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Price:
EUR 3

⁽¹⁾ Text with EEA relevance, except for products falling under Annex I to the Treaty
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⁽¹⁾ Text with EEA relevance

II

(Information)

INFORMATION FROM EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS, BODIES, OFFICES
AND AGENCIES

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Authorisation for State aid pursuant to Articles 107 and 108 of the TFEU**Cases where the Commission raises no objections**

(Text with EEA relevance, except for products falling under Annex I to the Treaty)

(2010/C 309/01)

Date of adoption of the decision	1.10.2010
Reference number of State Aid	N 235b/10
Member State	Poland
Region	Regions listed in the draft Regulation of 28 May 2010 amending the regulation on communes and localities in which special rules on reconstruction, renovation and demolition of buildings destroyed or damaged as a result of natural catastrophe apply (Dziennik Ustaw nr 92, poz. 597)
Title (and/or name of the beneficiary)	Program pomocy dotyczący rekompensaty za szkody spowodowane przez powodzie w Polsce w maju i czerwcu 2010 r. (w zakresie załącznika I do Traktatu oraz części sektora leśnego objętej Wytocznymi Wspólnoty w sprawie pomocy państwa w sektorze rolnym i leśnym w latach 2007–2013)
Legal basis	Projekt ustawy o szczególnych rozwiązaniach związanych z usuwaniem skutków powodzi z maja i czerwca 2010 r.
Type of measure	Aid scheme
Objective	Compensation for damage caused by natural disasters or exceptional occurrences
Form of aid	Direct grant, Interest subsidy, Tax exemption, Soft loan, Debt conversion
Budget	Overall budget: PLN 500 million
Intensity	100 %
Duration (period)	until 31.12.2012

Economic sectors	Agriculture and the part of the forestry sector covered by the Community Guidelines for State Aid in the Agriculture and Forestry Sector 2007 to 2013
Name and address of the granting authority	— Fund of Guaranteed Transfers for Employees (Fundusz Gwarantowanych Świadczeń Pracowniczych) — Labour Fund (Fundusz Pracy) — State Fund for Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons (Państwowy Fundusz Rehabilitacji Osób Niepełnosprawnych) — Office of Social Security (Zakład Ubezpieczeń Społecznych) — Head of Tax Office, Chief of Customs Office, Mayor and the city president
Other information	—

The authentic text(s) of the decision, from which all confidential information has been removed, can be found at:

http://ec.europa.eu/community_law/state_aids/state_aids_texts_en.htm

Date of adoption of the decision	1.10.2010
Reference number of State Aid	N 258/10
Member State	Austria
Region	Niederösterreich
Title (and/or name of the beneficiary)	Beihilfe zur Behebung von Katastrophenschäden
Legal basis	§ 3 Katastrophenfondsgesetz 1996, BGBl. Nr. 201/1996 i.d.G.F. Richtlinien für die Gewährung von Beihilfen zur Behebung von Katastrophenschäden
Type of measure	Scheme
Objective	Natural disasters or exceptional occurrences
Form of aid	Direct grant
Budget	Overall budget: EUR 2,50 (in millions)
Intensity	Up to 50 %
Duration (period)	until 15.6.2011
Economic sectors	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing
Name and address of the granting authority	NÖ Landesregierung, Landhausplatz 1 3109 St. Pölten ÖSTERREICH
Other information	—

The authentic text(s) of the decision, from which all confidential information has been removed, can be found at:

http://ec.europa.eu/community_law/state_aids/state_aids_texts_en.htm

State aids — Decisions to propose appropriate measures pursuant to Article 88(1) of the EC Treaty where the Member State concerned has accepted those measures

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2010/C 309/02)

Date of adoption of the decision	28.10.2009
Reference number of State Aid	E 2/08
Member State	Austria
Region	Austria
Title (and/or name of the beneficiary)	Finanzierung des öffentlichen Rundfunks (ORF)
Legal basis	ORF-Gesetz
Type of measure	Aid scheme
Objective	Services of general economic interest
Form of aid	Parafiscal levy
Budget	Annual budget: EUR 503,9 million Overall budget: EUR 2 519,5 million
Intensity	—
Duration (period)	2008-2012
Economic sectors	Media
Name and address of the granting authority	—
Other information	—

The authentic text(s) of the decision, from which all confidential information has been removed, can be found at:

http://ec.europa.eu/community_law/state_aids/state_aids_texts_en.htm

IV

(Notices)

NOTICES FROM EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS, BODIES, OFFICES AND AGENCIES

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Euro exchange rates ⁽¹⁾

12 November 2010

(2010/C 309/03)

1 euro =

Currency	Exchange rate	Currency	Exchange rate		
USD	US dollar	1,3711	AUD	Australian dollar	1,3835
JPY	Japanese yen	112,59	CAD	Canadian dollar	1,3851
DKK	Danish krone	7,4542	HKD	Hong Kong dollar	10,6279
GBP	Pound sterling	0,85070	NZD	New Zealand dollar	1,7653
SEK	Swedish krona	9,3582	SGD	Singapore dollar	1,7746
CHF	Swiss franc	1,3357	KRW	South Korean won	1 545,35
ISK	Iceland króna		ZAR	South African rand	9,5260
NOK	Norwegian krone	8,1330	CNY	Chinese yuan renminbi	9,1000
BGN	Bulgarian lev	1,9558	HRK	Croatian kuna	7,3805
CZK	Czech koruna	24,630	IDR	Indonesian rupiah	12 235,68
EEK	Estonian kroon	15,6466	MYR	Malaysian ringgit	4,2652
HUF	Hungarian forint	276,01	PHP	Philippine peso	59,976
LTL	Lithuanian litas	3,4528	RUB	Russian rouble	42,1700
LVL	Latvian lats	0,7092	THB	Thai baht	40,859
PLN	Polish zloty	3,9289	BRL	Brazilian real	2,3560
RON	Romanian leu	4,2950	MXN	Mexican peso	16,7919
TRY	Turkish lira	1,9620	INR	Indian rupee	61,1800

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

New national sides of euro circulation coins

(2010/C 309/04)

On 13 July 2010 the Council of the European Union decided that the Republic of Estonia fulfils the necessary conditions for the adoption of the euro on 1 January 2011 ⁽¹⁾.

