

Official Journal

of the European Union

L 53



English edition

Legislation

Volume 55

25 February 2012

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Price: EUR 3

EN

Acts whose titles are printed in light type are those relating to day-to-day management of agricultural matters, and are generally valid for a limited period.

The titles of all other acts are printed in bold type and preceded by an asterisk.

II

(Non-legislative acts)

REGULATIONS

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 164/2012

of 24 February 2012

amending Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 110/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the definition, description, presentation, labelling and the protection of geographical indications of spirit drinks

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 110/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 January 2008 on the definition, description, presentation, labelling and the protection of geographical indications of spirit drinks ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 26 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) The United Kingdom applied for the registration of 'Somerset Cider Brandy', as a geographical indication, in Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 110/2008, in accordance with the procedure provided for in Article 17(1) of that Regulation. 'Somerset Cider Brandy' is a cider spirit traditionally produced in the county of Somerset of the United Kingdom. It constitutes a distinct cask aged product distilled from cider made exclusively from apples grown in that county.
- (2) The application to register the name 'Somerset Cider Brandy' was published in the *Official Journal of the European Union* ⁽²⁾ for the purposes of the objection procedure, in accordance with Article 17(6) of Regulation (EC) No 110/2008.
- (3) Spain submitted an objection to the registration of 'Somerset Cider Brandy' on the ground that Article 9(1) of Regulation (EC) No 110/2008 provides that a spirit drink that meets the specifications for a product defined in categories 1 to 46 of Annex II to that Regulation has to bear the sales denomination assigned in that Annex. In particular, point 10 of Annex II defines 'cider spirit' as a spirit drink produced through distillation of cider, and

point 5 of that Annex defines 'brandy' as a spirit drink produced from wine spirit. Further, it was claimed that the use of the term 'brandy' as part of a geographical indication related to a cider spirit would mislead the consumer as to the true nature of the product.

- (4) 'Somerset Cider Brandy' is well established in the United Kingdom and has been known to consumers as 'cider brandy' for a significant period of time. It enjoys a high reputation and forms an essential part of the heritage of the county of Somerset. To require producers to modify the use of the term would not be proportionate to the objective of reserving the term 'brandy' only to wine spirits because it would cause prejudice to the regional economy of the county of Somerset while it would not correspond to the expectations of the consumers concerned, who are familiar with that type of beverage.
- (5) 'Somerset Cider Brandy' is not well known in the rest of the Union. To make the consumer aware of the true nature of the product in all Member States, thus avoiding any risk of confusion, the obligation to put the corresponding sales denomination 'cider spirit' on the label should be laid down. In the light of the above, the name 'Somerset Cider Brandy' should be registered as a geographical indication in Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 110/2008.
- (6) The geographical indication 'Herbal vodka from the North Podlasie Lowland aromatised with an extract of bison grass/Wódka ziołowa z Niziny Północnopodlaskiej aromatyzowana ekstraktem z trawy żubrowej' is registered in product category 15 of Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 110/2008, corresponding to 'vodka'. However, the appropriate classification for this product, according to its specifications, should be 'flavoured vodka'. Therefore, a new product category 31 'flavoured vodka' should be inserted for this geographical indication in Annex III to that Regulation.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 39, 13.2.2008, p. 16.

⁽²⁾ OJ C 242, 9.10.2009, p. 22.

- (7) The geographical indication 'Irish Cream' is registered in product category 32 of Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 110/2008 as originating in Ireland. It is necessary to clarify that such geographical indication also covers the corresponding product manufactured in Northern Ireland.
- (8) Regulation (EC) No 110/2008 should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (9) To facilitate the transition from the rules provided for in Regulation (EC) No 110/2008 to those in this Regulation, the marketing of existing stocks should be foreseen until they run out and the use of labels printed before the date of entry into force of this Regulation should be allowed until 31 December 2012.
- (10) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee for Spirit Drinks,
- HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 110/2008 is amended as follows:

- (1) in product category 10 'Cider spirit and perry spirit', the following entry is added:

