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Information and Notices

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Contents

I Resolutions, recommendations and opinions

OPINIONS

European Commission

2022/C 305/01	Commission Opinion of 8 August 2022 relating to the plan for the disposal of radioactive waste arising from the Paks II nuclear power plant site (two VVER-1200 reactors), located in Tolna county, Hungary ...	1
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II Information

INFORMATION FROM EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS, BODIES, OFFICES AND AGENCIES

European Commission

2022/C 305/02	Non-opposition to a notified concentration (Case M.10829 – KKR / HITACHI TRANSPORT SYSTEM) ⁽¹⁾	3
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IV Notices

NOTICES FROM EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS, BODIES, OFFICES AND AGENCIES

European Commission

2022/C 305/03	Administrative Commission for the Coordination of Social Security Systems Decision No H13 of 30 March 2022 concerning the composition and working methods of the Audit Board of the Administrative Commission for the Coordination of Social Security Systems ⁽¹⁾	4
2022/C 305/04	Euro exchange rates — 9 August 2022	8

EN

⁽¹⁾ Text with EEA relevance.

PROCEDURES RELATING TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMPETITION POLICY

European Commission

2022/C 305/05	Prior notification of a concentration (Case M.10861 – HG / TEAM.BLUE) – Candidate case for simplified procedure ⁽¹⁾	9
2022/C 305/06	Prior notification of a concentration (Case M.10797 – PCG / PERSTORP) ⁽¹⁾	11

OTHER ACTS

European Commission

2022/C 305/07	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	12
2022/C 305/08	Publication of the single document referred to in Article 94(1)(d) of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council and of the reference to the publication of the product specification for a name in the wine sector	18

⁽¹⁾ Text with EEA relevance.

I

(Resolutions, recommendations and opinions)

OPINIONS

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

COMMISSION OPINION

of 8 August 2022

relating to the plan for the disposal of radioactive waste arising from the Paks II nuclear power plant site (two VVER-1200 reactors), located in Tolna county, Hungary

(only the Hungarian text is authentic)

(2022/C 305/01)

The assessment below is carried out under the provisions of the Euratom Treaty, without prejudice to any additional assessments to be carried out under the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union and the obligations stemming from it and from secondary legislation ⁽¹⁾.

On 9 February 2021, the European Commission received from the Permanent Representation of Hungary, in accordance with Article 37 of the Euratom Treaty, the General Data relating to the plan for the disposal of radioactive waste ⁽²⁾ arising from the Paks II nuclear power plant site.

Additional information on this plan was requested by the Commission on 30 March, on 9 June and on 12 July, and provided by the Permanent Representation of Hungary on 27 April, 17 June and on 23 July. Moreover, Hungarian Government representatives provided complementary information at the plenary meeting of the Group of Experts, held on 9 and 10 June 2021 (by Videoconference). Based on the General Data and additional information provided, the Commission has drawn up the following opinion:

1. The distance from the site to the nearest Member State is 75 km for Croatia. The border of Serbia, as a neighbouring country, is at a distance of 66 km.
2. Under normal operating conditions, the discharge of gaseous and liquid radioactive effluents will not be liable to cause an exposure of the population in another Member State or a third country that is significant from the point of view of health, in respect of the dose limits laid down in the Basic Safety Standards Directive (Council Directive 2013/59/Euratom) ⁽³⁾.

⁽¹⁾ For instance, under the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, environmental aspects should be further assessed. Indicatively, the Commission would like to draw attention to the provisions of Directive 2011/92/EU on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment, as amended by Directive 2014/52/EU; to Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment, as well as to Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora and to Directive 2000/60/EC establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy.

⁽²⁾ The disposal of radioactive waste in the meaning of point 1 of Commission Recommendation 2010/635/Euratom of 11 October 2010 on the application of Article 37 of the Euratom Treaty (OJ L 279, 23.10.2010, p. 36).

⁽³⁾ Council Directive 2013/59/Euratom of 5 December 2013 laying down basic safety standards for protection against the dangers arising from exposure to ionising radiation, and repealing Directives 89/618/Euratom, 90/641/Euratom, 96/29/Euratom, 97/43/Euratom and 2003/122/Euratom (OJ L 13, 17.1.2014, p. 1).

