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NOTICES FROM EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS, BODIES, OFFICES AND AGENCIES

COUNCIL

Conclusions of the Council and of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States meeting within the Council on safeguarding children in sport

(2019/C 419/01)

THE COUNCIL AND THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE MEMBER STATES MEETING WITHIN THE COUNCIL,

RECOGNISING THAT:

1. Safeguarding children in sport is a prerequisite for children to enjoy sport as a hobby and grow as athletes. Moreover, an active lifestyle should be adopted in childhood. Practising sport at an early age may contribute to citizens’ health, well-being, ability to work and social inclusion in the long run, as well as to the development of competences, skills and knowledge, including active citizenship.

2. Article 19(1) of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child provides the basis for the legal framework for safeguarding children (1). In addition, the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights recognises that children have the right to the protection and care necessary for their well-being. According to Article 165 TFEU, protecting the physical and moral integrity of sportspeople, especially the youngest sportspeople, is a way to develop the European dimension in sport and therefore a specific aim of Union action in the field of sport.

3. Safeguarding children in sport should be understood, broadly, as keeping all children safe from harm, abuse, violence, exploitation and neglect. Child safeguarding involves a set of actions that help to ensure all children participating in sport have a positive experience.

4. Member States have recognised that a safe environment is a prerequisite for enhancing children’s physical activity, and have taken several concrete measures to make sporting activities safer for children in recent years, such as improving legislation and setting up targeted projects.

5. At EU level, Member States have been exchanging good practices and various projects have been funded through the Erasmus+ and Rights, Equality and Citizenship programmes. Yet the work and efforts in this context should still be reinforced.

CONSIDER THAT:

6. Member States should continue to play a key role in strategic policy development and to ensure there is an adequate legislative and policy framework for safeguarding children, including in the field of sport.

(1) 'States Parties shall take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse, while in the care of parent(s), legal guardian(s) or any other person who has the care of the child.'
7. Sustainable results in this field require close cooperation with governmental and non-governmental organisations at all levels. The Erasmus+ programme and other EU funding instruments can provide additional resources to facilitate projects and other initiatives to safeguard children in sport.

8. Developing measures for safeguarding children in sport requires cooperation with different sectors such as the education, health, social services, justice, law enforcement and youth sectors. It also requires the engagement of various actors, including schools, sports organisations and clubs, families, physicians, coaches, teachers, sports officials and peers.

9. The policy guidelines developed by international organisations to identify, prevent and tackle the problems related to safeguarding children in sport should be disseminated, implemented and monitored more effectively. (2)

INVITE THE MEMBER STATES, IN LINE WITH THE SUBSIDIARITY PRINCIPLE AND AT THE APPROPRIATE LEVELS, TO:

10. Ensure that there is an adequate legal and policy framework, including preventive positive measures as well as sanctioning procedures where appropriate, that can support the development of holistic practical measures designed to address the issue of safeguarding children in sport.

11. Consider introducing and reinforcing awareness-raising as well as initial and continuous education and training measures – such as policy guidelines, educational toolkits, codes of conduct, campaigns and the exchange of best practices and experience – targeted towards children, families, sports organisations, volunteers, coaches, instructors, teachers and youth workers working with children in sport in order to prevent physical as well as emotional violence and abuse.

12. Cooperate with sports organisations to develop measures to safeguard children in sport, such as educational programmes, codes of conduct, monitoring, and guidelines and procedures for preventing violence and abuse, including systematic checks of criminal records (3) on sports employees and volunteers where appropriate, as well as for managing allegations, conducting appropriate follow-up and providing the necessary support to children.

13. Review the possible actions in granting public funding based on organisations' commitment to implement measures to safeguard children in sport.

14. Put in place and raise awareness as well as optimise the effectiveness of existing child-protection communication channels and reporting mechanism that children experiencing or people witnessing violence and/or abuse in sport can use. These tools may include telephone helplines, chats or websites.

INVITE THE MEMBER STATES AND THE COMMISSION, WITHIN THEIR RESPECTIVE SPHERES OF COMPETENCE, TO:

15. Collect and share data where possible, in accordance with EU and national legislation, on violence against and abuse of children and promote the use of monitoring instruments that seek to estimate the prevalence of all types of potential threat to the safeguarding of children in sport, as well as to monitor the effective implementation of relevant policies and procedures.

