Contents

II  Information

INFORMATION FROM EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS, BODIES, OFFICES AND AGENCIES

European Commission

2019/C 405/01  Non-opposition to a notified concentration (Case M.9573 — Brookfield/Iridium/Global Borealis) (¹) …… 1
2019/C 405/02  Non-opposition to a notified concentration (Case M.9452 — Global Payments/TSYS) (¹)………………. 2
2019/C 405/03  Non-opposition to a notified concentration (Case M.9527 — New Media Investment Group/Gannett Co) (¹) ………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………… 3

IV  Notices

NOTICES FROM EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS, BODIES, OFFICES AND AGENCIES

European Commission

2019/C 405/04  Euro exchange rates — 29 November 2019 ……………………………………………………………………… 4
2019/C 405/06  Administrative Commission of the European Communities on social security for migrant workers Rates for conversion of currencies pursuant to Council Regulation (EEC) No 574/72 ……………………………………… 6

(¹) Text with EEA relevance.
PROCEDURES RELATING TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMMON COMMERCIAL POLICY

European Commission

2019/C 405/07 Notice concerning the implementation of the judgment of the Court of Justice in Joined Cases C-659/13 and C-34/14 C&J Clarks International Ltd and Puma SE in relation to anti-dumping measures concerning imports of footwear originating in the People's Republic of China and Vietnam ........................................ 8

2019/C 405/08 Notice of the impending expiry of certain anti-dumping measures .......................................................... 11

PROCEDURES RELATING TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMPETITION POLICY

European Commission

2019/C 405/09 Prior notification of a concentration (Case M.9607 — ENGIE/Omnes Capital/Predica/EGI9 Portfolio) Candidate case for simplified procedure (†) .......................................................... 12

2019/C 405/10 Prior notification of a concentration (Case M.9610 — CVC/Royal FrieslandCampina/DMV Fonterra Excipients) Candidate case for simplified procedure (†) .......................................................... 14

2019/C 405/11 Prior notification of a concentration (Case M.9643 — ENGIE/Versicherungskammer/Portfolio Companies) Candidate case for simplified procedure (†) .......................................................... 15

OTHER ACTS

European Commission

2019/C 405/12 Information Notice — Public Consultation Geographical indications proposed by Indonesia to be protected in the EU .......................................................... 16

Corrigenda


(†) Text with EEA relevance.
On 25 November 2019, 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 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 32019M9573. EUR-Lex is the online access to European law.

Non-opposition to a notified concentration
(Case M.9452 — Global Payments/TSYS)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2019/C 405/02)

On 16 September 2019, 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 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,


Non-opposition to a notified concentration
(Case M.9527 — New Media Investment Group/Gannett Co)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2019/C 405/03)

On 22 October 2019, 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 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,


NOTICES FROM EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS, BODIES, OFFICES AND AGENCIES

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

**Euro exchange rates**

29 November 2019

(2019/C 405/04)

1 euro =

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Currency</th>
<th>Exchange rate</th>
<th>Currency</th>
<th>Exchange rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USD</td>
<td>1.0982</td>
<td>CAD</td>
<td>1.4614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JPY</td>
<td>120.43</td>
<td>HKD</td>
<td>8.5954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DKK</td>
<td>7.4713</td>
<td>NZD</td>
<td>1.7090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GBP</td>
<td>0.85225</td>
<td>SGD</td>
<td>1.5017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEK</td>
<td>10.4995</td>
<td>KRW</td>
<td>1 295.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHF</td>
<td>1.0998</td>
<td>ZAR</td>
<td>16.1197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISK</td>
<td>134.00</td>
<td>CNY</td>
<td>7.7172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOK</td>
<td>10.1045</td>
<td>HRK</td>
<td>7.4385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BGN</td>
<td>1.9558</td>
<td>IDR</td>
<td>15 490.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CZK</td>
<td>25.515</td>
<td>MYR</td>
<td>4.5882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUF</td>
<td>333.82</td>
<td>PHP</td>
<td>55.838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLN</td>
<td>4.3185</td>
<td>RUB</td>
<td>70.5544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RON</td>
<td>4.7823</td>
<td>THB</td>
<td>33.204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRY</td>
<td>6.3198</td>
<td>BRL</td>
<td>4.6459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUD</td>
<td>1.6228</td>
<td>MXN</td>
<td>21.4483</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** reference exchange rate published by the ECB.
COMMISSION DECISION
of 29 November 2019
amending Decision 2017/C 31/12 establishing the Commission Expert Group 'Platform on Animal Welfare'

