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I

(Resolutions, recommendations and opinions)

RECOMMENDATIONS

EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK

RECOMMENDATION OF THE EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK

of 28 December 2017

on dividend distribution policies

(ECB/2017/44)

(2018/C 8/01)

THE GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 127(6) and Article 132 thereof,

Having regard to the Statute of the European System of Central Banks and of the European Central Bank, and in particular Article 34 thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EU) No 1024/2013 of 15 October 2013 conferring specific tasks on the European Central Bank concerning policies relating to the prudential supervision of credit institutions⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 4(3) thereof,

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 468/2014 of the European Central Bank of 16 April 2014 establishing the framework for cooperation within the Single Supervisory Mechanism between the European Central Bank and national competent authorities and with national designated authorities (SSM Framework Regulation) (ECB/2014/17)⁽²⁾,

Whereas:

Credit institutions need to continue preparing for a timely and full application of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁽³⁾ and Directive 2013/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council⁽⁴⁾ in a challenging macroeconomic and financial environment, which exerts pressure on credit institutions' profitability and, as a result, on their capacity to build up their capital bases. Moreover, while credit institutions need to finance the economy, a conservative distribution policy is part of an adequate risk management and sound banking system. The same method that was set out in Recommendation ECB/2016/44 of the European Central Bank⁽⁵⁾ should be applied,

HAS ADOPTED THIS RECOMMENDATION:

I.

1. Credit institutions should establish dividend policies using conservative and prudent assumptions in order, after any distribution, to satisfy the applicable capital requirements and the outcomes of the supervisory review and evaluation process (SREP).

(a) Credit institutions are required to satisfy the applicable minimum capital requirements ('Pillar 1 requirements') at all times. This includes a Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio of 4,5 %, a Tier 1 capital ratio of 6 % and a total capital ratio of 8 % as provided for by Article 92 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 287, 29.10.2013, p. 63.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 141, 14.5.2014, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 (OJ L 176, 27.6.2013, p. 1).

⁽⁴⁾ Directive 2013/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on access to the activity of credit institutions and the prudential supervision of credit institutions and investment firms, amending Directive 2002/87/EC and repealing Directives 2006/48/EC and 2006/49/EC (OJ L 176, 27.6.2013, p. 338).

⁽⁵⁾ Recommendation ECB/2016/44 of the European Central Bank of 13 December 2016 on dividend distribution policies (OJ C 481, 23.12.2016, p. 1).

- (b) Moreover, credit institutions are required to satisfy at all times the capital requirements that are imposed by the decision following the SREP in application of Article 16(2)(a) of Regulation (EU) No 1024/2013 and which go beyond the Pillar 1 requirements ('Pillar 2 requirements').
- (c) Credit institutions are also required to satisfy the combined buffer requirement as defined in Article 128(6) of Directive 2013/36/EU.
- (d) Credit institutions are also required to satisfy their 'fully loaded' ⁽¹⁾ Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio, their Tier 1 capital ratio and their total capital ratio by the applicable full phase-in date. This refers to the full application of the abovementioned ratios after application of the transitional provisions and the combined buffer requirement as defined in Article 128(6) of Directive 2013/36/EU. The transitional provisions are set out in Title XI of Directive 2013/36/EU and in Part 10 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013.

These requirements are to be met both on a consolidated level and on an individual basis unless the application of prudential requirements has been waived on an individual basis, as provided for in Articles 7 and 10 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013.

