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⁽¹⁾ Text with EEA relevance.

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⁽¹⁾ Text with EEA relevance.

II

*(Information)*INFORMATION FROM EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS, BODIES, OFFICES
AND AGENCIES

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Non-opposition to a notified concentration**(Case M.10002 — Hoyer/Rhenus/JV)****(Text with EEA relevance)**

(2020/C 380/01)

On 3 November 2020, the Commission decided not to oppose the above notified concentration and to declare it compatible with the internal market. This decision is based on Article 6(1)(b) of Council Regulation (EC) No. 139/2004 ⁽¹⁾. The full text of the decision is available only in German language and will be made public after it is cleared of any business secrets it may contain. It will be available:

- in the merger section of the Competition website of the Commission (<http://ec.europa.eu/competition/mergers/cases/>). This website provides various facilities to help locate individual merger decisions, including company, case number, date and sectoral indexes,
- in electronic form on the EUR-Lex website (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/homepage.html?locale=en>) under document number 32020M10002. EUR-Lex is the on-line access to the European law.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 24, 29.1.2004, p. 1.

Non-opposition to a notified concentration
(Case M.9445 — Natura Cosméticos/Avon Products)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2020/C 380/02)

On 13 December 2019, the Commission decided not to oppose the above notified concentration and to declare it compatible with the internal market. This decision is based on Article 6(1)(b) of Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 ⁽¹⁾. The full text of the decision is available only in English and will be made public after it is cleared of any business secrets it may contain. It will be available:

- in the merger section of the Competition website of the Commission (<http://ec.europa.eu/competition/mergers/cases/>). This website provides various facilities to help locate individual merger decisions, including company, case number, date and sectoral indexes,
- in electronic form on the EUR-Lex website (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/homepage.html?locale=en>) under document number 32019M9445. EUR-Lex is the on-line access to European law.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 24, 29.1.2004, p. 1.

IV

(Notices)

NOTICES FROM EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS, BODIES, OFFICES AND AGENCIES

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Euro exchange rates ⁽¹⁾

10 November 2020

(2020/C 380/03)

1 euro =

Currency	Exchange rate	Currency	Exchange rate		
USD	US dollar	1,1808	CAD	Canadian dollar	1,5393
JPY	Japanese yen	124,36	HKD	Hong Kong dollar	9,1568
DKK	Danish krone	7,4445	NZD	New Zealand dollar	1,7304
GBP	Pound sterling	0,89183	SGD	Singapore dollar	1,5926
SEK	Swedish krona	10,2000	KRW	South Korean won	1 318,93
CHF	Swiss franc	1,0817	ZAR	South African rand	18,3507
ISK	Iceland króna	162,30	CNY	Chinese yuan renminbi	7,8107
NOK	Norwegian krone	10,6618	HRK	Croatian kuna	7,5625
BGN	Bulgarian lev	1,9558	IDR	Indonesian rupiah	16 590,24
CZK	Czech koruna	26,431	MYR	Malaysian ringgit	4,8655
HUF	Hungarian forint	357,36	PHP	Philippine peso	57,050
PLN	Polish zloty	4,4990	RUB	Russian rouble	90,2297
RON	Romanian leu	4,8667	THB	Thai baht	35,825
TRY	Turkish lira	9,7675	BRL	Brazilian real	6,3563
AUD	Australian dollar	1,6237	MXN	Mexican peso	24,1004
			INR	Indian rupee	87,6665

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

New national side of euro coins intended for circulation

(2020/C 380/04)



National side of the new commemorative 2-euro coin intended for circulation and issued by Malta

Euro coins intended for circulation have legal tender status throughout the euro area. For the purpose of informing the public and all parties who handle the coins, the Commission publishes a description of the designs of all new coins ⁽¹⁾. In accordance with the Council conclusions of 10 February 2009 ⁽²⁾, euro-area Member States and countries that have concluded a monetary agreement with the European Union providing for the issuing of euro coins are allowed to issue commemorative euro coins intended for circulation, provided that certain conditions are met, particularly that only the 2-euro denomination is used. These coins have the same technical characteristics as other 2-euro coins, but their national face features a commemorative design that is highly symbolic in national or European terms.

Issuing country: Malta

Subject of commemoration: Children's games

Description of the design: The design depicts a melange of traditional games popular with Maltese children. These include marbles, spinning tops and traditional kite-making and flying. Depicted is also a Maltese version of hop-scotch which is known locally as 'passju'. Three bees flying in a circle allude to a popular chant sung by Maltese children during play. Included in the design is the name of the issuing country, 'Malta', and the year of issue, '2020'.

