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⁽¹⁾ Text with EEA relevance.

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II

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

Non-opposition to a notified concentration**(Case M.10710 – SELFINVEST / LLG / SELECTED CAR GROUP JV)****(Text with EEA relevance)**

(2022/C 203/01)

On 11 May 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 32022M10710. 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 COMMISSION

Euro exchange rates ⁽¹⁾

19 May 2022

(2022/C 203/02)

1 euro =

Currency			Exchange rate		
USD	US dollar	1,0525	CAD	Canadian dollar	1,3490
JPY	Japanese yen	134,46	HKD	Hong Kong dollar	8,2594
DKK	Danish krone	7,4423	NZD	New Zealand dollar	1,6551
GBP	Pound sterling	0,84728	SGD	Singapore dollar	1,4576
SEK	Swedish krona	10,5098	KRW	South Korean won	1 343,21
CHF	Swiss franc	1,0265	ZAR	South African rand	16,8315
ISK	Iceland króna	139,50	CNY	Chinese yuan renminbi	7,1028
NOK	Norwegian krone	10,3102	HRK	Croatian kuna	7,5395
BGN	Bulgarian lev	1,9558	IDR	Indonesian rupiah	15 416,76
CZK	Czech koruna	24,700	MYR	Malaysian ringgit	4,6363
HUF	Hungarian forint	385,83	PHP	Philippine peso	55,140
PLN	Polish zloty	4,6423	RUB	Russian rouble	
RON	Romanian leu	4,9474	THB	Thai baht	36,343
TRY	Turkish lira	16,8037	BRL	Brazilian real	5,2094
AUD	Australian dollar	1,5036	MXN	Mexican peso	21,0043
			INR	Indian rupee	81,7115

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

V

(Announcements)

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Call for proposals (No IX-2023/02)

‘GRANTS TO EUROPEAN POLITICAL FOUNDATIONS’

(2022/C 203/03)

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A. INTRODUCTION AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

- Under Article 10(4) of the Treaty on European Union, ‘political parties at European level contribute to forming European political awareness and to expressing the will of citizens of the Union’.
- In accordance with Article 224 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, the European Parliament and the Council lay down the regulations governing political parties at European level and in particular the rules regarding their funding. These rules are laid down in Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2014 on the statute and funding of European political parties and European political foundations ⁽¹⁾, as subsequently amended.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 317, 4.11.2014, p. 1. Two amendments were published in OJ L 114 I, 4.5.2018, p. 1, and in OJ L 85 I, 27.3.2019, p. 7.

3. Pursuant to Article 2(4) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014, a European political foundation is 'an entity which is formally affiliated with a European political party, which is registered with the Authority in accordance with the conditions and procedures laid down in this Regulation, and which through its activities, within the aims and fundamental values pursued by the Union, underpins and complements the objectives of the European political party'.
4. Pursuant to Article 17(2) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014, a European political foundation which is affiliated with a European political party eligible to apply for funding under Article 17(1) of the regulation, which is registered in accordance with the conditions and procedures laid down in the regulation, and which is not in one of the situations of exclusion referred to in Article 136(1) of the Financial Regulation may apply for funding from the general budget of the European Union, in accordance with the terms and conditions published by the Authorising Officer of the European Parliament in a call for proposals.
5. Hence, the European Parliament is launching this call for proposals with a view to awarding grants to European political foundations ('call').
6. The basic legal framework is defined in the following legal acts:
 - a) Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014;
 - b) Decision of the Bureau of the European Parliament of 1 July 2019, laying down the procedures for implementing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the statute and funding of European political parties and European political foundations ⁽²⁾ ('Bureau Decision of 1 July 2019');
 - c) Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 ⁽³⁾ ('Financial Regulation');
 - d) Commission Delegated Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2015/2401 of 2 October 2015 on the content and functioning of the Register of European political parties and foundations ⁽⁴⁾;
 - e) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2246 of 3 December 2015 on detailed provisions for the registration number system applicable to the register of European political parties and European political foundations and information provided by standard extracts from the register ⁽⁵⁾;
 - f) European Parliament's Rules of Procedure ⁽⁶⁾.

The European Commission has presented on 25 November 2021 a proposal ⁽⁷⁾ (recast) for the revision of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014. The Council and the European Parliament may approve the amendments to the regulation before or during the 2023 financial year. The entry into force of the new regulation before or during the year 2023 may trigger relevant changes in the basic legal framework for the funding for the 2023 financial year, which may require a technical corrigendum to this call.

B. OBJECTIVE OF THE CALL

7. The objective of this call is to invite registered European political foundations to submit applications for funding from the Union budget ('funding applications').

⁽²⁾ OJ C 249, 25.7.2019, p. 2.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 193, 30.7.2018, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 333, 19.12.2015, p. 50.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 318, 4.12.2015, p. 28.

⁽⁶⁾ European Parliament's Rules of Procedure of September 2021.

⁽⁷⁾ COM(2021) 734 final, 2021/0375(COD).

C. PURPOSE, CATEGORY AND FORM OF FUNDING

8. The purpose of the funding is to support the European political foundations' work programme for the financial year from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023 under the terms and conditions set out in the grant agreement to be concluded between the beneficiary European political foundation and the European Parliament.
9. The category of the funding is the grant to European political foundations, pursuant to Title VIII of the Financial Regulation ('grant'). The grant takes the form of a reimbursement of a percentage of eligible costs actually incurred.
10. The maximum amount paid to the beneficiary by the European Parliament shall neither exceed 95 % of the eligible costs indicated in the estimated budget nor 95 % of the eligible costs actually incurred.

D. BUDGET AVAILABLE

11. The foreseen funding for the financial year 2023 under Article 403 of the European Parliament's budget 'Funding of European political foundations' amounts to EUR 23 000 000 as adopted by the European Parliament in its draft estimates. The available appropriations to be distributed will be established by the budgetary authority in the final approved budget for the year 2023.

E. ADMISSIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR FUNDING APPLICATIONS

12. Funding applications will be admissible if they
 - a) are submitted in writing using the application form as annexed to this call, including all supporting documents required therein;
 - b) contain the commitment, expressed in writing by signing the declaration form which is annexed to the present call, that the applicant agrees to the terms and conditions as well as to the exclusion criteria specified in Annex 1b to the Bureau Decision of 1 July 2019;
 - c) contain a letter of a legal representative certifying the authorization to undertake legal obligations on behalf of the applicant;
 - d) are sent to the President of the European Parliament **by 30 September 2022**, preferably in pdf format, as electronic copy or as electronic original (containing qualified electronic signature⁽⁸⁾), to the following functional mailbox: fin.part.fond.pol@europarl.europa.eu;

Applications' documents have to bear either handwritten signatures or qualified electronic signatures (QES), the latter in compliance with the Electronic Identification and Trust Services (eIDAS) Regulation ⁽⁸⁾.

If applications are electronically submitted and where certain pieces of documentation bear handwritten signatures, the applicant shall keep and produce any original, in whole or in part, upon request of the European Parliament's services and send those originals to the following physical address:

President of the European Parliament
Attn. Mr Didier Kléthi, Director-General of Finance
ADENAUER 04T003
L-2929 Luxembourg
LUXEMBOURG

⁽⁸⁾ Regulation (EU) no 910/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market and repealing Directive 1999/93/EC (OJ L 257, 28.8.2014, p. 73).

13. Where, pursuant to Article 4(2) of the Bureau Decision of 1 July 2019, the applicant is invited by the authorising officer by delegation to submit original supporting documents or clarifications in paper form as regards the application, the former shall use the physical address indicated in paragraph 12. Electronic documents signed with the qualified electronic signature are also accepted and shall be sent to the functional mailbox: fin.part.fond.pol@europarl.europa.eu.

Any other correspondence as regards the application shall follow by using the functional mailbox indicated above

14. Applications assessed as incomplete may be rejected.

F. CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION OF FUNDING APPLICATIONS

F.1 Exclusion criteria

15. Applicants shall be excluded from funding procedure, if they are:

- a) in one of the situations of exclusion referred to in Article 136(1), 136(2) or 141 of the Financial Regulation;
- b) subject of any of the sanctions provided for in Article 27(1) and in points (v), (vi) and (vii) of Article 27(2)(a) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014.

F.2 Eligibility criteria

16. In order to be eligible for Union funding, applicants must satisfy the conditions laid down in Articles 17 and 18 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014, i.e. the applicant

- a) must be registered with the Authority for European political parties and European political foundations ⁽⁹⁾ (the 'Authority') in accordance with Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014;
- b) must be affiliated to a European political party fulfilling all criteria for being awarded a contribution to European political parties ⁽¹⁰⁾;
- c) must comply with the obligations listed in Article 23 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014, i.e. it must have submitted the annual financial statements ⁽¹¹⁾, external audit report and the list of donors and contributors, as specified therein.

F.3 Selection criteria

17. Pursuant to Article 198 of the Financial Regulation 'the applicant shall have stable and sufficient sources of funding to maintain his or her activity throughout the period for which the grant is awarded and to participate in its funding ("financial capacity"). The applicant shall have the professional competencies and qualifications required to complete the proposed action or work programme unless specifically provided otherwise in the basic act ("operational capacity")'.

F.4 Award criteria and distribution of funding

18. In accordance with Article 19 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014, the respective available appropriations shall be distributed annually. They shall be distributed among the European political foundations whose applications for funding have been approved in the light of the eligibility and exclusion criteria, on the basis of the following distribution key:

- a) 10 % will be distributed in equal shares among the beneficiary European political foundations;
- b) 90 % will be distributed among the beneficiary European political foundations in proportion to the share of elected members of the European Parliament of the beneficiary European political parties to which the applicants are affiliated.

⁽⁹⁾ Established pursuant to Article 6 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014.

⁽¹⁰⁾ Pursuant to Title XI of Financial Regulation.

⁽¹¹⁾ Unless the applicant was not subject to the control under Article 23 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 (for example: newly created, etc.).

G. SHARED CONTROL BY EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND AUTHORITY

19. Article 24(1) and (2) ⁽¹²⁾ of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 foresee shared control between the European Parliament and the Authority.
20. Where pursuant to Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014, the Authority is competent for controlling compliance with the provisions of that Regulation, the European Parliament will forward the funding applications to the Authority.
21. At all stages of the [award] procedure, applicants continue to be required by Article 24(4) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 to provide, upon request of the Authority, any information necessary for the purpose of carrying out the controls for which it is responsible. This may include in particular documentation or clarifications additional to the funding applications, to be submitted in the format specified by the Authority.
22. The Authority will communicate to the European Parliament the result of its controls and verifications.

H. TERMS AND CONDITIONS

23. Applicants are obliged to notify the European Parliament of any changes as regards the documents submitted or any information referred to in the application within two weeks of such a change. Failing such notification, the authorising officer may decide on the basis of the information available, notwithstanding any information provided at a later stage or published through other channels.
24. In respect to the condition that the applicant continues to fulfil the criteria for funding, the burden of proof rests with the applicant.
25. The terms and conditions as regards Union funding to be awarded under this call are laid down in Annex 1b to the Bureau Decision of 1 July 2019.
26. Each applicant shall accept the terms and conditions referred to in paragraph 25 of this call, by signing the declaration form, which is annexed to the present call. These terms and conditions bind the beneficiary to whom the funding is awarded and are stipulated in the grant agreement.