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Whereas:

(1) Commission Decision 2017/C 31/12 (1) established an expert group named 'Platform on Animal Welfare' (the Platform). The main tasks of the Platform is to assist the Commission and help to hold regular dialogue on Union matters directly related to animal welfare such as enforcement of the legislation, exchanges of scientific knowledge, innovations and good animal welfare practices.

(2) Decision 2017/C 31/12 applies until 31 December 2019.

(3) Within two years of its functioning, the Platform has become a widely recognised pivotal forum for keeping an open dialogue on animal welfare, sharing good practices and undertaking non-legislative initiatives, with the commitment of Member States and relevant stakeholders across the Union.

(4) Without extension of the mandate, the Platform activities will be interrupted, which consequently will jeopardise its results. It is therefore necessary to extend the mandate of the Platform to ensure continuity of the dialogue and activities.

(5) The period of application of Decision 2017/C 31/12 should therefore be extended by 18 months until 30 June 2021.

(6) Decision 2017/C 31/12 should therefore be amended accordingly,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

Article 16 of Decision 2017/C 31/12 is replaced by the following:

‘Article 16

Applicability

This Decision shall apply until 30 June 2021.’

Done at Brussels, 29 November 2019.

For the Commission
Vytenis ANDRIUKAITIS
Member of the Commission

**ADMINISTRATIVE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES ON SOCIAL SECURITY FOR MIGRANT WORKERS**

Rates for conversion of currencies pursuant to Council Regulation (EEC) No 574/72

(2019/C 405/06)

