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II

(Non-legislative acts)

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

COUNCIL DECISION 2012/486/CFSP

of 23 July 2012

concerning the signing and conclusion of the Agreement between the Organisation for Joint Armament Cooperation and the European Union on the protection of classified information

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Having regard to the Treaty on European Union, and in particular Article 37 thereof, in conjunction with Article 218(5) and (6) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to the proposal of the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy,

Whereas:

- (1) At its meeting on 15 June 2009, the Council decided to authorise the Presidency to open negotiations pursuant to former Article 24 of the Treaty on European Union for a security of information agreement between the Organisation for Joint Armament Cooperation and the European Union.
- (2) Following that authorisation to open negotiations, the Presidency negotiated the Agreement between the Organisation for Joint Armament Cooperation and the European Union on the protection of classified information.
- (3) The Agreement should be approved,

Article 1

The Agreement between the Organisation for Joint Armament Cooperation and the European Union on the protection of classified information is hereby approved on behalf of the Union.

The text of the Agreement is attached to this Decision.

Article 2

The President of the Council is hereby authorised to designate the person(s) empowered to sign the Agreement in order to bind the Union.

Article 3

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

Done at Brussels, 23 July 2012.

For the Council
The President
C. ASHTON

AGREEMENT

between the Organisation for Joint Armament Cooperation and the European Union on the protection of classified information

The Organisation for Joint Armament Cooperation, hereinafter referred to as 'OCCAR',

and

The European Union, hereinafter referred to as 'the EU',

hereinafter referred to as 'the Parties',

CONSIDERING THAT the Parties agree that consultations and co-operation should be developed between them on questions of common interest relating to security;

RECOGNISING THAT full and effective consultation and co-operation may require access to classified information of OCCAR and the EU, as well as the exchange of classified information between the Parties;

CONSCIOUS THAT such access to and exchange of classified information requires appropriate security measures;

CONSIDERING THAT on 18 May 2009 the Council endorsed the European Defence Agency Steering Board's recommendation to take work forward on the establishment of a Security Agreement between the EU and OCCAR with the objective of it being available in time for the approval of the Administrative Arrangement between the EDA and OCCAR;

NOTING THAT the Board of Supervisors of OCCAR has authorised the Director of the Executive Administration (EA) of OCCAR to conclude such a Security Agreement;

NOTING THAT on 15 June 2009 the Council authorised the Presidency to open negotiations with OCCAR in order to conclude a security of information agreement,

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

The Agreement between OCCAR and the EU on the protection of classified information (hereinafter the 'Agreement') shall apply to classified information in any form either provided or exchanged between the Parties.

Article 2

For the purposes of this Agreement, 'classified information' shall mean any information, (namely, knowledge that can be communicated in any form) document or material which has been determined by either Party to require protection against unauthorised disclosure that could cause varying degrees of damage, harm or prejudice to the interests of OCCAR, or of the EU or one or more of their respective Member States, and has been so designated by a security classification.

Article 3

The EU institutions and entities to which this Agreement applies shall be: the European Council, the Council of the European Union (hereafter 'the Council'), the General Secretariat of the Council, the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, the European Commission and the European External Action Service (hereafter 'the EEAS'). For the purposes of this Agreement, these institutions and entities shall be referred to as 'the EU'.

Article 4

1. Classified information may be disclosed or released by one Party (the providing Party) to the other Party (the receiving Party) in accordance with the principle of originator control.

2. In implementing paragraph 1, no generic release shall be possible unless procedures are agreed between the Parties regarding certain categories of information, relevant to their operational requirements.

Article 5

Each of the Parties, and entities thereof as defined in Article 3 of this Agreement, shall ensure that it has a security system and security measures in place, based on the basic principles and minimum standards of security laid down in its respective security rules and regulations, and reflected in the arrangements to be established pursuant to Article 12, in order to ensure that an equivalent level of protection is applied to classified information provided or exchanged under this Agreement.

Article 6

1. Classified information shall be marked as follows:

(a) For OCCAR, classified information shall be marked OCCAR SECRET, OCCAR CONFIDENTIAL or OCCAR RESTRICTED.

(b) For the EU, classified information shall be marked SECRET UE/EU SECRET, CONFIDENTIEL UE/EU CONFIDENTIAL or RESTREINT UE/EU RESTRICTED.

2. The corresponding security classifications are:

In OCCAR	In the European Union
OCCAR SECRET	SECRET UE/EU SECRET
OCCAR CONFIDENTIAL	CONFIDENTIEL UE/EU CONFIDENTIAL
OCCAR RESTRICTED	RESTREINT UE/EU RESTRICTED

Article 7

1. Each Party shall:

- (a) protect and safeguard classified information provided or exchanged by the other Party under this Agreement from unauthorised disclosure, loss or compromise;
- (b) ensure that classified information provided or exchanged under this Agreement keeps the security classification marking given to it by the providing Party. The receiving Party shall protect and safeguard the classified information to a degree no less stringent than the provisions set out in its own security rules and regulations for information or material holding an equivalent security classification, as specified in Article 6;
- (c) ensure that classified information received from the other Party is not downgraded or declassified without the prior written consent of that Party;
- (d) not use such classified information for purposes other than those established by the originator or those for which the information is provided or exchanged;
- (e) not allow access to classified information to individuals unless they have a need-to-know in order to perform their official duties and where access is required to CONFIDENTIEL UE/EU CONFIDENTIAL or OCCAR CONFIDENTIAL or to SECRET UE/EU SECRET or OCCAR SECRET, have been granted a security clearance in accordance with the security rules and regulations of the receiving Party; and
- (f) ensure that all individuals having access to classified information are informed of their responsibilities to protect the information in accordance with the applicable security rules and regulations.