3. Solid low and intermediate level radioactive waste will be disposed of in the underground National Radioactive Waste Repository in Bataapati. Spent fuel elements will be temporarily stored on site (in a new facility to be built, not included in this submission). The planned reference scenario is that the fuel elements subsequently will be disposed of in a deep geological repository in Hungary. Reprocessing of spent fuel may be an option. In case spent fuel will be shipped to a third country for reprocessing, it will have to return to Hungary for disposal in application of Article 4, paragraph 2 of the Radioactive Waste Directive (Council Directive 2011/70/Euratom⁽⁴⁾), according to which where spent fuel is shipped for reprocessing to a third country, the ultimate responsibility for the safe and responsible disposal of that material, including any waste as a by-product, shall remain with the Member State of origin. In case spent fuel will be shipped to a third country for disposal, the following requirements should be met: (i) spent fuel must be regarded as 'radioactive waste' by the Hungarian competent regulatory authority, in accordance with the definition provided in Article 3(7) of the Directive, (ii) at the time of the shipment, an agreement to use a disposal facility in the third country of destination must have entered into force between the latter and Hungary; (iii) the conditions listed in Article 4(4) of the Directive must be fulfilled, in particular the condition under letter c) thereof, according to which the third country of destination must have an operating disposal facility. Finally, it should be stressed that the purpose of the shipment of spent fuel (be it reprocessing or disposal) needs to be clearly established and communicated in advance by the competent authorities.
4. In the event of accidents of the type and associated magnitudes of unplanned releases of radioactive effluents, as considered in the General Data, the doses likely to be received by the population in another Member State or a third country would not be significant from the point of view of health, in respect of the reference levels laid down in the Basic Safety Standards Directive (Directive 2013/59/Euratom).
5. The submitted General Data and additional information provided data on the analysis of the seismicity of the region around the nuclear power plant site (classified into the seismically mid-active regions) and on the probable maximum seismic activity (Annex I to Commission Recommendation 2010/635/Euratom). The Commission encourages the Hungarian authorities to continue to monitor closely the development of the scientific knowledge on the seismology of the region around the nuclear power plant site, to give appropriate follow up to any findings, and to inform neighbouring Member States and the Commission.

In conclusion, the Commission is of the opinion that the implementation of the plan for the disposal of radioactive waste in whatever form, arising from the two VVER reactors of the Paks II nuclear power plant site located in Tolna county, Hungary, both in normal operation and in the event of accidents of the type and associated magnitudes of unplanned release of radioactive effluents, as considered in the General Data, is not liable to result in radioactive contamination, significant from the point of view of health, of the water, soil or airspace of another Member State or a third country, in respect of the provisions laid down in the Basic Safety Standards (Directive 2013/59/Euratom).

Done at Brussels, 8 August 2022.

For the Commission
Kadri SIMSON
Member of the Commission

⁽⁴⁾ Council Directive 2011/70/Euratom of 19 July 2011 establishing a Community framework for the responsible and safe management of spent fuel and radioactive waste (OJ L 199, 2.8.2011, p. 48–56).

II

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

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Non-opposition to a notified concentration**(Case M.10829 – KKR / HITACHI TRANSPORT SYSTEM)****(Text with EEA relevance)**

(2022/C 305/02)

On 19 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 32022M10829. 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

**ADMINISTRATIVE COMMISSION FOR THE COORDINATION OF SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEMS
DECISION NO H13**

of 30 March 2022

**concerning the composition and working methods of the Audit Board of the Administrative
Commission for the Coordination of Social Security Systems**

(Text of relevance to the EEA and to the EC/Switzerland Agreement)

(2022/C 305/03)

THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMISSION FOR THE COORDINATION OF SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEMS,

Having regard to Article 72 of Regulation (EC) No 883/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the coordination of social security systems ⁽¹⁾, under which the Administrative Commission shall establish the factors to be taken into account for drawing up accounts relating to the costs to be borne by the institutions of the Member States under this Regulation and to adopt the annual accounts between those institutions, based on the report of the Audit Board referred to in Article 74,

Having regard to Article 74 of Regulation (EC) No 883/2004, under which the Administrative Commission shall determine the composition and working methods of the Audit Board, which shall deliver reports and a reasoned opinion for decisions to be taken by the Administrative Commission pursuant to Article 72(g),

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

1. The Audit Board provided for in Article 74 of Regulation (EC) No 883/2004 on the coordination of social security schemes is attached to the Administrative Commission for the Coordination of Social Security Systems.
2. The Audit Board shall, when carrying out its functions as laid down in Article 74(a) to (f) of Regulation (EC) No 883/2004, operate under the authority of the Administrative Commission, from which it shall receive directives. Within this framework the Audit Board shall present a long-term work programme to the Administrative Commission for approval.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 166, 30.4.2004, p. 1.