Article 107(1), (2) and (4) of Regulation (EEC) No 574/72

Reference period: October 2019

Application period: January, February and March 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>oct-19</th>
<th>EUR</th>
<th>BGN</th>
<th>CZK</th>
<th>DKK</th>
<th>HRK</th>
<th>HUF</th>
<th>PLN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 EUR =</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,95580</td>
<td>25,6891</td>
<td>7,46932</td>
<td>7,43635</td>
<td>331,462</td>
<td>4,30127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 BGN =</td>
<td>0,511300</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>13,1348</td>
<td>3,81906</td>
<td>3,80220</td>
<td>169,476</td>
<td>2,19924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 CZK =</td>
<td>0,0389270</td>
<td>0,0761335</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0,290759</td>
<td>0,289475</td>
<td>12,9028</td>
<td>0,167436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 DKK =</td>
<td>0,133881</td>
<td>0,261844</td>
<td>3,43928</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0,99559</td>
<td>44,3764</td>
<td>0,575859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 HRK =</td>
<td>0,134475</td>
<td>0,263005</td>
<td>3,45453</td>
<td>1,004434</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>44,5732</td>
<td>0,578412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 HUF =</td>
<td>0,00301694</td>
<td>0,00590053</td>
<td>0,0775024</td>
<td>0,022534</td>
<td>0,0224350</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0,0129767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 PLN =</td>
<td>0,232489</td>
<td>0,454702</td>
<td>5,97244</td>
<td>1,73654</td>
<td>1,72887</td>
<td>77,0613</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 RON =</td>
<td>0,210356</td>
<td>0,411415</td>
<td>5,40387</td>
<td>1,57122</td>
<td>1,56428</td>
<td>69,7251</td>
<td>0,904801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 SEK =</td>
<td>0,092573</td>
<td>0,181053</td>
<td>2,37810</td>
<td>0,691454</td>
<td>0,688401</td>
<td>30,6842</td>
<td>0,398180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 GBP =</td>
<td>1,14235</td>
<td>2,23422</td>
<td>29,3460</td>
<td>8,53261</td>
<td>8,4949</td>
<td>378,647</td>
<td>4,91358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 NOK =</td>
<td>0,098849</td>
<td>0,193328</td>
<td>2,53933</td>
<td>0,738331</td>
<td>0,735072</td>
<td>32,7645</td>
<td>0,425174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 ISK =</td>
<td>0,00726079</td>
<td>0,0142007</td>
<td>0,186523</td>
<td>0,0539937</td>
<td>2,40667</td>
<td>0,031231</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 CHF =</td>
<td>0,910686</td>
<td>1,78112</td>
<td>23,3947</td>
<td>6,80220</td>
<td>6,77217</td>
<td>301,857</td>
<td>3,91711</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>oct-19</th>
<th>RON</th>
<th>SEK</th>
<th>GBP</th>
<th>NOK</th>
<th>ISK</th>
<th>CHF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 EUR =</td>
<td>4,75383</td>
<td>10,80234</td>
<td>0,875386</td>
<td>10,11649</td>
<td>137,726</td>
<td>1,09807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 BGN =</td>
<td>2,43063</td>
<td>5,52324</td>
<td>0,447584</td>
<td>5,17256</td>
<td>70,4193</td>
<td>0,561445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 CZK =</td>
<td>0,185053</td>
<td>0,420503</td>
<td>0,034076</td>
<td>0,393805</td>
<td>5,36127</td>
<td>0,0427448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 DKK =</td>
<td>0,636448</td>
<td>1,44623</td>
<td>0,117197</td>
<td>1,35441</td>
<td>18,4389</td>
<td>0,147011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 HRK =</td>
<td>0,639270</td>
<td>1,45264</td>
<td>0,1177171</td>
<td>1,36041</td>
<td>18,5207</td>
<td>0,147663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 HUF =</td>
<td>0,0143420</td>
<td>0,0325900</td>
<td>0,00264099</td>
<td>0,0305208</td>
<td>0,415511</td>
<td>0,00331282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 PLN =</td>
<td>1,105216</td>
<td>2,51143</td>
<td>0,203518</td>
<td>2,35198</td>
<td>32,0198</td>
<td>0,255290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 RON =</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2,27234</td>
<td>0,184143</td>
<td>2,12807</td>
<td>28,9716</td>
<td>0,230987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 SEK =</td>
<td>0,440074</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0,0810366</td>
<td>0,93651</td>
<td>12,7496</td>
<td>0,101651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 GBP =</td>
<td>5,43056</td>
<td>12,3401</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11,5566</td>
<td>157,332</td>
<td>1,25439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 NOK =</td>
<td>0,469909</td>
<td>1,067795</td>
<td>0,0865306</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>13,6140</td>
<td>0,108543</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 ISK =</td>
<td>0,034517</td>
<td>0,078434</td>
<td>0,00635599</td>
<td>0,0734537</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0,00797288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 CHF =</td>
<td>4,32925</td>
<td>9,83754</td>
<td>0,797201</td>
<td>9,21294</td>
<td>125,425</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** all cross rates involving ISK are calculated using ISK/EUR rate data from the Central Bank of Iceland
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>reference: oct-19</th>
<th>1 EUR in national currency</th>
<th>1 unit of N.C. in EUR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BGN</td>
<td>1,95580</td>
<td>0,511300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CZK</td>
<td>25,6891</td>
<td>0,0389270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DKK</td>
<td>7,46932</td>
<td>0,133881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRK</td>
<td>7,43635</td>
<td>0,134475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUF</td>
<td>331,462</td>
<td>0,00301694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLN</td>
<td>4,30127</td>
<td>0,232489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RON</td>
<td>4,75383</td>
<td>0,210356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEK</td>
<td>10,80234</td>
<td>0,092573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GBP</td>
<td>0,875386</td>
<td>1,14235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOK</td>
<td>10,11649</td>
<td>0,098849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISK</td>
<td>137,726</td>
<td>0,00726079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHF</td>
<td>1,09807</td>
<td>0,910686</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: ISK/EUR rates based on data from the Central Bank of Iceland

1. Regulation (EEC) No 574/72 determines that the rate for the conversion into a currency of amounts denominated in another currency shall be the rate calculated by the Commission and based on the monthly average, during the reference period specified in paragraph 2, of reference rates of exchange of currencies published by the European Central Bank.

