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⁽¹⁾ Text with EEA relevance

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⁽¹⁾ Text with EEA relevance

II

(Non-legislative acts)

REGULATIONS

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 1146/2013

of 5 November 2013

entering a name in the register of protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications [Cebolla Fuentes de Ebro (PDO)]

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 November 2012 on quality schemes for agricultural products and foodstuffs ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 52(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 repealed and replaced Council Regulation (EC) No 510/2006 of 20 March 2006 on the protection of geographical indications and designations of origin for agricultural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 ⁽²⁾.
- (2) Pursuant to Article 6(2) of Regulation (EC) No 510/2006, Spain's application to register the name

'Cebolla Fuentes de Ebro' was published in the *Official Journal of the European Union* ⁽³⁾.

- (3) As no statement of objection under Article 7 of Regulation (EC) No 510/2006 has been received by the Commission, the name 'Cebolla Fuentes de Ebro' should therefore be entered in the register,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The name contained in the Annex to this Regulation is hereby entered in the register.

*Article 2*This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that 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, 5 November 2013.

*For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,
Dacian CIOLOŞ
Member of the Commission*

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 343, 14.12.2012, p. 1.⁽²⁾ OJ L 93, 31.3.2006, p. 12.⁽³⁾ OJ C 375, 5.12.2012, p. 18.

ANNEX

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

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

SPAIN

Cebolla Fuentes de Ebro (PDO)

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 1147/2013

of 14 November 2013

amending Regulation (EC) No 1121/2009 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 73/2009, as regards the single area payment scheme for farmers in Cyprus

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 73/2009 of 19 January 2009 establishing common rules for direct support schemes for farmers under the common agricultural policy and establishing certain support schemes for farmers, amending Regulations (EC) No 1290/2005, (EC) No 247/2006, (EC) No 378/2007 and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003 ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 142(e) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Article 124(1) of Regulation (EC) No 73/2009 lays down the rules fixing the agricultural area of the new Member States under the single area payment scheme provided for in Article 122 of that Regulation.

(2) In accordance with Article 89 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1121/2009 ⁽²⁾, the agricultural area for Cyprus is set out in Annex VIII to that Regulation.

(3) By letter of 13 August 2013, Cyprus has informed the Commission that it had reviewed its utilised agricultural area eligible for the single area payment scheme, as referred to in Article 124(1) of Regulation (EC) No 73/2009. The revision takes account of the fact that many producers have abandoned their cultivated land in recent years, following exceptional weather conditions in the years 2006–2009 manifested by significant droughts and shortages of water supply for irrigation systems, which had a severe impact on the integrity of the network of dams in Cyprus. Accordingly, the overall area for which the single area payment is claimed has been declining since 2007, which demonstrates the permanent nature of such land abandonment and

justifies a revision of the utilised agricultural area. Furthermore, the revision follows from the experience gained in recent years from the verification of the eligibility conditions for the single area payment under the single area payment scheme, which resulted in an update of the identification system for agricultural parcels referred to in Article 17 of Regulation (EC) No 73/2009, and which has shown that the utilised agricultural area maintained in good agricultural condition on 30 June 2003 was less than previously estimated. The agricultural area for the single area payment scheme should therefore be reduced to 127 000 ha.

(4) Regulation (EC) No 1121/2009 should therefore be amended accordingly.

(5) The amendment proposed by this Regulation should apply to aid applications as from calendar year 2013.

(6) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Direct Payments,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

In Annex VIII to Regulation (EC) No 1121/2009, the row concerning Cyprus is replaced by the following:

'Cyprus	127'
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Article 2

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

It shall apply to aid applications as from calendar year 2013.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 30, 31.1.2009, p. 16.

⁽²⁾ Commission Regulation (EC) No 1121/2009 of 29 October 2009 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 73/2009 as regards the support schemes for farmers provided for in Titles IV and V thereof (OJ L 316, 2.12.2009, p. 27).

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

Done at Brussels, 14 November 2013.