I. TIMING

27. The deadline for submitting the funding applications is **30 September 2022**.
28. The Authorising Officer of the European Parliament shall adopt a decision within three months after the closure of the call for proposals. Following that decision, individual decisions signed by the President of the European Parliament are notified to the applicants.

⁽¹²⁾ Article 24(1)-(2) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 - General rules on control:

‘1. Control of compliance by European political parties and European political foundations with their obligations under this Regulation shall be exercised, in cooperation, by the Authority, by the Authorising Officer of the European Parliament and by the competent Member States.

2. The Authority shall control compliance by European political parties and European political foundations with their obligations under this Regulation, in particular in relation to Article 3, points (a), (b), and (d) to (f) of Article 4(1), points (a) to (e) and (g) of Article 5(1), Article 9(5) and (6), and Articles 20, 21 and 22.

The Authorising Officer of the European Parliament shall control compliance by European political parties and European political foundations with the obligations relating to Union funding under this Regulation in accordance with the Financial Regulation. In carrying out such controls, the European Parliament shall take the necessary measures in the fields of the prevention of and the fight against fraud affecting the financial interests of the Union.’

29. It is foreseen that successful applicants will receive in January 2023 the draft grant agreement to be signed by them and that rejected applicants will be informed at the same time. The grant agreement could be signed by qualified electronic signature (QES). The payment of the pre-financing shall take place within 30 days following the subsequent signature of the grant agreement on behalf of the European Parliament.

J. DISCLOSURE AND PROCESSING OF PERSONAL DATA

30. The European Parliament and the Authority shall publish, including on the internet, information pursuant to Article 32 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014.
31. Any personal data collected in the context of the present call shall be processed in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2018 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by the Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 and Decision No 1247/2002/EC ⁽¹³⁾ and pursuant to Article 33 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014.
32. Such data shall be processed for the purpose of evaluating the funding applications and safeguarding the financial interests of the Union. This is without prejudice to the possible transfer of this data to the bodies responsible for carrying out verification and audit tasks in accordance with Union law, such as internal audit services of the European Parliament, the Authority, the European Public Prosecutor's Office (EPPO), the European Court of Auditors, or the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF).
33. On the basis of a written request, any natural person related to the beneficiary may obtain access to his or her personal data and rectify any inaccurate or incomplete data. The request concerning the processing of his or her personal data may be submitted to the European Parliament's Directorate-General for Finance or the European Parliament's Data Protection Officer. The person concerned may, at any time, lodge a complaint to the European Data Protection Supervisor concerning the processing of his or her personal data.
34. Personal data may be registered in the Early Detection and Exclusion System by the European Parliament, should the beneficiary be in one of the situations mentioned in Article 136(1) and 141 of the Financial Regulation.

K. OTHER INFORMATION

35. Any questions relating to this call should be sent by e-mail, quoting the publication reference, to the following functional mailbox address: fin.part.fond.pol@europarl.europa.eu
36. The basic legislation specified in paragraph 6(b) of this call and the funding application form annexed to this call are available on the European Parliament's internet site (<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/tenders/invitations.htm>)

Annex: Funding application form, including the financial identification form, the declaration on the terms and conditions as well as the exclusion criteria, the model of estimated budget and the declaration that the application is submitted through the affiliated European political party.

⁽¹³⁾ OJ L 295, 21.11.2018, p 39.

ANNEX a

FUNDING APPLICATION FORM

GRANTS ⁽¹⁾ TO EUROPEAN POLITICAL FOUNDATIONS

FOR FINANCIAL YEAR [INSERT]

COMPOSITION OF FUNDING APPLICATION

The following table is intended to help you prepare your funding application. It can be used as a checklist to make sure that you have included all the requisite documents.

Document number	Documents to be supplied	
	<i>Documents which must be supplied but are <u>not included in this model</u> of the funding application</i>	
1.	Covering letter indicating the grant amount requested for financial year n signed by the legal representative	☐
2.	Letter of a legal representative certifying the authorization to undertake legal obligations on behalf of the applicant	☐
3.	List of the persons having powers of representation, decision-making or control over the applicant organisation, like the President, members of the Board, Secretary-general, Treasurer ⁽²⁾	☐
4.	Proof of registration by the Authority at the date of funding application (only for applicants for which the decision for registration is not yet publicly available, i.e. not yet published on the website of the Authority or in the Official Journal)	☐
5.	Work programme	☐
6.	Only in case of a new applicant which could not fulfil the conditions set by Article 23(1) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014: the most recent audited financial statements prepared by a professional accountant	☐
	<i>Documents which must be supplied and are <u>included in this model</u> of the funding application</i>	
7.	Financial identification form (only in case of a new applicant, or in case of changes of name, address or bank account)	☐
8.	Declaration on general terms and conditions as well as exclusion criteria	☐
9.	Balanced estimated budget	☐
10.	Declaration that the application is submitted through the affiliated European political party	☐

⁽¹⁾ The category of the funding is the operating grant, pursuant to Title VIII of the Financial Regulation (OJ L 193, 30.7.2018, p. 1).

⁽²⁾ For example with reference to relevant provisions of the statutes of the applicant, where applicable.

FINANCIAL IDENTIFICATION FORM

LEGAL ENTITY PRIVATE COMPANY	
Title / LEGAL FORM	
NAME (S)	
ABBREVIATION	
ADDRESS Street	
Number	Postcode
Town / City	Country
VAT-Number	
PLACE OF REGISTRATION	/ /
PHONE	FAX
E-MAIL	
A copy of some official document showing the name of the legal entity, the registration address, the VAT number and the registration number given by the national authorities must be attached.	
ACCOUNT NAME	
ACCOUNT NAME	
(The name under which the account has been opened)	
ADDRESS Street	
Number	Postcode
Town / City	Country
BANK	
IBAN	
(Obligatory, if the IBAN Code exists in the country where your bank is established)	
SWIFT CODE (BIC)	CURRENCY
ACCOUNT NUMBER	
(National Format)	
BANK NAME	
ADDRESS Street	
Number	Postcode
Town / City	Country
BANK STAMP + SIGNATURE OF BANK REPRESENTATIVE* : 	DATE + SIGNATURE OF ACCOUNT HOLDER (Obligatory)
* It is preferable to attach a copy of recent bank statement. Please note that the bank statement has to provide all the information listed above under 'ACCOUNT NAME' and 'BANK'. In this case, the stamp of the bank and the signature of the bank's representative are not required. The signature of the account-holder is obligatory in all cases.	

DECLARATION ON GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS AS WELL AS EXCLUSION CRITERIA

I, the undersigned, the legal representative of [insert applicant's name] certify that:

- I have read and agree to the General Terms and Conditions as stipulated in the model grant agreement,
- the applicant is not in one of the situations referred to in Article 136(1)(*) and 141(*) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council ('Financial Regulation') ⁽³⁾,
- the applicant is not subject of any of the sanctions provided for in Article 27(1)(*) and in points (v), (vi) and (vii) of Article 27(2)(a)(*) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 ⁽⁴⁾ of the European Parliament and of the Council,
- the applicant organisation has the financial and organisational capacity to implement the grant agreement,
- the information supplied in this application and its annexes is accurate and no information has been withheld, either in full or in part, from the European Parliament.

Authorised signature:

Title (Mrs, Mr, Prof...), name and forename:	
Function in the organisation applying for funding:	
Place/Date:	
Signature:	

(*) The Articles listed above are referred to below:

Article 136(1) of the Financial Regulation:

The authorising officer responsible shall exclude a person or entity referred to in Article 135(2) from participating in award procedures governed by this Regulation or from being selected for implementing Union funds where that person or entity is in one or more of the following exclusion situations:

- (a) the person or entity is bankrupt, subject to insolvency or winding-up procedures, its assets are being administered by a liquidator or by a court, it is in an arrangement with creditors, its business activities are suspended, or it is in any analogous situation arising from a similar procedure provided for under Union or national law;
- (b) it has been established by a final judgment or a final administrative decision that the person or entity is in breach of its obligations relating to the payment of taxes or social security contributions in accordance with the applicable law;
- (c) it has been established by a final judgment or a final administrative decision that the person or entity is guilty of grave professional misconduct by having violated applicable laws or regulations or ethical standards of the profession to which the person or entity belongs, or by having engaged in any wrongful conduct which has an impact on its professional credibility where such conduct denotes wrongful intent or gross negligence, including, in particular, any of the following:
 - (i) fraudulently or negligently misrepresenting information required for the verification of the absence of grounds for exclusion or the fulfilment of eligibility or selection criteria or in the implementation of the legal commitment;
 - (ii) entering into agreement with other persons or entities with the aim of distorting competition;
 - (iii) violating intellectual property rights;
 - (iv) attempting to influence the decision-making of the authorising officer responsible during the award procedure;

⁽³⁾ OJ L 193, 30.7.2018, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 317, 4.11.2014, p. 1.

- (v) attempting to obtain confidential information that may confer upon it undue advantages in the award procedure;
- (d) it has been established by a final judgment that the person or entity is guilty of any of the following:
 - (i) fraud, within the meaning of Article 3 of Directive (EU) 2017/1371 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Article 1 of the Convention on the protection of the European Communities' financial interests, drawn up by the Council Act of 26 July 1995;
 - (ii) corruption, as defined in Article 4(2) of Directive (EU) 2017/1371 or active corruption within the meaning of Article 3 of the Convention on the fight against corruption involving officials of the European Communities or officials of Member States of the European Union, drawn up by the Council Act of 26 May 1997, or conduct referred to in Article 2(1) of Council Framework Decision 2003/568/JHA), or corruption as defined in other applicable laws;
 - (iii) conduct related to a criminal organisation as referred to in Article 2 of Council Framework Decision 2008/841/JHA;
 - (iv) money laundering or terrorist financing within the meaning of Article 1(3), (4) and (5) of Directive (EU) 2015/849 of the European Parliament and of the Council;
 - (v) terrorist offences or offences linked to terrorist activities, as defined in Articles 1 and 3 of Council Framework Decision 2002/475/JHA, respectively, or inciting, aiding, abetting or attempting to commit such offences, as referred to in Article 4 of that Decision;
 - (vi) child labour or other offences concerning trafficking in human beings as referred to in Article 2 of Directive 2011/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council;
- (e) the person or entity has shown significant deficiencies in complying with main obligations in the implementation of a legal commitment financed by the budget which has:
 - (i) led to the early termination of a legal commitment;
 - (ii) led to the application of liquidated damages or other contractual penalties; or
 - (iii) been discovered by an authorising officer, OLAF or the Court of Auditors following checks, audits or investigations;
- (f) it has been established by a final judgment or final administrative decision that the person or entity has committed an irregularity within the meaning of Article 1(2) of Council Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 2988/95);
- (g) it has been established by a final judgment or final administrative decision that the person or entity has created an entity in a different jurisdiction with the intent to circumvent fiscal, social or any other legal obligations in the jurisdiction of its registered office, central administration or principal place of business;
- (h) it has been established by a final judgment or final administrative decision that an entity has been created with the intent referred to in point (g).