The coin's outer ring depicts the 12 stars of the European flag.

Number of coins to be issued: 220 000

Date of issue: October 2020

⁽¹⁾ See OJ C 373, 28.12.2001, p. 1 for the national faces of all the coins issued in 2002.

⁽²⁾ See the conclusions of the Economic and Financial Affairs Council of 10 February 2009 and the Commission Recommendation of 19 December 2008 on common guidelines for the national sides and the issuance of euro coins intended for circulation (OJ L 9, 14.1.2009, p. 52).

New national side of euro coins intended for circulation

(2020/C 380/05)

*National side of the new commemorative 2-euro coin intended for circulation and issued by Portugal*

Euro coins intended for circulation have legal tender status throughout the euro area. For the purpose of informing the public and all parties who handle the coins, the Commission publishes a description of the designs of all new coins ⁽¹⁾. In accordance with the Council conclusions of 10 February 2009 ⁽²⁾, euro-area Member States and countries that have concluded a monetary agreement with the European Union providing for the issuing of euro coins are allowed to issue commemorative euro coins intended for circulation, provided that certain conditions are met, particularly that only the 2-euro denomination is used. These coins have the same technical characteristics as other 2-euro coins, but their national face features a commemorative design that is highly symbolic in national or European terms.

Issuing country: Portugal

Subject of commemoration: 730th anniversary of the University of Coimbra

Description of the design: The design depicts the tower of University of Coimbra and a visual composition of triangles representing the roofs of the university of Coimbra, the highest is of the Joanina Library within the lettering 'UNIVERSIDADE DE COIMBRA 730 ANOS PORTUGAL 2020' (English – UNIVERSITY OF COIMBRA 730 YEARS PORTUGAL 2020).

The coin's outer ring depicts the 12 stars of the European flag.

Estimated number of coins to be issued: 360 000

Date of issue: November 2020

⁽¹⁾ See OJ C 373, 28.12.2001, p. 1 for the national faces of all the coins issued in 2002.

⁽²⁾ See the conclusions of the Economic and Financial Affairs Council of 10 February 2009 and the Commission Recommendation of 19 December 2008 on common guidelines for the national sides and the issuance of euro coins intended for circulation (OJ L 9, 14.1.2009, p. 52).

COURT OF AUDITORS

Annual report on EU Joint Undertakings for the 2019 financial year

(2020/C 380/06)

The European Court of Auditors will publish its annual report for the 2019 financial year on EU Joint Undertakings together with their replies on 12 November 2020.

The report can be consulted directly or downloaded, on 12 November 2020, at the European Court of Auditors' website:

https://www.eca.europa.eu/Lists/ECADocuments/JUS_2019/JUS_2019_EN.pdf

The following link to an overview of the annual report and related documents will become active at the same time:
<https://www.eca.europa.eu/en/Pages/DocItem.aspx?did=54396>

NOTICES FROM MEMBER STATES

Winding-Up Proceedings**Winding-up proceedings in respect of East West Insurance Company Limited – in Administration (the ‘Company’)**

(Publication made in accordance with Article 280 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) and The Insurers (Reorganisation and Winding up) Regulations 2004 SI No 2004/353, Regulation 11)

(2020/C 380/07)

Insurance undertaking	East West Insurance Company Limited 20 Old Broad Street London EC2N 1DP UNITED KINGDOM
Date, entry into force and nature of decision	12 October 2020
Competent authorities	High Court of Justice Business & Property Courts of England and Wales Strand Holborn London WC2A 2LL UNITED KINGDOM
Supervisory authority	Prudential Regulatory Authority c/o Bank of England Threadneedle Street London EC2R 8AH UNITED KINGDOM Financial Conduct Authority 12 Endeavour Square London E20 1JN UNITED KINGDOM
Administrators appointed	Richard Barker Ernst & Young LLP 1 More London Place London SE1 2AF UNITED KINGDOM Simon Edel Ernst & Young LLP 1 More London Place London SE1 2AF UNITED KINGDOM
Applicable law	Insolvency Act 1986 England and Wales

V

(Announcements)

PROCEDURES RELATING TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMPETITION
POLICY

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Prior notification of a concentration

(Case M.9827 — International Flavors & Fragrances/Nutrition & Biosciences)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2020/C 380/08)

1. On 30 October 2020, 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:

- International Flavors & Fragrances Inc ('IFF', USA),
- Nutrition & Biosciences business ('N&B', USA), owned by DuPont de Nemours, Inc.

