

# Official Journal of the European Union

# C 239



English edition

## Information and Notices

Volume 59

1 July 2016

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<sup>(1)</sup> Text with EEA relevance

## IV

*(Notices)*

## NOTICES FROM EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS, BODIES, OFFICES AND AGENCIES

## EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

**Communication of the European Parliament concerning the European Citizen's Prize — CIVI EUROPAEO PRAEMIUM**

(2016/C 239/01)

The Chancellery of the European Citizens' Prize held its annual meeting on 1 June 2016 with Ms Sylvie Guillaume, Vice-President of the European Parliament, in the chair.

At that meeting the following list of prize winners for 2016 was drawn up.

The prizes will be awarded at public award ceremonies in the Member States where laureates are based, and will be organised by the Information offices of the European Parliament. The laureates will also meet at the European Parliament in Brussels for a central event on 12 October 2016.

**CIVI EUROPAEO PRAEMIUM****Laureates/Winners**

- ADRA Česká republika
- Dennis ARVANITAKIS
- Asociacija 'Medardo Čoboto Trečiojo amžiaus universitetas'
- Associazione Pegaso
- BALAZS Major
- Aleksandra BANASIAK
- Iordan Gh. BĂRBULESCU
- Evgen Angel BAVČAR
- Berufliches Schulzentrum Wurzen; Frau Gabriele Hertel
- Citizens UK
- Citoyennes pour l'Europe
- Coder Dojo
- Conselho Nacional de Juventude
- Csemadokot (Szlovákiai Magyar Társadalmi és Közművelődési Szövetség)
- Dar il-Kaptan
- Sener ELCIL
- ENDSTATION RECHTS.
- Euro-Chess Foundation
- Fondazione Arché Onlus

- Frauen in der Euregio Maas-Rhein
  - Fundusz Lokalny Masywu Śnieżnika
  - Paul GALLES
  - Gautena
  - Ομάδα 40 μαθητών από το λύκειο Αποστόλου Λουκά, Κολλοσίου (Group of 40 children from St Luke's High School, Colossi, Limassol)
  - Humanitarna udruga fra Mladen Hrkać
  - Internet Watch Foundation (IWF)
  - Dr Barbara Helen KNOWLES
  - KOZMA Imre
  - Menschen im Marchfeld (MiM)
  - Mobile School
  - Κίνηση Συνύπαρξης και Επικοινωνίας στο Αιγαίο (Movement Coexistence and Communication at Sea)
  - Ivan NIKOLOV (Иван Николов)
  - ONCE
  - Opera per la Gioventù 'Giorgio La Pira'
  - Mariana PENCHEVA (Μαριана Пенчева)
  - Perpetuum Mobile ry/Artist at Risk
  - Positive Voice
  - Dita PŘIKRYLOVÁ
  - Proactiva Open Arms
  - Pushing
  - Alexandre Schon
  - SOS MÉDITERRANÉE
  - Nawal SOUFI
  - Stiftelsen Expo
  - Stowarzyszenie Komitet Obrony Demokracji
  - Sur les pas d'Albert Londres
  - Tiago PITTA E CUNHA
  - Vluchtelingenwerk Nederland
  - Erwin VOLLERTHUS
  - David VSEVIOV
-

# EUROPEAN COMMISSION

## Euro exchange rates <sup>(1)</sup>

30 June 2016

(2016/C 239/02)

### 1 euro =

Currency	Exchange rate	Currency	Exchange rate		
USD	US dollar	1,1102	CAD	Canadian dollar	1,4384
JPY	Japanese yen	114,05	HKD	Hong Kong dollar	8,6135
DKK	Danish krone	7,4393	NZD	New Zealand dollar	1,5616
GBP	Pound sterling	0,82650	SGD	Singapore dollar	1,4957
SEK	Swedish krona	9,4242	KRW	South Korean won	1 278,48
CHF	Swiss franc	1,0867	ZAR	South African rand	16,4461
ISK	Iceland króna		CNY	Chinese yuan renminbi	7,3755
NOK	Norwegian krone	9,3008	HRK	Croatian kuna	7,5281
BGN	Bulgarian lev	1,9558	IDR	Indonesian rupiah	14 601,70
CZK	Czech koruna	27,131	MYR	Malaysian ringgit	4,4301
HUF	Hungarian forint	317,06	PHP	Philippine peso	52,241
PLN	Polish zloty	4,4362	RUB	Russian rouble	71,5200
RON	Romanian leu	4,5234	THB	Thai baht	39,007
TRY	Turkish lira	3,2060	BRL	Brazilian real	3,5898
AUD	Australian dollar	1,4929	MXN	Mexican peso	20,6347
			INR	Indian rupee	74,9603

<sup>(1)</sup> Source: reference exchange rate published by the ECB.