From 1 January 2011 the Republic of Estonia will therefore issue euro coins, subject to the approval by the ECB of the volume of the issue (cf. Article 128(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union).

Euro circulation coins have legal tender status throughout the euro area. The Commission publishes all new euro coin designs ⁽²⁾ with a view to informing all parties required to handle coins in the course of their work as well as the public at large.

The 10-, 20- and 50-cent coins and the 1- and 2-euro coins will be issued by the Republic of Estonia with the new common sides of the euro coins ⁽³⁾. The smallest denomination coins (1-, 2- and 5-cent) will be issued with the original common side, since the common side of these denominations has not been modified.



Issuing country: Republic of Estonia

Date of issue: January 2011

Description of the design: The design features at the centre a geographical image of Estonia. At the bottom, the word 'Eesti', which means 'Estonia'. On the top, the year '2011'.

The coin's outer ring depicts the 12 stars of the European flag.

Edge-lettering of the 2 euro coin is: 'EESTI' repeated two times upright and inverted.

⁽¹⁾ Council Decision of 13 July 2010 in accordance with Article 140(2) of the Treaty on the adoption by Estonia of the euro on 1 January 2011 (OJ L 196, 28.7.2010, p. 24).

⁽²⁾ See OJ C 373, 28.12.2001, p. 1; OJ C 254, 20.10.2006, p. 6 and OJ C 248, 23.10.2007, p. 8 for a reference to the other euro coins.

⁽³⁾ See OJ C 225, 19.9.2006, p. 7.

V

(Announcements)

PROCEDURES RELATING TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMMON
COMMERCIAL POLICY

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

**Notice of initiation of an expiry review of the anti-dumping measures applicable to imports of steel
ropes and cables originating in the People's Republic of China, South Africa and Ukraine**

(2010/C 309/05)

Following the publication of a notice of impending expiry ⁽¹⁾ of the anti-dumping measures in force on imports of steel ropes and cables originating, *inter alia*, in the People's Republic of China, South Africa and Ukraine ('countries concerned'), the European Commission ('the Commission') has received a request for review pursuant to Article 11(2) of Council Regulation (EC) No 1225/2009 of 30 November 2009 on protection against dumped imports from countries not members of the European Community ⁽²⁾ ('the basic Regulation').

1. Request for review

The request was lodged on 29 July 2010 by the Liaison Committee of EU Wire Rope Industries (EWRIS) ('the applicant') on behalf of producers representing a major proportion, in this case more than 25 %, of the Union production of steel ropes and cables.

2. Product

The product under review is steel ropes and cables including locked coil ropes, excluding ropes and cables of stainless steel, with a maximum cross-sectional dimension exceeding 3 mm, originating in the People's Republic of China, South Africa and Ukraine ('the product concerned'), currently falling within CN codes ex 7312 10 81, ex 7312 10 83, ex 7312 10 85, ex 7312 10 89 and ex 7312 10 98.

3. Existing measures

The measures currently in force are a definitive anti-dumping duty imposed by Council Regulation (EC) No 1858/2005 ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Council Regulation (EC) No 283/2009 ⁽⁴⁾ and extended to imports consigned from the Republic of Korea,

whether declared as originating in the Republic of Korea or not, by Council Regulation (EC) No 400/2010 ⁽⁵⁾. Council Regulation (EC) No 1858/2005 maintained the extensions to imports consigned from Moldova, whether declared as originating in Moldova or not, introduced by Council Regulation (EC) No 760/2004 ⁽⁶⁾, and the extension to imports consigned from Morocco, whether declared as originating in Morocco or not, introduced by Council Regulation (EC) No 1886/2004 ⁽⁷⁾.

4. Grounds for the review

The request is based on the grounds that the expiry of the measures would be likely to result in a continuation or recurrence of dumping and injury to the Union industry.

In view of the provisions of Article 2(7) of the basic Regulation, the applicant established normal value for the exporting producers from the People's Republic of China on the basis of domestic sales prices in an appropriate market economy country, which is mentioned in point 5.1(d) of this notice. The allegation of continuation of dumping for the People's Republic of China is based on a comparison of normal value, as set out in the preceding sentence, with the export prices of the product concerned when sold for export to the Union.

On this basis, the dumping margin calculated is significant.

In demonstrating the likelihood of recurrence of dumping for South Africa and Ukraine, a comparison was done between the normal value and the export prices. The normal value was established on the basis of domestic prices in both these

⁽¹⁾ OJ C 123, 12.5.2010, p. 10.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 343, 22.12.2009, p. 51.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 299, 16.11.2005, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 94, 8.4.2009, p. 5.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 117, 11.5.2010, p. 1.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ L 120, 24.4.2004, p. 1.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ L 328, 30.10.2004, p. 1.

countries. The export prices from Ukraine to Russia and from South Africa to Canada have been used by the applicant, in view of the current absence of significant import volumes from South Africa and from Ukraine to the EU.

The allegation of recurrence of dumping for South Africa and Ukraine is based on a comparison of the normal value with the export prices of the product concerned when sold for export to the abovementioned third countries.

On the basis of the above comparison, which shows dumping, the applicant argues that there is a likelihood of recurrence of dumping from South Africa and Ukraine.

The applicant further alleges the likelihood of recurrence of injurious dumping from South Africa and Ukraine. In this respect the applicant presents evidence that, should measures be allowed to lapse, the current import level of the product concerned is likely to increase due to the potential of the manufacturing facilities of the exporting producers in the countries concerned.

With regard to the People's Republic of China, the applicant alleges that imports of the product concerned have continued to cause injury to the Union industry due to their stable volume and market share, and low prices. It is further alleged that imports from the People's Republic of China would be likely to remain at their current levels, if not increase, *inter alia*, due to the potential of the manufacturing facilities of the exporting producers in China and due to the continuous attempts to circumvent the measures via third countries.

In addition, the applicant alleges that the already fragile situation of the Union industry would further deteriorate if measures were allowed to lapse and that any recurrence of substantial imports at dumped prices from the countries concerned would likely lead to a continuation or recurrence of injury of the Union industry.

