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Information and Notices

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⁽¹⁾ Text with EEA relevance.

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II

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

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Non-opposition to a notified concentration**(Case M.10499 – STATE STREET / BBH (INVESTOR))****(Text with EEA relevance)**

(2022/C 130/01)

On 24 February 2022, 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 policy’ 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 32022M10499. EUR-Lex is the online point of access to European Union law.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 24, 29.1.2004, p. 1.

IV

*(Notices)*NOTICES FROM EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS, BODIES, OFFICES AND
AGENCIES

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Communication of the European Parliament concerning the European Citizen's Prize**CIVI EUROPAEO PRAEMIUM***(2022/C 130/02)*

The Chancellery of the European Citizen's Prize held its annual meeting on 7 July 2021 with Mrs Dita Charanzová, Vice-President of the European Parliament and Chancellor of the European Citizen's Prize, in the chair.

At that meeting the following list of prize winners for 2021 was drawn up.

The prizes will be awarded at public award ceremonies in the Member States where laureates are based, organised by the Liaison Offices of the European Parliament. The laureates will also attend a central award ceremony at the European Parliament in Brussels in November 2021.

CIVI EUROPAEO PRAEMIUM***Laureates/Winners***

Austria: eljub European Youth Encounters

Belgium: Paars

Bulgaria: TheMayor.EU - The European Portal for Cities and Citizens

Croatia: With One Dream United

Cyprus: Documentary films: 'Our Wall' and 'My Homeland'

Czech Republic: Masaryk University Volunteer Centre MUNI HELPS

Denmark: European Debate Initiative

Estonia: Youth English Club

Finland: Crises Helpline

France: Franco-German citizens' dialogue on strengthening cross-border cooperation

Germany: International Youth Theatre Festival 'Mad Mix'

Greece: ELEPAP - Hellenic Society for the Protection & Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities

Hungary: Emergency Exit operation – international educational cooperation

Ireland: Too Into You Campaign

Italy: FROLLA micro biscuit factory

Latvia: Activity to support residents of Belarus – #FreeBelarus

Latvia: Liene Dambīņa

Lithuania: Mano Guru

Luxembourg: RespectEachOther

Malta: Monument of Mercy

Netherlands: Phoenix Project

Poland: Defending the dignity and independence of judges fighting for judicial independence in Poland

Portugal: From the people, to the people

Romania: Geofolk

Slovenia: For solidarity and pan-European health progress for cancer patients

Slovakia: Zmudri Civics stream

Spain: Villa de Moya volunteers for welcoming and integrating irregular migrants

Sweden: The Navet ('Hub') Association in Bergsjön and its Collaborative Creation Project

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Euro exchange rates ⁽¹⁾

22 March 2022

(2022/C 130/03)

1 euro =

Currency			Exchange rate		
Currency			Exchange rate		
USD	US dollar	1,1024	CAD	Canadian dollar	1,3867
JPY	Japanese yen	132,96	HKD	Hong Kong dollar	8,6285
DKK	Danish krone	7,4402	NZD	New Zealand dollar	1,5860
GBP	Pound sterling	0,83228	SGD	Singapore dollar	1,4957
SEK	Swedish krona	10,3822	KRW	South Korean won	1 343,81
CHF	Swiss franc	1,0275	ZAR	South African rand	16,3430
ISK	Iceland króna	142,70	CNY	Chinese yuan renminbi	7,0137
NOK	Norwegian krone	9,6233	HRK	Croatian kuna	7,5750
BGN	Bulgarian lev	1,9558	IDR	Indonesian rupiah	15 808,01
CZK	Czech koruna	24,679	MYR	Malaysian ringgit	4,6483
HUF	Hungarian forint	371,23	PHP	Philippine peso	57,749
PLN	Polish zloty	4,6851	RUB	Russian rouble	
RON	Romanian leu	4,9463	THB	Thai baht	36,881
TRY	Turkish lira	16,3432	BRL	Brazilian real	5,4105
AUD	Australian dollar	1,4802	MXN	Mexican peso	22,3667
			INR	Indian rupee	83,9145

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

Summary of European Commission Decisions on authorisations for the placing on the market for the use and/or for use of substances listed in Annex XIV to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)

(Published pursuant to Article 64(9) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 ⁽¹⁾)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2022/C 130/04)

Decision granting an authorisation

Reference of the decision ⁽¹⁾	Date of decision	Substance name	Holder of the authorisation	Authorisation number	Authorised use	Date of expiry of review period	Reasons for the decision
C(2022) 1498	16 March 2022	4-(1,1,3,3-Tetra methylbutyl)phenol, ethoxylated (4-tert-OPnEO) EC No: -, CAS No:-	SEBIA, Parc Technologique Léonard de Vinci, 91090, Lisses, France	REACH/22/3/0 REACH/22/3/1 REACH/22/3/2	Industrial use of 4-tert-OPnEO for its 'wetting' detergent properties in the production of buffers, reagents and gel supports allowing the dissolution, the dilution and the good spreading of substrates and reagents, necessary to optimize the functioning and the sensitivity of gel electrophoresis in vitro diagnostic test Industrial use of 4-tert-OPnEO for its detergent properties in the production of electrophoresis gels in view of ensuring the positioning of specific proteins necessary for the interpretation of results of in vitro diagnostic test based on protein separation Industrial use of 4-tert-OPnEO for its detergent properties resulting in cellular lysis and protein interactions rupture and	4 January 2033	In accordance with Article 60(4) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, the socio-economic benefits outweigh the risk to human health and the environment from the uses of the substance and there are no suitable alternative substances or technologies.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 396, 30.12.2006, p. 1.

					required for the production of reagents involved in the determination of proteins of interest in gel and capillary electrophoresis in vitro diagnostic test		
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(⁴) The decision is available on the European Commission website at: [Authorisation \(europa.eu\)](https://european-council.europa.eu/media/eu-press-room/en/infographic-112022-01-10-01).

Summary of European Commission Decisions on authorisations for the placing on the market for the use and/or for use of substances listed in Annex XIV to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)

(Published pursuant to Article 64(9) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 ⁽¹⁾)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2022/C 130/05)

Decision refusing an authorisation

Reference of the decision ⁽¹⁾	Date of decision	Substance name	Applicant for authorisation	Refused use	Reasons for the decision
C(2022) 1512	16 March 2022	Pitch, coal tar, high temperature EC No 266-028-2; CAS No 65996-93-2	Bilbaina de Alquitrane S.A., Obispo Olaechea 49, 48903, Luchana-Barancald Vizcaya, Spain	As a binder in the production of clay targets	The application did not demonstrate that the socio-economic benefits outweigh the risk to human health and the environment from the use of the substance and that there are no suitable alternatives, in accordance with Article 60(4) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006.

⁽¹⁾ The decision is available on the European Commission website at: [Authorisation \(europa.eu\)](https://authorisation.europa.eu).

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 396, 30.12.2006, p. 1.

Summary of European Commission Decisions on authorisations for the placing on the market for the use and/or for use of substances listed in Annex XIV to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)

(Published pursuant to Article 64(9) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 ⁽¹⁾)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2022/C 130/06)

Decision refusing an authorisation

Reference of the decision ⁽¹⁾	Date of decision	Substance name	Applicant for authorisation	Refused use	Reasons for the decision
C(2022) 1510	16 March 2022	Pitch, coal tar, high temperature EC No 266-028-2; CAS No 65996-93-2	DEZA a.s., Masarykova 753, 75701, Valasske Mezirici, Czech Republic	As a binder in the production of clay targets	The application did not demonstrate that the socio-economic benefits outweigh the risk to human health and the environment from the use of the substance and that there are no suitable alternatives, in accordance with Article 60(4) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006.

