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Information and Notices

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(Acts adopted under Title VI of the Treaty on European Union)

Annex to the Rules on the confidentiality of Europol information

(2001/C 86/01)

Article 2(4) of the Rules on confidentiality of Europol information ⁽¹⁾ obliges Europol to elaborate a revised version of the overview mentioned above when a Member State informs the other Member States and Europol of any changes in the national provisions on security levels or in the equivalent markings. At least once a year, however, the Europol Security Committee shall ascertain whether or not the overview is up to date. Europol was informed by several Member States on changes in their national provisions. Attached is therefore a new version of the table of equivalence.

Following approval of the Europol Security Committee on 5 July 2000 and on 13 February 2001, Europol kindly asks the General Secretariat of the Council to arrange the publication of the updated table of equivalence in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

⁽¹⁾ OJ C 26, 30.1.1999, p. 2.

ANNEX

Table of equivalence between national classifications and corresponding Europol classifications

The following table is illustrative: the obligation on Member States is to provide an equivalent level of protection to that afforded by Europol rather than to attach a particular label.

Member State	Europol classifications		
	Europol 1	Europol 2	Europol 3
Belgium ⁽¹⁾	Diffusion restreinte/Confidenciel Beperkte verspreiding/Vertrouwelijk	Secret Geheim	Très secret Zeer geheim
Denmark ⁽²⁾	Fortroligt (Confidential)	Hemmeligt (Secret)	Yderst Hemmeligt (Top Secret)
Germany ⁽³⁾	VS — Nur für den Dienstgebrauch	VS — Vertraulich	Geheim
Greece	Εμπιστευτικό (Confidential)	Απόρρητο (Secret)	Άκρως απόρρητο (Top Secret)
Spain	Confidencial	Reservado	Secreto
France	Confidenciel Défense	Secret Défense	Secret Défense
Ireland	Confidential	Secret	Top Secret
Italy	Riservato (Confidential); Riservatissimo (Most confidential)	Segreto (Secret)	Segretissimo (Top Secret)
Luxembourg ⁽⁴⁾	Diffusion restreinte/Confidenciel	Secret	Très secret
The Netherlands ⁽⁵⁾	Confidentieel	Geheim	Zeer geheim
Austria	Vertraulich	Geheim	Streng geheim
Portugal	Reservado	Confidencial	Secreto/muito secreto
Finland	Luottamuksellinen (Confidential)	Salainen (Secret)	Erittäin salainen (Top Secret)
Sweden	Hemlig (Secret)	Hemlig (Secret)	Hemlig (Secret)
United Kingdom	Confidential	Secret	Top Secret

⁽¹⁾ Data used by the police are rarely classified in Belgium; should it prove necessary, the abovementioned classifications stipulated by law will be used.

⁽²⁾ Data used by the police are rarely classified in Denmark; should it prove necessary, NATO classification will be used.

⁽³⁾ With regard to the security measures laid down by Europol for the particular security levels, the German security gradings shown above shall also be held to correspond to the Europol security levels referred to in Article 8(4) of the confidentiality rules, in line with the obligation arising from Article 31(2) of the Europol Convention for Member States to arrange for the security screening of their own nationals entrusted by Europol with a sensitive activity to be carried out in accordance with their national provisions.

⁽⁴⁾ Data used by the police are rarely classified in Luxembourg; should it prove necessary, NATO classification will be used.

⁽⁵⁾ The mentioned markings, corresponding with the NATO classification, are used for State security. Data used by the police are rarely classified in accordance with the system. Where it concerns police intelligence, handling codes are used instead.

I

(Information)

COMMISSION

Euro exchange rates ⁽¹⁾**15 March 2001**

(2001/C 86/02)

1 euro	=	7,4646	Danish krone
	=	9,147	Swedish krona
	=	0,6285	Pound sterling
	=	0,9064	United States dollar
	=	1,413	Canadian dollar
	=	110,53	Japanese yen
	=	1,5387	Swiss franc
	=	8,1835	Norwegian krone
	=	79,4	Icelandic króna ⁽²⁾
	=	1,8353	Australian dollar
	=	2,2044	New Zealand dollar
	=	7,1447	South African rand ⁽²⁾

⁽¹⁾ Source: reference exchange rate published by the ECB.