## NOTICES FROM MEMBER STATES

**Communication from the Government of the Republic of Poland concerning Directive 94/22/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the conditions for granting and using authorisations for the prospection, exploration and production of hydrocarbons**

(2016/C 239/03)

**PUBLIC INVITATION TO BID FOR A CONCESSION FOR THE PROSPECTION AND EXPLORATION OF NATURAL GAS DEPOSITS AND THE EXTRACTION OF NATURAL GAS IN THE 'BYTÓW' AREA**

## SECTION I: LEGAL BASIS

1. Article 49h(2) of the Geological and Mining Law Act (Journal of Laws (*Dziennik Ustaw*) 2015, item 196, as amended)
2. Cabinet Regulation of 28 July 2015 on bidding for concessions for the prospection and exploration of hydrocarbon deposits and the extraction of hydrocarbons, and concessions for the extraction of hydrocarbons (Journal of Laws 2015, item 1171)
3. Directive 94/22/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 1994 on the conditions for granting and using authorisations for the prospection, exploration and production of hydrocarbons (OJ L 164, 30.6.1994, p. 3; Special edition in Polish: Chapter 6, Volume 2, p. 262)

## SECTION II: ENTITY INVITING BIDS

Name: Ministry of the Environment  
 Postal address: ul. Wawelska 52/54, 00-922 Warsaw, Poland  
 Tel. +48 223692449, +48 223692447; Fax +48 223692460  
 Website: [www.mos.gov.pl](http://www.mos.gov.pl)

## SECTION III: SUBJECT OF THE PROCEDURE

1) **type of activities for which the concession is to be granted:**

Concession for the prospection and exploration of natural gas deposits and the extraction of natural gas in the 'Bytów' area, concession blocks 47, 48, 67 and 68.

2) **area within which the activities are to be conducted:**

The boundaries of the area covered by this bidding procedure are defined by lines joining points with the following coordinates in the PL-1992 coordinate system:

Point No	X [PL-1992]	Y [PL-1992]
1	717 727,830	420 880,037
2	710 216,130	420 752,340
3	709 994,910	434 842,340
4	698 409,340	434 721,120
5	682 184,522	434 676,546
6	682 361,035	425 652,512
7	715 272,850	395 605,440
8	716 494,070	396 555,860
9	715 724,310	399 111,560
10	718 080,130	401 575,960
11	718 106,130	402 821,010
12	715 616,010	404 551,170

Point No	X [PL-1992]	Y [PL-1992]
13	715 760,230	406 358,870
14	719 743,146	407 446,849
15	719 941,330	411 157,160
16	717 910,170	410 935,090

The surface area of the vertical projection of the area covered by this bidding procedure is 779,97 km<sup>2</sup>.

The area covered by the bidding procedure is located in the following districts and municipalities in Pomorskie Province:

Słupsk district: municipality of Dębica Kaszubska (0,46 % of the area);

Bytów district: municipalities of Czarna Dąbrówka (13,34 %), Bytów (5,61 %), Parchowo (16,81 %) and Studzienice (2,75 %);

Kościerzyna district: municipalities of Dziemiany (3,44 %), Lipusz (10,37 %) and **Kościerzyna (24,33 %)**, town of Kościerzyna (1,54 %) and municipality of Stara Kiszewa (0,03 %);

Kartuzy district: municipalities of Stężycza (7,73 %), Sulęczyno (12,21 %), Sierakowice (1,37 %) and Chmielno (0,011 %).

The aim of the works to be carried out in Palaeozoic formations is to document and extract natural gas deposits in the area described above.