	'Somerset Cider Brandy (*)	United Kingdom
--	----------------------------	----------------

(*) The geographical indication "Somerset Cider Brandy" must be accompanied by the sales denomination "cider spirit".;

- (2) in product category 15 'Vodka', the following sixth entry is deleted:

	'Herbal vodka from the North Podlasie Lowland aromatised with an extract of bison grass/Wódka ziołowa z Niziny Północnopodlaskiej aromatyzowana ekstraktem z trawy żubrowej	Poland'
--	---	---------

- (3) after product category 30 'Bitter-tasting spirit drinks/bitter', the following entry related to product category 31 'Flavoured vodka' is inserted:

'31. Flavoured vodka		
	Herbal vodka from the North Podlasie Lowland aromatised with an extract of bison grass/Wódka ziołowa z Niziny Północnopodlaskiej aromatyzowana ekstraktem z trawy żubrowej	Poland'

- (4) in product category 32, the entry related to 'Irish Cream' is replaced by the following:

	'Irish Cream (*)	Ireland
--	------------------	---------

(*) The geographical indication *Irish Cream* covers the corresponding liqueur produced in Ireland and Northern Ireland.;

Article 2

Spirit drinks not meeting the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 110/2008 as amended by Article 1 of this Regulation may continue to be placed on the market until stocks run out.

Labels printed before the date of entry into force of this Regulation may continue to be used until 31 December 2012.

Article 3

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 24 February 2012.

For the Commission
The President
José Manuel BARROSO

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 165/2012

of 24 February 2012

entering a name in the register of protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications (Alföldi kamillavirágzat (PDO))

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 510/2006 of 20 March 2006 on the protection of geographical indications and designations of origin for agricultural products and foodstuffs ⁽¹⁾, and in particular the second subparagraph of Article 7(5) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Pursuant to Article 6(2) of Regulation (EC) No 510/2006, an application from Hungary received on 21 December 2005 to register the name 'Alföldi kamillavirágzat' as a protected designation of origin was published in the *Official Journal of the European Union* ⁽²⁾.
- (2) Germany lodged an objection to such registration under Article 7(1) of Regulation (EC) No 510/2006. The objections were deemed admissible under point (c) of Article 7(3) thereof. By letter dated 17 February 2011, the Commission asked the Parties concerned to seek agreement among themselves in accordance with their internal procedures.
- (3) An agreement was reached between Hungary and Germany, which resulted in deleting the following text under point 4.2 of the summary (as published in the OJ on 16 July 2010): *'This dried product the Chamomillae anthodium — commonly known as Wild Camomile — is listed as an official medicine in the up-to-date version of the Hungarian Pharmacopœia and the European Pharmacopœia, and it is used as precious basic material in the sachets and bagged infusion prepared from the camomile flower.'*
- (4) Under this agreement, the opponent has withdrawn the opposition.

(5) According to Article 16(4) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1898/2006 ⁽³⁾, an amendment to be regarded as minor, within the meaning of the second subparagraph of Article 7(5) of Regulation (EC) No 510/2006, cannot:

- (a) relate to the essential characteristics of the product;
- (b) alter the link;
- (c) include a change to the name, or to any part of the name, of the product;
- (d) affect the defined geographical area;
- (e) represent an increase in restrictions on trade in the product or its raw materials.

(6) In the light of the above, the name 'Alföldi kamillavirágzat' should be entered in the register of protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications and the summary should be updated accordingly and published,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The designation contained in Annex I to this Regulation shall be entered in the register.

Article 2

The updated summary is contained in Annex II of this Regulation.

Article 3

This Regulation shall enter into force on the 20th day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 24 February 2012.

For the Commission

The President

José Manuel BARROSO

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 93, 31.3.2006, p. 12.

⁽²⁾ OJ C 192, 16.7.2010, p. 10.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 369, 23.12.2006, p. 1.

