

— that immunity entails that the measure of provisional detention imposed on the person concerned must be lifted, in order to enable that person to travel to the European Parliament and complete the necessary formalities there. That being said, if the competent national court considers that that measure should be maintained after the person concerned acquires the status of Member of the European Parliament, it must as soon as possible request the European Parliament to waive that immunity, on the basis of the third paragraph of Article 9 of that protocol.

(¹) OJ C 328, 30.9.2019.

Order of the Court (Fifth Chamber) of 4 December 2019 — Republic of Poland v PGNiG Supply & Trading GmbH, European Commission

(Case C-181/18 P) (¹)

(Appeal — Article 181 of the Rules of Procedure of the Court — Action for annulment — Fourth paragraph of Article 263 TFEU Article 263 — Admissibility — Decision which is of neither direct nor individual concern to the appellant — Regulatory act — Absence — Article 130 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Court — Assessment of the pleas on the substance — Article 47 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union — Right to effective judicial protection and to a fair trial — Principle of audi alteram partem — Appeal manifestly inadmissible)

(2020/C 68/15)

Language of the case: Polish

Parties

Appellant: Republic of Poland (represented by: B. Majczyna, acting as Agent)

Other parties to the proceedings: PGNiG Supply & Trading GmbH (represented by: M. Jeżewski, adwokat), European Commission (represented by: O. Beynet and K. Herrmann, acting as Agents)

Intervener: Federal Republic of Germany (represented by: initially by T. Henze and R. Kanitz, then by R. Kanitz, acting as Agents)

Operative part of the order

1. The appeal is dismissed as being manifestly inadmissible;
2. The Republic of Poland is to bear its own costs and those incurred by the European Commission.

(¹) OJ C 152, 30.4.2018.