5. Procedure

Having determined, after consulting the Advisory Committee, that sufficient evidence exists to justify the initiation of an expiry review, the Commission hereby initiates a review in accordance with Article 11(2) of the basic Regulation.

5.1. Procedure for the determination of likelihood of dumping and injury

The investigation will determine whether the expiry of the measures would be likely, or unlikely, to lead to a continuation or recurrence of dumping and injury.

(a) Sampling

In view of the apparent large number of parties involved in this proceeding, the Commission may decide to apply sampling, in accordance with Article 17 of the basic Regulation.

(i) Sampling for exporters/producers in the People's Republic of China

In order to enable the Commission to decide whether sampling is necessary and, if so, to select a sample, all exporters/producers, or representatives acting on their behalf, are hereby requested to make themselves known by contacting the Commission and providing the following information on their company or companies within the time limit set in point 6(b)(i) and in the formats indicated in point 7:

- name, address, e-mail address, telephone and fax numbers, and contact person,
- the turnover in local currency and the volume in tonnes of the product concerned sold for export to the Union during the period 1 October 2009 to 30 September 2010 for each of the 27 Member States⁽⁸⁾ separately and in total,
- the turnover in local currency and the volume in tonnes of the product concerned sold on the domestic market during the period 1 October 2009 to 30 September 2010,
- the turnover in local currency and the volume in tonnes of the product concerned sold to other third countries during the period 1 October 2009 to 30 September 2010,
- the precise activities of the company worldwide with regard to the product concerned,
- the names and the precise activities of all related companies⁽⁹⁾ involved in the production and/or sales (export and/or domestic) of the product concerned,
- any other relevant information that would assist the Commission in the selection of the sample.

⁽⁸⁾ The 27 Member States of the European Union are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

⁽⁹⁾ For guidance on the meaning of related companies, please refer to Article 143 of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2454/93 laying down provisions for the implementation of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92 establishing the Community Customs Code (OJ L 253, 11.10.1993, p. 1).

By providing the above information, the company agrees to its possible inclusion in the sample. If the company is chosen to be part of the sample, this will imply replying to a questionnaire and accepting an on-the-spot investigation of its response. If the company indicates that it does not agree to its possible inclusion in the sample, it will be deemed not to have cooperated in the investigation. The consequences of non-cooperation are set out in point 8 below.

In order to obtain the information it deems necessary for the selection of the sample of exporters/producers, the Commission will, in addition, contact the authorities of the People's Republic of China, and any known associations of exporters/producers.

(ii) Sampling for importers

In order to enable the Commission to decide whether sampling is necessary and, if so, to select a sample, all importers, or representatives acting on their behalf, are hereby requested to make themselves known to the Commission and to provide the following information on their company or companies within the time limit set in point 6(b)(i) and in the formats indicated in point 7:

- name, address, e-mail address, telephone and fax numbers, and contact person,
- the precise activities of the company with regard to the product concerned,
- the volume in tonnes and value in EUR of imports into and resales made on the Union market during the period 1 October 2009 to 30 September 2010 of the imported product concerned originating in the countries concerned,
- the names and the precise activities of all related companies⁽¹⁰⁾ involved in the production and/or sales of the product concerned,
- any other relevant information that would assist the Commission in the selection of the sample.

By providing the above information, the company agrees to its possible inclusion in the sample. If the company is chosen to be part of the sample, this will imply replying to a questionnaire and accepting an on-the-spot investigation of its response. If the company indicates that it does not agree to its possible inclusion in the sample, it will be deemed not to have cooperated in the investigation. The consequences of non-cooperation are set out in point 8 below.

In order to obtain the information it deems necessary for the selection of the sample of importers, the Commission will, in addition, contact any known associations of importers.

(iii) Sampling for Union producers

In view of the large number of Union producers supporting the request, the Commission intends to investigate injury to the Union industry by applying sampling.

In order to enable the Commission to decide whether sampling is necessary and, if so, to select a sample, all Union producers, or representatives acting on their behalf, are hereby requested to make themselves known to the Commission and to provide the following information on their company or companies within the time limit set in point 6(b)(i) and in the formats indicated in point 7:

- name, address, e-mail address, telephone and fax numbers, and contact person,
- the precise activities of the company worldwide with regard to the like product,
- the value in EUR of sales of the like product made on the Union market during the period 1 October 2009 to 30 September 2010,
- the volume in tonnes of sales of the like product made on the Union market during the period 1 October 2009 to 30 September 2010,
- the volume in tonnes of the production of the like product during the period 1 October 2009 to 30 September 2010,
- the volume in tonnes imported into the Union of the product concerned produced in the countries concerned during the period 1 October 2009 to 30 September 2010, if applicable,
- the names and the precise activities of all related companies⁽¹¹⁾ involved in the production and/or sales of the like product (produced in the Union) and the product concerned (produced in the countries concerned),
- any other relevant information that would assist the Commission in the selection of the sample.

⁽¹⁰⁾ See footnote 9.

⁽¹¹⁾ See footnote 9.

By providing the above information, the company agrees to its possible inclusion in the sample. If the company is chosen to be part of the sample, this will imply replying to a questionnaire and accepting an on-the-spot investigation of its response. If the company indicates that it does not agree to its possible inclusion in the sample, it will be deemed not to have cooperated in the investigation. The consequences of non-cooperation are set out in point 8 below.

In order to obtain the information it deems necessary for the selection of the sample of Union producers, the Commission will, in addition, contact any known associations of Union producers.

(iv) Final selection of the samples

All interested parties wishing to submit any relevant information regarding the selection of the samples must do so within the time limit set in point 6(b)(ii).

The Commission intends to make the final selection of the samples after having consulted the parties concerned that have expressed their willingness to be included in the sample.

Companies included in the samples must reply to a questionnaire within the time limit set in point 6(b)(iii) and must cooperate within the framework of the investigation.

If sufficient cooperation is not forthcoming, the Commission may base its findings, in accordance with Articles 17(4) and 18 of the basic Regulation, on the facts available. A finding based on facts available may be less advantageous to the party concerned, as explained in point 8.