2. With regard to credit institutions paying dividends ⁽²⁾ in 2018 for the financial year 2017, the ECB recommends that:

- (a) Category 1: Credit institutions that (i) satisfy the applicable capital requirements as referred to in paragraph 1(a), (b) and (c); and (ii) have already reached their fully loaded ratios as referred to in paragraph 1(d) as at 31 December 2017 should distribute their net profits in dividends in a conservative manner to enable them to continue to fulfil all requirements and outcomes of the SREP even in the case of deteriorated economic and financial conditions;
- (b) Category 2: Credit institutions that satisfy the applicable capital requirements as referred to in paragraph 1(a), (b) and (c) as at 31 December 2017, but have not reached their fully loaded ratios as referred to paragraph 1(d) as at 31 December 2017 should distribute their net profits in dividends in a conservative manner to enable them to continue to fulfil all requirements and outcomes of the SREP, even in the case of deteriorated economic and financial conditions. In addition, they should in principle only pay out dividends to the extent that, at a minimum, a linear ⁽³⁾ path towards the required fully loaded capital requirements as referred to in paragraph 1(d) and outcomes of the SREP is secured;
- (c) Category 3: Credit institutions in breach of the requirements referred to in paragraph 1(a), (b) or (c) should in principle not distribute any dividend.

Credit institutions that are not able to comply with this Recommendation because they consider themselves legally required to pay out dividends should immediately contact their joint supervisory team.

Credit institutions in categories 1, 2, and 3 as referred to in paragraph 2(a), (b) and (c) are also expected to meet Pillar 2 guidance. All other things being equal, the capital demand ⁽⁴⁾ can be expected to remain broadly stable. If a credit institution operates or expects to operate below Pillar 2 guidance, it should immediately contact its joint supervisory team. The ECB will review the reasons why the credit institution's capital level has fallen, or is expected to fall, and will consider taking appropriate and proportionate institution-specific measures.

II.

This Recommendation is addressed to significant supervised entities and significant supervised groups as defined in points (16) and (22) of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 468/2014 (ECB/2014/17).

⁽¹⁾ All buffers at fully loaded levels.

⁽²⁾ Credit institutions may have various legal forms, e.g. listed companies and non-joint stock companies such as mutuals, cooperatives or savings institutions. The term 'dividend' as used in this recommendation refers to any type of cash pay-out that is subject to the approval of the general assembly.

⁽³⁾ In practice, this means that over a period of four years starting on 31 December 2014, credit institutions should in principle retain at least 25 % per year of the gap towards their fully loaded Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio, their Tier 1 capital ratio and their total capital ratio, as referred to in paragraph 1(d).

⁽⁴⁾ Capital demand means pillar 1 plus pillar 2 requirements, plus the capital conservation buffer, plus pillar 2 guidance. Irrespective of the phasing-in of the capital conservation buffer, credit institutions should also expect to have positive pillar 2 guidance in the future.

III.

This Recommendation is also addressed to the national competent authorities and designated authorities with regard to less significant supervised entities and less significant supervised groups as defined in points (7) and (23) of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 468/2014 (ECB/2014/17). The national competent and designated authorities are expected to apply this Recommendation to such entities and groups, as deemed appropriate ⁽¹⁾.

Done at Frankfurt am Main, 28 December 2017.

The President of the ECB

Mario DRAGHI

⁽¹⁾ If this Recommendation is applied to less significant supervised entities and less significant supervised groups that consider themselves unable to comply because they regard themselves legally required to pay out dividends, they should immediately contact their national competent authorities.

IV

(Notices)

NOTICES FROM EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS, BODIES, OFFICES AND
AGENCIES

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Euro exchange rates ⁽¹⁾

10 January 2018

(2018/C 8/02)

1 euro =

Currency	Exchange rate	Currency	Exchange rate
USD US dollar	1,1992	CAD Canadian dollar	1,4931
JPY Japanese yen	133,62	HKD Hong Kong dollar	9,3809
DKK Danish krone	7,4469	NZD New Zealand dollar	1,6654
GBP Pound sterling	0,88670	SGD Singapore dollar	1,5981
SEK Swedish krona	9,8110	KRW South Korean won	1 280,95
CHF Swiss franc	1,1725	ZAR South African rand	14,9214
ISK Iceland króna		CNY Chinese yuan renminbi	7,7996
NOK Norwegian krone	9,6448	HRK Croatian kuna	7,4493
BGN Bulgarian lev	1,9558	IDR Indonesian rupiah	16 105,86
CZK Czech koruna	25,570	MYR Malaysian ringgit	4,8004
HUF Hungarian forint	309,92	PHP Philippine peso	60,624
PLN Polish zloty	4,1814	RUB Russian rouble	68,3985
RON Romanian leu	4,6395	THB Thai baht	38,506
TRY Turkish lira	4,5548	BRL Brazilian real	3,8952
AUD Australian dollar	1,5289	MXN Mexican peso	23,1300
		INR Indian rupee	76,2630

