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Information and Notices

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⁽¹⁾ Text with EEA relevance.

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⁽¹⁾ Text with EEA relevance.

II

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

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Non-opposition to a notified concentration**(Case M.10757 – MUTARES / CIMOS)****(Text with EEA relevance)**

(2022/C 304/01)

On 28 July 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 32022M10757. 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.10747 – BHC / DUSSUR / BAKER PETROLITE SAUDI COMPANY JV)****(Text with EEA relevance)**

(2022/C 304/02)

On 3 August 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 32022M10747. 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.10828 – CVC / NORDIC CAPITAL / CARY GROUP)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2022/C 304/03)

On 5 August 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 32022M10828. 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⁾

8 August 2022

(2022/C 304/04)

1 euro =

Currency			Exchange rate		
Currency			Exchange rate		
USD	US dollar	1,0199	CAD	Canadian dollar	1,3134
JPY	Japanese yen	137,62	HKD	Hong Kong dollar	8,0061
DKK	Danish krone	7,4405	NZD	New Zealand dollar	1,6202
GBP	Pound sterling	0,84165	SGD	Singapore dollar	1,4058
SEK	Swedish krona	10,3650	KRW	South Korean won	1 329,93
CHF	Swiss franc	0,9763	ZAR	South African rand	16,9694
ISK	Iceland króna	140,10	CNY	Chinese yuan renminbi	6,8931
NOK	Norwegian krone	9,9405	HRK	Croatian kuna	7,5123
BGN	Bulgarian lev	1,9558	IDR	Indonesian rupiah	15 147,65
CZK	Czech koruna	24,515	MYR	Malaysian ringgit	4,5477
HUF	Hungarian forint	394,27	PHP	Philippine peso	56,554
PLN	Polish zloty	4,7043	RUB	Russian rouble	
RON	Romanian leu	4,9163	THB	Thai baht	36,380
TRY	Turkish lira	18,3175	BRL	Brazilian real	5,2380
AUD	Australian dollar	1,4607	MXN	Mexican peso	20,6810
			INR	Indian rupee	81,1660

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

NOTICES FROM MEMBER STATES

Update of the list of residence permits referred to in Article 2(16) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 of the European Parliament and of the Council on a Union Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders (Schengen Borders Code) ⁽¹⁾

(2022/C 304/05)

The publication of the list of residence permits referred to in Article 2(16) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on a Union Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders (Schengen Borders Code) ⁽²⁾ is based on information communicated by the Member States to the Commission in conformity with Article 39 of the Schengen Borders Code.

In addition to publication in the Official Journal, a regular update is available on the website of the Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs.

LIST OF RESIDENCE PERMITS ISSUED BY MEMBER STATES

POLAND

Replacement of the list published in OJ C 126, 12.4.2021, p. 1.

I. List of documents caught by Article 2(16)(a) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on a Union Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders (Schengen Borders Code)

1. Residence documents issued in accordance with the uniform format set out in Council Regulation (EC) No 1030/2002 of 13 June 2002 laying down a uniform format for residence permits for third-country nationals.

— Karta pobytu (Residence card)

Residence cards are issued to aliens who have obtained:

— zezwolenie na pobyt czasowy (POBYT CZASOWY) - temporary residence permit;

— zezwolenie na pobyt stały (POBYT STAŁY) - permanent residence permit;

— zezwolenie na osiedlenie się (OSIEDLENIE SIĘ) – permit to settle, issued before 1 May 2014;

— zezwolenie na pobyt rezydenta długoterminowego WE/UE (POBYT REZYDENTA DŁUGOTERMINOWEGO WE/UE) - a long-term EC resident's residence permit (issued after 1 October 2005). With effect from 12 June 2012 the term 'EC' was replaced by 'EU';

— zgoda na pobyt ze względów humanitarnych (POBYT ZE WZGLĘDÓW HUMANITARNYCH) – consent for stay for humanitarian reasons;

— status uchodźcy (STATUS UCHODŹCY) - refugee status;

— ochrona uzupełniająca (OCHRONA UZUPEŁNIAJĄCA) - subsidiary protection;

— Documents issued to the United Kingdom nationals and their family members - the beneficiaries of the Withdrawal Agreement in Poland, after the end of transition period:

— Zaświadczenie o zarejestrowaniu pobytu (Certificate of registration of stay – for UK nationals possessing the right of residence)

⁽¹⁾ See the list of previous publications at the end of this update.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 77, 23.3.2016, p. 1.