Article 2

1. The Audit Board shall, in principle, reach its decisions on the basis of documentary evidence. It can request from the competent authorities any information or enquiries it deems necessary for the investigation of the matters submitted for its examination. Where necessary, subject to the prior approval of the Chair of the Administrative Commission, the Audit Board may delegate a member of the Secretariat or certain members of the Audit Board to carry out, on the spot, any investigation required for the pursuit of its work. The Chair of the Administrative Commission shall notify the representative on the Administrative Commission of the Member State concerned that this investigation is being made.

2. The Audit Board shall facilitate the final closing of accounts in cases where a settlement cannot be reached within the period set out in Regulation (EC) No 987/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 September 2009 laying down the procedure for implementing Regulation (EC) No 883/2004 on the coordination of social security systems^(?). The reasoned request for the Audit Board opinion on a dispute under Article 67(7) of Regulation (EC) No 987/2009 shall be referred to the Audit Board by one of the parties not less than 25 working days before the start of a meeting.

3. The Audit Board may set up a Conciliation Panel to assist its work in dealing with the reasoned request for the Audit Board opinion, submitted by one of the parties, in accordance with point 2 of this Article.

The details of the composition, term, tasks, working methods as well as the system of Chairmanship of the Conciliation Panel shall be contained in a mandate decided upon by the Audit Board.

Article 3

1. The Audit Board shall be composed of two representatives of each of the Member States of the European Union appointed by the competent authorities of those States.

Any member of the Audit Board unable to attend may be replaced by a deputy appointed for that purpose by the competent authorities.

2. The representative of the European Commission or his alternate on the Administrative Commission shall act in a consultative capacity within the Audit Board.

3. The Audit Board shall be assisted by an independent expert or expert team with professional training and experience in matters concerning the functions of the Audit Board, in particular as regards its tasks under Articles 64, 65 and 69 of Regulation (EC) No 987/2009.

Article 4

1. The office of Chair of the Audit Board shall be held by a member belonging to the Member State whose representative on the Administrative Commission holds the office of Chair of that Commission.

2. The Chair of the Audit Board may, in conjunction with the Secretariat, take all steps required to solve without delay all problems within the competence of the Audit Board.

3. As a rule, the Chair of the Audit Board shall chair meetings of working parties set up to examine problems for which the Audit Board is competent; if, however, he/she is incapacitated or if certain specific problems are being examined, the Chair may be represented by another person designated by him/her.

Article 5

1. Decisions shall be taken by simple majority, each Member State having only one vote.

^(?) OJ L 284, 30.10.2009, p. 1.

The decisions and opinions on a dispute under Article 67(7) of Regulation (EC) No 987/2009 of the Audit Board must indicate whether they were reached unanimously or by majority. They must, where appropriate, set out the conclusions or reservations of the minority.

The representatives of countries involved in the dispute shall not take part in the approval of the Audit Board opinion on a dispute pursuant to Article 67(7) of Regulation (EC) No 987/2009. Whenever an opinion on a dispute under Article 67(7) of Regulation (EC) No 987/2009 is not reached unanimously, the Audit Board shall submit it to the Administrative Commission together with a report containing in particular a statement of and the reasons for the opposing views. It shall also appoint a rapporteur responsible for supplying the Administrative Commission with all the information the latter deems appropriate in order to enable it to settle the dispute in question. The rapporteur shall not be selected from the representatives of countries involved in the dispute.

2. The Audit Board may decide to adopt decisions and opinions on a dispute under Article 67(7) of Regulation (EC) No 987/2009 by the use of written procedure if such a procedure was agreed at a prior meeting of the Audit Board.

To this end the Chair shall communicate the text to be adopted to the members of the Audit Board. The Members shall be given a set time limit of at least ten working days, within which Members shall have the possibility to state that they reject the proposed text or abstain from the voting. No response within the set time limit shall be considered as an affirmative vote.

The Chair may also decide to launch a written procedure in case no prior agreement had been obtained in a meeting of the Audit Board. In such a case, only written agreements to the proposed text shall be counted as affirmative votes and the set time limit of at least 15 working days shall be given.

The Chair shall, at the expiry of the set time limit, inform the members of the result of the voting. A decision having received the required number of affirmative votes shall be considered adopted on the last day set for the period within which members were asked to respond.

3. If a member of the Audit Board in the course of the written procedure proposes that the text shall be amended, the Chair shall either:

- (a) recommence the written procedure by communicating the proposed amendment to the members in accordance with the procedure in paragraph 2; or
- (b) cancel the written procedure in order to have the matter discussed at the next meeting,

depending on which procedure the Chair considers appropriate for the matter in question.

4. If a member of the Audit Board before the expiry of the time limit set for responding, requests that the proposed text shall be examined at a meeting of the Audit Board, the written procedure shall be cancelled.

The matter shall then be examined at the following meeting of the Audit Board.

