Warrington et al., 1999) that cell growth is eight times higher where maximum/minimum temperatures increase from 9/3 °C to 25/15 °C. But if the weather is cold, there are fewer cells and they are smaller, which will limit the final size of the fruit.

Another important factor is having the right temperatures throughout the cycle, but especially in September and October, so that the vegetative and reproductive development of these varieties can be completed.

In Lower Aragon, maximum temperatures exceed 25 °C from March to October, although this is more common between May, when the temperature exceeds this figure on half of the days, and October, when this figure is reached on between 5 and 10 days. In summer, daytime temperatures are above 25 °C and the average maximum temperature is above 35 °C (in July it is 37,2 °C in Albalate and Alcañiz and 38,3 °C in Caspe).

The temperatures over the year in the geographical area in question allow the 'Tardío amarillo de Calanda' peach trees, which have a long cycle, to complete their growth and reproductive development.

Therefore, while the winter temperatures give the trees the number of chilling hours they need to break dormancy, the prolonged warm weather during the growth cycle (March to November) means that these varieties produce very high quality fruit.

The results of an evaluation test of selected clones of the population variety 'Tardíos amarillos de Calanda' (Jesca, Calante and Evasa), carried out on an experimental farm belonging to the Government of Aragon in Alcañiz (one of the municipalities with the greatest number of peach trees in the defined area), show that, in the area of origin, over a four-year period (2000, 2001, 2003 and 2004), fruit were produced which had more than 14° Brix and were large and firm, these being the most outstanding characteristics of these peaches.

The plants authorised for the production of 'Melocotón de Calanda' PDO belong to the population variety 'Tardío amarillo'.

This population is indigenous to the production area and has been obtained over the centuries, initially by natural selection of trees grown from the stones of fruit from the trees which had the best agronomic characteristics. Then, over time, the growers propagated those which adapted best to the area's soil and climatic conditions, creating an authentic 'population variety'.

In 1980, the Aragonese Government's Agricultural Research and Extension Services started a process of clonal and sanitary selection of the 'Tardío amarillo' population variety with a view to improving quality and standardising the product marketed as 'Melocotón de Calanda'. Thus, in the 'Melocotón de Calanda' production area researchers sought out the clones that best represented the 'Tardío amarillo' population variety, had the best agronomic characteristics and produced the best quality fruit (Espada et al., 1991).

As a result of this initial selection, the following varieties were registered and protected by the Spanish Plant Varieties Office (Ministry of Agriculture): 'Jesca' (Registration No 1989/2450), 'Calante' (Registration No 1989/2447) and 'Evasa' (Registration No 1989/2449). They currently form the basis for 'Melocotón de Calanda' PDO production.

**CONCLUSION:** the population variety 'Tardíos amarillos de Calanda', cultivated both using the traditional varieties Jesca, Evasa and Calante and using hybrids with at least one parent from the indigenous population variety, is the result of its adaptation to the environment in which it originated.



**Reference to publication of the specification**

(the second subparagraph of Article 6(1) of this Regulation)

[https://www.aragon.es/documents/20127/20408990/Pliego+de+condiciones+modificado+DOP\\_Melocot%C3%B3n+de+Calanda+-+consolidado.pdf/e2877340-1cbd-fc3c-a9f5-0924479c0d18?t=1591269992936](https://www.aragon.es/documents/20127/20408990/Pliego+de+condiciones+modificado+DOP_Melocot%C3%B3n+de+Calanda+-+consolidado.pdf/e2877340-1cbd-fc3c-a9f5-0924479c0d18?t=1591269992936)

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**Publication of an application for registration of a name 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**

(2021/C 311/08)

This publication confers the right to oppose the application pursuant to Article 51 of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>(1)</sup> within three months from the date of this publication.

