

Official Journal of the European Union

C 221



English edition

Information and Notices

Volume 62

2 July 2019

Contents

IV Notices

NOTICES FROM EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS, BODIES, OFFICES AND AGENCIES

European Commission

2019/C 221/01	Interest rate applied by the European Central Bank to its main refinancing operations: 0,00 % on 1 July 2019 — Euro exchange rates	1
2019/C 221/02	Notice of information on the termination of the demarches with a third country notified on 1 October 2015 of the possibility of being identified as a non-cooperating third country pursuant to Council Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008 establishing a Community system to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	2
2019/C 221/03	Commission Implementing Decision of 25 June 2019 on the publication in the <i>Official Journal of the European Union</i> of an application for amendment of a specification for a name in the wine sector referred to in Article 105 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (Dealurile Sătmăruului (PGI))	3

Court of Auditors

2019/C 221/04	Special Report No 11/2019 — ‘The EU’s regulation for the modernisation of air traffic management has added value — but the funding was largely unnecessary’	11
---------------	---	----

NOTICES FROM MEMBER STATES

2019/C 221/05	Commission 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 — Changes to public service obligations in respect of scheduled air services ⁽¹⁾	12
---------------	--	----

EN

⁽¹⁾ Text with EEA relevance.

IV

(Notices)

NOTICES FROM EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS, BODIES, OFFICES AND AGENCIES

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Interest rate applied by the European Central Bank to its main refinancing operations ⁽¹⁾:**0,00 % on 1 July 2019****Euro exchange rates ⁽²⁾****1 July 2019**

(2019/C 221/01)

1 euro =

Currency	Exchange rate	Currency	Exchange rate		
USD	US dollar	1,1349	CAD	Canadian dollar	1,4866
JPY	Japanese yen	122,93	HKD	Hong Kong dollar	8,8639
DKK	Danish krone	7,4647	NZD	New Zealand dollar	1,6941
GBP	Pound sterling	0,89718	SGD	Singapore dollar	1,5359
SEK	Swedish krona	10,5450	KRW	South Korean won	1 318,27
CHF	Swiss franc	1,1141	ZAR	South African rand	16,0216
ISK	Iceland króna	141,70	CNY	Chinese yuan renminbi	7,7654
NOK	Norwegian krone	9,6848	HRK	Croatian kuna	7,3970
BGN	Bulgarian lev	1,9558	IDR	Indonesian rupiah	16 016,28
CZK	Czech koruna	25,478	MYR	Malaysian ringgit	4,6904
HUF	Hungarian forint	322,90	PHP	Philippine peso	57,953
PLN	Polish zloty	4,2427	RUB	Russian rouble	71,4725
RON	Romanian leu	4,7327	THB	Thai baht	34,771
TRY	Turkish lira	6,4272	BRL	Brazilian real	4,3435
AUD	Australian dollar	1,6226	MXN	Mexican peso	21,7024
			INR	Indian rupee	78,2360

⁽¹⁾ Rate applied to the most recent operation carried out before the indicated day. In the case of a variable rate tender, the interest rate is the marginal rate.

⁽²⁾ Source: reference exchange rate published by the ECB.

Notice of information on the termination of the demarches with a third country notified on 1 October 2015 of the possibility of being identified as a non-cooperating third country pursuant to Council Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008 establishing a Community system to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing

(2019/C 221/02)

The European Commission (the Commission) has terminated the demarches initiated with Taiwan ⁽¹⁾ on 1 October 2015 with the Commission Decision 2015/C 324/10 ⁽²⁾ on notifying Taiwan of the possibility of being identified as a non-cooperating third country ⁽³⁾ in fighting illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing pursuant to Council Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008 establishing a Community system to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, amending Regulations (EEC) No 2847/93, (EC) No 1936/2001 and (EC) No 601/2004 and repealing Regulations (EC) No 1093/94 and (EC) No 1447/1999 ⁽⁴⁾ (the IUU Regulation).

1. Legal framework

Pursuant to Article 32 of the IUU Regulation, the Commission should notify third countries of the possibility of their being identified as non-cooperating countries. Such notification is of a preliminary nature and is based on the criteria laid down in Article 31 of the IUU Regulation.

The Commission should take all the demarches set out in Article 32 with respect to those countries. In particular, the Commission should include in the notification the essential facts and considerations underlying such identification, provide those countries the opportunity to respond and to provide evidence refuting the identification or, where appropriate, a plan of action to improve and rectify the situation.

