

Europos Sąjungos oficialusis leidinys

C 243

50 tomas

Leidimas
lietuvių kalba

Informacija ir pranešimai

2007 m. spalio 17 d.

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PROCEDŪROS, SUSIJUSIOS SU KONKURENCIJOS POLITIKOS ĮGYVENDINIMU

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KITI AKTAI

Komisija

2007/C 243/05

Paraiškos paskelbimas pagal Tarybos reglamento (EB) Nr. 510/2006 dėl žemės ūkio produktų ir maisto produktų geografinių nuorodų ir kilmės vietos nuorodų apsaugos 6 straipsnio 2 dalį

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⁽¹⁾ Tekstas svarbus EEE

II

(Komunikatai)

EUROPOS SAJUNGOS INSTITUCIJŲ IR ORGANŲ PRIIMTI KOMUNIKATAI

KOMISIJA

Neprieštaravimas pranešai koncentracijai**(Byla COMP/M.4748 — T-Mobile/Orange)****(Tekstas svarbus EEE)**

(2007/C 243/01)

2007 m. rugpjūčio 20 d. Komisija nusprendė neprieštarauti dėl pavadinime praneštos koncentracijos ir paskelbti ją suderinama su bendrąja rinka. Šis sprendimas priimamas remiantis Tarybos reglamento (EB) Nr. 139/2004 6 straipsnio 1 dalies b punktu. Visas šio sprendimo tekstas yra anglų. Sprendimas bus viešai paskelbtas tada, kai iš jo bus pašalinta profesine paslaptimi laikoma informacija. Sprendimą bus galima rasti:

- Europa interneto svetainės konkurencijos skylyje (<http://ec.europa.eu/comm/competition/mergers/cases/>). Ši svetainė suteikia galimybę rasti atskirus sprendimus dėl koncentracijos, įskaitant tokių sprendimų indeksus pagal įmonės pavadinimą, bylos numerį, priėmimo datą ir sektorių,
 - elektroniniu formatu EUR-Lex interneto svetainėje 32007M4748 dokumento numeriu. EUR-Lex svetainėje galima rasti įvairius Europos teisės dokumentus. (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu>)
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IV

(Pranešimai)

EUROPOS SAJUNGOS INSTITUCIJŲ IR ORGANŲ
PRANEŠIMAI

KOMISIJA

Euro kursas ⁽¹⁾

2007 m. spalio 16 d.

(2007/C 243/02)

1 euro =

Valiuta	Valiutos kursas	Valiuta	Valiutos kursas	
USD	JAV doleris	1,4150	RON Rumunijos lėja	3,3513
JPY	Japonijos jena	165,17	SKK Slovakijos krona	33,687
DKK	Danijos krona	7,4528	TRY Turkijos lira	1,7314
GBP	Svaras sterlingas	0,69650	AUD Australijos doleris	1,5929
SEK	Švedijos krona	9,1538	CAD Kanados doleris	1,3878
CHF	Šveicarijos frankas	1,6753	HKD Honkongo doleris	10,9724
ISK	Islandijos krona	86,25	NZD Naujosios Zelandijos doleris	1,8930
NOK	Norvegijos krona	7,6660	SGD Singapūro doleris	2,0767
BGN	Bulgarijos levas	1,9558	KRW Pietų Korėjos vonas	1 297,84
CYP	Kipro svaras	0,5842	ZAR Pietų Afrikos randas	9,7399
CZK	Čekijos krona	27,526	CNY Kinijos ženminbi juanis	10,6380
EEK	Estijos kronos	15,6466	HRK Kroatijos kuna	7,3235
HUF	Vengrijos forintas	251,05	IDR Indijos rupija	12 819,90
LTL	Lietuvos litas	3,4528	MYR Malaizijos ringitas	4,7862
LVL	Latvijos latas	0,7030	PHP Filipinų pesas	62,755
MTL	Maltos lira	0,4293	RUB Rusijos rublis	35,3050
PLN	Lenkijos zlotas	3,7196	THB Tailando batas	44,424

⁽¹⁾ Šaltinis: valiutų perskaičiavimo kursai paskelbti ECB.

V

(Skelbimai)

ADMINISTRACINĖS PROCEDŪROS

EUROPOS PERSONALO ATRANKOS TARNYBA (EPSO)

PRANEŠIMAS APIE VIEŠĄ KONKURSAŲ EPSO/AST/43-44/07

(2007/C 243/03)

Europos personalo atrankos tarnyba (EPSO) rengia viešąjį konkursą: EPSO/AST/43/07 ir EPSO/AST/44/07 Bulgarijos ir Rumunijos pilietybę turintiems AST3 kategorijos padėjėjams šiose srityse:

- 1) Europos viešasis administravimas
- 2) Finansų valdymas

Pranešimas apie konkursą skelbiamas tik vokiečių, anglų ir prancūzų kalbomis 2007 m. spalio 17 d. *Oficialiajame leidinyje* C 243 A.