16. Support, promote and disseminate studies and publications on safeguarding children in sport.

17. Promote the exchange of best practices, in particular by sports organisations and national authorities, on safeguarding measures, including preventive measures to safeguard against sexual violence and abuse, on the promotion of tolerant and respectful behaviour in sport, and on anti-bullying.

(2) E.g. Unicef's International Safeguards for Children in Sport (2016), the International Alliance for Youth Sports' Child Protection Recommendations, the Council of Europe's Start to Talk Initiative, and the IOC's Safeguarding Athletes from Harassment and Abuse in Sport Framework.

(3) Directive 2011/93/EU on combating the sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children and child pornography and especially its Article 10.
18. Foster cooperation with international governmental and non-governmental organisations, such as the Council of Europe and Unicef.

INVITE THE SPORTS MOVEMENT TO:

19. Ensure that children are and feel safe in sport, and that they are heard and treated fairly and respectfully to help them build healthy self-esteem, in cooperation with the Member States where appropriate.

20. Ensure where appropriate that the growth stages of children and gender differentiation are respected in any competitive frameworks.

21. Implement adequate safeguarding procedures to prevent the risks of children being harmed, both physically and emotionally.

22. Develop training and clear sets of guidelines and regulations to make sure that sports organisations deal with child safeguarding concerns effectively, and take measures such as appointing an independent ombudsperson bound to confidentiality as contact person for children experiencing violence and/or abuse in sport.

23. Implement background checks, including in cases of cross-border mobility, on sports employees and volunteers where appropriate, who work with children, in accordance with relevant legal frameworks.

24. Collaborate with the law enforcement authorities, agencies and organisations responsible for child protection, in particular to support child victims.
ANNEX

A. Definitions

For the purposes of these Council conclusions:

1. ‘Safeguarding children in sport’ means keeping all children safe from physical and emotional harm, abuse, violence, exploitation and neglect. It covers both child protection and the promotion of children’s well-being.

2. ‘Child protection’ means protecting an individual who has been identified as being at risk of abuse, violence, exploitation or neglect.

B. References

In adopting these conclusions, the Council recalls the following in particular:

European Union


4. Council conclusions on promoting health-enhancing physical activity (HEPA) (2012/C 393/07)

5. Council Recommendation on promoting health-enhancing physical activity across sectors (2013/C 354/01)

6. Council conclusions on the promotion of motor skills, physical and sport activities for children (2015/C 417/09)

7. Expert Group recommendations on the protection of young athletes and safeguarding children’s rights in sport

8. Safeguarding Children in Sport: A mapping study by Ecorys and Thomas More University


10. EU Charter of Fundamental Rights, in particular Article 24

11. Directive 2012/29/EU establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime

United Nations


13. 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, in particular target 16.2 on violence against children


Council of Europe


17. Recommendation CM/Rec(2012)10 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on the protection of child and young athletes from dangers associated with migration

18. Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse, CETS No 201,

19. European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, CETS No 126

20. Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings, CETS No 197, Warsaw, 16.5.2005, pp. 1–21

21. European Social Charter, CETS No 35, revised CETS No 163
Council Conclusions on the Future Of Civil Justice Cooperation

(2019/C 419/02)

1. The Council underlines the importance of civil justice cooperation for citizens’ and companies’ everyday life and recalls the commitments taken with the Tampere conclusions and Stockholm Programme. The Council stresses that for carrying out the objectives of the Strategic Agenda 2019-2024 further reflection on the civil justice cooperation acquis is required. In terms of future action, the Council emphasises the need to prioritise effective implementation, enforcement, evaluation of application and functioning of existing EU instruments as well as digitalisation. The existing EU legal framework should be as user friendly as possible. Any new legislative initiatives must be based on evidence of clear added value and of practical needs of citizens and businesses. Where the initiatives aim at harmonising substantive civil law they should not unnecessarily impede on well-functioning national legal frameworks already in place.

2. The Council recalls that, in order to ensure coherence and consistency of the civil justice cooperation acquis, legislative proposals in the civil law area should be properly coordinated and fragmentation should be avoided not only in the negotiation process but also later in the process of implementation.

3. The Council stresses the key role of the European Judicial Network in civil and commercial matters and the European e-Justice Portal in implementation and application of legislation and invites the Commission and Member States to use their best efforts to enhance the visibility and use of these tools amongst practitioners. Recalling the importance of e-CODEX, the Council invites the Commission to consider all options, legislative and non-legislative, to ensure its long-term sustainability and management.