- Dokument potwierdzający prawo stałego pobytu (Document certifying permanent residence – for UK nationals possessing the right of permanent residence),
- Karta pobytowa (Residence card - for non UK family member possessing the right of residence),
- Karta stałego pobytu (Permanent residence card - for non UK family member possessing the right of permanent residence).

All the above mentioned documents will bear: 'Article 50 TUE' in the field: 'type of permit' and 'Article 18 ust. 4 Umowy Wystąpienia' in the field: 'remarks'.

2. Residence cards issued in accordance with Directive 2004/38/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the right of citizens of the Union and their family members to move and reside freely within the territory of the Member States amending Regulation (EEC) No 1612/68 and repealing Directives 64/221/EEC, 68/360/EEC, 72/194/EEC, 73/148/EEC, 75/34/EEC, 75/35/EEC, 90/364/EEC, 90/365/EEC and 93/96/EEC.

- Karta pobytu członka rodziny obywatela Unii Europejskiej (Residence card for an EU citizen family member);
- Karta stałego pobytu członka rodziny obywatela Unii Europejskiej (Permanent residence card for an EU citizen family member).

- II. List of documents caught by Article 2(16)(b) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on a Union Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders (Schengen Borders Code)

1. Identity Cards issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

- **legitymacja dyplomatyczna** (Diplomatic Identity Card);
- **legitymacja służbowa** (Official Identity Card);
- **legitymacja konsularna** (Consular Identity Card);
- **legitymacja konsularna konsula honorowego** (Consular Identity Card for Honorary Consul);
- **legitymacja specjalna** (Special Identity Card).

2. **Lista podróżujących dla wycieczek w Unii Europejskiej** (decyzja Rady 94/795/WSiSW z dnia 30 listopada 1994 r. w sprawie wspólnych działań przyjętych przez Radę na podstawie art. K.3 ust. 2 lit. b Traktatu o Unii Europejskiej w sprawie ułatwień podróży dla uczniów pochodzących z państw trzecich przebywających w Państwach Członkowskich) (List of travellers for trips within the European Union (Council Decision 94/795/JHA of 30 November 1994 on a joint action adopted by the Council on the basis of Article K.3.2.b of the Treaty on European Union concerning travel facilities for school pupils from third countries resident in a Member State)).

3. Documents issued to the United Kingdom nationals and their family members before the end of transition period referred to in the Withdrawal Agreement under the Directive 2004/38/EC which may be used by them after the end of transition period (the documents will remain valid no later than until 31 December 2021):

- **Dokument potwierdzający prawo stałego pobytu** (Document certifying permanent residence right),
- **Karta pobytu członka rodziny obywatela UE** (Residence card of an EU citizen family member),
- **Karta stałego pobytu członka rodziny obywatela UE** (Permanent residence card of an EU citizen family member).

4. Provisional documents issued to United Kingdom nationals and their family members after the end of transition period referred to in the Withdrawal Agreement:

- **Zaświadczenie** (certificate) with one year validity confirming the submission of an application for registration of stay and/or residence document for the beneficiary of the Withdrawal Agreement – in case of application submitted until 31 December 2021 (the certificate together with a valid travel document will entitle to multiple border crossings without the need to obtain a visa).

5. **Diia.pl (or Diia.pl service)** – a digital identity document issued to beneficiaries of temporary protection under the Act of 12 March 2022 on assistance to citizens of Ukraine in connection with the armed conflict in the territory of Ukraine (Journal of Laws of 2022, item 583) in connection with Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/382 of 4 March 2022 establishing the existence of a mass influx of displaced persons from Ukraine within the meaning of Article 5 of Directive 2001/55/EC, and having the effect of introducing temporary protection (OJL 71, 4.3.2022, p. 1).

Diia.pl is a service provided by the Minister, responsible for computerisation, as referred to in Article 19e.2(2) of the Computerisation Act in connection with Article 10.1 of the Act on assistance to citizens of Ukraine, available in the Application on the User's mobile device, which allows personal data of a User who is a citizen of Ukraine or a spouse of a Ukrainian citizen not having a Ukrainian citizenship as long as he/she is not a citizen of Poland or other EU Member State and arrived in the Republic of Poland from Ukraine in the period beginning on 24 February 2022 to be downloaded from the Register, as well as to be stored in an encrypted form on the User's mobile device, and be presented to other persons in order to confirm the User's identity.