SINGLE DOCUMENT

**'ALHO DA GRACIOSA'**

**EU No: PGI-PT-02605 – 11 May 2020**

**PDO ( ) PGI (X)**

**1. Name(s) [of PDO or PGI]**

'Alho da Graciosa'

**2. Member State or Third Country**

Portugal

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

**3.1. Type of product**

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

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

'Alho da Graciosa' – garlic of the species *Allium sativum* L. – is presented in the form of dried bulbs, either individually or in braids, each with a diameter of at least 3 cm, measured across the peeled bulb.

The bulbs, which are ovoid in shape and wrapped in various layers of white outer skins that are easy to remove, consist of cloves with a firm, smooth texture encased in reddish pink skins.

In terms of smell, 'Alho da Graciosa' cloves are distinguished by their medium-low intensity aroma, even uncrushed.

In terms of taste, 'Alho da Graciosa' has an intense, very pleasant flavour with little aftertaste.

Important aspects of its chemical composition include its high levels of zinc (over 7 mg/kg), iron (over 8 mg/kg), magnesium (over 170 mg/kg) and allicin (over 3 500 mg/kg), which gives 'Alho da Graciosa' food-preserving properties.

**3.3. Feed (for products of animal origin only) and raw materials (for processed products only)**

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

All the steps in production (selection of the best garlic cloves for planting, cultivation and harvesting).

**3.5. Specific rules concerning slicing, grating, packaging, etc. of the product the registered name refers to**

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(1) OJ L 343, 14.12.2012, p. 1.

3.6. *Specific rules concerning labelling of the product the registered name refers to*

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

The island of Graciosa in the Azores archipelago.

5. **Link with the geographical area**

The link is based on the specific characteristics and qualities of 'Alho da Graciosa'.

As regards its reputation, it should be noted that 'Alho da Graciosa' has been grown successfully on the island of Graciosa since the arrival of the first settlers in the early 15th century, thanks to the favourable soil and climatic conditions.

Over the generations, Graciosa's garlic has been improved, as producers select the best specimens for propagation, i.e. those that preserve its main characteristics, such as colour and size.

When the island was first settled, the rainfall pattern and fertile soil were found to be good for fruit and vegetable growing. The garlic that was grown by the islanders, who were mostly subsistence farmers, stood out from the other crops.

Graciosa has always been known as the Terra do Alho (garlic country) and garlic is pictured on the coat of arms of one of the most iconic parishes on the island, the parish of São Mateus.

It is from the above circumstances that 'Alho da Graciosa' derives its specific qualities, characterised by its medium-low intensity aroma, even uncrushed, and its intense, very pleasant flavour with little aftertaste, which are due not only to the island's soil and climatic conditions but also to the care taken by the producers over the years, with no cultivars brought in from other regions.

Although the climate of the island of Graciosa, like that of the other islands in the archipelago, has temperate oceanic characteristics, Graciosa has the lowest rainfall in the Azores, the driest months being May and August. This is due to its topography, which is characterised by low-altitude plains that are sheltered from strong winds and get plenty of sunshine.

Graciosa's soils are thin, standard andic brown soils and regolic soils derived from basalt rock or from pyroclastic material lying on shallow basalt rock.

These volcanic soils, with a slightly acidic or neutral pH, are rich in micronutrients, such as zinc and iron, which are essential for the development of the young plants and for chlorophyll formation and photosynthesis. Such soil is good for garlic growing and encourages the formation of allicin, thus promoting the garlic's development and giving it the characteristics listed in point 3.2.

Allicin content varies considerably as a result of certain environmental factors, and high soil pH, high levels of sunshine and low rainfall increase its concentration in garlic (Eagling and Sterling, 2000).

The average allicin content of garlic varies between 1 800 mg/kg and 3 600 mg/kg, while analysis of 'Alho da Graciosa' using high-performance liquid chromatography has revealed an average allicin content of above 3 500 mg/kg.

As regards the growing conditions, the average soil pH on the island of Graciosa is 6.2, which, together with the low rainfall and sunny aspect of the land, favours the formation of allicin, which is the principal antimicrobial constituent of 'Alho da Graciosa'.