Article 141(1) of the Financial Regulation:

The authorising officer responsible shall reject from an award procedure a participant who:

- (a) is in an exclusion situation established in accordance with Article 136;
- (b) has misrepresented the information required as a condition for participating in the procedure or has failed to supply that information;
- (c) was previously involved in the preparation of documents used in the award procedure where this entails a breach of the principle of equality of treatment, including distortion of competition, that cannot be remedied otherwise.

In accordance with Article 18(2) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014, the applicant may not be the subject of any of the sanctions provided for in Article 27(1) and in points (a)(v), (vi) and (vii) of Article 27(2).

Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 - Article 27(1):

In accordance with Article 16, the Authority shall decide to remove a European political party or a European political foundation from the Register by way of sanction in any of the following situations:

- (a) where the party or foundation in question has been found by a judgment having the force of *res judicata* to have engaged in illegal activities detrimental to the financial interests of the Union as defined in Article 106(1) of the Financial Regulation;
- (b) where it is established, in accordance with the procedures set out in Article 10(2) to (5), that it no longer fulfils one or more of the conditions set out in Article 3(1) or (2);
- (ba) where a decision to register the party or foundation in question is based on incorrect or misleading information for which the applicant is responsible, or where such a decision has been obtained by deceit; or
- (c) where a request by a Member State for de-registration on grounds of serious failure to fulfil obligations under national law meets the requirements set out in point (b) of Article 16(3).

Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 - Article 27(2)(a)(v), (vi) and (vii):

The Authority shall impose financial sanctions in the following situations:

- (a) non-quantifiable infringements:
 - (v) where a European political party or a European political foundation has been found by a judgment having the force of *res judicata* to have engaged in illegal activities detrimental to the financial interests of the Union as defined in Article 106(1) of the Financial Regulation;
 - (vi) where the European political party or the European political foundation concerned has at any time intentionally omitted to provide information or has intentionally provided incorrect or misleading information, or where the bodies authorised by this Regulation to audit or conduct checks on the beneficiaries of funding from the general budget of the European Union detect inaccuracies in the annual financial statements which are regarded as constituting material omissions or misstatements of items in accordance with the international accounting standards defined in Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002
 - (vii) where, in accordance with the verification procedure provided for in Article 10a, it is established that a European political party or a European political foundation has deliberately influenced or attempted to influence the outcome of elections to the European Parliament by taking advantage of an infringement of the applicable rules on the protection of personal data.
-

ANNEX b

ESTIMATED BUDGET

Costs			Revenue		
Eligible costs	Budget	Actual		Budget	Actual
A.1: Personnel costs 1. Salaries 2. Contributions 3. Professional training 4. Staff missions expenses 5. Other personnel costs			D.1 Dissolution of 'Provision to cover eligible costs of the first quarter of year N'	n/a	
			D.2 European Parliament funding awarded for year N		
			D.3 Member contributions		
			3.1 from member organisations 3.2 from individual members		
A.2: Infrastructure and operating costs 1. Rent, charges and maintenance costs 2. Costs relating to installation, operation and maintenance of equipment 3. Depreciation of movable and immovable property 4. Stationery and office supplies 5. Postal and telecommunications charges 6. Printing, translation and reproduction costs 7. Other infrastructure costs			D.4 Donations		
			D.5 Other own resources		
A.3: Administrative costs 1. Documentation costs (newspapers, press agencies, databases) 2. Costs of studies and research 3. Legal costs 4. Accounting and audit costs 5. Miscellaneous administrative costs 6. Support to third parties			(to be specified)		
A.4: Meetings and representation costs 1. Costs of meetings 2. Participation in seminars and conferences 3. Representation costs 4. Costs of invitations 5. Other meeting-related costs					

A.5: Information and publication costs 1. Publication costs 2. Creation and operation of internet sites 3. Publicity costs 4. Communications equipment (gadgets) 5. Seminar and exhibitions 6. Other information-related costs					
A.6: Allocation to 'Provision to cover eligible costs of the first quarter of year N+1'					
A. TOTAL ELIGIBLE COSTS					
Ineligible costs 1. Allocations to other provisions 2. Financial charges 3. Exchange losses 4. Doubtful claims on third parties 5. Others (to be specified) 6. Contributions in kind					
B. TOTAL INELIGIBLE COSTS					
C. TOTAL COSTS					
				D.6. Interest from pre-financing	
				D.7. Contributions in kind	
				D. TOTAL REVENUE	
				E. Profit/Loss (D-C)	
F. Allocation of own resources to the reserve account					
G. Profit/Loss for verifying compliance with the no-profit rule (E-F)					

**DECLARATION THAT THE APPLICATION IS SUBMITTED THROUGH AFFILIATED EUROPEAN
POLITICAL PARTY**

I, the undersigned, the legal representative of [insert party's name], declare that, pursuant to Article 18(5) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014, the present application for funding of [insert applicant's name] for the financial year 2023 is submitted through its affiliated European political party [insert affiliated European political party name].

Authorised signature:

Title (Mrs, Mr, Prof...), name and forename:	
Function in the European political party:	
Place/Date:	
Signature:	

Call for contributions (No IX-2023/01)
‘CONTRIBUTIONS TO EUROPEAN POLITICAL PARTIES’

(2022/C 203/04)

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A. INTRODUCTION AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

1. Under Article 10(4) of the Treaty on European Union, 'political parties at European level contribute to forming European political awareness and to expressing the will of citizens of the Union'.
2. In accordance with Article 224 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, the European Parliament and the Council lay down the regulations governing political parties at European level and in particular the rules regarding their funding. These rules are laid down in Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2014 on the statute and funding of European political parties and European political foundations ⁽¹⁾, as subsequently amended.
3. Pursuant to Article 17(1) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014, a European political party which is registered in accordance with the conditions and procedures of the regulation and represented in the European Parliament by at least one of its members, and is not in one of the situations of exclusion referred to in Article 136(1) of the Financial Regulation, may apply for funding from the general budget of the European Union, in accordance with the terms and conditions published by the Authorising Officer of the European Parliament in a call for contributions.
4. Hence, the European Parliament is launching this call for contributions with a view to awarding contributions to European political parties ('call').
5. The basic legal framework is defined in the following legal acts:
 - a) Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014;
 - b) Decision of the Bureau of the European Parliament of 1 July 2019, laying down the procedures for implementing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the statute and funding of European political parties and European political foundations ⁽²⁾ ('Bureau Decision of 1 July 2019');
 - c) Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 ⁽³⁾ ('Financial Regulation');
 - d) Commission Delegated Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2015/2401 of 2 October 2015 on the content and functioning of the Register of European political parties and foundations ⁽⁴⁾;
 - e) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2246 of 3 December 2015 on detailed provisions for the registration number system applicable to the register of European political parties and European political foundations and information provided by standard extracts from the register ⁽⁵⁾;
 - f) European Parliament's Rules of Procedure ⁽⁶⁾.

The European Commission has presented on 25 November 2021 a proposal ⁽⁷⁾ (recast) for the revision of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014. The Council and the European Parliament may approve the amendments to the regulation before or during the 2023 financial year. The entry into force of the new regulation before or during the year 2023 may trigger relevant changes in the basic legal framework for the 2023 funding, which may require a technical corrigendum to this call.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 317, 4.11.2014, p. 1. Two amendments were published in OJ L 114 I, 4.5.2018, p. 1, and in OJ L 85 I, 27.3.2019, p. 7.

⁽²⁾ OJ C 249, 25.7.2019, p. 2.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 193, 30.7.2018, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 333, 19.12.2015, p. 50.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 318, 4.12.2015, p. 28.

⁽⁶⁾ European Parliament's Rules of Procedure of September 2021.

⁽⁷⁾ COM(2021) 734 final, 2021/0375(COD)

B. OBJECTIVE OF THE CALL

6. The objective of this call is to invite registered European political parties to submit applications for funding from the Union budget ('funding applications').

C. PURPOSE, CATEGORY AND FORM OF FUNDING

7. The purpose of the funding is to support the European political party's statutory activities and objectives for the financial year from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023 under the terms and conditions set out in the contribution agreement to be concluded between the beneficiary European political party and the European Parliament.
8. The category of the funding is the contribution to European political parties, pursuant to Title XI of the Financial Regulation ('contribution'). The contribution takes the form of a reimbursement of a percentage of reimbursable expenditure actually incurred.
9. The maximum amount paid to the beneficiary by the European Parliament shall neither exceed 90 % of the reimbursable expenditure indicated in the estimated budget nor 90 % of the reimbursable expenditure that were actually incurred.

D. BUDGET AVAILABLE

10. The foreseen funding for the financial year 2023 under Article 402 of the European Parliament's budget 'Funding of European political parties' amounts to EUR 46 000 000 as adopted by the European Parliament in its draft estimates. The available appropriations to be distributed will be established by the budgetary authority in the final approved budget for the year 2023.

E. ADMISSIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR FUNDING APPLICATIONS

11. Funding applications will be admissible if they
 - a) are submitted in writing using the application form as annexed to this call, including all supporting documents required therein;
 - b) contain the commitment, expressed in writing by signing the declaration form which is annexed to the present call, that the applicant agrees to the terms and conditions as well as to the exclusion criteria specified in Annex 1a to the Bureau Decision of 1 July 2019;
 - c) contain a letter of a legal representative certifying the authorisation to undertake legal obligations on behalf of the applicant;
 - d) are sent to the President of the European Parliament **by 30 September 2022**, preferably in pdf format, as electronic copy or as electronic original (containing qualified electronic signature⁽¹⁾), to the following functional mailbox: fin.part.fond.pol@europarl.europa.eu.

Applications' documents have to bear either handwritten signatures or qualified electronic signatures (QES), the latter in compliance with the Electronic Identification and Trust Services (eIDAS) Regulation ⁽⁸⁾.

If applications are electronically submitted and where certain pieces of documentation bear handwritten signatures, the applicant shall keep and produce any original, in whole or in part, upon request of the European Parliament's services and send those originals to the following physical address:

President of the European Parliament
Attn. Mr Didier Kléthi, Director-General of Finance
ADENAUER 04T003
L-2929 Luxembourg
LUXEMBOURG

⁽⁸⁾ Regulation (EU) no 910/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market and repealing Directive 1999/93/EC (OJ L 257, 28.8.2014, p. 73).

12. Where, pursuant to Article 4(2) of the Bureau Decision of 1 July 2019, the applicant is invited by the authorising officer by delegation to submit original supporting documents or clarifications in paper form as regards the application, the former shall use the physical address indicated in paragraph 11. Electronic documents signed with the qualified electronic signature are also accepted and shall be sent to the functional mailbox: fin.part.fond.pol@europarl.europa.eu.

Any other correspondence as regards the application shall follow by using the functional mailbox indicated above.

13. Applications assessed as incomplete may be rejected.

F. CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION OF FUNDING APPLICATIONS

F.1 Exclusion criteria

14. Applicants shall be excluded from funding procedure, if they are:
- a) in one of the situations of exclusion referred to in Article 136(1), 136(2) or 141 of the Financial Regulation;
 - b) subject of any of the sanctions provided for in Article 27(1) and in points (v), (vi) and (vii) of Article 27(2)(a) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014.

