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⁽¹⁾ Text with EEA relevance.

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II

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

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Initiation of proceedings**(Case M.10433 – VIVENDI / LAGARDERE)****(Text with EEA relevance)**

(2022/C 471/01)

On 30 November 2022, the Commission decided to initiate proceedings in the above-mentioned case after finding that the notified concentration raises serious doubts as to its compatibility with the internal market. The initiation of proceedings opens a second phase investigation with regard to the notified concentration, and is without prejudice to the final decision on the case. The decision is based on Article 6(1)(c) of Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 ⁽¹⁾.

The Commission invites interested third parties to submit their observations on the proposed concentration to the Commission.

In order to be fully taken into account in the procedure, observations should reach the Commission not later than 15 days following the date of this publication. Observations can be sent to the Commission by fax (+32 22964301), by email to COMP-MERGER-REGISTRY@ec.europa.eu or by post, under reference No. M.10433 – VIVENDI / LAGARDERE, to the following address:

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

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

Non-opposition to a notified concentration**(Case M.10934 – VINCI ENERGIES / KONTRON IT SERVICE COMPANIES)****(Text with EEA relevance)**

(2022/C 471/02)

On 16 November 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 32022M10934. EUR-Lex is the online point of access to European Union law.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 24, 29.1.2004, p. 1.

Non-opposition to a notified concentration**(Case M.10912 – CD&R / ATALIAN)****(Text with EEA relevance)**

(2022/C 471/03)

On 24 November 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 32022M10912. EUR-Lex is the online point of access to European Union law.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 24, 29.1.2004, p. 1.

Non-opposition to a notified concentration**(Case M.10956 – AURELIUS INVESTMENT LUX SEVEN / SAPPI FINLAND ONE / SAPPI FINLAND OPERATIONS / SAPPI MAASTRICHT REAL ESTATE / SAPPI STOCKSTADT)****(Text with EEA relevance)**

(2022/C 471/04)

On 1 December 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 32022M10956. EUR-Lex is the online point of access to European Union law.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 24, 29.1.2004, p. 1.

Non-opposition to a notified concentration**(Case M.10929 – GENERALI REAL ESTATE / MUNICH RE / SAXON LAND)****(Text with EEA relevance)**

(2022/C 471/05)

On 5 December 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 32022M10929. EUR-Lex is the online point of access to European Union law.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 24, 29.1.2004, p. 1.

Non-opposition to a notified concentration**(Case M.10580 – SE AG / SEC / SEPG)****(Text with EEA relevance)**

(2022/C 471/06)

On 6 December 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 32022M10580. 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⁾

9 December 2022

(2022/C 471/07)

1 euro =

Currency	Exchange rate	Currency	Exchange rate		
USD	US dollar	1,0559	CAD	Canadian dollar	1,4380
JPY	Japanese yen	143,30	HKD	Hong Kong dollar	8,2169
DKK	Danish krone	7,4379	NZD	New Zealand dollar	1,6482
GBP	Pound sterling	0,85950	SGD	Singapore dollar	1,4260
SEK	Swedish krona	10,9188	KRW	South Korean won	1 373,94
CHF	Swiss franc	0,9856	ZAR	South African rand	18,2358
ISK	Iceland króna	149,50	CNY	Chinese yuan renminbi	7,3475
NOK	Norwegian krone	10,5345	HRK	Croatian kuna	7,5550
BGN	Bulgarian lev	1,9558	IDR	Indonesian rupiah	16 453,46
CZK	Czech koruna	24,293	MYR	Malaysian ringgit	4,6512
HUF	Hungarian forint	417,53	PHP	Philippine peso	58,470
PLN	Polish zloty	4,6869	RUB	Russian rouble	
RON	Romanian leu	4,9224	THB	Thai baht	36,656
TRY	Turkish lira	19,6872	BRL	Brazilian real	5,5457
AUD	Australian dollar	1,5553	MXN	Mexican peso	20,8490
			INR	Indian rupee	86,9535

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

COMMISSION DECISION**of 7 December 2022****setting up a Commission expert group on public health and repealing Commission Decision setting up a Commission expert group ‘Steering Group on Health Promotion, Disease Prevention and Management of Non-Communicable Diseases’****(Text with EEA relevance)**

(2022/C 471/08)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Whereas:

- (1) In accordance with Article 168(1) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, Union action, which is to complement national policies, should be directed towards improving public health, preventing physical and mental illness and diseases, and obviating sources of danger to physical and mental health. Under Article 168(2) of the Treaty, Member States are required, in liaison with the Commission, to coordinate among themselves their policies and programmes in the areas referred to in paragraph 1 of that article. The Commission may, in close contact with the Member States, take any useful initiative to promote such coordination, in particular initiatives aiming at the establishment of guidelines and indicators and the organisation of exchange of best practice.
- (2) The experience and the results achieved through the Commission expert group ‘Steering Group on Health Promotion, Disease Prevention and Management of Non-Communicable Diseases’ have shown that the coordination among Member States can contribute to reducing the burden of non-communicable diseases in the Union by sharing and implementing best practices and improving the coordination of action.
- (3) In that expert group, the Commission has worked closely with the Member States to develop actions and policies which can support them in achieving the sustainable development goals, and in particular the sustainable development goal 3 ‘Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all ages’. This work is in accordance with the Commission Communication on the next steps for a sustainable European future – European action for sustainability ⁽¹⁾. The Sustainable Development Goals will continue to provide the steer for actions on public health.
- (4) Since the establishment of that expert group, the Union has been facing other important public health challenges, such as those related to communicable diseases including HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and hepatitis as well as related challenges concerning vaccination and antimicrobial resistance. Therefore, it is necessary that the coordination should no longer be limited to health promotion, disease prevention and management of non-communicable diseases, but should also be extended to these important new public health challenges.
- (5) The mission of a new expert group should complement the work of the Health Security Committee, established by Decision No 1082/2013/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽²⁾, by further supporting the exchange and implementation of best practices.

⁽¹⁾ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions - Next steps for a sustainable European future European action for sustainability (COM(2016)739 final, 22 November 2016)

⁽²⁾ Decision No 1082/2013/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2013 on serious cross-border threats to health and repealing Decision No 2119/98/EC (OJ L 293, 5.11.2013, p. 1).

- (6) The new expert group on public health will work on areas which are not overlapping with the work of the Health Security Committee, established by Decision No 1082/2013/EU. The Health Security Committee acts on preparedness and crisis response whilst the new expert group on public health will advise the Commission on policy development and transfer of best practices related to major public health challenges, including non-communicable disease as well as communicable diseases such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and hepatitis, vaccination and antimicrobial resistance, in order to promote coordination between the Member States.
- (7) Due to the broader scope of activities which go beyond of the current expert group, which focuses only on non-communicable diseases, it is necessary to set up a new expert group in the field of public health and to define its tasks and its structure, in compliance with Commission Decision C (2016) 3301 on establishing horizontal rules on the creation and operation of Commission expert groups. The scope of this expert group should be extended to these public health challenges and not be limited to non-communicable diseases only.
- (8) The group should be composed of Member States' authorities.
- (9) Rules on disclosure of information by members of the group should be laid down.
- (10) Personal data should be processed in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council ^(?) (the General Data Protection Regulation), which applies to the Member States.
- (11) Commission Decision setting up the Steering Group on Health Promotion, Disease Prevention and Management of Non-Communicable Diseases ^(*) should be repealed and this group should be replaced by the new group established in the present decision, in order to develop actions and initiatives, to promote coordination between the Member States, to address major public health challenges in the Union, such as those related to communicable diseases including HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and hepatitis as well as related challenges including vaccination and antimicrobial resistance and not be limited to non-communicable diseases only.
- (12) It is appropriate to fix a period for the application of this Decision, which should be of five years. The Commission should consider in due time the need for an extension of the application period, following an evaluation of the operations and outputs of the Expert group on public health.

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

Subject matter

The expert group on public health, ('the group'), is set up.

Article 2

Tasks

The group's tasks shall be:

- (a) to assist the Commission in the preparation of policy and legislative initiatives and activities addressing major public health challenges, including non-communicable diseases as well as communicable diseases.

^(?) Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation) (OJ L 119, 4.5.2016, p. 1)

^(*) Commission Decision of 17 July 2018 setting up a Commission expert group 'Steering Group on Health Promotion, Disease Prevention and Management of Non-Communicable Diseases' and repealing the Decision setting up a Commission expert group on rare diseases and the Decision establishing a Commission expert group on Cancer Control (OJ C 251, 18.7.2018, p. 9).

- (b) to advise the Commission on taking any useful initiative aimed at establishing of guidelines and indicators, organising exchange of best, promising, and innovative practices, and implementable research results in the field of public health and health systems for transfer between Member States.
- (c) to provide advice on relevant policies or actions in the field of communicable diseases, on the Commission's request. In this respect the Health Security Committee may indicate to the Commission areas in which the expert group's advice is needed to promote coordination among Member States, to promote priority setting and create synergies between relevant policy areas which have an impact on public health; relevant EU agencies may also be asked to provide advice and information in respect of their areas of competence.

Article 3

Consultation

The Commission may consult the group on any matter relating to public health.

Article 4

Membership

Members of the group shall be composed of Member States' authorities which shall nominate permanent representatives in the expert group or sub-group or appoint representatives on an ad hoc basis, depending on the meeting agenda of the group. They shall be responsible for ensuring that their representatives provide a high level of expertise relevant to the tasks of the group, namely in public health.

Article 5

Chair

The group shall be chaired by a representative of the Directorate General for Health and Food Safety (DG SANTE).