Diia.pl may be used by Ukrainian temporary protection beneficiaries refugees who stay legally in the territory of Poland based on art. 2.1 of Act on assistance to citizens of Ukraine and who received a National Identification Number (PESEL).

Based on art. 2.1 of the Act on assistance to citizens of Ukraine 'If a Ukrainian citizen in the meaning of art. 1.1, arrived legally to the territory of the Republic of Poland in the period after 24 February 2022 until the day indicated in provisions adopted based on Article 2.4 (the date has not been determined yet) and declares the intention to stay on the territory of the Republic of Poland, **his/her stay is considered legal within the period of 18 months from 24 February 2022** (...) Stay of a child born on the territory of the Republic of Poland by a mother who is a person mentioned in the first sentence is also considered legal in the same period as the stay of the mother'.

Diia.pl is issued based on

— Article 10 of the Act on assistance to citizens of Ukraine.

Diia.pl serves as a confirmation of the User's identity and is an evidence equivalent to a document in line with

— Article 8.1 of the Council Directive 2001/55/EC of 20 July 2001 on minimum standards for giving temporary protection in the event of a mass influx of displaced persons and on measures promoting a balance of efforts between Member States in receiving such persons and bearing the consequences thereof

— and should be considered a residence permit within the meaning of

— Article 2(g) of the Council Directive 2001/55/EC.

The Diia.pl document can be used by any person who is of legal age.

6. **Zaświadczenie o korzystaniu z ochrony czasowej** (Enjoyment of Temporary Protection Certificate) issued to foreigner enjoying temporary protection pursuant to Article 106 of Act of 13 June 2003 on granting protection to foreigners within the territory of the Republic of Poland (Journal of Law, 2021, item 1108, as amended) in connection with Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/382 of 4 March 2022 establishing the existence of a mass influx of displaced persons from Ukraine within the meaning of Article 5 of Directive 2001/55/EC, and having the effect of introducing temporary protection (OJL 71, 4.3.2022, p. 1). **Where period of temporary protection is extended by European Union law, the validity of the certificate is to be extended accordingly.**

In line with Article 8.1 of the Council Directive 2001/55/EC of 20 July 2001 on minimum standards for giving temporary protection in the event of a mass influx of displaced persons and on measures promoting a balance of efforts between Member States in receiving such persons and bearing the consequences thereof the Certificate should be considered a residence permit within the meaning of Article 2(g) of the Council Directive 2001/55/EC.

List of previous publications

OJ C 247, 13.10.2006, p. 1.	OJ C 200, 28.6.2014, p. 59.
OJ C 77, 5.4.2007, p. 11.	OJ C 304, 9.9.2014, p. 3.
OJ C 153, 6.7.2007, p. 1.	OJ C 390, 5.11.2014, p. 12.
OJ C 164, 18.7.2007, p. 45	OJ C 210, 26.6.2015, p. 5.
OJ C 192, 18.8.2007, p. 11.	OJ C 286, 29.8.2015, p. 3.
OJ C 271, 14.11.2007, p. 14.	OJ C 151, 28.4.2016, p. 4.
OJ C 57, 1.3.2008, p. 31.	OJ C 16, 18.1.2017, p. 5.
OJ C 134, 31.5.2008, p. 14.	OJ C 69, 4.3.2017, p. 6.
OJ C 207, 14.8.2008, p. 12.	OJ C 94, 25.3.2017, p. 3.
OJ C 331, 31.12.2008, p. 13.	OJ C 297, 8.9.2017, p. 3.
OJ C 3, 8.1.2009, p. 5.	OJ C 343, 13.10.2017, p. 12.
OJ C 64, 19.3.2009, p. 15.	OJ C 100, 16.3.2018, p. 25.
OJ C 198, 22.8.2009, p. 9.	OJ C 144, 25.4.2018, p. 8.
OJ C 239, 6.10.2009, p. 2.	OJ C 173, 22.5.2018, p. 6.
OJ C 298, 8.12.2009, p. 15.	OJ C 222, 26.6.2018, p. 12.
OJ C 308, 18.12.2009, p. 20.	OJ C 248, 16.7.2018, p. 4.
OJ C 35, 12.2.2010, p. 5.	OJ C 269, 31.7.2018, p. 27.
OJ C 82, 30.3.2010, p. 26.	OJ C 345, 27.9.2018, p. 5.
OJ C 103, 22.4.2010, p. 8.	OJ C 27, 22.1.2019, p. 8.
OJ C 108, 7.4.2011, p. 7.	OJ C 31, 25.1.2019, p. 5.
OJ C 157, 27.5.2011, p. 5.	OJ C 34, 28.1.2019, p. 4.
OJ C 201, 8.7.2011, p. 1.	OJ C 46, 5.2.2019, p. 5.
OJ C 216, 22.7.2011, p. 26.	OJ C 330, 6.10.2020, p. 5.
OJ C 283, 27.9.2011, p. 7.	OJ C 126, 12.4.2021, p. 1.
OJ C 199, 7.7.2012, p. 5.	OJ C 140, 21.4.2021, p. 2.
OJ C 214, 20.7.2012, p. 7.	OJ C 150, 28.4.2021, p. 5.
OJ C 298, 4.10.2012, p. 4.	OJ C 365, 10.9.2021, p. 3.
OJ C 51, 22.2.2013, p. 6.	OJ C 491, 7.12.2021, p. 5.
OJ C 75, 14.3.2013, p. 8.	OJ C 509, 17.12.2021, p. 10.
OJ C 77, 15.3.2014, p. 4.	OJ C 63, 7.2.2022, p. 6.
OJ C 118, 17.4.2014, p. 9.	OJ C 272, 15.7.2022, p. 4.