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

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION**of 10 January 2018****on the publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union* of the single document referred to in Article 94(1)(d) of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council and of the reference to the publication of the product specification for a name in the wine sector****(Cairanne (PDO))****(2018/C 8/03)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 922/72, (EEC) No 234/79, (EC) No 1037/2001 and (EC) No 1234/2007 ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 97(3) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) France submitted an application for protection of the name 'Cairanne' in accordance with Section 2 of Chapter I of Title II of Part II of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013.
- (2) In accordance with Article 97(2) of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013, the Commission examined that application and found that the conditions laid down in Articles 93 to 96, 97(1), 100, 101 and 102 of that Regulation had been met.
- (3) In order to allow for the submission of statements of objection in accordance with Article 98 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013, the single document referred to in Article 94(1)(d) of that Regulation and the reference to the publication of the product specification made during the national procedure for examining the application for protection of the name 'Cairanne' should therefore be published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Sole Article

The single document established in accordance with Article 94(1)(d) of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 and the reference to the publication of the product specification for the name 'Cairanne' (PDO) are contained in the Annex to this Decision.

In accordance with Article 98 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013, the publication of this Decision shall confer the right to object to the protection of the name specified in the first paragraph of this Article within two months from the date of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

Done at Brussels, 10 January 2018.

For the Commission

Phil HOGAN

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 671.

ANNEX

SINGLE DOCUMENT

‘CAIRANNE’

PDO-FR-02175

Date of submission of the application: 13.7.2016

1. Name(s) to be registered

‘Cairanne’

2. Type of geographical indication

PDO — Protected Designation of Origin

3. Categories of grapevine products

1. Wine

4. Description of the wine(s)

Red wines

The red wines, which are produced mainly from the Grenache noir variety associated with Syrah and Mourvèdre, are generous and have a high colour-intensity. They are characterised by their red fruit aromas and floral fragrance. Predominant on the palate are the sweet, smooth tannins, offering an elegant and complex finish.

The wines have a minimum natural alcoholic strength by volume of 12,5 %.

At the packing stage:

- the malic acid content is less than or equal to 0,4 g per litre,
- the fermentable sugar content is ≤ 3 g/l if the natural alcoholic strength by volume is ≤ 14 %,
- the fermentable sugar content is ≤ 4 g/l if the natural alcoholic strength by volume is > 14 %,
- the colour intensity (OD 420 nm + OD 520 nm + OD 620 nm) ≥ 5 ,
- total polyphenol index (OD 280 nm) ≥ 45 .

The other criteria are in line with EU rules.

General analytical characteristics

Maximum total alcoholic strength (in % volume)	14
Maximum volatile acidity (in milliequivalents per litre)	16,33
Maximum total sulphur dioxide (in milligrams per litre)	100

White wines

The white wines are mostly produced from the Clairette, Grenache blanc and Roussanne varieties. They have a floral nose and are fruity and mineral on the palate.

The wines have a minimum natural alcoholic strength by volume of 12 %.

The other criteria are in line with EU rules.

General analytical characteristics

Maximum total alcoholic strength (in % volume)	13,5
Maximum volatile acidity (in milliequivalents per litre)	16,33
Maximum total sulphur dioxide (in milligrams per litre)	150

5. **Winemaking practices**

a. ***Essential oenological practices***

Vineyard layout

Cultivation method

- Planting density

The spacing between the rows is 2,4 metres or less.

The area available for each plant must not exceed 2,5 m². This area is obtained by multiplying the distances between rows and the space between plants in the same row.

