

# Official Journal

## of the European Union

C 177

Volume 51

English edition

### Information and Notices

12 July 2008

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## II

(Information)

## INFORMATION FROM EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS AND BODIES

## COMMISSION

## Authorisation for State aid pursuant to Articles 87 and 88 of the EC Treaty

## Cases where the Commission raises no objections

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2008/C 177/01)

Date of adoption of the decision	2.4.2008
Reference number of the aid	N 261/07
Member State	Bulgaria
Region	—
Title (and/or name of the beneficiary)	Подкрепа за възледобивния сектор (8 дружества) Podkrepa za vagedobivnia sektor (8 drujestva)
Legal basis	<p>Постановление № 195 на Министерския Съвет от 26 септември 2000 г. за техническа ликвидация, консервация и преодоляване на вредните последици при прекратяване или ограничаване на производствената дейност във възледобива.</p> <p>Постановление № 173 на Министерския Съвет от 19 юли 2004 г. за приемане на Наредба за условията и реда за определяне на отговорността на държавата и за отстраняване на нанесените щети върху околната среда, настъпили от минали действия или бездействия, при приватизация.</p> <p>Наредба № 26 от 2 октомври 1996 г. за рекултивация на нарушени терени, подобряване на слабопродуктивни земи, отнемане и оползотворяване на хумусния пласт.</p> <p>Закон за опазване на земеделските земи.</p> <p>Постановление на Министерския Съвет № 112 от 23 май 2003 г. за приемане на Правилник за реда за упражняване на правата на държавата в търговските дружества с държавно участие в капитала.</p> <p>Закон за държавния бюджет за съответната година и Постановление на Министерския Съвет от съответната година за изпълнение на закона за държавния бюджет</p>
Type of measure	Scheme
Objective	Environmental protection
Form of aid	Subsidy
Budget	Overall budget: BGN 37,407 million (EUR 19,126 million)

Intensity	100 %
Duration	1.1.2007-31.12.2010
Economic sectors	Coal
Name and address of the granting authority	Министерство на икономиката и енергетиката, ул. Славянска 8, София BG-10052, Република България Ministerstvo na ikonomikata i energikata ul. Slavianska 8 BG-10052 Sofia
Other information	—

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

[http://ec.europa.eu/community\\_law/state\\_aids/](http://ec.europa.eu/community_law/state_aids/)

Date of adoption of the decision	20.5.2008
Reference number of the aid	N 358/07
Member State	Czech Republic
Region	Střední Čechy
Title (and/or name of the beneficiary)	Režim státní podpory pro hospodářské subjekty na modernizaci plavidel vnitrozemské vodní nákladní dopravy
Legal basis	Usnesení vlády České republiky ze dne 8. prosince 2004 č. 1242 k návrhu strategie udržitelného rozvoje České republiky, usnesení vlády České republiky ze dne 2. března 2005 č. 245 k postupu přípravy České republiky na čerpání finančních prostředků ze strukturálních fondů a z Fondu soudržnosti Evropské unie v letech 2007 až 2013, vyhláška č. 560/2005 Sb., o účasti státního rozpočtu na financování programů reprodukce majetku, zákon č. 218/2000 Sb., o rozpočtových pravidlech, ve znění pozdějších předpisů
Type of measure	Aid scheme
Objective	Regional development, environmental protection
Form of aid	Direct grant
Budget	EUR 17,33 million
Intensity	49 %
Duration	2008-2013
Economic sectors	Inland waterway transport

Name and address of the granting authority	Ministerstvo dopravy nábřeží Ludvíka Svobody 12/222 CZ-110 15 Praha 1
Other information	—

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

[http://ec.europa.eu/community\\_law/state\\_aids/](http://ec.europa.eu/community_law/state_aids/)

Date of adoption of the decision	20.5.2008
Reference number of the aid	N 602/07
Member State	France
Region	—
Title (and/or name of the beneficiary)	Soutien de l'Agence de l'innovation industrielle au PMII MaXSSIM
Legal basis	Régime N 121/06
Type of measure	Individual aid
Objective	Research and development
Form of aid	Direct grant, Reimbursable grant
Budget	Overall budget: EUR 35 million
Intensity	50 %
Duration	30 months
Economic sectors	Manufacturing industry
Name and address of the granting authority	Agence de l'Innovation Industrielle 195, Bd Saint Germain F-75007 Paris
Other information	—

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

[http://ec.europa.eu/community\\_law/state\\_aids/](http://ec.europa.eu/community_law/state_aids/)

Date of adoption of the decision	28.5.2008
Reference number of the aid	N 28/08
Member State	Finland
Region	—
Title (and/or name of the beneficiary)	Suomen laivanrakennusteollisuuden innovaatiotukiohjelma Innovationsstöd till den finländska varvsindustrin

Legal basis	Valtionavustuslaki 27.7: 2001/688, Valtioneuvoston asetus laivanrakennuksen innovaatioihin myönnettävästä valtionavustuksesta
Type of measure	Aid scheme
Objective	Innovation
Form of aid	Soft loan
Budget	Annual budget: EUR 20 million Overall budget: EUR 80 million
Intensity	20 % of eligible costs
Duration	Until 31.12.2011
Economic sectors	Shipbuilding
Name and address of the granting authority	Työ- ja elinkeinoministeriö Työ- ja elinkeinoministeriö PL 32 FI-00023 Valtioneuvosto
Other information	—

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

[http://ec.europa.eu/community\\_law/state\\_aids/](http://ec.europa.eu/community_law/state_aids/)

Date of adoption of the decision	16.4.2008
Reference number of the aid	N 45/08
Member State	The Hellenic Republic
Region	—
Title (and/or name of the beneficiary)	Έργο Αυτοκινητοδρόμου Ελευσίνα — Κόρινθος — Πάτρα — Πύργος — Τσακώνα/ Ergo Autokinetodromou Eleusina — Korinthos — Patra — Purgos — Tsakona
Legal basis	Νόμος αριθ. 3621/2007 της 29ης Νοεμβρίου 2007/Nomos arith. 3621/2007 tes 29es Noembriou 2007
Type of measure	Capital grant and toll revenues
Objective	Construction of infrastructure
Form of aid	Grant considered to be no State aid
Budget	EUR 550 million (no State aid)
Intensity	—
Duration	30 years
Economic sectors	Road infrastructure

