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⁽¹⁾ Text with EEA relevance.

II

(Information)

INFORMATION FROM EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS, BODIES, OFFICES AND AGENCIES

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Non-opposition to a notified concentration (Case M.10882 – IRCP / CDC / ADTIM GROUP)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2022/C 437/01)

On 9 November 2022, the Commission decided not to oppose the above notified concentration and to declare it compatible with the internal market. This decision is based on Article 6(1)(b) of Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 (1). The full text of the decision is available only in English and will be made public after it is cleared of any business secrets it may contain. It will be available:

- in the merger section of the 'Competition policy' website of the Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/competition/mergers/cases/). This website provides various facilities to help locate individual merger decisions, including company, case number, date and sectoral indexes,
- in electronic form on the EUR-Lex website (http://eur-lex.europa.eu/homepage.html?locale=en) under document number 32022M10882. EUR-Lex is the online point of access to European Union law.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 24, 29.1.2004, p. 1.

IV

(Notices)

NOTICES FROM EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS, BODIES, OFFICES AND AGENCIES

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Euro exchange rates (¹) 16 November 2022

(2022/C 437/02)

1 euro =

	Currency	Exchange rate		Currency	Exchange rate
USD	US dollar	1,0412	CAD	Canadian dollar	1,3801
JPY	Japanese yen	145,29	HKD	Hong Kong dollar	8,1444
DKK	Danish krone	7,4386	NZD	New Zealand dollar	1,6897
GBP	Pound sterling	0,87483	SGD	Singapore dollar	1,4250
SEK	Swedish krona	10,8754	KRW	South Korean won	1 378,10
CHF	Swiss franc	0,9795	ZAR	South African rand	18,0195
ISK	Iceland króna	148,90	CNY	Chinese yuan renminbi	7,3720
NOK	Norwegian krone	10,3675	HRK	Croatian kuna	7,5443
			IDR	Indonesian rupiah	16 248,37
BGN	Bulgarian lev	1,9558	MYR	Malaysian ringgit	4,7323
CZK	Czech koruna	24,355	PHP	Philippine peso	59,678
HUF	Hungarian forint	408,18	RUB	Russian rouble	
PLN	Polish zloty	4,7065	THB	Thai baht	37,103
RON	Romanian leu	4,9206	BRL	Brazilian real	5,5438
TRY	Turkish lira	19,3783	MXN	Mexican peso	20,1227
AUD	Australian dollar	1,5400	INR	Indian rupee	84,5905

 $^{(^{\}scriptscriptstyle 1})$ Source: reference exchange rate published by the ECB.

V

(Announcements)

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

EUROPEAN PERSONNEL SELECTION OFFICE

NOTICE OF OPEN COMPETITION

(2022/C 437/03)

The European Personnel Selection Office (EPSO) is organising the following open competition:

EPSO/AST/155/22 - Security and safety assistants (AST 3) in the following fields:

- 1. Operational security
- 2. Technical security
- 3. Occupational health and safety

The competition notice is published in 24 languages in Official Journal of the European Union C 437 A of 17 November 2022.

Further information can be found on the EPSO website: https://epso.europa.eu/

COURT PROCEEDINGS

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Action brought on 27 September 2022 by Eviny AS against the EFTA Surveillance Authority (Case E-10/22)

(2022/C 437/04)

An action against the EFTA Surveillance Authority was brought before the EFTA Court on 27 September 2022 by Eviny AS, represented by advocates Svein Terje Tveit and Paul Gunnar Hagelund, Arntzen de Besche, Ruseløkkveien 30, 0251 Oslo, Norway.

Eviny AS requests the EFTA Court to:

- 1. Annul Decision No 161/22/COL, of 6 July 2022, of the EFTA Surveillance Authority; and
- 2. Order the EFTA Surveillance Authority to pay the costs of the proceedings.

Legal and factual background and pleas in law adduced in support:

- Eviny AS ('the applicant') is a Norwegian renewable energy company, incorporated under Norwegian law, producing and distributing electrical power in Western Norway.
- Decision No 161/22/COL ('the contested decision') was adopted following a complaint from NELFO, a Norwegian trade association, dated 11 May 2017, about state aid granted by the Municipality of Bergen.
- The contested measures relate to overcompensation for payment of operation and maintenance costs and capital costs in relation to streetlight infrastructure in Bergen.
- The applicant seeks the annulment of the contested decision and bases its application on the following pleas:
 - The EFTA Surveillance Authority committed a manifest error of assessment in its application of the notion of undertaking by concluding that streetlight ownership and operation is an economic activity;
 - The EFTA Surveillance Authority committed a manifest error of assessment by concluding that the applicant received an economic advantage through overcompensation;
 - There is no distortion of competition or effect on trade;
 - The alleged aid must be classified as existing aid not subject to recovery; and
 - The contested decision is based on an insufficient examination of the facts and fails to provide a proper reasoning in violation of Article 16 of the Agreement between the EFTA States on the Establishment of a Surveillance Authority and a Court of Justice.