ANNEX I

Agricultural products intended for human consumption in Annex I to the Treaty:

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

HUNGARY

Alföldi kamillavirágzat (PDO)

ANNEX II

SUMMARY

COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 510/2006

‘ALFÖLDI KAMILLAVIRÁGZAT’

EC NUMBER: HU-PDO-0005-0516-21.12.2005

PDO (X) PGI ()

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

1. Responsible department in the Member State:

Name: Földművelésügyi és Vidékfejlesztési Minisztérium — Élelmiszerlánc-elemzési Főosztály (Department of Food Chain Analysis of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development)
Address: Budapest
Kossuth Lajos tér 11
1055
MAGYARORSZÁG/HUNGARY
Tel. +36 13014419
Fax +36 13014808
E-mail: eniko.zobor@fvm.gov.hu

2. Group:

Name: Alföldi vadontermő kamillavirág gyűjtők és, feldolgozók csoportosulása (Group of pickers and processors of wild camomile flowers of the Alföld)
Address: Budapest
Dózsa György út 144
1134
MAGYARORSZÁG/HUNGARY
Tel. +36 12886-700/303
Fax +36 13501691
E-mail: herbaria@herbaria.hu
Composition: Producers/processors (X) Other (X)

3. Type of product:

Group 1.8. Other products of Annex I to the Treaty

4. Specification:

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

4.1. Name:

‘Alföldi kamillavirágzat’

4.2. Description:

‘Alföldi kamillavirágzat’ is a dried, selected flower from the wild camomile flower (*Matricaria chamomilla* L.), hand-picked from the saline soils of the Great Hungarian Plain.

The flower of the ‘Alföldi kamillavirágzat’ is strong, aromatic, sweet-smelling, slightly bitter-tasting and, during processing, does not disintegrate, is less powdery and its essential oil preserves better than the herbal medicine made from cultivated camomile.

There are considerably larger quantities — at least 20 % several times more — of α -bisabolol (a component with antiphlogistic and anti-ulcerative effects) in the essential oil of ‘Alföldi kamillavirágzat’ than in cultivated camomile.

4.3. Geographical area:

The area where the wild growing ‘Alföldi kamillavirágzat’ is gathered and processed covers the administrative area of individual agglomerations in the counties of Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg, Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, Heves, Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok, Hajdú-Bihar, Békés, Csongrád, Bács-Kiskun and Pest. The names of the agglomerations found in the counties were defined accurately under the product specification. The geographical description ‘Alföldi kamillavirágzat’ may be applied to products prepared from material collected within the administrative boundaries of the listed places.

4.4. *Proof of origin:*

The origin of the 'Alföldi kamillavirágzat' is established by organoleptic and technical tests, as well as by the implementation of a tracing system.

The entire process of producing the 'Alföldi kamillavirágzat' must be implemented under strict manufacturing and inspection conditions, with the quality-assurance system extending to inspection of the documented source of gathering, consequently, the journey of the product from gathering to delivery of the finished product is identifiable and verifiable.

The Purchasing Standard on the quality rules for wild medicinal plants and their basic materials established by the group sets out the quality standards for gathering:

Many individual gatherers pick the flowers in the camomile fields during the camomile flower's short harvesting season of a few weeks. There are purchasing points in the region, where the gatherers hand over the freshly picked plants. The buyers transport the loose raw goods of appropriate quality to processing plants in the region without delay within 4 to 8 hours. The accompanying transport certificate includes a delivery letter and a declaration, on which the transporter states the name of the area where the goods have been gathered.

Proof of purchase is issued upon the quantity and quality acceptance of the raw basic material picked by individual gatherers, indicating the name of the place where the goods were gathered and substantiated by the gatherer's signature. If the basic material arrives at the processing plant in dried form, a certificate of origin and area of gathering must in any event be requested.

To ensure traceability during the drying process the logbook must document the amount and place of gathering of the product, as well as the location of gathering and the purchase points. A production report must be drafted on drying in every case.