Name and address of the granting authority	Ελληνικό κράτος — Υπουργείο Περιβάλλοντος, Χωροταξίας και Δημοσίων έργων/ Elleniko kratos — Υπουργείο Periballontos, Khorotaxias kai Demosion ergon
Other information	Grant under a concession agreement awarded on the basis of a public tender: considered not to constitute State aid

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

[http://ec.europa.eu/community\\_law/state\\_aids/](http://ec.europa.eu/community_law/state_aids/)

Date of adoption of the decision	6.5.2008
Reference number of the aid	N 174/08
Member State	Germany
Region	—
Title (and/or name of the beneficiary)	Verlängerung der Regelung für Innovationsbeihilfen an den Schiffbau
Legal basis	Rahmenbestimmungen für Beihilfen an den Schiffbau (Amtsblatt C 317 vom 30.12.2003, S. 11) und Mitteilung der Kommission betreffend die Verlängerung der Geltungsdauer der Rahmenbestimmungen über staatliche Beihilfen an den Schiffbau (Amtsblatt C 260 vom 28.10.2006, S. 7)
Type of measure	Aid scheme
Objective	Innovation
Form of aid	Soft loan, Direct grant
Budget	Overall budget: EUR 43 million
Intensity	—
Duration	1.4.2008-31.12.2011
Economic sectors	Shipbuilding
Name and address of the granting authority	Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft und Technologie (Bundesamt für Wirtschaft und Ausfuhrkontrolle)
Other information	—

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

[http://ec.europa.eu/community\\_law/state\\_aids/](http://ec.europa.eu/community_law/state_aids/)

**Non-opposition to a notified concentration****(Case COMP/M.5047 — REWE/ADEG)****(Text with EEA relevance)**

(2008/C 177/02)

On 23 June 2008, the Commission decided not to oppose the above notified concentration and to declare it compatible with the common market. This decision is based on Article 6(2) of Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004. The full text of the decision is available only in German and will be made public after it is cleared of any business secrets it may contain. It will be available:

- from the Europa competition website (<http://ec.europa.eu/comm/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 under document number 32008M5047. EUR-Lex is the on-line access to European law (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu>).
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## IV

(Notices)

## NOTICES FROM EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS AND BODIES

## COMMISSION

Euro exchange rates <sup>(1)</sup>

11 July 2008

(2008/C 177/03)

1 euro =

Currency	Exchange rate	Currency	Exchange rate		
USD	US dollar	1,5835	TRY	Turkish lira	1,9421
JPY	Japanese yen	168,35	AUD	Australian dollar	1,6423
DKK	Danish krone	7,4608	CAD	Canadian dollar	1,6090
GBP	Pound sterling	0,79915	HKD	Hong Kong dollar	12,3571
SEK	Swedish krona	9,4795	NZD	New Zealand dollar	2,0816
CHF	Swiss franc	1,6197	SGD	Singapore dollar	2,1509
ISK	Iceland króna	121,00	KRW	South Korean won	1 585,88
NOK	Norwegian krone	8,0605	ZAR	South African rand	12,2765
BGN	Bulgarian lev	1,9558	CNY	Chinese yuan renminbi	10,8216
CZK	Czech koruna	23,515	HRK	Croatian kuna	7,2368
EEK	Estonian kroon	15,6466	IDR	Indonesian rupiah	14 501,69
HUF	Hungarian forint	231,51	MYR	Malaysian ringgit	5,1369
LTL	Lithuanian litas	3,4528	PHP	Philippine peso	72,263
LVL	Latvian lats	0,7026	RUB	Russian rouble	36,9535
PLN	Polish zloty	3,2699	THB	Thai baht	53,302
RON	Romanian leu	3,6120	BRL	Brazilian real	2,5450
SKK	Slovak koruna	30,290	MXN	Mexican peso	16,3386

<sup>(1)</sup> Source: reference exchange rate published by the ECB.

## NOTICES FROM MEMBER STATES

**Information communicated by Member States regarding State aid granted under Commission Regulation (EC) No 1857/2006 on the application of Articles 87 and 88 of the EC Treaty to State aid to small and medium-sized enterprises active in the production of agricultural products and amending Regulation (EC) No 70/2001**

(2008/C 177/04)

**Aid No:** XA 7006/08**Member State:** Italy**Title of aid scheme:**

Decreto del direttore generale dello sviluppo rurale del ministero delle Politiche agricole alimentari e forestali prot. 2065 del 13 febbraio 2008 recante «Procedura concorsuale per la selezione di progetti di ricerca e sviluppo nel settore dell'agricoltura proposti dalle piccole e medie imprese condotte da giovani imprenditori agricoli, da realizzarsi attraverso la collaborazione di Istituzioni pubbliche di ricerca»

**Legal basis:**

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

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

**Annual expenditure planned:** EUR 4 000 000**Maximum aid intensity:**

The aid will be calculated in compliance with the maximum intensity provided for by the Community legislation in force (Article 5a of Commission Regulation (EC) No 70/2001, as amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 364/2004)

**Date of implementation:**

The scheme will enter into force from the date of the publication of the registration number of the exemption request on the website of the European Commission's Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development

**Duration of scheme or individual aid award:** Five years**Objective of aid:**

The aid is intended to promote research and development among small and medium-sized enterprises active in the agricultural sector, within the meaning of Article 5a of Regulation (EC) No 70/2001, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 364/2004

**Sector concerned:** Young farmers**Name and address of the granting authority:**

Ministero delle Politiche agricole alimentari e forestali  
Dipartimento delle politiche di sviluppo  
Direzione generale dello sviluppo rurale  
Via XX Settembre n. 20  
I-00187 Roma

**Website:**

[http://www.politicheagricole.it/SviluppoRurale/AiutiStato/DisposizioniNazionali/07-20080213\\_BandoC\\_2065\\_SR\\_OIGA.htm](http://www.politicheagricole.it/SviluppoRurale/AiutiStato/DisposizioniNazionali/07-20080213_BandoC_2065_SR_OIGA.htm)

*IL DIRETTORE GENERALE*  
(Dott. Salvatore PETROLI)

**Update of the list of border crossing points referred to in Article 2(8) of Regulation (EC) No 562/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a Community Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders (Schengen Borders Code) (OJ C 316, 28.12.2007, p. 1, OJ C 134, 31.5.2008, p. 16)**

(2008/C 177/05)

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

In addition to the publication in the Official Journal, a monthly update is available on the website of Directorate-General for Justice, Freedom and Security.