Article 6

Operation

1. The group shall act at the request of DG SANTE, in compliance with the horizontal rules governing the creation and operation of expert groups and the creation of a public register of these groups ^(³).
2. Meetings of the group shall, in principle, be held on Commission premises or virtually, depending on the circumstances.
3. DG SANTE shall provide secretarial services. Commission officials from other departments with an interest in the proceedings may attend meetings of the group and its sub-groups.
4. In agreement with DG SANTE, the group may, by simple majority of its members, decide that deliberations shall be public.
5. Minutes on the discussion on each point on the agenda and on the opinions delivered by the group shall be meaningful and complete. Minutes shall be drafted by the Secretariat under the responsibility of the Chair.

⁽³⁾ Commission Decision C(2016) 3301.

6. As far as possible, the group shall adopt its opinions, recommendations, or reports by consensus. In the event of a vote, the outcome of the vote shall be decided by simple majority of the members. Members who have voted against or abstained shall have the right to have a document summarising the reasons for their position annexed to the opinions, recommendations, or reports.

Article 7

Sub-groups

1. DG SANTE may set up sub-groups for the purpose of examining specific questions on the basis of terms of reference defined by DG SANTE. Sub-groups shall operate in compliance with the horizontal rules and shall report to the group. They shall be dissolved as soon as their mandate is fulfilled.

2. Sub-groups on cancer, non-communicable diseases and proton therapy centres which were set up under the 'Steering Group on Health Promotion, Disease Prevention and Management of Non-Communicable Diseases' and still operating at the time of the entry into force of this decision, should continue as sub-groups also under the 'Expert group on public health'.

Article 8

Invited experts

DG SANTE may invite experts from other DGs and EU entities as well as experts with specific expertise in a subject matter on the agenda to take part in the work of the group or sub-groups on an ad hoc basis.

Article 9

Observers

1. Public entities other than Member States' authorities may be granted observer status, in compliance with the Commission's horizontal rules, by direct invitation.

2. Public entities appointed as observers shall nominate their representatives in the relevant expert group or sub-group.

3. Observers and their representatives may be permitted by the Chair to take part in the discussions of the group and its sub-groups and provide expertise. However, they shall not have voting rights and shall not participate in formulating the group's recommendations or advice.

Article 10

Rules of procedure

On a proposal by and in agreement with DG SANTE, the group shall adopt its rules of procedure by simple majority of its members, on the basis of the standard rules of procedure for expert groups, in compliance with the horizontal rules. Sub-groups shall operate in compliance with the group's rules of procedure.

Article 11

Professional secrecy and handling of classified information

The members of the group and their representatives, as well as invited experts and observers are subject to the obligation of professional secrecy, which by virtue of the Treaties and the rules implementing them applies to all members of the institutions and their staff. They are also subject to the Commission's rules on security regarding the protection of Union classified information, laid down in Commission Decisions (EU, Euratom) 2015/443 ⁽⁶⁾ and 2015/444 ⁽⁷⁾. Should they fail to respect these obligations, the Commission may take all appropriate measures.

Article 12

Transparency

1. The group and its sub-groups shall be registered in the Register of Commission expert groups and other similar entities ('the Register of expert groups').
2. As concerns the composition of the group and sub-groups, the following data shall be published in the Register of expert groups:
 - a) the name of Member States' authorities
 - b) the name of other public entities
 - c) the name of the public entity to which the observer's status was granted
3. All relevant documents, including the agendas, the minutes and the participants' submissions, shall be made available *via* a link from the Register of expert groups to a dedicated website, where this information can be found. Access to dedicated websites shall not be submitted to user registration or any other restriction. In particular, the agenda and other relevant background documents shall be published in due time ahead of the meeting, followed by timely publication of minutes. Exceptions ⁽⁸⁾ to publication shall only be possible where it is deemed that disclosure of a document would undermine the protection of a public or private interest as defined in Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No° 1049/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁹⁾.

Article 13

Meeting expenses

1. Participants in the activities of the group and sub-groups shall not be remunerated for the services they offer.
2. Travel and subsistence expenses incurred by participants in the activities of the group and sub-groups shall be reimbursed by the Commission. Reimbursement shall be made in accordance with the provisions in force within the Commission and within the limits of the budget made available to the Commission departments under the annual procedure for the allocation of resources.

⁽⁶⁾ Commission Decision (EU, Euratom) 2015/443 of 13 March 2015 on Security in the Commission (OJ L 72, 17.3.2015, p. 41).

⁽⁷⁾ Commission Decision (EU, Euratom) 2015/444 of 13 March 2015 on the security rules for protecting EU classified information (OJ L 72, 17.3.2015, p. 53).

⁽⁸⁾ These exceptions are intended to protect public security, military affairs, international relations, financial, monetary or economic policy, privacy and integrity of the individual, commercial interests, court proceedings and legal advice, inspections/investigations/audits and the institution's decision-making process.

⁽⁹⁾ Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2001 regarding public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents (OJ L 145, 31.5.2001, p. 43).