For the Commission

The President

José Manuel BARROSO

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 1148/2013**of 14 November 2013****cancelling the registration of a name in the register of protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications [Wernesgrüner Bier (PGI)]**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 November 2012 on quality schemes for agricultural products and foodstuffs ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 54(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 repealed and replaced 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 ⁽²⁾.
- (2) Germany submitted a request to cancel the registration of the name 'Wernesgrüner Bier' under Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 510/2006, subsequently replaced by Article 54 of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012.
- (3) In accordance with Article 6(2) of Regulation (EC) No 510/2006, Germany's request to cancel the registration of the name 'Wernesgrüner Bier' was published in the *Official Journal of the European Union* ⁽³⁾.

(4) As no objection pursuant to Article 7 of Regulation (EC) No 510/2006 has been received by the Commission, registration of that name should therefore be cancelled.

(5) In light of the above, that name should therefore be deleted from the 'Register of protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications'.

(6) The measures laid down in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee on Quality Policy for Agricultural Products,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The registration of the name shown in the Annex to this Regulation is hereby cancelled.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that 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, 14 November 2013.

For the Commission

The President

José Manuel BARROSO

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 343, 14.12.2012, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 93, 31.3.2006, p. 12.

⁽³⁾ OJ C 322, 24.10.2012, p. 13.

ANNEX

Agricultural products and foodstuffs listed in Annex I(l) to Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012:

Class 2.1. Beers

GERMANY

Wernesgrüner Bier (PGI)

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 1149/2013**of 14 November 2013****entering a name in the register of protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications (Rillettes de Tours (PGI))**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 November 2012 on quality schemes for agricultural products and foodstuffs ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 52(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 repealed and replaced 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 ⁽²⁾.
- (2) Pursuant to the first subparagraph of Article 6(2) of Regulation (EC) No 510/2006, France's application to register the name 'Rillettes de Tours' was published in the *Official Journal of the European Union* ⁽³⁾.
- (3) Pursuant to Article 7 of Regulation (EC) No 510/2006, a statement of objection was sent to the Commission by the Netherlands, substantiated under Article 7(3)(a) of Regulation (EC) No 510/2006.
- (4) In accordance with Article 51(3) of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012, the Commission forwarded the statement of objection to the French authorities with its letter of 12 February 2013 and in so doing opened the three-month appropriate consultation period.

(5) As an agreement was reached within that period, the name 'Rillettes de Tours' should therefore be entered in the register.

(6) Non-substantial amendments were made to the information published under Article 50(2)(a) of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012. In order to take account of the Netherlands' comments concerning the criteria laid down in Section 3.3 of the Single Document on the origin of the pigs used, the French authorities deleted the sections relating to the genetic origin of the pigs from both the specification and the Single Document. The amended version of the Single Document should therefore be published,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The name contained in Annex I to this Regulation is hereby entered in the register.

Article 2

Annex II to this Regulation contains the consolidated Single Document setting out the main points of the specification.

Article 3

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that 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, 14 November 2013.

For the Commission

The President

José Manuel BARROSO

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 343, 14.12.2012, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 93, 31.3.2006, p. 12.

⁽³⁾ OJ C 183, 23.6.2012, p. 16.

ANNEX I

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

Class 1.2. Meat products (cooked, salted, smoked, etc.)

FRANCE

Rillettes de Tours (PGI)

ANNEX II

Consolidated single document

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⁾

'RILLETTES DE TOURS'

EC No: FR-PGI-0005-00845-18.1.2011

PGI (X) PDO ()**1. Name**

'Rillettes de Tours'

2. Member State or third country

France

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

Class 1.2. Meat products (cooked, salted, smoked, etc.)

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

A cooked, spreadable pork product presented in a tub, terrine, hermetically sealed jar or block. In a tub or terrine, the product may be covered with a layer of pork fat to improve its preservation.

'Rillettes de Tours' are obtained by slowly cooking pieces of pork meat (at least 6 × 6 cm in size) in pork fat in a cooking pot. This meat may be flavoured with white wine or distilled grape wine. (Non-nitrite) salt is added to the preparation, and pepper, E150 and Patrelle colouring may also be added.

The colour of 'Rillettes de Tours' ranges from a uniform golden yellow (pantone 142 U) to golden brown (pantone 161 U).

The rillettes have a thready texture and contain clearly visible coarse meat fibres (more than 2 cm in size) as well as pieces of meat.

The moisture content of the fat-free product should be less than or equal to 68 %, which gives it a dry texture.

'Rillettes de Tours' also have a browned-meat flavour.