CZECH REPUBLIC

*Replacement of the information published in OJ C 316, 28.12.2007, p. 1*

**Air borders**

A. *Public* <sup>(1)</sup>

- |                       |                    |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| (1) Brno-Tuřany       | (4) Ostrava-Mošnov |
| (2) Karlovy Vary      | (5) Pardubice      |
| (3) Mnichovo Hradiště | (6) Praha-Ruzyně   |

B. *Non-public* <sup>(2)</sup>

- |                      |                        |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| (1) Benešov          | (7) Plzeň-Líně         |
| (2) České Budějovice | (8) Přerov             |
| (3) Hradec Králové   | (9) Roudnice nad Labem |
| (4) Kunovice         | (10) Vodochody         |
| (5) Letňany          | (11) Vysoké Mýto       |
| (6) Liberec          |                        |

FRANCE

*Replacement of the information published in OJ C 316, 28.12.2007, p. 1*

**Air borders**

- |                               |                       |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Abbeville                 | (8) Annecy-Methet     |
| (2) Agen-la Garenne           | (9) Annemasse         |
| (3) Ajaccio-Campo dell'Oro    | (10) Auxerre-Branches |
| (4) Albi-le Séquestre         | (11) Avignon-Caumont  |
| (5) Amiens-Glisy              | (12) Bâle-Mulhouse    |
| (6) Angers-Marcé              | (13) Bastia-Poretta   |
| (7) Angoulême-Brie-Champniers | (14) Beauvais-Tillé   |

<sup>(1)</sup> According to the category of users the international airports are divided to public and non-public airports. Public airports accept, within the limits of their technical and operating capacity, all aircraft.

<sup>(2)</sup> Users of non-public airports are defined by the Office for civil aviation on the proposal of the airport operator.

- 
- |                              |                                     |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (15) Bergerac-Roumanière     | (52) Laval-Entrammes                |
| (16) Besançon-la Vèze        | (53) Le Castelet                    |
| (17) Béziers-Vias            | (54) Le Havre-Octeville             |
| (18) Biarritz-Bayonne-Anglet | (55) Le Mans-Arnage                 |
| (19) Bordeaux-Mérignac       | (56) Le Touquet-Paris-Plage         |
| (20) Bourges                 | (57) Lille-Lesquin                  |
| (21) Brest-Guipavas          | (58) Limoges-Bellegarde             |
| (22) Caen-Carpiquet          | (59) Lognes-Emerainville            |
| (23) Cahors-Lalbenque        | (60) Lorient-Lann-Bihoué            |
| (24) Calais-Dunkerque        | (61) Lyon-Bron                      |
| (25) Calvi-Sainte-Catherine  | (62) Lyon-Saint-Exupéry             |
| (26) Cannes-Mandelieu        | (63) Marseille-Provence             |
| (27) Carcassonne-Salvaza     | (64) Meaux-Esbly                    |
| (28) Castres-Mazamet         | (65) Megève                         |
| (29) Châlons-Vatry           | (66) Metz-Nancy-Lorraine            |
| (30) Chambéry-Aix-les-Bains  | (67) Monaco-Héliport                |
| (31) Châteauroux-Déols       | (68) Montbéliard-Courcelles         |
| (32) Cherbourg-Maupertuis    | (69) Montpellier-Méditerranée       |
| (33) Clermont-Ferrand-Aulnat | (70) Morlaix-Ploujean               |
| (34) Colmar-Houssen          | (71) Nancy-Essey                    |
| (35) Courchevel              | (72) Nantes-Atlantique              |
| (36) Deauville-Saint-Gatien  | (73) Nevers-Fourchambault           |
| (37) Dieppe-Saint-Aubin      | (74) Nice-Côte d'Azur               |
| (38) Dijon-Longvic           | (75) Nîmes-Garons                   |
| (39) Dinard-Pleurtuit        | (76) Orléans-Bricy                  |
| (40) Dôle-Tavaux             | (77) Orléans-Saint-Denis-de-l'Hôtel |
| (41) Epinal-Mirecourt        | (78) Paris-Charles de Gaulle        |
| (42) Figari-Sud Corse        | (79) Paris-le Bourget               |
| (43) Gap-Tallard             | (80) Paris-Orly                     |
| (44) Genève-Cointrin         | (81) Pau-Pyrénées                   |
| (45) Granville               | (82) Perpignan-Rivesaltes           |
| (46) Grenoble-Saint-Geoirs   | (83) Poitiers-Biard                 |
| (47) Hyères-le Palivestre    | (84) Pontarlier                     |
| (48) Issy-les-Moulineaux     | (85) Pontoise-Cormeilles-en-Vexin   |
| (49) La Môle                 | (86) Quimper-Pluguffan              |
| (50) Lannion                 | (87) Reims-Champagne                |
| (51) La Rochelle-Laleu       |                                     |

- |                             |                             |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (88) Rennes Saint-Jacques   | (97) Tarbes-Ossun-Lourdes   |
| (89) Roanne-Renaison        | (98) Toulouse-Blagnac       |
| (90) Rodez-Marcillac        | (99) Tours-Saint-Symphorien |
| (91) Rouen-Vallée de Seine  | (100) Toussus-le-Noble      |
| (92) Saint-Brieuc-Armor     | (101) Troyes-Barberey       |
| (93) Saint-Etienne-Bouthéon | (102) Valence-Chabeuil      |
| (94) Saint-Nazaire-Montoir  | (103) Valenciennes-Denain   |
| (95) Saint-Yan              | (104) Vesoul-Frotey         |
| (96) Strasbourg-Entzheim    | (105) Vichy-Charmeil        |

**Sea borders**

- |                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| (1) Ajaccio                 | (21) Le Havre                          |
| (2) Bastia                  | (22) Les Sables-d'Olonne-Port          |
| (3) Bayonne                 | (23) Le Tréport                        |
| (4) Bonifacio               | (24) Lorient                           |
| (5) Bordeaux                | (25) Marseille                         |
| (6) Boulogne                | (26) Monaco-Port de la Condamine       |
| (7) Brest                   | (27) Nantes-Saint-Nazaire              |
| (8) Caen-Ouistreham         | (28) Nice                              |
| (9) Calais                  | (29) Port-de-Bouc-Fos/Port-Saint-Louis |
| (10) Calvi                  | (30) Port-la-Nouvelle                  |
| (11) Cannes-Vieux Port      | (31) Porto-Vecchio                     |
| (12) Carteret               | (32) Port-Vendres                      |
| (13) Cherbourg              | (33) Propriano                         |
| (14) Concarneau             | (34) Roscoff                           |
| (15) Dieppe                 | (35) Rouen                             |
| (16) Douvres                | (36) Saint-Brieuc (maritime)           |
| (17) Dunkerque              | (37) Saint-Malo                        |
| (18) Granville              | (38) Sète                              |
| (19) Honfleur               | (39) Toulon                            |
| (20) La Rochelle-La Pallice | (40) Villefranche-sur-Mer              |
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## V