(b) Questionnaires

In order to obtain the information it deems necessary for its investigation, the Commission will send questionnaires to the sampled Union industry and to any known association of producers in the Union, to the sampled exporters/producers in the People's Republic of China, to the known exporters/producers in South Africa and Ukraine and to any known associations of exporters/producers in the countries concerned, to the sampled importers, to any known association of importers, and to the authorities of the countries concerned.

(c) Collection of information and holding of hearings

All interested parties are hereby invited to make their views known, submit information other than questionnaire replies and to provide supporting evidence. This information and supporting evidence must reach the Commission within the time limit set in point 6(a)(ii).

Furthermore, the Commission may hear interested parties, provided that they make a request showing that there are particular reasons why they should be heard. This request must be made within the time limit set in point 6(a)(iii).

(d) Selection of the market economy country

In the previous investigation Turkey was used as an appropriate market economy country for the purpose of establishing normal value in respect of the People's Republic of China. The Commission envisages using Turkey again for this purpose. Interested parties are hereby invited to comment on the appropriateness of this country within the specific time limit set in point 6(c).

5.2. Procedure for the assessment of Union interest

In accordance with Article 21 of the basic Regulation and in the event that the likelihood of a continuation or recurrence of dumping and injury is confirmed, a determination will be made as to whether maintaining the anti-dumping measures would not be against the Union interest. For this reason the Commission may send questionnaires to the known Union industry, importers, their representative associations, representative users and representative consumer organizations. Such parties, including those not known to the Commission, provided that they prove that there is an objective link between their activity and the product concerned, may, within the general time limits set in point 6(a)(ii), make themselves known and provide the Commission with information. The parties which have acted in conformity with the preceding sentence may request a hearing, setting out the particular reasons why they should be heard, within the time limit set in point 6(a)(iii). It should be noted that any information submitted pursuant to Article 21 of the basic Regulation will only be taken into account if supported by factual evidence at the time of submission.

6. Time limits

(a) General time limits

(i) For parties to request a questionnaire

All interested parties who did not cooperate in the investigation leading to the measures subject to the present review should request a questionnaire or other claim forms as soon as possible, but not later than 15 days after the publication of this notice in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

(ii) For parties to make themselves known, to submit questionnaire replies and any other information

All interested parties, if their representations are to be taken into account during the investigation, must make themselves known by contacting the Commission,

present their views and submit questionnaire replies or any other information within 37 days of the date of publication of this notice in the *Official Journal of the European Union*, unless otherwise specified. Attention is drawn to the fact that the exercise of most procedural rights set out in the basic Regulation depends on the party's making itself known within the aforementioned period.

Companies selected in a sample must submit questionnaire replies within the time limit specified in point 6(b)(iii).

(iii) Hearings

All interested parties may also apply to be heard by the Commission within the same 37-day time limit.

(b) Specific time limit in respect of sampling

(i) The information specified in points 5.1(a)(i), 5.1(a)(ii) and 5.1(a)(iii) should reach the Commission within 15 days of the date of publication of this notice in the *Official Journal of the European Union*, given that the Commission intends to consult parties concerned that have expressed their willingness to be included in the sample on its final selection within a period of 21 days of the publication of this notice in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

(ii) All other information relevant for the selection of the sample as referred to in 5.1(a)(iv) must reach the Commission within a period of 21 days of the publication of this notice in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

(iii) The questionnaire replies from sampled parties must reach the Commission within 37 days from the date of the notification of their inclusion in the sample, unless otherwise specified.

(c) Specific time limit for the selection of the market economy country

Parties to the investigation may wish to comment on the appropriateness of Turkey which, as mentioned in point 5.1(d), is envisaged as a market-economy country for the purpose of establishing normal value in respect of the People's Republic of China. These comments must reach the Commission within 10 days of the date of publication of this notice in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

7. Written submissions, questionnaire replies and correspondence

All submissions and requests made by interested parties must be made in writing (not in electronic format, unless otherwise

specified) and must indicate the name, address, e-mail address, telephone and fax numbers of the interested party. All written submissions, including the information requested in this notice, questionnaire replies and correspondence provided by interested parties on a confidential basis shall be labelled as 'Limited' ⁽¹²⁾ and, in accordance with Article 19(2) of the basic Regulation, shall be accompanied by a non-confidential version, which will be labelled 'For inspection by interested parties'.

Commission address for correspondence:

European Commission
Directorate-General for Trade
Directorate H
Office: N-105 04/92
1049 Bruxelles/Brussel
BELGIQUE/BELGIË
Fax +32 22956505

8. Non-cooperation

In cases in which any interested party refuses access to or does not provide the necessary information within the time limits, or significantly impedes the investigation, findings, affirmative or negative, may be made in accordance with Article 18 of the basic Regulation, on the basis of the facts available.

Where it is found that any interested party has supplied false or misleading information, the information shall be disregarded and use may be made, in accordance with Article 18 of the basic Regulation, of the facts available. If an interested party does not cooperate or cooperates only partially, and use of facts available is made, the result may be less favourable to that party than if it had cooperated.

9. Schedule of the investigation

The investigation will be concluded, according to Article 11(5) of the basic Regulation within 15 months of the date of the publication of this notice in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

10. Possibility to request a review under Article 11(3) of the basic Regulation

As this expiry review is initiated in accordance with the provisions of Article 11(2) of the basic Regulation, the findings thereof will not lead to the level of the existing measures being amended but will lead to those measures being repealed or maintained in accordance with Article 11(6) of the basic Regulation.

⁽¹²⁾ This means that the document is for internal use only. It is protected pursuant to Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council regarding public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents (OJ L 145, 31.5.2001, p. 43). It is a confidential document pursuant to Article 19 of the basic Regulation and Article 6 of the WTO Agreement on Implementation of Article VI of the GATT 1994 (Anti-dumping Agreement).

If any party to the proceeding considers that a review of the level of the measures is warranted so as to allow for the possibility to amend (i.e. increase or decrease) the level of the measures, that party may request a review in accordance with Article 11(3) of the basic Regulation.

Parties wishing to request such a review, which would be carried out independently of the expiry review mentioned in this notice, may contact the Commission at the address given above.

11. Processing of personal data

It is noted that any personal data collected in this investigation will be treated in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the

protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data by the Community institutions and bodies and on the free movement of such data⁽¹³⁾.