*Article 14***Repeal**

The Commission Decision ⁽¹⁰⁾ setting up a Commission expert group 'Steering Group on Health Promotion, Disease Prevention and Management of Non-Communicable Diseases' and repealing the Decision setting up a Commission expert group on rare diseases and the Decision establishing a Commission expert group on Cancer Control, is hereby repealed.

*Article 15***Applicability**

This Decision shall apply for 5 years from the date of adoption.

Done at Brussels, 7 December 2022.

For the Commission
Stella KYRIAKIDES
Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁰⁾ Commission Decision (C(2018) 4492).

COURT OF AUDITORS

Special report 25/2022 ‘Verification of Gross National Income for financing the EU budget’

(2022/C 471/09)

The European Court of Auditors has published its special report 25/2022: ‘Verification of Gross National Income for financing the EU budget - risks in data compilation well covered overall, but scope for increased prioritisation of actions’.

The report can be consulted directly or downloaded at the European Court of Auditors’ website: <https://www.eca.europa.eu/en/Pages/DocItem.aspx?did=62634>

V

(Announcements)

PROCEDURES RELATING TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMPETITION
POLICY

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Prior notification of a concentration

(Case M.10937 – EDF DEUTSCHLAND / HAZWEI / HYPION MOTION NEUMÜNSTER JV)

Candidate case for simplified procedure

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2022/C 471/10)

1. On 2 December 2022, the Commission received notification of a proposed concentration pursuant to Article 4 of Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 ⁽¹⁾.

This notification concerns the following undertakings:

- EDF Deutschland GmbH ('EDF Deutschland', Germany), a part of the EDF Group ('EDF', France),
- HAZwei 3. Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH ('HAZwei', Germany), a part of the E.ON Group ('E.ON', Germany),
- Hypion Motion Neumünster GmbH & Co. KG, a newly created company ('Target JV', Germany).

EDF Deutschland and HAZwei will acquire within the meaning of Article 3(1)(b) and 3(4) of the Merger Regulation joint control of Target JV.

The concentration is accomplished by way of purchase of shares in a newly created company constituting a joint venture.

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

- HAZwei holds equity interests for its parent HAZwei GmbH, the latter being active in the development of projects concerning the production and distribution of hydrogen. E.ON's activities are generally focused on two main business areas: (i) energy networks and (ii) customer solutions (including electricity and gas retail supply),
- EDF is mainly active in France and abroad in the electricity markets, and, in particular, in electricity production and wholesale supply, trading, transmission, distribution and retail supply. To a lesser extent, the EDF Group is also active in the wholesale supply of gas and in the provision of energy services.

3. The business activities of the Target JV will be the purchase of hydrogen and its selling via a hydrogen refuelling station located in Neumünster, Northern Germany.

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

4. On preliminary examination, the Commission finds that the notified transaction could fall within the scope of the Merger Regulation. However, the final decision on this point is reserved.

Pursuant to the Commission Notice on a simplified procedure for treatment of certain concentrations under Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 ^(?) it should be noted that this case is a candidate for treatment under the procedure set out in the Notice.

5. The Commission invites interested third parties to submit their possible observations on the proposed operation to the Commission.

Observations must reach the Commission not later than 10 days following the date of this publication. The following reference should always be specified:

M.10937 – EDF DEUTSCHLAND / HAZWEI / HYPION MOTION NEUMÜNSTER JV

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

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

Fax +32 22964301

Postal address:

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

^(?) OJ C 366, 14.12.2013, p. 5.

OTHER ACTS

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

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

(2022/C 471/11)

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

COMMUNICATING THE APPROVAL OF A STANDARD AMENDMENT

‘Colinele Dobrogei’**PGI-RO-A0612-AM03****Date of communication: 28 September 2022**

DESCRIPTION OF AND REASONS FOR THE APPROVED AMENDMENT

1. Amendment of the geographical area of production by including new localities

We request that the demarcated area for the production of wines with the Colinele Dobrogei PGI be updated by including the commune of Baia, consisting of the village of Baia, in Tulcea county.

Baia is located in the south-east of Tulcea county, bordering the communes of Stejaru to the north, Beidaud to the south-west, Ceamurlia de Jos to the east and Constanța county to the south. Baia is located 57 km from Tulcea, the county seat, and 20 km from Babadag, which is part of the production area demarcated for the PGI.

The commune/village of Baia benefits from ecopedoclimatic conditions similar to those of the Colinele Dobrogei PGI area due to its location within the administrative area and its immediate vicinity to towns and villages covered by the geographical indication from which quality wines are currently produced.

The climate conditions in Baia, with solar radiation and light energy for the synthesis of organic substances, result in a high concentration of sugars in the grapes and therefore in the must. This leads to still wines that are full and unctuous but at the same time fresh, straw yellow to yellow in colour with greenish highlights, floral (elder, acacia) and fruity aromas (exotic fruit), with a complex aroma and organoleptic characteristics similar to those of still wines with the Colinele Dobrogei geographical indication.