The distance between plants in the same row must be between 0,80 m and 1,25 m.

- Pruning rules

Vines are pruned short (using the 'Gobelet' or 'Cordon de Royat' method), with a maximum of six spurs for each plant. Each spur has a maximum of two buds.

- Plastic mulching is prohibited.
- Chemical priming of the trunk and chemical weed control in open parcels are prohibited.
- Use of pre-emergence herbicides between rows and on headlands is prohibited.
- Application of industrial sludge and fresh droppings is prohibited.
- Any substantial alteration to the shape and contours of the landscape and the natural pedological sequence of the parcels intended for production of the controlled designation of origin (AOC) is prohibited.
- Irrigation may be authorised.

Oenological practices

Specific oenological practice

- Grapes are harvested manually. Wine producers require that the harvest be sorted in order to remove spoiled and unripe grapes. The grapes have a minimum sugar content of 207 g per litre of must for the red varieties (with the exception of the Grenache noir variety which has a minimum content of 216 g/l) and 196 g per litre of must for the white varieties.
- The red wines have a minimum natural alcoholic strength by volume of 12,5 %.
- The white wines have a minimum natural alcoholic strength by volume of 12 %.
- Use of continuous presses is prohibited.
- Any heat treatment of the wine harvest at a temperature above 40 °C is prohibited.
- Use of wood chips is prohibited.

b. ***Maximum yields***

Red wines

40 hectolitres per hectare

White wines

42 hectolitres per hectare

6. **Demarcated area**

The grapes are harvested and the wines made, developed and aged on the territory of the municipality of Cairanne in the department of Vaucluse. The demarcated area is 2 042 ha in size.

7. **Main wine grapes**

Grenache N

Grenache blanc B

Clairette B

Mourvèdre N

Syrah N

Roussanne B

8. Description of the link(s)

Lying to the south of the hills separating the Aygues valley (to the west) and the Ouvèze valley (to the east), the geographical area spans only the municipality of Cairanne in the department of Vaucluse, situated in the south-east of France.

The general exposure of the production area is optimal, with a peak altitude of 335 m, gradually descending towards a large plain. The contours of the landscape partly protect the vines from the Mistral, a strong northerly/north-westerly wind which blows for approximately 165 days per year. The climate is Mediterranean, characterised by an average annual temperature of between 14 °C and 14,5 °C and average annual rainfall of 720 mm, occurring mostly in the spring and autumn. These climate conditions benefit the vine varieties grown in the area.

Growing decisions have been taken in accordance with the characteristics of the soil, taking into account the topography. As a result, only the areas, parcels or sections of parcel best suited to the ripening of the grapes and to expressing Cairanne are used. In these conditions plants and their production potential need to be extremely well managed. Consequently, wines with the 'Cairanne' designation of origin are required to have a lower yield per hectare and a higher minimum natural alcoholic strength by volume than wines with the 'Côtes du Rhône Villages' designation of origin. There is a greater presence of the Grenache variety (minimum of 50 % compared to a minimum of 40 % for the 'Côtes du Rhône Villages' designation of origin). The 'Cairanne' protected designation of origin also has its distinctive manual harvesting and sorting processes so as to best preserve the organoleptic potential of the grapes. This has helped to ensure that the wines produced have the minimum required analytical characteristics and the organoleptic characteristics in relation to generosity and sweetness described below.

The municipality of Cairanne is situated in the geographical area covered by the 'Côtes du Rhône' controlled designation of origin, as set out in the Decree of 19 November 1937.

The originality of the wines produced in Cairanne has been recognised since 1953 as a complementary geographical designation of the 'Côtes du Rhône' controlled designation of origin, and since 1999 as a complementary geographical designation of the 'Côtes du Rhône Villages' controlled designation of origin. Cairanne wines are still, dry red and white wines.

The red wines produced mainly from the Grenache noir variety associated with Syrah and Mourvèdre (varieties well suited to sunny, dry conditions) are generous, with a high colour-intensity. They are characterised by their red fruit aromas and floral fragrance. Predominant on the palate are the sweet, smooth tannins, offering an elegant and complex finish.