IFF acquires within the meaning of Article 3(1)(b) of the Merger Regulation sole control of the whole of N&B.

The concentration is accomplished by way of purchase of shares.

2. The business activities of the undertakings concerned are:

- for IFF: development, manufacture and supply of flavours and fragrances used in consumer goods industries, such as food and beverage, personal care and home care industries,
- for N&B: development, manufacture and supply of food and industrial ingredients and additives, including natural and plant-based specialty ingredients (e.g., proteins, emulsifiers, sweeteners), solutions for health and bioscience applications (e.g., probiotics, fibres, cultures, enzymes, microbial control), functional cellulosic polymers and seaweed derived excipients for pharma and dietary supplements.

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.

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.9827 — International Flavors & Fragrances/Nutrition & Biosciences

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

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

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

Fax +32 22964301

Postal address:

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

Prior notification of a concentration
(Case M.9996 — Trenitalia/Netinera Deutschland)
Candidate case for simplified procedure

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2020/C 380/09)

1. On 3 November 2020, 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:

- Trenitalia S.p.A. ('Trenitalia', Italy), belonging to the Ferrovie dello Stato Italiane Group (Italy),
- Netinera Deutschland GmbH ('Netinera', Germany), currently jointly controlled by Trenitalia and Cube Transport Sarl (Luxembourg).

Trenitalia acquires within the meaning of Article 3(1)(b) of the Merger Regulation sole control of the whole of Netinera.

The concentration is accomplished by way of purchase of shares.

2. The business activities of the undertakings concerned are:

- for Trenitalia: active in the field of rail passenger transport and related services in Italy and other European countries, mainly France, UK and Greece. It is wholly owned by Ferrovie dello Stato Italiane S.p.A. which is itself 100% owned by the Italian Ministry of Economy and Finance,
- for Netinera: operates regional rail and bus passenger services mainly in Germany (and, to a lesser extent, in the Czech Republic) on the basis of public service contracts awarded mainly by the German Public Transport Authorities. It is currently jointly controlled by Trenitalia and Cube Transport Sarl, an investment fund incorporated in Luxembourg specialised in infrastructure and public services.

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.9996 — Trenitalia/Netinera Deutschland

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

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

⁽²⁾ OJ C 366, 14.12.2013, p. 5.

Prior notification of a concentration
(Case M.9995 — Permira/Neuraxpharm)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2020/C 380/10)

1. On 30 October 2020, 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:

- Permira Holdings Limited ('Permira', Guernsey), and
- Neuraxpharm Midco S.C.A. ('Neuraxpharm', Luxembourg).

Permira acquires within the meaning of Article 3(1)(b) of the Merger Regulation sole control of the whole of Neuraxpharm.

The concentration is accomplished by way of purchase of shares.

2. The business activities of the undertakings concerned are:

- for 'Permira': a European private equity firm which makes long-term investments in companies active in a wide variety of sectors that have potential for growth and development.
- for Neuraxpharm: a European specialty pharmaceutical company focused on the treatment of central nervous system disorders. In addition, Neuraxpharm, via its subsidiaries, provides contract development and manufacturing organization services for finished dosage forms and active pharmaceutical ingredients, both to the group companies and to third parties.

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.

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.9995 — Permira/Neuraxpharm

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
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Merger Registry
1049 Bruxelles/Brussel
BELGIQUE/BELGIË

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

Prior notification of a concentration
(Case M.9984 — CIMIC/Elliott/Thiess)
Candidate case for simplified procedure

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2020/C 380/11)

1. On 30 October 2020, 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:

- CIMIC Group Limited ('CIMIC', Australia), controlled by ACS ACTIVIDADES DE CONSTRUCCIÓN Y SERVICIOS, S.A. ('ACS', Spain),
- Elliott Investment Management L.P. ('Elliott', US),
- Thiess Pty Ltd ('Thiess', Australia), controlled by CIMIC.

CIMIC and Elliott acquire within the meaning of Article 3(1)(b) and 3(4) of the Merger Regulation joint control of Thiess.

The concentration is accomplished by way of purchase of shares.