3) **time limit, not less than 90 days from the date of publication of the notice, and place for the submission of bids:**

Bids must be submitted to the headquarters of the Ministry of the Environment no later than 16:00 CET/CEST on the last day of the 91-day period commencing on the day following the date of publication of the notice in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

4) **detailed bid specifications, including the bid evaluation criteria and a specification of their weighting, ensuring that the conditions referred to in Article 49k of the Geological and Mining Law Act of 9 June 2011 are fulfilled:**

Bids may be submitted by entities in respect of which a decision has been issued confirming the positive outcome of a qualification procedure, as provided for in Article 49a(16)(1) and (2) of the Geological and Mining Law Act, independently, or as the operator if several entities are applying jointly for the concession.

Bids received will be evaluated by the bid evaluation committee on the basis of the following criteria:

30 %: financial capacities offering an adequate guarantee that activities relating to, respectively, the prospection and exploration of hydrocarbon deposits and the extraction of hydrocarbons will be carried out, and in particular the sources and methods of financing the intended activities, including the share of own funds and external financing;

25 %: technical capacities for, respectively, the prospection and exploration of hydrocarbon deposits and the extraction of hydrocarbons, and in particular the availability of appropriate technical, organisational, logistical and human resources potential;

20 %: scope and scheduling of the geological works, including geological operations, or mining operations proposed;

10 %: experience in the prospection and exploration of hydrocarbon deposits or the extraction of hydrocarbons, ensuring safe operation, the protection of human and animal life and health, and environmental protection;

10 %: the proposed technology for conducting geological works, including geological operations, or mining operations, using innovative elements developed for this project;

5 %: scope and scheduling of the mandatory collection of samples obtained during geological operations, including drill cores.

If, following the evaluation of bids on the basis of the criteria specified above, two or more bids obtain the same score, the amount of the fee for the establishment of mining usufruct rights due during the prospection and exploration phase will be used as an additional criterion allowing a final choice to be made between the bids concerned.

5) **minimum scope of geological information:**

Concession data	name of area: Bytów location: onshore; concession blocks 47, 48, 67 and 68;
Type of deposit	unconventional and conventional natural gas deposits
Structural levels	Cenozoic Permian Mesozoic Lower Paleozoic Precambrian
Petroleum systems	I – unconventional II – conventional
Source rocks	I – Silurian and Ordovician mudstones and claystones II – Cambrian mudstone-clayey intrusions and overlying Silurian and Ordovician mudstones and claystones
Reservoir rocks	I – Silurian and Ordovician mudstones and claystones II – Lower and Middle Cambrian sandstones
Seal rocks	I – Upper Silurian rocks (Ludlow and Pridoli) and Zechstein evaporites II – Silurian and Ordovician mudstones and claystones and Zechstein evaporites
Thickness of overburden	I – from approx. 3 700 m (Bytów IG-1 borehole) to approx. 4 000 m (Kościerzyna IG-1, Gapowo B-1) II – approx. 4 250 m (Gapowo B-1)
Trap type	I – unconventional II – structural, stratigraphic
Deposits identified in the vicinity (NG – natural gas; O – oil)	I – no shale gas deposits II – no natural gas deposits, but deposits have been identified in this interval: Żarnowiec W (O) – discovered in 1990; cumulative production: 4 160 tonnes; production in 2014: 50 tonnes; reserves and resources 17 840 tonnes (industrial 3 880 tonnes) Dębki-Żarnowiec (O, two separate deposits since 1995, for which aggregate date are given here) – discovered in 1977; cumulative production 39 120 tonnes; production in 2014: 810 tonnes; reserves and resources: 51 680 tonnes (industrial 7 590 tonnes) Białogóra E (O) – discovered in 1995; cumulative production over 11 years: 1 410 tonnes; production in 2014: nil; reserves and resources: nil (industrial: 380 tonnes)
Seismic surveys completed (owner)	2012: Seven 2D profile surveys (Indiana Investments Sp. z o. o.)
Benchmark and offset wells (TVD)	benchmark wells: Bytów IG-1 (2 569,70 m), Gapowo B-1/1A (4 299,79 m) offset wells: Kościerzyna IG-1 (5 202,0 m), Lębork IG-1 (3 310,0 m)

6) **commencement date of activities:**

The activities covered by the concession will commence within 14 days from the date on which the decision granting the concession becomes final.