4. The Council recalls that a multilateral approach is an essential element of international cooperation also in the field of civil justice. The Council expresses its support to the key multilateral organisations in the field: the Hague Conference on Private International Law, UNCITRAL and UNIDROIT. For particular cases where multilateral cooperation is not an option, the Council invites the Commission to present effective alternatives to cater for citizens’ and companies’ needs.
### EUROPEAN COMMISSION

**Euro exchange rates**

**11 December 2019**

(2019/C 419/03)

1 euro =

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(1) Source: reference exchange rate published by the ECB.
EUROPEAN DATA PROTECTION SUPERVISOR

Summary of the Opinion of the European Data Protection Supervisor on the negotiating mandate of an Agreement between the EU and Japan for the transfer and use of Passenger Name Record data

(The full text of this Opinion can be found in English, French and German on the EDPS website www.edps.europa.eu)

(2019/C 419/04)

On 27 September 2019, the European Commission adopted a Recommendation for a Council Decision to authorise the opening of negotiations for an agreement between the European Union and Japan for the transfer and use of Passenger Name Record (PNR) data to prevent and combat terrorism and other serious transnational crime. The purpose of the envisaged Agreement is to lay down the legal basis and the conditions under which air carriers will be authorised to transfer to Japan the PNR data of passengers flying between the EU and Japan, in compliance with the requirements of the EU law, including the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU.

The EDPS welcomes the fact that the negotiation mandate aims at ensuring full respect for fundamental rights and freedoms enshrined in Article 7 and Article 8 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU, as well as for the principles of necessity and proportionality, as interpreted by the Court of Justice in its Opinion 1/15 on the EU-Canada PNR Agreement.

Given the impact of the envisaged agreement on the fundamental rights of a very large number of individuals not implicated in a criminal activity, the EDPS considers that it should contain all the necessary substantive and procedural safeguards to guarantee the proportionality of the PNR system and to limit the interference with the right to privacy and data protection only to what is strictly necessary and justified by the general interest of the Union. To this end, the EDPS makes a number of recommendations to improve the negotiating directives, such as:

— a strict approach with regard to the necessity and proportionality of the PNR system;
— in line with the principle of purpose limitation, any further use of the transferred PNR data for other purposes should be very well justified, specified in a clear and precise manner and limited to what is strictly necessary;
— the Council Decision authorising opening of negotiations should contain a reference not only to the procedural legal basis but also to the substantive legal basis, including Article 16 TFEU;
— special attention should be paid to prevent the risk of indirectly revealing special categories of data about air passengers, as well as the risk of re-identification of individuals after the anonymisation of the PNR data relating to them;
— the envisaged Agreement should contain clauses allowing for its suspension in case of breaches of its rules, as well as for termination of the Agreement if the non-compliance is serious and persistent.

Further detailed recommendations by the EDPS are provided in this Opinion.

The EDPS remains at the disposal of the institutions for further advice during the negotiations. He also expects to be consulted at later stages of the finalisation of the draft Agreement in accordance with Article 42 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council (¹).

I. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1. On 27 September 2019, the European Commission adopted a Recommendation for a Council Decision to authorise the opening of negotiations for an agreement between the European Union (EU) and Japan for the transfer and use of Passenger Name Record (PNR) data to prevent and combat terrorism and other serious transnational crime. The Annex to the Recommendation (hereinafter ‘the Annex’) lays down the Council’s negotiating directives to the Commission, i.e. the objectives the latter should aim to achieve on behalf of the EU in the course of the negotiations.

2. The Recommendation has been adopted on the basis of the procedure laid down in Article 218 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) for agreements concluded between the EU and third countries. With this Recommendation, the Commission seeks to obtain authorisation from the Council to be appointed as the negotiator on behalf of the EU and to start the negotiations with Japan, in line with the negotiating mandate. Once the negotiations are completed, in order for the agreement to be concluded, the European Parliament will have to give its consent to the text of the agreement negotiated, after which the Council will have to adopt a decision concluding the agreement.


4. Currently, there are two international agreements in force between the EU and third countries on the processing and transfer of PNR data — with Australia (2) and with the United States (3), both from 2011. At the request of the European Parliament, pursuant to Article 218(11) TFEU, the Court of Justice of the EU (CJEU) adopted Opinion 1/15 of 26 July 2017 (4) on the envisaged Agreement between the EU and Canada on the transfer and processing of PNR data, signed on 25 June 2014. The Court concluded that the Agreement is incompatible with Articles 7, 8 and 21 and Article 52(1) of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU (Charter) in so far as it does not preclude the transfer of sensitive data from the EU to Canada and the use and retention of that data. Furthermore, the Court laid down a number of conditions and safeguards for lawful processing and transfer of PNR data. Based on Opinion 1/15, new PNR negotiations with Canada have been launched in June 2018, which, according to the Commission, are in their final stage.

