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### Information and Notices

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#### IV

(Notices)

# NOTICES FROM EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS, BODIES, OFFICES AND AGENCIES

#### **EUROPEAN COMMISSION**

# Euro exchange rates (1) 24 April 2018

(2018/C 144/01)

#### 1 euro =

|     | Currency          | Exchange rate |     | Currency              | Exchange rate |
|-----|-------------------|---------------|-----|-----------------------|---------------|
| USD | US dollar         | 1,2213        | CAD | Canadian dollar       | 1,5662        |
| JPY | Japanese yen      | 132,92        | HKD | Hong Kong dollar      | 9,5829        |
| DKK | Danish krone      | 7,4478        | NZD | New Zealand dollar    | 1,7134        |
| GBP | Pound sterling    | 0,87468       | SGD | Singapore dollar      | 1,6154        |
| SEK | Swedish krona     | 10,3775       | KRW | South Korean won      | 1 314,66      |
| CHF | Swiss franc       | 1,1944        | ZAR | South African rand    | 15,0663       |
| ISK | Iceland króna     | 123,25        | CNY | Chinese yuan renminbi | 7,7012        |
| NOK | Norwegian krone   | 9,6290        | HRK | Croatian kuna         | 7,4194        |
| BGN | · ·               | •             | IDR | Indonesian rupiah     | 16 941,10     |
|     | Bulgarian lev     | 1,9558        | MYR | Malaysian ringgit     | 4,7698        |
| CZK | Czech koruna      | 25,437        | PHP | Philippine peso       | 63,747        |
| HUF | Hungarian forint  | 312,83        | RUB | Russian rouble        | 75,2566       |
| PLN | Polish zloty      | 4,1996        | THB | Thai baht             | 38,410        |
| RON | Romanian leu      | 4,6530        | BRL | Brazilian real        | 4,2085        |
| TRY | Turkish lira      | 4,9985        | MXN | Mexican peso          | 22,9992       |
| AUD | Australian dollar | 1,6038        | INR | Indian rupee          | 81,0765       |

<sup>(1)</sup> Source: reference exchange rate published by the ECB.

#### COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION

#### of 20 April 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

[Însurăței (PDO)]

(2018/C 144/02)

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) Romania submitted an application for protection of the name 'Însurăței' 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 'Însurăței' 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 'Însurăței' (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, 20 April 2018.

For the Commission

Phil HOGAN

Member of the Commission

#### ANNEX

#### SINGLE DOCUMENT

#### 'ÎNSURĂȚEI' PDO-RO-N1588

#### Submission date of application: 29.12.2011

#### 1. Name(s) to be registered

Însurăței

#### 2. Geographical indication type

PDO — Protected designation of origin

#### 3. Categories of grapevine products

1. Wine

#### 4. Description of the wine(s)

Organoleptic characteristics — white wines

The white wines have a clear appearance, a crystalline shine, a greenish-yellow to golden yellow colour, a nose characteristic of the variety, and a velvety and soft taste. These wines can range from dry to sweet.

#### General analytical characteristics

| Maximum total alcoholic strength (in % volume)           | 15  |
|--|---|
| Minimum actual alcoholic strength (in % volume)          | 11  |
| Minimum total acidity:                                   | 4,5 in grams per litre expressed as tartaric acid |
| Maximum volatile acidity (in milliequivalents per litre) | 1,08  |
| Maximum total sulphur dioxide (in milligrams per litre)  | 220   |

Organoleptic characteristics — rosé wines

The resulting rosé wines are clear, bright, in different shades of pink (pale, rose, salmon or with hints of orange). They are fresh, balanced, with sustained acidity and a complex flavour, characterised by fruit or floral aromas.

#### General analytical characteristics

| Maximum total alcoholic strength (in % volume)           | 15  |
|--|---|
| Minimum actual alcoholic strength (in % volume)          | 11  |
| Minimum total acidity:                                   | 4,5 in grams per litre expressed as tartaric acid |
| Maximum volatile acidity (in milliequivalents per litre) | 1,08  |
| Maximum total sulphur dioxide (in milligrams per litre)  | 220   |

Organoleptic characteristics — red wines

The red wines have a clear, glossy appearance, a ruby-red to intense purple colour and a slightly tannic but full-bodied taste.