⁽¹⁾ The decision is available on the European Commission website at: [Authorisation \(europa.eu\)](https://european-commission.europa.eu).

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 396, 30.12.2006 , p. 1.

Summary of European Commission Decisions on authorisations for the placing on the market for the use and/or for use of substances listed in Annex XIV to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)

(Published pursuant to Article 64(9) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 ⁽¹⁾)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2022/C 130/07)

Decision granting an authorisation

Reference of the decision ⁽¹⁾	Date of decision	Substance name	Holder of the authorisation	Authorisation number	Authorised use	Date of expiry of review period	Reasons for the decision
C(2022) 1506	16 March 2022	4-(1,1,3,3-Tetra methylbutyl)phenol, ethoxylated (4-tert-OPnEO) EC No: -, CAS No:-	Octapharma AB, Lars Forssells gata 23, SE-11275 Stockholm, Sweden Octapharma Produktionsgesellschaft Deutschland mbH, Wolfgang-Marguerre-Allee 1, 31832 Springe, Germany Octapharma S.A.S. 72 rue du Maréchal Foch, 67381 Lingolsheim, France	REACH/22/5/0 REACH/22/5/1 REACH/22/5/2 REACH/22/5/3	As detergent for a virus inactivation step (solvent/detergent treatment) during the manufacture of plasma-derived and recombinant medicinal products	4 January 2033	In accordance with Article 60(4) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, the socio-economic benefits outweigh the risk to human health and the environment from the uses of the substance and there are no suitable alternative substances or technologies.
			Octapharma Pharmazeutika Produktionsgesellschaft m.b.H, Oberlaaer Straße 235, A-1100 Vienna, Austria	REACH/22/5/4	As component of a chromatography column regeneration solution during the manufacture of a recombinant-derived Factor VIII	4 January 2025	

⁽¹⁾ The decision is available on the European Commission website at: [Authorisation \(europa.eu\)](https://eura.europa.eu/authorisation).

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 396, 30.12.2006, p. 1.

Summary of European Commission Decisions on authorisations for the placing on the market for the use and/or for use of substances listed in Annex XIV to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)

(Published pursuant to Article 64(9) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 ⁽¹⁾)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2022/C 130/08)

Decision partially granting an authorisation

Reference of the decision ⁽¹⁾	Date of decision	Substance name	Holder of the authorisation	Authorisation number	Authorised use	Date of expiry of review period	Reasons for the decision
C(2022) 1503	16 March 2022	Pitch, coal tar, high-temp. ('CTPht') EC No: 266-028-2, CAS No: 65996-93-2	Industrial Quimica del Nalon, S.A., Avda. Galicia 31, 33005, Oviedo, Asturias, Spain	REACH/22/10/0	Use of CTPht in formulation of mixtures exclusively for industrial uses that are outside the scope of the authorisation requirement set out in Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006	4 October 2032	In accordance with Article 60(4) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, the socio-economic benefits outweigh the risk to human health and the environment from the use of the substance and there are no suitable alternative substances or technologies.

⁽¹⁾ The decision is available on the European Commission website at: [Authorisation \(europa.eu\)](https://european-commission.europa.eu/authorisation).

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 396, 30.12.2006, p. 1.

Summary of European Commission Decisions on authorisations for the placing on the market for the use and/or for use of substances listed in Annex XIV to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)

(Published pursuant to Article 64(9) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 ⁽¹⁾)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2022/C 130/09)

Decision granting an authorisation

Reference of the decision ⁽¹⁾	Date of decision	Substance name	Holder of the authorisation	Authorisation number	Authorised use	Date of expiry of review period	Reasons for the decision
C(2022) 1497	16 March 2022	4-(1,1,3,3-Tetra methylbutyl)phenol, ethoxylated (4-tert-OPnEO) EC No: -, CAS No:-	Eli Lilly Kinsale Limited, Dunderrow, Kinsale, P17 NY71 Cork, Co. Cork Ireland	REACH/22/6/0	Industrial use as a patient safety viral inactivation reagent in the manufacture of human medicines produced from biological systems	4 January 2033	In accordance with Article 60(4) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, the socio-economic benefits outweigh the risk to human health and the environment from the uses of the substance and there are no suitable alternative substances or technologies.

⁽¹⁾ The decision is available on the European Commission website at: [Authorisation \(europa.eu\)](https://eurauthorisation.europa.eu).

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 396, 30.12.2006, p. 1.

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(Published pursuant to Article 64(9) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 ⁽¹⁾)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2022/C 130/10)

Decision granting an authorisation

Reference of the decision ⁽¹⁾	Date of decision	Substance name	Holder of the authorisation	Authorisation number	Authorised use	Date of expiry of review period	Reasons for the decision
C(2022) 1499	16 March 2022	4-(1,1,3,3-Tetra methylbutyl)phenol, ethoxylated (4-tert-OPnEO) EC No: -, CAS No:-	Sanquin Reagents B.V., Plesmanlaan 125, 1066 CX Amsterdam, The Netherlands	REACH/22/18/0	In formulation of mixtures for IVD kits	4 January 2028	In accordance with Article 60(4) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, the socio-economic benefits outweigh the risk to human health and the environment from the use of the substance and there are no suitable alternative substances or technologies.

⁽¹⁾ The decision is available on the European Commission website at: [Authorisation \(europa.eu\)](https://european-commission.europa.eu/authorisation).

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 396, 30.12.2006, p. 1.

Summary of European Commission Decisions on authorisations for the placing on the market for the use and/or for use of substances listed in Annex XIV to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)

(Published pursuant to Article 64(9) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 ⁽¹⁾)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2022/C 130/11)

Decision partially granting an authorisation

Reference of the decision ⁽¹⁾	Date of decision	Substance name	Holder of the authorisation	Authorisation number	Authorised use	Date of expiry of review period	Reasons for the decision
C(2022) 1511	16 March 2022	Pitch, coal tar, high-temp. ('CTPht') EC No: 266-028-2, CAS No: 65996-93-2 Anthracene oil ('AO') EC No: 292-602-7, CAS No: 90640-80-5	Koppers Denmark ApS, Avernakke, 5800 Nyborg, Denmark	REACH/22/11/0 REACH/22/11/1	Use of CTPht in formulation of mixtures exclusively for industrial uses that are outside the scope of the authorisation requirement set out in Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 Use of AO in formulation of mixtures exclusively for industrial uses that are outside the scope of the authorisation requirement set out in Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006	4 October 2032	In accordance with Article 60(4) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, the socio-economic benefits outweigh the risk to human health and the environment from the uses of the substance and there are no suitable alternative substances or technologies.

⁽¹⁾ The decision is available on the European Commission website at: [Authorisation \(europa.eu\)](https://authorisation.europa.eu).

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 396, 30.12.2006, p. 1.