2. The EU shall not disclose classified information provided by OCCAR under this Agreement to third parties, or to any EU institution or entity not mentioned in Article 3, without the prior written consent of OCCAR.

OCCAR shall not disclose classified information provided by the EU under this Agreement to third parties without the prior written consent of the EU. Such consent shall be given by the Council, acting unanimously.

Article 8

1. The Parties shall ensure that all persons who, in the conduct of their official duties require access, or whose duties or functions may afford access, to classified information provided or exchanged under this Agreement are appropriately security-cleared before they are granted access to information classified CONFIDENTIEL UE/EU CONFIDENTIAL or OCCAR CONFIDENTIAL or to SECRET UE/EU SECRET or OCCAR SECRET.

2. The security clearance procedures shall be designed to determine whether an individual may, taking into account his or her loyalty, trustworthiness and reliability, have access to classified information.

Article 9

The Parties shall provide mutual assistance with regard to the security of classified information provided or exchanged under this Agreement. Reciprocal security consultations and assessment visits shall be conducted by the authorities referred to in Article 12 to assess the effectiveness of the security arrangements established within their respective responsibilities for protecting such classified information.

Article 10

1. For the purpose of this Agreement:

- (a) As regards the EU, all correspondence shall be sent through the Chief Registry Officer of the Council and shall be forwarded by him to the Member States and to the entities referred to in Article 3, subject to paragraph 2.
- (b) As regards OCCAR, all correspondence shall be sent to the Registry Control Officer of OCCAR-EA and if necessary shall be forwarded by him to the relevant Classified Registries of OCCAR-EA, subject to paragraph 2 of this Article.

2. Exceptionally, correspondence from one Party which is accessible to only specific competent officials, organs or services of that Party may, for operational reasons, only be addressed to and be accessible by specific competent officials, organs or services of the other Party specifically designated as recipients by the providing Party, taking into account their competencies and according to the need-to-know principle.

As far as the European Union is concerned, such correspondence shall be transmitted through the Chief Registry Officer of the Council, the Chief Registry Officer of the European Commission or the Chief Registry Officer of the EEAS, as appropriate.

As far as OCCAR is concerned, such correspondence shall be transmitted through the Registry Control Officer of OCCAR-EA.

3. All classified information shall be transmitted through channels agreed by the security authorities of the Parties.

4. Classified information transmitted by electronic means shall be encrypted in accordance with the providing Party's requirements as outlined in its security rules and regulations. The providing Party's requirements shall be met when transmitting, storing and processing classified information in internal networks of the Parties.

Article 11

The Director of OCCAR-EA shall oversee the implementation of this Agreement by OCCAR. The High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, the Member of the European Commission responsible for security matters and the Secretary-General of the Council shall oversee the implementation of this Agreement by the EU.

Article 12

1. In order to implement this Agreement, security arrangements shall be established between the four authorities designated in paragraphs 2, 3, 4 and 5 in order to outline the standards for the transmission, reciprocal protection of classified information and visits under this Agreement.

2. The Security Section of OCCAR-EA, under the direction and on behalf of the OCCAR-EA Director, acting for OCCAR and under its authority, shall draw up security arrangements for protecting and safeguarding classified information provided to OCCAR under this Agreement in accordance with the OCCAR security rules and regulations.

3. The Security Office of the General Secretariat of the Council, under the direction and on behalf of the Secretary-General of the Council, acting in the name of the Council and under its authority shall draw up security arrangements for protecting and safeguarding classified information provided to the EU under this Agreement in accordance with the Council's security rules.

4. The European Commission Security Directorate, acting under the authority of the Member of the Commission responsible for security matters, shall draw up security arrangements for protecting classified information provided under this Agreement within the European Commission and its premises in accordance with the Commission's security provisions.

5. The European External Action Service Security Directorate, acting under the authority of the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, shall draw up security arrangements for protecting classified information provided under this Agreement within the EEAS and its premises in accordance with the security rules for the EEAS.

6. For the EU, the security arrangements mentioned in paragraph 1 shall be subject to approval by the Council Security Committee.

7. For OCCAR, the security arrangements mentioned in paragraph 1 shall be subject to approval by the OCCAR Security Committee.

Article 13

In the event of a security breach resulting in the loss or compromise of classified information received from the providing Party or suspicion that such classified information has been disclosed to unauthorised persons, the receiving Party shall immediately inform the providing Party.

An immediate investigation shall be carried out by the receiving Party (with assistance from the providing Party if required) in accordance with its security rules and regulations for the protection of classified information. The receiving Party shall inform the providing Party about the circumstances, measures adopted, and outcome of the investigation as soon as is practicable and of the corrective action taken to prevent recurrence. The authorities referred to in Article 12 may establish procedures to that effect.

Article 14

Each Party shall bear its own costs incurred in implementing this Agreement.

Article 15

Before classified information is provided or exchanged between the Parties under this Agreement, the responsible security authorities referred to in Article 12 shall agree that the receiving Party is able to protect and safeguard the information in a way consistent with the arrangements to be established pursuant to that Article.