12. Hearing Officer

It is also noted that if interested parties consider that they are encountering difficulties in the exercise of their rights of defence, they may request the intervention of the Hearing Officer of the Directorate-General for Trade. He acts as an interface between the interested parties and the Commission services, offering, where necessary, mediation on procedural matters affecting the protection of their interests in this proceeding, in particular with regard to issues concerning access to file, confidentiality, extension of time limits and the treatment of written and/or oral submission of views. For further information and contact details interested parties may consult the Hearing Officer's web pages of the website of the Directorate-General for Trade (<http://ec.europa.eu/trade>).

⁽¹³⁾ OJ L 8, 12.1.2001, p. 1.

PROCEDURES RELATING TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMPETITION
POLICY

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Prior notification of a concentration

(Case COMP/M.5996 — Thomas Cook/Travel business of Co-operative Group/Travel business of Midlands Co-operative Society)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2010/C 309/06)

1. On 9 November 2010, the Commission received a notification of a proposed concentration pursuant to Article 4 of Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 ⁽¹⁾ by which the undertaking Thomas Cook plc ('Thomas Cook', United Kingdom) acquires within the meaning of Article 3(1)(b) of the Merger Regulation control of the whole of the travel business of Co-operative Group Limited ('CGL', United Kingdom) and of the travel business of Midlands Co-operative Society Limited ('Midlands', United Kingdom) by way of purchase of shares.

2. The business activities of the undertakings concerned are:

- for Thomas Cook: integrated leisure travel company active in the supply and distribution of travel services across Europe, North America, India and Egypt,
- for CGL: travel business focused on the retail and online distribution of holiday products in the United Kingdom,
- for Midlands: travel business focused on the retail and online distribution of holiday products mainly in Midlands, United Kingdom.

3. On preliminary examination, the Commission finds that the notified transaction could fall within the scope the EC 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. Observations can be sent to the Commission by fax (+32 22964301), by e-mail to COMP-MERGER-REGISTRY@ec.europa.eu or by post, under reference number COMP/M.5996 — Thomas Cook/Travel business of Co-operative Group/Travel business of Midlands Co-operative Society, to the following address:

European Commission
Directorate-General for Competition
Merger Registry
J-70
1049 Bruxelles/Brussel
BELGIQUE/BELGIË

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

OTHER ACTS

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Publication of an application pursuant to Article 6(2) of Council Regulation (EC) No 510/2006 on the protection of geographical indications and designations of origin for agricultural products and foodstuffs

(2010/C 309/07)

This publication confers the right to object to the application pursuant to Article 7 of Council Regulation (EC) No 510/2006 ⁽¹⁾. Statements of objection must reach the Commission within six months from the date of this publication.

SINGLE DOCUMENT

COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 510/2006**'GÖTTINGER STRACKE'****EC No: DE-PGI-0005-0703-17.06.2008****PGI (X) PDO ()****1. Name:**

'Göttinger Stracke'

2. Member State or Third Country:

Germany

3. Description of the agricultural product or foodstuff:**3.1. Type of product:**

Class 1.2: Meat products (cooked, salted, smoked, etc.)

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

'Göttinger Stracke' is an air-dried sausage made from raw pork which has the consistency and colour of mettwurst. It is produced from pork from freshly slaughtered pigs. To achieve optimum quality, the best meat is that of mature pigs which have been fed over a long period of time. These are heavy-weight barrow pigs which have been fed over a long period of time and sows which have farrowed. The proportion of meat used from sows which have farrowed and barrow pigs must be at least 65 %, with the proportion from sows which have farrowed not below 40 %. This means that the proportion from barrow pigs should be 25 %. The barrow pigs are castrated males. For the production of 'Göttinger Stracke', the barrow pigs and sows which have farrowed must have a slaughter weight of 150 kg. The barrow pigs and sows which have farrowed are then at least one year old. This pork, which comes from more mature pigs which have been fed over a long period of time, is in overall terms more robust and firmer when processed. It is therefore particularly well suited to the production of 'Göttinger Stracke'. However, meat from young pigs can also be used to produce 'Göttinger Stracke'.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 93, 31.3.2006, p. 12.

The proportion of meat used from young pigs cannot exceed 30-35 %. The prime cuts of the pigs, i.e. shoulders, hams (legs) and bellies, are used to produce 'Göttinger Stracke'. These have a very good structure for processing and therefore contribute to the special appearance of slices of 'Göttinger Stracke'. After the meat has been minced in a mincer, spices (pepper, coriander, nutmeg, garlic), possibly rum and small quantities of sugars (dextrose, saccharose), starter cultures with added yeast and nitrite curing salt are mixed in carefully. When the maturing process is complete, the sausage has a semi-soft consistency and remains firm enough to cut. The sausage is slightly coarse-grained and has an intense red colour. 'Göttinger Stracke' tastes not acidic but meaty and aromatic with a hint of pepper. 'Göttinger Stracke' is cylindrical in shape; intestines with calibres of 40-60 mm and of varying lengths are normally used.

'Göttinger Stracke' is a particularly dry sausage. It is dried down to at least 35 %, and the moisture content is aw 0,88 or less. The fat content is 28 g per 100 g, of which 11,5 g is saturated fatty acids. The energy value is 356 kcal or 1 478 kJ, the protein content (g) 25, the carbohydrate content (g) < 1, comprising sugar (g) < 0,5, the fibre content < 1 and the sodium content 1,6 g per 100 g.

'Göttinger Stracke' can be distinguished from 'Göttinger Feldkieker' by means of the shape, diameter and weight of the sausage. 'Göttinger Stracke' is straight and uniform in diameter, whereas the diameter of 'Göttinger Feldkieker' varies over the length of the sausage. This means that it matures in a different way and develops a different taste.

3.3. *Raw materials (for processed products only):*

'Göttinger Stracke' is predominantly made from dry, more solid pork from older animals. The proportion of pork used from older animals must be at least 65 %. This meat has a special fat quality due to the specific way in which the pigs are fed. The advantage is that oxidative changes can be avoided as the 'Göttinger Stracke' matures. The sausage will therefore not turn rancid either.

3.4. *Feed (for products of animal origin only):*

—

3.5. *Specific steps in production that must take place in the defined geographical area:*

The entire manufacturing process.