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(Published pursuant to Article 64(9) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 ⁽¹⁾)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2022/C 130/12)

Decision partially granting an authorisation

Reference of the decision ⁽¹⁾	Date of decision	Substance name	Holder of the authorisation	Authorisation number	Authorised use	Date of expiry of review period	Reasons for the decision
C(2022) 1500	16 March 2022	Pitch, coal tar, high-temp. ('CTPht') EC No: 266-028-2, CAS No: 65996-93-2 Anthracene oil ('AO') EC No: 292-602-7, CAS No: 90640-80-5	Bilbaina de Alquitranes, S.A., Obispo Olacenea 49, 48903, Luchana-Baracaldo, Vizcaya, Spain	REACH/22/12/0 REACH/22/12/1	Use of CTPht in formulation of mixtures exclusively for industrial uses that are outside the scope of the authorisation requirement set out in Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 Use of AO in formulation of mixtures exclusively for industrial uses that are outside the scope of the authorisation requirement set out in Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006	4 October 2032	In accordance with Article 60(4) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, the socio-economic benefits outweigh the risk to human health and the environment from the uses of the substance and there are no suitable alternative substances or technologies.

⁽¹⁾ The decision is available on the European Commission website at: [Authorisation \(europa.eu\)](https://authorisation.europa.eu).

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 396, 30.12.2006, p. 1.

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(Published pursuant to Article 64(9) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 ⁽¹⁾)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2022/C 130/13)

Decision partially granting an authorisation

Reference of the decision ⁽¹⁾	Date of decision	Substance name	Holder of the authorisation	Authorisation number	Authorised use	Date of expiry of review period	Reasons for the decision
C(2022) 1501	16 March 2022	Pitch, coal tar, high-temp. ('CTPht') EC No: 266-028-2, CAS No: 65996-93-2 Anthracene oil ('AO') EC No: 292-602-7, CAS No: 90640-80-5	Rain Carbon bvba, Vredekaai 18, 9060 Zelzate, Belgium	REACH/22/14/0 REACH/22/14/1	Use of CTPht in formulation of mixtures exclusively for industrial uses that are outside the scope of the authorisation requirement set out in Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 Use of AO in formulation of mixtures exclusively for industrial uses that are outside the scope of the authorisation requirement set out in Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006	4 October 2032	In accordance with Article 60(4) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, the socio-economic benefits outweigh the risk to human health and the environment from the uses of the substance and there are no suitable alternative substances or technologies.

⁽¹⁾ The decision is available on the European Commission website at: [Authorisation \(europa.eu\)](https://european-commission.europa.eu).

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 396, 30.12.2006, p. 1.

Summary of European Commission Decisions on authorisations for the placing on the market for the use and/or for use of substances listed in Annex XIV to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)

(Published pursuant to Article 64(9) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 ⁽¹⁾)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2022/C 130/14)

Decision granting an authorisation

Reference of the decision ⁽¹⁾	Date of decision	Substance name	Holder of the authorisation	Authorisation number	Authorised use	Date of expiry of review period	Reasons for the decision
C(2022) 1504	16 March 2022	4-Nonylphenol, branched and linear, ethoxilated (4-NPnEO) EC No: -, CAS No:-	Chemetall GmbH, Trakehner Str. 3, 60487 Frankfurt, Germany	REACH/22/19/0 REACH/22/19/1	Formulation of a hardener component containing 4-NPnEO in aerospace two-part polysulphide sealants Mixing of base polysulfide sealant components with 4-NPnEO-containing hardener, resulting in mixtures containing less than 0,1 % w/w of 4-NPnEO for aerospace uses that are exempt from authorisation under Article 56(6), point (a), of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, in the aerospace sector and associated supply chains	4 January 2025	In accordance with Article 60(4) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, the socio-economic benefits outweigh the risk to human health and the environment from the uses of the substance and there are no suitable alternative substances or technologies.

⁽¹⁾ The decision is available on the European Commission website at: [Authorisation \(europa.eu\)](https://eurauthorisation.europa.eu).

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 396, 30.12.2006, p. 1.

NOTICES FROM MEMBER STATES

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)

(2022/C 130/15)

Member State	Spain
Concerned route	Almeria – Seville
Period of validity of the contract	2 years following the start of the operations, plus two additional years (2) if extension needed
Deadline for submission of tenders	Not before 2 months following the date of publication of this notice
Address where the text of the invitation to tender and any relevant information and/or documentation related to the public tender and the public service obligation can be obtained	Ministerio de Transportes, Movilidad y Agenda Urbana Dirección General de Aviación Civil Subdirección General de Transporte Aéreo Paseo de la Castellana 67 28071 Madrid España E-mail: osp.dgac@mitma.es

V

*(Announcements)*PROCEDURES RELATING TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMPETITION
POLICY

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Prior notification of a concentration**(Case M.10692 – SEGRO / PSPIB / TARGET ASSET SOUTH PARIS)****Candidate case for simplified procedure****(Text with EEA relevance)**

(2022/C 130/16)

1. On 16 March 2022, 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:

- SEGRO plc ('SEGRO', United Kingdom),
- Public Sector Pension Investment Board ('PSPIB', Canada),
- Logistics property located in Plessis Pâté in South Paris, France ('Target Asset', France).

SEGRO and PSPIB will acquire within the meaning of Article 3(1)(b) of the Merger Regulation joint control of the whole of the Target Asset.

The concentration is accomplished by way of purchase of assets.

2. The business activities of the undertakings concerned are the following:

- For SEGRO: ownership, asset management and development of modern warehousing and light industrial properties located around major conurbations and at key transportation hubs across a number of EU countries;
- For PSPIB: management of a diversified global investment portfolio including stocks, bonds and other fixed-income securities, and investments in private equity, real estate, infrastructure, natural resources and private debt;
- For the Target Asset: a logistics property with a rental area of 50 098 sq. metres which lies south of Paris, France in Plessis-Pâté. The Target Asset is currently under lease to a third party and primarily used as a warehouse.

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 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.

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

⁽²⁾ OJ C 366, 14.12.2013, p. 5.

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.10692 – SEGRO / PSPIB / TARGET ASSET SOUTH PARIS

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

OTHER ACTS

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

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

(2022/C 130/17)

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

COMMUNICATION OF STANDARD AMENDMENT MODIFYING THE SINGLE DOCUMENT

‘Mittelrhein’**PDO-DE-A1269-AM01****Date of communication: 28.12.2021****DESCRIPTION OF AND REASONS FOR THE APPROVED AMENDMENT****1. Description of the wine/grapevine products and analytical and/or organoleptic characteristics**

Description:

Amendment of the minimum natural alcoholic strength and minimum must weight (which have been moved from point 5.1 to point 3.2 of the product specification) for quality wine (*Qualitätswein*) made from the Dornfelder grape variety in years with exceptional weather conditions.

Standard values for quality wine made from the Dornfelder variety: 8,8 % vol. total alcohol/68 °Oechsle.

ADDITION:

‘The minimum natural alcoholic strength/minimum must weight of the Dornfelder grape variety may be set at 8,3 % vol. total alcohol/65 °Oechsle in years with exceptional weather conditions, by decision of the board of the recognised Schutzgemeinschaft Mittelrhein [Association for the protection of “Mittelrhein” wine]. Such arrangements apply exclusively to the vintage for which the decision was taken. The protection association’s decision will be announced through an appropriate means of publication.’

The different products are identified by name, with information about their minimum natural alcoholic strength/minimum must weight and a description of their organoleptic characteristics.

ADDITION:

The total alcoholic strength of ‘Mittelrhein’ PDO wine produced without any enrichment may exceed 15 % by volume.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 9, 11.1.2019, p. 2.