The white wines are mostly produced from the Clairette, Grenache blanc and Roussanne varieties. They have a floral nose and are fruity and mineral on the palate, which is reinforced by the dominance of limestone in the soil.

In 2013, Cairanne vineyards accounted for more than 1 000 ha. 80 % of the wine was marketed in bottles.

The combination of the Mediterranean climate, characterised by considerable sunshine, and the predominantly south-facing parcels optimises the ripening of the grapes and their sugar concentration, strengthening the aromatic complexity and roundness of the wines.

Furthermore, the dry climate reinforced by the effects of the Mistral makes for a healthy harvest and a build-up of polyphenols in the grapes. Under these conditions, the requirement for the harvest to be sorted, whereby only the best grapes are kept, ensures that musts are rich in sugar and the aromatic potential of the grapes is preserved.

The bringing together of a shared history, know-how and ambition within a unique environment lying at the cross-roads between Aygues and Ouvèze has forged the identity of the wines. The links which bring these aspects together tell an epic tale: the tale of a wine-growing village and its people through the centuries. The wine producers of Cairanne at one point observed: 'Cairanne is the village and Cairanne is the wine, each of them has been mistaken for the other for as long as can be remembered.'

9. Further essential conditions

Area in immediate proximity

Legal framework

National legislation

Type of further condition

Derogation concerning production in the demarcated geographical area

Description of the condition

The area in immediate proximity, defined by derogation for the making, development and ageing of the wines, comprises the territory of the following municipalities:

- Department of Drôme: Mirabel-aux-Baronnies, Rochegude, Tulette.
- Department of Vaucluse: Buisson, Camaret-sur-Aigues, Châteauneuf-du-Pape, Courthézon, Jonquières, Gigondas, Lagarde-Paréol, Mornas, Orange, Rasteau, Roaix, Sablet, Sainte-Cécile-les-Vignes, Saint-Roman-de-Malegarde, Séguret, Sérignan-du-Comtat, Travaillan, Uchaux, Vacqueyras, Vaison-la-Romaine, Villedieu, Violès, Visan.

Broader geographical unit

Legal framework

National legislation

Type of further condition

Additional provisions relating to labelling

Description of the condition

The labels of wines with the controlled designation of origin may specify the larger geographical unit 'Cru des Côtes du Rhône'.

Smaller geographical units

Legal framework

National legislation

Type of further condition

Additional provisions relating to labelling

Description of the condition

Wines with the controlled designation of origin may specify a smaller geographical unit on their labels, provided that:

- it is a registered location,
- it appears on the harvest declaration.

Reference to publication of the specification

https://info.agriculture.gouv.fr/gedei/site/bo-agri/document_administratif-25a5999e-1720-472a-bb4b-65e29f4f2adc

COMMISSION DECISION**of 8 May 2017****on the compatibility with Union law of the measures to be taken by Ireland pursuant to Article 14 of Directive 2010/13/EU on the coordination of certain provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action in Member States concerning the provision of audiovisual media services (Audiovisual Media Services Directive)**

(2018/C 8/04)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Directive 2010/13/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 March 2010 on the coordination of certain provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action in Member States concerning the provision of audiovisual media services (Audiovisual Media Services Directive) ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 14(2) thereof,

Having regard to the opinion of the committee established pursuant to Article 29 of Directive 2010/13/EU,

Whereas:

- (1) By letter of 7 February 2017, Ireland notified to the Commission certain measures to be taken, pursuant to Article 14(1) of Directive 2010/13/EU, aimed at updating the measures currently in force, approved by the Commission by its Decision of 25 June 2007 ⁽²⁾. The measures to be taken concern the designation of a list of two events which are additional to the measures currently in force.
- (2) The Commission verified, within a period of three months from receipt of this notification, the compatibility of the measures to be taken with Union law, in particular with regard to the proportionality of the measures and the transparency of the national consultation procedure.
- (3) In examining the measures to be taken, the Commission took into consideration the available data on the Irish audiovisual market, in particular as regards the impact on the television market.
- (4) The list of two events of major importance for society in addition to the measures currently in force was drawn up by Ireland in a clear and transparent manner, following a wide public consultation.
- (5) On the basis of detailed evidence and viewing figures provided by the Irish authorities, the Commission verified that the list of two events in addition to the measures currently in force, drawn up in accordance with Article 14(1) of Directive 2010/13/EU, met at least two of the following criteria considered to be reliable indicators of the importance of such events for society: (i) a special general resonance within the Member State, and not simply a significance to those who ordinarily follow the sport or activity concerned; (ii) a generally recognised, distinct cultural importance for the population of the Member State, in particular as a catalyst of cultural identity; (iii) involvement of the national team in the event concerned in the context of a competition or tournament of international importance; and (iv) the fact that the event has traditionally been broadcast on free-to-air television and commands large television audiences.
- (6) The notified list of two events in addition to the measures currently in force contains two designated events which are considered to be events of major importance for society, namely the All-Ireland Senior Ladies' Football Final and the All-Ireland Senior Camogie Final.
- (7) As demonstrated by the Irish authorities, the All-Ireland Senior Ladies' Football Final has a special general resonance and cultural importance for Irish society, not just with those who ordinarily follow this sport. This event also commands large television audiences and has traditionally been broadcast on free-to-air television.
- (8) The All-Ireland Senior Camogie Final, as demonstrated by the Irish authorities, has a special general resonance and cultural importance for Irish society, going beyond significance to those who ordinarily follow this sport. This event also commands large television audiences and has traditionally been broadcast on free-to-air television.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 95, 15.4.2010, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ Commission Decision 2007/478/EC of 25 June 2007 (OJ L 180, 10.7.2007, p. 17).

- (9) The designated measures do not go beyond what is necessary to achieve the aim pursued, namely protection of the right to information and wide access of the public to television coverage of events of major importance for society. This conclusion takes into account the methods according to which the events in question will be broadcast, the definition of a 'qualifying broadcaster', the role of the High Court in the resolution of disputes arising in the course of implementation of the measures, and the fact that the designation is not expected to have any impact on existing contracts regarding broadcasting rights. It may therefore be concluded that the effects on the right to property, as provided for in Article 17 of the European Charter of Fundamental Rights, do not go beyond those which are intrinsically linked to the inclusion of the events in the list provided for in Article 14(1) of Directive 2010/13/EU.
- (10) For the same reasons, the measures to be taken appear to be proportionate to justify derogation from the fundamental freedom to provide services laid down in Article 56 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. The overriding public interest is to ensure wide public access to broadcasts of events of major importance for society. In addition, the Irish measures do not constitute any discrimination or market foreclosure against other Member States' broadcasters, right holders or other economic operators.
- (11) The designated measures are moreover compatible with Union competition rules. The definition of the qualifying broadcasters for the broadcasting of listed events is based on objective criteria which allow actual and potential competition for acquiring the rights to broadcast these events. In addition, the number of designated events is not disproportionate to an extent that would distort competition on the downstream free-to-air and pay television markets. Therefore, it may be considered that the effects on freedom of competition do not go beyond those which are intrinsically linked to the inclusion of the events in the list provided for in Article 14(1) of Directive 2010/13/EU.
- (12) The Commission communicated the measures to be taken by Ireland to the other Member States and presented the results of its verification to the committee established pursuant to Article 29 of Directive 2010/13/EU. The committee adopted a favourable opinion,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Sole Article

1. The measures to be taken by Ireland, pursuant to Article 14(1) of Directive 2010/13/EU, and notified to the Commission pursuant to Article 14(2) of that Directive, are compatible with Union law.
2. The measures, as taken by Ireland, shall be published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

Done at Brussels, 8 May 2017.