The Commission should give to the third countries concerned adequate time to answer the notification and reasonable time to remedy the situation.

2. Procedure

On 1 October 2015, the European Commission notified Taiwan of the possibility of being identified as a non-cooperating third country in fighting illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing.

The Commission highlighted that in order to avoid identification as a non-cooperating country in fighting IUU fishing, Taiwan was invited to cooperate with the Commission on the basis of a proposed action plan to rectify the shortcomings identified.

The Commission opened a process of dialogue with Taiwan. This country submitted oral and written comments that were considered and taken into account by the Commission. The Commission continued to seek and verify all information it deemed necessary.

The Commission concludes that Taiwan has introduced the necessary measures for the cessation and the prevention of the IUU fishing activities that led to the notification of the possibility of being identified as a non-cooperating country in fighting IUU fishing.

3. Conclusion

In the given circumstances and after examining the abovementioned considerations, the Commission hereby terminates the demarches initiated vis-à-vis Taiwan pursuant to the provisions of Article 32 of the IUU Regulation, with respect to the discharge of the duties incumbent upon it under international law as flag, port, coastal or market State and its actions to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing. The relevant competent authorities have been officially informed by the Commission.

The abovementioned termination of demarches does not preclude the Commission or the Council from taking any subsequent step in the future, if factual elements reveal that the country fails to discharge the duties incumbent upon it under international law and thus to take action to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing.

⁽¹⁾ The separate customs territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu (Chinese Taipei).

⁽²⁾ Commission Decision of 1 October 2015 on notifying a third country of the possibility of being identified as a non-cooperating third country in fighting illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (OJ C 324, 2.10.2015, p. 17).

⁽³⁾ The terms 'State' and 'country' with respect to the fishing entity Taiwan are used in the context of the IUU Regulation only.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 286, 29.10.2008, p. 1.

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION**of 25 June 2019****on the publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union* of an application for amendment of a specification for a name in the wine sector referred to in Article 105 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council****(Dealurile Sătmăruului (PGI))**

(2019/C 221/03)

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) Romania has sent an application for amendment of the specification for the name 'Dealurile Sătmăruului' in accordance with Article 105 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013.
- (2) The Commission has examined the application and concluded that the conditions laid down in Articles 93 to 96, Article 97(1), and Articles 100, 101 and 102 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 have been met.
- (3) In order to allow for the presentation of statements of opposition in accordance with Article 98 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013, the application for amendment of the specification for the name 'Dealurile Sătmăruului' should be published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Sole Article

The application for amendment of the specification for the name 'Dealurile Sătmăruului' (PGI), in accordance with Article 105 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013, is contained in the Annex to this Decision.

In accordance with Article 98 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013, the publication of this Decision confers the right to oppose the amendment of the specification referred to in the first paragraph of this Article within two months of the date of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

Done at Brussels, 25 June 2019.

For the Commission

Phil HOGAN

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 671.

ANNEX

‘DEALURILE SĂTMARULUI’**PGI-RO-A0107-AM01****Date of application: 10.6.2015****REQUEST FOR AMENDMENT TO THE PRODUCT SPECIFICATION****1. Rules applicable to the amendment**

Article 105 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 — Non-minor modification

2. Description and reasons for amendment**2.1. Re-demarcating the defined geographical area**

The Association of Wine Producers of the traditional vineyards of Satu Mare has submitted an application to modify the specification for the Dealurile Sătmăruului GI in order to extend the demarcated production area to localities which have the specific characteristics of the Satu Mare area.

The above is supported by information regarding the wines from the wine-growing region of Dealurile Sătmăruului, more specifically from Rătești, which have long been produced and known under the designation ‘Dealurile Răteștilor’ or ‘Vinul de Halmeu’.

Factors regarding the relief and climate specific to the hills of Satu Mare, such as Ardud, Beltiug, Hurez, Hodod, Tășnad, etc., which have steeper slopes with terracing that mitigates their inclines, with Pleistocene soils of red clays, and north-facing slopes with gentler inclines covered with more podzolic soils, with Mediterranean influences, determine the development and production of wines with characteristics similar to those obtained in other localities composing the area of the Dealurile Sătmăruului GI.