Article 6

The Audit Board may set up ad-hoc groups consisting of a limited number of persons to prepare and present the Audit Board with proposals for adoption on specific issues.

The Audit Board shall for each ad-hoc group decide who is to be the rapporteur, the tasks to be carried out and the time limit within which the group has to present the result of its work to the Audit Board. These shall be laid down in a written mandate decided upon by the Audit Board.

Article 7

1. The Secretariat of the Administrative Commission shall prepare and organise the meetings of the Audit Board and draw up the minutes thereof. It shall carry out the work required for the functioning of the Audit Board. The agenda, date and duration of the Audit Board meetings shall be agreed with the Chair.

2. The agenda shall be forwarded by the Secretariat of the Administrative Commission to the members of the Audit Board and the members of the Administrative Commission not less than 15 working days before the start of each meeting. The documents relating to the items on the agenda should be made available at least 10 working days before the start of the meeting. This does not apply for documents providing general information which do not need to be approved.

3. Notes relating to the upcoming meeting of the Audit Board should be sent to the Secretariat of the Administrative Commission at least 20 working days before the start of the meeting. This does not apply for documents providing general information which do not need to be approved.

Notes containing the input for the Statement of annual accounts stipulated in Article 69(1) of Regulation (EC) No 987/2009 shall follow the format and include the details specified by the independent expert or expert team referred to in Article 3(3) of this Decision. Each delegation shall send this note to the Secretariat by 31 July of a year following the year in question.

Article 8

In so far as is necessary, the rules of the Administrative Commission shall apply to the Audit Board.

Article 9

1. This Decision shall be published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*. It shall apply from the date of publication.
2. This Decision replaces Decision No H4 of 22 December 2009 ⁽³⁾.

The Chair of the Administrative Commission
Claire JEAN

⁽³⁾ Decision No H4 of 22 December 2009 concerning the composition and working methods of the Audit Board of the Administrative Commission for the Coordination of Social Security Systems (OJ C 107, 27.4.2010, p. 3)

Euro exchange rates ⁽¹⁾**9 August 2022**

(2022/C 305/04)

1 euro =

Currency	Exchange rate	Currency	Exchange rate		
USD	US dollar	1,0234	CAD	Canadian dollar	1,3163
JPY	Japanese yen	138,26	HKD	Hong Kong dollar	8,0334
DKK	Danish krone	7,4407	NZD	New Zealand dollar	1,6304
GBP	Pound sterling	0,84520	SGD	Singapore dollar	1,4110
SEK	Swedish krona	10,3875	KRW	South Korean won	1 336,74
CHF	Swiss franc	0,9763	ZAR	South African rand	17,0500
ISK	Iceland króna	140,10	CNY	Chinese yuan renminbi	6,9106
NOK	Norwegian krone	9,9365	HRK	Croatian kuna	7,5140
BGN	Bulgarian lev	1,9558	IDR	Indonesian rupiah	15 197,09
CZK	Czech koruna	24,532	MYR	Malaysian ringgit	4,5592
HUF	Hungarian forint	397,35	PHP	Philippine peso	56,939
PLN	Polish zloty	4,7085	RUB	Russian rouble	
RON	Romanian leu	4,9038	THB	Thai baht	36,264
TRY	Turkish lira	18,3342	BRL	Brazilian real	5,2478
AUD	Australian dollar	1,4687	MXN	Mexican peso	20,7145
			INR	Indian rupee	81,4060

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

V

(Announcements)

PROCEDURES RELATING TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMPETITION
POLICY

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Prior notification of a concentration

(Case M.10861 – HG / TEAM.BLUE)

Candidate case for simplified procedure

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2022/C 305/05)

1. On 3 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:

- HGCapital LLP ('Hg', United Kingdom), through its subsidiary, Hg Pooled Management Limited (United Kingdom),
- team.blue Topco SARL ('team.blue', Luxembourg), currently jointly controlled by Hg and a private investor, Jonas Dhaenens.

Hg will acquire within the meaning of Article 3(1)(b) of the Merger Regulation sole control of the whole of team.blue.

The concentration is accomplished by way of purchase of shares.

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

- Hg is a software and services investor that manages investment funds mainly in Europe and North America;
- team.blue offers a variety of digital presence and enablement tools, such as website infrastructure and web hosting services, mainly in Europe.

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

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

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

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

⁽²⁾ OJ C 366, 14.12.2013, p. 5.

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

M.10861 – HG / TEAM.BLUE

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

Prior notification of a concentration
(Case M.10797 – PCG / PERSTORP)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2022/C 305/06)

1. On 3 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:

- PETRONAS Chemicals Group Berhad ('PCG', Malaysia);
- PERSTORP HOLDING AB (publ.) ('Perstorp' or 'Target', Sweden).