PROCEDURES RELATING TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMPETITION POLICY

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Prior notification of a concentration (Case M.10948 – STORA ENSO / DE JONG PAPIER HOLDING / DJV HOLDING) Candidate case for simplified procedure

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2022/C 437/05)

1. On 3 November 2022, the Commission received notification of a proposed concentration pursuant to Article 4 of Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 (1).

This notification concerns the following undertakings:

- Stora Enso AB ('Stora Enso'), controlled by Stora Enso Oyj (both of Sweden),
- De Jong Papier Holding B.V. ('De Jong') (the Netherlands),
- DJV Holding B.V. ('DJV') (the Netherlands).

Stora Enso will acquire within the meaning of Article 3(1)(b) of the Merger Regulation control of the whole of De Jong and DIV

The concentration is accomplished by way of purchase of shares.

- 2. The business activities of the undertakings concerned are the following:
- Stora Enso develops, produces and offers wood and biomass-based solutions and services for a range of industries and applications globally and is, amongst other things, active in the production of both corrugated case materials and corrugated packaging, with several production plants throughout the EEA,
- De Jong and DJV are mainly active in the production and supply of corrugated packaging in the Benelux, Germany and the UK, where they have production facilities. They have recently also started the production of recycled corrugated case materials, which they require for their downstream production of corrugated packaging.
- 3. On preliminary examination, the Commission finds that the notified transaction could fall within the scope of the Merger Regulation. However, the final decision on this point is reserved.

Pursuant to the Commission Notice on a simplified procedure for treatment of certain concentrations under Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 (2) 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 to the Commission.

Observations must reach the Commission not later than 10 days following the date of this publication. The following reference should always be specified:

M.10948 - STORA ENSO | DE JONG PAPIER HOLDING | DJV HOLDING

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 24, 29.1.2004, p. 1 (the 'Merger Regulation').

⁽²⁾ OJ C 366, 14.12.2013, p. 5.

Observations can be sent to the Commission by email, by fax, or by post. Please use the contact details below:

Email: COMP-MERGER-REGISTRY@ec.europa.eu

Fax +32 22964301

Postal address:

European Commission Directorate-General for Competition Merger Registry 1049 Bruxelles/Brussel BELGIQUE/BELGIË

Prior notification of a concentration

(Case M.10956 – AURELIUS INVESTMENT LUX SEVEN / SAPPI FINLAND ONE / SAPPI FINLAND OPERATIONS / SAPPI MAASTRICHT REAL ESTATE / SAPPI STOCKSTADT)

Candidate case for simplified procedure

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2022/C 437/06)

1. On 9 November 2022, the Commission received notification of a proposed concentration pursuant to Article 4 of Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 (¹).

This notification concerns the following undertakings:

- AURELIUS Investment Lux Seven S.à.r.l. (Luxembourg), belonging to the Aurelius group ('Aurelius', Germany),
- Sappi Finland I Oy (Finland), belonging to the Sappi group,
- Sappi Finland Operations Oy (Finland), belonging to the Sappi group,
- Sappi Maastricht Real Estate B.V. (The Netherlands), belonging to the Sappi group,
- Sappi Stockstadt GmbH (Germany), belonging to the Sappi group.

Aurelius will acquire within the meaning of Article 3(1)(b) of the Merger Regulation control of the whole of Sappi Finland I, Sappi Finland Operations, Sappi Maastricht Real Estate and Sappi Stockstadt (together referred to as the 'Sappi target entities').

The concentration is accomplished by way of purchase of shares.

- 2. The business activities of the undertakings concerned are the following:
- the Aurelius group is a private equity group, which is active as an investor in Europe and as an asset manager internationally,
- the Sappi target entities are active in the manufacture and supply of publication and graphic paper including coated mechanical, coated and uncoated woodfree paper as well as speciality board including folding box board and solid bleached board.
- 3. On preliminary examination, the Commission finds that the notified transaction could fall within the scope of the Merger Regulation. However, the final decision on this point is reserved.

Pursuant to the Commission Notice on a simplified procedure for treatment of certain concentrations under Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 (²) 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 to the Commission.

Observations must reach the Commission not later than 10 days following the date of this publication. The following reference should always be specified:

M.10956 – AURELIUS INVESTMENT LUX SEVEN / SAPPI FINLAND ONE / SAPPI FINLAND OPERATIONS / SAPPI MAASTRICHT REAL ESTATE / SAPPI STOCKSTADT

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 24, 29.1.2004, p. 1 (the 'Merger Regulation').