The finished product meets the physico-chemical requirements for lipid levels of ≤ 42 % (68 % MFFB), a total soluble sugar content of < 0,5 % (68 % MFFB) and a collagen/protein ratio of ≤ 19 %.

3.3. Raw materials (for processed products only)

Sows must be given a rest period of at least 15 days between weaning and slaughter. The minimum age for slaughter is 172 days, and there is a mandatory feed withdrawal time of 12 hours before the pigs are sent to slaughter. The minimum warm weight of pig carcasses is 85 kg. The purpose of these requirements is to improve the quality of the taste of the meat.

The pieces of ham and fillet (exclusively loin cuts) should make up at least 25 % of the lean meat, to improve the quality of the finished product. The other meats come from the shoulder, neck (between the first and fifth ribs of the loin) and belly (except udders).

To improve the product's safety and taste, it must be made from fresh meat supplies. Fresh meat must constitute at least 75 % of the total meat used in the production process. Frozen meat must have been kept frozen by the producer of the rillettes at a temperature of – 18 °C for no more than one month. The purchase of frozen meats is prohibited.

Wines may be used in the production process; these must be white wines made from Chenin grape varieties. This variety has a dry, tender character.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 93, 31.3.2006, p. 12. Replaced by Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 November 2012 on quality schemes for agricultural products and foodstuffs (OJ L 343, 14.12.2012, p. 1).

The wine retains several grams of residual sugars, which give it a sweet aftertaste contrasting with the saltiness of 'Rillettes de Tours'. Chenin grapes have a mineral and chalky aromatic character which offsets the smokiness and saltiness of 'Rillettes de Tours'. In addition, the freshness, acidity and fruitiness counterbalance the fat contained in the rillettes and draw out its flavours.

The use of distilled grape wines is optional.

There is no geographical limit to the origin of the wines and distilled grape wines.

3.4. *Feed (for products of animal origin only)*

—

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

The following steps in the production of 'Rillettes de Tours' are carried out in the geographical area defined in point 4: preparation of the meats, browning, cooking, resting and finishing.

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

—

3.7. *Specific rules concerning labelling*

The PGI 'Rillettes de Tours' must appear on the label.

In addition to the information which must be provided by law, the labelling must include the following information:

1. the trade mark;
2. the European Union's PGI logo;
3. the name and contact details of an addressee of complaints.

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

The geographical area for the production and initial packaging of 'Rillettes de Tours' is defined as follows:

- the area, centred on Tours, corresponds to the distribution area of the recipe for 'Rillettes de Tours'. Beyond the limits of this geographical area, the recipe for rillettes is not the same. There is also the natural barrier of the Forest of Bercé, between the river Sarthe and Indre-et-Loire,
- the geographical area thus defined is similar to that of the former province of Touraine.

The area consists of the department of Indre-et-Loire (37) and the cantons located in the neighbouring departments, except for those in Sarthe (72).

5. **Link with the geographical area**

The connection with the geographical area is based on specific qualities of 'Rillettes de Tours' resulting from the application in their production of traditional know-how which has remained localised in the Touraine region. This know-how and the specific qualities of the product give it a reputation which in the mind of the consumer is closely bound with the geographical area.

5.1. *Specificity of the geographical area*

Climatic factors

Touraine is characterised by a mild but relatively wet climate which has impeded the natural development of dried pork products as found in the south of France. It is because of the local climate that rillettes are preserved by cooking. This climate is, however, favourable for wine-growing and the large quantity of wines produced in the area has also influenced the way in which 'Rillettes de Tours' are flavoured.

Human factors

The peasants of the Tours region began making rillettes in the Middle Ages. Up until the end of the 18th century, this production was very localised in the rural area around Tours and certain farms in Maine.

At the beginning of the 19th century, local butchers took up this peasant recipe, adapted it using their know-how and handed it down from generation to generation. At this point, the rillettes became known in Touraine as 'Rillettes de Tours'.

One of the main developments was when good quality pieces of meat began to be used instead of offcuts. The development of new preservation techniques and the fact that the product is cooked with the lid off, giving it a fairly dry texture, was to reduce the fat content and increase the meat content of the rillettes, making them a higher-quality product. This know-how, typical of the city of Tours and the Touraine region, would be developed by local artisan butchers. It was not until 1865 that this dish appeared in certain trade publications.