⁽²⁾ Source: Commission.

Publication of an application for registration pursuant to Article 6(2) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92 on the protection of geographical indications and designations of origin

(2001/C 86/03)

This publication confers the right to object to the application pursuant to Article 7 of the abovementioned Regulation. Any objection to this application must be submitted via the competent authority in the Member State concerned within a time limit of six months from the date of this publication. The arguments for publication are set out below, in particular under 4.6, and are considered to justify the application within the meaning of Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92.

COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC) No 2081/92

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION: ARTICLE 5

PDO (x) PGI ()

National application No: 56

1. Responsible department in the Member State

Name: Subdirección General de Denominaciones de Calidad — Dirección General de Alimentación — Secretaría General de Agricultura y Alimentación — Ministerio de Agricultura, Pesca y Alimentación, España

Address: Paseo Infanta Isabel, 1, E-28071 Madrid

Tel. (34) 913 47 53 94

Fax (34) 913 47 54 10.

2. Applicant group

2.1. Name: Asociación de Productores y Comercializadores de Manzanas Reinetas de El Bierzo

2.2. Address: Carretera N-VI, Km 396, E-24549 Carracedelo (Leon)

Tel. (34) 987 56 27 13

Fax (34) 987 56 27 13.

2.3. Composition: Producers/processors (x) other ().

3. Type of product: Apple — Class 1.6. — Fruit.

4. Specification

(Summary of requirements under Article 4(2))

4.1. **Name:** Manzana Reineta de El Bierzo.

4.2. **Description:** Apples (fruit of the *Malus domestica* Borkh species) grown from the 'Reineta Blanca' or 'Reineta del Canada' and 'Reineta Gris' varieties to be supplied fresh to the consumer.

Apples protected by the designation of origin are those classified in the 'Extra' and 'T' classes established in Regulation (EEC) No 920/89 or legislation replacing it.

The apples protected by the designation of origin must conform on consignment to the market to the following physical and chemical characteristics:

- hardness of flesh measured with a piston — 11 millimetres and in excess of 7 kilogrammes,
- refractometric index above 14° Brix,
- acidity greater than 7 grammes of malic acid/litre.

The protected apples must display the organoleptic characteristics distinguishing them from apples of the Reineta gris and Reineta blanca or Reineta del Canadá varieties traditionally grown in the Bierzo district:

- smell and scent: average intensity, mixture of aromas having an acid quality and reminiscent of grass, ripe apples and vanilla,
- crunchiness: crunchy or very crunchy,
- juiciness: high level,
- mealiness: low level,
- sweetness: sweet or very sweet,
- acidity: acid or very acid,
- overall taste: strong, intense and balanced in terms of acidity and sweetness,
- thin russeting typical for the protected varieties on most of the surface area of the fruit,
- basic colour: Reineta Blanca or Reineta del Canada, dark green; Reineta Gris, greyish-green.

- 4.3. **Geographical area:** Location of production, market preparation and packaging area: Bierzo district, north-east of the Province of Leon, autonomous community of Castile-Leon, Spain.

The district of Bierzo comprises the following municipalities: Arganza, Balboa, Barjas, Bembibre, Benuza, Berlanga del Bierzo, Borrenes, Cabañas Raras, Cacabelos, Camponaraya, Candín, Carracedelo, Carucedo, Castropodame, Congosto, Corullón, Cubillos del Sil, Fabero, Folgoso de la Ribera, Igüeña, Molinaseca, Noceda del Bierzo, Oencia, Páramo del Sil, Peranzanes, Ponferrada, Priaranza del Bierzo, Puente de Domingo Flórez, Sancedo, Sobrado, Toreno, Torre del Bierzo, Trabadelo, Vega de Espinareda, Vega de Valcarce, Villadecanes and Villafranca del Bierzo.

Bierzo district covers a total area of 2 903 km², accounting for 18,7 % of the area of the Province of Leon. The area situated below 750 metres accounts for 44,88 % of the total area covered by the area specified.