(Announcements)

## ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

## EUROPEAN PERSONNEL SELECTION OFFICE (EPSO)

## NOTICE OF OPEN COMPETITIONS

(2008/C 177/06)

The European Personnel Selection Office (EPSO) is publishing a corrigendum to notice of open competitions:

- EPSO/AST/61/08 — Laboratory and Infrastructure Technicians,
- EPSO/AST/62/08 — Technicians in the nuclear field,
- EPSO/AST/63/08 — Nuclear Inspectors

for the recruitment of assistants (AST3) in the research and nuclear field (published in Official Journal C 137 A of 4 June 2008 under the title 'in the nuclear field').

The closing date for online registration has been put back to 7 August 2008, with a deadline of 12.00 (midday) Brussels time on that day.

The corrigendum to this competition notice is published in Official Journal C 177 A of 12 July 2008 in English, French and German only.

Further details can be found on the EPSO website: <http://europa.eu/epso>

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## PROCEDURES RELATING TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMMON COMMERCIAL POLICY

### COMMISSION

#### **Notice of initiation of an anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of certain aluminium foil originating in Armenia, Brazil and the People's Republic of China**

(2008/C 177/07)

The Commission has received a complaint pursuant to Article 5 of Council Regulation (EC) No 384/96 on protection against dumped imports from countries not members of the European Community ('the basic Regulation')<sup>(1)</sup>, alleging that imports of certain aluminium foil, originating in Armenia, Brazil and the People's Republic of China ('the countries concerned'), are being dumped and are thereby causing material injury to the Community industry.

#### **1. Complaint**

The complaint was lodged on 28 May 2008 by the European Association of Metals (EUROMÉTAUX) ('the complainant') on behalf of producers representing a major proportion, in this case more than 25 %, of the total Community production of certain aluminium foil.

#### **2. Product**

The product allegedly being dumped is aluminium foil of a thickness of not less than 0,008 mm and not more than 0,018 mm, not backed, not further worked than rolled, in reels of a width not exceeding 650 mm originating in Armenia, Brazil and the People's Republic of China ('the product concerned'), normally declared within CN code ex 7607 11 10. This CN code is only given for information.

#### **3. Allegation of dumping**

The allegation of dumping in respect of Brazil is based on a comparison of a constructed normal value with the export prices of the product concerned when sold for export to the Community.

In view of the provisions of Article 2(7) of the basic Regulation, the complainant established normal value for Armenia and the People's Republic of China on the basis of the price in a market

economy country, which is mentioned in point 5.1(d). The allegation of dumping is based on a comparison of normal value, thus calculated, with the export prices of the product concerned when sold for export to the Community.

On this basis, the dumping margins calculated are significant.

#### **4. Allegation of injury**

The complainant has provided evidence that imports of the product concerned from Armenia, Brazil and the People's Republic of China have increased overall in absolute terms and in terms of market share.

It is alleged that the volumes and the prices of the imported product concerned have, among other consequences, had a negative impact on the market share held and the quantities sold by the Community industry, resulting in substantial adverse effects on the overall performance, and in particular on the production, capacity utilisation and employment of the Community industry.

#### **5. Procedure**

Having determined, after consulting the Advisory Committee, that the complaint has been lodged by or on behalf of the Community industry and that there is sufficient evidence to justify the initiation of a proceeding, the Commission hereby initiates an investigation pursuant to Article 5 of the basic Regulation.

##### **5.1. Procedure for the determination of dumping and injury**

The investigation will determine whether the product concerned originating in Armenia, Brazil and the People's Republic of China is being dumped and whether this dumping has caused injury.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 56, 6.3.1996, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2117/2005 (OJ L 340, 23.12.2005, p. 17).

(a) *Sampling*

In view of the apparent large number of parties involved in this proceeding, the Commission may decide to apply sampling in accordance with Article 17 of the basic Regulation.

## (i) Sampling for exporters/producers in the People's Republic of China

In order to enable the Commission to decide whether sampling is necessary and, if so, to select a sample, all exporters/producers, or representatives acting on their behalf, are hereby requested to make themselves known by contacting the Commission and providing the following information on their company or companies within the time limit set in point 6(b)(i) and in the format indicated in point 7:

- name, address, e-mail address, telephone, and fax numbers and contact person,
- the turnover in local currency and the volume in tonnes of the product concerned sold for export to the Community during the period 1 July 2007-30 June 2008,
- the turnover in local currency and the sales volume in tonnes for the product concerned on the domestic market during the period 1 July 2007-30 June 2008,
- the precise activities of the company with regard to the product concerned,
- the names and the precise activities of all related companies<sup>(1)</sup> involved in the production and/or selling (export and/or domestic) of the product concerned,
- any other relevant information that would assist the Commission in the selection of the sample.

By providing the above information, the company agrees to its possible inclusion in the sample. If the company is chosen to be part of the sample, this will imply replying to a questionnaire and accepting an on-the-spot investigation of 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 co-operated in the investigation. The consequences of non-cooperation are set out in point 8 below.

In order to obtain the information it deems necessary for the selection of the sample of exporters/producers, the Commission will, in addition, contact the authorities of the exporting country, and any known associations of exporters/producers.

Since a company cannot be certain that it will be selected in the sample, exporters/producers that wish to claim an individual margin pursuant to Article 17(3) of the basic Regulation are advised to request a questionnaire within the deadline foreseen in point 6(a)(i) of this notice, and file it within the deadline foreseen in point 6(a)(ii) first paragraph of this notice. However, attention is drawn to the last sentence of point 5.1(b)(ii) of this notice.