Chapter III of the specification and point 6 of the single document are amended.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 9, 11.1.2019, p. 2.

2. Addition of technological practices for the production of certain types of wine

Certain conditions relating to technological practices (processes) leading to the vinification of white wines from red grapes, of still rosé wines from white grapes and of still orange wines from white grapes (process of maceration on the skin of the white grape must) have been added to the specification.

New trends in consumption and a preference for rosé wine types which use various technological practices are leading to an interest in these types of still wine.

Chapter X of the specification and point 5.1 of the single document are amended.

3. Introduction of new wine grape varieties, as main production varieties

The specification has been supplemented with new wine grape varieties to be allowed in the production of the wines, i.e. Crâmpoșie selecționată, Busuioacă de Bohotin and Băbească gri.

Crâmpoșie selecționată – a Romanian grape variety cultivated in the Dobrogea area.

The ‘Colinele Dobrogei’ PGI area, suitable for late harvests, allows thick-skinned grape varieties such as Crâmpoșie selecționată to fully ripen so as to produce fruity and balanced wines, with a fresh nose, a fresh bouquet and fruity (pear, green apple) and sometimes floral taste notes, with a lingering taste, citrus hints and minerality. In visual terms the colour of the wine may be yellow with a crystalline shine and discrete greenish highlights.

Busuioacă de Bohotin grapes tend to accumulate large quantities of sugars favourable to the qualitative increase of the aroma content specific to the Busuioacă variety. The development of the wine leads to bright rosé, with rose nuances, aromas of strawberry, forest strawberry, an intense fruity taste with medium acidity.

Băbească gri – a Romanian grape variety which, when made into wine, is characterised by notes of fresh flowers and fruits, green apples, a slight hint of acacia honey and honeycomb. The wine may have hints of yellowish-white, greenish-yellow or rosé after a short maceration of the grapes.

Chapter IV of the specification and points 4 and 7 of the single document are amended.

SINGLE DOCUMENT

1. Name(s)

Colinele Dobrogei

2. Geographical indication type

PGI – Protected Geographical Indication

3. Categories of grapevine product

1. Wine

4. Description of the wine(s)

—

1. White and rosé wines

CONCISE TEXTUAL DESCRIPTION

White and rosé wines

Colour: greenish-yellow, sometimes tending to golden, straw yellow, pale/medium salmon pink. Smell and taste: aroma of freshly mown hay, acacia flowers, a bouquet with hints of sweet almond; good build-up of sugars gives the wines a full-bodied, rounded character, with notes of peach, apricot and mango; balanced taste without the fullness of body standing out; on the nose the wines have notes of meadow flowers, honey, toast, roses, with a slight hint of citrus typical in aromatic varieties and lasting notes of honeycomb in aged wines (with aromatic varieties).

General analytical characteristics	
Maximum total alcoholic strength (in % volume)	15,00
Minimum actual alcoholic strength (in % volume)	10,00
Minimum total acidity	3,5 grams per litre expressed as tartaric acid
Maximum volatile acidity (in milliequivalents per litre)	18
Maximum total sulphur dioxide (in milligrams per litre)	200

2. Red wines

CONCISE TEXTUAL DESCRIPTION

Red wines

Colour: Ruby red, garnet red, purplish red, dark red. Smell and taste: the accumulation of intensity of colour brings fresh aromas of forest fruit, hints of prune, a velvety mouthfeel and unctuousness, aromas of fresh raspberry, redcurrant, cranberry, sour cherry, cloves, blackberries and blueberries; the wines have tannic structure and character, with a developed bouquet of blueberries and cloves, with peppery/seasoned notes, vanilla with short ageing, black cherry, and optimum acidity; they are suitable for ageing in oak barrels.

General analytical characteristics	
Maximum total alcoholic strength (in % volume)	15,00
Minimum actual alcoholic strength (in % volume)	10,00
Minimum total acidity	3,5 grams per litre expressed as tartaric acid
Maximum volatile acidity (in milliequivalents per litre)	20
Maximum total sulphur dioxide (in milligrams per litre)	150

5. Winemaking practices

5.1. Specific winemaking practices

1. Production outside demarcated area

Relevant restriction on making the wines

'Colinele Dobrogei' PGI wines may also be made in the area in the proximity of the demarcated area, within the same administrative unit, within a neighbouring administrative unit or in neighbouring areas with geographical indications. The National Office of Vine and Wine (ONVPV) must be notified 48 hours in advance of exercising this derogation.

2. Production practice

Specific winemaking practice

Blending is permitted. It must be performed in compliance with current legislation.

3. *Oenological practice*

Specific winemaking practice

Rosé wines may also be made from the grape varieties used for red winemaking, using the short maceration technique and preserving the characteristics of the variety or varieties used to make the reds.