⁽²⁾ OJ C 366, 14.12.2013, p. 5.

Observations can be sent to the Commission by email, by fax, or by post. Please use the contact details below:

Email: COMP-MERGER-REGISTRY@ec.europa.eu

Fax +32 22964301

Postal address:

European Commission Directorate-General for Competition Merger Registry 1049 Bruxelles/Brussel BELGIQUE/BELGIË

OTHER ACTS

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Publication of the amended single document following the approval of a minor amendment pursuant to the second subparagraph of Article 53(2) of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012

(2022/C 437/07)

The European Commission has approved this minor amendment in accordance with the third subparagraph of Article 6(2) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 664/2014 (¹).

The application for approval of this minor amendment can be consulted in the Commission's eAmbrosia database.

SINGLE DOCUMENT

'Carne de Cantabria'

EU No: PGI-ES-0185-AM01 - 16.8.2021

PDO()PGI(X)

1. Name

'Carne de Cantabria'

2. Member state or third country

Spain

3. Description of the agricultural product or foodstuff

3.1. Type of product

Class 1.1. Fresh meat (and offal)

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

Beef produced according to traditional feeding and management techniques in Cantabria.

The animals from which the meat is taken are from the Cantabrian family of breeds (concave-profile, chestnut-coloured bovines): Tudanca, Monchina and Asturian; as well as the breeds Parda de Montaña, Limousin, Pirenaica, Charolais, Blonde d'Aquitaine, Fleckvieh and crosses thereof.

Due to the animals' diet, which is based on grazing the native grasses on the mostly high mountain pastures and fodder consisting mainly of materials from natural pastures, the meat covered by the PGI has the following characteristics after slaughter and dressing:

- a) Ternera blanca [white veal]: animal slaughtered at a maximum of 8 months, meat pale pink to pink in colour, with evenly-distributed pearly-white fat and firm, slightly moist muscle.
- b) Ternera [veal]: animal slaughtered at a maximum of 12 months, meat pale pink to pink in colour, with evenly-distributed pearly-white fat and firm, slightly moist muscle.
- c) Añojo [yearling]: animal slaughtered at between 12 and 24 months, meat pink to pale red in colour, with pearly-white fat and firm, slightly moist muscle.

- d) Novilla [heifer]: animal slaughtered at between 24 and 48 months, meat pale red to red in colour, with creamy-coloured fat, firm, slightly moist muscle and marbling.
- e) Buey [steer]: castrated male animal slaughtered at a minimum of 48 months, meat pale red to red in colour, with creamy-coloured fat, firm, slightly moist muscle and marbling.
- f) Vaca [cow]: female animal slaughtered at a minimum of 48 months, meat pale red to red in colour, with creamy-coloured fat, firm, slightly moist muscle and marbling.

Classification of carcasses covered by the PGI

Туре	Conformation	Fat cover
a) Ternera Blanca and Ternerab) Añojoc) Novillad) Buey and Vaca	S.E.U.R.* S.E.U.R.* S.E.U.R.O. S.E.U.R.O.	2-3 (low fat cover – fat cover) 2-3 (low fat cover – fat cover) 2-4 (low fat cover – fatty) 2-4 (low fat cover – fatty)

* For the Monchina and Tudanca breeds, the O and P conformation types are to be allowed due to their morphological characteristics.

The pH must be lower than 6. The carcasses must be aired for at least 24 hours.

3.3. Feed (for products of animal origin only) and raw materials (for processed products only)

During those months when the herbage is growing, the animals are grazed on both low meadows and mountain pastures. During the winter, they are stabled. In autumn and at the beginning of spring, the cattle graze pasture close to the holdings during the day. They move up to mountain pastures in mid-May.

The calves are generally born in early spring and stay with their dams for 5-7 months, during which time they are weaned onto forage (either field grazing or dried fodder indoors). During the finishing stage, the animals' feed is supplemented with authorised concentrates. The types of animals produced are to be as follows:

Ternera Blanca and Ternera

After weaning, at least 50 % of their diet must come from fodder produced in Cantabria.

Authorised natural products and concentrates are to be used both in supplementary feeding and during the finishing period, which may not exceed four months.

Añojo

The diet and herd management are to be the same as for *Ternera*.

The finishing stage may not exceed four months.

Novilla

In the suckling stage and after weaning, the diet and herd management are to be the same as for Ternera.

From then onwards, they are to be fed with pasture or preserved fodder, depending on the season of the year. The finishing stage may not exceed four months.