For the Commission

Andrus ANSIP

Vice-President

NOTICES FROM MEMBER STATES

Measures adopted by Ireland pursuant to Article 14 of Directive 2010/13/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council and referred to recital 1 of Decision C (2017) 2898 of 8 May 2017

(2018/C 8/05)

S.I. No 465 of 2017

BROADCASTING ACT 2009 (DESIGNATION OF MAJOR EVENTS)

ORDER 2017

I, DENIS NAUGHTEN, Minister for Communications, Climate Action and Environment, in exercise of the powers conferred on me by subsection (1) of Section 162 of the Broadcasting Act 2009 (No 18 of 2009) (as adapted by the Communications, Energy and Natural Resources (Alteration of Name of Department and Title of Minister) Order 2016 (S.I. No 421 of 2016)) and after consultation with the Minister for Transport, Tourism and Sport as provided for by subsection (5) of that section (as adapted by the Tourism and Sport (Transfer of Departmental Administration and Ministerial Functions (No 2) Order 2011 (S.I. No 217 of 2011)), hereby make the following order with respect to which, pursuant to subsection (6) of that section, a draft has been laid before each House of the Oireachtas and a resolution approving the draft has been passed by each such House:

1. This Order may be cited as the Broadcasting Act 2009 (Designation of Major Events) Order 2017.
2. The events specified in the Schedule are designated as events of major importance to society for which the right of a qualifying broadcaster to provide coverage on a live basis and in whole on free television services should be provided in the public interest.
3. Each of Ireland's games in the Six Nations Rugby Football Championship is designated as an event of major importance to society for which the right of a qualifying broadcaster to provide coverage on a deferred basis and in whole on free television services should be provided in the public interest.
4. The Broadcasting (Major Events Television Coverage) Act 1999 (Designation of Major Events) Order 2003 (S.I. No 99 of 2003) is revoked.

Notice of the making of this Statutory Instrument was published in *Iris Oifigiúil* of 27 October 2017.

SCHEDULE

Article 2

The Summer Olympics

The All-Ireland Senior Inter-County Football and Hurling Finals

Ireland's home and away qualifying games in the European Football Championship and the FIFA World Cup Tournaments

Ireland's games in the European Football Championship Finals Tournament and the FIFA World Cup Finals Tournament

The opening games, the semi-finals and final of the European Football Championship Finals and the FIFA World Cup Finals Tournament

Ireland's games in the Rugby World Cup Finals Tournament

The Irish Grand National and the Irish Derby

The Nations Cup at the Dublin Horse Show

The All-Ireland Ladies Gaelic Football Final

The All-Ireland Ladies Camogie Final

25 October 2017.

DENIS NAUGHTEN

Minister for Communications, Climate Action and Environment

Public holidays 2018

(2018/C 8/06)