5. At global level, the issue of PNR data is dealt with by the Convention on International Civil Aviation (the ‘Chicago Convention’) of 1947, which regulates international air transport and has established the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). The Council of ICAO has adopted Standards and Recommended Practices on PNR, which are part of Annex 9 (‘Facilitation’) to the Chicago Convention. They are complemented by additional guidance, notably ICAO Document 9944 setting out ‘Guidelines on Passenger Name Record (PNR) Data’ (5). All EU Member States are Parties to the Chicago Convention.

6. Furthermore, the United Nations Security Council Resolution 2396 (2017) on threats to international peace and security caused by returning foreign terrorist fighters, adopted on 21 December 2017, requires UN Member States to ‘develop the capability to collect, process and analyse, in furtherance of ICAO standards and recommended practices, passenger name record (PNR) data and to ensure PNR data is used by and shared with all their competent national authorities, with full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms’, as well as ‘where appropriate, encourages Member States to share PNR data with relevant or concerned Member States to detect foreign terrorist fighters’ (6).

7. The EDPS welcomes the fact that he has been consulted following the adoption of the Recommendation by the European Commission and expects that a reference to this Opinion will be included in the preamble of the Council Decision. The present Opinion is without prejudice to any additional comments that the EDPS could make on the basis of further available information at a later stage.

(4) Opinion 1/15 of the Court of Justice of 26 July 2017 pursuant to Article 218(11) TFEU on draft Agreement between Canada and the EU on the transfer and processing of PNR data, ECLI:EU:C:2017:592.
V. CONCLUSIONS

34. The EDPS welcomes the fact that the negotiation mandate aims at ensuring full respect for fundamental rights and freedoms enshrined in Article 7 and Article 8 of the Charter, as well as for the principles of necessity and proportionality, as interpreted by the CJEU in its Opinion 1/15 on the EU-Canada PNR Agreement.

35. Given the impact of the envisaged Agreement on the fundamental rights of a very large number of individuals not implicated in a criminal activity, the EDPS considers that the future Agreement should contain all the necessary substantive and procedural safeguards, which, considered in their entirety, would guarantee the proportionality of the PNR system and to limit the interference with the right to privacy and data protection only to what is strictly necessary and justified by the general interest of the EU.

36. To this end, as main recommendation, the EDPS stresses the need of a strict approach with regard to the necessity and proportionality of the PNR system. Furthermore, special attention should be given to the practical implementation of the principle of purpose limitation concerning the use of the transferred PNR data. In addition, the EDPS repeats its position from its previous opinions (1) that the Council Decision authorising opening of negotiations pursuant to Article 218 TFEU should contain a reference not only to the procedural legal basis but also to the relevant substantive legal basis, which should include Article 16 TFEU.

37. The additional recommendations of the EDPS in the present Opinion relate to the appropriate legal framework for transfer of operational personal data; the need to prevent the risk of indirectly revealing special categories of data about air passengers, as well as the risk of re-identification of individuals after the anonymisation of PNR data relating to them. The EDPS underlines also the need to clarify the independent supervision of PNR data processing by the competent Japanese authorities, which is one of the essential guarantees for the right to data protection. In addition, the EDPS recommends the introduction of clauses allowing for the suspension of the future Agreement in case of breaches of its provisions, as well as for termination of the Agreement if the non-compliance is serious and persistent.

38. The EDPS remains at the disposal of the Commission, the Council and the European Parliament to provide advice at further stages of this process. The comments in this Opinion are without prejudice to any additional comments that the EDPS could make as further issues may arise and would then be addressed once further information is available. To this end, the EDPS expects to be consulted later on the provisions of the draft Agreement before its finalisation.