Reasons for the amendment:

The aim of the slight reduction in the minimum alcoholic strength/minimum must weight of the Dornfelder variety is to allow harvesting to take place earlier, in order to minimise the negative effects of new harmful organisms. In 2014, for example, the cherry vinegar fly became a threat to early-ripening red grape varieties. Deferring the harvest on account of the minimum must weight that has been applicable to date risks significantly reducing the quality and volume of grapes harvested in such years.

The descriptions of the organoleptic characteristics have been made more nuanced in order to better reflect the different products.

Adding the total alcoholic strength of wines produced without any enrichment makes use of the opening clause in the EU Regulation.

2. Demarcation of the area

Description:

The 'Mittelrhein' PDO area has been demarcated anew.

ADDITION:

The individual municipalities, including the districts and district numbers, have been listed.

The precise demarcation can be seen on the maps showing the vineyards in the aforementioned municipalities, demarcated by parcel. The maps can be viewed at www.ble.de/eu-qualitaetskennzeichen-wein.

Reasons for the amendment:

This amendment regarding the area demarcation is not arbitrary but necessary in order to prevent significant disadvantages for winegrowing and agriculture, the general public and the ecosystem, and the cultivated landscape of the region of Mittelrhein which has developed over time.

The reasons for the demarcation of the area are explained in more detail below:

Enclosed vineyards are necessary for quality assurance purposes, particularly with regard to plant protection measures.

Plant protection measures are necessary in winegrowing, but are not always compatible with other crops. Juxtaposing vineyards with land with other uses (e.g. pastureland, arable farming, fruit or vegetable cultivation) often causes problems which should be avoided as far as possible:

The fewer points of contact between land used for winegrowing and land with other uses (arable farming, fruit growing, pastureland, etc.), the fewer associated negative effects on the wines' cultivation and quality.

This is due to the specific management requirements in the area of winegrowing, in particular plant protection. Some of the plant protection products used differ considerably, particularly with regard to their field of application, the crop-specific authorisation or waiting periods. Moreover, on many of the historic slopes of the Mittelrhein, plant protection is carried out by means of helicopter spraying, where – for technical and physical reasons – there is a higher risk of drift. Having a geometry-based spray system in the form of long, straight tracks along the slope is beneficial for effective helicopter spraying and requires a continuous vineyard area.

Farmers and winegrowers are obliged to prevent plant protection products from spreading to other crops and non-target areas, including by observing distance requirements. It is therefore not possible to spray vines close to the boundary of a vineyard, which makes cultivation impossible. The same applies to arable land, pastureland and fruit-growing land that border on vineyards. Having vineyards that are widely dispersed leads to financial losses for all farmers. The problem is particularly pronounced in situations where helicopter spraying is used, as helicopters must comply with especially stringent distance requirements due to the increased risk of drift. If vineyards are moved to areas where helicopter spraying is used, the previous vineyards become non-target areas for which distance requirements apply. This places those vineyards at an economic disadvantage.

Even if plant protection products have been properly applied, they may drift onto neighbouring parcels with different uses, thereby causing unwanted vegetative damage in non-target areas and impairing the quality and marketability of products due to the presence of certain residues. As some of the plant protection products may not be used on the crops under cultivation, residue trials may find, on the basis of precise analysis and low maximum residue limits, that the produce is not fit to be placed on the market. In practice, such cases occur frequently. While the polluters can be held liable for such damage, maintaining enclosed vineyards can minimise peripheral areas and thus eliminate problems.

Protecting the general public and the ecosystem through steep slope management:

Nowadays, the steep slopes play a key role in preventing erosion and run-off. Terraced winegrowing and vineyard walls prevent the surface water from running off downhill. Vines and green cover stabilise the soil and are maintained through ongoing maintenance work. Proper soil management ensures a good soil structure and high infiltration of water into the soil. To sum up, erosion is minimised, water is buffered in the event of heavy rain, and the run-off of nutrients (mainly phosphate) into surface water is prevented. Without active management, the terraces and walls would fall into ruin. The soil would become overgrown with scrub and would lose fertility and structure. Erosion, soil and nutrient run-off and landslides in the event of heavy rain would be the consequences. Residents and transport would be put in danger and damage caused.

Consolidated vineyards allow for effective management and protection methods in the area of winegrowing.

Low-impact plant protection strategies with qualitative, environmental and economic benefits are important for ensuring the sustainable production of high-quality wines:

For example, pheromones are used to combat vine moths. This protective measure only works if the pheromone dispensers needed to limit reproduction and confuse the pests are distributed as widely as possible. As part of that, it is significantly cheaper if double mounting at the edges (boundaries with other crops, uses or vegetation), which is necessary for technical reasons, is avoided. Having enclosed vineyards can significantly minimise the burden associated with pheromone dispensers. Furthermore, Rhineland-Palatinate has put in place the 'EULLE' (environmental measures, rural development, agriculture and food) development programme, through which support for biotechnical plant protection practices in the area of winegrowing is provided for continuous vineyard areas of at least 2 ha. However, if plots cover less than 2 ha as a result of individual vineyards being moved to arable land, then this RAK support is no longer available for the remaining vineyards. This has a detrimental effect on the finances of the farmers of those vineyards. However, without that financial support, biotechnical plant protection is not economically viable. The result is an increase in the use of insecticides, which in turn has a negative impact on the ecosystem.

Enclosed vineyards are also necessary from both a technical and an economic perspective in order to protect the ripe grapes from damage by birds, as this is the only way to ensure effective protection. By contrast, having vineyards that are widely dispersed results in higher costs and increased noise pollution.

Enclosed vineyards also help to prevent damage caused by game:

Reducing the excessively high wild boar population is an important issue from a winegrowing perspective. This reduction is necessary, *inter alia*, as damage caused by game in Rhineland-Palatinate's vineyards is not normally subject to compensation. Enclosed vineyards also reduce the risk of outbreaks of notifiable African swine fever, which poses a significant risk for livestock farming in Germany. Indeed, it is easier and less costly to manage wild boar in enclosed vineyards than in areas used for growing different crops (e.g. grapes, arable crops and fruit), which often have more refuge areas for wild boar.

Drip irrigation is becoming increasingly important in dry summers, especially in the case of young vineyards. Without it, the vines would not be able to grow. Enclosed vineyards are a considerable asset when it comes to constructing and operating the necessary infrastructure (wells, pipes, etc.). They make both the joint sourcing of water and the common use of transport and distribution lines more efficient and less expensive.

The management requirements are different for winegrowing than for arable farming, for example. If these areas were no longer used for winegrowing, there is a risk that the land would be encroached by scrub, especially on the steep slopes, given that they are not suitable for arable farming or for use as pastureland. Host plants for unwanted pests such as the cherry vinegar fly could begin to grow on these uncultivated areas (e.g. blackberry plants), thus threatening the health and quality of the grapes in neighbouring vineyards.

The cultivated landscape, which has evolved over time, and the natural scenery, which includes the traditional vineyards, characterise the 'Mittelrhein' PDO and its reputation.

Winegrowing in the traditional vineyards that mark the landscape defines the character of the wine region for local residents, members of the region's wine industry, specialists and consumers. This is also evident from the fact that wine advertising regularly uses pictures taken in traditional vineyards when presenting the wine region.