F.2 Eligibility criteria

15. In order to be eligible for Union funding, applicants must satisfy the conditions laid down in Articles 17 and 18 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014, i.e. the applicant
- a) must be registered with the Authority for European political parties and European political foundations ⁽⁹⁾ (the 'Authority') in accordance with Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014;
 - b) must be represented in the European Parliament by at least one Member of the European Parliament;
 - c) must comply with the obligations listed in Article 23 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014, i.e. it must have submitted the annual financial statements ⁽¹⁰⁾, external audit report and the list of donors and contributors, as specified therein;
 - d) must comply with the obligations listed in Article 18(2a) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014, i.e. must have submitted the evidence demonstrating that its EU member parties have, as a rule, published on their websites, in a clearly visible and user-friendly manner, the political programme and logo of the European political party for a period between 1 October 2021 and 30 September 2022.
16. Moreover, in accordance with Article 17(3) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014, membership of a Member of the European Parliament in several European political parties will result in considering the Member concerned as a member of only one European political party, which shall, where relevant, be the one to which his or her national or regional political party is affiliated on the final date for submission of funding applications.
17. Member parties of European political parties are encouraged to include information on gender balance on their websites.

F.3 Award criteria and distribution of funding

18. In accordance with Article 19 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014, the respective available appropriations shall be distributed annually. They shall be distributed among the European political parties whose applications for funding have been approved in the light of the eligibility and exclusion criteria, on the basis of the following distribution key:
- a) 10 % will be distributed in equal shares among the beneficiary European political parties;

⁽⁹⁾ Established pursuant to Article 6 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014.

⁽¹⁰⁾ Unless the applicant was not subject to the control under Article 23 of the Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 (for example: newly created)

- b) 90 % will be distributed among the beneficiary European political parties in proportion to their share of elected members of the European Parliament; pursuant to Article 17(3) of Regulation 1141/2014, a Member of the European Parliament shall be considered as a member of only one European political party, which shall, where relevant, be the one to which his or her national or regional political party is affiliated on the final date for the submission of funding applications.

G. SHARED CONTROL BY EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND AUTHORITY

19. Article 24(1) and (2) ⁽¹¹⁾, of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 foresee shared control between the European Parliament and the Authority.
20. Where, pursuant to Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014, the Authority is competent for controlling compliance with the provisions of that Regulation, the European Parliament will forward the funding applications to the Authority.
21. At all stages of the [award] procedure, applicants continue to be required by Article 24(4) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 to provide, upon request of the Authority, any information necessary for the purpose of carrying out the controls for which it is responsible. This may include in particular documentation or clarifications additional to the funding applications, to be submitted in the format specified by the Authority.
22. The Authority will communicate to the European Parliament the result of its controls and verifications.

H. TERMS AND CONDITIONS

23. Applicants are obliged to notify the European Parliament of any changes as regards the documents submitted or any information referred to in the application within two weeks of such a change. Failing such notification, the authorising officer may decide on the basis of the information available, notwithstanding any information provided at a later stage or published through other channels.
24. In respect to the condition that the applicant continues to fulfil the criteria for funding, the burden of proof rests with the applicant.
25. The terms and conditions as regards Union funding to be awarded under this call are laid down in Annex 1a to the Bureau Decision of 1 July 2019.
26. Each applicant shall accept the terms and conditions referred to in paragraph 25 of this call, by signing the declaration form which is annexed to the present call. These terms and conditions bind the beneficiary to whom the funding is awarded and are stipulated in the contribution agreement.

I. TIMING

27. The deadline for submitting the funding applications is 30 September 2022.

⁽¹¹⁾ Article 24(1)-(2) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 - General rules on control:

‘1. Control of compliance by European political parties and European political foundations with their obligations under this Regulation shall be exercised, in cooperation, by the Authority, by the Authorising Officer of the European Parliament and by the competent Member States.
2. The Authority shall control compliance by European political parties and European political foundations with their obligations under this Regulation, in particular in relation to Article 3, points (a), (b), and (d) to (f) of Article 4(1), points (a) to (e) and (g) of Article 5(1), Article 9(5) and (6), and Articles 20, 21 and 22.

The Authorising Officer of the European Parliament shall control compliance by European political parties and European political foundations with the obligations relating to Union funding under this Regulation in accordance with the Financial Regulation. In carrying out such controls, the European Parliament shall take the necessary measures in the fields of the prevention of and the fight against fraud affecting the financial interests of the Union.’

28. The Authorising Officer of the European Parliament shall adopt a decision within three months after the closure of the call for contributions. Following that decision, individual decisions signed by the President of the European Parliament are notified to the applicants.
29. It is foreseen that successful applicants will receive in January 2023 the draft contribution agreement to be signed by them and that rejected applicants will be informed at the same time. The contribution agreement could be signed by qualified electronic signature (QES). The payment of the pre-financing shall take place within 30 days following the subsequent signature of the contribution agreement on behalf of the European Parliament.

J. DISCLOSURE AND PROCESSING OF PERSONAL DATA

30. The European Parliament and the Authority shall publish, including on the internet, information pursuant to Article 32 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014.
31. Any personal data collected in the context of the present call shall be processed in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2018 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by the Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 and Decision No 1247/2002/EC ⁽¹²⁾ and pursuant to Article 33 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014.
32. Such data shall be processed for the purpose of evaluating the funding applications and safeguarding the financial interests of the Union. This is without prejudice to the possible transfer of this data to the bodies responsible for carrying out verification and audit tasks in accordance with Union law, such as internal audit services of the European Parliament, the Authority, the European Public Prosecutor's Office (EPPO), the European Court of Auditors, or the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF).
33. On the basis of a written request, any natural person related to the beneficiary may obtain access to his or her personal data and rectify any inaccurate or incomplete data. The request concerning the processing of his or her personal data may be submitted to the European Parliament's Directorate-General for Finance or the European Parliament's Data Protection Officer. The person concerned may, at any time, lodge a complaint to the European Data Protection Supervisor concerning the processing of his or her personal data.
34. Personal data may be registered in the Early Detection and Exclusion System by the European Parliament, should the beneficiary be in one of the situations mentioned in Article 136(1) and 141 of the Financial Regulation.

K. OTHER INFORMATION

35. Any questions relating to this call should be sent by e-mail, quoting the publication reference, to the following functional mailbox address: fin.part.fond.pol@europarl.europa.eu
36. The basic legislation specified in paragraph 5(b) of this call and the funding application form annexed to this call are available on the European Parliament's internet site (<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/tenders/invitations.htm>)

Annex: Funding application form, including the financial identification form, the declaration on the terms and conditions as well as the exclusion criteria, and the model of estimated budget

⁽¹²⁾ OJ L 295, 21.11.2018, p 39.

ANNEX a

FUNDING APPLICATION FORM

CONTRIBUTIONS ⁽¹⁾ TO EUROPEAN POLITICAL PARTIES

FOR FINANCIAL YEAR [INSERT]

COMPOSITION OF FUNDING APPLICATION

The following table is intended to help you prepare your funding application. It can be used as a checklist to make sure that you have included all the requisite documents.

Document number	Documents to be supplied	
	<i>Documents which must be supplied but are not included in this model of the funding application</i>	
1.	Covering letter indicating the contribution amount requested for financial year n signed by the legal representative	☐
2.	Letter of a legal representative certifying the authorisation to undertake legal obligations on behalf of the applicant	☐
3.	List of the persons having powers of representation, decision-making or control over the applicant organisation, like the President, members of the Board, Secretary-general, Treasurer ⁽²⁾	☐
4.	Proof of registration by the Authority at the date of funding application (only for applicants for which the decision for registration is not yet publicly available, i.e. not yet published on the website of the Authority or in the Official Journal)	☐
5.	List of its Members of the European Parliament, with an up-to-date proof of membership and setting out name, country of origin, direct or indirect affiliation to the European political party ⁽³⁾ and name of the relevant national or regional party (if applicable) ⁽⁴⁾	☐
6.	Evidence demonstrating that its EU member parties have, as a rule, published on their websites, in a clearly visible and user-friendly manner, the political programme and logo of the European political party for a period between 1 October 2021 and 30 September 2022	☐
7.	Only in case of a new applicant who could not fulfil the conditions set by Article 23(1) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 1141/2014: the most recent audited financial statements prepared by a professional accountant	☐
	<i>Documents which must be supplied and are included in this model of the funding application</i>	

⁽¹⁾ The category of the funding is the contribution to European political parties, pursuant to Title XI of the Financial Regulation (OJ L 193, 30.7.2018, p. 1).

⁽²⁾ For example with reference to relevant provisions of the statutes of the applicant, where applicable.

⁽³⁾ For MEPs that are affiliated to a European political party *directly* on an individual basis, a membership form from each of the MEPs claimed by the applicant has to be provided. For MEPs that are affiliated to European political party *indirectly* through their member party, the following documents are necessary: a membership form for each member party, signed by a person authorised legally to represent that member party or, in alternative, a proof of payment of the 2022 membership fee in the form of a bank transfer originating from each member party or, in further alternative, a membership form from each of the MEPs claimed by the applicant. Template membership forms for MEPs and member parties can be requested from the Authority.

⁽⁴⁾ If a European political party has recently provided part of the documentation identified above to the Authority, the EP will not request the production of that documentation again. It is however incumbent upon each applicant to set out clearly in its application for funding what documentation it provided to the Authority and when.

Document number	Documents to be supplied	
8.	Financial identification form (only in case of a new applicant, or in case of changes of name, address or bank account)	☐
9.	Declaration on general terms and conditions as well as exclusion criteria	☐
10.	Balanced estimated budget	☐

FINANCIAL IDENTIFICATION FORM

LEGAL ENTITY PRIVATE COMPANY	
Title / LEGAL FORM	
NAME (S)	
ABBREVIATION	
ADDRESS Street	
Number	
Postcode	
Town / City	
Country	
VAT-Number	
PLACE OF REGISTRATION	
PHONE	
FAX	
E-MAIL	
A copy of some official document showing the name of the legal entity, the registration address, the VAT number and the registration number given by the national authorities must be attached.	
ACCOUNT NAME	
ACCOUNT NAME	
(The name under which the account has been opened)	
ADDRESS Street	
Number	
Postcode	
Town / City	
Country	
BANK	
IBAN	
(Obligatory, if the IBAN Code exists in the country where your bank is established)	
SWIFT CODE (BIC)	
CURRENCY	
ACCOUNT NUMBER	
(National Format)	
BANK NAME	
ADDRESS Street	
Number	
Postcode	
Town / City	
Country	
BANK STAMP + SIGNATURE OF BANK REPRESENTATIVE * : 	DATE + SIGNATURE OF ACCOUNT HOLDER (Obligatory)
* It is preferable to attach a copy of recent bank statement. Please note that the bank statement has to provide all the information listed above under 'ACCOUNT NAME' and 'BANK'. In this case, the stamp of the bank and the signature of the bank's representative are not required. The signature of the account-holder is obligatory in all cases.	