## (ii) Sampling for importers

In order to enable the Commission to decide whether sampling is necessary and, if so, to select a sample, all importers, or representatives acting on their behalf, are hereby requested to make themselves known to the Commission and to provide the following information on their company or companies within the time limit set in point 6(b)(i) and in the formats indicated in point 7:

- name, address, e-mail address, telephone, and fax numbers and contact person,
- the total turnover in euro of the company during the period 1 July 2007-30 June 2008,
- the total number of employees,
- the precise activities of the company with regard to the product concerned,
- the volume in tonnes and value in euro of imports into and resales made in the Community market during the period 1 July 2007-30 June 2008 of the imported product concerned originating in Armenia, Brazil and the People's Republic of China,
- the names and the precise activities of all related companies<sup>(1)</sup> involved in the production and/or selling of the product concerned,
- any other relevant information that would assist the Commission in the selection of the sample.

By providing the above information, the company agrees to its possible inclusion in the sample. If the company is chosen to be part of the sample, this will imply replying to a questionnaire and accepting an on-the-spot investigation of 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 co-operated in the investigation. The consequences of non-cooperation are set out in point 8 below.

In order to obtain the information it deems necessary for the selection of the sample of importers, the Commission will, in addition, contact any known associations of importers.

<sup>(1)</sup> For guidance on the meaning of related companies, please refer to Article 143 of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2454/93 laying down provisions for the implementation of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92 establishing the Community Customs Code (OJ L 253, 11.10.1993, p. 1).



(iii) Final selection of the samples

All interested parties wishing to submit any relevant information regarding the selection of the sample must do so within the time limit set in point 6(b)(ii).

The Commission intends to make the final selection of the samples after having consulted the parties concerned that have expressed their willingness to be included in the sample.

Companies included in the samples must reply to a questionnaire within the time limit set in point 6(b)(iii) and must cooperate within the framework of the investigation.

If sufficient co-operation is not forthcoming, the Commission may base its findings, in accordance with Articles 17(4) and 18 of the basic Regulation, on the facts available. A finding based on facts available may be less advantageous to the party concerned, as explained in point 8.

(b) Questionnaires

In order to obtain the information it deems necessary for its investigation, the Commission will send questionnaires to the Community industry and to any association of producers in the Community, to the sampled exporters/producers in the People's Republic of China, to the exporters/producers in Armenia, Brazil, to any known association of exporters/producers, to the sampled importers, to any known association of importers named in the complaint, and to the authorities of the exporting countries concerned.

(i) Exporters/producers in Brazil

Exporters/producers in Brazil should contact the Commission forthwith by fax, but not later than the time limit set out in point 6(a)(i), in order to find out whether they are listed in the complaint and, if necessary, request a questionnaire, given that the time limit set in point 6(a)(ii) applies to all such interested parties.

(ii) Exporters/producers claiming an individual margin in Armenia and the People's Republic of China

Exporters/producers in Armenia and the People's Republic of China claiming an individual margin, with a view to the application of Articles 17(3) and 9(6) of the basic Regulation, must submit a completed questionnaire within the time limit set in point 6(a)(ii) of this notice. They therefore have to request a questionnaire

within the time limit set in point 6(a)(i). However, such parties should be aware that if sampling is applied to exporters/producers, the Commission may nonetheless decide not to calculate an individual margin for them, if the number of exporters/producers is so large that individual examination would be unduly burdensome and would prevent the timely completion of the investigation.

(c) Collection of information and holding of hearings

All interested parties are hereby invited to make their views known, submit information other than questionnaire replies and to provide supporting evidence. This information and supporting evidence has to reach the Commission within the time limit set in point 6(a)(ii).

Furthermore, the Commission may hear interested parties, provided that they make a request showing that there are particular reasons why they should be heard. This request must be made within the time limit set in point 6(a)(iii).

(d) Selection of the market economy country

In accordance with Article 2(7)(a) of the basic Regulation, it is envisaged to choose Turkey as an appropriate market economy country for the purpose of establishing normal value in respect of Armenia and the People's Republic of China. Interested parties are hereby invited to comment on the appropriateness of this choice within the specific time limit set in point 6(c).

(e) Market economy treatment or Individual Treatment claims

For those exporters/producers in Armenia and the People's Republic of China who claim and provide sufficient evidence that they operate under market economy conditions, i.e. that they meet the criteria laid down in Article 2(7)(c) of the basic Regulation, normal value will be determined in accordance with Article 2(7)(b) of the basic Regulation. Exporters/producers intending to submit duly substantiated claims must do so within the specific time limit set in point 6(d). The Commission will send claim forms to all exporters/producers in Armenia and the People's Republic of China who have either been included in the sample (as far as the People's Republic of China is concerned) or named in the complaint and to any association of exporters/producers named in the complaint, as well as to the authorities of Armenia and the People's Republic of China. This claim form may also be used by the applicant to claim individual treatment, i.e. that it meets the criteria laid down in Article 9(5) of the basic Regulation.

## 5.2. Procedure for assessment of Community interest

In accordance with Article 21 of the basic Regulation and in the event that the allegations of dumping and injury caused thereby are substantiated, a decision will be reached as to whether the adoption of anti-dumping measures would not be against the Community interest. For this reason the Commission may send questionnaires to the known Community industry, importers, their representative associations, representative users and representative consumer organisations. Such parties, including those not known to the Commission, provided that they prove that there is an objective link between their activity and the product concerned, may, within the general time limits set in point 6(a)(ii), make themselves known and provide the Commission with information. The parties which have acted in conformity with the preceding sentence may request a hearing setting the particular reasons why they should be heard within the time limit set in point 6(a)(iii). It should be noted that any information submitted pursuant to Article 21 of the basic Regulation will only be taken into account if supported by factual evidence at the time of submission.

## 6. Time limits

### (a) General time limits

- (i) For parties to request a questionnaire or other claim forms

All interested parties should request a questionnaire or other claim forms as soon as possible, but not later than 10 days after the publication of this notice in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

- (ii) For parties to make themselves known, to submit questionnaire replies and any other information

All interested parties, if their representations are to be taken into account during the investigation, must make themselves known by contacting the Commission, present their views and submit questionnaire replies or any other information within 40 days of the date of publication of this notice in the *Official Journal of the European Union*, unless otherwise specified. All exporters/producers concerned by this proceeding, who wish to apply for individual examination in accordance with Article 17(3) of the basic Regulation, must also submit a questionnaire reply within 40 days of the date of the publication of this notice in the *Official Journal of the European Union*, unless otherwise specified. Attention is drawn to the fact that the exercise of most procedural rights set out in the basic Regulation depends on the

party's making itself known within the aforementioned period.