Išsamią informaciją galima rasti EPSO interneto svetainėje <http://europa.eu/epso>.

PROCEDŪROS, SUSIJUSIOS SU KONKURENCIJOS POLITIKOS ĮGYVENDINIMU

KOMISIJA

VALSTYBĖS PAGALBA — JUNG TINĖ KARALYSTĖ

Valstybės pagalba C 23/07 (ex N 118/07) — Vauxhall Motors Ltd — Mokymo pagalba Ellesmere Port

Kvietimas teikti pastabas pagal EB sutarties 88 straipsnio 2 dalį

(Tekstas svarbus EEE)

(2007/C 243/04)

2007 m. liepos 10 d. raštu, pateiktu originalo kalba po šios santraukos, Komisija pranešė Jungtinei Karalystei savo sprendimą pradėti EB sutarties 88 straipsnio 2 dalyje nustatytą procedūrą dėl pirmiau minėtos pagalbos.

Per vieną mėnesį nuo šios santraukos ir prie jos pridėto rašto paskelbimo dienos suinteresuotosios šalys gali pateikti pastabas apie pagalbą, dėl kurios Komisija pradeda procedūrą, šiuo adresu:

Commission européenne
Direction générale de la concurrence
Greffé des aides d'Etat
SPA-3 6/5
B-1049 Bruxelles
Faksas (32-2) 296 12 42

Šios pastabos bus perduotos Jungtinei Karalystei. Pastabas teikianti suinteresuotoji šalis gali pateikti pagrįstą raštišką prašymą neatskleisti jos tapatybės.

SANTRAUKA

2007 m. kovo 5 d. Jungtinė Karalystė pranešė Komisijai apie savo ketinimą suteikti pagalbą „Vauxhall Motors Ltd, Ellesmere Port“ (toliau — „Vauxhall“), automobilių gamybos įmonei, kuri yra „Vauxhall Motors Ltd“ padalinys ir priklauso „General Motors Ltd“. Pranešimas buvo padarytas pagal Pagalbos mokymui Komisijos reglamento (EB) Nr. 68/2001 5 straipsnį, kuriame nustatyta, kad apie kiekvieną didesnę nei 1 mln. EUR pagalbą mokymui būtina pranešti atskirai.

Pagalba siekiama suteikti paramą mokymo programai, skirtai gerinti „Vauxhall“ veiklą. Mokymą yra numatyta įgyvendinti per šešerius metus (nuo 2007 m. iki 2012 m. įskaitytinai). Visos reikalavimus atitinkančios mokymo sąnaudos yra 16 583 461 GBP. Pagalbą suteiktų „North-West Development Agency“ 8 584 767 GBP tiesioginės subsidijos, išmokamos šešiomis metinėmis dalimis, forma.

Komisija mano, kad priemonė yra valstybės pagalba, kaip apibrėžta EB sutarties 87 straipsnyje. Komisija įvertins pagalbos suderinamumą su bendrąja rinka pagal EB sutarties 87 straipsnio 3 dalies c punktą. Atlikdama vertinimą Komisija atsižvelgs į Pagalbos mokymui reglamento pagrindinius principus. Komisija taip pat tikrins, ar pagalba yra skatinamojo pobūdžio mokymo atžvilgiu, t. y. ar mokymo būtų imtasi nesant pagalbos. Skatinamojo poveikio kriterijus yra bendra valstybės pagalbos suderinamumo sąlyga.

Šiuo etapu Komisija abejoja pagalbos suderinamumu dėl šių priežasčių. Pirma, ji abejoja pagalbos skatinamuoju poveikiu trimis mokymo programos dalims (gamybos sistemos mokymui, mokymams apie *General Motors* bendrą gamybos sistemą ir darbo (studijų) programoms pirmosios pakopos studijų studentams), kurios, Komisijos manymu, būtų įgyvendintos net nesant pagalbos.

Antra, Komisija nesutinka su Jungtinės Karalystės nuomone, kad keturiuose programos srityse (gamybos sistemos mokymas, bendra gamybos sistema, kultūriniai pokyčiai ir veiksmingesnė gamyba) numatytas mokymas yra bendrasis mokymas pagal Pagalbos mokymui reglamentą, t. y. mokymas, suteikiantis įgūdžius, kuriuos galima perduoti kitoms įmonėms arba sektoriams ir kuriam galima suteikti pagalbą, atitinkančią iki 50 % reikalavimus atitinkančių sąnaudų. Komisijos nuomone, šios mokymo dalys pagal reglamentą yra specialusis mokymas (didžiausias pagalbos intensyvumas — 25 %).