The wines have floral or fruity aromas (forest fruit of Pinot noir, Merlot, Burgund mare) as well as peppery or grassy aromas with pleasant primary notes (Fetească albă, Furmint). The flavours are typical of the variety: they are round, full-bodied, tannic, velvety wines with moderate astringency. The white wines have a distinct freshness due to the soil's acidity.

The demarcated area of the geographical indication Dealurile Sătmăruului is amended to extend it to the following localities in the county of Satu Mare:

- Beltiug (Beltiug, Rătești and Șandra villages)
- Ardud (Ardud, Ardud Vii and Gerăușa villages)
- Viile Satu Mare (Viile Satu Mare and Tătărăști villages)
- Socond (Socond and Hodișa villages)
- Supur (Dobra, Hurezu Mare and Racova villages)
- Acâș (Unimăt village)
- Bogdand (Bogdand, Babța, Ser and Corund villages)
- Hodod (Hodod, Nadișu Hododului, Lelei and Giurtelecu Hododului villages)
- the town of Carei, the locality of Carei
- Pir (Pir village)
- Săuca (Săuca village)
- Cehal (Cehal, Cehăluț and Orbău villages)
- the town of Tășnad, with the locality of Tășnad
- Sanislău (Sanislău village)

2.2. Re-demarcating the geographical area

By re-demarcating the geographical area of the geographical indication Dealurile Sătmărilor to extend it to the localities listed above located in the territory of Satu Mare County, the demarcated cultivation and production area in which the wines with the geographical indication will be obtained will comprise:

1. Satu Mare County, which includes the following localities:

- Halmeu (Halmeu and Halmeu-Vii villages)
- Oraşu Nou (Oraşu Nou-Vii, Remetea Oaşului and Oraşu Nou villages)
- Târna Mare (Târna Mare village)
- Bătarci (Tămăşeni village)
- Turulung (Turulung-Vii village)
- Beltiug (Beltiug, Răteşti and Şandra villages)
- Arduş (Arduş, Arduş Vii and Gerăuşa villages)
- Viile Satu Mare (Viile Satu Mare and Tătărăşti villages)
- Socond (Socond and Hodişa villages)
- Supur (Dobra, Hurezu Mare and Racova villages)
- Acâş (Unimăt village)
- Bogdand (Bogdand, Babţa, Ser and Corund villages)
- Hodod (Hodod, Nadişu Hododului, Lelei and Giurtelecu Hododului villages)
- Pir (Pir village)
- Săuca (Săuca village)
- Cehal (Cehal, Cehăluţ and Orbău villages)
- the town of Tăşnad, with the locality of Tăşnad
- the town of Carei with the locality of Carei
- Sanislău commune — Sanislău village.

2. Maramureş County, which includes the following localities:

- the town of Seini (Seini locality, Săbişa and Viile Apei villages)
- Cicârlău (Cicârlău and Ilba villages)
- Tăuţii — Măgheruş (Tăuţii — Măgheruş locality, Băiţa village)
- the town of Baia Mare (Săsar village)
- Remetea Chioarului (Remetea Chioarului village)
- Bicăz (Bicăz, Corni and Ciuta villages)
- Băseşti (Băseşti and Odeşti villages)
- Oarţa de Jos (Ortiţa and Oarţa de Sus villages)
- Mănaş, Arduşel, Someşu Uileac, Vilcea and Tohat villages
- Asuaju de Sus (Asuaju de Sus village)
- Şomcuta Mare (Vălenii Şomcutei and Finteuşu Mare villages).

During the period of the Communist regime in Romania, localities were organised by vineyards and wine-growing centres. There was a well-known wine-growing centre called Valea lui Mihai, which extended into the two counties of Satu Mare and Bihor.

Valea lui Mihai in Satu Mare County indicated in the specification sent for the Dealurile Crișanei GI, cf. Article 118s of Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007, was removed because it was the name of a wine-growing centre.

Considering the precise and exact delimitation of the area, wine-growing centres and vineyards were no longer relevant since the delimitation is done on the basis of localities (cities, towns, villages); Valea lui Mihai has been removed from the specification for Dealurile Crișanei as belonging to Satu Mare County, because it is the name of a wine-growing centre, not a locality.

SINGLE DOCUMENT

1. Name to be registered

Dealurile Sătmarului

2. Geographical indication type

PGI — Protected Geographical Indication

3. Categories of grapevine products

1. Wine

4. Description of the wine(s)

Analytical and organoleptic characteristics — white wines

Muscat Ottonel: straw yellow or intense yellow, with floral hints, typical muscat aroma, subtle, delicate, round, velvety.