2. The reference period shall be:
   — the month of January for rates of conversion applicable from 1 April following,
   — the month of April for rates of conversion applicable from 1 July following,
   — the month of July for rates of conversion applicable from 1 October following,
   — the month of October for rates of conversion applicable from 1 January following.

The rates for the conversion of currencies shall be published in the second *Official Journal of the European Union* (C series) of the months of February, May, August and November.
V

(Announcements)

PROCEDURES RELATING TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMMON COMMERCIAL POLICY

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Notice concerning the implementation of the judgment of the Court of Justice in Joined Cases C-659/13 and C-34/14 C&J Clarks International Ltd and Puma SE in relation to anti-dumping measures concerning imports of footwear originating in the People’s Republic of China and Vietnam (2019/C 405/07)

A. Background

By Regulation (EC) No 1472/2006 (1) the Council imposed definitive anti-dumping duties ranging from 9.7 % to 16.5 % on imports of certain footwear with uppers of leather, originating in Vietnam and in the PRC for two years.

By Regulation (EC) No 388/2008 (2) the Council extended the definitive anti-dumping measures on imports of certain footwear with uppers of leather originating in the PRC to imports consigned from the Macao Special Administrative Region (‘SAR’), whether declared as originating in the Macao SAR or not.

Further to an expiry review initiated on 3 October 2008, the Council further extended the anti-dumping measures for 15 months by Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1294/2009 (3), i.e. until 31 March 2011, when the measures expired.

Brosmann Footwear (HK) Ltd, Seasonable Footwear (Zhongshan) Ltd, Lung Pao Footwear (Guangzhou) Ltd and Risen Footwear (HK) Co Ltd as well as Zhejiang Aokang Shoes Co. Ltd challenged the Regulation (EC) No 1472/2006 in the Court of First Instance (now: the General Court).

By judgments of 4 March 2010 in Case T-401/06 Brosmann Footwear (HK) and Others v Council (4) and of 4 March 2010 in Joined Cases T-407/06 and T-408/06 Zhejiang Aokang Shoes and Wenzhou Taima Shoes v Council (5). The General Court rejected these challenges.

The applicants appealed those judgments to the Court of Justice.

In its judgments of 2 February 2012 in case C-249/10 P Brosmann Footwear (HK) and Others v Council (the Brosmann judgments), the Court of Justice set those judgments aside. It held that the General Court erred in law in so far as it concluded that the Commission was not required to examine requests for market economy treatment (‘MET’) under Article 2(7)(b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 384/96 (6) from non-sampled traders. (7)


The Court of Justice then itself gave judgment in the matter. It held that ‘the Commission ought to have examined the substantiated claims submitted to it by the appellants pursuant to Article 2(7)(b) and (c) of the basic regulation for the purpose of claiming MET in the context of the anti-dumping proceeding [which is] the subject of [Regulation (EC) No 1472/2006]. It must next be found that it cannot be ruled out that such an examination would have led to a definitive anti-dumping duty being imposed on the appellants other than the 16.5 % duty applicable to them pursuant to Article 1(3) of [Regulation (EC) No 1472/2006]. It is apparent from that provision that a definitive anti-dumping duty of 9.7 % was imposed on the only Chinese trader in the sample which obtained MET. As is apparent from paragraph 38 above, had the Commission found that the market economy conditions prevailed also for the appellants, they ought, when the calculation of an individual dumping margin was not possible, also to have benefited from the same rate’ (8).

As a consequence, it annulled the Regulation (EC) No 1472/2006 in so far as it relates to the applicants concerned.

Three importers of the product concerned, C&J Clark International Ltd (‘Clark’), Puma SE (‘Puma’) and Timberland Europe B.V. (‘Timberland’) challenged the anti-dumping measures on imports of certain footwear from China and Vietnam invoking the above jurisprudence before their national Courts, which referred the matters to the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling.

On 4 February 2016, in the Joined Cases C-659/13 C & J Clark International Limited and C-34/14 Puma SE (9), the Court of Justice declared Regulation (EC) No 1472/2006 and Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1294/2009 invalid in so far as the European Commission did not examine the MET and individual treatment (IT) claims submitted by exporting producers in the PRC and Vietnam that were not sampled, contrary to the requirements laid down in Articles 2(7)(b) and 9(5) of Council Regulation (EC) No 384/96.