RAŠTO TEKSTAS

„The Commission wishes to inform the United Kingdom that, having examined the information supplied by the UK authorities on the measure referred to above, it has decided to initiate the procedure laid down in Article 88(2) of the EC Treaty.

1. THE PROCEDURE

- (1) By letter dated 28 February 2007, registered with the Commission on 6 March 2007, the UK authorities notified the Commission of the above-mentioned measure for General Motor's Vauxhall assembly plant at Ellesmere Port. The Commission requested complementary information by letter of 4 April 2007 (ref. D/51586), to which the UK authorities replied on 22 May 2007.

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE AID

2.1. The beneficiary

- (2) The aid recipient is Vauxhall Motors Ltd, Ellesmere Port, UK (“Vauxhall”), a car manufacturing plant which is an operating unit of Vauxhall Motors Ltd and part of General Motors Inc. (“GM”). It manufactures cars from the Opel model range (which are sold in the UK under the Vauxhall badge), currently the Astra which will terminate in 2009. Vauxhall is located in Ellesmere Port in Cheshire in the North-West region of England ⁽¹⁾ and employs close to 2 200 workers.
- (3) Vauxhall has suffered from a long record of underperformance. Initiatives taken since 2002 have considerably improved the plant's performance. However, according to the UK, the improvements represent only the changes needed to meet the basic standards for a GM plant. In order to survive in the long term, Vauxhall needs to implement a more comprehensive change and staff development programme in order to improve productivity and build quality and make Vauxhall a class leading plant.
- (4) On 17 April 2007, GM announced that Vauxhall was amongst the European GM sites that had been selected to produce the Global Compact Vehicle, the model that will replace the Astra.

2.2. The training programme

- (5) Vauxhall intends to implement a wide-ranging training plan which breaks down into 8 individual training areas, 6 of which are considered by the UK to be eligible for training aid:
 - (a) Production System Training: This concerns training in all elements of Vauxhall's production and quality control systems. The objective is to give staff a better understanding of the build process and thus generate better standard, reduce defects and improve problem solving.
 - (b) Integrated Training Plan: This part of the training concerns the implementation of the “Global Manufacturing System” (GMS) which incorporates best practices and technologies into a common manufacturing system for GM operations. Through a series of objectives (“People Involvement”, “Standardisation”, “Built-in Quality”, “Short Lead Time”, “Continuous Improvement”) the training will allow the staff of Vauxhall to build future generations of cars in a better way.
 - (c) Cultural Change: The objective of this training is to instil a sense of common purpose and collective responsibility in the workforce and to create a team culture based on excellence in production.

⁽¹⁾ Vauxhall is located in an area which until 31 December 2006 qualified for regional aid under Article 87(3)(c) of the EC Treaty. Since 1 January 2007, the region is an unassisted area.

- (d) Dual Skilling: The purpose of this training is to develop a flexible workforce by allowing staff with a primary skill in mechanical engineering to develop electrical skills and, conversely, those with primary skills in electrical engineering to acquire mechanical skills.
- (e) Lean Manufacturing: This is a project to ensure that the principles and techniques of lean manufacturing are embedded in the workforce and that employees are fully aware of the benefits of applying these to the manufacturing process at Vauxhall. A central part of training under this heading will be the secondment of staff to another GM plant outside the UK.
- (f) Undergraduates: This is a programme whereby Vauxhall organises 12-month courses for young University students. The various programmes (e.g. "Body Planning Engineer", "Finance Analyst", "General Assembly Planning Engineer") combine learning and work experience under the supervision of a mentor. There is no contractual obligation on either party to maintain the working relationship at the end of the training.
- (6) Outside the training intended to benefit from the notified State aid are the training areas "Apprentices" (an apprenticeship scheme for young people), "Model Change" (the training needed to adapt to the production of the Global Model Vehicle) and activities related to "Training & Performance Appraisal". In addition, the UK authorities have informed the Commission that Vauxhall undertakes "routine training" in the skills necessary to the plant's normal operations.
- (7) According to the information provided by the UK, the training would consist mainly in general training, with some elements of specific training ⁽²⁾. The training plan will be implemented over six years (2007 to 2012 included) and will concern all employees at Vauxhall.