Sauvignon: greenish-yellow, refined elderflower aroma, fruity.

Traminer roz: yellowish-green colour, with a rose petal aroma, harmonious, with qualities derived from ageing in the bottle.

Pinot gris: greenish-white, yellowish, pleasant primary aroma of freshly cut apples, a flavour of rye bread crust and acacia flowers.

Fetească regală: greenish-yellow or golden, sourish summer apple aroma, when slightly aged has a hint of freshly mown hay and honey, full-bodied, slightly ether-like with ageing.

Fetească albă: greenish-white, pleasant flavour of summer apples.

Riesling varietal (Riesling de Rhin, Riesling italian): greenish-white, mineral at maturity, fruity, fresh, pleasing acidity.

Chardonnay: golden-yellow, acacia aroma, soft, unctuous, round, velvety.

Mustoasă de Măderat: greenish-yellow (unripe lemon), if aged in the bottle it becomes pale-yellow, a nose of raw green apple, fresh, with notes of grapevine flower, fresh, lively, with a high acidity, does not necessarily require ageing.

Furmint: greenish-white, pale-yellow, pleasant primary aroma of exotic fruit.

Iordană: greenish-yellow, aroma of raw green apple, fresh, lively.

The vine varieties may be used as main varieties for producing wines, and with other varieties for blends; the main variety must account for at least 50 % of the final product. The wines are fresh, with a fruity primary aroma, floral.

General analytical characteristics

Maximum total alcoholic strength (in % volume)	15,00
Minimum actual alcoholic strength (in % volume)	10,00
Minimum total acidity	4,5 in grams per litre expressed as tartaric acid

General analytical characteristics	
Maximum volatile acidity (in milliequivalents per litre)	1,2
Maximum total sulphur dioxide (in milligrams per litre)	300

Analytical and organoleptic characteristics — red wines

Cabernet Sauvignon: ruby-red, distinct aroma of vegetation and grass, coarse, tannic, hard, becoming pleasantly velvety, round and softer as it ages.

Merlot: ruby-red, bright, pleasant aroma of forest fruit, fresh raspberry, the astringency is more moderate than in Cabernet Sauvignon and the velvety texture is specific to this variety.

Pinot noir: dark cherry-red, aroma changing from cherries to ripe sour cherries as it ages, subtle, velvety, delicate.

Fetească neagră: intense garnet-red, complex aroma, well-shaped, pleasant and sufficiently full-bodied, palatable.

Burgund mare: garnet-red with hints of violet, intensely coloured, aroma of ripe forest fruit: redcurrant, cowberry, blackberry and blueberry, balanced, consistent, long-lasting.

Cadarcă: bright-red, bright, distinctive aroma of fresh fruit, extractive, consistent, heavy, full-bodied, velvety, sometimes acid

Syrah: bright-red, floral bouquet with very intense aromas of pepper, tannic, full-bodied

For blends which may be obtained from the red wine varieties set out in the specification, the share of the main variety must be a minimum of 50 %. The wines are intensely coloured, velvety as they age, full-bodied, with forest fruit aromas.

General analytical characteristics	
Maximum total alcoholic strength (in % volume)	15,00
Minimum actual alcoholic strength (in % volume)	10,00
Minimum total acidity	4,5 in grams per litre expressed as tartaric acid
Maximum volatile acidity (in milliequivalents per litre)	1,2
Maximum total sulphur dioxide (in milligrams per litre)	300

5. Wine making practices

a. Essential oenological practices

Relevant restriction on making the wines

No addition of saccharose is allowed in the production of wines with the geographical indication 'Dealurile Sătmăruului'.

b. Maximum yields

grape production — Fetească regală, Iordană, Mustoasă de Măderat varieties

15 000 kilograms of grapes per hectare

grape production — Fetească albă, Furmint, Riesling de Rhin, Riesling italian varieties

12 500 kilograms of grapes per hectare

grape production — Merlot, Fetească neagră, Cadarcă, Burgund mare varieties

12 500 kilograms of grapes per hectare

grape production — Muscat Ottonel, Pinot gris, Chardonnay, Sauvignon, Traminer roz varieties