Economic factors

The fact that industry is not highly developed in the Touraine region has resulted in slow development of both the meat production sector, which has generally remained very small-scale in Touraine, and the sale of 'Rillettes de Tours', thus preserving the home-made nature of the product.

'Rillettes de Tours' are to this day sold by butchers who teach their apprentices how to make them.

5.2. Specificity of the product

'Rillettes de Tours' are cooked in a pot, with the lid mostly off. The cooking process is long and traditionally consists of three stages: the initial browning of the meat (from 15 minutes to 1 hour at a temperature of between 95 °C and 115 °C), followed by a period of slow cooking (from 5,5 to 12 hours at a temperature of between 65 °C and 95 °C) and a final short period (10-20 minutes) at a high temperature (95-115 °C).

The initial browning of lean pieces of meat and the slow cooking with the lid off, which are specific to 'Rillettes de Tours', dry out the product and produce flavour substances which result from Maillard reactions, in particular, and are characteristic of the taste of browned meat.

The slow cooking of the pieces of meat in their own fat produces a confit. The pieces of meat fall apart solely as a result of the cooking process, without shredding or beating, leaving their long fibres intact.

The dry texture of 'Rillettes de Tours', developed originally to increase their shelf-life, is a result of the traditional manner in which they are cooked in an open pot with a large surface area for evaporation. The purpose of the final high-temperature stage has also always been to increase evaporation at the end of the cooking process.

5.3. Causal link between the geographical area and the quality or characteristics of the product (for PDO) or a specific quality, the reputation or other characteristic of the product (for PGI)

The link with the geographical area is based on the traditional know-how localised in the Touraine region, giving rise to the specific qualities of 'Rillettes de Tours', and also on a reputation which is closely linked with the area in the mind of the consumer.

Know-how

The low moisture content of 'Rillettes de Tours', which originally improved their preservation in this humid region, later allowed them to be sold outside the Touraine region. It also accounts for why they are known to have a drier texture than rillettes prepared in neighbouring regions.

Another reason why 'Rillettes de Tours' have retained their dry texture over the years is that their producers, most of whom are small businesses, are less concerned with production yield rates, which are below 80 %: much lower than those of many other types of rilette.

The low moisture content of 'Rillettes de Tours' means that they can be made without preservatives, even though the use of such substances is not prohibited by law.

Because 'Rillettes de Tours' are, as described above, produced only on a small scale and knowledge of how to make them has been passed on mainly by butchers to their apprentices, this know-how has remained very localised and has in most cases not spread far beyond department borders.

The preservation of a very strong link with the geographical area is demonstrated by the fact that 90 % of prize winners in 'Rillettes de Tours' competitions are locals.

Reputation

The specific characteristics of 'Rillettes de Tours' have earned them a well-established reputation. They are the original artisan rillettes praised by Balzac, a native of Tours, in his 1835 novel *The Lily of the Valley*.

'Rillettes de Tours' have been popular throughout France since the beginning of the 20th century. In 1933 Curnonsky stated in *Les trésors gastronomiques de la France*: 'the charcuterie of Touraine has acquired a universal and legitimate renown: 'Rillettes de Tours' have become known all over the world'.

Each year some 30 local butchers compete for the coveted title of maker of the best 'Rillettes de Tours'. In 2011 the Paris General Agricultural Fair (*Concours Général Agricole*) paid tribute to the product's reputation by opening a special 'Rillettes de Tours' section.

Reference to publication of the specification

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

<https://www.inao.gouv.fr/fichier/CDCIGPRillettesdeToursV2.pdf>

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 1150/2013**of 14 November 2013****amending Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 as regards the conditions of approval of the active substance rape seed oil****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and repealing Council Directives 79/117/EEC and 91/414/EEC ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 13(2)(c) and 78(2) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) The active substance rape seed oil was included in Annex I to Council Directive 91/414/EEC ⁽²⁾ by Commission Directive 2008/127/EC ⁽³⁾ in accordance with the procedure provided for in Article 24b of Commission Regulation (EC) No 2229/2004 ⁽⁴⁾. Since the replacement of Directive 91/414/EEC by Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, this substance is deemed to have been approved under that Regulation and is listed in Part A of the Annex to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 ⁽⁵⁾.