Wojciech Rafał WIEWIÓROWSKI
European Data Protection Supervisor

NOTICES CONCERNING THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AREA

EFTA SURVEILLANCE AUTHORITY

No State aid within the meaning of Article 61(1) of the EEA Agreement

(2019/C 419/05)

The EFTA Surveillance Authority considers that the following measure does not constitute state aid within the meaning of Article 61(1) of the EEA Agreement:

Date of adoption of the decision: 10 September 2019
Case No: 83877
Decision No: 064/19/COL
EFTA State: Iceland
Title (and/or name of the beneficiary): Arbitral award between Landsvirkjun and Elkem
Legal basis: The Fifth Amendment to the Power Contract concluded in 1976 between Landsvirkjun and Elkem
Type of measure: No State aid

The authentic text of the decision, from which all confidential information has been removed, can be found on the EFTA Surveillance Authority’s website: http://www.eftasurv.int/state-aid/state-aid-register/decisions/
State aid – Decision to raise no objections

(2019/C 419/06)

The EFTA Surveillance Authority raises no objections to the following state aid measure:

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The authentic text of the decision, from which all confidential information has been removed, can be found on the EFTA Surveillance Authority's website: http://www.eftasurv.int/state-aid/state-aid-register/decisions/
### Public holidays in 2020: EEA/EFTA States and EEA institutions

(2019/C 419/07)

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<td>EFTA Surveillance Authority</td>
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Public holidays falling on Saturdays and Sundays are not listed.
V

(Announcements)

PROCEDURES RELATING TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMPETITION POLICY

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Prior notification of a concentration
(Case M.9602 — Banco Santander/Allianz Popular)
Candidate case for simplified procedure
(Text with EEA relevance)
(2019/C 419/08)

1. On 4 December 2019, 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:
— Banco Santander, S.A. ('Banco Santander', Spain),
— Allianz Popular, S.L. ('Allianz Popular', Spain),

Banco Santander acquires within the meaning of Article 3(1)(b) of the Merger Regulation control of the whole of Allianz Popular.

The concentration is accomplished by way of purchase of shares.

2. The business activities of the undertakings concerned are:
— for Santander: mainly active in retail banking, treasury and insurance,
— for Allianz Popular: Insurance, pension funds and asset management sectors in Spain. It is currently jointly controlled by Banco Santander and Allianz Europe, a subsidiary of Allianz SE ('Allianz').

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

Pursuant to the Commission Notice on a simplified procedure for treatment of certain concentrations under the Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 (2) it should be noted that this case is a candidate for treatment under the procedure set out in the Notice.

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

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

M.9602 — Banco Santander/Allianz Popular

(1) OJ L 24, 29.1.2004, p. 1 (the 'Merger Regulation').
Observations can be sent to the Commission by email, by fax, or by post. Please use the contact details below:

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

Fax +32 22964301

Postal address:

European Commission
Directorate-General for Competition
Merger Registry
1049 Bruxelles/Brussel
BELGIQUE/BELGIÈ
Prior notification of a concentration
(Case M.9678 — Keppel Infrastructure/MET Capital/MET)
Candidate case for simplified procedure
(Text with EEA relevance)
(2019/C 419/09)

1. On 6 December 2019, 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:
— Keppel Infrastructure Holdings Pte. Ltd. (‘Keppel Infrastructure’, Singapore),
— MET Capital Partners AG (‘MET Capital’, Switzerland),
— MET Holding AG (‘MET’, Switzerland), controlled by MET Capital.

Keppel Infrastructure and MET Capital acquire within the meaning of Article 3(1)(b) and 3(4) of the Merger Regulation joint control of the whole of MET.

The concentration is accomplished by way of purchase of shares.

2. The business activities of the undertakings concerned are:
— Keppel Infrastructure controls a group of companies active in the fields of energy and environmental infrastructure,
— MET Capital holds participations in entities in the energy sector,
— MET is an integrated European energy company, headquartered in Switzerland, with diversified activities through its subsidiaries in natural gas, LNG/LPG, power and oil, focused on multi-commodity wholesale, trading and sales, as well as energy infrastructure and industrial assets.

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

Pursuant to the Commission Notice on a simplified procedure for treatment of certain concentrations under the Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 (2) it should be noted that this case is a candidate for treatment under the procedure set out in the Notice.

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

Observations must reach the Commission not later than 10 days following the date of this publication. The following reference should always be specified:
M.9678 — Keppel Infrastructure/MET Capital/MET

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

Publication of a communication of approval of a standard amendment to a product specification for a name in the wine sector referred to in Article 17(2) and (3) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/33 (2019/C 419/10)

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

‘Colli Asolani — Prosecco’

PDO-IT-A0514-AM03

Date of communication: 2.9.2019

DESCRIPTION OF AND REASONS FOR THE APPROVED AMENDMENT

1. Introduction of a version of ‘Colli Asolani — Prosecco’/‘Asolo — Prosecco’ superior sparkling wine featuring the term ‘sui lieviti’ (aged on the lees)

Description:

A version featuring the term ‘sui lieviti’ (aged on the lees) is being introduced for the ‘Colli Asolani — Prosecco’/‘Asolo — Prosecco’ superior sparkling wine type.