Article 16

This Agreement shall not prevent the Parties from concluding other Agreements relating to the provision or exchange of classified information provided that they do not conflict with the provisions of this Agreement.

Article 17

Any disputes between OCCAR and the EU arising out of the interpretation or application of this Agreement shall be addressed by negotiation between the Parties. Pending settlement of any disputes, the Parties shall continue to fulfil all their responsibilities under this Agreement.

Article 18

1. The present Agreement shall enter into force on the date of signature by the Parties.

2. Each Party shall notify the other Party of any changes in its rules and regulations that could affect the protection of classified information referred to in this Agreement.

3. This Agreement may be reviewed for consideration of possible amendments at the request of either Party. It shall be reviewed in the event of any non-EU State becoming a member of OCCAR.

4. Any amendment to this Agreement shall only be made in writing and shall be signed by each of the Parties to the present Agreement.

Article 19

This Agreement is concluded for an indefinite period of time. It may be denounced by one Party by written notice of denunciation given to the other Party. Such denunciation shall take effect six months after receipt of notification by the other Party, but shall not affect obligations already contracted under the provisions of this Agreement. In particular, all classified information provided or exchanged pursuant to this Agreement shall continue to be protected in accordance with the provisions set forth herein.

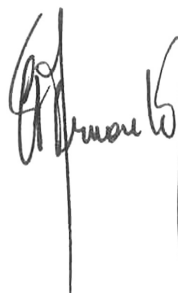
In witness whereof the undersigned, respectively duly authorised, have signed this Agreement.

Done at Brussels, this twenty-seventh day of July 2012 in two copies each in the English language.

For OCCAR



For the European Union



REGULATIONS

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 766/2012

of 24 July 2012

approving minor amendments to the specification for a name entered in the register of protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications [Patata di Bologna (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 sentence of Article 9(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) In accordance with the first subparagraph of Article 9(1) of Regulation (EC) No 510/2006, the Commission has examined Italy's application for the approval of amendments to the specification for the protected designation of origin "Patata di Bologna", registered under Commission Regulation (EC) No 228/2010 ⁽²⁾.
- (2) The application concerns the amendments to the description of the product of the protected designation of origin "Patata di Bologna" and involves changes to the single document.

- (3) The Commission has examined the amendment in question and decided that it is justified. Since this concerns a minor amendment, in accordance with Article 9(2) of Regulation (EC) No 510/2006, the Commission may adopt it without using the procedure set out in Articles 6 and 7 of that Regulation,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The specification for the protected designation of origin "Patata di Bologna" is hereby amended in accordance with Annex I to this Regulation.

Article 2

The consolidated single document setting out the main points of the specification is set out in Annex II to this Regulation.

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, 24 July 2012.

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

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 93, 31.3.2006, p. 12.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 69, 19.3.2010, p. 1.

ANNEX I

The following amendments to the specification for the protected designation of origin "Patata di Bologna" have been approved:

The changes for the individual elements are as follows:

Water: the method of analysis to be used by the laboratory is specified.

Protein: the protein content range is changed to 0,9-2,6 % and the method of analysis to be used by the laboratory is specified.

Fat: a range of 0,09-1,12 % of edible potato; only the maximum value is changed.

The current detection limit of the selected method of analysis is 0,1 % and concentrations below this limit are therefore non-determinable. Given that the true attainable minimum is unknown, it is considered appropriate to indicate only the maximum value.

The method of analysis to be used by the laboratory is specified.

Carbohydrates: the carbohydrate content range is extended from 13,5-17,0 % to 8,0-19,0 %. Regarding the analysis, it is specified, moreover, that analytical data are obtained by subtraction from 100 of the water, ash, fat, protein and fibre values (obtained, in turn, through the specified methods of analysis). Thus the proposed changes in minimum and maximum values of certain parameters also involve a variation in the value range for carbohydrates.

Dietary fibre: the range defining the fibre content is extended from 2,2-2,7 % to 0,9-4,0 %. The method of analysis to be used by the laboratory is specified.

Minerals: It is considered appropriate no longer to indicate each mineral in parenthesis and to replace the term 'minerals' with the term 'crude ash', specifying the method of analysis to be used and redefining the values.

The wider value range for crude ash, which is to be used as a parameter for mineral content, stems from the need to take account of the various factors that might influence its content. Given the difficulty of determining with precision the different variables which may influence the content of ash, an extended content range seems both appropriate and necessary, as does specifying a procedure not only of sampling but also of preparing the sample prior to analysis.

Of the individual minerals listed in the previous version of the product specification for the 'Patata di Bologna' PDO, it is considered appropriate to indicate only the mineral which is present in substantial quantities and characterises the potato's nutrient value, i.e. potassium (K), expressed as K in mg/100 g of edible potato. The minimum value is 250 mg/100 g, determined by means of 'EPA 3015A/EPA 6010B' analysis.

Vitamins: the term 'vitamins' is too generic. It is proposed, therefore, that this parameter no longer be used since analytical determination of all the vitamins present in the product would have a significant impact on the cost of analysis, without producing relevant data in terms of nutrition and characterisation. Nor would an analysis of vitamin C (L-ascorbic acid), the vitamin with the highest concentration in the tuber, provide data capable of characterising the product, given that several unrelated parameters (duration of storage, method of analysis, seasonal conditions, rapid degradation during analytical detection) have an incidence on its content.