V

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

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Prior notification of a concentration**(Case M.10681 – RTL Deutschland/Seven.One Entertainment Group/Addressable TV Technology JV)****Candidate case for simplified procedure***(Text with EEA relevance)*

(2022/C 304/06)

1. On 1 August 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:

- RTL Deutschland GmbH ('RTL Deutschland', GERMANY),
- Seven.One Entertainment Group GmbH ('Seven.One Entertainment Group', GERMANY),
- The Addressable TV GmbH ('Addressable TV Technology JV', GERMANY),

RTL and Seven.One Entertainment Group will acquire within the meaning of Article 3(1)(b) and 3(4) of the Merger Regulation joint control of Addressable TV Technology 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:

- RTL Deutschland is active in TV and online entertainment as well as production and broadcasting services,
- Seven.One Entertainment Group is active in TV and online entertainment as well as production and broadcasting services.

3. Addressable TV Technology JV will develop services aimed at fostering optimized accessibility and implementation of pre-existing non-proprietary technical standards on Addressable TV ('ATV') technology. In particular, it will define ATV technology functionalities and provide broadcasters and consumer electronics manufacturers with app-based tools that enable them to test and certify their respective ATV technologies match the refined technical implementation requirements defined by the Addressable TV Technology JV.

⁽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 ⁽²⁾ 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.10681 – RTL Deutschland/Seven.One Entertainment Group/Addressable TV Technology 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

⁽²⁾ OJ C 366, 14.12.2013, p. 5.

OTHER ACTS

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

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

(2022/C 304/07)

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

COMMUNICATION OF STANDARD AMENDMENT MODIFYING THE SINGLE DOCUMENT

‘Verdicchio di Matelica’**PDO-IT-A0481-AM03****Date of communication: 27.5.2022****DESCRIPTION OF AND REASONS FOR THE APPROVED AMENDMENT****1. Packaging – containers and capacity**

Description: for Verdicchio di Matelica wine with no additional specification, use may be made of non-glass packaging consisting of a polyethylene or polyester multi-layered plastic bag enclosed in a box made of cardboard or any other rigid material, with a capacity of at least the minimum laid down in national and European Union legislation. Wine of the passito type must be marketed only in glass bottles with a capacity not exceeding 1,50 litres.

Reasons: this is an additional option for packaging Verdicchio di Matelica wine in non-glass containers. It was sought by producers after careful technical and commercial assessments, as is also the case for the minimum capacity specified for bottles of passito wines.

This amendment concerns Article 7 of the product specification and section 9 of the single document.

2. Vintage year

Description: the vintage year must be indicated for Verdicchio di Matelica wines, except for sparkling wines not labelled as vintage wines.

Reasons: this is a better specification on how the products bearing this designation are to be labelled.

This amendment concerns Article 7 of the product specification and section 9 of the single document.