(2) In accordance with Article 25a of Regulation (EC) No 2229/2004, the European Food Safety Authority, hereinafter 'the Authority', presented to the Commission its view on the draft review report for rape seed oil ⁽⁶⁾ on 18 December 2012. The Authority communicated its

view on rape seed oil to the notifier. The Commission invited it to submit comments on the draft review report for rape seed oil. The draft review report and the view of the Authority were reviewed by the Member States and the Commission within the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health and finalised on 3 October 2013 in the format of the Commission review report for rape seed oil.

(3) It is confirmed that the active substance rape seed oil is to be deemed to have been approved under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009.

(4) In accordance with Article 13(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 in conjunction with Article 6 thereof and in the light of current scientific and technical knowledge, it is necessary to amend the conditions of approval of rape seed oil as regards the maximum quantity for the toxicologically relevant impurity erucic acid.

(5) The Annex to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 should therefore be amended accordingly.

(6) Member States should be provided with time to amend or withdraw authorisations for plant protection products containing rape seed oil.

(7) A reasonable period of time should be allowed before the entry into force of this Regulation in order to allow Member States, the notifiers and holders of authorisations for plant protection products containing rape seed oil to meet the requirements resulting from amendment to the conditions of the approval.

(8) For plant protection products containing rape seed oil, where Member States grant any grace period in accordance with Article 46 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, this period should expire at the latest eighteen months after the entry into force of the Regulation.

(9) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health,

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 309, 24.11.2009, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ Council Directive 91/414/EEC of 15 July 1991 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market (OJ L 230, 19.8.1991, p. 1).

⁽³⁾ Commission Directive 2008/127/EC of 18 December 2008 amending Council Directive 91/414/EEC to include several active substances (OJ L 344, 20.12.2008, p. 89).

⁽⁴⁾ Commission Regulation (EC) No 2229/2004 of 3 December 2004 laying down further detailed rules for the implementation of the fourth stage of the programme of work referred to in Article 8(2) of Council Directive 91/414/EEC (OJ L 379, 24.12.2004, p. 13).

⁽⁵⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 of 25 May 2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the list of approved active substances (OJ L 153, 11.6.2011, p. 1).

⁽⁶⁾ European Food Safety Authority; Conclusion on the peer review of the pesticide risk assessment of the active substance plant oil/rape seed oil. EFSA Journal 2013; 11(1)3058 [45 pp.] doi:10.2903/j.efsa.2013.3058. Available online: www.efsa.europa.eu/efsajournal

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Amendment to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011

Part A of the Annex to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 is amended in accordance with the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

Transitional measures

Member States shall in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, where necessary, amend or withdraw existing

authorisations for plant protection products containing rape seed oil as active substance by 30 September 2014 at the latest.

Article 3

Grace period

Any grace period granted by Member States in accordance with Article 46 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 shall be as short as possible and shall expire by 30 September 2015 at the latest.

Article 4

Entry into force

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 April 2014.

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

Done at Brussels, 14 November 2013.

For the Commission

The President

José Manuel BARROSO

ANNEX

In Part A of the Annex to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011, row 242 on the active substance rape seed oil is replaced by the following:

Number	Common name, identification numbers	IUPAC name	Purity	Date of approval	Expiration of approval	Specific provisions
'242	Plant oils/rape seed oil CAS No: 8002-13-9 CIPAC No: not allocated	Rape seed oil	Rape seed oil is a complex mixture of fatty acids Relevant impurity: Maximum 2 % of erucic acid	1 September 2009	31 August 2019	PART A Only uses as insecticide and acaricide may be authorised. PART B For the implementation of the uniform principles as referred to in Article 29(6) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, the conclusions of the review report on rape seed oil (SANCO/2623/2008) and in particular Appendices I and II thereof, as finalised in the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health on 3 October 2013 shall be taken into account. Conditions of use shall include, where appropriate, risk mitigation measures.'

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 1151/2013**of 14 November 2013****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, 14 November 2013.