DECLARATION ON GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS AS WELL AS EXCLUSION CRITERIA

I, the undersigned, the legal representative of [insert applicant's name] certify that:

- I have read and agree to the General Terms and Conditions as stipulated in the model contribution agreement,
- the applicant is not in one of the situations referred to in Article 136(1)(*) and 141(*) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council ('Financial Regulation') ⁽⁵⁾,
- the applicant is not subject of any of the sanctions provided for in Article 27(1)(*) and in points (v), (vi) and (vii) of Article 27(2)(a)(*) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁶⁾,
- the information supplied in this application and its annexes is accurate and no information has been withheld, either in full or in part, from the European Parliament.

Authorised signature:

Title (Mrs, Mr, Prof...), name and forename:	
Function in the organisation applying for funding:	
Place/Date:	
Signature:	

(*) The Articles listed above are referred to below:

Article 136(1) of the Financial Regulation

The authorising officer responsible shall exclude a person or entity referred to in Article 135(2) from participating in award procedures governed by this Regulation or from being selected for implementing Union funds where that person or entity is in one or more of the following exclusion situations:

- (a) the person or entity is bankrupt, subject to insolvency or winding-up procedures, its assets are being administered by a liquidator or by a court, it is in an arrangement with creditors, its business activities are suspended, or it is in any analogous situation arising from a similar procedure provided for under Union or national law;
- (b) it has been established by a final judgment or a final administrative decision that the person or entity is in breach of its obligations relating to the payment of taxes or social security contributions in accordance with the applicable law;
- (c) it has been established by a final judgment or a final administrative decision that the person or entity is guilty of grave professional misconduct by having violated applicable laws or regulations or ethical standards of the profession to which the person or entity belongs, or by having engaged in any wrongful conduct which has an impact on its professional credibility where such conduct denotes wrongful intent or gross negligence, including, in particular, any of the following:
 - (i) fraudulently or negligently misrepresenting information required for the verification of the absence of grounds for exclusion or the fulfilment of eligibility or selection criteria or in the implementation of the legal commitment;
 - (ii) entering into agreement with other persons or entities with the aim of distorting competition;
 - (iii) violating intellectual property rights;
 - (iv) attempting to influence the decision-making of the authorising officer responsible during the award procedure;
 - (v) attempting to obtain confidential information that may confer upon it undue advantages in the award procedure;

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 193, 30.7.2018, p. 1.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ L 317, 4.11.2014, p. 1.

- (d) it has been established by a final judgment that the person or entity is guilty of any of the following:
- (i) fraud, within the meaning of Article 3 of Directive (EU) 2017/1371 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Article 1 of the Convention on the protection of the European Communities' financial interests, drawn up by the Council Act of 26 July 1995;
 - (ii) corruption, as defined in Article 4(2) of Directive (EU) 2017/1371 or active corruption within the meaning of Article 3 of the Convention on the fight against corruption involving officials of the European Communities or officials of Member States of the European Union, drawn up by the Council Act of 26 May 1997, or conduct referred to in Article 2(1) of Council Framework Decision 2003/568/JHA), or corruption as defined in other applicable laws;
 - (iii) conduct related to a criminal organisation as referred to in Article 2 of Council Framework Decision 2008/841/JHA;
 - (iv) money laundering or terrorist financing within the meaning of Article 1(3), (4) and (5) of Directive (EU) 2015/849 of the European Parliament and of the Council;
 - (v) terrorist offences or offences linked to terrorist activities, as defined in Articles 1 and 3 of Council Framework Decision 2002/475/JHA, respectively, or inciting, aiding, abetting or attempting to commit such offences, as referred to in Article 4 of that Decision;
 - (vi) child labour or other offences concerning trafficking in human beings as referred to in Article 2 of Directive 2011/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council;
- (e) the person or entity has shown significant deficiencies in complying with main obligations in the implementation of a legal commitment financed by the budget which has:
- (i) led to the early termination of a legal commitment;
 - (ii) led to the application of liquidated damages or other contractual penalties; or
 - (iii) been discovered by an authorising officer, OLAF or the Court of Auditors following checks, audits or investigations;
- (f) it has been established by a final judgment or final administrative decision that the person or entity has committed an irregularity within the meaning of Article 1(2) of Council Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 2988/95;
- (g) it has been established by a final judgment or final administrative decision that the person or entity has created an entity in a different jurisdiction with the intent to circumvent fiscal, social or any other legal obligations in the jurisdiction of its registered office, central administration or principal place of business;
- (h) it has been established by a final judgment or final administrative decision that an entity has been created with the intent referred to in point (g).

Article 141(1) of the Financial Regulation:

The authorising officer responsible shall reject from an award procedure a participant who:

- (a) is in an exclusion situation established in accordance with Article 136;
- (b) has misrepresented the information required as a condition for participating in the procedure or has failed to supply that information;
- (c) was previously involved in the preparation of documents used in the award procedure where this entails a breach of the principle of equality of treatment, including distortion of competition, that cannot be remedied otherwise.

In accordance with Article 18(2) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014, the applicant may not be the subject of any of the sanctions provided for in Article 27(1) and in points (a)(v), (vi) and (vii) of Article 27(2).

Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 - Article 27(1):

In accordance with Article 16, the Authority shall decide to remove a European political party or a European political foundation from the Register by way of sanction in any of the following situations:

- (a) where the party or foundation in question has been found by a judgment having the force of *res judicata* to have engaged in illegal activities detrimental to the financial interests of the Union as defined in Article 106(1) of the Financial Regulation;
- (b) where it is established, in accordance with the procedures set out in Article 10(2) to (5), that it no longer fulfils one or more of the conditions set out in Article 3(1) or (2);
- (ba) where a decision to register the party or foundation in question is based on incorrect or misleading information for which the applicant is responsible, or where such a decision has been obtained by deceit; or
- (c) where a request by a Member State for de-registration on grounds of serious failure to fulfil obligations under national law meets the requirements set out in point (b) of Article 16(3).

Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 - Article 27(2)(a)(v), (vi) and (vii):

The Authority shall impose financial sanctions in the following situations:

(a) non-quantifiable infringements:

- (v) where a European political party or a European political foundation has been found by a judgment having the force of *res judicata* to have engaged in illegal activities detrimental to the financial interests of the Union as defined in Article 106(1) of the Financial Regulation;
 - (vi) where the European political party or the European political foundation concerned has at any time intentionally omitted to provide information or has intentionally provided incorrect or misleading information, or where the bodies authorised by this Regulation to audit or conduct checks on the beneficiaries of funding from the general budget of the European Union detect inaccuracies in the annual financial statements which are regarded as constituting material omissions or misstatements of items in accordance with the international accounting standards defined in Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002.
 - (vii) where, in accordance with the verification procedure provided for in Article 10a, it is established that a European political party or a European political foundation has deliberately influenced or attempted to influence the outcome of elections to the European Parliament by taking advantage of an infringement of the applicable rules on the protection of personal data.
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ANNEX b

ESTIMATED BUDGET

Expenditure			Revenue		
Reimbursable expenditure	Budget	Actual		Budget	Actual
A.1: Personnel costs 1. Salaries 2. Contributions 3. Professional training 4. Staff missions expenses 5. Other personnel costs			D.1-1. European Parliament funding carried over from year N-1	n/a	
			D.1-2. European Parliament funding awarded for year N		
			D.1. European Parliament funding used to cover 90 % of reimbursable expenditure in year N		
			D.2 Member contributions		
			2.1 from member parties 2.2 from individual members		
A.2: Infrastructure and operating costs 1. Rent, charges and maintenance costs 2. Costs relating to installation, operation and maintenance of equipment 3. Depreciation of movable and immovable property 4. Stationery and office supplies 5. Postal and telecommunications charges 6. Printing, translation and reproduction costs 7. Other infrastructure costs			D.3 Donations		
			D.4 Other own resources		
			(to be specified)		
A.3: Administrative costs 1. Documentation costs (newspapers, press agencies, databases) 2. Costs of studies and research 3. Legal costs 4. Accounting and audit costs 5. Miscellaneous administrative costs 6. Support to associated entities					
A.4: Meetings and representation costs 1. Costs of meetings 2. Participation in seminars and conferences					

Expenditure			Revenue		
3. Representation costs					
4. Costs of invitations					
5. Other meeting-related costs					
A.5: Information and publication costs					
1. Publication costs					
2. Creation and operation of internet sites					
3. Publicity costs					
4. Communications equipment (gadgets)					
5. Seminar and exhibitions					
6. Election campaigns					
7. Other information-related costs					
A. TOTAL REIMBURSABLE EXPENDITURE					
Non-reimbursable expenditure					
1. Allocations to other provisions					
2. Financial charges					
3. Exchange losses					
4. Doubtful claims on third parties					
5. Others (to be specified)					
6. Contributions in kind					
B. TOTAL NON-REIMBURSABLE EXPENDITURE			D.5 Contributions in kind		
C. TOTAL EXPENDITURE			D: TOTAL REVENUE		
			E. Profit/Loss (D-C)		
F. Allocation of own resources to the reserve account					
G. Profit/Loss for verifying compliance with the no-profit rule (E-F)					
H. Interest from pre-financing					
I. European Parliament funding carried over to year N+1					

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 as referred to in Article 17(2) and (3) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/33

(2022/C 203/05)

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

COMMUNICATION OF A STANDARD AMENDMENT AFFECTING THE SINGLE DOCUMENT

‘Achterhoek – Winterswijk’**PDO-NL-02402-AM01****Date of communication: 22.2.2022****DESCRIPTION OF AND REASONS FOR THE APPROVED AMENDMENT****1. Two varieties, Chardonnay (B) and Cabaret Noir (N), have been added to the varieties list**

The producers use the varieties Chardonnay (B) (*Vitis vinifera*) and Cabaret Noir (N) (a cross between *Vitis vinifera* and other species of the genus *Vitis*) in production, as is possible under the recently renewed CMO. The two varieties have now been added to the list of grape varieties.

In order to reflect actual practice and because the recently renewed CMO allows the use of grape varieties resulting from the crossing of *Vitis vinifera* and other species of the genus *Vitis*, the varieties Chardonnay (B) and Cabaret Noir (N) have been added to the list of grape varieties.

The varieties Cabaret Noir (N) and Chardonnay (B) have also been added to the description, under the various applicable wine categories/types:

The variety Cabaret Noir (N) has been added for the following wines:

Wine category 1: WINE: red wine, dry, fruity or sweet

Wine category 1: WINE: red wine, barrel-aged

Wine category 1: WINE: rosé wine, very fruity

Wine category 3: LIQUEUR WINE, red

Wine category 9: Aerated SEMI-SPARKLING WINE, rosé

The variety Chardonnay (B) has been added for the following wines:

Wine category 1: WINE: white wine, dry, fruity or sweet

Wine category 1: WINE: white wine, barrel-aged

Wine category 1: WINE: rosé wine, very fruity

Wine category 5: QUALITY SPARKLING WINE, white

Wine category 9: Aerated SEMI-SPARKLING WINE, rosé

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 9, 11.1.2019, p. 2.

Wine category 15: WINE from raisined grapes, white

Wine category 16: WINE from overripe grapes, white

2. Amendment to reflect current practice

Description

The following sentence has been added to Wine category 5: Quality sparkling wine, white, very fruity, as an addition to the wine-making process:

The making of *blanc de noir* from red grapes.