Dry matter: the value indicated in parenthesis is removed since this information is redundant and contradicts the above-mentioned parameter for water content in the average composition per 100 g of edible potato.

ANNEX II

SINGLE DOCUMENT

COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 510/2006

'PATATA DI BOLOGNA'

EC No: IT-PDO-0105-0934-02.01.2012

PGI () PDO (X)

1. Name

'Patata di Bologna'

2. Member State or third country

Italy

3. Description of the agricultural product or foodstuff

3.1. Type of product

Class 1.6 Fruit, vegetables, cereals, whether or not processed

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

The product must be of the Primura variety and must be identifiable from its physical appearance, its chemical composition and its organoleptic characteristics, in accordance with the following specifications: shape of tubers: regular elongated oval with superficial, shallow eyes; smooth and intact skin without any external defects altering its characteristics; size of tubers: homogeneous, between 40 mm and 75 mm;

firm texture with a colour ranging from white to pale yellow;

good keeping qualities.

The average composition per 100 g of edible potato is as follows:

- Water 70,0-85,0 %; laboratory method as laid down by the Ministerial Decree of 27 May 1985 (Italian Official Gazette No 145, 2.6.1985);
- Protein 0,9-2,6 %; laboratory method specified as ISO 937 - 1978 (E) and AOAC official method No 932.08;
- Maximum fat content 1,12 %; laboratory method specified as ISTISAN 1996/34 p. 41-43;
- Carbohydrates 8,0-19,0 %; analytical data obtained by subtraction from 100 of the water, ash, fat, protein and dietary fibre values;
- Dietary fibre 0,9-4,0 %; laboratory method specified as AOAC 985.29 17th edition 2003;
- Crude ash 0,4-1,45 %; method of analysis specified as ISTISAN 1996/34 p. 77-78 and ISO 936:1998 (E);
- Potassium (K), with a minimum value of at least 250 mg/100 g product; method of analysis specified as EPA 3015A and EPA 6010B.

The Primura variety is the symbol of the 'Patata di Bologna' thanks to its appealing appearance on the plate, average dry matter content, firmness, typical but not over-pronounced flavour and its good keeping qualities. These characteristics are the result of cultivation in suitable soils which have remained unchanged over the years and thanks to which the potato still satisfies market requirements.

3.3. Raw materials (for processed products only)

—

3.4. Feed (for products of animal origin only)

—

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

All steps, from sowing to final harvest of the tubers, must take place in the geographical area of production.

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

Preparation and packaging must take place in the Province of Bologna. Correct packaging is essential to preserving the excellent organoleptic and commercial qualities of the 'Patata di Bologna' PDO. Local operators have acquired a wealth of knowledge regarding the correct handling and transport of the product, management immediately following harvest and cold storage to reduce moisture loss. This knowledge and the related on-site practices allow the qualities of the 'Patata di Bologna' PDO to be preserved while respecting its natural physiological processes.

3.7. *Specific rules concerning labelling*

When marketed for consumption, the 'Patata di Bologna' must be packed in:

- bags of 4 kg, 5 kg, 10 kg and 25 kg with a central printed band of at least 10 cm in width;
- nets of 0,5 kg, 1 kg, 1,5 kg, 2 kg and 2,5 kg;
- vertbags, quickbags, girsacs and bags of 0,5 kg, 1 kg, 1,5 kg, 2 kg, 2,5 kg and 5 kg;
- trays of 0,5 kg, 0,75 kg and 1 kg;
- boxes and baskets of 10 kg, 12,5 kg, 15 kg, 20 kg and 25 kg.

Packaging must bear the words: 'Patata di Bologna' followed by 'D.O.P.' and the logo comprising a stylised image of a potato crossed by two diagonal red and blue bands. The specifications for the colours are as follows:

- the yellow of the stylised potato is Pantone Yellow 116 C, quadricolour 0/20/100/0;
- the red of the first diagonal band is Pantone Warm Red C, quadricolour 0/100/100/0;
- the blue of the second diagonal band is Pantone Blue 286 C, quadricolour 100/70/0/0.

Any text must be in Avenir typeface, normal and bold.

The mark on packaging must not be less than 20 mm along its base and the 'Patata di Bologna D.O.P.' text must be in characters larger than any other text on the label.



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

The Province of Bologna.

5. **Link with the geographical area**

5.1. *Specificity of the geographical area*

The Bologna plain enjoys moderate spring temperatures from the end of February/beginning of March which are ideal to ensure that the seed potatoes sown during that period sprout properly. During the period of maximum plant growth (April to June), temperatures reach 25 °C to 28 °C, promoting the development and growth of the tubers and steady ripening. Rainfall, which is spread throughout the year, favours cultivation during the period of initial plant growth when tubers first begin to form. It also guarantees the replenishment of groundwater aquifers and allows preparation of the soils before the potatoes are sown.

Further, thanks to its natural streams and rivers (the Idice, Reno, Gaiana, Fossatone, Quaderna, Rido, Sillaro, Samoggia and Savena) as well as canals constructed for irrigation purposes (the Emiliano-Romagnolo Canal), the region enjoys good water supply for cultivation in spring and summer, the period in which the need is greatest.

The morphological characteristics of the soils, predominantly alluvial and stratified and therefore rich in oxygen, create very favourable conditions for the development of the potato.