2.3. The aid

- (8) The aid would be given in the form of a direct grant of GBP 8 584 767 payable in six yearly instalments over the running time of the training programme. The aid would be implemented as an individual aid from the North West Development Agency.
- (9) According to the information provided by the UK, the eligible costs for the training and the aid break down as follows (the costs for the projects "Apprenticeships", "Model Change" and "Routine Training Budget" are not considered eligible by the UK) ⁽³⁾ (*):

Projects	General training Eligible costs in GBP	Specific training Eligible costs in GBP	Wage compensation in GBP	Total eligible costs in GBP	Aid in GBP	Intensity in %
Product System Training	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]
Integrated Training Progr.	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]
Cultural Change	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]
Dual Skilling	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]
Lean Manufacturing	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]
Undergraduates	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]
TOTAL	9 870 316	464 808	6 248 338	16 583 461	8 584 767	51,78

⁽²⁾ The notions of general and specific training are used as defined in Commission Regulation (EC) No 68/2001 of 12 January 2001 on the application of Articles 87 and 88 of the EC Treaty to training aid (OJ L 10, 13.1.2001, p. 20), referred to in this decision as "the Training Aid Regulation".

⁽³⁾ These amounts in the table are those indicated in the UK's letter of 22 May 2007. However, the Commission notes a discrepancy as regards the figures provided in the notification, at least as concerns the eligible costs for the Integrated Training Programme. The Commission expects the UK authorities to clarify this issue and provide definitive amounts for the eligible costs and the aid.

(*) [...]: Confidential information.

Projects	General training Eligible costs in GBP	Specific training Eligible costs in GBP	Wage compensation in GBP	Total eligible costs in GBP	Aid in GBP	Intensity in %
Apprenticeships	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]
Model Changes	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]
Routine Training Budge	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]

- (10) According to the UK, the planned aid amounts respect the aid intensities of the Training Aid Regulation, i.e. 50 % for general training and 25 % for specific training, with an increase of 3,7 percentage points for training to disadvantaged workers within the meaning of Article 2(g) of the Training Aid Regulation ⁽⁴⁾.

3. ASSESSMENT

3.1. Qualification as State aid

- (11) According to Article 87 of the EC Treaty, any aid granted by a Member State or through State resources in any form whatsoever which distorts or threatens to distort competition by favouring certain undertakings or the production of certain goods, in so far as it affects trade between Member States, constitutes incompatible State aid unless it can be justified under Article 87(2) or (3) of the EC Treaty.
- (12) The Commission considers that the measure constitutes State aid within the meaning of Article 87(1) of the EC Treaty. The funding takes the form of a grant from the general budget of the North West region, and is thus funded from State resources. The measures are selective as they are limited to Vauxhall. They are likely to distort competition within the Community since, by relieving it of a significant part of the costs of the training, the measure will provide Vauxhall with an advantage over other competitors not receiving the aid. Finally, the market for motor vehicles is characterised by extensive trade between Member States.

3.2. Legal basis for the assessment

- (13) The UK authorities have notified the aid as individual aid under Article 5 of the Training Aid Regulation which provides that when the amount of aid granted to one enterprise for a single training project exceeds EUR 1 million, the aid is not exempted from the notification requirement of Article 88(3) EC Treaty. The Commission notes that the proposed aid in this case amounts to GBP 8 584 767, i.e. about EUR 13 million, to be paid to one enterprise, and that the training project is a single project. The Commission therefore considers that the notification requirement applies to the proposed aid, and that it has been respected by the UK.
- (14) When assessing an individual training aid which does not qualify for the exemption laid down in the Training Aid Regulation, the Commission will, in line with previous decisions ⁽⁵⁾ make an individual assessment of the aid on the basis of Article 87(3)(c) of the EC Treaty. However, for the purposes of this individual assessment the Commission will by analogy rely on the guiding principles of the Training Aid Regulation and in particular the exemption criteria laid down in its Article 4.
- (15) Moreover, the Commission will, in line with its established practice, assess whether the training aid measure is necessary to undertake the training in question. The necessity of the aid is a general condition for finding the aid compatible with the common market ⁽⁶⁾. If the aid does not lead to additional training, it cannot be considered to “promote” the economic development within the meaning of Article 87(3)(c) EC of the EC Treaty nor to correct the market imperfections that lead companies to underinvest in the training, as mentioned in recital 10 of the Training Aid Regulation.

⁽⁴⁾ At present, 37 % of workers of the company are considered to be disadvantaged. They fall mainly into the category of persons older than 45 who have not attained an upper secondary education. However, as the training will run over 6 years and as the exact number of disadvantaged workers benefiting from the training will be known only at the time the training is delivered, the UK authorities intend to apply a general increase of aid intensity of 3,7 % across the board. The UK authorities have committed to verifying the actual number of disadvantaged workers in each training project ex post and to correct the applied aid intensities accordingly.

⁽⁵⁾ See Commission Decision 2006/938/EC of 4 July 2006 on State aid C 40/2005 ... Ford Genk (OJ C 366, 21.12.2006, p. 32) and Commission Decision of 4 April 2007 on State aid C 14/06 ... General Motors Belgium, not yet published. This follows also from paragraph 16 of the preamble of the Training Aid Regulation.