Belgique/België	1.1, 1.4, 2.4, 1.5, 8.5, 10.5, 11.5, 20.5, 21.5, 11.7, 21.7, 15.8, 27.9, 1.11, 2.11, 11.11, 15.11, 25.12, 26.12, 27.12, 28.12, 29.12, 30.12, 31.12
България	1.1, 3.3, 4.3, 5.3, 6.4, 7.4, 8.4, 9.4, 1.5, 6.5, 7.5, 24.5, 6.9, 22.9, 23.9, 24.9, 1.11, 24.12, 25.12, 26.12
Česká republika	1.1, 30.3, 2.4, 1.5, 8.5, 5.7, 6.7, 28.9, 28.10, 17.11, 24.12, 25.12, 26.12
Danmark	1.1, 29.3, 30.3, 1.4, 2.4, 27.4, 10.5, 20.5, 21.5, 5.6, 24.12, 25.12, 26.12, 31.12
Deutschland	1.1, 30.3, 2.4, 1.5, 10.5, 21.5, 3.10, 25.12, 26.12
Eesti	1.1, 24.2, 30.3, 1.4, 1.5, 20.5, 23.6, 24.6, 20.8, 24.12, 25.12, 26.12
Éire/Ireland	1.1, 19.3, 30.3, 2.4, 7.5, 4.6, 6.8, 29.10, 25.12, 26.12
Ελλάδα	1.1, 6.1, 19.2, 25.3, 6.4, 9.4, 1.5, 28.5, 15.8, 28.10, 25.12, 26.12
España	1.1, 2.1, 29.3, 30.3, 2.4, 1.5, 9.5, 10.5, 21.5, 1.11, 24.12, 25.12, 26.12, 27.12, 28.12, 31.12
France	1.1, 2.4, 1.5, 8.5, 10.5, 21.5, 14.7, 15.8, 1.11, 11.11, 25.12
Hrvatska	1.1, 6.1, 1.4, 2.4, 1.5, 31.5, 22.6, 25.6, 5.8, 15.8, 8.10, 1.11, 25.12, 26.12
Italia	1.1, 6.1, 2.4, 25.4, 1.5, 2.6, 15.8, 1.11, 8.12, 25.12, 26.12
Κύπρος/Kıbrıs	1.1, 6.1, 19.2, 25.3, 1.4, 6.4, 9.4, 1.5, 28.5, 15.8, 1.10, 28.10, 24.12, 25.12, 26.12
Latvija	1.1, 30.3, 1.4, 2.4, 30.4, 1.5, 4.5, 13.5, 23.6, 24.6, 9.7, 18.11, 19.11, 24.12, 25.12, 26.12, 31.12
Lietuva	1.1, 16.2, 11.3, 1.4, 1.5, 6.5, 3.6, 24.6, 6.7, 15.8, 1.11, 24.12, 25.12
Luxembourg	1.1, 2.4, 1.5, 10.5, 21.5, 23.6, 15.8, 1.11, 25.12, 26.12
Magyarország	1.1, 15.3, 30.3, 2.4, 1.5, 21.5, 20.8, 23.10, 1.11, 25.12, 26.12
Malta	1.1, 10.2, 19.3, 30.3, 31.3, 1.5, 7.6, 29.6, 15.8, 8.9, 21.9, 8.12, 13.12, 25.12
Nederland	1.1, 1.4, 2.4, 27.4, 10.5, 20.5, 21.5, 25.12, 26.12
Österreich	1.1, 6.1, 1.4, 2.4, 1.5, 10.5, 20.5, 21.5, 31.5, 15.8, 26.10, 1.11, 8.12, 25.12, 26.12
Polska	1.1, 6.1, 1.4, 2.4, 1.5, 3.5, 31.5, 15.8, 1.11, 11.11, 25.12, 26.12
Portugal	1.1, 30.3, 1.4, 25.4, 1.5, 31.5, 10.6, 15.8, 5.10, 1.11, 1.12, 8.12, 25.12
România	1.1, 2.1, 24.1, 8.4, 9.4, 1.5, 27.5, 28.5, 1.6, 15.8, 30.11, 1.12, 25.12, 26.12
Slovenija	1.1, 2.1, 8.2, 1.4, 2.4, 27.4, 1.5, 2.5, 25.6, 15.8, 31.10, 1.11, 25.12, 26.12

Slovensko	1.1, 6.1, 30.3, 2.4, 1.5, 8.5, 5.7, 29.8, 1.9, 15.9, 1.11, 17.11, 24.12, 25.12, 26.12
Suomi/Finland	1.1, 30.3, 2.4, 1.5, 10.5, 22.6, 6.12, 24.12, 25.12, 26.12
Sverige	1.1, 6.1, 30.3, 1.4, 2.4, 1.5, 10.5, 20.5, 6.6, 23.6, 3.11, 25.12, 26.12
United Kingdom	Wales and England: 1.1, 30.3, 2.4, 7.5, 28.5, 27.8, 25.12, 26.12 Northern Ireland: 1.1, 17.3, 19.3, 30.3, 2.4, 7.5, 28.5, 12.7, 27.8, 25.12, 26.12 Scotland: 1.1, 2.1, 30.3, 7.5, 28.5, 6.8, 30.11, 25.12, 26.12