5.2. *Specificity of the product*

The 'Patata di Bologna' is obtained exclusively from the Primura variety. Well adapted to the soil and climatic conditions of the production area, this variety has become the symbol of the 'Patata di Bologna'. As regards organoleptic qualities, the pulp of the 'Patata di Bologna' keeps particularly well and tends to be non-floury, making it suitable for many types of food preparation such as frying, steaming and baking. Its typical but not over-pronounced flavour and its good keeping qualities are a result of cultivation in suitable soils and the use of farming methods with a long tradition, thanks to which it has established itself as a reference product on the market.

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 characteristics of the 'Patata di Bologna' PDO, such as its smell, flavour and the intense colour of the potato itself and of its skin, are the result not only of genetics but also of the environment in which it is grown (soil, climate, cultivation techniques, storage conditions), hence the clear link of the 'Patata di Bologna' to the Province of Bologna. Potato-growing in the Province of Bologna has a long tradition, thanks to the area's particularly suitable soils, the excellent quality and organoleptic characteristics of certain varieties and the traditional cultivation techniques used by growers. The potato-growing tradition in the Province arose from the need to feed the population, particularly when wheat harvests were poor (wheat invariably being seen as a staple food) and from the conviction that potato-growing would be of benefit to the Province in the sense that it would no longer have to rely on food purchased from elsewhere. The link was gradually strengthened through the hard work of the growers, who developed step by step almost perfect cultivation methods, increasingly efficient equipment adapted to the product, cutting-edge techniques for storing the product and marketing structures able to exploit fully the product's commercial and quality characteristics, thanks in particular to the high level of specialisation in the area.

Thanks to the special environment, a result of the interaction between the soil (pedology and hydrography) and the climate (rainy during the autumn-winter period, with moderate spring temperatures from as early as the end of February and optimal temperatures, i.e. around 25 °C, during the formation of the tubers), the potato grown here develops physical characteristics (texture, grain size) as well as organoleptic characteristics (particular smell and flavour) giving it a particular quality.

As described in a work by Contri (1817), the soils of the Province of Bologna are suitable for potato-growing because potatoes thrive in 'low land, already drained and raised by alluvial deposits', characteristic of the Province's reclaimed land. Changes to the land over time have produced lowland areas of alluvial deposits from rivers and streams originating in the Apennines and still flowing today. These soils have a medium to fine texture, a good depth and are well drained. They are alkaline, contain organic material and are rich in the nutritional elements essential to potatoes, such as potassium which is present in large quantities, phosphorus and nitrogen. Such conditions are ideal for growing potatoes, not least by virtue of their bunched roots, lack of a taproot and their dense system of root hairs.

Historical and cultural references

Potato-growing spread in the Province of Bologna in the early nineteenth century, promoted in particular by the agronomist Pietro Maria Bignami, who introduced the potato to farmers. Alongside its use as animal feed, it found its way onto the table.

From the end of the eighteenth and throughout the nineteenth century various scholars described the positive and negative points of the potato, but it was particularly as a result of the work of Contri, a circular of the Papal Legate Cardinal Opizzoni (1817) and a practical description of potato-growing by Benni that the area devoted to potato-growing saw a notable increase.

Mention should also be made of the works of Berti-Pichat and Bignardi on potato-growing in the Province of Bologna, published in the second half of the nineteenth century. By 1900, cultivation of this crop had fulfilled its potential and had become for the whole Province, from the plain to the hills and mountains, an important source of revenue for the local rural economy. A whole branch of the economy grew up around the potato and modern storage and marketing structures adapted to the efficient handling of the product were developed.

Reference to publication of the specification

The Ministry launched the national objection procedure with the publication of the amendment application regarding the 'Patata di Bologna' PDO in Official Gazette of the Italian Republic No 263 of 11 November 2011.

The full text of the product specification is available on the following web site:

<http://www.politicheagricole.it/flex/cm/pages/ServeBLOB.php/L/IT/IDPagina/3335>

or

by going direct to the home page of the Ministry of Agricultural, Food and Forestry Policy (www.politicheagricole.it) and clicking on 'Qualità e sicurezza' (on the top right of the screen) and then on 'Disciplinari di Produzione all'esame dell'UE'.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 767/2012**of 17 August 2012****establishing a prohibition of fishing for Bluefin tuna in the Atlantic Ocean, east of 45° W, and Mediterranean by vessels flying the flag of Portugal**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

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

*Article 1***Quota exhaustion**

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 of 20 November 2009 establishing a Community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the common fisheries policy ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 36(2) thereof,

The fishing quota allocated to the Member State referred to in the Annex to this Regulation for the stock referred to therein for 2012 shall be deemed to be exhausted from the date set out in that Annex.

Whereas:

*Article 2***Prohibitions**

(1) Council Regulation (EU) No 44/2012 of 17 January 2012 fixing for 2012 the fishing opportunities available in EU waters and, to EU vessels, in certain non- EU waters for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks which are subject to international negotiations or agreements ⁽²⁾, lays down quotas for 2012.

Fishing activities for the stock referred to in the Annex to this Regulation by vessels flying the flag of or registered in the Member State referred to therein shall be prohibited from the date set out in that Annex. In particular it shall be prohibited to retain on board, relocate, tranship or land fish from that stock caught by those vessels after that date.

(2) According to the information received by the Commission, catches of the stock referred to in the Annex to this Regulation by vessels flying the flag of or registered in the Member State referred to therein have exhausted the quota allocated for 2012.