#### General analytical characteristics

| Maximum total alcoholic strength (in % volume)           | 15  |
|--|---|
| Minimum actual alcoholic strength (in % volume)          | 11  |
| Minimum total acidity                                    | 4,5 in grams per litre expressed as tartaric acid |
| Maximum volatile acidity (in milliequivalents per litre) | 1,20  |
| Maximum total sulphur dioxide (in milligrams per litre)  | 170   |

#### 5. Wine-making practices

#### a. Essential oenological practices

Plantation characteristics and practices

Cultural practice

Plantation density: minimum 4 100 plants/ha;

green harvesting — reducing the number of grape clusters at veraison (the onset of ripening), when the potential production exceeds the maximum limits admitted under the specifications for wines bearing a controlled designation of origin. Irrigation is permitted only during years of drought and with ONVPV (National Office of Vine and Wine) notification, when the water content in soil at a depth of 0 - 100 cm decreases to 50% of the AHI (active humidity interval), by applying reasonable irrigation standards (400 - 600 m $^3/ha$ ).

#### b. Maximum yields

Băbească gri, Aligoté, Riesling de Rhin, Chardonnay

78 hectolitres per hectare

Cabernet Sauvignon, Fetească neagră, Băbească neagră, Syrah

78 hectolitres per hectare

Fetească albă, Fetească regală, Riesling italian, Pinot gris

91 hectolitres per hectare

Băbească gri, Aligote, Riesling de Rhin, Chardonnay

12 000 kilograms of grapes per hectare

Cabernet Sauvignon, Fetească neagră, Băbească neagră, Syrah

12 000 kilograms of grapes per hectare

Fetească albă, Fetească regală, Riesling italian, Pinot gris

14 000 kilograms of grapes per hectare

#### 6. Demarcated area

The area demarcated for the production of the grapes, the raw material, and for the making of wines bearing the 'ÎNSURĂȚEI' controlled designation of origin comprises the following localities in Brăila County:

Municipality of Însurăței: villages of Lacu Rezii, Măru Roșu, Valea Călmățuiului;

Municipality of Berteștii de Jos: villages of Berteștii de Jos and Spiru Haret;

Municipality of Victoria: village of Victoria;

Municipality of Bărăganul: village of Bărăganul.

By way of derogation, the making of wines made from grapes produced within the area demarcated for the 'Însurăței' controlled designation of origin and eligible to bear this designation may take place in:

- the same wine-growing area;
- neighbouring wine-growing areas;
- an area located in the same administrative unit; or
- a neighbouring administrative unit.

#### 7. Main wine grapes

Băbească gri G Pinot gris G Fetească neagră N Băbească neagră N Cabernet Sauvignon N Aligote B Fetească regală B Fetească albă B Chardonnay B Syrah N Riesling italian B Riesling de Rhin B

#### 8. Description of the link(s)

#### Link with the geographical area

Causal interaction

The influence of the Danube, together with the climatic factors characteristic of the area (in particular the masses of dry air coming in contact with the land forms, which maintain a high temperature contrast between winter and summer), and the soil type that comes to define the landscape in a particular manner, all leave their mark on the composition and structure of the wines, imparting fruitiness and freshness due to the high acidity and high level of aromatic substances and anthocyanins.

The sandy soils help to produce balanced, harmonious wines, rich in colour with a durable aroma, which can be consumed young or aged.

The forest's proximity to the area plays a key role in obtaining the deep red colour of the wines, as it creates a specific microclimate particularly favourable for the accumulation of anthocyanins and ripe red fruit aromas, skilfully extracted from the grapes by oenologists and presented to consumers in every glass.

#### Product details

Climatic and pedological factors are the main factors that determine the wine-growing area, as their impact on the quality of the wine obtained is decisive. Wines from the Însurăței vineyard bear the imprint of the variety, soil, microclimate, grower and winemaker, and are characterised by fruitiness, freshness and a slightly higher acidity. Usually these are fine wines with a great richness of typical aromas specific to the variety.

The pedoclimatic characteristics of the Însurăței area give the white wines a clear appearance, a crystalline shine, a greenish-yellow to golden yellow colour, a nose characteristic of the variety, and a velvety and soft taste. These wines can range from dry to sweet.

The red wines have a clear, glossy appearance, a ruby-red to intense purple colour and a slightly tannic but full-bodied taste.

The resulting rosé wines are clear, bright, in different shades of pink (pale, rose, salmon or with hints of orange). They are fresh, balanced, with sustained acidity and a complex flavour, characterised by fruit or floral aromas.