3.6. *Specific rules concerning slicing, grating, packaging, etc.:*

—

3.7. *Specific rules concerning labelling:*

—

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

The area covered by the city of Göttingen

5. **Link with the geographical area:**

5.1. *Specificity of the geographical area:*

Traditionally, the city of Göttingen and its surrounding areas are well-known for highly developed expertise and methods with regard to manufacturing meat products. There are documents attesting to the popularity of the Göttingen mettwurst sausage which date back to the 18th century (cf. in particular Dr Günther Meinhardt's 'Die ,chute Ghöttinger Wurst' — eine geschichtliche Dokumentation über die ,Echte Göttinger Wurst' ' (An Historical Documentation of the 'True Göttingen Sausage') and other documents such as an enquiry about Göttingen mettwurst sausage submitted by Minister of State von Münchhausen on 25 March 1760 — the original is now in the city's archives).

Since 1980 at least, 'Göttinger Stracke' has been manufactured to a significant degree in the city of Göttingen and marketed in the Göttingen region under that name.

5.2. Specificity of the product:

In Göttingen and the surrounding region, the 'Göttinger Stracke' sausage is very well-known among consumers as well as being very popular as the regional sausage.

In 2005, 83 % of a representative sample of sausage consumers who had lived in the district of Göttingen for at least five years stated that they were familiar with 'Göttinger Stracke'. The survey showed that, for consumers in the Göttingen region, 'Göttinger Stracke' is a special mettwurst product that stands out from other mettwurst products in the region because of its particular taste, appearance and consistency. In reply to the question 'How does Göttinger Stracke differ from other mettwurst sausage products?', the consumers surveyed referred to the thin, long shape and hard consistency of Göttinger Stracke as characteristics which differentiate it from other mettwurst sausage. In addition, they were asked to indicate to what extent specific statements apply to Göttinger Stracke. As expected, most (88,1 %) of consumers surveyed agreed that the concept of 'Göttinger Stracke' was most often associated with the concept of 'mettwurst sausage'. However, its appearance and consistency were also regarded as special features. For example, 10,7 % said that Göttinger Stracke is 'long'. The characteristics 'hard'/'firm' were cited by 10,3 % of consumers surveyed. The characteristic 'thin' was mentioned by 8,7 %. The characteristic 'air-dried' was referred to by 7,5 %. Lastly, 5,1 % said that 'Göttinger Stracke' 'tastes good'. Only 1,6 % were of the opinion that 'Göttinger Stracke' is similar to 'Göttinger Feldkieker'.

The fact that 'Göttinger Stracke' enjoys a special reputation is also apparent from the extent to which respondents on average agreed or disagreed with 14 prepared statements about the product's image. In particular, there was comparatively broad agreement with the statement that 'Göttinger Stracke' is 'a typical mettwurst sausage of the Göttingen region', but little agreement with the statement that 'Göttinger Stracke' is 'not a mettwurst sausage with a particularly long tradition'.

To sum up, the survey therefore showed that the consumers surveyed regarded 'Göttinger Stracke' as a product that is very widely associated with the Göttingen region.

The overall conclusion of the study, which was conducted empirically, is that 'Göttinger Stracke' is a Göttingen mettwurst speciality which is very well-known and enjoys an excellent reputation in the Göttingen region (cf. scientific report by Prof. Andreas Scharf: 'Göttinger Stracke — Bekanntheit und regionales Ansehen, Ergebnisse einer empirischen Untersuchung' (Göttinger Stracke — Popularity and regional reputation, results of an empirical study), 18 March 2005).

5.3. Causal link between the geographical area and the quality or characteristics of the product (for PDO) or a specific quality, the reputation or other characteristic of the product (for PGI):

The good reputation enjoyed by 'Göttinger Stracke' is due to the fact that it is a traditional regional product. The product's reputation is based in particular on its regional origin, a fact borne out by the abovementioned study. According to this study, 'Göttinger Stracke' is, from a consumer's perspective, a typical regional mettwurst sausage speciality, and something special from the Göttingen region.

Reference to publication of the specification:

(Article 5(7) of Regulation (EC) No 510/2006)

Markenblatt Vol. 32 of 10.8.2007, Part 7a-aa, p. 14628

(http://publikationen.dpma.de/DPMApublikationen/dld_gd_file.do?id=83)

Publication of an application pursuant to Article 6(2) of Council Regulation (EC) No 510/2006 on the protection of geographical indications and designations of origin for agricultural products and foodstuffs

(2010/C 309/08)

This publication confers the right to object to the application pursuant to Article 7 of Council Regulation (EC) No 510/2006 ⁽¹⁾. Statements of objection must reach the Commission within six months from the date of this publication.

SINGLE DOCUMENT

COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 510/2006

‘GÖTTINGER FELDKIEKER’

EC No: DE-PGI-0005-0721-10.10.2008

PGI (X) PDO ()

1. Name:

‘Göttinger Feldkieker’

2. Member State or Third Country:

Germany

3. Description of the agricultural product or foodstuff:

3.1. Type of product:

Class 1.2 Meat products (cooked, salted, smoked, etc.)

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

‘Göttinger Feldkieker’ is a firm, air-dried sausage made from raw pork which has the consistency and colour of mettwurst sausage, i.e. it has a coarse-grained structure and an intense red colour depending on the degree of maturity. It is produced from pork from freshly slaughtered pigs. To achieve optimum quality, the best meat is that of mature pigs which have been fed over a long period of time. These are heavyweight barrow pigs which have been fed over a long period of time and sows which have farrowed. The proportion of meat used from sows which have farrowed and barrow pigs must be at least 65 %, with the proportion from sows which have farrowed not below 40 %. This means that the proportion from barrow pigs should be 25 %. For the production of ‘Göttinger Feldkieker’, the barrow pigs and sows which have farrowed must have a slaughter weight of 150 kg. The barrow pigs and sows which have farrowed are then at least one year old. This pork, which comes from more mature pigs which have been fed over a long period of time, is in overall terms more robust and firmer when processed. It is therefore particularly well suited to the production of ‘Göttinger Feldkieker’. However, meat from young pigs can also be used to produce ‘Göttinger Feldkieker’. The proportion of meat used from young pigs cannot exceed 30-35 %. The prime cuts of the pigs, i.e. shoulders, hams (legs) and bellies, are used to produce ‘Göttinger Feldkieker’. These have a very good structure for processing and therefore contribute to the special appearance of slices of ‘Göttinger Feldkieker’. After the meat has been minced in a mincer, spices (pepper, coriander, nutmeg, garlic), possibly rum and small quantities of sugars (dextrose, saccharose), starter cultures with added yeast and nitrite curing salt and, if necessary, salt and saltpetre are mixed in carefully. The minced meat mass is filled preferably into natural casings with a diameter of 70-105 mm, with strict care being taken to avoid the formation of air pockets. Typically, it is filled into bladder-shaped natural casings, the bladder shape being either long-drawn-out or compressed. Variations on the product’s shape are known and permitted in this respect. Göttinger Feldkieker is characterised by a non-acidic, meaty and aromatic taste with a hint of pepper, coriander, nutmeg and garlic depending on the ingredients used.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 93, 31.3.2006, p. 12.