⁽⁶⁾ This is reiterated in point 11 of the Regulation which clarifies that it must be “ensure[d] that State aid is limited to the minimum necessary to obtain the Community objective which market forces alone would not make possible [...]”.

3.3. Compatibility with the common market

- (16) In view of the information submitted by the UK, the Commission has doubts on the compatibility of the aid with the common market for the reasons indicated below.

3.3.1. Incentive effect of the aid

- (17) As indicated above, the Commission takes the view that training aid can be compatible with the common market only if it creates a necessary incentive for the funded training, in the absence of which the training would not take place. Training which is part of the normal operations of an undertaking and for which market forces alone should provide sufficient incentive will not qualify for training aid.
- (18) The UK has indicated that all training which is necessary for Vauxhall's normal operations is provided as part of "routine training", the cost of which is not included in the eligible costs of the notified aid (the same is claimed for the training necessary to adapt to the production of the Global Concept Vehicle, covered by the heading "Model Change").
- (19) According to the UK, the training covered by the notification is significantly in excess of the work required to maintain its current business and would, because of its prohibitive cost, not be undertaken by Vauxhall without the aid. The aid would thus be a necessary condition for the training.
- (20) The Commission nevertheless doubts the incentive effect of the aid on parts of the training programme:

Production System Training

- (21) In the Commission's view, this training appears to be necessary to ensure Vauxhall's normal operations. This should provide Vauxhall with sufficient incentive to undertake the training without aid.
- (22) The UK has indicated that the training in production systems which is indispensable to Vauxhall's operations is provided through "routine training" which is distinct from the Production System Training. However, the UK has not provided sufficient information to allow the Commission to verify the contents of the "routine training" and to compare it to the Production System Training to satisfy itself that the latter provides additional qualifications.
- (23) The Commission consequently doubts that the aid is necessary for Vauxhall to undertake the Production System Training.
- (24) Concerning a particular item of the Production System Training, namely lines A25.1.1 to A25.1.6 "Statutory Inspection Training", the Commission observes that any training which is required by statute will necessarily be undertaken even in the absence of State aid. The Commission would require specific explanations regarding this point.

Integrated Training Plan

- (25) The Commission understands that GMS is an integrated manufacturing system which has been developed by GM and which is common to all GM car manufacturing facilities. Training the workforce in GMS would therefore appear indispensable to Vauxhall's normal operations and should be undertaken even in the absence of the notified State aid.
- (26) The UK has indicated that GMS training has been undertaken at Vauxhall before, but that the Integrated Training Plan aims at the refreshment and extension of the skills initially learnt and that this expenditure is discretionary and would not be brought about by the simple operation of market forces.
- (27) However, the Commission considers that training in the manufacturing systems applied at Vauxhall, including appropriate refreshment courses, are essential to operations. The Commission considers that the UK authorities have failed to provide concrete information to substantiate the claim that the Integrated Training Plan goes beyond what is necessary for Vauxhall's normal operations and would not be undertaken in the absence of the aid. The Commission consequently doubts that the notified aid, in this respect, is compatible with the common market.

Undergraduates

- (28) The UK has indicated that the programme is nonessential to Vauxhall's operations and could be curtailed without business unduly suffering. The costs of the training cannot be considered part of operating costs. Expenditure on the Undergraduate programme is discretionary and up for review every year. It is liable to budget cuts. The State aid would guarantee its continuation.
- (29) At this stage, the Commission observes that the Undergraduate programme has been in place for a number of years without State aid, which would indicate that the aid is not necessary for this training. The UK, which has stated that the Undergraduate training brings new talent into the company and is a key element of the training to be undertaken by Vauxhall, has not provided any concrete evidence that the programme will be discontinued in the absence of aid. The Commission is consequently not satisfied that the aid is compatible with the common market in this respect.

3.3.2. *The distinction between general and specific training*

- (30) The notions of general and specific training are defined in Article 2(e) of the Training Aid Regulation. Specific training is directly and principally applicable to the employee's present or future position in the assisted undertaking and provides qualifications which are not or only to a limited extent transferable to other firms or fields of work. General training, on the other hand, provides qualifications which are transferable to other firms or fields of work and therefore substantially improve the employability of the employee. The essential distinction between the two forms of training is thus the transferability of the acquired skills.
- (31) For the different parts of the Vauxhall training programme the UK authorities have indicated whether they consider the training to be general or specific (and, consequently, which maximum aid intensity should apply in accordance with Article 4 of the Training Aid Regulation). The Commission nevertheless questions the UK's qualifications as regards the following training projects:

Production System Training

- (32) As indicated above, this training concerns all manufacturing and quality control systems at Vauxhall. The UK has indicated that all training will be given by external trainers and concerns third party equipment which is used in other undertakings and sectors, thus providing trainees with transferable qualifications.
- (33) The Commission nevertheless considers that the UK has not provided it with sufficient information to allow it to ensure that all training provided under this heading is indeed transferable. The UK would need to provide the Commission with details on the basic "routine" training at Vauxhall so that the Commission can compare the nature of this training and assess to which extent it concerns skills which are specific to Vauxhall or GM.