2. The business activities of the undertakings concerned are:
- for CIMIC: construction and engineering, asset and facility management, mineral processing, as well as mining services (through Thiess);
 - for Elliott: investments including non-distressed debt, distressed securities, hedge/arbitrage positions, equity-oriented positions, private equity and private credit positions, currency trading;
 - for Thiess: mining services spanning feasibility, planning, development, extraction, asset management & maintenance and remediation.
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.9984 — CIMIC/Elliott/Thiess

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

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1049 Bruxelles/Brussel
BELGIQUE/BELGIË

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

⁽²⁾ OJ C 366, 14.12.2013, p. 5.

OTHER ACTS

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Publication of a communication of approval of a standard amendment to the product specification for a name in the wine sector, as referred to in Article 17(2) and (3) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/33

(2020/C 380/12)

This communication is published in accordance with Article 17(5) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/33 ⁽¹⁾.

COMMUNICATION OF A STANDARD AMENDMENT TO THE SINGLE DOCUMENT

‘GROS PLANT DU PAYS NANTAIS’**PDO-FR-A0275-AM02****Date of communication: 15 September 2020**

DESCRIPTION OF AND REASONS FOR THE APPROVED AMENDMENT

1. Geographical area

The geographical area has been updated as some municipalities have been renamed following a merger.

The municipalities ‘Saint-Géréon’ and ‘Ancenis’ are thus replaced by ‘Ancenis-Saint-Géréon’, and the municipality ‘Saint-Hilaire-de-Loulay’ is replaced by ‘Montaigu-Vendée (delegated municipality of Saint-Hilaire-de-Loulay only)’.

This amendment is an editorial change which does not affect the geographical area.

The amendment concerns point 6 of the single document.

2. Demarcated parcel area

In point (IV)(2) of Chapter I of the product specification, the words ‘and 17 June 2020’ are added after ‘15 November 2018’.

The purpose of this amendment is to add the date on which the competent national authority approved changes to the demarcated parcel area within the geographical area of production. Parcels are demarcated by identifying the parcels within the geographical area of production that are suitable for producing the product covered by the protected designation of origin.

The single document is not affected by this amendment.

3. Link with the geographical area

The reference to the number of municipalities in the geographical area has been deleted from the single document.

The amendment concerns point 8 of the single document.

SINGLE DOCUMENT

1. Product name

Gros Plant du Pays nantais

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 9, 11.1.2019, p. 2.

2. Geographical indication type

PDO - Protected Designation of Origin

3. Categories of grapevine product

1. Wine

4. Description of the wine(s)

The wines in question are still, dry white wines.

The wines have:

- a minimum natural alcoholic strength by volume of 9 %;
- a maximum fermentable sugar (glucose and fructose) content of 4 grams per litre;
- a maximum volatile acid content of 10 milliequivalents per litre;
- a maximum total alcoholic strength by volume after enrichment of 11 %.

The total acidity content, the total sulphur dioxide content and the total actual alcoholic strength comply with the thresholds laid down in EU legislation. These are still, dry white wines.

They have a very pale yellow colour, sometimes with green tints in the young wines.

They have a balanced acidic taste dominated by freshness and lightness.

On the nose they develop subtle, mainly fruity or floral aromas, often accompanied by an iodine scent.

General analytical characteristics	
Maximum total alcoholic strength (in % volume):	
Minimum actual alcoholic strength (in % volume):	
Minimum total acidity:	
Maximum volatile acidity (in milliequivalents per litre):	
Maximum total sulphur dioxide content (in milligrams per litre):	

5. Winemaking practices*a. Specific oenological practices***Cultivation method**

The minimum vine planting density is 5 000 plants per hectare.

The distance between rows is 2,20 metres or less, and the spacing between plants in the same row is between 0,90 metres and 1,10 metres.

The vines are pruned with a maximum of 14 count buds per plant, by way of:

- short pruning (Cordon de Royat, Gobelet or fan pruning); or
- single Guyot pruning.

Pruning is carried out before the budding stage, or stage 5 on the Eichhorn and Lorenz scale.

At the setting stage, there are no more than 12 fruit-bearing branches for the year per plant.

Specific oenological practice

Any heat treatment of the harvest at a temperature below -5 °C is prohibited.

After enrichment, the wines' total alcoholic strength by volume must not exceed 11 %.