Transferring wine production to traditional arable land would change the characteristic landscape and have a corresponding impact on the cultivated landscape that has evolved and even been recognised as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO. With reference to the site's outstanding universal value and the applicable protection and management requirements, UNESCO states: 'The measures taken in the property [the Upper Middle Rhine Valley] serve primarily to ... uphold the tradition of winegrowing on the steep slopes of the valley, secure habitats for rare animal and plant species, and generally ensure that the state of the environment remains unaltered.'

The subject of wine also plays an important role in the area of tourism – in connection with the traditional winegrowing region and the traditional vineyards. The traditional winegrowing region provides the economic basis for many businesses operating in the tourism sector, such as restaurants and hotels, thanks to the scenery and the range of tourism experiences offered by the vineyard landscapes (e.g. Mittelrhein wine trails, the Rheinsteig Trail and the Rhine Castles Trail). Not demarcating the area in the product specification would make it possible for vineyards to be moved to land that is currently pastureland or arable land. As already stated above, this would put many traditional vineyards at risk of being encroached by scrub, given that they are not suitable for uses other than winegrowing due to their small size, characteristics and often poor accessibility. In addition to the environmental consequences identified, the encroachment of scrub would also have economic consequences, as such landscapes are visually unappealing for tourists.

The wines presented in specialised publications, which strongly shape the perception and reputation of the 'Mittelrhein' PDO, often come from traditional, consolidated vineyards (e.g. Bopparder Hamm, Bacharacher Hahn, Oberweseler Ölsberg, Leutesdorfer Gartenlay).

In summary, the 'Mittelrhein' PDO, with its continuous vineyard areas that characterise the landscape, is regarded positively by the public, the industry, consumers and tourists. Buying and drinking 'Mittelrhein' wine conjures up images of traditional vineyards in the minds of consumers, which are reinforced by possible holiday experiences. This makes the 'Mittelrhein' PDO exceptional and unique.

It is clear from the reasons set out above that cultivating vineyards on a single and preferably enclosed site has many different advantages for the owners and operators of vineyards, as well as for the environment and the general public. Therefore, the proportion of vineyards that are dispersed across several sites, which is currently very low, should not increase, given the many different disadvantages outlined above.

3. **Wine grape varieties**

Description:

The following grape varieties have been listed to date under point 7 (which is to become point 8) of the product specification:

In Rhineland-Palatinate:

White wine

Auxerrois, Bacchus, Chardonnay, Ehrenbreitsteiner, Ehrenfelser, Faberrebe, Findling, Früher Malingre, Gelber Muskateller, Grauer Burgunder, Grüner Silvaner, Grüner Veltliner, Helios, Huxelrebe, Johanniter, Kerner, Müller-Thurgau, Muskat-Ottonel, Nobling, Optima, Ortega, Osteiner, Phoenix, Reichensteiner, Roter Traminer, Sauvignon Blanc, Scheurebe, Schönburger, Weißer Riesling, Würzer.

Red and rosé wines

Blauer Frühburgunder, Blauer Portugieser, Blauer Spätburgunder, Cabernet Dorsa, Cabernet Sauvignon, Dakapo, Deckrot, Dornfelder, Dunkelfelder, Regent, Rotberger, Saint-Laurent.

In North Rhine-Westphalia:

White wine

Auxerrois, Bacchus, Ehrenfelser, Faberrebe, Freisamer, Früher Malingre, Gelber Muskateller, Grüner Silvaner, Grüner Veltliner, Huxelrebe, Kanzler, Kerner, Morio-Muskat, Müller-Thurgau, Muskat-Ottonel, Optima, Ortega, Perle, Phoenix, Reichensteiner, Rieslaner, Roter Traminer, Ruländer, Scheurebe, Siegerrebe, Solaris, Weißer Burgunder, Weißer Elbling, Weißer Gutedel, Weißer Riesling, Würzer.

Red and rosé wines

Blauer Frühburgunder, Blauer Limberger, Blauer Portugieser, Blauer Spätburgunder, Domina, Dornfelder, Dunkelfelder, Früher Roter Malvasier, Helfensteiner, Heroldrebe, Regent, Rotberger, Roter Gutedel, Saint-Laurent.

The lists of grape varieties for Rhineland-Palatinate and North Rhine-Westphalia have been merged to form a common list.

ADDITION:

The following varieties have been added to the list of grape varieties:

White wines

Albalonga, Arnsburger, Blauer Silvaner, Bronner, Cabernet Blanc, Calardis Blanc, Chardonnay Rosé, Felicia, Früher roter Malvasier, Goldmuskateller, Goldriesling, Hiberna, Hölder, Juwel, Kernling, Merzling, Muscaris, Orion, Prinzpal, Regner, Roter Elbling, Roter Gutedel, Roter Müller-Thurgau, Roter Muskateller, Roter Riesling, Saphira, Sauvignon Cita, Sauvignon Gryn, Sauvignon Sary, Sauvitage, Septimer, Silcher, Sirius, Souvignier Gris, Staufer, Trebbiano di Soave, Villaris.

Red and rosé wines

Accent, Acolon, Allegro, Baron, Blauburger, Blauer Trollinger, Blauer Zweigelt, Bolero, Cabernet Cantor, Cabernet Carbon, Cabernet Carol, Cabernet Cortis, Cabernet Cubin, Cabernet Dorio, Cabernet Franc, Cabernet Mitos, Cabertin, Calandro, Färbertraube, Hegel, Merlot, Monarch, Müllerrebe, Muskattrollinger, Neronet, Palas, Pinotin, Piroso, Prior, Reberger, Rondo, Rosenmuskateller, Rubinet, Syrah, Tauberschwarz, Wildmuskat.

Synonyms for the grape varieties have been added.

Reasons for the amendment:

The previous list of grape varieties was incomplete. It has been expanded to list all the grape varieties classified to date and their synonyms.

4. **Applicable requirements under EU or national legislation**

Description:

Point 10 of the product specification sets out the additional labelling requirements.

Smaller geographical units:

ADDITION:

The vineyard register is the list of the names of areas, large-scale vineyards and single vineyards, and open-field systems that may be used as smaller geographical units. It indicates the boundaries of the sites and areas in terms of cadastral references (district, subdistrict, open-field system, parcel). It is managed by the Rhineland-Palatinate Chamber of Agriculture. In North Rhine-Westphalia, it is managed by the North Rhine-Westphalia Chamber of Agriculture. The vineyard register is established and maintained on the basis of:

- Section 23(3) and (4) of the Wine Act (*Weingesetz*);
- Section 29 of the Wine Regulation (*Weinverordnung*);
- Federal-State Act on the designation of sites and areas and the vineyard register (Vineyards Act) (*Landesgesetz über die Festsetzung von Lagen und Bereichen und über die Weinbergsrolle (Weinlagengesetz)*);
- Regulation implementing the legislation on wine (*Verordnung zur Durchführung des Weinrechts (WeinR-DVO NRW)*);
- Section 2(16) of the Federal-State Regulation on responsibilities in the area of wine legislation (*Landesverordnung über Zuständigkeiten auf dem Gebiet des Weinrechts*).

The boundaries of a small geographical unit may only be changed with the agreement of the competent organisation under Section 22g of the Wine Act, which must notify any changes to the Federal Office for Agriculture and Food.

Reasons for the amendment:

The provisions on labelling should be supplemented to cover smaller geographical units, in order to reflect the legislation in force.