Integrated Production System

- (34) As indicated above, this is, to the Commission's understanding, training in the Global Manufacturing System which was developed by GM and is applied at GM facilities.
- (35) The UK argues that GMS is based on a set of principles applicable to any business situation which involves a regular process. The underlying principles are applied both within and outside the automotive sector. The employees would thus acquire a set of skills which will make them capable of performing more efficiently with any employer. In addition, some specific elements of training have been identified and notified as specific training.
- (36) The Commission nevertheless questions whether training into a proprietary manufacturing system can be considered to provide transferable qualifications. Although certain underlying notions may be widely shared, the Commission considers that the training, insofar as it concerns the application of these notions to a concrete production process, is likely to be specific. The Commission would therefore require more detailed information on this training and how closely linked it is to practical applications in the GM manufacturing process.

Cultural Change

- (37) The Commission notes that the UK authorities have not submitted any details on the content and expected output of the training under this heading as, on their own account, this information is not yet available. In spite of this, the UK authorities claim that all training provided under this heading is general training within the meaning of the Training Aid Regulation.
- (38) However, the Commission has doubts about the transferability of skills acquired as part of a “cultural change” which — in the words of the UK authorities — is specifically focused on “jointly improving the key production metrics of the plant relating to cost and quality”. In view of this objective and the notification’s statements that “individual cultures widely vary between different organisations” and that “there is no optimal culture which can be easily and quickly adopted” the Commission doubts that this part of the training programme provides skills which are transferable by individual employees to other firms or fields of work. The Commission consequently doubts that training fitting the description given by the UK authorities constitutes general training.

Lean Manufacturing

- (39) The UK has argued that the principles of lean manufacturing are generally applied across the manufacturing industry and that, once acquired by the trainee, provide qualifications which are widely transferable.
- (40) Although the notion of lean manufacturing may rest on a body of generally applicable principles and techniques, the Commission nevertheless doubts whether this training can be dissociated from its practical application at Vauxhall or within the GM group at large, and thus whether the qualifications it provides are largely transferable by individual employees to other firms or fields of work. The Commission consequently doubts that this constitutes general training (?).

4. CONCLUSION

In the light of the foregoing considerations, the Commission, acting under the procedure laid down in Article 88(2) of the EC Treaty, requests the United Kingdom to submit its comments and to provide all such information as may help to assess the aid, within one month of the date of receipt of this letter.

It requests your authorities to forward a copy of this letter to the potential recipient of the aid immediately.

The Commission wishes to remind the United Kingdom that Article 88(3) of the EC Treaty has suspensory effect, and would draw your attention to Article 14 of Council Regulation (EC) No 659/1999, which provides that all unlawful aid may be recovered from the recipient.

The Commission warns the United Kingdom that it will inform interested parties by publishing this letter and a meaningful summary of it in the *Official Journal of the European Union*. It will also inform the EFTA Surveillance Authority by sending a copy of this letter. All such interested parties will be invited to submit their comments within one month of the date of such publication.“

(?) The Commission points out that in the above-mentioned decision in *Ford Genk*, training on “Lean organisation” was considered to be specific training.

KITI AKTAI

KOMISIJA

Paraiškos paskelbimas pagal Tarybos reglamento (EB) Nr. 510/2006 dėl žemės ūkio produktų ir maisto produktų geografinių nuorodų ir kilmės vietos nuorodų apsaugos 6 straipsnio 2 dalį

(2007/C 243/05)

Šis paskelbimas suteikia teisę užprotestuoti paraišką pagal Tarybos reglamento (EB) Nr. 510/2006 ⁽¹⁾ 7 straipsnį. Užprotestavimas turi būti pateiktas Komisijai per šešis mėnesius nuo šio paskelbimo.

SANTRAUKA

TARYBOS REGLAMENTAS (EB) Nr. 510/2006

„CHAMOMILLA BOHEMICA“

EB Nr.: CZ/PDO/005/0411/28.10.2004

SKVN (X) SGN ()

Šioje santraukoje informacijos tikslais pateikiami pagrindiniai produkto specifikacijos elementai.