3. References to the control body – change of address

Description: the address of Valoritalia società per la certificazione delle qualità e delle produzioni vitivinicole italiane S.r.l. has been changed from Via Piave 24, 00187 Rome to Via Venti Settembre 98/G, 00187 Rome, Italia.

Reasons: the control body for Verdicchio di Matelica has changed registered office.

This amendment concerns Article 10 of the product specification but does not concern the single document.

SINGLE DOCUMENT

1. Name of the product

Verdicchio di Matelica

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 9, 11.1.2019, p. 2.

2. Geographical indication type

PDO - Protected Designation of Origin

3. Categories of grapevine product

1. Wine
5. Quality sparkling wine

4. Description of the wines

1. *Verdicchio di Matelica*

CONCISE TEXTUAL DESCRIPTION

Verdicchio di Matelica PDO wines are pale straw-yellow in colour. They have a characteristic and delicate smell and a dry, harmonious taste with a slightly bitter aftertaste.

General analytical characteristics	
Maximum total alcoholic strength (in % volume)	
Minimum actual alcoholic strength (in % volume)	
Minimum total acidity	4,50 grams per litre expressed as tartaric acid
Maximum volatile acidity (in milliequivalents per litre)	
Maximum total sulphur dioxide (in milligrams per litre)	

2. *Verdicchio di Matelica passito*

CONCISE TEXTUAL DESCRIPTION

Verdicchio di Matelica PDO passito wines are yellow to amber in colour. They have a characteristic intense smell redolent of ethers, a semi-sweet to sweet taste, a velvety texture and a characteristic slightly bitter aftertaste.

General analytical characteristics	
Maximum total alcoholic strength (in % volume)	
Minimum actual alcoholic strength (in % volume)	
Minimum total acidity	4,00 grams per litre expressed as tartaric acid
Maximum volatile acidity (in milliequivalents per litre)	25
Maximum total sulphur dioxide (in milligrams per litre)	

3. *Verdicchio di Matelica spumante*

CONCISE TEXTUAL DESCRIPTION

Verdicchio di Matelica PDO spumante sparkling wines are straw yellow in colour with light green hints. They have a characteristic delicate, fine, generous and composite smell, a fine and persistent foam and a taste from extra brut to dry. They are flavoursome, fresh, fine and harmonious.

General analytical characteristics	
Maximum total alcoholic strength (in % volume)	
Minimum actual alcoholic strength (in % volume)	
Minimum total acidity	4,50 grams per litre expressed as tartaric acid
Maximum volatile acidity (in milliequivalents per litre)	
Maximum total sulphur dioxide (in milligrams per litre)	

5. **Wine-making practices**

5.1. *Specific oenological practices*

—

5.2. *Maximum yields*

1. Verdicchio di Matelica
13 000 kilograms of grapes per hectare
2. Verdicchio di Matelica passito
13 000 kilograms of grapes per hectare
3. Verdicchio di Matelica spumante
13 000 kilograms of grapes per hectare

6. **Demarcated geographical area**

The growing area of the grapes used to make Verdicchio di Matelica PDO wines comprises part of the territory of the municipalities of Matelica, Esanatoglia, Gagliole, Castelraimondo, Camerino and Pioraco in the province of Macerata and part of the territory of the municipalities of Cerreto d'Esi and Fabriano in the province of Ancona.

7. **Wine grape varieties**

Verdicchio bianco B. - Trebbiano di Soave B.

8. **Description of the link(s)**

Verdicchio di Matelica

Human factors have played a crucial role in the development of the growing and wine-making techniques for Verdicchio di Matelica PDO wines. The production and consumption of sparkling and passito wines is a tradition in the area going back centuries and amply documented. The human factors have interacted with the growing area's unique natural factors, such as the climate and the nature of the soils, to give Verdicchio di Matelica PDO wines their unique and unparalleled analytical, aromatic and organoleptic characteristics, which are inextricably linked to the native variety used as the main grape.

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

Indication of the vintage year

Legal framework:

In EU legislation

Type of further condition:

Additional provisions relating to labelling

Description of the condition:

The vintage year must be indicated on the labelling of Verdicchio di Matelica PDO wines, except for sparkling wines not labelled as vintage wines.