10 000 kilograms of grapes per hectare

grape production — Cabernet Sauvignon, Pinot noir, Syrah varieties

10 000 kilograms of grapes per hectare

wine production — white wines

95 hectolitres per hectare

wine production — red, rosé wines

85 hectolitres per hectare

6. Demarcated geographical area

1. Satu Mare County, which includes the following localities:

- Halmeu (Halmeu and Halmeu-Vii villages)
- Oraşu Nou (Oraşu Nou-Vii, Remetea Oaşului and Oraşu Nou villages)
- Târna Mare (Târna Mare village)
- Bătarci (Tămăşeni village)
- Turulung (Turulung-Vii village)
- Beltiug (Beltiug, Răteşti and Şandra villages)
- Ardud (Ardud, Ardud Vii and Gerăuşa villages)
- Viile Satu Mare (Viile Satu Mare and Tătărăşti villages)
- Socond (Socond and Hodişa villages)
- Supur (Dobra, Hurezu Mare and Racova villages)
- Acâş (Unimăt village)
- Bogdand (Bogdand, Babţa, Ser and Corund villages)
- Hodod (Hodod, Nadişu Hododului, Lelei and Giurtelecu Hododului villages)
- Pir (Pir village)
- Săuca (Săuca village)
- Cehal (Cehal, Cehăluţ and Orbău villages)
- the town of Tăşnad, with the locality of Tăşnad
- the town of Carei with the locality of Carei
- Sanislău commune — Sanislău village.

2. Maramureş County, which includes the following localities:

- the town of Seini (Seini locality, Săbişa and Viile Apei villages)
- Cicârlău (Cicârlău and Ilba villages)
- Tăuţii — Măgheruş (Tăuţii — Măgheruş locality, Băiţa village)
- the town of Baia Mare (Săsar village)
- Remetea Chioarului (Remetea Chioarului village)
- Bicz (Bicz, Corni and Ciuta villages)
- Băseşti (Băseşti and Odeşti villages)
- Oarţa de Jos (Ortiţa and Oarţa de Sus villages)

- Mănuș, Arduzel, Someșu Uileac, Vilcea and Tohat villages
- Asuaju de Sus (Asuaju de Sus village)
- Șomcuta Mare (Vălenii Șomcutei and Finteușu Mare villages).

7. Main wine grapes variety(ies)

- Burgund Mare N — Grosser burgunder, Grossburgunder, Blaufrankisch, Kekfrankos, Frankovka, Limberger
- Cabernet Sauvignon N — Petit Vidure, Bourdeos tinto
- Cadarcă N — Schwarzer Kadarka, Rubinroter Kadarka, Lugojană, Gâmză, Fekete budai
- Merlot N — Bigney rouge
- Syrah N — Shiraz, Petit Syrah
- Pinot Noir N — Blauer Spätburgunder, Burgund mic, Burgunder roter, Klävner Morillon Noir
- Pinot noir N — Spätburgunder, Pinot nero
- Fetească neagră N — Schwarze Mädchentraube, Poama fetei neagră, Păsărească neagră, Coadă rândunicii
- Muscat Ottonel B — Muscat Ottonel blanc
- Sauvignon B — Sauvignon verde
- Traminer Roz Rs — Rosetraminer, Savagnin roz, Gewürztraminer
- Pinot Gris G — Affumé, Grau Burgunder, Grauburgunder, Grauer Mönch, Pinot cendré, Pinot Grigio, Ruländer
- Fetească regală B — Königliche Mädchentraube, Königsast, Kiralyleanka, Dănășană, Galbenă de Ardeal
- Fetească albă B — Păsărească albă, Poama fetei, Mädchentraube, Leanyka, Leanka
- Riesling italian B — Olasz Riesling, Olaszriesling, Welschriesling
- Riesling de Rhin B — Weisser Riesling, White Riesling
- Chardonnay B — Gentil blanc, Pinot blanc Chardonnay
- Mustoasă de Măderat B — Lampau, Lampor, Mustofer, Mustos Feher, Strafraube
- Furmint B — Furmin, Șom szalai, Szegszolo
- Iordană B — Iordovană, Iordan

8. Description of the link(s)

Link with the geographical area — details of the geographical area

The specific natural feature is the hilly area of Maramureș, causing a certain reduction in temperatures and increased rainfall variability. Winters in this area are milder, and wine-growing areas enjoy a significant amount of sunshine while being sheltered from winds and cold currents.