Reason

In the light of current practice in the production of quality sparkling wine, white, very fruity, the use of Pinotin (N) in the making of *blanc de noir* from red grapes has been added to the process.

Old wording:

Wine category 5: Quality sparkling wine, white, very fruity

Cold fermentation at below 18 °C (exception: the temperature is increased at the beginning of fermentation for wines that are difficult to ferment)

Second fermentation in the bottle, using the traditional method

New wording:

Wine category 5: Quality sparkling wine, white, very fruity

The making of *blanc de noir* from red grapes.

Cold fermentation at below 18 °C (exception: the temperature is increased at the beginning of fermentation for wines that are difficult to ferment)

Second fermentation in the bottle, using the traditional method

3. Amendment to reflect current practice

Description

Under Section 3.1, Verification details, of the product specification, the verification details have been adapted to current practice.

For organoleptic testing, an agreement has been made with the German Viticulture Office for them to carry out the testing by means of the established quality wine testing.

Reason

Each PDO wine must achieve the minimum result laid down for it in organoleptic testing. Whereas at first only the Dutch Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority (*Nederlandse Voedsel- en Warenautoriteit*, NVWA) was designated as the supervisory authority responsible for monitoring such testing, arrangements have now been made for the testing to be carried out by the German Viticulture Office, which has all the procedures for the controlled testing of quality wines. Supervisory responsibility for PDO wines still lies with the NVWA, as before.

Old wording:

A minimum of one check (one company) per year for the 'Achterhoek – Winterswijk' PDO, to be combined as far as possible with regular inspection visits for wine (or other regular NVWA checks).

Administrative check for compliance with the provisions of the product specification (and other legal requirements).

Testing is compulsory for the 'Achterhoek – Winterswijk' PDO. Companies must have samples of each wine tested by a certified laboratory (in or outside the Netherlands – a list of a limited number of laboratories is to be provided to and approved by the NVWA). The NVWA monitors this (by means of administrative checks) and takes counter-samples at random for analysis in the NVWA laboratory.

Each PDO wine has to be tested organoleptically. Companies involved in the production of a PDO themselves organise organoleptic testing at different times to be determined by them, using the list of (20-30) qualified people (to be supplied by the companies) and methods to be approved by the NVWA. Companies notify the NVWA of the dates of the organoleptic testing. The NVWA will attend a sample of the tests and monitor their progress.

New wording:

In order to ensure the quality of the wines from the 'Achterhoek – Winterswijk' area of origin, all wines labelled as an 'Achterhoek – Winterswijk' PDO wine must comply with the product specification and therefore with:

1. the analytical characteristics (Section 2.4.2.1)

Each vineyard is required to take a sample of each wine and have it analysed at an EU-certified lab (in or outside the Netherlands);

2. the organoleptic testing

All wines must undergo organoleptic testing in which they must meet the minimum requirements to be labelled as a PDO wine.

The owner of the PDO file uses the method applicable to Dutch PDO wines for organoleptic testing (see Dutch Enterprise Agency website), determines the minimum result for a PDO wine and informs the NVWA (eus@nvwa.nl);

3. the other conditions in the specification, such as oenological practices, maximum yield, etc.

NVWA verification

In order to ensure and verify this quality, the NVWA will act as a supervisory authority. This means that the following procedures are followed:

1. The PDO vineyards maintain a file containing the results of analytical and organoleptic testing of wines for which a PDO has been applied for or awarded, including the characteristics of the wines concerned (grape varieties, vineyard, etc.). The NVWA can use the file to verify the wines.
2. The checks for the 'Achterhoek – Winterswijk' PDO are carried out by the NVWA. These NVWA checks will be combined, as far as possible, with regular inspection visits for wine (or other regular NVWA checks). During such visits, checks will be carried out to determine whether the wines comply with:
 - a. the analytical characteristics. The analytical values of the wines must comply with the product specification. The NVWA takes counter-samples at random for analysis in the NVWA lab;
 - b. compliance with other provisions of the product specification, such as the appropriate oenological practices (Section 2.4.2.2) and other conditions;
 - c. the minimum required result of organoleptic testing.

4. **Amendment to reflect practice**

Description

The maximum yield of Johanniter (B) for raisined grapes (20 hectolitres per hectare) and overripe grapes (40 hectolitres per hectare) is deleted from Section 1.5.2 of the single document.

Reason

Grapes of the Johanniter (B) variety are not used for wine from raisined grapes and/or wine from overripe grapes.

The text relating to the maximum yields of Johanniter (B) in respect of raisined grapes and overripe grapes has therefore been deleted from Section 1.5.2 of the single document.

SINGLE DOCUMENT

1. **Name(s)**

Achterhoek – Winterswijk

2. **Geographical indication type**

PDO – Protected designation of origin

3. **Categories of grapevine product**

- 1. Wine
- 3. Liqueur wine
- 5. Quality sparkling wine
- 9. Aerated semi-sparkling wine
- 15. Wine from raisined grapes
- 16. Wine from overripe grapes

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

- 1. *Wine category 1: WINE: red wine, dry, fruity or sweet*

BRIEF WRITTEN DESCRIPTION

Grape varieties: Regent (N), Pinotin (N), Acolon (N), Cabertin (N), Cabernet Cortis (N), Monarch (N), Cabaret Noir (N) or a *coupage* thereof. Organoleptic properties: Colour: dark red, depending on the combination of varieties. Aroma: dark red fruit such as forest fruits, blackberries and cherries. The specific aroma depends on the combination of the varieties. Taste: fine fruit aromas for an accessible wine, contains tannins. Analytical characteristics: The sugar content of the dry, fruity wine is between 0,5 and 6 grams/litre. The sweet red wines have a sugar content of between 15 and 30 grams/litre. The characteristics below for which no values are specified are in line with the limits laid down in the EU Regulations.

General analytical characteristics	
Maximum total alcoholic strength (in % volume)	
Minimum actual alcoholic strength (in % volume)	10,5
Minimum total acidity	63,84 milliequivalents per litre
Maximum volatile acidity (in milliequivalents per litre)	
Maximum total sulphur dioxide content (in milligrams per litre)	

- 2. *Wine category 1: WINE: red wine, barrel-aged*

BRIEF WRITTEN DESCRIPTION

Grape varieties: Regent (N), Pinotin (N), Acolon (N), Cabertin (N), Cabernet Cortis (N), Monarch (N), Cabaret Noir (N) or a *coupage* thereof. Organoleptic properties: Colour: intense red, depending on the combination of varieties. Aroma: dark red fruit such as forest fruits, blackberries and cherries. The specific aroma depends on the combination of the varieties. Taste: full-bodied wines with vanilla notes, based on a ripe tannin structure. Analytical characteristics: The wine has a sugar content of between 0,5 and 6 grams/litre. The characteristics below for which no values are specified are in line with the limits laid down in the EU Regulations.

General analytical characteristics	
Maximum total alcoholic strength (in % volume)	
Minimum actual alcoholic strength (in % volume)	11,5
Minimum total acidity	63,84 milliequivalents per litre
Maximum volatile acidity (in milliequivalents per litre)	
Maximum total sulphur dioxide content (in milligrams per litre)	

3. *Wine category 1: WINE: white wine, dry, fruity or sweet*

BRIEF WRITTEN DESCRIPTION

Grape varieties: Johanniter (B), Sauvignier Gris (Rs), Solaris (B), Merzling (B), Chardonnay (B) or a *coupage* of those varieties. Organoleptic properties: Colour: between straw yellow and golden yellow, depending on the combination. Aroma: for Solaris and Merzling wines: tropical fruit; Johanniter and Sauvignier Gris wines have an aroma of ripe fruit, such as yellow apples, whereas Chardonnay (B) has aromas of fruit (honeydew melon, apricot and ripe pineapple) and vanilla when aged in wooden barrels. Taste: fruity and fresh, with Johanniter wines containing notes of Riesling, in part because of their acidity, while Sauvignier Gris wines are fuller-bodied. Solaris wines have a refreshing acidity and Merzling wines combine sweetness with acidic fruitiness. Chardonnay (B) produces full-bodied wines. Analytical characteristics: sugar content of dry wine: between 1 and 8 grams/litre; sugar content of sweet wine: between 15 and 30 grams/litre. The characteristics below for which no values are specified are in line with the limits laid down in the EU Regulations.

General analytical characteristics	
Maximum total alcoholic strength (in % volume)	
Minimum actual alcoholic strength (in % volume)	10,5
Minimum total acidity	77,14 milliequivalents per litre
Maximum volatile acidity (in milliequivalents per litre)	
Maximum total sulphur dioxide content (in milligrams per litre)	

4. *Wine category 1: WINE: white wine, barrel-aged*

BRIEF WRITTEN DESCRIPTION

Grape varieties: Solaris (B), Chardonnay (B). Organoleptic properties: Colour: golden yellow. Aroma: bouquet of native fruits and tropical fruits such as mango or ripe pineapple. Taste: acidic freshness. The barrels give the wine its woody notes and creamy taste. Analytical characteristics: The wine has a sugar content of between 15 and 30 grams/litre. The characteristics below for which no values are specified are in line with the limits laid down in the EU Regulations.

General analytical characteristics	
Maximum total alcoholic strength (in % volume)	
Minimum actual alcoholic strength (in % volume)	10,5
Minimum total acidity	77,14 milliequivalents per litre

Maximum volatile acidity (in milliequivalents per litre)	
Maximum total sulphur dioxide content (in milligrams per litre)	

5. *Wine category 1: WINE: rosé wine, very fruity*

BRIEF WRITTEN DESCRIPTION

Grape varieties: Regent (N), Pinotin (N), Acolon (N), Cabertin (N), Cabernet Cortis (N), Monarch (N), Cabaret Noir (N) or a *coupage* thereof, possibly also with Solaris (B) / Johanniter (B) / Chardonnay (B). Organoleptic properties: Colour: salmon pink. Aroma: sweetish red fruit. Taste: fruity, somewhat sweet character, full-flavoured. Analytical characteristics: The wine has a sugar content of between 3 and 10 grams/litre. The characteristics below for which no values are specified are in line with the limits laid down in the EU Regulations.

General analytical characteristics	
Maximum total alcoholic strength (in % volume)	
Minimum actual alcoholic strength (in % volume)	10
Minimum total acidity	63,84 milliequivalents per litre
Maximum volatile acidity (in milliequivalents per litre)	
Maximum total sulphur dioxide content (in milligrams per litre)	

6. *Wine category 3: LIQUEUR WINE, red*

BRIEF WRITTEN DESCRIPTION

Grape varieties: Regent (N), Pinotin (N), Acolon (N), Cabertin (N), Cabaret Noir (N) or a *coupage* thereof. Organoleptic properties: Colour: red. Aroma: sweet, blackcurrants, slightly spicy. Taste: spicy, with an even balance between sweetness and fruity acidity. Analytical characteristics: The wine has a sugar content of between 50 and 100 grams/litre. The characteristics below for which no values are specified are in line with the limits laid down in the EU Regulations.