Packaging and containers

Legal framework:

In EU legislation

Type of further condition:

Additional provisions relating to labelling

Description of the condition:

For Verdicchio di Matelica wines with no additional specification, use may be made of non-glass packaging consisting of a polyethylene or polyester multi-layered plastic bag enclosed in a box made of cardboard or any other rigid material, with a capacity of at least the minimum laid down by national and European Union legislation.

The Verdicchio di Matelica passito wine type may be released for consumption only in glass bottles with a capacity not exceeding 1,50 litres.

Link to the product specification

<https://www.politicheagricole.it/flex/cm/pages/ServeBLOB.php/L/IT/IDPagina/18198>

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

(2022/C 304/08)

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

COMMUNICATION OF STANDARD AMENDMENT MODIFYING THE SINGLE DOCUMENT

‘Pla de Bages’

PDO-ES-A1557-AM06

Date of communication: 21.6.2022

DESCRIPTION OF AND REASONS FOR THE APPROVED AMENDMENT

1. Reduction of the alcoholic strength for certain rosé wines

Description:

The minimum alcoholic strength required for rosé wines made using grapes of the Mandó and Picapoll Negro varieties is being reduced from 12.5 % vol. to 11.5 % vol.

It has been added that when blending varieties for a rosé, the applicable alcoholic strength shall depend on the proportion of each one.

This amendment affects point 2 of the product specification and point 4 of the single document.

It is a standard amendment as it does not meet any of the criteria laid down in Article 14(1) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/33.

Reasons:

Picapoll Negra and Mandó are varieties that have been revived (since 2014 and 2016, respectively) in the area where ‘Pla de Bages’ PDO is made and they are included in the product specification.

The characteristics of these grapes, as is the case with some other *Vitis vinifera* varieties, are such that it is hard to achieve a high alcoholic strength. It has been deemed appropriate to reduce the minimum alcoholic strength of rosé wines made from Mandó and Picapoll Negro grapes from 12.5° to 11.5° alcohol.

2. Amendment to organoleptic description

Description:

Part of the text describing the wines has been moved and replaced by a table setting out the organoleptic characteristics.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 9, 11.1.2019, p. 2.

This amendment affects point 2.1 of the product specification and point 4 of the single document.

It is a standard amendment as it does not meet any of the criteria laid down in Article 14(1) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/33.

Reasons:

The reason for this amendment is that the product specification is becoming more technical and it is important to ensure that it is as clear and objective as possible to aid reading and interpretation.

3. **Reclassification of varieties**

Description:

Change in the distribution of authorised and recommended varieties. The varieties remain the same, with the difference that Chardonnay, Merlot and Cabernet Sauvignon have been changed from 'recommended' to 'authorised'. However, the Mandó/Garró variety has been changed from 'authorised' to 'recommended'.

This amendment concerns section 6 of the product specification and does not affect the single document.

It is a standard amendment as it does not meet any of the criteria laid down in Article 14(1) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/33.

Reasons:

The intention behind these proposed changes is to organise the list of varieties to show that those that are considered local and better adapted to the area as 'recommended' varieties in accordance with the strategic approach taken by the PDO.

4. **Improvements to the wording of the link**

Description:

The wording of the 'wine' category has been improved.

This amendment affects point 7 of the product specification and point 8.1 of the single document.

Given that it only entails an improvement and not a change to the wording of the link, it is a standard amendment as it does not meet any of the criteria laid down in Article 14(1) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/33.

Reasons:

The reason for this amendment is that the product specification is becoming more technical and it is important to ensure that it is as clear and objective as possible to aid reading and interpretation.

In view of the above, the distinctive characteristics of the product have been rewritten in the section on the Link.

SINGLE DOCUMENT

1. **Name(s)**

Pla de Bages

2. **Geographical indication type**

PDO – Protected Designation of Origin

3. **Categories of grapevine product**

1. Wine

3. Liqueur wine

5. Quality sparkling wine

8. Semi-sparkling wine

4. Description of the wine(s)

1. *White and rosé wines*

CONCISE TEXTUAL DESCRIPTION

WHITE: Pale to dark yellow (golden) in colour. Clear appearance with no turbidity. Presence of fruity aromas. In some cases there can be aromas of wood from ageing. They are usually light.

ROSÉ: Red in colour ranging from pale pink and/or onion skin to cherry red. Clear appearance with no turbidity. Presence of fruity aromas. In some cases there can be aromas of wood from ageing. They are usually light.