In recent years the producers have adapted the wine-making techniques so as to retain as far as possible the characteristics of the Însurăței wine growing area, particularly as regards the varieties such as Babească neagră which has been found to accumulate a satisfactory anthocyanin content in this area.

Wine growing in the Însurăței vineyard dates back to ancient times, such that working the vineyard, the varieties cultivated, viticulture growing practices and wine making practices were a major concern of wine growers. Locals and inhabitants of neighbouring localities worked and lived together in Însurăței vineyard. There was often continuous rivalry between these groups to achieve the most beautiful plantations, cultivate the most renowned varieties, and make the best wines.

#### Link with the geographical area

The use of specific environmentally-friendly organic farming techniques helps to keep the flora and fauna of the region in balance. They have the effect of increasing the number of predatory insects which feed on the larvae of insect pests (European grapevine moth), thereby limiting their development and thus the degree of damage they inflict on the plants.

In order to achieve maximum quality, viticulture and winemaking techniques have been refined in the following ways:

- establishing an optimum time for grape harvesting which coincides with the maximum accumulation of substances (flavours, anthocyanins, sugars) so as to obtain quality wines which bear the hallmarks of the area;
- using dry ice during the grape harvest to preserve and retain the natural flavours that have accumulated in the skin:
- keeping the must in prolonged contact with the solid parts (marc) in order to more efficiently extract the colouring substances, particularly for paler varieties such as Băbeasca neagră;
- using oak barrels for fermentation, particularly for varietal wines such as Chardonnay, and bottle ageing them;
- during the processing of grapes, using wine-making materials which are approved for the production of organic wines.

The soil planted is generally covered in grass to stabilise the topsoil. The soil is enriched with organic matter through plant cuttings left on the ground. Also, as the soil is sandy, the presence of vegetation has the advantage of preventing dust lifting off into the atmosphere and being deposited on the grape berries. As a result, losses during the wine-making process, a high percentage of which used to be caused by sand sinking to the bottom of wine containers, have been significantly reduced. On the other hand, the 'earthy' taste of the wine, due to the presence of dust on the surface of the grape skins, has been eliminated, vastly improving the organoleptic characteristics of the finished products.

The anthocyanin content of the grape berry skins is very important in colouration, and is a key factor in particular in the visual assessment of the quality of red wine. Anthocyanins belong to the class of flavonoids and act as powerful antioxidants in the human body, providing protection against cancer and cardiovascular diseases by blocking cholesterol absorption and reducing hypertension and ageing-associated diseases.

Quality wines are obtained from the way in which oenologists harmonise the specific features of the vineyard and grape varieties with winemaking techniques, and the specific methods of stabilising and conditioning the wines, resulting in wines with a distinct identity.

The quality of the wines reflects the quality of the raw materials (grapes) and the technology used; quality wine can only be achieved by using healthy, fully ripened grapes, in terms of both the sugar content and the phenolic content.

#### 9. Essential further conditions

Marketing conditions Legal framework

In EU legislation

Type of further condition

Additional provisions relating to labelling

Description of the condition

Wines bearing the 'Însurăței' controlled designation of origin may be marketed to the end consumer only as bottled wine, as 'organic wine' or as 'wine made from organic grapes', in compliance with these Specifications and with Commission Regulation (EC) No 889/2008 (¹) as amended.

<sup>(</sup>¹) Commission Regulation (EC) No 889/2008 of 5 September 2008 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 on organic production and labelling of organic products with regard to organic production, labelling and control (OJ L 250, 18.9.2008, p. 1).

#### 10. Link to the product specification

 $http://www.onvpv.ro/sites/default/files/\\ caiet\_sarcini\_doc\_insuratei\_modif\_conf\_notificarii\_com\_din\_05.12.2016\_0.pdf$ 

#### NOTICES FROM MEMBER STATES

Update of the list of residence permits referred to in Article 2(16) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 of the European Parliament and of the Council on a Union Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders (Schengen Borders Code) (1)

(2018/C 144/03)

The publication of the list of residence permits referred to in Article 2(16) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on a Union Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders (Schengen Borders Code) (²) is based on the information communicated by the Member States to the Commission in conformity with Article 39 of the Schengen Borders Code.

In addition to publication in the OJ, a monthly update is available on the website of the Directorate-General for Home Affairs.

#### REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA

Replacement of the list published in OJ C 343, 13.10.2017.