*For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,*

Jerzy PLEWA
*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	AL	49,7
	MA	41,6
	MK	20,6
	ZZ	37,3
0707 00 05	AL	39,5
	MK	56,9
	TR	129,3
	ZZ	75,2
0709 93 10	MA	81,5
	TR	146,1
	ZZ	113,8
0805 20 10	MA	65,4
	ZA	148,2
	ZZ	106,8
0805 20 30, 0805 20 50, 0805 20 70, 0805 20 90	SZ	56,1
	TR	69,1
	ZA	157,1
	ZZ	94,1
0805 50 10	TR	79,7
	ZA	74,0
	ZZ	76,9
0806 10 10	BR	248,9
	LB	239,8
	PE	322,3
	TR	167,3
	US	331,3
	ZZ	261,9
0808 10 80	MK	32,3
	NZ	93,9
	US	129,3
	ZA	187,0
	ZZ	110,6
0808 30 90	CN	56,2
	TR	112,1
	ZZ	84,2

⁽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'.

DECISIONS

POLITICAL AND SECURITY COMMITTEE DECISION EUCAP SAHEL NIGER/2/2013

of 12 November 2013

on the appointment of the Head of Mission of the European Union CSDP mission in Niger (EUCAP Sahel Niger)

(2013/656/CFSP)

THE POLITICAL AND SECURITY COMMITTEE,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Having regard to the Treaty on European Union, and in particular the third paragraph of Article 38 thereof,

Having regard to Council Decision 2012/392/CFSP of 16 July 2012 on the European Union CSDP Mission in Niger (EUCAP Sahel Niger) ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 9(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Under Article 9(1) of Decision 2012/392/CFSP, the Political and Security Committee is authorised, in accordance with Article 38 of the Treaty, to take the relevant decisions for the purpose of exercising the political control and strategic direction of the European Union CSDP Mission in Niger (EUCAP Sahel Niger) including, in particular, the decision to appoint a Head of Mission.
- (2) The High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy has proposed the appointment of Mr Filip DE CEUNINCK as Head of Mission of EUCAP Sahel Niger, *ad interim*, for the period from 1 November to 31 December 2013,

Article 1

Mr Filip DE CEUNINCK is hereby appointed as Head of Mission of the European Union CSDP Mission to Niger (EUCAP Sahel Niger), *ad interim*, for the period from 1 November to 31 December 2013.

Article 2

This Decision shall enter into force on the date of its adoption.

It shall apply from 1 November 2013.

Done at Brussels, 12 November 2013.

For the Political and Security Committee
The Chairperson
W. STEVENS

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 187, 17.7.2012, p. 48.

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION

of 12 November 2013

concerning certain protection measures in relation to highly pathogenic avian influenza of the subtype H5N1 to be applied in the event of an outbreak of that disease in Switzerland and repealing Decision 2009/494/EC

*(notified under document C(2013) 7505)***(Text with EEA relevance)**

(2013/657/EU)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Council Directive 91/496/EEC of 15 July 1991 laying down the principles governing the organisation of veterinary checks on animals entering the Community from third countries and amending Directives 89/662/EEC, 90/425/EEC and 90/675/EEC ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 18(1) and (7) thereof,

Having regard to Council Directive 97/78/EC of 18 December 1997 laying down the principles governing the organisation of veterinary checks on products entering the Community from third countries ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 22(1) and (6) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Decisions 2006/265/EC ⁽³⁾ and 2006/533/EC ⁽⁴⁾ were adopted following positive findings for highly pathogenic avian influenza of subtype H5N1 in wild birds in Croatia and Switzerland. Those Decisions provided that Member States were to suspend imports from certain parts of Croatia and Switzerland of live poultry, ratites, farmed and wild feathered game and certain other live birds, including pet birds and hatching eggs of those species, as well as certain products of birds.
- (2) Commission Decision 2006/415/EC ⁽⁵⁾ lays down certain biosecurity and restriction measures to prevent the spread of that disease, including the establishment of areas A and B following a suspected or confirmed outbreak of the disease in poultry.