* The minimum acquired alcoholic strength for rosés made solely from Sumoll, Ull de Llebre, Garró/Mandó and Picapoll Negro is 11,5 % vol. and 12,5° vol. for others, In the case of wines containing blends made from varieties with different minimum alcoholic strength values, the minimum value of the blend shall be directly proportionate to the minimum alcoholic strength of each of the varieties and to the percentage of each one in the blend.

* Wines aged for more than 1 year and wines produced in wooden barrels within the same year, whether by fermentation and/or ageing, must have a maximum volatile acidity of 0,9 g/l.

General analytical characteristics	
Maximum total alcoholic strength (in % volume)	
Minimum actual alcoholic strength (in % volume)	11
Minimum total acidity	4,5 grams per litre expressed as tartaric acid
Maximum volatile acidity (in milliequivalents per litre)	11,67
Maximum total sulphur dioxide (in milligrams per litre)	180

2. *Red wine*

CONCISE TEXTUAL DESCRIPTION

Red in colour with variable hues ranging from violet to ochre depending on the production and ageing processes. Clear appearance with no turbidity. Presence of fruity aromas. In certain cases, there may be aromas of wood from ageing. Variable depending on the production and ageing processes. From light and fresh to more structured and concentrated.

* The minimum actual alcoholic strength for wines made only from Sumoll, Ull de Llebre, Picapoll Negro and Garró/Mandó grapes is 11,5 % vol.

* Wines aged for more than 1 year and wines produced in wooden barrels within the same year, whether by fermentation and/or ageing, must have a maximum volatile acidity of 1,1 g/l.

General analytical characteristics	
Maximum total alcoholic strength (in % volume)	
Minimum actual alcoholic strength (in % volume)	12,5
Minimum total acidity	4,5 grams per litre expressed as tartaric acid
Maximum volatile acidity (in milliequivalents per litre)	13,3
Maximum total sulphur dioxide (in milligrams per litre)	150

3. *Semi-sparkling wine*

CONCISE TEXTUAL DESCRIPTION

As described above, in accordance with the relevant colour. Presence of bubbles. Presence of fruity aromas. In some cases there can be aromas from ageing. Fresh wines due to the presence of carbon dioxide, which also increases the feeling of structure and fullness in the mouth.

General analytical characteristics	
Maximum total alcoholic strength (in % volume)	
Minimum actual alcoholic strength (in % volume)	10,5
Minimum total acidity	4,5 grams per litre expressed as tartaric acid
Maximum volatile acidity (in milliequivalents per litre)	13,3
Maximum total sulphur dioxide (in milligrams per litre)	200

4. *Quality sparkling wine*

CONCISE TEXTUAL DESCRIPTION

As described above, in accordance with the relevant colour. Presence of bubbles. Presence of fruity aromas. In some cases there can be aromas from ageing. Fresh wines due to the presence of carbon dioxide, which also increases the feeling of structure and fullness in the mouth.

General analytical characteristics	
Maximum total alcoholic strength (in % volume)	
Minimum actual alcoholic strength (in % volume)	10,5
Minimum total acidity	4,5 grams per litre expressed as tartaric acid
Maximum volatile acidity (in milliequivalents per litre)	13,3
Maximum total sulphur dioxide (in milligrams per litre)	185

5. *Liqueur wines*

CONCISE TEXTUAL DESCRIPTION

Yellow, amber, golden, red, roasted. Presence of aromas of fresh fruit or ripe fruit depending on the production/ ageing processes. Unctuous and persistent.

General analytical characteristics	
Maximum total alcoholic strength (in % volume)	
Minimum actual alcoholic strength (in % volume)	15
Minimum total acidity	4,5 grams per litre expressed as tartaric acid
Maximum volatile acidity (in milliequivalents per litre)	
Maximum total sulphur dioxide (in milligrams per litre)	180

5. **Wine-making practices**

5.1. *Specific oenological practices*

1. Cultivation practice

Traditional cultivation practices must be used in order to achieve the best qualities. All the wine-growing practices must respect the environment and the physiological balance of the vines. Agronomic expertise must be applied in order to obtain grapes in optimal condition for winemaking

The vine must be trained in accordance with generally accepted wine-growing practices and methods.

The harvested grapes must be transported as quickly as possible and using methods that ensure that the quality of the grapes is preserved.