*Article 3***Entry into force**

(3) It is therefore necessary to prohibit fishing activities for that stock,

This Regulation shall enter into force on the 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, 17 August 2012.

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

Lowri EVANS

Director-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 343, 22.12.2009, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 25, 27.01.2012, p. 55.

ANNEX

No	14/TQ44
Member State	Portugal
Stock	BFT/AE045WM
Species	Bluefin tuna (<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>)
Zone	Atlantic Ocean, east of 45° W, and Mediterranean
Date	29.7.2012

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 768/2012**of 17 August 2012****establishing a prohibition of fishing for forkbeards in EU and international waters of VIII and IX by vessels flying the flag of Portugal**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

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

*Article 1***Quota exhaustion**Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 of 20 November 2009 establishing a Community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the common fisheries policy ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 36(2) thereof,

The fishing quota allocated to the Member State referred to in the Annex to this Regulation for the stock referred to therein for 2012 shall be deemed to be exhausted from the date set out in that Annex.

Whereas:

*Article 2***Prohibitions**(1) Council Regulation (EU) No 1225/2010 of 13 December 2010 fixing for 2011 and 2012 the fishing opportunities for EU vessels for fish stocks of certain deep-sea fish species ⁽²⁾, lays down quotas for 2012.

Fishing activities for the stock referred to in the Annex to this Regulation by vessels flying the flag of or registered in the Member State referred to therein shall be prohibited from the date set out in that Annex. In particular it shall be prohibited to retain on board, relocate, tranship or land fish from that stock caught by those vessels after that date.

(2) According to the information received by the Commission, catches of the stock referred to in the Annex to this Regulation by vessels flying the flag of or registered in the Member State referred to therein have exhausted the quota allocated for 2012.

*Article 3***Entry into force**

(3) It is therefore necessary to prohibit fishing activities for that stock,

This Regulation shall enter into force on the 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, 17 August 2012.

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

Lowri EVANS

Director-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries⁽¹⁾ OJ L 343, 22.12.2009, p. 1.⁽²⁾ OJ L 336, 21.12.2010, p. 1.

ANNEX

No	13/DSS
Member State	Portugal
Stock	GFB/89-
Species	Forkbeards (<i>Phycis</i> spp.)
Zone	EU and international waters of VIII and IX
Date	28.7.2012

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 769/2012**of 17 August 2012****establishing a prohibition of fishing for alfonsinos in EU and international waters of III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XII and XIV by vessels flying the flag of Portugal**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

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

*Article 1***Quota exhaustion**Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 of 20 November 2009 establishing a Community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the common fisheries policy ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 36(2) thereof,

The fishing quota allocated to the Member State referred to in the Annex to this Regulation for the stock referred to therein for 2012 shall be deemed to be exhausted from the date set out in that Annex.

Whereas:

*Article 2***Prohibitions**(1) Council Regulation (EU) No 1225/2010 of 13 December 2010 fixing for 2011 and 2012 the fishing opportunities for EU vessels for fish stocks of certain deep-sea fish species ⁽²⁾, lays down quotas for 2012.

Fishing activities for the stock referred to in the Annex to this Regulation by vessels flying the flag of or registered in the Member State referred to therein shall be prohibited from the date set out in that Annex. In particular it shall be prohibited to retain on board, relocate, tranship or land fish from that stock caught by those vessels after that date.

(2) According to the information received by the Commission, catches of the stock referred to in the Annex to this Regulation by vessels flying the flag of or registered in the Member State referred to therein have exhausted the quota allocated for 2012.

*Article 3***Entry into force**

(3) It is therefore necessary to prohibit fishing activities for that stock,

This Regulation shall enter into force on the 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, 17 August 2012.

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

Lowri EVANS

Director-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries⁽¹⁾ OJ L 343, 22.12.2009, p. 1.⁽²⁾ OJ L 336, 21.12.2010, p. 1.

ANNEX

No	12/DSS
Member State	Portugal
Stock	ALF/3X14-
Species	Alfonsinos (<i>Beryx</i> spp.)
Zone	EU and international waters of III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XII and XIV
Date	28.7.2012

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 770/2012**of 21 August 2012****establishing a prohibition of fishing for haddock in EU and international waters of Vb and VIa by vessels flying the flag of Spain**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

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

*Article 1***Quota exhaustion**

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 of 20 November 2009 establishing a Community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the common fisheries policy ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 36(2) thereof,

The fishing quota allocated to the Member State referred to in the Annex to this Regulation for the stock referred to therein for 2012 shall be deemed to be exhausted from the date set out in that Annex.

Whereas:

*Article 2***Prohibitions**

(1) Council Regulation (EU) No 43/2012 of 17 January 2012 fixing for 2012 the fishing opportunities available to EU vessels for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks which are not subject to international negotiations or agreements ⁽²⁾, lays down quotas for 2012.

Fishing activities for the stock referred to in the Annex to this Regulation by vessels flying the flag of or registered in the Member State referred to therein shall be prohibited from the date set out in that Annex. In particular it shall be prohibited to retain on board, relocate, tranship or land fish from that stock caught by those vessels after that date.

(2) According to the information received by the Commission, catches of the stock referred to in the Annex to this Regulation by vessels flying the flag of or registered in the Member State referred to therein have exhausted the quota allocated for 2012.

*Article 3***Entry into force**

(3) It is therefore necessary to prohibit fishing activities for that stock,

This Regulation shall enter into force on the 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, 21 August 2012.