- (3) Commission Decision 2006/563/EC ⁽⁶⁾ lays down certain protection measures to prevent the spread of that disease from wild birds to poultry including, based on risk assessment, the establishment of control and monitoring areas taking into account the epidemiological, geographical and ecological factors following a suspected or confirmed positive finding for that disease in wild birds.
- (4) The protection measures laid down in Decisions 2006/265/EC and 2006/533/EC expired on 30 June 2007. However, in the light of the epidemiological situation as regards highly pathogenic avian influenza of subtype H5N1 in the Union and in third countries, the protection measures laid down in those Decisions were included in Commission Decision 2008/555/EC ⁽⁷⁾. Decision 2008/555/EC was replaced by Commission Decision 2009/494/EC ⁽⁸⁾, which applies until 31 December 2013.
- (5) In view of Croatia's accession to the Union on 1 July 2013, the measures provided for in Decision 2009/494/EC no longer apply to that Member State. However, in the light of the epidemiological situation with respect to the risks posed by the highly pathogenic avian influenza virus of the subtype H5N1, it is appropriate to maintain the protection measures with respect to Switzerland until 31 December 2015.
- (6) Switzerland has notified the Commission that the competent authorities of that third country are applying protection measures that are equivalent to those applied by the competent authorities of the Member States, as provided for in Decisions 2006/415/EC and 2006/563/EC, when highly pathogenic avian influenza of subtype H5N1 is suspected or confirmed in poultry or wild birds and that it will immediately notify the Commission of any future

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 268, 24.9.1991, p. 56.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 24, 30.1.1998, p. 9.

⁽³⁾ Commission Decision 2006/265/EC of 31 March 2006 concerning certain protection measures in relation to a suspicion of highly pathogenic avian influenza in Switzerland (OJ L 95, 4.4.2006, p. 9).

⁽⁴⁾ Commission Decision 2006/533/EC of 28 July 2006 concerning certain temporary protection measures in relation to highly pathogenic avian influenza in Croatia (OJ L 212, 2.8.2006, p. 19).

⁽⁵⁾ Commission Decision 2006/415/EC of 14 June 2006 concerning certain protection measures in relation to highly pathogenic avian influenza of the subtype H5N1 in poultry in the Community (OJ L 164, 16.6.2006, p. 51).

⁽⁶⁾ Commission Decision 2006/563/EC of 11 August 2006 concerning certain protection measures in relation to highly pathogenic avian influenza of subtype H5N1 in wild birds in the Community (OJ L 222, 15.8.2006, p. 11).

⁽⁷⁾ Commission Decision 2008/555/EC of 26 June 2008 concerning certain protection measures in relation to highly pathogenic avian influenza of subtype H5N1 in Croatia and Switzerland (OJ L 179, 8.7.2008, p. 14).

⁽⁸⁾ Commission Decision 2009/494/EC of 25 June 2009 concerning certain protection measures in relation to highly pathogenic avian influenza of subtype H5N1 in Croatia and Switzerland (OJ L 166, 27.6.2009, p. 74).

changes to its animal health status, including specifically any outbreak or positive findings of that disease in poultry or wild birds. Account should also be taken of the Agreement between the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on trade in agricultural products ⁽¹⁾.

- (7) The Commission will immediately inform the Member States and forward any such information received from the competent authority of Switzerland to them.
- (8) In the light of the guarantees received from Switzerland, it is appropriate, that in the event of a positive finding of avian influenza of subtype H5N1 in a wild bird or an outbreak of that disease in poultry in the territory of Switzerland, protection measures concerning that country be only applied to those parts of Switzerland for which the competent authority of that country does apply equivalent protection measures as laid down in Decisions 2006/415/EC and 2006/563/EC.
- (9) Commission Decision 2007/777/EC ⁽²⁾ lays down the list of third countries from which Member States may authorise the importation of meat products and treated stomachs, bladders and intestines, and establishes treatment regimes considered effective in inactivating the respective pathogens. In order to prevent the risk of disease transmission via such products, appropriate treatment must be applied depending on the health status of the country of origin and the species the products are obtained from. It is therefore appropriate that a derogation from the provision suspending imports of meat products of wild feathered game originating in Switzerland be granted, provided the products have been treated with certain specific treatments set out in Part 4 of Annex II to Decision 2007/777/EC.
- (10) Commission Regulation (EC) No 798/2008 ⁽³⁾ lays down veterinary certification conditions for imports into and transit through the Union of poultry and certain products thereof. In the interests of clarity and consistency of Union legislation, it is appropriate that the definitions of poultry and hatching eggs laid down in that Regulation be taken into account for the purposes of this Decision.
- (11) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 139/2013 ⁽⁴⁾ lays down the animal health conditions for imports of certain birds into the Union from third

countries and parts thereof. In the interests of clarity and consistency of Union rules, it is appropriate that the definition of birds laid down in that Regulation be taken into account for the purposes of this Decision.