Regarding Case C-571/14 Timberland Europe, the Court of Justice decided on 11 April 2016 to remove the case from the register at the request of the referring national court.

In view of the implementation of the judgment in the Joined Cases C-659/13 C & J Clark International Limited and C-34/14 Puma SE, the Commission adopted Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/223 (10).

In Article 1 of that regulation, the Commission instructed national customs authorities to forward all requests for reimbursement of the definitive anti-dumping duties paid on imports of footwear originating in China and Vietnam made by importers based on Article 236 of the Community Customs Code and based on the fact that a non-sampled exporting producer had requested MET or IT in the investigation that lead to the imposition of the definitive measures by Regulation (EC) No 1472/2006.

Upon such notification, the Commission would then assess the relevant MET or IT claim and publish a regulation re-imposing the applicable anti-dumping duty rate, if any.

On this basis the national customs authorities should subsequently decide on the request for repayment and remission of the anti-dumping duties for the request concerned.

B. Reimbursement request in the case of Eurotransit B.V. and First Precise Trading Limited

On 25 March 2019, in accordance with Article 1 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/223, the Dutch customs authorities notified to the Commission the reimbursement claim of definitive anti-dumping duties paid on imports of the product concerned from one importer, Eurotransit B.V.

That notification explained that Eurotransit B.V. had imported the product concerned from First Precise Trading Limited. The notification does not indicate whether that company is an exporting producer or a trader. It also did not contain an address or specification as to whether that company is located in Vietnam or China.

After thorough analysis of the Dutch notification, the Commission observed that it had no record of a company with the specific or similar name to ‘First Precise Trading Limited’ having submitted an MET/IT claim form in the original investigation.

It follows that the definitive anti-dumping duties imposed by the existing measures were applicable to imports of footwear from First Precise Trading Limited, insofar as that company is located in Vietnam or China and insofar as that company actually exported the product concerned during the investigation period of the underlying investigation.

For the same reasons, the judgment of the Court of Justice in Joined Cases C-659/13 and C-34/14 C&J Clark International Limited and Puma could not have had the effect of annulling the anti-dumping duties imposed on certain footwear from Vietnam and China.

Consequently, the Commission concluded that the relevant reimbursement claim of Eurotransit B.V. should not be granted because the definitive anti-dumping duties imposed by Regulation (EC) No 1472/2006 were not annulled for First Precise Trading Limited.

C. Comments of interested parties after disclosure

The above findings and conclusions were disclosed to all interested parties, including Eurotransit B.V. These parties were given a reasonable time period to comment.

Only Eurotransit B.V. submitted comments following disclosure. The company clarified that First Precise Trading Limited is a trader located in China and that the goods imported were of Vietnamese origin.

The Commission noted that trading companies are not entitled to any individual dumping margins and therefore were not eligible to provide MET/IT claims during the original investigation.

In any event, the Commission had no record of First Precise Trading Limited having submitted a MET/IT claim form in the original investigation.

Eurotransit B.V. stated to have no knowledge about the identity of the exporting producer concerned in Vietnam and whether or not it provided a MET/IT claim in the original investigation.

However, Eurotransit B.V provided contact details of First Precise Trading Limited. The Commission contacted First Precise Trading Limited and invited the company to provide the name and contact details of its supplier and the ultimate producer of footwear in Vietnam. It gave First Precise Trading Limited a period of 14 days to respond. First Precise Trading Limited did not react to this request.

D. Conclusions

Considering the above it was concluded that the relevant reimbursement claim of Eurotransit B.V. should not be granted because the definitive anti-dumping duties imposed by Regulation (EC) No 1472/2006 were not annulled for First Precise Trading Limited.
Notice of the impending expiry of certain anti-dumping measures

(2019/C 405/08)

1. As provided for in Article 11(2) of Regulation (EU) 2016/1036 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on protection against dumped imports from countries not members of the European Union, the Commission gives notice that, unless a review is initiated in accordance with the following procedure, the anti-dumping measures mentioned below will expire on the date mentioned in the table below.