4. *Oenological practice*

Specific winemaking practice

Production of white wines from red varieties

Many producers intend to introduce technologies for harnessing the aromatic potential of varieties such as the production of white wines from red grapes, a type called 'blanc de noirs'. This method of producing white wines from red grapes harnesses the potential of the varieties, resulting in light, robust wines characterised by a slight vegetal taste, dominated by subtle aromas of blackberries, lime, grapefruit and yellow plums. The acidity enhances the wine's freshness.

Still rosé wine from white grapes – the grapes of the Pinot Gris, Băbească Gri or Traminer Roz varieties have skins in shades of mauve, mauvish-grey and greyish-blue for Pinot Gris and Băbească Gri, and of pearly-pink and greyish-pink for Traminer Roz. These yield still wines in shades of yellowish-white, straw yellow to pink. Depending on the winemaker's choice, both still white wines and rosé wines can be produced, the latter being obtained by maceration.

Still orange wine from white grapes

The technology to produce this wine involves a process of maceration on the skin of the white grape must, the maceration period depending on the depth of colour the winemaker wishes the finished wine to have. Colour: amber-yellow/amber, with a complex structure and an aromatic bouquet of lime flowers, honey, orange peel and dried fruit. Taste: rich, full-bodied with a very pronounced acid component accentuated by intense minerality.

5.2. **Maximum yields**

1. *Petit Verdot, Sangiovese grapes*

14 000 kilograms of grapes per hectare

2. *Viognier grapes*

14 500 kilograms of grapes per hectare

3. *Negru de Drăgășani, Crâmpoșie selecționată, Băbească gri grapes*

15 000 kilograms of grapes per hectare

4. *Cabernet Sauvignon, Malbec, Mourvèdre grapes*

15 400 kilograms of grapes per hectare

5. *Busuioacă de Bohotin grapes*

16 000 kilograms of grapes per hectare

6. *Chardonnay, Pinot Gris grapes*

16 300 kilograms of grapes per hectare

7. *Semillon grapes*

16 600 kilograms of grapes per hectare

8. *Muscat Ottonel, Pinot Noir, Syrah, Burgund mare, Băbească Neagră grapes*

17 100 kilograms of grapes per hectare

9. *Sauvignon, Riesling italian, Riesling de Rhin, Merlot, Fetească Neagră, Fetească Regală, Fetească Albă, Tămâioasă Românească grapes*

18 000 kilograms of grapes per hectare

10. *Traminer aromat, Traminer roz, Crâmpoșie, Columna, Aligoté, Iordană, Aromat de Iași, Rkațiteli grapes*
18 000 kilograms of grapes per hectare
11. *Saint Emilion, Novac, Mamaia, Cristina, Alicante Bouschet grapes*
18 000 kilograms of grapes per hectare
12. *Petit Verdot, Sangiovese*
105 hectolitres per hectare
13. *Viognier*
109 hectolitres per hectare
14. *Negru de Drăgășani, Crâmpoșie selecționată, Băbească gri*
112 hectolitres per hectare
15. *Cabernet Sauvignon, Malbec, Mourvèdre*
115 hectolitres per hectare
16. *Busuioaca de Bohotin*
120 hectolitres per hectare
17. *Chardonnay, Pinot Gris*
122 hectolitres per hectare
18. *Semillon*
124 hectolitres per hectare
19. *Muscat Ottonel, Pinot Noir, Syrah, Burgund mare, Băbească Neagră*
128 hectolitres per hectare
20. *Sauvignon, Riesling Italian, Riesling de Rhin, Merlot, Fetească Neagră, Fetească Regală, Fetească Albă, Tămâioasă Românească*
135 hectolitres per hectare
21. *Traminer roz, Traminer aromat, Crâmpoșie, Columna, Aligoté, Iordană, Aromat de Iași, Rkațiteli*
135 hectolitres per hectare
22. *Saint Emilion, Novac, Mamaia, Cristina, Alicante Bouschet*
135 hectolitres per hectare

6. **Demarcated geographical area**

Constanța county

Town of Murfatlar – Murfatlar, Siminoc;

Commune of Valu lui Traian – village of Valu lui Traian;

Commune of Poarta Albă – villages of Poarta Albă and Nazarcea;

Town of Ovidiu – commune of Ovidiu, village of Poiana;

Commune of Ciocârlia – village of Ciocârlia;

Town of Medgidia – Medgidia, Remus Opreanu, Valea Dacilor;

Commune of Castelu – villages of Castelu, Cuza Vodă, Nisipari;

Commune of Siliștea – village of Siliștea;

Commune of Tortoman – village of Tortoman;

Commune of Peștera – villages of Peștera, Ivrinezu Mic;

Commune of Mircea Voda – villages of Mircea Voda, Satu Nou, Țibrinu, Saligny, Stefan cel Mare, Gherghina;