'Göttinger Feldkieker' is a particularly dry sausage. It is dried down to at least 35 %, and the moisture content is at 0,88 or less. The fat content is 25 g per 100 g, of which 9,4 g is saturated fatty acids. The energy value is 329 kcal or 1 367 kJ, the protein content (g) 25, the carbohydrate content (g) < 1, comprising sugar (g) < 0,5, the fibre content < 1 and the sodium content 1,6 g per 100 g.

'Göttinger Feldkieker' can be distinguished from 'Göttinger Stracke' by means of its shape, diameter and weight. In particular, the diameter of 'Göttinger Feldkieker' varies over the length of the sausage, whilst 'Göttinger Stracke' is straight and uniform in diameter. This means that it matures in a different way and develops a different taste.

3.3. *Raw materials (for processed products only):*

'Göttinger Feldkieker' is predominantly made from dry, more solid pork from older animals. The proportion of pork used from older animals must be at least 65 %. This meat has a special fat quality due to the specific way in which the pigs are fed. The advantage is that oxidative changes can be avoided as the 'Göttinger Feldkieker' matures. The sausage will therefore not turn rancid either.

3.4. *Feed (for products of animal origin only):*

—

3.5. *Specific steps in production that must take place in the defined geographical area:*

The entire manufacturing process.

3.6. *Specific rules concerning slicing, grating, packaging, etc.:*

—

3.7. *Specific rules concerning labelling:*

—

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

The area covered by the city of Göttingen

5. **Link with the geographical area:**

5.1. *Specificity of the geographical area:*

Traditionally, the city of Göttingen and its surrounding areas are well-known for highly developed expertise and methods with regard to manufacturing meat products. There are documents attesting to the popularity of 'Göttinger Blasenwurst' (Göttingen bladder sausage) which date back to the 18th century (cf. in particular Dr Günther Meinhardt's 'Die „chute Ghöttinger Wurst' — eine geschichtliche Dokumentation über die „Echte Göttinger Wurst' (An Historical Documentation of the 'True Göttingen Sausage'), and other documents such as an inventory drawn up by Excise Inspector Hohmann on consignments of Göttingen bladder sausage dispatched between 1 October 1793 and 30 September 1794).

Since the 1960s, the 'Göttinger Feldkieker' has very largely been manufactured in the city of Göttingen and marketed in the Göttingen region under that name.

5.2. *Specificity of the product:*

'Göttinger Feldkieker' is a regionally well-known and highly-rated sausage speciality from Göttingen which enjoys a good reputation. For consumers in the region it is a special mettwurst sausage product which differs from comparable products in particular on account of its special taste and appearance (cf. the scientific report by Professor Andreas Scharf: 'Göttinger Feldkieker' — Bekanntheit und regionales Ansehen, Ergebnisse einer empirischen Untersuchung (Göttinger Feldkieker — Popularity and regional reputation, results of an empirical study), 18 March 2005).

In 2005, 58 % of respondents said they knew what 'Göttinger Feldkieker' was. 81,1 % associated 'Göttinger Feldkieker' with mettwurst sausage. Moreover, 8,3 % said the shape of 'Göttinger Feldkieker', namely pear-shaped/oval/bladder-shaped, was a special attribute. Furthermore, 6,5 % of respondents considered the 'small' size of the sausage to be a special attribute. 5,3 % referred to the fact that it is 'air-dried'. The fact that 'Göttinger Feldkieker' is 'thin' and 'hard/firm' was considered by 4,1 % to be a special attribute.

Consumers were also surveyed about the special characteristics of 'Göttinger Feldkieker' as compared with other mettwurst sausage products. According to the survey, consumers consider that the attributes which set the product apart from others are its taste (e.g. the intense flavour and good taste), its appearance and its shape (e.g. the special, bladder shape). Its appearance and shape are especially important criteria for identifying 'Göttinger Feldkieker' and consumers emphasised this point in particular. For details, attention is drawn to illustration 8 in the abovementioned report by Professor Andreas Scharf: 'Göttinger Feldkieker' — Bekanntheit und regionales Ansehen, Ergebnisse einer empirischen Untersuchung (Göttinger Feldkieker — Popularity and regional reputation, results of an empirical study) of 18 March 2005.

The fact that 'Göttinger Feldkieker' enjoys a special reputation is also apparent from the extent to which the respondents on average agreed or disagreed with 13 prepared statements about the product's image. In particular, there was comparatively broad agreement with the statement that 'Göttinger Feldkieker' is 'a typical mettwurst sausage of the Göttingen region', but little agreement with the statement that 'Göttinger Feldkieker' is 'not a mettwurst sausage with a particularly long tradition'.

To sum up, the survey therefore showed that the consumers surveyed regarded 'Göttinger Feldkieker' as a product that is very widely associated with the Göttingen region.

5.3. *Causal link between the geographical area and the quality or characteristics of the product (for PDO) or a specific quality, the reputation or other characteristic of the product (for PGI):*

The good reputation enjoyed by 'Göttinger Feldkieker' is due to the fact that it is a traditional regional product. The product's reputation is based in particular on its regional origin, a fact borne out by the above-mentioned study. According to the study, 'Göttinger Feldkieker' is, from a consumer's perspective, a typical regional mettwurst sausage speciality, something special from the Göttingen region.