This is noticeable on sunnier slopes with temperatures averaging over 10,0 °C (perhaps even higher in Rătești) and reaching 20,0 °C in July, and redistribution according to the orientation of the slope means that the vineyard enjoys higher temperatures.

The multi-annual average amount of precipitation in the area is 650 to 700 mm.

The ripening of the grapes is influenced by the number of sunny days, which total 2 000 hours/year, and also by the winds, with predominantly north-western winds in the spring and eastern and north-eastern winds in the autumn and winter.

The hydrographic network of the demarcated area irrigates the vineyards in the Crasna, Someș, Tur and Ier basins through major tributaries bordering the slopes on which the vines grow.

The soils of the Ardud-Beltiug-Hurez hills (the villages of Beltiug, Rătești and Șandra, Ardud, Ardud Vii and Gherăușa, Hurez) are composed of loamy deposits, and there are also yellowish or reddish brown soils with gravel and sand in areas that are more eroded.

Link with the geographical area — causal interaction

The thermal climate ensures good development of the sugar content and acidity of the grapes and improves the quality of the aromas, guaranteeing good values at the end of the ripening period.

Quality wines have floral or fruity aromas (forest fruit) and pleasant primary notes, which are peppery, grassy, typical of the variety, with round and balanced aromas influenced by the growing season characterised by average day-time temperatures greater than 10,0 °C, during which time temperatures become high enough for maturation.

The fruity, full-bodied aromas (forest fruit, redcurrant, blackberry, blueberry) are noticeable in red wines, particularly those produced from the soils of the Hodod hills (Hodod, Nadişu Hododului etc. villages), which have loamy, often carbonate, sediments rich in nutrients where large amounts of anthocyanins accumulate and benefit these wines.

The acidic soils and southern orientation (in Răteşti) together with the mild winters help produce fresh white wines (with vibrant acidity, specific aromas of elderberry, green apple, honey, acacia) and balanced red wines (fruity aromas, typical of the variety when matured in a barrel) with potential for ageing (subtle notes of vanilla when aged in oak barrels for 12 months, spices).

9. Essential further conditions

Marketing conditions

Legal framework:

In national legislation

Type of further condition:

Additional provisions relating to labelling

Description of the condition:

Wines with the geographical indication 'Dealurile Sătmarului' must have a main label when packaged and labelled. The use of counter-labels is optional.

Link to the product specification

http://onvpv.ro/sites/default/files/caiet_de_sarcini_ig_dealurile_satmarului_cf_notific_din_24.07.2018_no_track_changes.pdf

COURT OF AUDITORS

Special Report No 11/2019

‘The EU’s regulation for the modernisation of air traffic management has added value — but the funding was largely unnecessary’

(2019/C 221/04)

The European Court of Auditors hereby informs you that Special Report No 11/2019 ‘The EU’s regulation for the modernisation of air traffic management has added value — but the funding was largely unnecessary’ has just been published.

The report can be accessed for consultation or downloading on the European Court of Auditors’ website:
<http://eca.europa.eu>

NOTICES FROM MEMBER STATES

Commission 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**Changes to public service obligations in respect of scheduled air services**

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2019/C 221/05)

Member State	France
Route concerned	Brest (Guipavas) - l'île d'Ouessant
Original date of entry into force of the public service obligation	1 April 2012
Date of entry into force of the changes	1 April 2020
Address where the text and any relevant information and/or documentation relating to the public service obligation can be obtained	<p>Deliberation of the standing committee of the Regional Council of Brittany No 19-0401-05 of 6 May 2019 containing information on the public service obligation: compendium of administrative acts of the regional authorities No 513 (volume 1/2, p. 565 et seq.):</p> <p>https://transfert.region-bretagne.fr/wwbpx2i4</p> <p>Tender documents fully accessible from end of June 2019 at: https://megalisbretagne.org</p> <p>For further information please contact:</p> <p>Région Bretagne Direction des infrastructures et de la mobilité 283 avenue du Général Patton CS 21101 35711 Rennes Cedex FRANCE</p> <p>Tel. +33 299279785 Website: http://www.bretagne.bzh Email: secretariat.transports@bretagne.bzh fabrice.girard@bretagne.bzh stephane.marsille@bretagne.bzh</p>

ISSN 1977-091X (electronic edition)
ISSN 1725-2423 (paper edition)



Publications Office of the European Union
2985 Luxembourg
LUXEMBOURG

EN