1. *Kompetentinga valstybės narės įstaiga:*

Pavadinimas: Úřad průmyslového vlastnictví
Adresas: Antonína Čermáka 2a
CZ-160 68 Praha 6
Telefonas (420) 220 383 111
Faksas (420) 224 324 718
El. paštas posta@upv.cz

2. *Grupė:*

Pavadinimas: LEROS, s.r.o., zastupující skupinu producentů
Adresas: U Národní galerie 470
CZ-150 00 Praha 5-Zbraslav
Telefonas (420) 257 898 111
Faksas (420) 257 921 328
El. paštas leros@leros.cz
Sudėtis: gamintojas ir (arba) perdirbėjas (X) kiti ()

3. *Produkto rūšis:*

Klasė 1.8: Kiti I priede išvardyti produktai

(¹) OLL 93, 2006 3 31, p. 12.

4. Specifikacija:

(Reglamento (EB) Nr. 510/2006 4 straipsnio 2 dalyje pateiktų reikalavimų santrauka)

4.1 Pavadinimas: „*Chamomilla Bohemica*“

„*Chamomilla Bohemica*“ yra tradicinis ramunėlės, augančios Bohemijoje (Čekija), pavadinimas.

4.2 Apibūdinimas: Džiovinti ramunėlės žiedlapiai (*flos Chamomilla vulgaris*) — *Matricariae flos*, *Matricaria recutita* (L.) Rauschert, *Chamomilla recutita* (L.) Rauschert.

„*Chamomilla Bohemica*“ turi iki 0,8 % eterinio aliejaus, kurio pagrindinė veiklioji medžiaga — chamazulenolinas (0,06–0,07 %). Dėl šių savybių „*Chamomilla Bohemica*“ yra geresnės kokybės nei augalai iš kitų geografinių vietovių ir visiškai atitinka 1997 m. ir 2002 m. Čekijos farmakopėjos nustatytus reikalavimus ramunėlei. Remiantis Čekijos farmakopėjos 2002 m. leidimo 2004 m. papildymu, ramunėlė turi „ne mažiau kaip 4 ml mėlynos spalvos eterinio aliejaus viename sausosios medžiagos kilograme ir iš viso ne mažiau kaip 0,25 % apigenino-7-glikozido sausojoje medžiagoje. Pagrindinės eterinio aliejaus sudedamosios dalys yra seskviterpenai (apie 50 % aromatinių aliejaus, (-)-alfa-bisabolonas, A bisabololo oksidas, B bisabololo oksidas, (-)-A bisabolono oksidas). Eteriniame aliejuje taip pat yra chamazuleno (mažiausias kiekis: 0,035 %). Be eterinio aliejaus „*Chamomilla Bohemica*“ sudėtyje yra kumarinų (umbeliferonas, herniarinas), flavonoidų (apigeninas-7-glikozidas ir jo išvestiniai produktai, liuteinas kvercitolis, izoramnetinas), kurių mažiausias kiekis yra 0,01 %, ir azulenų (mažiausias kiekis: 0,02 %). Flavonoidai (0,015 %) turi spazmus mažinančių savybių. Spiroeteriai (0,03 %) pasižymi bakteriostatinėmis ir fungicidinėmis savybėmis.“ Atliekant plonasluoksnių chromatografiją, „*Chamomilla Bohemica*“ neturi išskirti rudos spalvos eterinio aliejaus, o vidutinis chamazuleno kiekis joje turi būti 0,06–0,07 %. Ji parduodama kaip augalas žolelių arbatai maišeliuose ir nesupakuota, 50 gramų paketėliais; arba 14 kg maišais (didmeninė prekyba).

4.3 Geografinė vietovė: Bohemija; t. y., remiantis dabartine pagrindinio Įstatymo Nr. 347/1997 dėl didžiųjų teritorinių vienetų suskirstymo ir iš dalies keičiančio Čekijos nacionalinės tarybos pagrindinį Įstatymą Nr. 1/1993 dėl Čekijos sudėties, versija, Prahos, Vidurio Čekijos, Pietų Čekijos, Pilzeno, Karlovi Varų, Ūsties prie Labės, Libereco, Hradec Kralovės, Pardubicės regionai bei Vysocinų regiono Havličkūv Brodo, Jihlavo ir Pelhržimovo kraštai.

„*Chamomilla Bohemica*“ auginimo vietos Bohemijos teritorijoje nustatomos atsižvelgiant į šias klimato ir dirvožemio sąlygas: molingi ir smėlingi dirvožemiai (remiantis dirvožemių klasifikacija: juodžemis, rudžemis, išplautžemis), kurių pH yra 7,3–8,1; klimato sąlygos: metinis kritulių kiekis siekia 500–700 mm/m², aukštis virš jūros lygio — 230–480 m.