PCG will acquire within the meaning of Article 3(1)(b) of the Merger Regulation sole control of the whole of Perstorp.

The concentration is accomplished by way of purchase of shares.

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

- PCG is a publicly listed company duly incorporated and existing under the laws of Malaysia. PCG is active primarily in manufacturing and selling a diversified range of petrochemical products such as olefins, polymers, fertilizers, methanol, and other basic chemicals and derivative products. PCG is solely controlled by Petroliam Nasional Berhad ('Petronas'), which is PCG's major shareholder.
- Perstorp is a company headquartered in Malmö (Sweden), which serves as the top holding company for the Perstorp group of companies. Perstorp is a chemical provider, with a focus on providing sustainable solutions for customers in the resins and coatings, engineered fluids and animal nutrition industries. Perstorp is globally present with seven production plants in Europe, North America and Asia.

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.

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.10797 – PCG / PERSTORP

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

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

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 305/07)

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

‘Vin Santo del Chianti Classico’**PDO-IT-A1514-AM02****Date of communication: 27.5.2022****DESCRIPTION OF AND REASONS FOR THE APPROVED AMENDMENT****1. Varietal mix – list of varieties**

Description: Malvasia varieties (Malvasia Bianca Lunga, Malvasia Bianca di Candia) are listed. In addition to Trebbiano Toscano, they make up a minimum of 60 % of the varietal mix.

Reasons: This amendment has been made in order to specify the Malvasia grape varieties allowed in the combination of varieties used to make the product, in line with the list of grape varieties deemed as being suitable for cultivation in the Region of Tuscany.

This amendment concerns Article 2 of the product specification and Section 7 [Main wine grape varieties] of the single document.

2. Rules for winegrowing – position of the vineyards

Description: The adjective ‘hilly’ has been removed from the section describing the position of the vineyards and the word ‘aspect’ has been replaced by the word ‘exposure’.

Reasons: The altitude throughout the entire Chianti area is at least 150/200 m and is therefore naturally suited to the production of grapes intended for raisining. This is also the case of the vineyards located in the less elevated parts of the territory, as their altitude is still compatible with the type of production in question. Another reason for this amendment is to avoid subjective assessments being made about a territory that is hilly in its entirety and therefore suited to the production of wines for which raisining processes are required.

This amendment concerns Article 4.2 of the product specification but does not concern the single document.

3. Cultivation practices – emergency irrigation

Description: Provision has been made for the possibility of emergency irrigation.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 9, 11.1.2019, p. 2.

Reasons: The vine growing season has been affected by the impact of climate change throughout the territory for more than 10 years, with ever-rising temperatures and low rainfall. This cultivation practice guarantees that the vineyards can survive and preserves grape quality. In fact, quality parameters are significantly diminished in grapes harvested from vineyards affected by water stress.

This amendment concerns Article 4.5 of the product specification but does not concern the single document.

4. **Cultivation practices – reference to careful sorting of the grapes**

Description: In the context of the maximum grape yield per hectare limit, the reference to ‘careful sorting of the grapes’ has been deleted.

Reasons: The reference to this operation has been deleted as the yield parameters are already laid down in the product specification.

This amendment concerns Article 4.6 of the product specification but does not concern the single document.

5. **Cultivation practices – reference to prior sorting of the grapes**

Description: As regards attaining the minimum natural alcoholic strength by volume, the reference to the operation of ‘prior sorting of the grapes’ has been deleted.

Reasons: The reference to this operation has been deleted as the technical production and quality characteristics to be met by the vines are already laid down in the product specification.

This amendment concerns Article 4.8 of the product specification but does not concern the single document.

6. **Reference to bottling within the demarcated geographical area – adjustment to the form of the existing condition**

Description: The reference to bottling or packaging within the demarcated geographical area has been included in the single document, since it has already been allowed since the designation was recognised and was therefore already included in Article 5(1) of the product specification.

Reasons: This is an adjustment to the form, because this condition had not been included in the single document due to an omission at the time it was drawn up.

This update does not invalidate the link referred to in Article 93(1)(a)(i) of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 and it concerns Section 9 [Essential further conditions] of the single document.

7. **Ban on the practice of enrichment**

Description: The ban on enrichment has been included.

Reasons: This practice is not employed by producers of Vin Santo del Chianti Classico; the minimum sugar content must be achieved through natural raisining. The decision/choice to ban the practice of enrichment therefore has the aim of ensuring continuous improvement of product quality, to be achieved by careful management of vineyards and respecting a natural wine-making process.