General analytical characteristics	
Maximum total alcoholic strength (in % volume)	
Minimum actual alcoholic strength (in % volume)	18
Minimum total acidity	63,84 milliequivalents per litre
Maximum volatile acidity (in milliequivalents per litre)	
Maximum total sulphur dioxide content (in milligrams per litre)	

7. *Wine category 5: QUALITY SPARKLING WINE, white*

BRIEF WRITTEN DESCRIPTION

Grape varieties: Johanniter (B), Sauvignier Gris (Rs), Solaris (B), Chardonnay (B), Pinotin (N) *blanc de noir* or a *coupage* of those varieties. Organoleptic properties: Colour: white. Aroma: apple, citrus. Taste: fruity, fresh with tiny bubbles, fairly full-bodied. Analytical characteristics: The wine has a sugar content of between 5 and 16 grams/litre. The characteristics below for which no values are specified are in line with the limits laid down in the EU Regulations.

General analytical characteristics	
Maximum total alcoholic strength (in % volume)	
Minimum actual alcoholic strength (in % volume)	10,5
Minimum total acidity	79,8 milliequivalents per litre
Maximum volatile acidity (in milliequivalents per litre)	
Maximum total sulphur dioxide content (in milligrams per litre)	

8. *Wine category 9: Aerated SEMI-SPARKLING WINE, rosé*

BRIEF WRITTEN DESCRIPTION

Grape varieties: Regent (N), Pinotin (N), Acolon (N), Cabertin (N), Cabernet Cortis (N), Monarch (N), Cabaret Noir (N) or a *coupage* thereof, possibly also with Solaris (B) / Johanniter (B) / Chardonnay (B). Organoleptic properties: Colour: salmon pink. Aroma: light, red fruit. Taste: fruity, producing a tingling sensation. Analytical characteristics: The wine has a sugar content of between 5 and 16 grams/litre. The characteristics below for which no values are specified are in line with the limits laid down in the EU Regulations.

General analytical characteristics	
Maximum total alcoholic strength (in % volume)	
Minimum actual alcoholic strength (in % volume)	10
Minimum total acidity	63,84 milliequivalents per litre
Maximum volatile acidity (in milliequivalents per litre)	
Maximum total sulphur dioxide content (in milligrams per litre)	

9. *Wine category 15: WINE from raisined grapes, white*

BRIEF WRITTEN DESCRIPTION

Grape varieties: Solaris (B), Chardonnay (B). Organoleptic properties: Colour: golden yellow. Aroma: ripe tropical fruit, honey. Taste: full-bodied, creamy, sweet with a full-bodied freshness. Analytical characteristics: The wine has a sugar content of between 120 and 240 grams/litre. The characteristics below for which no values are specified are in line with the limits laid down in the EU Regulations.

General analytical characteristics	
Maximum total alcoholic strength (in % volume)	
Minimum actual alcoholic strength (in % volume)	9
Minimum total acidity	66,5 milliequivalents per litre
Maximum volatile acidity (in milliequivalents per litre)	
Maximum total sulphur dioxide content (in milligrams per litre)	

10. *Wine category 16: WINE from overripe grapes, white*

BRIEF WRITTEN DESCRIPTION

Grape varieties: Solaris (B), Chardonnay (B). Organoleptic properties: Colour: golden yellow. Aroma: ripe tropical fruit, honey. Taste: full-bodied, creamy, sweet with a full-bodied freshness. Analytical characteristics: The wine has a sugar content of between 50 and 120 grams/litre. The characteristics below for which no values are specified are in line with the limits laid down in the EU Regulations.

General analytical characteristics	
Maximum total alcoholic strength (in % volume)	
Minimum actual alcoholic strength (in % volume)	12
Minimum total acidity	73,15 milliequivalents per litre
Maximum volatile acidity (in milliequivalents per litre)	
Maximum total sulphur dioxide content (in milligrams per litre)	

5. **Wine-making practices**

5.1. *Specific oenological practices*

Wine production rules and

1. specific oenological practice

The following wine production rules apply to all categories of wine listed below.

- The maximum enrichment is subject to the rules laid down in the EU Regulation, with a possible 0,5 % additional enrichment if permitted for the year in question by the national authorities (in this case the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality).
- Deacidification is subject to the limits defined in the EU Regulation.
- For acidification, approval must be obtained for each year from the national authorities (in this case the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality) following an application for the year in question, after which the limits set out in the EU Regulation will apply.

2. Wine category 1: WINE: red wine, dry, fruity or sweet

Specific oenological practice

Fermentation on skins for at least 4 days

3. Wine category 1: WINE: red wine, barrel-aged

Specific oenological practice

Fermentation on skins for at least 4 days

Ageing in wooden barrels for at least 8 months

4. Wine category 1: WINE: white wine, dry, fruity or sweet

Specific oenological practice

Cold fermentation at below 18 °C (exception: the temperature is increased at the beginning of fermentation for wines that are difficult to ferment)

5. Wine category 1: WINE: white wine, barrel-aged

Specific oenological practice

Cold fermentation at below 18 °C (exception: the temperature is increased at the beginning of fermentation for wines that are difficult to ferment)

Ageing in wooden barrels of at least 50 % of the volume for a minimum of 3 months

6. Wine category 1: WINE: rosé wine, very fruity

Specific oenological practice

Cold fermentation at below 18 °C (exception: the temperature is increased at the beginning of fermentation for wines that are difficult to ferment)

7. Wine category 3: LIQUEUR WINE, red

Specific oenological practice

Fermentation on skins for at least 4 days

Ageing in wooden barrels for at least 1 year

Addition of wine alcohol

8. Wine category 5: QUALITY SPARKLING WINE, white

Specific oenological practice

The making of *blanc de noir* from red grapes.

Cold fermentation at below 18 °C (exception: the temperature is increased at the beginning of fermentation for wines that are difficult to ferment)

Second fermentation in the bottle, using the traditional method

9. Wine category 9: Aerated SEMI-SPARKLING WINE, rosé

Specific oenological practice

Cold fermentation at below 18 °C (exception: the temperature is increased at the beginning of fermentation for wines that are difficult to ferment)

Addition of carbon dioxide during bottling (at a maximum pressure of 2,5 bar)

10. Wine category 15: WINE from raisined grapes, white

Specific oenological practice

Late harvest, grapes picked by hand

Grapes dried naturally, then dried on straw, for at least 2 weeks

Made into wine by cold fermentation at below 18 °C

11. Wine category 16: WINE from overripe grapes, white

Specific oenological practice

Late harvest of grapes with a sugar content of at least 120 degrees Oechsle

Cold fermentation at below 18 °C (exception: the temperature is increased at the beginning of fermentation for wines that are difficult to ferment)

5.2. Maximum yields

1. Red, Regent (N)

50 hectolitres per hectare

2. Red, Pinotin (N)

50 hectolitres per hectare

3. Red, Monarch (N)

50 hectolitres per hectare

4. Red, Acolon (N)

50 hectolitres per hectare

5. Red, Cabertin (N)
50 hectolitres per hectare
6. Red, Cabernet Cortis (N)
50 hectolitres per hectare
7. White, Sauvignier Gris (Rs)
60 hectolitres per hectare
8. White, Sauvignier Gris (Rs), raisined grapes
20 hectolitres per hectare
9. White, Sauvignier Gris (Rs), overripe grapes
40 hectolitres per hectare
10. White, Johanniter (B)
60 hectolitres per hectare
11. White, Solaris (B)
50 hectolitres per hectare
12. White, Solaris (B), raisined grapes
20 hectolitres per hectare
13. White, Solaris (B), overripe grapes
40 hectolitres per hectare
14. White, Merzling (B)
60 hectolitres per hectare
15. Red, Cabaret Noir (N)
50 hectolitres per hectare
16. White, Chardonnay (B)
60 hectolitres per hectare
17. White, Chardonnay (B), raisined grapes
20 hectolitres per hectare
18. White, Chardonnay (B), overripe grapes
40 hectolitres per hectare

6. **Demarcated geographical area**

The demarcated geographical area is located in the eastern part of the Achterhoek region, extending to the border with Germany, and is bounded by the borders of the municipality of Winterswijk.

Within the area of Achterhoek – Winterswijk, the vineyards covered by this protected designation of origin include the areas containing soils classified as HN21, KX and eZE23. They also encompass HN23, ZG23 and ZG21 soils containing the humus and loam which are important for the cultivation of grapes. Taken together, soils of those types make up most of the demarcated area.

The municipality has a large number of outlying areas, made up of nine hamlets, all forming part of the municipality of Winterswijk. The hamlets, moving clockwise on the map, are as follows: Meddo (1 448 inhabitants), Huppel (414 inhabitants), Henxel (268 inhabitants), Ratum (354 inhabitants), Brinkheurne (272 inhabitants), Kotten (798 inhabitants), Woold (861 inhabitants), Miste (675 inhabitants) and Corle (281 inhabitants). Meddo is the only one of the hamlets to have a village centre with various amenities.

7. **Wine grapes variety(ies)**

Acolon

Cabaret Noir (N) (VB-91-26-4)

Cabernet Cortis

Cabertin (N) (VB-91-26-17)

Chardonnay (B)

Johanniter (B)

Merzling (B)

Monarch

Pinotin (N)

Regent (N)

Solaris

Souvignier Gris

8. Description of the link(s)

8.1. Demarcated area

Most of the demarcated area is located on the East Netherlands Plateau and has a different soil structure (containing loam and lime) from the areas of the Achterhoek to the west of Winterswijk (where the soil is made up of fluvial clay and surface sand deposits).

The Winterswijk area is known for its hedgerow landscape and quarry containing fossil remains. Jurassic Lias strata can be found at the surface of a number of stream beds in Winterswijk. In 2005 the Dutch Government accordingly designated the Winterswijk area as the Winterswijk National Landscape Area, covering nearly 22 000 hectares in total.

Soil

The soil of the 'East Netherlands Plateau', which contains loam and also lime, surrounds Winterswijk. The soil in the other parts of the Achterhoek region is made up of fluvial clay and surface sand deposits.

The demarcated area has various types of soil, which alternate and merge with one another.

The soil types have the following characteristics:

- A good humus layer.
- The soil contains loam, which helps give the wine its fullness of flavour and prevents the soil from drying out.
- The loam (lutum) layer will reduce the rate at which the vines dry out.
- The sandy top soil ensures a good water balance.
- The groundwater absorbs the minerals from the subsoil (such as the lime that it contains), providing good nutrition for the vines.

Climate and environment

The demarcated area is not far from the Royal Dutch Meteorological Institute station at Hupsel, where the (2010-2015) climate averages for the wine-growing season from May to September were:

- Average temperature: 15,58 °C
- Average minimum temperature: 9,93 °C
- Average maximum temperature: 20,83 °C
- Average relative humidity: 78,36 %
- Average precipitation: 78,54 mm per month
- Average hours of sunshine: 192,93 hours per month

The fact that night-time temperatures are slightly below the national average helps to make the wines fresh and fruity, while the somewhat higher maximum temperatures and the greater number of sunshine hours mean that the grapes are riper.

8.2. Causal link

The quality of the wine is a result of the combination of climate, soil, cultivation and wine-making practices.

The combination of the layers of soil ensures a good water balance. The subsoil provides lime and mineral nutrients through the groundwater, while the loam and humus contained in the topsoil provide the necessary conditions for grapes to flourish.