4.4 Kilmės įrodymas: Perdirbėjai pildo tiekėjų registrą, tiekėjų atveju tikrinamas kiekvienas ramunėlių žiedlapių gavimo proceso etapas: sodinimas, auginimas, skynimas, džiovinimas, saugojimas, perdirbimas. Jie pildo ir galutinio produkto pirkėjų registrą.

Specifikacijos laikymąsi vietos lygiu tikrina Valstybinė žemės ūkio ir maisto kontrolės tarnyba.

4.5 Gamybos būdas: Ramunėlė gerai prisitaiko prie aplinkos sąlygų, tačiau joje esančios medžiagos aplinkos sąlygoms yra labai jautrios, todėl reikia laikytis toliau išvardytų reikalavimų:

— dirvos paruošimas: ramunėlė nėra reikli, užtenka vidutinio dirvos įdirbimo, paviršinio suakėjimo ir piktžolių išnaikinimo.

— Sodinimas: naudojama tikslaus sėjimo sėjamoji, po sėjos dirva suniveliuojama, sėjama 20 g sėklų vienam arui.

— Auginimas: šiuo laikotarpiu tręšiama pramoninėmis kompleksinėmis trąšomis (pvz., NPK arba Cererit).

— Skynimas ir apdorojimas po skynimo: tik pražydę žiedai skinami rankomis arba savaeigėmis mašinomis *Neset* ir *Unag*, tuomet džiovinami pageidautina 40 °C temperatūroje ir pristatomi apdorojimo grandinei, turinčiai trijerius ir separatorius.

Kad būtų išsaugomos 4.2 punkte nurodytos pirminei žaliai būdingos savybės, tai atlikti būtina apibrėžtoje geografinėje vietovėje.

— Saugojimas ir fasavimas: produktas laikomas sausoje, tamsioje, gerai vėdinamoje vietoje, popieriniuose vienodos talpos maišuose, ant kurių priklijuota etiketė; šias operacijas, taip pat ir galutinį fasavimą, galima atlikti nebūtinai apibrėžtoje geografinėje vietovėje, tačiau būtina laikytis galiojančių standartų ir taisyklių.

- 4.6 Ryšys su geografinė vieta: Čekijoje seniai buvo auginamos puikios kokybės ramunėlės, tačiau pavadinimą „*Chamomilla Bohemica*“ imta plačiau naudoti tik nuo šeštojo dešimtmečio, kai išaugo paklausa užsienyje ir kai pasidarė būtina atskirti šią kultūrą nuo kitų ramunėlių kultūrų. „*Chamomilla Bohemica*“ pavadinimas dabar žymi ramunėles, turinčias aiškiai apibrėžtas savybes (žr. 4.2 punktą), atsiradusias dėl natūralių aplinkos, kurioje jos auga, sąlygų. Šis išskirtinumas atsiranda dėl kelių augimo veiksnių (klimatas, dirvožemis, derliaus nuėmimo būdai (vidutinis kritulių kiekis: 500–700 mm/m², dirvos pH: 7,3–8,1, dirvožemio tipas: molingas ir smėlingas)) sąveikos. Derliaus gausa priklauso daugiausia nuo pasirinkto dirvožemio tipo ir lietingumo. Aukštis virš jūros lygio ir saulėtumas yra du veiksniai, darantys didelę įtaką eterinio aliejaus ir chamazuleno kiekiui. Kokybiškas produktas „*Chamomilla Bohemica*“ buvo pristatytas įvairiose mugėse ir parodose — „SALIMA“, „Země živilka“, kur jam buvo suteiktas „Kokybiško produkto“ įvertinimas. „Neset“ ir „Unag“ paruošė sukūrė specialių įrankių ramunėlių žiedams skinti, nepažeidžiant likusios augalo dalies.

Čekijoje „*Chamomilla Bohemica*“ kilmės vietos nuoroda įregistruota 1975 m. sausio 21 d., jos numeris 84, ji taip pat yra saugoma kilmės vietos nuoroda pagal dvišalį susitarimą su Portugalija.

- 4.7 Kontrolės institucija:

Pavadinimas: Státní zemědělská a potravinářská inspekce — inspektorát v Praze

Adresas: Za opravnou 4
CZ-150 00 Praha 5

Telefonas (420) 257 199 511

Faksas (420) 257 199 529

El. paštas praha@szpi.gov.cz

ir vietiniai valstybinės kontrolės tarnybos biurai apdoravimo ir perdirbimo vietovėse.

- 4.8 Ženklinimas etiketėmis: Pavadinimas „*Chamomilla Bohemica*“ turi būti įskaitomai užrašytas (didžiosiomis raidėmis) ant priekinės įpakavimo pusės.
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