This amendment concerns Article 5.4 of the product specification and Section 5.1 [Specific oenological practices] of the single document.

8. **Organoleptic characteristics**

Description: For the ‘Vin Santo del Chianti Classico’ type, the words ‘to brown’ have been added to the colour parameter ‘intense amber’; For the ‘Occhio di Pernice’ type, the colour ‘from intense pink to pale pink’ has been amended with the following description: ‘from rose gold to amber to brown’;

Reasons: The intention behind these amendments is that the description reflect more intense colours, given that in the Chianti area, where Sangiovese and red grape vineyards are of particular importance, winegrowers are increasingly focusing on this type of grapes, which is having an impact on the colour of the Vin Santo wine.

Description: For both types, in terms of taste, the parameters 'from dry to sweet' have been indicated.

Reasons: The purpose of this amendment is to broaden the taste range in line with the analytical data on the products. Vin Santo wine is now increasingly identified as a dessert wine and therefore there is a preference for it being sweet to taste. As for the Occhio di Pernice type, this is a typical Tuscan product that is used in particular in the preparation of typical meat and game recipes, for which a product with a low sugar content (i.e. dry) is required.

This amendment concerns Article 6 of the product specification and Section 4 of the single document.

9. **Chemico-physical characteristics**

Description: For both types, the minimum total alcoholic strength by volume, for the 'actual alcoholic strength' value, has been reduced from 12,00 % vol. to 10,50 %.

Reasons: This amendment is in line with the decision to make the product sweeter, thus increasing the level of residual sugar.

Description: For 'Vin Santo del Chianti Classico', the minimum total acidity has been increased from 4,0 g/l to 4,5 g/l.

Reasons: Red grape varieties are used in the varietal mix, in particular Sangiovese, which has a particular tendency to increase the acidity of the wines in which it is used. These amendments are also fully in line with market trends.

These amendments concern Article 6 of the product specification and Section 4 of the single document.

10. **Adjustments to the form**

Description: The grape varieties that are representative of the territory are indicated: Trebbiano Toscano, Malvasia Bianca Lunga, Malvasia Bianca di Candia, Sangiovese and Canaiolo (white and black), and some references to wines have been made.

Reasons: The text has been adapted in light of the amendments concerning the grape varieties already listed in the varietal mix and the chemico-physical and organoleptic characteristics of the products.

This adjustment to the form concerns Article 8 of the product specification but does not concern the single document.

11. **Range of temperatures – change of adjective**

Description: As regards the premises where grapes are raised, it has been deemed sufficient to indicate the need for a 'good' temperature range (rather than a 'significant' one) and for the environment to be well-ventilated.

Reasons: This definition has been deemed to be more accurate and relevant to the raising process.

This amendment concerns Article 8 of the product specification but does not concern the single document.

SINGLE DOCUMENT

1. **Name of product**

Vin Santo del Chianti Classico

2. **Geographical indication type**

PDO – Protected Designation of Origin

3. **Categories of grapevine product**

1. Wine

4. Description of the wine(s)

1. *Vin Santo del Chianti Classico*

CONCISE TEXTUAL DESCRIPTION

Colour: from straw yellow to golden, to intense amber to brown;

Smell: redolent of ethers, intense, distinctive;

Taste: harmonious, velvety, well-structured, from dry to sweet;

Minimum total alcoholic strength by volume: 16,00 %, with an actual alcoholic strength of at least 10,5 %;

Minimum sugar-free extract: 23,0 g/l.

General analytical characteristics	
Maximum total alcoholic strength (in % volume)	
Minimum actual alcoholic strength (in % volume)	
Minimum total acidity	4,5 in grams per litre expressed as tartaric acid
Maximum volatile acidity (in milliequivalents per litre)	30
Maximum total sulphur dioxide (in milligrams per litre)	

2. *Vin Santo del Chianti Classico Occhio di Pernice*

CONCISE TEXTUAL DESCRIPTION

Colour: from rose gold to amber to brown;

Smell: redolent of ethers, intense;

Taste: soft, velvety and round, from dry to sweet;

Minimum total alcoholic strength by volume: 16,00 %, with an actual alcoholic strength of at least 10,5 %;

Minimum sugar-free extract: 26,0 g/l.