- (12) For the sake of clarity and simplification of Union legislation, it is appropriate to repeal Decision 2009/494/EC and replace it with this Decision.
- (13) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

1. Member States shall suspend imports into the Union from all areas of the territory of Switzerland for which the competent authorities of Switzerland formally apply protection measures that are equivalent to those laid down in Decisions 2006/415/EC and 2006/563/EC of the following commodities:

- (a) poultry as defined in point (1) of Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 798/2008;
- (b) hatching eggs as defined in point (2) of Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 798/2008;
- (c) birds as defined in point (a) of the second paragraph of Article 3 of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 139/2013 and their hatching eggs;
- (d) meat, minced meat, meat preparations, and mechanically separated meat of wild feathered game;
- (e) meat products consisting of or containing meat of wild feathered game;
- (f) raw pet food and unprocessed feed material containing any parts of wild feathered game;
- (g) non-treated game trophies from any birds.

2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1(e), Member States shall authorise imports into the Union of meat products consisting of or containing meat of wild feathered game under the condition that the meat of these species has undergone at least one of the specific treatments referred to under point B, C or D in Part 4 of Annex II to Decision 2007/777/EC.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 114, 30.4.2002, p. 132.

⁽²⁾ Commission Decision 2007/777/EC of 29 November 2007 laying down the animal and public health conditions and model certificates for imports of certain meat products and treated stomachs, bladders and intestines for human consumption from third countries and repealing Decision 2005/432/EC (OJ L 312, 30.11.2007, p. 49).

⁽³⁾ Commission Regulation (EC) No 798/2008 of 8 August 2008 laying down a list of third countries, territories, zones or compartments from which poultry and poultry products may be imported into and transit through the Community and the veterinary certification requirements (OJ L 226, 23.8.2008, p. 1).

⁽⁴⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 139/2013 of 7 January 2013 laying down animal health conditions for imports of certain birds into the Union and the quarantine conditions thereof (OJ L 47, 20.2.2013, p. 1).

Article 2

Member States shall, immediately upon receipt of information from the Commission on the change in the animal health status of Switzerland with regard to highly pathogenic avian influenza of the subtype H5N1 take the necessary measures to comply with Article 1 of this Decision and publish those measures.

Article 3

Decision 2009/494/EC is repealed.

Article 4

This Decision shall apply until 31 December 2015.

Article 5

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 12 November 2013.

For the Commission

Tonio BORG

Member of the Commission

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION

of 13 November 2013

rejecting an application for entry in the register of traditional specialities guaranteed provided for in Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council (Pomazánkové máslo (TSG))

*(notified under document C(2013) 7615)***(Only the Czech text is authentic)**

(2013/658/EU)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 November 2012 on quality schemes for agricultural products and foodstuffs ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 52(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) In accordance with Article 50(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012, the Commission has completed its scrutiny of the application for registration of the name 'Pomazánkové máslo' as a traditional speciality guaranteed, submitted by the Czech Republic and received on 22 December 2010.
- (2) On 1 April 2011, the Commission informed the Czech Republic that the name 'máslo' is defined and subject to conditions of use under Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 115 and Annex XV thereto, requiring a milk fat content of at least 80 % and not more than 90 %; the product description for 'Pomazánkové máslo' does not meet these conditions. Following the action for failure to fulfil obligations brought by the Commission on 25 January 2011, the Court of Justice incidentally confirmed in its judgment of 18 October 2012 in Case C-37/11 that the name 'Pomazánkové máslo' does not comply with the aforementioned provisions of Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007.
- (3) Article 2(3) of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 states that 'This Regulation shall apply without prejudice to other

specific Union provisions relating to the placing of products on the market and, in particular, to the single common organisation of the markets'; in this respect, the application for registration of the name 'Pomazánkové máslo' as a traditional speciality guaranteed does not comply with Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007, and in particular Article 115 and Annex XV thereto.

- (4) In the light of the above, the application to register the name 'Pomazánkové máslo' must be rejected.
- (5) The measure provided for in this Decision is in accordance with the opinion of the Committee for agricultural product quality policy,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The application to register the name 'Pomazánkové máslo' is hereby rejected.

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the Czech Republic.

Done at Brussels, 13 November 2013.

For the Commission

Dacian CIOLOȘ

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 343, 14.12.2012, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 299, 16.11.2007, p. 1.

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