In addition to the above, the oenological practices for these wines must meet the requirements laid down at EU level and in the Rural and Maritime Fishing Code.

b. *Maximum yields*

75 hectolitres per hectare

6. Demarcated geographical area

All stages of the production must take place within the geographical area approved by the National Institute of Origin and Quality at the meeting of the relevant national committee of 20 June 2018. The perimeter of this area, on the date of approval of this specification by the relevant national committee, comprises the territory of the following municipalities, based on the 2020 Official Geographic Code:

- Department of Loire-Atlantique: Aigrefeuille-sur-Maine, Ancenis-Saint-Géréon, Basse-Goulaine, La Bernerie-en-Retz, Le Bignon, La Boissière-du-Doré, Bouaye, Brains, Carquefou, Le Cellier, La Chapelle-Heulin, Château-Thébaud, Chaumes-en-Retz (delegated municipality of Chéméré only), La Chevrolière, Clisson, Corcoué-sur-Logne, Divatte-sur-Loire, Geneston, Gétigné, Gorges, La Haie-Fouassière, Haute-Goulaine, Le Landreau, Legé, La Limouzinière, Le Loroux-Bottereau, Maisdon-sur-Sèvre, Mauves-sur-Loire, Monnières, Montbert, Les Moutiers-en-Retz, Mouzillon, Oudon, Le Pallet, La Planche, Pont-Saint-Martin, Port-Saint-Père, La Regrippière, La Remaudière, Remouillé, Saint-Aignan-Grandlieu, Saint-Colomban, Sainte-Pazanne, Saint-Fiacre-sur-Maine, Saint-Hilaire-de-Chaléons, Saint-Hilaire-de-Clisson, Saint-Julien-de-Concelles, Saint-Léger-les-Vignes, Saint-Lumine-de-Clisson, Saint-Lumine-de-Coutais, Saint-Mars-de-Coutais, Saint-Philbert-de-Grand-Lieu, Les Sorinières, Thouaré-sur-Loire, Vair-sur-Loire, Vallet, Vertou, Vieilleville and Villeneuve-en-Retz.
- Department of Maine-et-Loire: Mauges-sur-Loire (delegated municipality of La Chapelle-Saint-Florent only), Montrevault-sur-Èvre (delegated municipality of La Chaussaire only), Orée d'Anjou and Sèvremoine (delegated municipalities of Saint-Crespin-sur-Moine and Tillières only).
- Department of Vendée: Cugand, Montaigu-Vendée (delegated municipality of Saint-Hilaire-de-Loulay only), Rocheservière, Saint-Étienne-du-Bois and Saint-Philbert-de-Bouaine.

7. Main wine grape variety(-ies)

Colombard B

Folle Blanche B

Montils B

8. Description of the link(s)

Description of the natural factors relevant to the link

The landscape of the geographical area was carved out by a dense network of water courses south and east of the city of Nantes. Slopes planted with vines alternate with valleys dedicated to animal husbandry in this area known as *Pays nantais*, which extends from the foothills of the Mauges in the east to the shores of the Atlantic in the west, and from the river banks of the Loire in the north to the Vendée plains in the south. The vineyards are mainly located on the slopes and hillocks around Lake Grandlieu and its tributaries, as well as on the slopes of the Goulaine marshes and the Loire Valley. The geographical area is the westernmost extension of the large winegrowing area of the Loire Valley and covers the departments of Loire-Atlantique, Maine-et-Loire and Vendée.

The area sits on an ancient and complex geological base of plutonic formations (granite, gabbro) mixed with metamorphic rocks (gneiss, micaschists, amphibolites, eclogites), sometimes covered by sandy and gravelly sediments from the tertiary period. These various rocks, when eroded, tend to produce healthy and well-aerated acidic soils that are rich in coarse elements (sand, pebbles, gravel), naturally well-drained, not very fertile and with moderate water reserves. The well-established parcel area where the grapes are harvested follows the contours of the steep slopes with their shallow sandy soils.

The climate of the Nantes area is influenced by the Atlantic, with ocean air blowing inland across the Loire estuary. It is characterised by low temperature variations over the year. Winters are particularly mild, and as a result soils warm up early in spring. Summer temperatures remain cool owing to sea breezes, meaning that heat waves are less frequent and less intense. Rainfall is relatively evenly spread over the year, although rain is very scarce in summer, and there is plenty of sunshine for this latitude.