2. **Procedure**

   Union producers may lodge a written request for a review. This request must contain sufficient evidence that the expiry of the measures would be likely to result in a continuation or recurrence of dumping and injury. Should the Commission decide to review the measures concerned, importers, exporters, representatives of the exporting country and Union producers will then be provided with the opportunity to amplify, rebut or comment on the matters set out in the review request.

3. **Time limit**

   Union producers may submit a written request for a review on the above basis, to reach the European Commission, Directorate-General for Trade (Unit H-1), CHAR 4/39, 1049 Brussels, Belgium at any time from the date of the publication of the present notice but no later than three months before the date mentioned in the table below.

4. This notice is published in accordance with Article 11(2) of Regulation (EU) 2016/1036 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on protection against dumped imports from countries not members of the European Union.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Country(ies) of origin or exportation</th>
<th>Measures</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Date of expiry (*)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

(*) The measure expires at midnight of the day mentioned in this column.

---

(2) TRADE-Defence-Complaints@ec.europa.eu
PROCEDURES RELATING TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMPETITION POLICY

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Prior notification of a concentration
(Case M.9607 — ENGIE/Omnes Capital/Predica/EGI9 Portfolio)
Candidate case for simplified procedure
(Text with EEA relevance)
(2019/C 405/09)

1. On 22 November 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:

— ENGIE S.A. (ENGIE, France),
— Omnes Capital (Omnes’, France),
— Predica Prévoyance Dialogue (Predica’, France), belonging to the group Crédit Agricole S.A,
— Ten companies owning a portfolio of wind farms and photovoltaic plants, located in France (the ‘Targets’, France), ultimately controlled by ENGIE.

Engie, Omnes and Predica acquire within the meaning of Article 3(1)(b) and 3(4) of the Merger Regulation joint control over the Targets.

The concentration is accomplished by way of purchase of shares.

2. The business activities of the undertakings concerned are:

— for ENGIE: ENGIE is an industrial company active in the fields of gas and electricity supply, as well as in energy services,
— for Omnes: Omnes Capital is an independent French asset management company active in several branches of private equity, notably in the renewable energy sector,
— for Predica: Predica is a French life and health insurance company, belonging to the French Crédit Agricole Group,
— for the Targets: the Targets consist of a portfolio of ground-mounted photovoltaic plants and wind farms located in France.

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.9607 — ENGIE/Omnes Capital/Predica/EGI9 Portfolio

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.9610 — CVC/Royal FrieslandCampina/DMV Fonterra Excipients)
Candidate case for simplified procedure
(Text with EEA relevance)
(2019/C 405/10)

1. On 22 November 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:
   — CVC Capital Partners SICAV-FIS S.A. (‘CVC’, Luxembourg),
   — Royal FrieslandCampina N.V. (RFC, Netherlands),
   — DMV Fonterra Excipients GmbH & Co. KG (DMV, Germany).

   CVC and RFC acquire within the meaning of Article 3(1)(b) and 3(4) of the Merger Regulation joint control of DMV.

   The concentration is accomplished by way of purchase of shares.

2. The business activities of the undertakings concerned are:
   — CVC and/or its subsidiaries manages investment funds and platforms,
   — RFC produces and sells dairy and dairy related consumer products,
   — DMV manufactures and supplies pharmaceutical grade lactose and non lactose-based excipients to pharmaceutical companies.

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.9610 — CVC/Royal FrieslandCampina/DMV Fonterra Excipients

   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.9643 — ENGIE/Versicherungskammer/Portfolio Companies)
Candidate case for simplified procedure
(Text with EEA relevance)
(2019/C 405/11)

1. On 20 November 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:
— ENGIE S.A. (France),
— Versicherungskammer Bayern Versicherungsanstalt des öffentlichen Rechts (Germany),
— SUN PV HOLDING which owns SolaireDigne, SolaireSignes, SolaireIstres 2, SAS du Soleil, SAS des Landes de la Motte, SolaireChatellerault and SolaireLaMotte (‘the Portfolio Companies’, all in France). These companies are currently wholly-owned by ENGIE S.A.