Companies selected in a sample must submit questionnaire replies within the time limits specified in point 6(b)(iii).

### (iii) Hearings

All interested parties may also apply to be heard by the Commission within the same 40-day time limit.

### (b) Specific time limit in respect of sampling

- (i) The information specified in point 5.1(a)(i) and 5.1(a)(ii) should reach the Commission within 15 days of the date of publication of this notice in the *Official Journal of the European Union*, given that the Commission intends to consult parties concerned that have expressed their willingness to be included in the sample on its final selection within a period of 21 days of the publication of this notice in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

- (ii) All other information relevant for the selection of the sample as referred to in point 5.1(a)(ii) must reach the Commission within a period of 21 days of the publication of this notice in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

- (iii) The questionnaire replies from sampled parties must reach the Commission within 37 days from the date of the notification of their inclusion in the sample.

### (c) Specific time limit for the selection of the market economy country

Parties to the investigation may wish to comment on the appropriateness of Turkey which, as mentioned in point 5.1(d), is envisaged as a market-economy country for the purpose of establishing normal value in respect of Armenia and the People's Republic of China. These comments must reach the Commission within 10 days of the date of publication of this notice in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

### (d) Specific time limit for submission of claims for market economy status and/or for individual treatment

Duly substantiated claims for market economy status (as mentioned in point 5.1(e)) and/or for individual treatment pursuant to Article 9(5) of the basic Regulation, must reach the Commission within 15 days of the date of publication of this notice in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

## 7. Written submissions, questionnaire replies and correspondence

All submissions and requests made by interested parties must be made in writing (not in electronic format) unless otherwise specified and must indicate the name, address, e-mail address, telephone and fax numbers of the interested party. All written submissions, including the information requested in this notice, questionnaire replies and correspondence provided by interested parties on a confidential basis shall be labelled as 'Limited' <sup>(1)</sup> and, in accordance with Article 19(2) of the basic Regulation, shall be accompanied by a non-confidential version, which will be labelled 'For inspection by interested parties'.

Commission address for correspondence:

European Commission  
Directorate-General for Trade  
Directorate H  
Office: J-79 4/23  
B-1049 Brussels  
Fax (32-2) 295 65 05

## 8. Non-cooperation

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

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

## 9. Schedule of the investigation

The investigation will be concluded, according to Article 6(9) of the basic Regulation within 15 months of the date of the publication of this notice in the *Official Journal of the European Union*. According to Article 7(1) of the basic Regulation, provisional measures may be imposed no later than 9 months from the publication of this notice in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

## 10. Processing of personal data

It is noted that any personal data collected in this investigation will be treated in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data by the Community institutions and bodies and on the free movement of such data <sup>(2)</sup>.

## 11. Hearing Officer

It is also noted that if interested parties consider that they are encountering difficulties in the exercise of their rights of defence, they may request the intervention of the Hearing Officer of DG Trade. He acts as an interface between the interested parties and the Commission services, offering, where necessary mediation on procedural matters affecting the protection of their interests in this proceeding, in particular, with regard to issues concerning access to file, confidentiality, extension of time limits and the treatment of written and/or oral submission of views. For further information and contact details interested parties may consult the Hearing Officer's web pages of the website of DG Trade (<http://ec.europa.eu/trade>).

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<sup>(1)</sup> This means that the 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 regarding public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents (OJ L 145, 31.5.2001, p. 43). It is a confidential document pursuant to Article 29 of the basic Regulation and Article 12 of the WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures.

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<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 8, 12.1.2001, p. 1.

## OTHER ACTS

## COMMISSION

**Publication of an application pursuant to Article 6(2) of Council Regulation (EC) No 510/2006 on the protection of geographical indications and designations of origin for agricultural products and foodstuffs**

(2008/C 177/08)

This publication confers the right to object to the application pursuant to Article 7 of Council Regulation (EC) No 510/2006 <sup>(1)</sup>. Statements of objection must reach the Commission within six months from the date of publication.

## SUMMARY

**COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 510/2006****'MELVA DE ANDALUCÍA'****EC No: ES-PGI-005-0280-19.03.2003****PDO ( ) PGI ( X )**

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

**1. Responsible department in the Member State:**

Name: Subdirección General de Sistemas de Calidad Agroalimentaria y Agricultura Biológica, Dirección General de Industria Agroalimentaria y Alimentación, Secretaría General de Agricultura y Alimentación del Ministerio de Agricultura, Pesca y Alimentación de España

Address: Paseo Infanta Isabel nº 1  
E-28071 Madrid

Tel. (34) 913 47 53 94

Fax (34) 913 47 57 10

E-mail: sgcaproagro@mapya.es

**2. Group:**

Name: Asociación de Fabricantes de Conservas de Pescado «Andaluces Artesanos de la Mar»

Address: C/ Galdámes, nº 1  
E-21400 Ayamonte (Huelva)

Tel. (34) 959 32 10 43

Fax: (34) 959 32 01 06

E-mail: consercon@telefonica.net

Composition: Producers/processors ( X ) Other ( )

<sup>(1)</sup> OJL 93, 31.3.2006, p. 12.

### 3. Type of product:

Class 1.7 — Fresh fish, molluscs and crustaceans and products derived therefrom

### 4. Specification:

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

#### 4.1. Name: 'Melva de Andalucía'

#### 4.2. Description: Preserved bullet tuna and frigate tuna in oil, produced using non-industrial methods.

The raw material used is fish of the species *Auxis rochei* and *Auxis thazard*, which has a firm, elongate and rounded body, a short snout and two clearly separated dorsal fins. It is a bluish or bluish-grey colour with a silvery belly and flanks; its skin is very hard and tough and entirely devoid of scales, except on the front of the body and along the lateral line.

Non-industrial production methods are used, as is traditional in Andalusia. The fish are skinned by hand without the use of chemical products, thus ensuring a natural, high-quality product with a smooth, compact and juicy texture, a pleasant smell and a very characteristic taste.

The fish are placed exclusively in olive or sunflower oil.

#### 4.3. Geographical area: Production takes place in the municipalities of Almería, Adra, Carboneras, Garrucha and Roquetas de Mar in the Province of Almería; Algeciras, Barbate, Cádiz, Chipiona, Conil, La Línea, Puerto de Santa María, Rota, Sanlúcar de Barrameda and Tarifa in the Province of Cádiz; Almúñecar and Motril in the Province of Granada; Ayamonte, Cartaya, Huelva, Isla Cristina, Lepe, Palos de la Frontera and Punta Umbría in the Province of Huelva and Estepona, Fuengirola, Málaga, Marbella and Vélez-Málaga in the Province of Málaga.