An average quality sample taken from the batches packaged in 10 kg cardboard boxes in the course of official sampling represents the quality of the entire batch. If the product meets the requirements of the European Pharmacopoeia and the up-to-date version of the Hungarian Pharmacopoeia and the α -bisabolol content of the essential oil constituent required by the product specification is established, the cardboard boxes receive a 'green' label, while the product receives a qualification document by indicating quantity and quality. The qualification document number is a specific identification of the 'Alföldi kamillavirágzat' and refers exclusively to the product tested. If the product does not meet the requirements, it may not be placed on the market as 'Alföldi kamillavirágzat'.

During the process of putting the camomile into sachets and bags, a bagging logbook must be kept for every single operation. The distribution permit number appears alongside the amounts used and measured. The permit number and the manufacturing number specified in the bagging logbooks appear on the commercial packaging of the end products. These data can be used to trace the date of manufacture, as well as the identification number, amount and origin of the batch used.

4.5. *Method of production:*

(a) *Gathering and transport*

The flowers are picked in May and June, but often also as early as late April. The wild camomile is gathered using a camomile comb which can be made from wood, iron or tin. The flower is detached from the stem with the help of the teeth of the comb, then emptied into sacks. Flowers collected cold in sacks can be kept for up to 4 hours without any deterioration in quality. Larger quantities must be spread out in a 15-20 cm deep layer and may be placed in sacks using a wooden scoop only immediately before transport. As the camomile flower is fairly fragile, it should not be pressed or turned unnecessarily.

(b) *Drying*

Camomile flowers can be dried naturally or artificially.

The traditional method of drying camomile flowers is natural drying in a loft. The cleaned flowers are spread out in the loft in an inch-deep layer. The flowers dry within 5-6 days in an airy loft that is easy to ventilate.

When camomile flowers are dried artificially, the untreated flowers are spread out on a clean surface in a 15-20 cm deep layer, then gathered in baskets or other means of transport and tipped onto the conveyor belt. Drying can be carried out in a drier, on a crop-drying floor or in what is known as a tunnel-drying system.

(c) Stem removal, selection by hand

The adapted riddle system processes the dried camomile flowers which were tipped onto the stem-removing machine, removes the fallen petals, the middlings, the buds and any remaining impurities. The swing blades at the bottom and end of the riddle or topping rolls remove the stems, then the product arrives on the selection belt where it is subject to a further selection by hand and is packaged into 10 kg cardboard boxes for storage.

(d) Packaging

'Alföldi kamillavirágzat' is placed on the market in accordance with health and consumer protection requirements:

- in aroma-preserving bags containing ground camomile a net weight of 1,2 g,
- in aroma-preserving sachets containing full flowers a net weight of 2 g,
- as bagged flowers in 50 g units,
- in large cardboard boxes in 10 kg units.

4.6. Link:

History

Dr Ferenc Simonffy refers to the link between the southern part of the Great Hungarian plain and wild camomile in his book *Adatok Székkutas jelenéből és múltjából — Történelmi megemlékezés a volt vásárhelyi 'Nagypusztáról'* (Data from the present and the past of Székkutas — A historical commemoration of the former 'Great Pusztá' of Vásárhely), in which he writes that 'camomile mainly grows in the saline areas of the Pusztá.' The author mentions that a succession of customers came from the Northern countries (Sweden, Denmark, Finland and Canada). According to the medical and chemical experts of those countries, 'this plant cannot be grown artificially because cultivated camomile does not contain the substances found in camomile growing wild and on saline soil'.

After the First World War, the rise in demand on the German market created the background for camomile's success. The Herbária Országos Gyógynövény és Selyemgubóforgalmi Szövetkezeti Vállalat (Herbarium National Medicinal Plant and Silk Cocoon Trading Cooperative) started production with a simple dryer in Székkutas in 1936-37, initially engaging in the preservation and drying of vegetables. On 23 February 1939 the central representatives of the cooperative decided to extend their activities to include the gathering and industrial drying of camomile and to build a factory necessary for this purpose.

Geographical link

The development of gathering, processing and sale of wild camomile is a valuable model example for the regional use of flora. The 'Alföldi kamillavirágzat' owes its unique characteristics (see 4.2) to the ecological features of the habitat, that is the soil, the number of hours of sunshine and annual precipitation.