ENGIE S.A. (‘ENGIE’) and Versicherungskammer Bayern Versicherungsanstalt des öffentlichen Rechts (‘Versicherungskammer Bayern’) acquire within the meaning of Article 3(1)(b) and 3(4) of the Merger Regulation joint control of SUN PV HOLDING (France).

The concentration is accomplished by way of purchase of shares.

2. The business activities of the undertakings concerned are:
— for ENGIE: ENGIE is an industrial company active in the fields of gas and electricity supply as well as in energy services,
— for Versicherungskammer Bayern: Versicherungskammer Bayern is a German public insurer which provides personal and property insurance,
— for SUN PV HOLDING: SUN PV HOLDING will be active in the generation of electricity through a portfolio of photovoltaic power plants located in France.

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.9643 — ENGIE/Versicherungskammer/Portfolio Companies

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

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

INFORMATION NOTICE — PUBLIC CONSULTATION
Geographical indications proposed by Indonesia to be protected in the EU
(2019/C 405/12)

Within the framework of negotiations with Indonesia for a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (hereafter 'the Agreement') including a chapter on geographical indications, the authorities of Indonesia have presented, for protection under the Agreement, the attached geographical indications. The European Commission is currently considering whether these geographical indications shall be protected under the future Agreement as geographical indications within the meaning of Article 22(1) of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights.

The Commission invites any Member State or third country or any natural or legal person having a legitimate interest, resident or established in a Member State or in a third country, to submit oppositions to such protection by lodging a duly substantiated statement.

Statements of opposition must reach the Commission within two months of the date of publication of this notice. Statements of opposition should be sent to the following email address: AGRI-A4@ec.europa.eu

Statements of opposition shall be examined only if they are received within the time-limit set out above and if they show that the protection of the name proposed would:

(a) conflict with the name of a plant variety or an animal breed and as a result is likely to mislead the consumer as to the true origin of the product;

(b) be wholly or partially homonymous with that of a name already protected in the Union under Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 November 2012 on quality schemes for agricultural products and foodstuffs (\(^{(*)}\)), or with one of the geographical indications from non-EU countries protected in the EU under bilateral agreements publicly available at the following address:


(c) in the light of a trade mark's reputation and renown and the length of time it has been used, be liable to mislead the consumer as to the true identity of the product;

(d) jeopardise the existence of an entirely or partly identical name or of a trade mark or the existence of products which have been legally on the market for at least five years preceding the date of the publication of this notice.

(e) or if they can give details from which it can be concluded that the name for which protection is considered is generic.

The criteria referred to above shall be evaluated in relation to the territory of the Union, which in the case of intellectual property rights refers only to the territory or territories where the said rights are protected. The possible protection of these names in the European Union is subject to the successful conclusion of these negotiations and subsequent legal act.