Reference to publication of the specification:

(Article 5(7) of Regulation (EC) No 510/2006)

Markenblatt Vol. 32 of 10.8.2007, Part 7a-aa, p. 14626

(http://publikationen.dpma.de/DPMAPublikationen/dld_gd_file.do?id=82)

Notice for the attention of Agha Jan Alizai and Saleh Mohammad Kakar who were added to the list referred to in Articles 2, 3 and 7 of Council Regulation (EC) No 881/2002 imposing certain specific restrictive measures directed against certain persons and entities associated with Usama bin Laden, the Al-Qaida network and the Taliban, by virtue of Commission Regulation (EU) No 1027/2010

(2010/C 309/09)

1. Common Position 2002/402/CFSP⁽¹⁾ calls upon the Union to freeze the funds and economic resources of Usama bin Laden, members of the Al-Qaida organisation and the Taliban and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with them, as referred to in the list drawn up pursuant to UNSCR 1267(1999) and 1333(2000) to be updated regularly by the UN Committee established pursuant to UNSCR 1267(1999).

The list drawn up by this UN Committee comprises:

- Al-Qaida, the Taliban and Usama bin Laden,
 - natural or legal persons, entities, bodies and groups associated with Al-Qaida, the Taliban and Usama bin Laden,
- and
- legal persons, entities and bodies owned or controlled by, or otherwise supporting, any of these associated persons, entities, bodies and groups.

Acts or activities indicating that an individual, group, undertaking, or entity is 'associated with' Al-Qaida, Usama bin Laden or the Taliban include:

- (a) participating in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing, or perpetrating of acts or activities by, in conjunction with, under the name of, on behalf of, or in support of, Al-Qaida, the Taliban or Usama bin Laden, or any cell, affiliate, splinter group or derivative thereof;
 - (b) supplying, selling or transferring arms and related materiel to any of them;
 - (c) recruiting for any of them;
- or
- (d) otherwise supporting acts or activities of any of them.

2. The UN Committee decided on 4 November 2010 to add Agha Jan Alizai and Saleh Mohammad Kakar to the relevant list. They may submit at any time a request to the UN Ombudsperson, together with any supporting documentation, for the decision to include them in the UN list referred to above, to be reconsidered. Such request should be sent to the following address:

United Nations — Office of the Ombudsperson
Room TB-08041D
New York, NY 10017
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Tel. +1 212 9632671
Fax +1 212 9631300 / 9633778
E-mail: ombudsperson@un.org

See for more information at <http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/delisting.shtml>

3. Further to the UN decision referred to in paragraph 2, the Commission has adopted Regulation (EU) No 1027/2010⁽²⁾, which amends Annex I to Council Regulation (EC) No 881/2002 imposing certain specific restrictive measures directed against certain persons and entities associated with Usama bin Laden, the Al-Qaida network and the Taliban⁽³⁾. The amendment, made pursuant to Article 7(1)(a) and 7a(1) of Regulation (EC) No 881/2002, adds Agha Jan Alizai and Saleh Mohammad Kakar to the list in Annex I to that Regulation ('Annex I').

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 139, 29.5.2002, p. 4.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 296, 13.11.2010, p. 13.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 139, 29.5.2002, p. 9.

The following measures of Regulation (EC) No 881/2002 apply to the individuals and entities included in Annex I:

1. the freezing of all funds and economic resources belonging to the individuals and entities concerned, or owned or held by them, and the prohibition (on everyone) on making funds and economic resources available to any of the individuals and entities concerned or for their benefit, whether directly or indirectly (Articles 2 and 2a) ⁽¹⁾;

and

2. the prohibition on granting, selling, supplying or transferring technical advice, assistance or training related to military activities to any of the individuals and entities concerned, whether directly or indirectly (Article 3).

4. Article 7a of Regulation (EC) No 881/2002 ⁽²⁾ provides for a review process where observations on the grounds for listing are submitted by those listed. Individuals and entities added to Annex I by Regulation (EU) No 1027/2010 may make a request for the grounds for their listing to the Commission. This request should be sent to:

European Commission
'Restrictive measures'
Rue de la Loi/Wetstraat 200
1049 Bruxelles/Brussel
BELGIQUE/BELGIË

5. The attention of the individuals and entities concerned is also drawn to the possibility of challenging Regulation (EU) No 1027/2010 before the General Court of the European Union, in accordance with the conditions laid down in the fourth and sixth paragraphs of Article 263 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

6. Personal data of the individuals concerned will be handled in accordance with the rules of Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 ⁽³⁾ on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data by the Community (now Union) institutions and bodies and on the free movement of such data. Any request, e.g. for further information or in order to exercise the rights under Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 (e.g. access or rectification of personal data), should be sent to the Commission, at the address mentioned under point 4 above.

7. For good order, the attention of the individuals and entities included in Annex I is drawn to the possibility of making an application to the competent authorities in the relevant Member State(s), as listed in Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 881/2002, in order to obtain an authorisation to use frozen funds and economic resources for essential needs or specific payments in accordance with Article 2a of that Regulation.

⁽¹⁾ Article 2a was inserted by Council Regulation (EC) No 561/2003 (OJ L 82, 29.3.2003, p. 1).

⁽²⁾ Article 7a was inserted by Council Regulation (EU) No 1286/2009 (OJ L 346, 23.12.2009, p. 42).

⁽³⁾ OJ L 8, 12.1.2001, p. 1.

CORRIGENDA**Corrigendum to notice of initiation of an expiry review of the anti-dumping measures applicable to imports of certain magnesia bricks originating in the People's Republic of China**

(Official Journal of the European Union C 272 of 8 October 2010)

(2010/C 309/10)

On page 6, footnote 6:

for: '(⁶) The 27 Member States of the European Union are: Belgium, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland.'

read: '(⁶) The 27 Member States of the European Union are: Belgium, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom.'

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Note to the reader (see page 3 of the cover)



NOTICE

On 13 December 2010, in *Official Journal of the European Union* C 309 A, the 'Common catalogue of varieties of agricultural plant species — seventh supplement to the 28th complete edition' will be published.

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