#### LIST OF RESIDENCE PERMITS ISSUED BY MEMBER STATES

Residence permits pursuant to Article 2(16)(a) of the Schengen Borders Code:

- Residence permits issued in accordance with the uniform format set out in Council Regulation (EC) No 1030/2002
- Residence permit with 'proof of establishment' in the form of the ID1 card in accordance with the joint actions based on Council Regulation (EC) No 1030/2002 of 13 June 2002 laying down a uniform format for residence permits for third-country nationals (issued in Austria between 1 January 2003 and 31 December 2005).
- Residence permit in the form of a sticker in accordance with the joint actions based on Council Regulation (EC) No 1030/2002 of 13 June 2002 laying down a uniform format for residence permits for third-country nationals (issued in Austria between 1 January 2005 and 31 December 2005).
- Residence permits falling under 'authorisation of establishment' (Niederlassungsbewilligung), 'family member' (Familienangehörige), 'permanent residence EU' (Daueraufenthalt- EG), 'permanent residence family member' (Daueraufenthalt-Familienangehöriger) and 'authorisation of residence' (Aufenthaltsbewilligung), in the form of the ID1 card in accordance with the joint actions based on Council Regulation (EC) No 1030/2002 of 13 June 2002 laying down a uniform format for residence permits for third-country nationals (issued in Austria since 1 January 2006).

The 'authorisation of residence' (Aufenthaltsbewilligung) permit indicates the specific purpose for which it was issued.

An 'authorisation of residence' permit (*Aufenthaltsbewilligung*) may be issued for the following purposes: intra-corporate transfer (ICT), posted worker, self-employed person, special cases of employment, school pupil, student, social service provider, family reunification. 'Authorisation of residence' (*Aufenthaltsbewilligung*) permits for the purpose of intra-corporate transfers (ICT) have been issued since 1 October 2017.

The 'authorisation of establishment' (*Niederlassungsbewilligung*) residence permit may be issued without further details or for the following purposes: no gainful activity and dependant. Since 1 October 2017, 'authorisation of establishment' (*Niederlassungsbewilligung*) permits can also be issued for researchers, artists or special cases of employment.

'Authorisation of establishment' (Niederlassungsbewilligung) residence permits were issued in Austria until 30 June 2011 for the categories of key worker, unlimited and limited.

<sup>(1)</sup> See the list of previous publications at the end of this update.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 77, 23.3.2016, p. 1.

'Permanent residence — EU' (Daueraufenthalt-EG) and 'permanent residence – family member' (Daueraufenthalt-Familienangehöriger) permits were issued in Austria until 31 December 2013.

'Authorisation of residence' (Aufenthaltsbewilligung) permits for the purposes of Section 69a of the Establishment and Residence Act (NAG) were issued in Austria until 31 December 2013.

'Authorisation of residence' (Aufenthaltsbewilligung) permits were also issued for job rotation workers, artists and researchers until 30 September 2017.

- The 'red-white-red card' (Rot-Weiß-Rot-Karte), the 'red-white-red card plus' (Rot-Weiß-Rot-Karte plus) and the 'blue EU card' (Blaue Karte EU) in the form of the ID1 card in accordance with the joint actions based on Council Regulation (EC) No 1030/2002 of 13 June 2002 laying down a uniform format for residence permits for third-country nationals (issued in Austria since 1 July 2011).
- 'Permanent residence EU' (Daueraufenthalt- EG) permits in accordance with the joint actions based on Council Regulation (EC) No 1030/2002 of 13 June 2002 laying down a uniform format for residence permits for third-country nationals (issued in Austria since 1 January 2014).
- 'Right of residence plus' ('Aufenthaltsberechtigung plus') permits issued in accordance with Section 55(1) or Section 56(1) of the Asylum Act as set out in Federal Law Gazette I No 100/2005 are in line with the former provisions of Sections 41(a)(9) and 43(3) of the Establishment and Residence Act (NAG) as set out in Federal Law Gazette I No 38/2011. Issued in Austria from 1 January 2014.
- The 'right of residence' (Aufenthaltsberechtigung) permit issued in accordance with Section 55(2) or Section 56(2) of the Asylum Act as set out in Federal Law Gazette I No 100/2005 corresponds to the former 'authorisation of establishment' (Niederlassungsbewilligung) permit issued in accordance with Section 43(3) and (4) of the Establishment and Residence Act (NAG) as set out in Federal Law Gazette I No 38/2011. Issued in Austria from 1 January 2014.
- The 'right of residence on the grounds of special protection' ('Aufenthaltsberechtigung aus besonderem Schutz') permit issued in accordance with Section 57 of the Asylum Act as set out in Federal Law Gazette I No 100/2005 further transposes the provisions of Council Directive 2004/81/EC of 29 April 2004 on the residence permit issued to third-country nationals who are victims of trafficking in human beings or who have been the subject of an action to facilitate illegal immigration, who cooperate with the competent authorities. The predecessor provision was Section 69(a)(1) of the Establishment and Residence Act (NAG) as set out in Federal Law Gazette I No 38/2011. Issued in Austria from 1 January 2014.