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

Lowri EVANS

Director-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 343, 22.12.2009, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 25, 27.1.2012, p. 1.

ANNEX

No	15/TQ43
Member State	Spain
Stock	HAD/5BC6A.
Species	Haddock (<i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i>)
Zone	EU and international waters of Vb and VIa
Date	6.8.2012

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 771/2012

of 23 August 2012

making imports of bioethanol originating in the United States of America subject to registration in application of Article 24(5) of Council Regulation (EC) No 597/2009 on protection against subsidised imports from countries not members of the European Community

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 597/2009 of 11 June 2009 on protection against subsidised imports from countries not members of the European Community⁽¹⁾ (the basic Regulation) and in particular Articles 16(4), 24(3) and 24(5) thereof,

After consulting the Advisory Committee,

Whereas

- (1) On 25 November 2011, the European Commission ('the Commission') announced by a notice published in the *Official Journal of the European Union* ⁽²⁾ ('notice of initiation'), the initiation of an anti-subsidy proceeding ('AS proceeding' or 'the proceeding') with regard to imports into the Union of bioethanol originating in the United States of America ('USA' or 'the country concerned') following a complaint lodged on 12 October 2011 by the European Producers Union of Renewable Ethanol Association (ePURE) ('the complainant') on behalf of producers representing more than 25 % of the total Union production of bioethanol.

A. PRODUCT CONCERNED

- (2) The product concerned by this registration is the same as that defined in the notice of initiation, namely bioethanol, sometimes referred to as 'fuel ethanol', i.e. ethyl alcohol produced from agricultural products (as listed in Annex I to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union), denatured or undenatured, excluding products with a water content of more than 0,3 % (m/m) measured according to the standard EN 15376, as well as ethyl alcohol produced from agricultural products (as listed in Annex I to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union) contained in blends with gasoline with an ethyl alcohol content of more than 10 % (v/v) originating in the USA, currently falling

within CN codes ex 2207 10 00, ex 2207 20 00, ex 2208 90 99, ex 2710 12 11, ex 2710 12 15, ex 2710 12 21, ex 2710 12 25, ex 2710 12 31, ex 2710 12 41, ex 2710 12 45, ex 2710 12 49, ex 2710 12 51, ex 2710 12 59, ex 2710 12 70, ex 2710 12 90, ex 3814 00 10, ex 3814 00 90, ex 3820 00 00 and ex 3824 90 97.

B. REQUEST

- (3) Following the publication of the notice of initiation, the complainant requested in November 2011 that imports of the product concerned be made subject to registration pursuant to Article 24(5) of the basic Regulation so that measures may subsequently be applied against those imports from the date of such registration. The complainant repeated several times its request for registration of imports of the product concerned, most recently on 3 August 2012, and provided further reasons as to why such registration should be made in the current investigation.

C. GROUNDS FOR THE REGISTRATION

- (4) According to Article 24(5) of the basic Regulation, the Commission may, after consultation of the Advisory Committee, direct the customs authorities to take the appropriate steps to register imports, so that measures may subsequently be applied against those imports from the date of such registration. Imports may be made subject to registration following a request from the Union industry which contains sufficient evidence to justify such action.
- (5) The complainant claimed that the product concerned was subsidised and that injury to the Union industry, which is difficult to repair, was caused by the surge in imports benefiting from countervailable subsidies in a relatively short period of time.
- (6) The complainant provided evidence that the imports of the product concerned have increased significantly in absolute terms and in terms of market share. The volume and prices of the imported product concerned have had a negative impact on the quantities sold, the level of the prices charged in the Union market and the market share held by the Union industry, resulting in substantial adverse effects on the overall performance and the financial situation of the Union industry.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 188, 18.7.2009, p. 93.

⁽²⁾ OJ C 345, 25.11.2011, p. 13.

- (7) These findings were confirmed by the Commission in its interim conclusion in the AS proceeding in August 2012, as disclosed to interested parties. Therefore, the request contains sufficient evidence to justify registration.

D. PROCEDURE

- (8) In view of the above, the Commission has concluded that the complainant provided sufficient evidence to make imports of the product concerned subject to registration in accordance with Article 24(5) of the basic Regulation.

- (9) All interested parties are invited to make their views known in writing and to provide evidence supporting their views. Furthermore, the Commission may hear interested parties, provided that they make a request in writing and show that there are particular reasons why they should be heard.

E. REGISTRATION

- (10) Despite positive findings of countervailing subsidisation and material injury caused thereby to the Union industry during the investigation period ('IP'), namely from 1 October 2010 to 30 September 2011, the Commission decided not to adopt provisional countervailing duties pursuant to Article 12 of the basic Regulation because it was provisionally found that the main subsidy scheme in force during the IP had ceased, in the sense that it no longer conferred a benefit at the time provisional measures would have been imposed. However, there is evidence that the United States might reinstate the main subsidy scheme found to be countervailable in the coming months with retroactive effects. In that event, the Commission considers that it would have been entitled to adopt (and eventually collect) provisional countervailing duties in the present investigation. Thus, in order to preserve the European Union's rights under these special circumstances, the Commission has decided to proceed as indicated below.