Commune of Adamclisi – villages of Adamclisi, Abrud, Hațeg, Urluia, Zorile;
Town of Cernavodă – commune of Cernavodă;
Commune of Seimeni – village of Seimeni, Seimenii Mici;
Commune of Rasova – villages of Rasova, Cochirleni;
Commune of Mihai Viteazu – villages of Mihai Viteazu, Sinoie;
Commune of Istria – villages of Istria, Nuntași;
Commune of Cogealac – villages of Cogealac, Tariverde, Fântânele;
Town of Mangalia;
Town of Hârșova;
Commune of Chirnogeni – village of Chirnogeni;
Commune of 23 August – village of 23 August;
Commune of Horia – villages of Horia, Tichilești;
Commune of Crucea – village of Crucea;
Commune of Topalu – village of Topalu;
Commune of Ciobanu – village of Ciobanu;
Commune of Gârliciu – village of Gârliciu;
Commune of Saraiu – village of Saraiu;
Commune of Cobadin – village of Viișoara;
Tulcea county
Town of Babadag;
Commune of Sarichioi – villages of Enisala, Visterna, Zebil, Sabangia;
Commune of Valea Nucarilor – villages of Valea Nucarilor, Agighiol, Iazurile;
Town of Tulcea;
Commune of Ostrov – villages of Ostrov, Piatra;
Commune of Somova – villages of Somova, Mineri, Parches;
Commune of Niculițel – Niculițel village;
Commune of Izvoarele – villages of Izvoarele, Alba;
Commune of Valea Teilor – village of Valea Teilor;
Commune of Frecăței – villages of Telița, Poșta;
Town of Isacea;
Commune of Luncavița – village of Luncavița;
Commune of Văcăreni – village of Văcăreni;
Commune of Jijila – village of Jijila;
Town of Măcin;
Commune of Greci – village of Greci;
Commune of Cerna – village of Cerna;
Commune of Carcaliu – village of Carcaliu;
Commune of Baia – village of Baia.

7. **Wine grape variety(-ies)**

Alicante Bouschet N – Alicante Henri Bouschet
Aligoté B – Plant de trois, Plant gris, Vert blanc, Troyen blanc
Aromat de Iași B

Burgund Mare N – Grosser burgunder, Grossburgunder, Blaufrankisch, Kekfrankos, Frankovka, Limberger

Busuioacă de Bohotin Rs – Schwarzer Muscat, Muscat fioletovăi, Muscat violet cyperus, Tămâioasă violetă

Babeasca gri G

Băbească neagră N – Grossmuttertraube, Hexentraube, Crăcana, Rară neagră, Căldărușă, Serecsia

Cabernet Sauvignon N – Petit Vidure, Burdeos tinto

Chardonnay B – Gentil blanc, Pinot blanc Chardonnay

Columna B

Cristina N

Crâmpoșie B

Crâmpoșie selecționată B

Fetească albă B – Păsărească albă, Poama fetei, Mädchentraube, Leanyka, Leanka

Fetească neagră N – Schwarze Mädchentraube, Poama fetei neagră, Păsărească neagră, Coadă rândunicii

Fetească regală B – Königliche Mädchentraube, Königsast, Kiralyleanka, Dănășană, Galbenă de Ardeal

Iordană B – Iordovană, Iordan

Malbec N – Cotes rouges, Pied de Perdrix, Plant d'Arles

Mamaia N

Merlot N – Bigney rouge

Mourvedre N

Muscat Ottonel B – Muscat Ottonel blanc

Negru de Drăgășani N

Novac N

Petit Verdot N

Pinot Gris G – Affumé, Grauer Burgunder, Grauburgunder, Grauer Mönch, Pinot cendré, Pinot Grigio, Ruländer

Pinot noir N – Blauer Spätburgunder, Burgund mic, Burgunder roter, Klävner Morillon Noir

Riesling de Rhin B – Weisser Riesling, White Riesling

Riesling italian B – Olasz Riesling, Olaszriesling, Welschriesling

Rkatiteli B – Dedali Rkatiteli, Korolioc Rkatiteli

Saint Emilion B – Trebbiano Toscano, Ugni blanc

Sangiovese N – Brunello di Montalcino, Morellino

Sauvignon B – Sauvignon verde

Syrah N – Shiraz, Petit Syrah

Semillon B – Semillon blanc

Traminer Rose Rs – Rosetraminer, Savagnin Rose, Gewürztraminer

Traminer aromat alb B

Tămâioasă românească B – Rumänische Weihrauchtraube, Tamianka

Viognier B – Petit Vionnier, Viogne, Galopine, Vugava bijela

8. Description of the link(s)

8.1. Details of the geographical area

The area is the territory of Dobrogea in south-eastern Romania, demarcated by the lower reaches of the Danube (to the west and north), the Black Sea (to the east) and the Bulgarian border (to the south). It is characterised by a predominance of plateau-type landforms with a loess substrate, and ecological, soil and climate conditions classified in the steppe and forest-steppe categories. Each of these components helps to create an ecological environment that is good for growing vines.