### II. Residence permits which, pursuant to Directive 2004/38/EC, do not have to be issued in the uniform format

— The residence permit according a right of residence in the Union of more than three months for family members of EEA citizens pursuant to Directive 2004/38/EC does not correspond to the standard format in Council Regulation (EC) No 1030/2002 of 13 June 2002 laying down a uniform format for residence permits for third-country nationals

| — | The permanent residence card to document a Community right of permanent residence of more than three mo    | onths |
|---|--|-------|
|   | for a family member of an EEA citizen pursuant to Directive 2004/38/EC does not correspond to the standard |       |
|   | mat in Council Regulation (EC) No 1030/2002 of 13 June 2002 laying down a uniform format for residence     | per-  |
|   | mits for third-country nationals   | •     |

Other documents entitling the holder to reside in Austria or to re-enter Austria (pursuant to Article 2(16)(b) of the Schengen Borders Code):

- Identity document with photograph in card format for persons entitled to privileges and immunities in red, yellow, blue, green, brown, grey and orange, issued by the Federal Ministry for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs.
- Identity document with photograph in card format for persons entitled to privileges and immunities in light grey with a reference to the categories red, orange, yellow, green, blue, brown and grey, issued by the Federal Ministry for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs.
- 'Person entitled to asylum status' pursuant to Section 7 of the 1997 Asylum Act as set out in Federal Law Gazette I No 105/2003 (granted until 31 December 2005) – usually documented by a conventional travel document in ID 3 book format (issued in Austria from 1 January 1996 to 27 August 2006).
- 'Person entitled to asylum status' pursuant to Section 3 of the 2005 Asylum Act (granted since 1 January 2006) usually documented by a conventional travel document in ID 3 book format (issued in Austria since 28 August 2006) or by a card for persons entitled to asylum pursuant to Section 51(a) of the 2005 Asylum Act.
- 'Person holding subsidiary protection status' pursuant to Section 8 of the 1997 Asylum Act as set out in Federal Law Gazette I No 105/2003 (granted until 31 December 2005) usually documented by an alien's passport in ID 3 book format with an integrated electronic microchip (issued in Austria from 1 January 1996 to 27 August 2006).
- 'Person holding subsidiary protection status' pursuant to Section 8 of the 2005 Asylum Act (granted since 1 January 2006) usually documented by an alien's passport in ID 3 book format with an integrated electronic microchip (issued in Austria since 28 August 2006) or by a card for persons holding subsidiary protection status pursuant to Section 52 of the 2005 Asylum Act.
- List of participants on a school trip within the European Union within the meaning of the Council Decision of 30 November 1994 on a joint action concerning travel facilities for school pupils from third countries resident in a Member State.
- 'Employment permit' pursuant to the Aliens Employment Act, valid for up to six months, issued before 1 October 2017, in conjunction with a valid travel document.

- 'Confirmation of legal residence pursuant to Section 31(1)(5) of the Aliens Police Act [FPG]'/Application for an extension pursuant to Section 2(4)(17a) of the Aliens Police Act [FPG]', in conjunction with a valid travel document.
- Indefinite residence permit issued in the form of an ordinary visa under Section 6(1)(1) of the 1992 Aliens Act [FrG] (issued until 31 December 1992 by the Austrian domestic authorities and representative offices abroad in the form of a stamp).
- Residence permit in the form of a green sticker up to No 790.000.
- Residence permit in the form of a green and white sticker from No 790.001 onwards.
- Residence permit in the form of a sticker in accordance with Council Joint Action 97/11/JHA of 16 December 1996, Official Journal L 7 of 10.1.1997, concerning a uniform format for residence permits (issued in Austria between 1 January 1998 and 31 December 2004).
- 'Confirmation of the right to enter Austria pursuant to Section 24 of the Establishment and Residence Act [NAG]' in the form of a green and blue sticker.