List of Geographical Indications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geographical indications proposed by Indonesia to be protected in the EU</th>
<th>Product category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kopi Arabika Kintamani Bali</td>
<td>Other products of Annex I of the Treaty (spices etc.) — Coffee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lada Putih Muntok</td>
<td>Other products of Annex I of the Treaty (spices etc.) — Pepper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susu Kuda Sumbawa</td>
<td>Other products of animal origin — Milk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kangkung Lombok</td>
<td>Fruits, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed — Spinach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madu Sumbawa</td>
<td>Other products of animal origin — Honey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beras Adan Krayan</td>
<td>Fruits, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed — Rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kopi Arabika Flores Bajawa</td>
<td>Other products of Annex I of the Treaty (spices etc.) — Coffee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purwaceng Dieng</td>
<td>Fruits, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed — Fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carica Dieng</td>
<td>Fruits, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed — Fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanili Kep. Alor</td>
<td>Other products of Annex I of the Treaty (spices etc.) — Vanilla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kopi Arabika Kalosi Enrekang</td>
<td>Other products of Annex I of the Treaty (spices etc.) — Coffee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ubi Cilembu Sumedang</td>
<td>Fruits, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed — Sweet Potato</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salak Pondoh Sleman Jogia</td>
<td>Fruits, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed — Snake Fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minyak Nilam Aceh</td>
<td>Oils and fat — Oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kopi Arabika Java Preanger</td>
<td>Other products of Annex I of the Treaty (spices etc.) — Coffee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kopi Arabika Java Ijen-Raung</td>
<td>Other products of Annex I of the Treaty (spices etc.) — Coffee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandeng Asap Sidoarjo</td>
<td>Other product of animal origin — Milkfish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kopi Arabika Toraja</td>
<td>Other products of Annex I of the Treaty (spices etc.) — Coffee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kopi Robusta Lampung</td>
<td>Other products of Annex I of the Treaty (spices etc.) — Coffee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mete Kubu Bali</td>
<td>Fruits, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed — Cashew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gula Kelapa Kulonprogo Jogia</td>
<td>Other products of Annex I of the Treaty (spices etc.) — Sugar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kopi Arabika Java Sindoro-Sumbing</td>
<td>Other products of Annex I of the Treaty (spices etc.) — Coffee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kopi Arabika Sumatera Simalung</td>
<td>Other products of Annex I of the Treaty (spices etc.) — Coffee</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(*) Name provided by the authorities of Indonesia in the framework of the negotiations, and registered in Indonesia.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geographical indications proposed by Indonesia to be protected in the EU</th>
<th>Product category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kopi Liberika Tungkal Jambi</td>
<td>Other products of Annex I of the Treaty (spices etc.) — Coffee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cengkeh Minahasa</td>
<td>Other products of Annex I of the Treaty (spices etc.) — Clove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beras Pandanwangi Cianjur</td>
<td>Fruits, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed — Rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kopi Robusta Semendo</td>
<td>Other products of Annex I of the Treaty (spices etc.) — Coffee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pala Siau</td>
<td>Fruits, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed — Nutmeg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teh Java Preanger</td>
<td>Other products of Annex I of the Treaty (spices etc.) — Tea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garam Amed Bali</td>
<td>Other products of Annex I of the Treaty (spices etc.) — Salt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeruk Keprok Gayo-Aceh</td>
<td>Fruits, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed — Orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kopi Liberika Rangsang Meranti</td>
<td>Other products of Annex I of the Treaty (spices etc.) — Coffee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lada Hitam Lampung</td>
<td>Other products of Annex I of the Treaty (spices etc.) — Pepper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kayumanis Koerintji</td>
<td>Other products of Annex I of the Treaty (spices etc.) — Cinnamon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kopi Arabika Sumatera Mandailing</td>
<td>Other products of Annex I of the Treaty (spices etc.) — Coffee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pala Tomandin Fakfak</td>
<td>Fruits, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed — Nutmeg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeruk SoE Mollo</td>
<td>Fruits, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed — Orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cengkeh Moloku Kie Raha</td>
<td>Other products of Annex I of the Treaty (spices etc.) — Clove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mete Muna</td>
<td>Fruits, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed — Cashew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kopi Robusta Temanggung</td>
<td>Other products of Annex I of the Treaty (spices etc.) — Coffee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sawo Sukatali Sumedang</td>
<td>Fruits, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed — Fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kopi Robusta Empat Lawang</td>
<td>Other products of Annex I of the Treaty (spices etc.) — Coffee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duku Komering</td>
<td>Fruits, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed — Fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kopi Arabika Sumatera Koerintji</td>
<td>Other products of Annex I of the Treaty (spices etc.) — Coffee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kopi Robusta Pinogu</td>
<td>Other products of Annex I of the Treaty (spices etc.) — Coffee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kopi robusta Pupuan Bali</td>
<td>Other products of Annex I of the Treaty (spices etc.) — Coffee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographical indications proposed by Indonesia to be protected in the EU</td>
<td>Product category</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kopi Robusta Tambora</td>
<td>Other products of Annex I of the Treaty (spices etc.) — Coffee</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CORRIGENDA

Corrigendum to Prior notification of a concentration (Case M.9598 — Allianz/T&R) Candidate case for simplified procedure


(2019/C 405/13)

On page 8, in the first paragraph:

for: ‘On 11 November 2019, the Commission received notification of a proposed concentration pursuant to Article 4 of Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 (1).’;

read: ‘On 13 November 2019, the Commission received notification of a proposed concentration pursuant to Article 4 of Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 (1).’.