Description of the human factors relevant to the geographical link

The Nantes vineyards are heirs to an age-old winegrowing tradition, and in the Middle Ages this was one of France's largest winegrowing areas. From the 16th century distillation activities grew in importance, driven by trade with Holland. This allowed the Folle Blanche B variety, originating in Charente and renowned for the fine spirits obtained from it, to gain ground and supplant native varieties. In the natural environment of the Nantes area, this variety proved suitable for producing white wines. In a document dated 1732 the 'Gros Plant' name appears for the first time to describe these wines, which were very sought after in western France. In the mid-19th century, when distillation activities were in decline in the Nantes area, 'Gros Plant' vineyards still covered 20 000 hectares.

After the phylloxera crisis, the Montils B and Colombard B vine varieties, also native to Charente, were planted alongside Folle Blanche B, although to a lesser extent. To keep the plants' vigorous natural growth in check the producers have adopted a strict set of rules: medium to high planting density, short pruning and a strict limit on the number of fruit-bearing branches. The parcels used for this production are selected for their early ripening capacity, low water reserves and low-fertility soils. The quality of the wine increases with lower yields. As a result of promotional measures on the part of the Bretvin wine guild, set up in 1948, and the endeavours of the first protection association, established in 1951, 'Gros Plant du Pays nantais' was recognised as a 'vin délimité de qualité supérieure' by a judgment of 26 February 1954. This earned the wines national renown.

To produce richer and more complex wines, the operators adopted a particular technical winemaking procedure known as the Nantes method, which consists in keeping the wines on fine winemaking lees for at least one winter without any racking. This know-how stems from the winegrowers' habit of keeping a barrel of their best wine on the lees to celebrate family events the following spring. It is a method that makes for round and unctuous wines, as they are enriched, in particular, with mannoproteins and other compounds resulting from the autolysis of yeast cell walls. Moreover, this method, which is based on letting the wines rest and keeping them in a carbon dioxide-rich atmosphere, allows the wines to preserve aromas formed during the alcoholic fermentation until spring or even longer, by strictly limiting oxidation and the release of volatile compounds. Rules concerning the traditional term 'sur lie' ('aged on the lees') were laid down in 1977 and have, since 1994, led to the practice of bottling the wine directly in the winery so as to keep any racking and decanting to a minimum.

In 2009 some 600 producers were making wine with this registered designation of origin on nearly 1 500 hectares, with an annual production of some 100 000 hectolitres, more than a third of which qualify for the 'on the lees' indication. Wines with the 'Gros Plant du Pays nantais' registered designation of origin are still white wines. They have a very pale yellow colour, sometimes with green tints in the young wines. They have a balanced acidic taste dominated by freshness and lightness. On the nose they develop subtle, mainly fruity or floral aromas, often accompanied by an iodine scent.

Wines bearing the indication 'aged on the lees' have a balanced taste that tends to be rounder with more complex aromas, and may be slightly effervescent due to residual carbon dioxide formed during alcoholic fermentation. They are protected from oxidation during cellar operations to preserve their freshness, rich aromas and naturally occurring carbon dioxide. The wines are bottled, their carbon dioxide content being too high for them to be packed in flexible containers, and particular care is required during bottling. The vine varieties that give the wines covered by this designation of origin their special qualities have taken root in the Nantes area for reasons related to the geographical location and history of Nantes. In this large port city at the confluence of the Loire river and the Atlantic Ocean, a lively trade in wine intended for the urban centres in northern Europe developed early on. This prominent trading place attracted a large number of traders, first among them the Dutch, who contributed significantly to the expansion of the Folle Blanche B variety in the geographical area, before the arrival of the two other varieties, Montils B and Colombard B, which have similar agronomic traits.

The soil and weather conditions of the Nantes region have made it possible to develop balanced white wines with subtle aromas from these varieties. The coarse acid soils of the geographical area, made up of granite, gneiss, misaschists or sand and gravel deposits, combined with the mild winters typical of the Nantes climate, favour an early start to the vines' growth cycle and a full ripening of the grapes. The northerly location of the winegrowing area and its exposure to oceanic influences ensure fresh temperatures in summer, allowing the precursors of delicate aromas in the grapes to be preserved.

In adapting the selected varieties to the natural environment, the operators of the geographical area have been able to rely on well-established winemaking expertise built on a centuries-old tradition of trade in fine wines. The technical choices made, be it in selecting the parcels before planting the vines or in managing their growth, are aimed at making the most out of the geographical area's not very fertile soils and generous sunshine so as to obtain ripe and healthy grape harvests.