Reasons:

This amendment adds a new ‘sui lieviti’ (aged on the lees) version to the types already included in the product specification. This refers to the long-standing historical tradition and ‘rural’ method for obtaining sparkling wine.

This amendment is intended to provide protection for the product obtained when wine is made directly in the bottle, without using the disgorgement procedure but allowing it to age on the lees.

This amendment affects Articles 1, 5, 6 and 7 of the Product Specification and Sections 1.4 (Description of the wine(s) and 1.9 (Further conditions — labelling and presentation) of the Single Document.

2. Introduction of specifications regarding the name and labelling

Description:

The term ‘Millesimato’ (vintage) may be added to the name of the wine, followed by the year in which the grapes were harvested. The term ‘Millesimato’ must not be used for the ‘sui lieviti’ (aged on the lees) type.

The term ‘sui lieviti’ (aged on the lees) must be used, followed by the year in which the grapes were harvested. The terms ‘Superiore’, ‘Millesimato’ and ‘sui lieviti’ and the year of the vintage must be printed in characters with a maximum size equivalent to two-thirds of the wine name.

Reasons:

These specifications are necessary as additional labelling provisions falling under EU legislation.

This amendment affects Article 7 of the Product Specification and Section 1.9 of the Single Document (Further conditions — labelling and presentation).

1. **Name of the product**
   
   Colli Asolani — Prosecco
   
   Asolo — Prosecco

2. **Geographical indication type**
   
   PDO — Protected designation of origin

3. **Categories of grapevine product**
   
   1. Wine
   
   4. Sparkling wine
   
   5. Quality sparkling wine
   
   6. Quality aromatic sparkling wine
   
   8. Semi-sparkling wine

4. **Description of the wine(s)**
   
   ‘Colli Asolani — Prosecco’/‘Asolo — Prosecco’, including the superior sparkling and semi-sparkling versions

   Wine with a straw-yellow colour of varying intensity, with long-lasting foam in the sparkling type and a clear formation of small bubbles in the semi-sparkling type. The aroma is pleasant and characteristically fruity, with possible hints of bread crust and yeast if fermented in the bottle. The taste ranges from dry to medium dry depending on the category and may be pleasantly fruity, round, full-bodied.

   Minimum total alcoholic strength by volume: 10.5 %. Minimum sugar-free extract: 16.0 g/l.

   Any analytical parameters not shown in the table below comply with the limits laid down in national and EU legislation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General analytical characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maximum total alcoholic strength (in % volume)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum actual alcoholic strength (in % volume)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum total acidity 4,0 g expressed as grams of tartaric acid per litre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum volatile acidity (in milliequivalents per litre)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum total sulphur dioxide (in milligrams per litre)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

   ‘Colli Asolani — Prosecco’/‘Asolo — Prosecco’ superior sparkling wine featuring the term ‘sui lieviti’ (aged on the lees)

   Foam: fine and long-lasting;

   Colour: straw yellow of varying intensity, possibly cloudy;

   Aroma: pleasant and characteristically fruity with possible notes of crusty bread and yeast;

   Taste: fresh, harmonious, fruity with possible notes of crusty bread and yeast,

   Minimum total alcoholic strength by volume: 11 %;

   Minimum sugar-free extract: 14 g/l.

   Any analytical parameters not shown in the table below comply with the limits laid down in national and EU legislation.
5. Wine-making practices

a. Essential oenological practices

Preparation of the batch intended for making sparkling wine

Specific oenological practice

For preparing the base vines to be processed into sparkling wine, the traditional practice of using Pinot and/or Chardonnay wines is allowed, up to 15% of the total volume.

b. Maximum yields

Colli Asolani — Prosecco/Asolo — Prosecco

84 hectolitres per hectare

6. Demarcated geographical area

The production area of the grapes for making ‘Asolo — Prosecco’ DOCG wines is situated within the production area of the ‘Prosecco’ DOC. It is demarcated as follows:

A) The production area of the grapes for making wine covered by the ‘Asolo — Prosecco’ DOCG designation referred to in Article 1 comprises the entire territory of the municipalities of Castelcucco, Cornuda and Monfumo and part of the territory of the following municipalities: Asolo, Borso del Grappa, Caerano S. Marco, Cavaso del Tomba, Crespano del Grappa, Crocetta del Montello, Fonte, Giavera del Montello, Maser, Montebelluna, Nervesa della Battaglia, Paderno del Grappa, Pederobba, Possagno, S. Zenone degli Ezzelini and Volpago del Montello.