5. **Control authorities**

Description:

Additions regarding the control authorities designated in point 11 of the product specification and their tasks.

ADDITION:

The Chamber of Agriculture will be assisted in its monitoring tasks by the:

Landesuntersuchungsamt Rheinland-Pfalz (The Rhineland-Palatinate Testing Office)

Mainzer Straße 112
56068 Koblenz
DEUTSCHLAND

Tel. +49 26191490

Fax +49 2619149190

Email: poststelle@lua.rlp.de

In the case of North Rhine-Westphalia:

The director of the North Rhine-Westphalia Chamber of Agriculture as the federal-state commissioner:

Fachgebiet 63 – Gartenbau
Gartenstraße 11
50765 Köln-Auweiler
DEUTSCHLAND

Tel. +49 2215340561

Fax +49 2215340196561

Email: weinbau@lwk.nrw.de

Landesamt für Natur, Umwelt und Verbraucherschutz NRW (North Rhine-Westphalia Agency for Nature, the Environment and Consumer Protection)

Leibnizstraße 10
45659 Recklinghausen
DEUTSCHLAND

Tel. +49 23613050

Fax +49 23613053786

Email: abteilung8@lanuv.nrw.de

Reasons for the amendment:

The Landesuntersuchungsamt Rheinland-Pfalz (Rhineland-Palatinate Testing Office) should be added as a control authority, as it performs monitoring tasks in this area. The address of the North Rhine-Westphalia Chamber of Agriculture has changed.

6. **Other**

Description:

Editorial changes in line with EU requirements.

Reasons for the amendment:

Editorial changes have had to be made in order to comply with EU requirements.

SINGLE DOCUMENT

1. **Name of the product**

Mittelrhein

2. **Geographical indication type**

PDO – Protected designation of origin

3. **Categories of grapevine product**

- 1. Wine
- 5. Quality sparkling wine
- 8. Semi-sparkling wine

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

- 1. *White quality wine (Qualitätswein)*

CONCISE TEXTUAL DESCRIPTION

The different soil formations give 'Mittelrhein' products characteristic properties.

White wine

The white wines generally have a light green to an intense dark gold or even amber colour. Their aromas usually range from fresh to exotic fruits, and sometimes floral or spicy. Depending on how the wine is aged, it may also present subtle to pronounced phenolics and toasted aromas. The white wines usually have a delicate to strong flavour and an elegant to racy acid structure.

The total alcoholic strength of 'Mittelrhein' PDO wine produced without any enrichment may exceed 15 % by volume.

For analytical characteristics where no figure is given, the current legislation applies.

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 (in milligrams per litre)	

2. Red quality wine (*Qualitätswein*)

CONCISE TEXTUAL DESCRIPTION

The different soil formations give 'Mittelrhein' products characteristic properties.

Red wine

In particular, the red wines have a watery red to deep violet, occasionally even bluish, colour, sometimes with brownish tints. Their aromas are usually fruity with hints of berries. They may also have a spicy, earthy character and chocolatey notes. Depending on how they are aged, they may also have subtle to pronounced phenolics and toasted aromas. They usually have a delicate to rich flavour and a velvety soft to moderate acid structure.

The total alcoholic strength of 'Mittelrhein' PDO wine produced without any enrichment may exceed 15 % by volume.

For analytical characteristics where no figure is given, the current legislation applies.

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 (in milligrams per litre)	

3. Rosé, Weißherbst and Blanc de Noir quality wine (*Qualitätswein*)

CONCISE TEXTUAL DESCRIPTION

The different soil formations give 'Mittelrhein' products characteristic properties.

Rosé wine, Weißherbst, Blanc de Noir

The rosé wines tend to have a subtle to strong light-red colour. The *Weißherbst* wines tend to have a faint to moderate pink colour. The *Blanc de Noir* wines are the colour of white wine. The aromas are usually fruity with notes of red berries and red fruits. There may also be spicy aromas. The aromas of *Blanc de Noir* wines are usually fruity and fresh with notes of berries and sometimes also subtle floral or spicy properties. They usually have a delicate to rich flavour, underpinned by a soft to brisk acidity.

The total alcoholic strength of 'Mittelrhein' PDO wine produced without any enrichment may exceed 15 % by volume.

For analytical characteristics where no figure is given, the current legislation applies.

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 (in milligrams per litre)	

4. Rotling quality wine (Qualitätswein)

CONCISE TEXTUAL DESCRIPTION

The different soil formations give 'Mittelrhein' products characteristic properties.

The *Rotling* wines tend to have a faint to strong light-red colour. Their aromas are usually fruity, or may be somewhat spicy, with notes of berries, pome fruit and citrus fruit. They tend to have a delicate to rich flavour and a brisk acid structure.

The total alcoholic strength of 'Mittelrhein' PDO wine produced without any enrichment may exceed 15 % by volume.

For analytical characteristics where no figure is given, the current legislation applies.

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 (in milligrams per litre)	

5. Wine with the special attribute 'Kabinett' (Prädikatswein Kabinett)

CONCISE TEXTUAL DESCRIPTION

The different soil formations give 'Mittelrhein' products characteristic properties.

Wine with the special attribute 'Kabinett'

'Mittelrhein' wines with the special attribute 'Kabinett' are generally fruity and fresh wines with lively acidity and moderate alcoholic strength.

The total alcoholic strength of 'Mittelrhein' PDO wine produced without any enrichment may exceed 15 % by volume.

For analytical characteristics where no figure is given, the current legislation applies.

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 (in milligrams per litre)	

6. Wine with the special attribute 'Spätlese' (Prädikatswein Spätlese)

CONCISE TEXTUAL DESCRIPTION

The different soil formations give 'Mittelrhein' products characteristic properties.

Wine with the special attribute 'Spätlese'

'Mittelrhein' wines with the special attribute 'Spätlese' tend to present intense aromas of yellow fruit and a mellow, harmonious acid structure.

The total alcoholic strength of 'Mittelrhein' PDO wine produced without any enrichment may exceed 15 % by volume.

For analytical characteristics where no figure is given, the current legislation applies.

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 (in milligrams per litre)	

7. *Wine with the special attribute 'Auslese' (Prädikatswein Auslese)*

CONCISE TEXTUAL DESCRIPTION

The different soil formations give 'Mittelrhein' products characteristic properties.

Wine with the special attribute 'Auslese'

'Mittelrhein' wines with the special attribute 'Auslese' tend to have an intense colour and present aromas of yellow fruit that are sometimes exotic. The presence of botrytised berries may also give rise to subtle honey-like and balsamic notes.

The total alcoholic strength of 'Mittelrhein' PDO wine produced without any enrichment may exceed 15 % by volume.

For analytical characteristics where no figure is given, the current legislation applies.

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 (in milligrams per litre)	

8. *Wine with the special attribute 'Beerenauslese' (Prädikatswein Beerenauslese)*

CONCISE TEXTUAL DESCRIPTION

The different soil formations give 'Mittelrhein' products characteristic properties.

Wine with the special attribute 'Beerenauslese'

'Mittelrhein' wines with the special attribute 'Trockenbeerenauslese' are made from overripe, dried or botrytised berries and therefore tend to have an intense golden yellow to amber-like colour and a slightly increased viscosity. In terms of taste, they usually have a pronounced fruity sweetness and a mellow but marked acid structure. Their aromas tend to range from intensely fruity to spicy or even herbal, with notes of ripe to overripe fruit, dried fruit and honey.