#### 4.4. Proof of origin: Only the species *Auxis rochei* and *Auxis thazard* are used for these preserved bullet tuna and frigate tuna.

The preserved bullet tuna and frigate tuna will be produced and packaged in preserving plants which are located within the geographical production area and have been entered in a register kept by the Regulatory Board; production and packaging will comply with the requirements of the specification, particularly as regards non-industrial processing involving methods and procedures used in former times which allow the fish's natural characteristics to be maintained.

The Regulatory Board, as the inspection body, will carry out regular inspections to ensure that products covered by the PGI are sourced and produced in accordance with the specification, with particular regard to the origin of the products and the non-industrial nature of their production. The owners of the registered preserving plants will keep a book in which, for inspection purposes, data on the raw material employed and on the finished products will be entered for each day on which their facilities are used to produce protected product preserves.

Preserved bullet tuna and frigate tuna inspected and found to comply with the specification will be certified by the Regulatory Board, which will supply undertakings with the relevant numbered labels, and will then be marketed with the guarantee of origin and of non-industrial production, retaining all the natural characteristics of the fish.

#### 4.5. Method of production: For production of the canned filets, fish of the species *Auxis rochei* and *Auxis thazard* are processed as follows: the heads are removed, and the fish are gutted and then washed to remove blood and mucous. The fish are boiled in fresh, salted water, during which the pH value and chlorine content of the water are closely controlled. The fish are then skinned by hand. This is a particularly important stage in the production process, since the non-utilisation of chemical products allows the natural characteristics of the fish to be maintained and ensures a high-quality product. The skinned and boned filets are placed in metal or glass containers, sterilised by heat treatment to eliminate any microorganisms. As described, these processes preserve the non-industrial approach which has traditionally been taken in this production area and which, as indicated above, serves to maintain all the fish's natural characteristics, which are otherwise lost during the chemical skinning employed in other industrial processes.

- 4.6. *Link*: Migratory species have been fished in the south of Spain for three thousand years since the Phoenicians and the Tartessians began catching tuna, bullet tuna, frigate tuna and mackerel using small nets, rudimentary encircling nets and hooks. The Arabs introduced tunny nets to the seas off the coast of southern Andalusia. Today, these tunny nets are still one of the main sources supplying raw material — fish — to our industry.

As well as fishing, mention should also be made of the importance of the processing industry for these migratory species, whose origins go back to the 1st century AD at the height of the Roman Empire. All types of tuna and mackerel were processed at factories all along the coast of Andalusia. The well-known ruins of Baelo Claudia at Bolonia (Tarifa), where tanks are still visible today, are just one example. Large cities grew up around the Roman salting industry and the 40 factories in the Gulf of Cádiz and along the south-east coast were famous for their salted fish and particularly for their range of fish sauces (garum, mauria and alex).

Preserving fishery products is a time-honoured tradition in Andalusia that continues to this day. The Andalusian preserving industry still maintains the high levels of quality that distinguish it from industries elsewhere, the result of the link between the species processed and the physical environment of the Andalusian coast, the family traditions of the preserving enterprises and the traditional, non-industrial methods it is endeavouring to maintain in the face of industrial processes which are inevitably cheaper as they largely dispense with manual labour, using instead chemical means to do what our enterprises perform manually, preserving tradition and giving the product a specific natural quality that distinguishes it from similar albeit industrial products by virtue of its smooth, compact and juicy texture, its pleasant smell and its very characteristic taste, and which is the link between the product and its geographical area.

Bullet tuna and frigate tuna have traditionally been fished off Andalusia and have always been used by the region's processing industry. The non-industrial preserving sector has been dominated by small and medium-sized family undertakings, managed by either the founders or their descendants, which has made it possible to maintain traditional production methods. The long traditions of the industry in Andalusia and the experience of non-industrial production handed down from father to son guarantee a skilled labour force, which the industrial processes referred to above are threatening to do away with.

In addition, the preserving undertakings are located in the regions of Andalusia most dependent on fishing, where they make an important contribution to maintaining employment, particularly as the non-industrial methods used are more labour-intensive. This is therefore a sector threatened by industrialisation, whose survival not only determines the quality of these products but also affects this highly significant social issue.

- 4.7. *Inspection body*:

Name: Consejo Regulador de las Denominaciones Específicas «Caballa de Andalucía» y «Melva de Andalucía»

Address: Glorieta del Agua nº 4  
Edificio Aljamar Center  
E-41940 Tomares (Sevilla)

Tel. (34) 954 15 18 23

E-mail: [consejoregulador@caballaymelva.com](mailto:consejoregulador@caballaymelva.com)

The Regulatory Board complies with standard EN 45011.

- 4.8. *Labelling*: The words 'Melva de Andalucía' must appear on the labels, which will be authorised by the Regulatory Board. Labels will be numbered and will be issued by the Board.
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**Publication of an application pursuant to Article 6(2) of Council Regulation (EC) No 510/2006 on the protection of geographical indications and designations of origin for agricultural products and foodstuffs**

(2008/C 177/09)

This publication confers the right to object to the application pursuant to Article 7 of Council Regulation (EC) No 510/2006 <sup>(1)</sup>. Statements of objection must reach the Commission within six months from the date of publication.

SUMMARY

**COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 510/2006**

**'CABALLA DE ANDALUCÍA'**

**EC No: ES-PDO-005-0281-19.03.2003**

**PDO ( ) PGI (X)**

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

**1. Responsible department in the Member State:**

Name: Subdirección General de Sistemas de Calidad Agroalimentaria y Agricultura Biológica, Dirección General de Industria Agroalimentaria y Alimentación, Secretaría General de Agricultura y Alimentación del Ministerio de Agricultura, Pesca y Alimentación de España  
Address: Paseo Infanta Isabel nº 1  
E-28071 Madrid  
Tel. (34) 913 47 53 94  
Fax (34) 913 47 57 10  
E-mail: sgcaproagra@mapya.es

**2. Group:**

Name: Asociación de Fabricantes de Conservas de Pescado «Andaluces Artesanos de la Mar»  
Address: C/ Galdámes, nº 1  
E-21400 Ayamonte (Huelva)  
Tel. (34) 959 32 10 43  
Fax (34) 959 32 01 06  
E-mail: consercon@telefonica.net  
Composition: Producers/processors ( X ) Other ( )

**3. Type of product:**

Class 1.7 — Fresh fish, molluscs and crustaceans and products derived therefrom

**4. Specification:**

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

**4.1. Name: 'Caballa de Andalucía'**

<sup>(1)</sup> OJL 93, 31.3.2006, p. 12.