The boundary of this area is defined as follows: From the locality of Ciano in the municipality of Crocetta del Montello the boundary continues eastward along the ‘Panoramica del Montello’ provincial road as far as the exit point at the intersection of the ‘transversale del Montello’ road with No 14. From the intersection it follows a vertical line with respect to the ‘Panoramica’ until it reaches the edge of the hill which overlooks the Piave river. From there the boundary continues eastward along the upper section of the Montello slope which runs alongside the Piave as far as the locality of Case Saccardo in the municipality of Nervesa della Battaglia. It then turns south-eastward along the border between the municipalities of Nervesa and Susegana and along the Piave riverside road which passes by the stream gauge and leads to the village of Nervesa, from where it turns westward along State road No 248 ‘Schiavonesca Marosticana’ which runs to the border between the provinces of Treviso and Vicenza, at about the 42 500 km mark in the municipality of S. Zenone degli Ezzelini. From there, it goes northward following the border between the provinces of Treviso and Vincenza until it meets the contour line at an elevation of 400 m in the Borso del Grappa municipality. The boundary line then continues to follow this contour line eastward, passing through villages belonging to the municipalities of Borso del Grappa, Crespano del Grappa, Possagno, Cavaso del Tomba and Pederobba. Once it reaches the municipality of Pederobba, it continues southward from the point at 400 m above sea level where it meets the Calpiana road, which, to the south-east, leads to the ‘Pedemontana del Grappa’ provincial road past the Pedemontana estate. Going down that road, it joins the ‘Pedemontana del Grappa’, running along that road until its intersection with State road No 348 ‘Feltrina’ after the village of Pederobba.

It then follows the State road to Onigo di Pederobba, from where it turns eastward along the road to Covolo as far as Pieve, and Rive. Then it follows the Brentella canal as far as the 160 point and then swings north-eastward towards Covolo, passing through and entering Barche, where it reaches the point of 146 m above sea level in the vicinity of the Piave river. From the 146 point, it then continues southward along that road until its intersection with the road to Crocetta del Montello at about the 27 800 km point.
The boundary then continues southward along that road as far as the locality of Fornace, where it turns south-eastward onto the road leading to Rivasecca, passing through and continuing south-eastward on the road that runs alongside the Castelviero canal, until it reaches the locality of Ciano from where the delineation started.

B) For the grape varieties Pinot Bianco, Pinot Nero, Pinot Grigio and Chardonnay to be used in the traditional practice referred to in Article 5, the production area covers the administrative area of the following municipalities in the province of Treviso: Cappella Maggiore, Cison di Valmarino, Colle Umberto, Conegliano, Farra di Soligo, Follina, Fregona, Miane, Pieve di Soligo, Refrontolo, Revine Lago, San Flur, San Pietro di Feletto, San Vendemiano, Sarmede, Segusino, Sernaglia della Battaglia, Susegana, Tarzo, Valdobbiadene, Vidor, Vittorio Veneto, Asolo, Caerano S. Marco, Castelcucco, Cavaso del Tomba, Cornuda, Crocetta del Montello, Fonte, Giavera del Montello, Maser, Monfumo, Montebelluna, Nervesa della Battaglia, Paderno del Grappa, Pederobba, Possagno, S. Zenone degli Ezzelini, Volpago del Montello, Borso del Grappa and Crespano del Grappa.

7. **Main wine grape variety(ies)**
   Glera W. - Serprino

8. **Description of the link(s)**
   Colli Asolani — Prosecco (it)/Asolo — Prosecco (it)
   The climate of the production area has mild springs and summers that are not too hot, which protects the acid-sugar ratio in the grapes, and autumns that are ideally suited to the ripening of the fruit.
   The difference in temperature between night and day helps the Glera grapes develop their typical aromas. These fruity and floral notes give typical qualities to the wines, which are also characterised by their freshness.
   Drainage of excess water is helped by the sloping land and the nature of the soils, meaning that the plants absorb more micro-nutrients and always maintain balanced growth and the right level of acidity. This lends body, aroma, intensity and elegance to the wines.