The total alcoholic strength of 'Mittelrhein' PDO wine produced without any enrichment may exceed 15 % by volume.

For analytical characteristics where no figure is given, the current legislation applies.

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 (in milligrams per litre)	

9. *Wine with the special attribute 'Eiswein' (Prädikatswein Eiswein)*

CONCISE TEXTUAL DESCRIPTION

The different soil formations give 'Mittelrhein' products characteristic properties.

Wine with the special attribute 'Eiswein'

Mittelrhein wines with the special attribute 'Eiswein' are pressed from naturally frozen grapes, which means the grapes' ingredients are highly concentrated. Ice wines are usually characterised by an intense sweetness combined with a strong acidity. Their aromas are mostly fruity and less shaped by noble rot than in the case of *Beerenauslese* and *Trockenbeerenauslese* wines.

The total alcoholic strength of 'Mittelrhein' PDO wine produced without any enrichment may exceed 15 % by volume. For analytical characteristics where no figure is given, the current legislation applies.

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 (in milligrams per litre)	

10. Wine with the special attribute 'Trockenbeerenauslese' (Prädikatswein Trockenbeerenauslese)

CONCISE TEXTUAL DESCRIPTION

The different soil formations give 'Mittelrhein' products characteristic properties.

Wine with the special attribute 'Trockenbeerenauslese'

'Mittelrhein' wines with the special attribute 'Trockenbeerenauslese' are made from overripe, dried or botrytised berries and therefore tend to have an intense golden yellow to amber-like colour and a slightly increased viscosity. In terms of taste, they usually have a pronounced fruity sweetness and a mellow but marked acid structure. Their aromas tend to range from intensely fruity to spicy or even herbal, with notes of ripe to overripe fruit, dried fruit and honey. In principle, *Trockenbeerenauslese* wines are more highly concentrated than *Beerenauslese* wines, as they contain more botrytised or raisin-like berries.

The total alcoholic strength of 'Mittelrhein' PDO wine produced without any enrichment may exceed 15 % by volume. For analytical characteristics where no figure is given, the current legislation applies.

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 (in milligrams per litre)	

11. Quality sparkling wine, semi-sparkling wine

CONCISE TEXTUAL DESCRIPTION

The different soil formations give 'Mittelrhein' products characteristic properties.

Quality sparkling wine

The quality sparkling wines have a notable to strong effervescence and are generally fruity to ripe and yeasty, with a lively acid structure. The aromas are characterised by the type of base wine, the grape varieties used and the length of time that the wine spends on its lees.

The *crémants* have an intense and fine effervescence. They usually range from fruity and ripe to yeasty and spicy, with a mellow acid structure. Their aromas are characterised by the type of base wine, the grape varieties used and the length of time that the wine spends on its lees.

The total alcoholic strength of 'Mittelrhein' PDO wine produced without any enrichment may exceed 15 % by volume.

Semi-sparkling wine

The semi-sparkling wines have a fine to notable effervescence and are fruity and fresh. Depending on the type of wine, their aromas correspond to those described for the white, rosé and red wines.

The total alcoholic strength of 'Mittelrhein' PDO wine produced without any enrichment may exceed 15 % by volume. For analytical characteristics where no figure is given, the current legislation applies.

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 (in milligrams per litre)	

5. Wine-making practices

5.1. Specific oenological practices

1. All products

Specific oenological practice

The current legislation applies.

2. All products

Relevant restrictions on making the wines

The current legislation applies.

3. All products

Cultivation practices

The current legislation applies.

5.2. Maximum yields

105 hectolitres per hectare

6. Demarcated geographical area

The PDO area comprises vineyards in the following municipalities: Bacharach (Bacharach (3503), Steeg (3502)), Bad Ems (0950), Bad Honningen (0326), Boppard (Boppard (1820), Hirzenach (1824)), Bornich (0905), Braubach (0934), Breitscheid (Landkreis Mainz-Bingen) (0261), Brey (1388), Damscheid (1845), Dattenberg (0315), Dausenau (0947), Dörscheid (0904), Fachbach (0951), Filsen (0932), Hammerstein (Niederhammerstein (0328), Oberhammerstein (0329)), Kamp-Bornhofen (0931), Kasbach-Ohlenberg (Niederkasbach (0307)), Kaub (0902), Kestert (0918), Koblenz (Ehrenbreitstein (1416), Niederberg (1413)), Lahnstein (Oberlahnstein (0961)), Langscheid (1207, 1843), Leubsdorf (0316), Leutesdorf (0330), Linz am Rhein (0310), Manubach (3504), Nassau (0837), Niederburg (1840), Niederheimbach (3507), Nochern (0914), Oberdiebach (3505), Oberheimbach (3506), Obernhof (0832), Oberwesel (Dellhofen (1842), Oberwesel (1841)), Osterspai (0933), Patersberg (0909), Perscheid (1844), Rheinbreitbach (0291), Rheinbrohl (0327), Rhens (1387), Sankt Goar (St. Goar (1837), Werlau(1836)), Sankt Goarshausen (Ehrenthal (0908), St. Goarshausen (0906), Wellmich (0907)), Spay (Oberspay (1390)), Trechtingshausen (3508), Unkel (Heister (0294), Scheuren (0292), Unkel (0293)), Urbar (1355, 1839), Vallendar (1352), Weinähr (0833).

North Rhine-Westphalia

The PDO area comprises vineyards in the districts of Oberdollendorf, Niederdollendorf and Königswinter in the town of Königswinter, the district of Honnef (Rhöndorf) in the town of Bad Honnef, and the district of Kessenich in the city of Bonn.

The precise demarcation can be seen on the maps showing the vineyards in the above-mentioned municipalities, demarcated by parcel. The maps can be viewed at www.ble.de/eu-qualitaetskennzeichen-wein.

Qualitätswein (quality wine), *Prädikatswein* (wine with a special attribute), *Sekt b.A.* (quality sparkling wine from defined regions) or *Qualitätsperlwein b.A.* (quality semi-sparkling wine from defined regions) bearing the protected name 'Mittelrhein' may be produced in an area other than the specified region in which the grapes were harvested and which is indicated on the labelling, provided that the production area is situated in the same federal state or in a neighbouring federal state.