- 4.4. **Proof of origin:** Inspections and certification are the methods used to prove that the Manzana Reineta de El Bierzo originates in the area:

- the apples come from registered orchards situated in the geographical area specified and are stored, prepared for the market and packed on registered premises situated in the same area,
- the registered orchards and premises are inspected by the Regulatory Council,
- the Regulatory Council applies the rules which set out the inspection and certification tasks to be carried out in respect of the product covered by the designation of origin 'Manzana Reineta de El Bierzo', following general criteria applicable to product certification bodies which are laid down in standard EN-54011,
- the Regulatory Council applies written procedures under which it can proceed with the certification of the apples protected by the designation of origin in accordance with the provisions set out in its rules.

- 4.5. **Method of production:** The orchards suitable for the production of apples covered by the designation of origin must be situated below 750 metres, in soils with a pH value not below six and have a minimum age of three years. The planting, layout and pruning systems are those best suited to the type of soil and rootstock variety combination.

For the management of soil crop cover, irrigation and pest and disease control maximum efficiency criteria are applied. Appropriate manuring is carried out to maintain the correct balance and levels of nutrients in the plant. Thinning methods are applied when it is necessary to control production.

The fruit is picked at a time when the physical, chemical and organoleptic characteristics conform to the parameters defining optimum harvest time. The methodology for the harvest and the systems used for transport are such as to prevent deterioration of the apples.

The techniques and systems used for storage, market preparation and packaging are such as to allow the physical, chemical and organoleptic characteristics peculiar to the apples covered by the designation of origin to be maintained.

4.6. **Link**

Background

The history of the reinette apple and its introduction in the Bierzo district is associated with the Roman Empire's colonisation of the area.

The introduction of the apple is attributed to religious orders, with their monasteries and adjoining orchards especially in the 12th, 13th and 14th centuries close to the pilgrimage routes leading to Santiago de Compostela. The quotations and references of visitors and pilgrims during these centuries abound.

Natural conditions

The delimited area consists of a rift valley surrounded by mountains. Only the valley of the Sil provides a relatively easy exit. Altitude ranges from 340 metres to 2 117 metres. The average altitude at the centre of the production zone is around 600 metres above sea level.

The climate is determined by the combined influence of the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. North-westerly winds reach the rift valley and this explains the link with Spain's wet zone. The mountain range around the plain is responsible for temperatures that are more favourable than on the Meseta. Latitude is between 42° 20' and 42° 50' and this directly affects the distribution of hours of sunshine over the year, a major factor for the development of the reinette apple's cycle.

The number of hours of sunshine, solar radiation and the temperature are directly connected with the level of soluble solids, sugars and therefore with the acidity-sweetness contrast and the flavour. The factor which determines flesh firmness is of climatic origin: a combination of temperature and humidity at the time of ripening of the apple. The normal period for starting cropping is between 8 and 15 September. The contrast between the high daytime summer temperatures, about 27 °C, and the cool night-time temperatures around harvesting time, about 13 °C, is what determines this characteristic firmness and texture.

Rainfall in August and September is responsible for high levels of environmental humidity, with the presence of early morning mists. This causes superficial russeting, a special feature of the reinette apple grown in the Bierzo district which does not occur naturally in apples from other production areas.

4.7. **Inspection body**

Name: Consejo Regulador de la Denominación de Origen Manzana Reineta de El Bierzo

Address: Carretera N-VI, Km 398, E-24549 Carracedelo (Leon)

Tel. (34) 987 56 28 66

Fax (34) 987 56 28 69

E-mail: conseman@lesein.es.

The Consejo Regulador de la Denominación de Origen 'Manzana Reineta de El Bierzo' complies with standard EN-45011.

- 4.8. **Labelling:** On the labels of the packages the words 'Denominación de Origen Manzana Reineta de El Bierzo' must appear together with the symbol for the designation of origin. The packages must bear a distinctive number issued by the Regulatory Council.
- 4.9. **National requirements:** Law No 25/1970 of 2 December 1970 'Estatuto de la Viña, del Vino y de los Alcoholes'.

EC No: G/E/00115/99.12.27.

Date of receipt of the full application: 7 April 2000.