9. **Essential further conditions (packaging, labelling, other requirements)**
   ‘Colli Asolani — Prosecco’/‘Asolo — Prosecco’ superior sparkling wine featuring the term ‘sui lieviti’ (aged on the lees):
   Legal framework:
   EU legislation
   Type of further condition:
   Additional provisions relating to labelling
   Description of the condition:
   The term ‘Millesimato’ (vintage) may be added to the name of the wine, followed by the year in which the grapes were harvested.
   For sparkling wine of the ‘sui lieviti’ (aged on the lees) type, the year in which the grapes were harvested must be indicated on the label; the term ‘Millesimato’ may not be used.
   The terms ‘Superiore’, ‘Millesimato’ and ‘sui lieviti’ and the year of the vintage must be printed on the label in characters with a maximum size equivalent to two-thirds of the wine name.

**Link to the product specification**
https://www.politicheagricole.it/flex/cm/pages/ServeBLOB.php/L/IT/IDPagina/14385
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

(2019/C 419/11)

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 of 18 December 2013 (1).

The application for approval of this minor amendment can be consulted on the Commission’s DOOR database.

SINGLE DOCUMENT

‘MEL DE BARROSO’

EU No: PDO-PT-0229-AM02 — 31.7.2019

PDO (X) PGI ( )

1. Name(s)

‘Mel de Barroso’

2. Member State or Third Country

Portugal

3. Description of the agricultural product or foodstuff

3.1. Type of product

Class 1.4. Other products of animal origin (eggs, honey, various dairy products except butter, etc.)

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

‘Mel de Barroso’ is a honey produced by *Apis mellifera iberiensis* from the nectar of the melliferous flora typical of the region. It has the following characteristics:

— moisture: less than 18 %;
— reducing sugars (fructose, glucose): higher than 65 %;
— ash: less than 0.6 %;
— insoluble substances: less than 0.1 %;
— colour: higher than 80 on the Pfund scale (mm);
— ericaceous pollen: predominant, always higher than 15 %;
— eucalyptus pollen: less than 5 %.

‘Mel de Barroso’ with an ericaceous pollen content higher than 35 % can be called ‘Mel de Urze’ or ‘Mel de Queiró’.

3.3. Feed (for products of animal origin only)

Artificial feeding of the bee colonies that produce ‘Mel de Barroso’ is not permitted, except in situations where mandatory sanitary or phytosanitary measures are imposed, or when natural disasters or adverse meteorological conditions occur, in which case beekeepers may feed the colonies with a syrup consisting of water and sugar and/or honey.

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

Production and extraction.

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

‘Mel de Barroso’ must be packaged before being placed on the market. It can be sold in liquid or crystallised form or as honeycomb (as long as it is fully capped and contains no brood).

Honey presenting serious defects, namely phase separation (glucose precipitation) or fermentation, cannot be placed on the market as ‘Mel de Barroso’.

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

The packaging of ‘Mel de Barroso’ must:

— bear one of the following wordings: ‘MEL DE BARROSO — DENOMINAÇÃO DE ORIGEM PROTEGIDA’ or ‘MEL DE BARROSO DOP’;

— bear the wording ‘Mel de Urze’ or ‘Mel de Queiró’ if applicable;

— identify the inspection body.

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

The municipalities of Boticas, Chaves, Montalegre and Vila Pouca de Aguiar, and the parishes of Jou and Valongo de Milhais in the municipality of Murça.

5. **Link with the geographical area**

‘Mel de Barroso’ is produced in the highest areas of the Barroso region. It is produced by *Apis mellifera iberiensis*, a bee that is extraordinarily well-adapted to the region’s climatic conditions, from the vegetation typical of the region, which mostly consists of heathers (*Erica* spp.). As well as *Erica umbellata*, also known locally as ‘queiró’, other varieties which can be found are *Erica cinerea*, *Erica arborea*, *Erica vagans*, *Erica ciliaris* and *Calluna vulgaris*. As well as being ideal for the development of the bee colonies, this vegetation produces a dark-coloured honey that is much appreciated, in which pollen from the region’s typical Ericaceae predominates.

**Publication reference of the specification**

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

CORRIGENDA

Corrigendum to Recommendation of the European Systemic Risk Board of 26 September 2019 on exchange and collection of information for macroprudential purposes on branches of credit institutions having their head office in another Member State or in a third country (ESRB/2019/18)

(Official Journal of the European Union C 412 of 9 December 2019)

(2019/C 419/12)

On the cover page and on page 1, in the heading:

for: ‘EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK’,

read: ‘EUROPEAN SYSTEMIC RISK BOARD’.