7. Main wine grape variety(ies)

Accent

Acolon

Albalonga

Allegro

Arnsburger

Auxerrois – Auxerrois blanc, Pinot Auxerrois

Bacchus

Baron

Blauburger

Blauer Frühburgunder – Frühburgunder, Pinot Noir Precocé, Pinot Madeleine, Madeleine Noir

Blauer Limberger – Limberger, Lemberger, Blaufränkisch

Blauer Portugieser – Portugieser

Blauer Silvaner

Blauer Spätburgunder – Spätburgunder, Pinot Nero, Pinot Noir, Samtrot,

Blauer Trollinger – Trollinger, Vernatsch

Blauer Zweigelt – Zweigelt, Zweigeltrebe, Rotburger

Bolero

Bronner

Cabernet Blanc

Cabernet Carbon

Cabernet Carol

Cabernet Cortis

Cabernet Cubin – Cubin

Cabernet Dorio – Dorio

Cabernet Dorsa – Dorsa

Cabernet Franc

Cabernet Mito – Mito

Cabernet Sauvignon

Cabertin

Calandro

Chardonnay

Chardonnay Rosé

Dakapo

Deckrot

Domina

Dornfelder

Dunkelfelder

Ehrenbreitsteiner

Ehrenfelser

Faberrebe – Faber

Findling
Freisamer
Früher Malingre – Malinger
Früher Roter Malvasier – Malvoisie, Malvasier, Früher Malvasier
Färbertraube
Gelber Muskateller – Muskateller, Muscat Blanc, Muscat, Moscato
Goldriesling
Grüner Silvaner – Silvaner, Sylvaner
Grüner Veltliner – Veltliner
Hegel
Helfensteiner
Helios
Heroldrebe
Hibernal
Huxelrebe – Huxel
Hölder
Johanniter
Juwel
Kanzler
Kerner
Kernling
Merlot
Merzling
Monarch
Morio Muskat
Muscaris
Muskat Ottonel
Muskat Trollinger
Müller Thurgau – Rivaner
Müllerrebe – Schwarzriesling, Pinot Meunier
Neronet
Nobling
Optima 113 – Optima
Orion
Ortega
Osteiner
Palas
Perle
Phoenix – Phönix
Pinotin
Piroso
Prinzipal

Prior
Reberger
Regent
Regner
Reichensteiner
Rieslaner
Rondo
Rotberger
Roter Elbling – Elbling Rouge
Roter Gutedel – Chasselas Rouge
Roter Muskateller
Roter Riesling
Roter Traminer – Traminer, Gewürztraminer, Clevner
Rubinet
Ruländer – Pinot Gris, Pinot Grigio, Grauburgunder, Grauer Burgunder
Saint Laurent – St. Laurent, Sankt Laurent
Saphira
Sauvignon Blanc
Sauvignon Cita
Sauvignon Gryn
Sauvignon Sary
Scheurebe
Schönburger
Septimer
Siegerrebe – Sieger
Silcher
Sirius
Solaris
Souvignier Gris
Staufer
Syrah – Shiraz
Tauberschwarz
Villaris
Weißer Burgunder – Pinot Blanc, Pinot Bianco, Weißburgunder
Weißer Elbling – Elbling
Weißer Gutedel – Chasselas, Chasselas Blanc, Fendant Blanc. Gutedel

Weißer Riesling – Riesling, Riesling renano, Rheinriesling, Klingelberger

Wildmuskat

Würzer

8. Description of the link(s)

The 'Mittelrhein' winegrowing area is located between Bingen and Bonn, borders on the Siebengebirge uplands and is about 110 km long. The valley floor is narrow; only at an altitude of 200–220 metres above sea level does the narrow V-shaped valley widen out into a plateau valley with levels which were formed long ago. The areas in the Mittelrhein Valley which are used for winegrowing range in altitude from about 55 to 350 metres above sea level; the vineyards' average altitude is 170 metres above sea level. The vineyards of the Upper Mittelrhein Valley face mainly south-east to south-west; winegrowing in the Lower Mittelrhein Valley is predominantly carried out on land facing south to south-west. Taking the Mittelrhein Valley as a whole, the vineyards' average orientation is 168 ° (SSE).

In the Mittelrhein Valley area, Devonian rocks predominate. Quartzitic sandstone and slate are widespread; ferrous and siliceous nodular slate and quartzites occur to a lesser extent. Rocks from the Tertiary period are found only in the area around Königswinter. These comprise trachytes, trachytic tuffs, basalts and latites (volcanic effusive rocks), which are evidence of past volcanic activity. The floodplains of the Rhine usually contain several metres of thick sands and clays, which are often calcareous. The vines in the Mittelrhein Valley are rooted mainly in soil whose parent rock consists of Devonian slate. Brown soils and regosols are the predominant soil types there.

Para-brown soils are widespread on the fertile loess and loess loam.

Winegrowing is also carried out on parts of the floodplains and lower terraces. In terms of soil typology, these areas are characterised by vega soils and brown soils. Brown soils, regosols and rankers are found on the tertiary volcanic rocks.

According to the weather data, the annual average temperature is 9,7 °C and the average temperature in the growing season is 14,2 °C. The average annual precipitation is 665 mm, of which about 60 % falls during the growing season.

During that season, the vines in the 'Mittelrhein' area benefit on average from approximately 615 000 Wh/m² of direct sunshine. The long growing season, together with the particular topography of the growing area, the microclimatic conditions, the characteristic composition of the soil and the high level of human input, determine the typology of the wines.

The small-scale structure and steep slopes limit the use of technical machinery in the vineyards, so tending the vineyards is very labour-intensive, which has a stabilising effect on yields. This contributes significantly to the quality of the harvest with regard to the natural minimum alcoholic strength, the characteristic aromas and the acid balance of the wines. The human influence draws upon a centuries-old wine-growing tradition. When cultivating the primary product (grapes) earmarked for the production of *Prädikatswein* (wine with a special attribute), the winegrower may carry out special plant care measures during the growing season, such as removing leaves from around the grapes or thinning clusters, to achieve better quality and a more intensive composition of the grape's ingredients. Furthermore, different maturation methods based on cellar technology can, as an additional human factor, shape the *Prädikatswein* that is ultimately produced.

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

Wine, quality sparkling wine, semi-sparkling wine

Legal framework:

National legislation

Type of further condition:

Additional provisions relating to labelling

Description of the condition:

Before the traditional terms may be used on the labels of *Qualitätswein* (quality wine), *Prädikatswein* (wine with a special attribute), *Qualitätsperlwein b.A.* (quality semi-sparkling wine from defined regions) or *Sekt b.A.* (quality sparkling wine from defined regions), the wine must have passed an official inspection. The inspection number issued in this context (*amtliche Prüfungsnummer* or *A.P.-Nr.*) must be indicated on the label. It replaces the batch number.

In addition to the existing protected wine name, wine and wine products must be labelled with one of the traditional terms listed in point 5(a) of the product specification. The use of the traditional terms listed in point 5(b) of the product specification is optional.

The vineyard register is the list of the names of areas, large-scale vineyards and single vineyards, and open-field systems that may be used as smaller geographical units. It indicates the boundaries of the sites and areas in terms of cadastral references (district, subdistrict, open-field system, parcel). It is managed by the Rhineland-Palatinate Chamber of Agriculture. In North Rhine-Westphalia, it is managed in accordance with the Regulation implementing the legislation on wine (*Verordnung zur Durchführung des Weinrechts (WeinR-DVO NRW)*). The vineyard register is established and maintained on the basis of:

- Section 23(3) and (4) of the Wine Act (*Weingesetz*);
- Section 29 of the Wine Regulation (*Weinverordnung*);
- Federal-State Act on the designation of sites and areas and the vineyard register (Vineyards Act) (*Landesgesetz über die Festsetzung von Lagen und Bereichen und über die Weinbergsrolle (Weinlagengesetz)*);
- Regulation implementing the legislation on wine (*WeinR-DVO NRW*);
- Section 2(16) of the Federal-State Regulation on responsibilities in the area of wine legislation (*Landesverordnung über Zuständigkeiten auf dem Gebiet des Weinrechts*).

The boundaries of a small geographical unit may only be changed with the agreement of the competent organisation under Section 22g of the Wine Act, which must notify any changes to the Federal Office for Agriculture and Food.

Link to the product specification

www.ble.de/eu-qualitaetskennzeichen-wein

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