Prior notification of a concentration
(Case COMP/M.2354 — EniChem/Polimeri)

Candidate case for simplified procedure

(2001/C 86/04)

(Text with EEA relevance)

1. On 8 March 2001 the Commission received notification of a proposed concentration pursuant to Article 4 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 4064/89 ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1310/97 ⁽²⁾, by which the Italian company, EniChem SpA (EniChem), belonging to the ENI Group, acquires, within the meaning of Article 3(1)(b) of the Regulation, by way of an exchange of businesses, sole control of the whole of the Italian company Polimeri Europe Srl (Polimeri), which it has jointly-controlled up to the present with the Dow Chemical Company as a 50:50 joint venture.
2. The business activities of the undertakings concerned are:
 - EniChem: development, production and sale of chemicals products.
 - Polimeri: production and sale of polyethylene resins.
3. On preliminary examination, the Commission finds that the notified concentration could fall within the scope of Regulation (EEC) No 4064/89. However, the final decision on this point is reserved. Pursuant to the Commission Notice on a simplified procedure for treatment of certain concentrations under Regulation (EEC) No 4064/89 ⁽³⁾, it should be noted that this case is a candidate for treatment under the procedure set out in the notice.
4. The Commission invites interested third parties to submit their possible observations on the proposed operation.

Observations must reach the Commission not later than 10 days following the date of this publication. Observations can be sent by fax (No (32-2) 296 43 01 or 296 72 44) or by post, under reference COMP/M.2354 — EniChem/Polimeri, to:

European Commission,
Directorate-General for Competition,
Directorate B — Merger Task Force,
Rue Joseph II/Jozef II-straat 70,
B-1000 Brussels.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 395, 30.12.1989, p. 1; corrigendum: OJ L 257, 21.9.1990, p. 13.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 180, 9.7.1997, p. 1; corrigendum: OJ L 40, 13.2.1998, p. 17.

⁽³⁾ OJ C 217, 29.7.2000, p. 32.

Prior notification of a concentration
(Case COMP/M.2349 — E.ON/Sydkraft)

(2001/C 86/05)

(Text with EEA relevance)

1. On 6 March 2001 the Commission received notification of a proposed concentration pursuant to Article 4 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 4064/89 ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1310/97 ⁽²⁾, by which the undertaking E.ON Energie (Germany) acquires, within the meaning of Article 3(1)(b) of the Regulation, control of the whole of the undertaking Sydkraft AB (Sweden), by way of purchase of shares.

2. The business activities of the undertakings concerned are:

- E.ON: *inter alia* generation, distribution and supply of electricity,
- Sydkraft: generation, distribution and supply of electricity.

3. On preliminary examination, the Commission finds that the notified concentration could fall within the scope of Regulation (EEC) No 4064/89. However, the final decision on this point is reserved.

4. The Commission invites interested third parties to submit their possible observations on the proposed operation.

Observations must reach the Commission not later than 10 days following the date of this publication. Observations can be sent by fax (No (32-2) 296 43 01 or 296 72 44) or by post, under reference COMP/M.2349 — E.ON/Sydkraft, to:

European Commission,
Directorate-General for Competition,
Directorate B — Merger Task Force,
Rue Joseph II/Jozef II-straat 70,
B-1000 Brussels.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 395, 30.12.1989, p. 1; corrigendum: OJ L 257, 21.9.1990, p. 13.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 180, 9.7.1997, p. 1; corrigendum: OJ L 40, 13.2.1998, p. 17.

Appointment of new members of the Committee for Orphan Medicinal Products

(2001/C 86/06)

The Committee on orphan medicinal products was instituted by Regulation (EC) 141/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council on Orphan Medicinal Products of 16 December 1999 ⁽¹⁾. By its decision of 14 April 2000 ⁽²⁾, the Commission appointed six of its members. Due to the resignation of Jean-Michel Alexandre and Mary Teeling, and based on the recommendation of the European Agency for the Evaluation of Medicinal Products, The Commission has appointed Eric Abadie and David Lyons to replace these members.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 18, 22.1.2000, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ C 110, 15.4.2000, p. 46.