OJ C 390, 5.11.2014, p. 12.

#### List of previous publications

OJ C 82, 30.3.2010, p. 26.

| hist of previous publications |                             |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| OJ C 247, 13.10.2006, p. 1.   | OJ C 103, 22.4.2010, p. 8.  |
| OJ C 153, 6.7.2007, p. 5.     | OJ C 108, 7.4.2011, p. 6.   |
| OJ C 192, 18.8.2007, p. 11.   | OJ C 157, 27.5.2011, p. 5.  |
| OJ C 271, 14.11.2007, p. 14.  | OJ C 201, 8.7.2011, p. 1.   |
| OJ C 57, 1.3.2008, p. 31.     | OJ C 216, 22.7.2011, p. 26. |
| OJ C 134, 31.5.2008, p. 14.   | OJ C 283, 27.9.2011, p. 7.  |
| OJ C 207, 14.8.2008, p. 12.   | OJ C 199, 7.7.2012, p. 5.   |
| OJ C 331, 21.12.2008, p. 13.  | OJ C 214, 20.7.2012, p. 7.  |
| OJ C 3, 8.1.2009, p. 5.       | OJ C 298, 4.10.2012, p. 4.  |
| OJ C 64, 19.3.2009, p. 15.    | OJ C 51, 22.2.2013, p. 6.   |
| OJ C 198, 22.8.2009, p. 9.    | OJ C 75, 14.3.2013, p. 8.   |
| OJ C 239, 6.10.2009, p. 2.    | OJ C 77, 15.3.2014, p. 4.   |
| OJ C 298, 8.12.2009, p. 15.   | OJ C 118, 17.4.2014, p. 9.  |
| OJ C 308, 18.12.2009, p. 20.  | OJ C 200, 28.6.2014, p. 59. |
| OJ C 35, 12.2.2010, p. 5.     | OJ C 304, 9.9.2014, p. 3.   |
|                               |                             |

| OJ | C | 210, | 26.6.2015, | p. | 5. |
|----|---|------|------------|----|----|
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OJ C 286, 29.8.2015, p. 3.

OJ C 151, 28.4.2016, p. 4.

OJ C 16, 18.1.2017, p. 5.

OJ C 69, 4.3.2017, p. 6.

OJ C 94, 25.3.2017, p. 3.

OJ C 297, 8.9.2017, p. 3.

OJ C 343, 13.10.2017, p. 12.

OJ C 100, 16.3.2018, p. 25.

### Reorganisation measures — Decision on the authorisation for early closure of ARISCOM Compagnia di Assicurazioni SpA receivership procedure

[Publication pursuant to Article 271 of Directive 2009/138/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the taking-up and pursuit of the business of Insurance and Reinsurance (Solvency II)]

(2018/C 144/04)

| Insurance undertaking                             | ARISCOM Compagnia di Assicurazioni SpA Via Guido d'Arezzo 14 00198 Rome ITALIA  Tax number, VAT number and the Rome Register of Companies No 09549901008 Legal entity identifier (LEI) 8156002DC13E8B674053   |
|---|---|
| Date, entry into force and nature of the decision | Decree of the Ministry of Economic Development of 5 March 2018 — early closure of ARISCOM receivership procedure IVASS measure ref. No 0071168/18 of 2 March 2018 — Authorisation for early closure of ARISCOM Compagnia di Assicurazioni SpA receivership procedure in accordance with Article 231(5) of Legislative Decree No 209/2005. |
| Competent authorities                             | Ministry of Economic Development Via Molise 2 00187 Rome ITALIA  IVASS Via del Quirinale 21 00187 Rome ITALIA   |
| Supervisory authority                             | IVASS<br>Via del Quirinale 21<br>00187 Rome<br>ITALIA   |
| Applicable law                                    | Italian law Articles 231(5) of Legislative Decree No 209/2005   |

# Commission information notice pursuant to Article 16(4) of Regulation (EC) No 1008/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on common rules for the operation of air services in the Community

#### Establishment of public service obligations in respect of scheduled air services

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2018/C 144/05)

| Member State  | United Kingdom   |
|---|--|
| Routes concerned  | Newquay to Heathrow Airport Newquay to Gatwick Airport Newquay to Stansted Airport Newquay to Luton Airport Newquay to London City Airport Newquay to Southend Airport |
| Date of entry into force of the public service obligations  | 28 October 2018  |
| Address where the text and any relevant information and/or documentation related to the modified public service obligations can be obtained | New County Hall  |