Because of its qualities, visitors to the island often seek out culinary specialities that are seasoned or prepared with 'Alho da Graciosa', such as the famous molhanga sauce served with fresh fish, the fish dish molho à pescador, the typical Graciosa sausage (linguiça da Graciosa) or grilled limpets (lapas grelhadas), which makes 'Alho da Graciosa' a highly valued product that is used by renowned chefs not only for its distinctive flavour and aroma but also because it is recognised to have food preserving qualities on account of its high allicin content.

'Alho da Graciosa' was tested as an inhibitor of *Listeria monocytogenes* – a pathogenic micro-organism capable of surviving and growing on food at chilled temperatures, which makes it difficult to control – and was found to have a greater inhibitory capacity than other pink garlies on the market (Voz do Campo, issue 224, and Pimentel, Paulo (2008) University of the Azores).

Tests carried out on minced meat also showed that 'Alho da Graciosa' clearly slowed the growth of *L. monocytogenes* up to the third day of refrigeration (Voz do Campo, issue 224, and Pimentel, Paulo (2008) University of the Azores).

As regards the reputation and renown of 'Alho da Graciosa', it is worth mentioning the initiative taken by the Angra do Heroísmo Chamber of Commerce and the Graciosa Business Centre in 2019 in organising the first 'Alho da Graciosa' festival, with talks, cookery demonstrations, workshops, school activities, special restaurant menus featuring dishes (from starters to desserts) made with garlic, guided tours and the sale of regional products, with the aim of publicising, marketing and promoting 'Alho da Graciosa'.

On that occasion, numerous articles published in major regional and national newspapers, namely Público and Açoriano Oriental, and specialist magazines, such as Vida Rural, Voz do Campo, Agrotec and Agronegócios, among other media, not only gave great prominence to the festival itself but above all focused attention on the qualities of 'Alho da Graciosa', which were showcased during the event.

The articles included 'E viva o alho! o da Graciosa que é diferente e único' [Long live garlic! The distinctive and unique garlic of Graciosa], published in the newspaper Público, 'O Alho da Graciosa ainda vai dar que falar' ['Alho da Graciosa' is still giving people something to talk about], published in the magazine Vida Rural, and 'O Alho da Graciosa, um composto natural com propriedades conservantes' ['Alho da Graciosa', a natural compound with preservative properties], published in the magazine Negócios do Campo.

The aforementioned article entitled 'E viva o alho! o da Graciosa que é diferente e único', published in the newspaper Público, contained the following paragraph: 'Since time immemorial, Graciosa has been known as the island of garlic, and from the 1950s garlic growing gained in importance, taking on considerable significance for the local family economy (along with lupin, beans and grains). The garlic was distributed among the other islands of the central group, known as the ilhas de baixo, by the Fernão Magalhães, the vessel which, in those days, provided a link between them. However, everything changed after the earthquake of 1 January 1980, which caused destruction and led to a large part of the population leaving the island. The fields and produce were abandoned and garlic growing almost ceased.'

'Alho da Graciosa' was recently chosen to represent Azorean produce on the commemorative stamp issued by the Portuguese post office, CTT – Correios de Portugal S.A., to mark the fourth edition of National Gastronomy Day. The stamp was launched during the National Gastronomy Day celebrations organised by the Confraria Gastrónomos dos Açores [Azores Fine Food Society], as a member of the Federação Portuguesa das Confrarias Gastronómicas [Portuguese Federation of Fine Food Societies].

Given the characteristics of 'Alho da Graciosa', which distinguish it as a much-valued and highly esteemed product, demand is not restricted to the regional market. On the contrary, it can also be found elsewhere in Portugal, where it is used by some of the country's top chefs, who thus make the most of its culinary qualities without risk of excessive smell or aroma.

### Reference to publication of the specification

(the second subparagraph of Article 6(1) of this Regulation)

[https://tradicional.dgadr.gov.pt/images/prod\\_imagens/horticolos/docs/CE\\_Alho\\_Graciosa\\_IGP.pdf](https://tradicional.dgadr.gov.pt/images/prod_imagens/horticolos/docs/CE_Alho_Graciosa_IGP.pdf)

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