The Nantes method of keeping the wines on their fine winemaking lees, without any racking, allows the flavour molecules formed during fermentation to find expression in the wine. The mild winter temperatures favour interaction with the lees, resulting in a richer wine. This method confers on wines bearing the 'aged on the lees' indication a rounder character, fine and subtle fruity or floral aromas, and a slight effervescence due to residual carbon dioxide formed towards the end of the alcoholic fermentation process. To preserve the qualities obtained by way of cellar operations and to avoid any oxidation, operators have acquired specific expertise in packing the wines, with bottling taking place directly at the winery. This traditional practice, which minimises handling, is perfectly suited to preserving the delicate aroma compounds of the wines.

'Gros Plant du Pays nantais' is the wine from the Loire Valley 'closest to the sea', as the geographical area extends as far as the bay of Bourgneuf; its acidity on the palate and iodine aromas combine perfectly with crustaceans and oysters. Making the most of this association between the wine and local cuisine, the producers managed to obtain recognition of their product as a '*vin délimité de qualité supérieure*' as early as 1954. Even today, the vineyards' location on the coast between Brittany and Vendée is a commercial asset, as the tourists who visit the area in summer contribute significantly to the wine's reputation, strengthening its image as an ideal accompaniment to seafood.

9. Essential further conditions (packaging, labelling, other requirements)

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 making and processing the wines and for making, processing, ageing and bottling wines that qualify for the 'aged on the lees' indication, comprises the territory of the following municipalities, based on the 2018 Official Geographic Code:

— Department of Loire-Atlantique: Boussay, Chaumes-en-Retz (delegated municipality of Arthon-en-Retz only), Couffé, Ligné, Loireauxence (delegated municipality of Varades only), La Marne, Mésanger, Paulx and Rezé.

— Department of Maine-et-Loire: Beaupréau-en-Mauges (delegated municipality of Gesté only) and Montrevault-sur-Èvre (delegated municipalities of La Boissière-sur-Evre, Le Fuilet and Le Puiset-Doré only).

Legal framework:

National legislation

Type of further condition:

Additional provisions relating to labelling

Description of the condition:

The name of the registered designation of origin may be followed by the indication 'sur lie' ('aged on the lees') for wines complying with the specific rules laid down in the product specification.

The name of the registered designation of origin may be followed by the geographical name 'Val de Loire' in accordance with the specific rules laid down in the product specification.

The indication 'sur lie' and the geographical name 'Val de Loire' must be written in letters smaller than or of the same size (in height, width and thickness) as the letters forming the name of the registered designation of origin.

For wines bearing the 'sur lie' indication, the vintage must also appear on the label.

Wines bearing the registered designation of origin may specify a smaller geographical entity on their labels, provided that:

— it is a registered place name;

— it appears on the harvest declaration.

The place name must be printed in letters no larger, in height, width or thickness, than half the size of the letters forming the name of the registered designation of origin. It must appear in the same visual field as the name of the designation.

Legal framework:

National legislation

Type of further condition:

Packaging in the demarcated geographical area

Description of the condition:

Wines qualifying for the 'aged on the lees' indication are bottled at the winery, so as to keep decanting to a minimum, between 1 March and 31 December of the year following the harvest. This is to preserve the qualities obtained using specific winemaking techniques and cellar operations, in particular the wines' freshness and complex aromas, and a slight effervescence due to their naturally occurring carbon dioxide content.

Link to the product specification

https://info.agriculture.gouv.fr/gedei/site/bo-agri/document_administratif-8fd4318d-e004-4c39-afe6-5016a5faef3f

CORRIGENDA

Corrigendum to Non-opposition to a notified concentration (Case M.10003 — Alcentra/Brait/New Look Retail Holdings)

(Official Journal of the European Union C 374 of 5 November 2020)

(2020/C 380/13)

Page 1 in the title and on the cover page:

for: 'Non-opposition to a notified concentration (Case M.10003 — Alcentra/Brait/New Look Retail Holdings)',

read: 'Non-opposition to a notified concentration (Case M.9994 – Alcentra/Brait/New Look Retail Holdings)'.

Page 1, second indent:

for: '— in electronic form on the EUR-Lex website (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/homepage.html?locale=en>) under document number 32020M10003. EUR-Lex is the on-line access to European law.'

read: '— in electronic form on the EUR-Lex website (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/homepage.html?locale=en>) under document number 32020M9994. EUR-Lex is the online access to European law.'

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