General analytical characteristics	
Maximum total alcoholic strength (in % volume)	
Minimum actual alcoholic strength (in % volume)	
Minimum total acidity	4,5 in grams per litre expressed as tartaric acid
Maximum volatile acidity (in milliequivalents per litre)	30
Maximum total sulphur dioxide (in milligrams per litre)	

5. **Wine-making practices**

5.1. *Specific oenological practices*

1. Vin Santo del Chianti Classico PDO, including with the Occhio di Pernice indication

Specific oenological practice

The traditional wine-making method is as follows:

after careful sorting, the grapes must undergo a natural raisining process; the grapes must be raisined in suitable premises; partial dehydration with ventilated air is permitted and the grapes must attain a significant sugar content before they are crushed; no enrichment practices are permitted. The vinification, preservation and ageing of Vin Santo del Chianti Classico must take place in wooden containers (known as 'caratelli').

5.2. *Maximum yields*

1. Vin Santo del Chianti Classico PDO, including with the Occhio di Pernice indication

8 000 kilograms of grapes per hectare

2. Vin Santo del Chianti Classico PDO, including with the Occhio di Pernice indication

28 hectolitres per hectare

6. **Demarcated geographical area**

The area in which the PDO 'Vin Santo del Chianti Classico' is produced comprises 71 800 hectares in the centre of the Region of Tuscany, including part of the territory of the provinces of Florence (30 400 hectares) and Siena (41 400 hectares). In particular, all of the municipalities of Greve in Chianti, Castellina in Chianti, Radda in Chianti and Gaiole in Chianti are included in this area. The municipalities of San Casciano in Val di Pesa, Barberino Tavarnelle, Castelnuovo Berardenga and Poggibonsi are partially included.

7. **Wine grape varieties**

Malvasia Bianca Lunga B. – Malvasia

Malvasia Bianca di Candia B. – Malvasia

Sangiovese N. – Sangiovese

Trebbiano Toscano B. – Trebbiano

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

Chianti Classico PDO including with the Occhio di Pernice indication

Vin Santo wine has been an important feature in the Chianti Classico area since the Middle Ages. Its origins date back to 1400. Producing Vin Santo is a real art that requires experience. The first stage in the process is harvesting the most suitable grapes, such as Trebbiano Toscano, Malvasia Bianca Lunga, Malvasia Bianca di Candia, Sangiovese and Canaiolo (white and black), which are trained using the techniques that are traditional in the area ('Tuscan arch'). The raisining method is natural due to the temperature range in the area. Fermentation times, transfers and ageing methods are linked to the experience of local winegrowers. During vinification, the typical local 'madre' [mother] method is used. This involves seeding with yeasts selected over time by individual holdings.

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

Vin Santo del Chianti Classico – bottling

Legal framework:

EU legislation

Type of further condition:

Packaging within the demarcated geographical area

Description of the condition:

Vinification, preservation, ageing and bottling operations must be carried out within the Vin Santo del Chianti Classico area referred to in Article 3 of the product specification.

In accordance with current national and EU legislation, bottling or packaging must take place within the demarcated geographical area in order to safeguard the quality and reputation of Vin Santo del Chianti Classico wine and guarantee the effectiveness of the relevant checks.

Vin Santo del Chianti Classico – vinification

Legal framework:

EU legislation

Type of further condition:

Derogation on production in the demarcated geographical area

Description of the condition:

Subject to authorisation from the Ministry of Agricultural, Food and Forestry Policy and following appraisal by the Region of Tuscany, vinification, preservation, ageing and bottling operations are permitted at wineries located outside the demarcated geographical area, but no more than 10 km from its boundary. The conditions are that such wineries must have already existed at the time of entry into force of the product specification and that they must belong to holdings that individually or collectively produce grapes suitable for the production of 'Vin Santo del Chianti Classico' harvested from vineyards either owned or managed by such holdings.

Link to the product specification

<https://www.politicheagricole.it/flex/cm/pages/ServeBLOB.php/L/IT/IDPagina/18197>

Publication of the single document referred to in Article 94(1)(d) of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council and of the reference to the publication of the product specification for a name in the wine sector

(2022/C 305/08)

This publication confers the right to oppose the application pursuant to Article 98 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽¹⁾ within two months from the date of this publication.

SINGLE DOCUMENT

'Rosalia'

PDO-AT-02594

Date of application: 21.2.2020

1. Name to be registered

Rosalia

2. Geographical indication type

PDO – Protected designation of origin

3. Categories of grapevine products

1. Wine

4. Description of the wine(s)

The area's red wines are produced from the Zweigelt and Blaufränkisch varieties. The colour of the red wines can be described as a very intense and dark red. The aroma of the red wines is reminiscent of sour cherries and plums. The taste is essentially fruity and characterised by moderate tannins. The unfermented sugar content must not exceed 4,0 g/l. The wines may be aged in either steel tanks or wooden casks. Red wine may also be produced in the form of a 'reserve' wine. In this case, the taste is characterised by a higher alcoholic strength (at least 13 % vol.) and more mature tannins.