First-class produce can be obtained from plants growing on the Great Hungarian Plain's saline Pusztá that can hardly be used for any other purpose, but is rich in sunshine. *Matricaria chamomilla*, the basic material of 'Alföldi kamillavirágzat', is able to accumulate 10 mg/g of sodium salts in its root cells. This explains why it is able to utilise moisture on the saline soils of the Great Plain that cannot be used by other plants.

The number of hours of sunshine in the Great Plain varies between 2 000 and 2 100 a year, with an annual precipitation of around 500 to 600 mm. The high level of sunshine allows for an increased level of active agent accumulation while weather with less sunshine reduces the accumulation of active agents. Foreign research has also confirmed that high sunshine levels and heat (the main climatic features of the Great Plain area) have a beneficial effect on and influence the composition of the essential oil content of camomile (Saleh, 1973). Research results have also proven that lower precipitation levels lead to a reduction in the plant height and flower size of camomile (Gosztola et al., 2008). Also, alkaline and saline soils lead to diminished growth (Sztefanov et al., 2003; Balak et al., 1999). Numerous research projects conducted in Hungary into natural, wild-growing camomile have revealed that there is a sharp differentiation between the camomile populations of the Transdanubia and Great Plain areas in terms of morphology and content. Wild-growing camomile from areas with neutral or slightly acidic soils is of more robust growth and has larger flowers but its essential oil has a lower α -bisabolol content, while camomile picked in the more continental, saline areas of the Great Plain is smaller in growth, has a compact flower, but its essential oil contains a large amount of the valuable, antispasmodic and anti-inflammatory α -bisabolol, the main component of the essential oil. This reaches 20 % in any event, but may be as high as 45-58 % depending on the year (Gosztola et al., 2005; Sztefanov et al., 2003).

It can be established from the link between the product and the geographical environment of the Great Hungarian Plain — examined with respect to climate and soil — that the basic material of 'Alföldi kamillavirágzat' consists of the low-growing camomile plant high in α -bisabolol, which grows exclusively in habitats of the Great Plain with the ecological conditions mentioned above.

4.7. *Inspection body:*

Name: Csongrád Megyei Élelmiszerlánc-biztonsági és Állategészségügyi Igazgatóság (Csongrád County Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate)
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Vasas Szent Péter u. 9/a
6700
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Fax +36 62426183
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Name: Hajdú-Bihar Megyei Élelmiszerlánc-biztonsági és Állategészségügyi Igazgatóság (Hajdú-Bihar County Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate)
Address: Debrecen
Diószegi út 30
4030
MAGYARORSZÁG/HUNGARY
Tel. +36 52526240
Fax +36 52442841
e-mail: harsanyi@oai.hu

4.8. *Labelling:*

Besides the details set forth in relevant legislation, the following must also be present on the consumer label:

- product name 'ALFÖLDI KAMILLAVIRÁGZAT',
- the indication 'wild growing',
- 'filteres tea' (tea bags) or 'tasakolt tea' (tea sachets) under the product name,
- graphical depiction of a camomile flower,
- 'protected designation of origin' or its abbreviation (PDO),
- the European Union logo (following registration).

If the product is packaged outside the geographical area indicated above, traceability to the place of origin must be guaranteed. The protected name, logo and corresponding European Union symbol must be placed on the packaging of 'Alföldi kamillavirágzat' even in this case.

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 166/2012**of 24 February 2012****establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 of 22 October 2007 establishing a common organisation of agricultural markets and on specific provisions for certain agricultural products (Single CMO Regulation) ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 of 7 June 2011 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 in respect of the fruit and vegetables and processed fruit and vegetables sectors ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 136(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 lays down, pursuant to the outcome of the Uruguay Round multi-lateral trade negotiations, the criteria whereby the

Commission fixes the standard values for imports from third countries, in respect of the products and periods stipulated in Annex XVI, Part A thereto.