Commission information notice pursuant to Article 17(5) of Regulation (EC) No 1008/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on common rules for the operation of air services in the Community

Invitation to tender in respect of the operation of scheduled air services in accordance with public service obligations

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2018/C 144/06)

| Member State  | United Kingdom  |
|---|---|
| Routes concerned  | Newquay to Heathrow Airport Newquay to Gatwick Airport Newquay to Stansted Airport Newquay to Luton Airport Newquay to London City Airport Newquay to Southend Airport  |
| Period of validity of the contract  | 4 years following the start of the operations   |
| Deadline for submission of applications and tenders   | 61 days from the publication in the Official Journal of the European Union  |
| Address from which the text of the invitation to tender and any relevant information and/or documentation relating to the public tender and the public service obligation can be obtained | Cornwall Council New County Hall Treyew Road Truro, TR1 3AY UNITED KINGDOM For the attention of: Corporate Procurement Services. Email: awaterman-jones@cornwall.gov.uk |

V

(Announcements)

## PROCEDURES RELATING TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMPETITION POLICY

#### **EUROPEAN COMMISSION**

#### Prior notification of a concentration

(Case M.8886 — Avenue Capital/Pemberton/Permira/Delsey)

#### Candidate case for simplified procedure

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2018/C 144/07)

1. On 17 April 2018, 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:

- Luggs SARL (Luxembourg), belonging to the Avenue Capital group (U.S.A.) ('Avenue Capital'),
- Pemberton EMMDF I (A) Holdings S.à r.l. and Pemberton Debt Holdings 1 (A) SARL (Luxembourg), belonging to the Pemberton group (Luxembourg) ('Pemberton'),
- Permira Credit Solutions II Restructuring SCSp (Luxembourg), belonging to the Permira group (United Kingdom) ('Permira'),
- DHI Company and its subsidiaries (France) ('Delsey').

Avenue Capital, Pemberton and Permira acquire within the meaning of Article 3(1)(b) of the Merger Regulation joint control of the whole of Delsey.

The concentration is accomplished by way of purchase of shares and bonds.

- 2. The business activities of the undertakings concerned are:
- for undertaking Avenue Capital: an investment firm the focus of which is investing in distressed debt and other special situations investments,
- for undertaking Pemberton: an asset management firm focused on private debt and direct lending,
- for undertaking Permira: a private equity business engaged in the provision of investment management services to a number of investment funds. Permira controls a number of portfolio companies which are active in a variety of sectors across a range of jurisdictions. They notably include the undertakings Allegro and Schustermann & Borenstein, that both operate online retail websites. In addition, Permira is carrying a debt management activity, providing credit solutions to third party businesses,
- for undertaking Delsey: active in the supply of branded luggage and related travel accessories.
- 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.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 24, 29.1.2004, p. 1 (the 'Merger Regulation').

Pursuant to the Commission Notice on a simplified procedure for treatment of certain concentrations under the Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 ( $^1$ ) 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.8886 — Avenue Capital/Pemberton/Permira/Delsey

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

E-mail: 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.8873 — Carlyle/TA Associates/DiscoverOrg)

#### Candidate case for simplified procedure

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2018/C 144/08)

1. On 18 April 2018, 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:

- The Carlyle Group ('Carlyle', USA),
- TA Associates L.P. ('TA Associates', USA),
- DiscoverOrg Holdings, LLC ('DiscoverOrg', USA), controlled by TA Associates.

Carlyle and TA Associates acquire within the meaning of Article 3(1)(b) and 3(4) of the Merger Regulation joint control of DiscoverOrg.

The concentration is accomplished by way of purchase of shares.

- 2. The business activities of the undertakings concerned are:
- Carlyle is a global alternative asset manager, which manages funds that invest globally across four investment disciplines: (i) Corporate Private Equity; (ii) Real Assets; (iii) Global Market Strategies; and (iv) Solutions.
- TA Associates is active in the fields of private equity investments through various funds in selected industries, including business services, consumer, financial services, healthcare and technologies.
- DiscoverOrg is a provider of sales and marketing intelligence tools and services to companies.
- 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 the 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.8873 — Carlyle/TA Associates/DiscoverOrg

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

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 24, 29.1.2004, p. 1 (the 'Merger Regulation').

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ C 366, 14.12.2013, p. 5.