- (11) Pursuant to Article 24(5) of the basic Regulation, imports of the product concerned shall be made subject to registration so that, eventually, measures may retroactively be applied against those imports from the date of such registration. Should the United States reintroduce the main subsidy scheme with retroactive effect, the Commission intends to propose the Council to collect definitive duties on the imports subject to registration. If, at the definitive stage, the Commission is convinced that the United States would not act in the manner as mentioned before, the Commission intends to propose the Council that those imports subject to registration shall not be subject to any additional liability arising from this AS investigation.

- (12) Any future liability would emanate from the definitive findings of the anti-subsidy investigation. The estimated amount of possible future liability is set at the level of subsidisation found so far, i.e. at EUR 108 per tonne of pure bioethanol. ⁽¹⁾

- (13) In order that the registration is sufficiently effective in view of eventual retroactive levying of an anti-subsidy duty, the declarant should indicate on the customs declaration the proportion in blends, by weight, of the total content of ethyl alcohol produced from agricultural products (bioethanol content).

F. PROCESSING OF PERSONAL DATA

- (14) Any personal data collected in this anti-subsidy investigation will be treated in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2000 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data by the Community institutions and bodies and on the free movement of such data ⁽²⁾,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. The Customs authorities are hereby directed, pursuant to Article 24(5) of Regulation (EC) No 597/2009, to take the appropriate steps to register the imports into the Union of bioethanol, sometimes referred to as 'fuel ethanol', i.e. ethyl alcohol produced from agricultural products (as listed in Annex I to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union), denatured or undenatured, excluding products with a water content of more than 0,3 % (m/m) measured according to the standard EN 15376, as well as ethyl alcohol produced from agricultural products (as listed in Annex I to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union) contained in blends with gasoline with an ethyl alcohol content of more than 10 % (v/v) currently falling within CN codes ex 2207 10 00, ex 2207 20 00, ex 2208 90 99, ex 2710 12 11, ex 2710 12 15, ex 2710 12 21, ex 2710 12 25, ex 2710 12 31, ex 2710 12 41, ex 2710 12 45, ex 2710 12 49, ex 2710 12 51, ex 2710 12 59, ex 2710 12 70, ex 2710 12 90, ex 3814 00 10, ex 3814 00 90, ex 3820 00 00 and ex 3824 90 97 (TARIC codes 2207 10 00 11, 2207 20 00 11, 2208 90 99 11, 2710 12 11 10, 2710 12 15 10, 2270 12 21 10, 2710 12 25 10, 2710 12 31 10, 2710 12 41 10, 2710 12 45 10, 2710 12 49 10, 2710 12 51 10, 2710 12 59 10, 2710 12 70 10, 2710 12 90 10, 3814 00 90 70, 3820 00 00 10 and 3824 90 97 67) and originating in the United States of America. Registration shall expire nine months following the date of entry into force of this Regulation.

⁽¹⁾ Also referred to as E100

⁽²⁾ OJ L 8, 12.1.2001, p. 1.

The declarant shall indicate on the customs declaration the proportion in the blend, by weight, of the total content of ethyl alcohol produced from agricultural products (as listed in Annex I to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union) (bioethanol content).

2. All interested parties are invited to make their views known in writing, to provide supporting evidence or to request to be heard within 20 days from the date of publication of this Regulation.

Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 23 August 2012.

For the Commission
The President

José Manuel BARROSO

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 772/2012**of 23 August 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, 23 August 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
0707 00 05	TR	91,2
	ZZ	91,2
0709 93 10	TR	112,1
	ZZ	112,1
0805 50 10	AR	96,8
	CL	88,4
	TR	95,0
	UY	81,2
	ZA	96,8
	ZZ	91,6
0806 10 10	BA	61,1
	CL	196,9
	EG	196,2
	TR	146,2
	XS	91,2
	ZZ	138,3
0808 10 80	BR	75,9
	CL	138,8
	NZ	126,6
	US	147,7
	UY	68,3
	ZA	98,4
0808 30 90	ZZ	109,3
	CN	71,7
	TR	137,8
	ZA	131,7
0809 30	ZZ	113,7
	TR	165,7
0809 40 05	ZZ	165,7
	BA	62,4
	IL	64,7
	ZZ	63,6

⁽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'.

DECISIONS

POLITICAL AND SECURITY COMMITTEE DECISION EUAVSEC-SOUTH SUDAN/1/2012

of 10 August 2012

on the appointment of the Head of Mission of the European Union Aviation Security CSDP Mission in South Sudan (EUAVSEC-South Sudan)

(2012/487/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,

Article 1

Having regard to Council Decision 2012/312/CFSP of 18 June 2012 on the European Union Aviation Security CSDP Mission in South Sudan ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 9(1) thereof,

Mr Lasse ROSENKRANDS CHRISTENSEN is hereby appointed Head of European Union Aviation Security CSDP Mission in South Sudan (EUAVSEC-South Sudan) until 18 January 2014.

Whereas:

Article 2

- (1) By Article 9(1) of Decision 2012/312/CFSP, the Council authorised the Political and Security Committee, in accordance with Article 38 of the Treaty, to take the relevant decisions for the purpose of political control and strategic direction of the EUAVSEC-South Sudan, including the decision to appoint a Head of Mission.

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

- (2) The High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy has proposed the appointment of Mr Lasse ROSENKRANDS CHRISTENSEN as Head of Mission of EUAVSEC-South Sudan until 18 January 2014,

Done at Brussels, 10 August 2012.

For the Political and Security Committee
The Chairperson
O. SKOOG

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 158, 19.6.2012, p. 17.

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