The area's rosé wines are also produced from the Zweigelt and Blaufränkisch varieties. The colour of the rosé wines can be described as salmon pink to light cherry red. The aroma and taste of the rosé wines are characterised by red berries (redcurrants, raspberries); no tannins are present. The residual sugar content must comply with the requirements for the designation 'dry'. A vibrant acidity is an essential part of the taste profile of 'Rosalia' PDO rosé wines. The wines are aged mainly in steel tanks, and to a lesser extent in wooden casks.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 671.

General analytical characteristics	
Maximum total alcoholic strength (in % volume)	15
Minimum actual alcoholic strength (in % volume)	12
Minimum total acidity	4 grams per litre, expressed as tartaric acid
Maximum volatile acidity (in milliequivalents per litre)	18
Maximum total sulphur dioxide (in milligrams per litre)	150

5. Wine making practices

a. Essential oenological practices

-

b. Maximum yields

10 000 kilograms of grapes per hectare

6. Demarcated geographical area

The 'Rosalia' wine-growing area consists of the Mattersburg political district.

7. Main wine grapes variety(ies)

Blaufränkisch – Frankovka

Zweigelt – Blauer Zweigelt

Zweigelt – Rotburger

8. Description of the link(s)

The 'Rosalia' PDO area is located on the eastern slopes of the Rosalia Mountains, which extend along the border between the provinces of Lower Austria and Burgenland in the East of Austria.

Climate: the 'Rosalia' PDO area forms part of the Pannonian Plain (an extensive lowland plain in southern east-central Europe, which is crossed by the middle course of the River Danube and the lower course of the River Tisza). The Pannonian Plain is characterised by dry, hot summers and cold, dry winters.

Soil: the south-western part of the 'Rosalia' PDO area is composed of crystalline rock adjoined to the north-east by increasingly young Neogene sediments in the Vienna Basin. These sediments are deposits from the former sea that used to wash up against the foot of the Rosalia Mountains 12-16 million years ago. To the north and north-east, these sediments are adjoined by a strip of mainly sandy deposits.

Link: unlike the soil conditions, which have relatively little influence on the taste and character of the wines, the climate is a very important factor in the typicity of 'Rosalia' PDO wines. The heat of the day allows the grapes to ripen well and thus to develop the taste of sour cherries and plums that is typical of the vine varieties. The cool nights, on the other hand, cause mainly primary aromas (and not sugar) to form, giving the wines their typical fruitiness and moderate tannins.

The customary method of cultivating vineyards in Austria, using a high-culture training system in which the vines are tended mainly by hand (pruning, canopy management, thinning of clusters, etc.), is also used in the 'Rosalia' PDO area. The way in which the wines are produced and aged also corresponds to the measures applied on the vast majority of Austrian holdings. As a result, the cultivation methods and cellar technology have a much smaller influence on the character and taste of the wines than the geographical and, above all, climate factors.

9. Essential further conditions

Legal framework:

In national legislation

Type of further condition:

Additional provisions relating to labelling

Description of the condition:

The 'Rosalia' designation of origin must be used with the traditional designation 'DAC' or 'Districtus Austriae Controllatus'.

Legal framework:

In national legislation

Type of further condition:

Derogation concerning production in the demarcated geographical area

Description of the condition:

For all PDO wines, the Austrian Wine Act provides that the production of a PDO wine must take place in the wine-growing region (PGI region of origin) in which the PDO area is located or in an adjacent wine-growing region. Austria therefore makes general use of the derogation provided for in Article 5 of Regulation (EU) 2019/33.

For the production of 'Rosalia' PDO wines, additional conditions have been laid down: production must not take place outside the area of origin without the approval of the Burgenland Regional Wine Committee. Such approval may be granted, in particular, if the producer's vineyards are located in the 'Rosalia' area and the wine is produced at premises of the producer outside that area or if there are parcel contracts between a producer with premises outside the 'Rosalia' area and owners of vineyards inside that area.

Legal framework:

In national legislation

Type of further condition:

Packaging within the demarcated geographical area

Description of the condition:

The Austrian Wine Act does not lay down general rules on the bottling of PDO wines.

In order to ensure the quality and typical characteristics of 'Rosalia' PDO wines, the following conditions are laid down on the bottling of 'Rosalia' PDO wines: Bottling may not take place outside the area without the approval of the Burgenland Regional Wine Committee. Such approval may be granted, in particular, if the bottler has premises both inside and outside the 'Rosalia' PDO.

Link to the product specification

<https://info.bmlrt.gv.at/themen/landwirtschaft/landwirtschaft-in-oesterreich/pflanzliche-produktion/wein/Weinherkunft.html>

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