Most of the vineyards sit upon a geological substrate of loess (3-40 m thick), partially covering hard, ancient rock (pre-Paleozoic, Paleozoic, Mesozoic and Tertiary), autochthonous or displaced.

Northern Dobrogea is largely mountainous (highlands with sheltered depressions, ranging between 100 m and 467 m above sea level), whereas southern Dobrogea has a structural tabular plateau landscape (below 200-300 m). These two landscapes are separated by the broadly hilly erosional plateau of central Dobrogea (250-350 m).

This is the region of Romania where rainfall and groundwater are scarcest: availability is patchy, and the water is often more mineralised. Impoundment, harvesting and irrigation are used to mitigate this situation.

The typically continental climate is partly tempered by the proximity of the Black Sea and the Danube Marshes and Delta. The average annual temperature is around 11 °C with a temperature range of more than 25 °C between mean values for January and July, and more than 75 °C in terms of absolute extremes over several years. Average annual rainfall is often less than 400 mm. The benefits of the area are good thermal conditions: it is one of Romania's warmest regions (with solar radiation of over 120-125 calories per square centimetre, sunshine duration of over 2 200 hours and daily average positive temperatures adding up to 4 000-4 200 °C over the year), which ensures that grapes can ripen and even become over-ripe.

Zonal is by far the dominant soil category found in the wine-growing areas: steppe mollisols (kastanozems and chernozems) and forest-steppe mollisols (calcic chernozems and, more rarely, clay-illuvial chernozems, rendzina and greyzems), mostly formed on a loess substrate.

8.2. Product details

'Colinele Dobrogei' PGI wines can be whites, reds or rosés.

The whites and rosés are limpid in appearance, and greenish-yellow to golden yellow, or pale or medium salmon-pink, with a velvety taste.

In terms of smell and taste, the majority of notes are floral. The wines have a good build-up of sugars and are well-rounded, with notes of honey, rose, citrus in aromatic varieties and sometimes honeycomb in aged wines made using aromatic varieties.

The reds have a velvety mouthfeel and are ruby red, garnet red, deep purplish red or dark red in colour.

The smell and taste feature the fresh aromas of well-ripened forest fruit, with hints of prune, a velvety mouthfeel and unctuousness, along with aromas of fresh raspberry, redcurrant, cranberry, blackberries and blueberries. The wines have tannic structure and character, and a bouquet of blueberries and cloves, and are sometimes markedly peppery, while short ageing brings vanilla aromas. They are suitable for ageing in oak barrels.

8.3. Causal interaction

The specificity of 'Colinele Dobrogei' PGI wines is imparted by the musts used to make them. This links back to the grape varieties, which benefit from high solar radiation – thermal conditions are among the warmest in Romania – and low rainfall. These factors help the grapes to ripen well, resulting in musts that are high in sugars. The influence of the sea makes itself felt in the area. It is particularly beneficial in the autumn because it acts as a temperature regulator. The Danube is an influential presence in Cernavodă, particularly on the vineyards closest to it. The soil, rich in calcium carbonate, is an important factor for wine quality. The quality of the wines is marked by the beneficial influence of the nearby Razim and Sinoe lakes and good soils for growing wines, along with the fact that the wines are balanced in alcohol and acidity and have well-expressed organoleptic characteristics (floral/forest fruits, seasoned notes).

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

Conditions applicable to finished product

Legal framework:

In national legislation

Type of further condition:

Derogation on production in the demarcated geographical area

Description of the condition:

Provided that the competent authorities are duly notified, the wines may be conditioned and bottled outside the area in which the grapes were grown.

These processes may take place within the same administrative unit, within a neighbouring administrative unit or in neighbouring areas with geographical indications.

In this case, the producer or the bottler and place of bottling must be identified on the label, as appropriate.

On the subject of bottling, and in response to commercial demands from the EU and export markets, bulk sales of PGI 'Colinele Dobrogei' wines are permitted.

The authorities must be notified of bulk consignments through the local inspection service. Bulk consignments must be accompanied by the applicable paperwork as well as the certificate proving entitlement to use the protected indication and market the wine.

Link to the product specification

https://www.onvpv.ro/sites/default/files/caiet_de_sarcini_ig_colinele_dobrogei_modif_cf_cerere_3_2021_modif_anteriora_e_cerere_989_18.05.2022_no_track_changes_0.pdf

CORRIGENDA**Corrigendum to Notice of Initiation concerning a review of the safeguard measure applicable to imports of certain steel products**

(Official Journal of the European Union C 459 of 2 December 2022)

(2022/C 471/12)

On page 6, in footnote 2:

for: 'Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/1029 of 24 June 2021 amending Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/159 to prolong the safeguard measure on imports of certain steel products (OJ L 225, 25.6.2021, p. 1).'

read: 'Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/1029 of 24 June 2021 amending Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/159 to prolong the safeguard measure on imports of certain steel products (OJ L 225 I, 25.6.2021, p. 1).'

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