Soils containing humus and loam are ideally suited to wine-growing. They retain moisture and nutrients well, allowing the grape aromas to fully develop and produce a full-bodied, robust wine, even in fairly dry periods.

The climate (which is more continental) helps to achieve the required ripeness, but with the freshness and fruity flavour of the wine (as a result of the somewhat lower night-time temperatures).

The human input – such as the selection of varieties, the growing method used (maximum use of sunlight, thinning of bunches), harvest management (checking of sugar levels, acidity and aromas) and wine-making practices (cold fermentation, ageing in wooden barrels) – is a further aspect that, together with the soil and climate, allows quality wines to be produced. The resulting wines are recognisable varietal and *coupage* wines (full and fruity), with fresh white (ripe fruit / citrus aroma) / rosé wines and red wines with soft tannins.

In summary, the combination of climate (freshness and ripening), soil (loam/humus with lime for good water balance and nutrients), cultivation (selection of varieties, vine density, foliage management, harvest decisions) and wine-making practices (such as cold fermentation, use of barrel ageing) ensures:

- the freshness and full, fruity flavour of the white and rosé wines;
- the soft tannins and full flavour of the red wines.

This combination applies to the category 'wine' but also to the other categories of wine ('liqueur wine', 'quality sparkling wine', 'semi-sparkling wine') which are made in the same way and from the same grapes as wine from Category 1 'Wine' (the base wine) but which have their specific category characteristics added to them by way of additional operations during the wine-making process.

For 'Wine from raisined grapes' and 'Wine from overripe grapes', the combination of climate, soil, cultivation and wine-making practices is also important. These quality dessert wines are, however, produced by longer ripening (higher sugar content) / drying (higher sugar content / concentration of aromas) of the grapes.

Details of the other wine categories (not 'Wine')

- Liqueur wine

Liqueur wine consists of a 'base wine' with the same organoleptic properties (resulting from the combination of soil, climate and human action) as the category 'wine', but with the desired residual sugar content of liqueur wine. Moreover, liqueur wine is barrel-aged for at least 1 year (allowing it to develop softer tannins and woody notes) and wine alcohol is added to turn the wine into a liqueur. Liqueur wine has a minimum actual alcoholic strength of 18 %.

- Quality sparkling wine

The 'base wine' for quality sparkling wine has the same organoleptic properties as the category 'wine' (the same freshness and fruity flavour resulting from the combination of soil, climate and human action). It also has the characteristics resulting from the transformation of the base wine into sparkling wine using bottle fermentation (the traditional method), which gives the wine its elegant mousse. The wine has an excess pressure of at least 3,5 bar. The *coupage* used for quality sparkling wine has a minimum total alcoholic strength by volume of 10,5 %.

- Aerated semi-sparkling wine

The 'base wine' used for semi-sparkling wine also has the same organoleptic properties as the category 'wine' (the same freshness and fruity taste resulting from the combination of soil, climate and human action). It also has the characteristics resulting from the addition of CO₂ to obtain the bead. Aerated semi-sparkling wine has a minimum actual alcoholic strength of 10 % and an excess pressure of at most 2,5 bar. A fresh and very fruity summer wine.

— Wine from raisined grapes (dessert wine)

The essential step of ripening the grapes for longer before drying them for at least 2 weeks is what gives wine from raisined grapes its concentration of sugars and aromas. The cold fermentation process produces a wine with a minimum actual alcoholic strength of 9,4 %.

The concentration of aromas in this fruity wine is a result of the combination of soil, climate and human action. The care taken by the people who make it is, in particular, what gives the dessert wine its full flavour.

— Wine from overripe grapes (dessert wine)

As a result of the essential step of ripening the grapes for longer, wine from overripe grapes has a sugar content of at least 110 degrees Oechsle. The result of this process, which involves cold fermentation without enrichment, is a wine with a minimum actual alcoholic strength of 12 % that derives its fruitiness from the combination of soil, climate and human action. The care taken by the people who make it is, in particular, what gives the dessert wine its full flavour.

As a result of this approach, the wines continue to win medals each year in a number of competitions held both in the Netherlands and abroad (e.g. in Vienna).

8.3. *Human aspects (cultivation and wine-making)*

The cultivation process is characterised by the following practices, specifically selected to produce a quality wine:

- Selection of varieties: The varieties selected are able to ripen well in the local environment and provide the necessary aromas. They are also selected for their resistance, in order to try and make cultivation more sustainable.
- Vine density: The rows are set 2,00-2,20 m apart (to ensure that they get enough sunlight), the spacing between the vines being 1,00-1,25 m. The area per vine is therefore about 2,2 m², ensuring that each vine obtains sufficient nutrients (for the grapes to ripen and the aromas to develop).
- The strips between the rows of vines are clean-cultivated in order that the heat released at night-time is captured so as to speed up ripening. It also helps to combat night frost. Alternatively, the strips may be kept green, with a covering of short vegetation.
- Vine shoots are topped during growing weather to ensure that the nutrients get to the bunches.
- Cultivation is limited (maximum yield as specified in the description of the wines). The bunches are thinned out where necessary.
- Training of the vines: It was decided to use the Guyot method (in which the vines are secured to the tying-up wire each year), with an upright leaf canopy growing to a height of approximately 2,20 m (to absorb sunlight for photosynthesis) and an open grape zone once the leaves have been removed (faster drying, sunlight).
- One of the key decisions in the cultivation process is when to harvest the grapes. The decision is made on the basis of very close monitoring of the ripening of the grapes – their sugar content, acidity (pH) and aromas – in order to produce a quality wine.
- The following processes used play a particularly important part in shaping the character of the wines produced:
 - The wines are made on the basis of specifications geared to the quality of the harvest (residual sugar content, acidity, minimum alcohol content, ageing in contact with wood). Each year a panel of expert tasters decides on the exact composition of each *coupage* and whether it should be barrel-aged.
 - Cool fermentation of white and rosé wines to make them fresh and fruity.
 - The use of wooden casks for the ageing of red wines, to give them a full flavour with soft tannins, white wines being subjected to partial ageing in contact with wood to produce a fuller wine.

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

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Link to the product specification

<https://www.rvo.nl/sites/default/files/2017/06/Productdossier-BOB-Achterhoek-Winterswijk.pdf>

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Publication of the amended single document following the approval of a minor amendment pursuant to the second subparagraph of Article 53(2) of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012

(2022/C 203/06)

The European Commission has approved this minor amendment in accordance with the third subparagraph of Article 6(2) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 664/2014 ⁽¹⁾.

The application for approval of this minor amendment can be consulted in the Commission's eAmbrosia database.

SINGLE DOCUMENT

'Patatas de Prades' / 'Patates de Prades'

EU No: PGI-ES-0232-AM01 – 11.5.2021

PDO () PGI (X)

1. Name(s) [of PDO or PGI]

'Patatas de Prades' / 'Patates de Prades'

2. Member State or Third Country

Spain

3. Description of the agricultural product or foodstuff

3.1. Type of product [listed in Annex XI]

Class 1.6. Fruit, vegetables and cereals fresh or processed.

3.2. Description of product to which the name in (1) applies

The product to be protected is the tuber of the species *Solanum tuberosum* L, of the Kennebec cultivar, intended for human consumption and of a size of 40 to 80 mm but reaching 100 mm in exceptional cases.

The potato has a very smooth, hard and firm skin. The flesh is whitish, with a firm, floury texture, a sweet and lingering taste and a slight smell of chestnuts.

3.3. Feed (for products of animal origin only) and raw materials (for processed products only)

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3.4. Specific steps in production that must take place in the identified geographical area

All stages of production, from cultivation (which begins with the procurement of seed) to the preparation and packaging, take place in the identified geographical area.

Establishing the crop:

the process begins with the procurement of a seed of the 'Kennebec' variety. The variety has a low yield but is of high quality.

Sowing begins in April, the seeds being distributed in furrows. The latter are then covered up by ploughing, thus forming the ridge in which the plant develops.

Harvesting the crop:

harvesting is done by hand and does not take place until late August or September, as the plant usually dies naturally in August. It is done with the greatest care and begins two weeks after the natural death of the plant. This allows the skin to mature adequately, maintaining its quality, gives increased protection against possible impact during packing and enhances the product's natural keeping capacity.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 179, 19.6.2014, p. 17.

3.5. *Specific rules concerning slicing, grating, packaging, etc. of the product the registered name refers to*

The potatoes covered by the PGI are sold packed in breathable paper bags of a capacity of 1 to 5 kg.

3.6. *Specific rules concerning labelling of the product the registered name refers to*

When sent to market, the protected potatoes must bear a label showing clearly and compulsorily the PGI name, the PGI's own logo and EU's PGI logo. The packaging in which potatoes covered by the PGI 'Patatas de Prades' are dispatched must also bear a numbering approved by the PGI Regulatory Board.

4. **Concise definition of the geographical area**

The area of production of potatoes covered by the PGI 'Patatas de Prades' consists of land situated in the municipalities of Prades, Capafonts, La Febró and Arbolí, all of which are in the district of Baix Camp, Tarragona Province, in the Autonomous Community of Catalonia.

The preparation and packaging area is the same as the area of production.

5. **Link with the geographical area**

Historical:

Emili Morera Llauradó who, towards the end of the 19th century, wrote about the long tradition of potato-growing in the protected area, ascribed the quality of the tubers to the local climate and the altitude of the fields where they are grown.

Referring to the Villa de Prades, José Ruy Fernández (1920) wrote that 'potatoes are its principal asset, being the best and therefore the most sought-after not only in Catalonia, but also in Spain as a whole, because as well as the excellence of the product as a foodstuff, it has an exquisite flavour and floury quality, meaning that it commands a higher price than its competitors on every market'.

Natural:

The privileged location of the Prades mountains, with distinctive geographical characteristics (1 000 metres above sea level, highly fertile, sandy siliceous soils with a slightly acidic pH, little rainfall, fairly low temperatures and moist winds blowing in from the sea) has a beneficial impact on the quality of the tubers. All these factors mean that:

The plant has a longer growing cycle. It allows only one harvest per year, thus producing firmer tubers with a higher percentage of dry matter.

Potatoes grown in the Prades area have a skin that is very smooth and free of malformations, thus distinguishing them from potatoes of the same variety grown in other areas.

The tubers are stored naturally, in approved stores, without the use of anti-sprouting agents or products which affect the potato's natural conservation process.

Accordingly, one concludes in light of the above that the orographic conditions (more specifically the altitude), the characteristics of the soil (a major factor when dealing with this type of crop) and the climate, together with the tradition of potato-growing and the experience of the farmers concerned, give 'Patatas de Prades' characteristics typical of high-quality tubers.

Reference to publication of the product specification

(the second subparagraph of Article 6(1) of this Regulation)

The updated product specification can be found at http://agricultura.gencat.cat/web/.content/al_alimentacio/al02_qualitat_alimentaria/normativa-dop-igp/plecs-tramit/pliego-condiciones-patates-de-prades-modificacion-menor-es.pdf while the amendment process is underway

and will be published on

<http://agricultura.gencat.cat/ca/ambits/alimentacio/segells-qualitat-diferenciada/distintius-origen/dop-igp/normativa-dop-igp/plecs-condicions/> once it has been approved.

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