- 4.2. *Description:* Preserved mackerel filets in oil, produced using non-industrial methods.

The raw material used is fish of the species *Scomber japonicus*, which has a spindle-shaped and elongate body, a pointed snout and a thin caudal peduncle. It has two clearly separated dorsal fins and its head and body are covered with small scales. It is a greenish blue colour, with narrow wavy black lines and speckles, while its belly and flanks are of a silvery yellow with bluish grey speckles. It normally measures between 20 and 30 cm.

Non-industrial production methods traditional in Andalusia are used. The mackerel is skinned by hand without the use of chemicals, thus ensuring a high-quality product with a greyish white colour, a smooth, compact and juicy texture, a pleasant smell and a very characteristic taste.

The fish are placed exclusively in olive or sunflower oil.

- 4.3. *Geographical area:* Production takes place in the municipalities of Almería, Adra, Carboneras, Garrucha and Roquetas de Mar in the Province of Almería, Algeciras, Barbate, Cádiz, Chipiona, Conil, La Línea, Puerto de Santa María, Rota, Sanlúcar de Barrameda and Tarifa in the Province of Cádiz, Almuñécar and Motril in the Province of Granada, Ayamonte, Cartaya, Huelva, Isla Cristina, Lepe, Palos de la Frontera and Punta Umbría in the Province of Huelva, and Estepona, Fuengirola, Málaga, Marbella and Vélez-Málaga in the Province of Málaga.

- 4.4. *Proof of origin:* Only the species *Scomber japonicus* is used for these mackerel preserves.

The mackerel preserves will be produced and packaged in preserving plants which are located within the geographical production area and have been entered in a register kept by the Regulatory Board; production and packaging will comply with the requirements of the specification, particularly as regards non-industrial processing involving methods and procedures used in former times which allow the fish's natural characteristics to be maintained. No industrial processing will be permitted in the registered plants where this production process is employed.

The Regulatory Board, as the inspection body, will carry out regular inspections to ensure that products covered by the PGI are sourced and produced in accordance with the specification, with particular regard to the origin of the products and the non-industrial nature of their production. The owners of the registered preserving plants will keep a book in which, for inspection purposes, data on the raw material employed and on the finished products will be entered for each day on which their facilities are used to produce protected product preserves.

Mackerel preserves inspected and found to comply with the specification will be certified by the Regulatory Board, which will supply undertakings with the relevant numbered labels, and will then be marketed with the guarantee of origin and of non-industrial production, retaining all the natural characteristics of the fish.

- 4.5. *Method of production:* For production of the preserved filets, fish of the species *Scomber japonicus* are processed as follows: the heads are removed, and the fish are gutted and then washed to remove blood and mucous. The fish are boiled in fresh, salted water, during which the pH value and chlorine content of the water are closely controlled. The fish are then skinned by hand. This is a particularly important stage in the production process, since the non-utilisation of chemicals allows the natural characteristics of the fish to be maintained and ensures a high-quality product. The skinned and boned filets are placed in metal or glass containers, sterilised by heat treatment to eliminate any microorganisms. As described, these processes preserve the non-industrial approach which has traditionally been taken in this production area and which, as indicated above, serves to maintain all the fish's natural characteristics, which are otherwise lost during the chemical skinning employed in other industrial processes.
- 4.6. *Link:* Migratory species have been fished in the south of Spain for three thousand years since the Phoenicians and the Tartessians began catching tuna, frigate tuna and mackerel using small nets, rudimentary purse seines and the familiar hook and line. The Arabs introduced tunny nets to the seas off the coast of southern Andalusia. Today, these tunny nets are still one of the main sources supplying raw material — fish — to our industry.



As well as fishing, mention should also be made of the importance of the processing industry for these migratory species, whose origins go back to the 1st century AD at the height of the Roman Empire. All types of tuna and mackerel were processed at factories all along the coast of Andalusia. The well-known ruins of Baelo Claudia at Bolonia (Tarifa), where tanks are still visible today, are just one example. Large towns grew up around the Roman salting industry and the 40 factories in the Gulf of Cádiz and along the south-east coast were famous for their salted fish and for their range of fish sauces (garum, mauria and alex).

Preserving fishery products is a time-honoured tradition in Andalusia that continues to this day. The Andalusian preserving industry still maintains the high levels of quality that distinguish it from industries elsewhere, the result of the link between the species processed and the physical environment of the Andalusian coast, the family traditions of the preserving enterprises, and the traditional, non-industrial production methods it is endeavouring to maintain in the face of industrial processes which are inevitably cheaper as they largely dispense with manual labour, using instead chemical means to do what our enterprises perform manually, preserving tradition and giving the product a specific natural quality that distinguishes it from similar, albeit industrial, products by virtue of its smooth, compact and juicy texture, its pleasant smell and its very characteristic taste, and which is the link between the product and its geographical area.

Mackerel of the species *Scomber japonicus* have traditionally been fished off Andalusia and have always been used by the region's processing industry. The non-industrial preserving sector has been dominated by small and medium-sized family undertakings, managed by either the founders or their descendants, which has made it possible to maintain traditional production methods. The long traditions of the industry in Andalusia and the experience of non-industrial production handed down from father to son guarantee a skilled labour force, which the industrial processes referred to above are threatening to do away with.

In addition, the preserving undertakings are located in the regions of Andalusia most dependent on fishing, where they make an important contribution to maintaining employment, particularly as the non-industrial methods used are more labour-intensive. This is a sector threatened by industrialisation, whose survival not only determines the quality of these products but also affects this extraordinarily important social issue.

4.7. *Inspection body:*

Name: Consejo Regulador de las Denominaciones Específicas «Caballa de Andalucía» y «Melva de Andalucía»

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The Regulatory Board (Consejo Regulador de las Denominaciones Específicas 'Caballa de Andalucía' y 'Melva de Andalucía') complies with standard EN 45011.

4.8. *Labelling:* The words 'Caballa de Andalucía' must appear on the labels, which will be authorised by the Regulatory Board. Labels will be numbered and will be issued by the Board.

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