2. Restriction relating to winemaking

The grapes must be harvested with great care. Wines covered by the PDO may be made only from healthy grapes that are sufficiently ripe to produce wines with a natural alcoholic strength of at least 9,5 % vol. for whites and 11 % vol. for reds. Semi-sparkling or quality sparkling wines made using the grapes must have a minimum natural alcoholic strength of 9,5 % vol.

5.2. *Maximum yields*

1. White varieties

10 000 kilograms of grapes per hectare

2. White varieties

70 hectolitres per hectare

3. Red varieties

9 000 kilograms of grapes per hectare

4. Red varieties

63 hectolitres per hectare

6. **Demarcated geographical area**

Wines bearing the 'Pla de Bages' PDO are produced in the following municipalities:

Aguilar de Segarra

Artés
Avinyó
Balsareny
Calders
Callús
Cardona
Castellbell i el Vilar
Castellfollit del Boix
Castellgalí
Castellnou de Bages
El Pont de Vilomara i Rocafort
L'Estany
Fonollosa
Gaià
Manresa
Marganell
Moià
Monistrol de Calders
Monistrol de Monserrat
Mura
Navarcles
Navàs
Rajadell
Sallent
Sant Feliu Sasserra
Sant Fruitós de Bages
Sant Joan de Vilatorrada
Sant Mateu de Bages
Sant Salvador de Guardiola
Sant Vicenç de Castellet
Santpedor
Santa Maria d'Oló
Suria
Talamanca

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

PICAPOLL BLANCO

SUMOLL TINTO

TEMPRANILLO - ULL DE LLEBRE

8. Description of the link(s)

8.1. *Wine*

The agricultural and climatic conditions defined for the district are characterised by temperatures and a level of rainfall that are very different from those of the neighbouring districts. The average altitude in the district is also an advantage for 'Pla de Bages' PDO wines. The distance from the sea and the pre-coastal barrier mean that the climate in our PDO is halfway between Mediterranean and inland continental.

Given the significant influence exerted by the Pyrenees, the aromas of the white wines (particularly those made from the Picapoll variety) tend towards the fresher end of the descriptions for each variety. This climate is also conducive to the production of light wines, marked by a good acidic core. A fuller volume in the mouth is achieved by wine-making practices such as ageing on the lees or barrel-ageing.

The abundant forests in the district, which surround most of the vines, and the large number of aromatic herbs growing throughout the Bages district give it a very distinctive terroir that has a strong and specific influence on all wine products bearing the 'Pla de Bages' PDO. The primary aromas of the wines are infused with the scents of those herbs. Some examples are rosemary, lavender and thyme.

The cold climate is conducive to slow ripening in the autumn, which facilitates a good build-up of colour in all varieties. However, the presence of native varieties such as Mandó, Sumoll and Picapoll Negro should be highlighted, as they can have lower colour potential by definition.

The aromatic profile is distinctive because the typical properties of the majority of the varieties are very much respected in the area. As it is an area where the grapes ripen later than the average for the state, the primary aromas tend to be maintained. Due to the strong presence of forests surrounding the vineyards in the region, some of the red wines have balsamic notes that add to the fresh feeling.

8.2. *Semi-sparkling wine*

The comments made in the previous section on wines also apply here.

8.3. *Quality sparkling wine*

The Bages district has a long tradition of making sparkling wines. The municipality of Artés is covered by the 'Cava' PDO as wines of that type have been produced there ever since the first experiments were made in the early 20th century. In other words, it was a pioneer in the production of sparkling wines.

8.4. *Liqueur wine*

Liqueur wines have been produced in the Bages district since time immemorial. Rancio wine, mistela and natural sweet wine had been common drinks in the households of the district for many years. The combination of a traditional production method and the vine varieties of the district, which are influenced by the agro-climatic conditions referred to above, gives these wines certain particular organoleptic characteristics.

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

Legal framework:

In national legislation

Type of further condition:

Packaging within the demarcated geographical area

Description of the condition:

Wines bearing the 'Pla de Bages' PDO must be packaged in the area specified in the regulations governing the PDO. This decision was made by the Regulatory Board as it considers that, given the small area covered by the PDO, any external interference might have a negative impact on quality, as it would be beyond the Board's control and might undermine the established standards.

Link to the product specification

<https://incavi.gencat.cat/.content/005-normativa/plecs-condicions-do-catalanes/Arxius-plecs/DO-Pla-de-Bages-Crtl-canvis-v-gener2022.pdf>

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