Buey and Vaca

Animals in these categories are to be fed on either pasture or preserved fodder produced in Cantabria.

They must graze for at least two seasons and the finishing stage may not exceed four months.

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

Production and processing.

Livestock intended for the production of meat covered by the PGI must be born, bred and fattened within the territory of the Autonomous Community of Cantabria.

The activities of slaughter, dressing and cutting, must also take place within the territory of the Autonomous Community of Cantabria.

3.5. Specific rules concerning slicing, grating, packaging, etc. of the product to which the registered name refers

3.6. Specific rules concerning labelling of the product to which the registered name refers

All cattle intended for slaughter must be duly identified. The identification system must be compatible with any of the methods laid down in the applicable legislation.

All carcases liable to be covered by the PGI must be marked so that their provenance is identified and guaranteed. The marking shall be on the outer part of the two half-carcasses and it shall consist of an identifier affixed in such a way that each part of the carcass is perfectly identifiable after it is separated. This identifier must include the logo for the PGI and all the information required under the specific legislation.

Packaged meat must be shipped in packages which are properly sealed and protected from external contamination. Packages must bear numbered labels and/or secondary labels affixed at the cutting plants prior to shipping, in accordance with the rules laid down in this regard.

The commercial labels, unique to each registered firm, must be submitted to the Office for Food Quality in Cantabria (Oficina de Calidad Alimentaria – ODECA).

They must feature the wording Indicación Geográfica Protegida 'Carne de Cantabria' ['Carne de Cantabria' PGI].

4. Concise definition of the geographical area

The geographical area covers the entire territory of the Autonomous Community of Cantabria.

5. Link with the geographical area

The main link between 'Carne de Cantabria' and the geographical area covered by the PGI are the specific characteristics of the meat as a result of the animals' diet and how the herds are managed.

The pastures and fodder used in the animals' diet and the seasonal management of the herds have an impact on the composition of the fat and muscular texture described for each animal category set out in point 3.2.

The climate and relief of the Cantabria region sustain extensive areas of pastureland and there is a tradition of livestock farming with a strong link to the territory.

The pastures consist of natural herbaceous communities that have adapted to the climate and soil conditions in the area. Some of the pastures are typical of mountain regions and others are stages in the replacement of forest or scrub with natural meadows.

In lowland areas, the pastures are typically formed by a combination of grasses, legumes and other plants. The most common of these are:

- Cock's foot (Dactylis glomerata)
- Fescues (Festuca pratensis, F. rubra)
- Perennial ryegrass (Lolium perenne)
- Trefoils (Trifolium pratense, T. repens, T. incarnatum)
- Bird's foot trefoil (Lotus corniculatus)
- Black medic (Medicago lupulina)
- Plantains (Plantago lanceolata, P. media)
- Wild carrot (Dacus carota)

The Atlantic climate (with its abundant and frequent rainfall), the shielding effect of the mountains (which promote condensation and keep temperatures mild) and the characteristics of the soil all combine to make Cantabria a region that is perfectly suited to pasture and thus ideal for extensive cattle farming.

The breeds from which the protected meat can be taken are perfectly adapted to the production area, thus ensuring an environmentally friendly productive equilibrium between the livestock and the environment.

The livestock management system and the feed regime, which is based on pasture during the growing season and preserved fodder mostly from natural grassland in winter, are the elements that determine characteristics of the product in terms of fat cover and muscular texture. This premium-quality fodder is easily digestible, which ensures high intake and nutritional value.

Cattle intended to produce 'Carne de Cantabria' are fed using techniques and practices based on the use of natural resources in an extensive livestock system, for both sedentary and transhumant herds.

There are records of these practices in place since ancient times in many official documents concerning donations, arrangements, agreements, legal proceedings and decrees relating to the management of pastureland. As early as the ninth century, there are documented records of extensive areas of grassland in Cantabria being donated by the Santa María del Yermo Monastery to Oviedo Cathedral for cattle grazing.

Cantabria's reputation as a region for livestock farming is also demonstrated by the many cattle fairs authorised in local towns since the Middle Ages. The Potes cattle fair, authorised in 1379 by King Juan I of Castile, is among the oldest. The most important in the region is the Torrelavega market, which was authorised in a royal decree by King Charles III on 1 January 1767.

The reputation enjoyed by 'Carne de Cantabria' was confirmed in a recent survey, which showed that it is known to 90,4 % of the people living in the region.

Reference to publication of the product specification

https://www.alimentosdecantabria.com/documents/3177683/13022902/3-+Pliego+definitivo+rev.03.pdf/8cc857bb-4f85-f04e-ee3f-5cd8affc38b0?t=1614082672359

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