- (2) The standard import value is calculated each working day, in accordance with Article 136(1) of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011, taking into account variable daily data. Therefore this Regulation should enter into force on the day of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The standard import values referred to in Article 136 of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 are fixed in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 24 February 2012.

*For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,
José Manuel SILVA RODRÍGUEZ
Director-General for Agriculture and
Rural Development*

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 299, 16.11.2007, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 157, 15.6.2011, p. 1.

ANNEX

Standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables

(EUR/100 kg)		
CN code	Third country code ⁽¹⁾	Standard import value
0702 00 00	IL	111,7
	JO	75,8
	MA	80,6
	TN	76,7
	TR	111,9
	ZZ	91,3
0707 00 05	JO	221,0
	MA	94,2
	TR	164,2
	ZZ	159,8
0709 91 00	MA	82,2
	ZZ	82,2
0709 93 10	MA	60,2
	TR	137,2
	ZZ	98,7
0805 10 20	EG	51,1
	IL	73,9
	MA	48,7
	TN	56,9
	TR	71,9
	ZZ	60,5
0805 20 10	IL	122,5
	MA	86,2
	ZZ	104,4
0805 20 30, 0805 20 50, 0805 20 70, 0805 20 90	EG	83,5
	IL	113,2
	MA	105,4
	TR	70,9
	ZZ	93,3
0805 50 10	EG	42,9
	TR	51,1
	ZZ	47,0
0808 10 80	CA	122,9
	CL	98,4
	CN	114,0
	MK	29,3
	US	151,4
	ZZ	103,2
0808 30 90	AR	104,8
	CL	94,3
	CN	72,9
	US	127,1
	ZA	88,9
	ZZ	97,6

⁽¹⁾ Nomenclature of countries laid down by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1833/2006 (OJ L 354, 14.12.2006, p. 19). Code 'ZZ' stands for 'of other origin'.

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 167/2012**of 24 February 2012****fixing the maximum amount of aid granted for the private storage of olive oil under the tendering procedure opened by Implementing Regulation (EU) No 111/2012**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 of 22 October 2007 establishing a common organisation of agricultural markets and on specific provisions for certain agricultural products (Single CMO Regulation) ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 43(d) in conjunction with Article 4 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 111/2012 of 9 February 2012 opening the tendering procedure for aid for private storage of olive oil ⁽²⁾ provides for two tendering sub-periods.
- (2) Under Article 13(1) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 826/2008 of 20 August 2008 laying down common rules for the granting of private storage aid for certain agricultural products ⁽³⁾, on the basis of the tenders notified by the Member States the Commission is to decide whether or not to fix a maximum amount of aid.
- (3) On the basis of the tenders submitted in response to the first partial invitation to tender, a maximum amount of aid for private storage of olive oil should be fixed for the tendering sub-period ending on 21 February 2012. The fixing of such a maximum amount of aid would lead to the global quantity provided for in Article 1(2) of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 111/2012 being exceeded.

Consequently, in accordance with Article 13(2) of Regulation (EC) No 826/2008, the Commission is fixing an allocation coefficient for tenders which have been introduced at the maximum aid level in order to comply with the global quantity laid down.

- (4) In order to send the market a swift signal and ensure that the measure is managed efficiently, this Regulation should enter into force on the day of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.
- (5) The Management Committee for the Common Organisation of Agricultural Markets has not delivered an opinion within the time limit set by its Chair,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. For the tendering sub-period ending on 21 February 2012 under the tendering procedure opened by Implementing Regulation (EU) No 111/2012, the maximum amount of aid for olive oil is hereby fixed in accordance with the Annex to this Regulation.
2. An allocation coefficient of 84,00456 % shall apply to tenders introduced at the maximum aid level.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 24 February 2012.

For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,
José Manuel SILVA RODRÍGUEZ
Director-General for Agriculture and
Rural Development

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 299, 16.11.2007, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 37, 10.2.2012, p. 55.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 223, 21.8.2008, p. 3.

ANNEX

Product	Maximum amount of aid (EUR/tonne/day)
Extra virgin olive oil	0,00
Virgin olive oil	0,65

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