7) **conditions for granting the concession, in particular concerning the amount, scope and manner of providing the security referred to in Article 49x(1) of the Geological and Mining Law Act and, where justified, the amount, scope and manner of providing the security referred to in Article 49x(2) of that Act:**

The successful bidder is required to provide a security covering non-compliance or inadequate compliance with the conditions laid down in the concession and for financing the closure of mine workings if the concession expires, is withdrawn or becomes invalid. This security is to be provided for the period from the date on which the concession is granted until the end of the prospection and exploration phase. The amount of the security is PLN 100 000. The form and date of its payment are governed by Article 49x(4) and (5) of the Geological and Mining Law Act.

8) **minimum scope of geological works, including geological operations, or mining operations:**

The minimum programme of geological works proposed for the prospection and exploration phase comprises:

Stage I duration: 12 months

scope: interpreting and analysing archival geological data

Stage II duration: 12 months

scope: executing 2D seismic surveys (100 km) or drilling one borehole to a maximum depth of 5 000 m, with mandatory coring of prospective intervals

Stage III duration: 24 months

scope: drilling one borehole to a maximum depth of 5 000 m, with mandatory coring of prospective intervals

Stage IV duration: 12 months

scope: analysing the data obtained

9) **period for which the concession is to be granted:**

The concession period is 10 years, including:

- a prospection and exploration phase of five years' duration, starting from the date on which the concession is granted,
- an extraction phase, starting from the date on which an investment decision is obtained.

10) **specific conditions for carrying out the activities and for ensuring public safety, public health, environmental protection and rational management of deposits:**

Implementation of the concession work programme must not infringe landowners' rights and does not remove the need to comply with other requirements laid down in legislation, in particular the Geological and Mining Law Act, and requirements regarding land use, environmental protection, agricultural land and forests, nature, waters and waste.

During the assessment of the draft decision and the geological data pack, an objection was raised by the municipality of Parchowo regarding the siting of the prospection and exploration works for the planned concession within its boundaries.

11) **model agreement on the establishment of mining usufruct rights:**

The model agreement is attached as an annex hereto.

12) **information concerning the amount of the fee for establishing mining usufruct rights:**

The minimum amount of the fee for establishing mining usufruct rights for the 'Bytów' area during the five-year base period is PLN 165 759,22 (in words: one hundred and sixty-five thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine zlotys and twenty-two grosz) per annum. The annual fee for establishing mining usufruct rights for the purpose of the prospection and exploration of minerals is indexed to average annual consumer price indices set cumulatively for the period from the conclusion of the agreement until the year preceding the date for payment of the fee, as announced by the President of the Central Statistical Office in the *Monitor Polski* (Official Gazette) (Article 49h(3)(12) of the Geological and Mining Law Act).

**13) information concerning requirements to be met by bids and documents required from bidders:**

## 1. Bids should specify:

- 1) the name (business name) and the registered office of the bidder;
- 2) the subject of the bid, together with a description defining the area within which the concession is to be granted and mining usufruct rights are to be established;
- 3) the period for which the concession is to be granted, the duration of the prospection and exploration phase and the commencement date of the activities;
- 4) the aim, scope and nature of the geological works, including geological operations, or mining operations and information about the works to be carried out to achieve the intended objective and the technologies to be used;
- 5) a timetable, broken down into years, for the geological works, including geological operations, and the scope of such works;
- 6) the scope and timetable of the mandatory collection of samples obtained during geological operations, including drill cores, as referred to in Article 82(2)(2) of the Geological and Mining Law Act;
- 7) rights held by the bidder to the real property (area) within which the intended activities are to be carried out, or the right for the establishment of which that entity is applying;
- 8) a list of areas covered by nature conservation schemes; this requirement does not concern projects for which a decision on environmental conditions is required;
- 9) the way in which the adverse environmental impacts of the intended activities are to be counteracted;
- 10) the scope of the geological information available to the bidder;
- 11) experience in the prospection and exploration of hydrocarbon deposits or the extraction of hydrocarbons, ensuring safe operation, the protection of human and animal life and health, and environmental protection;
- 12) technical capacities for, respectively, the prospection and exploration of hydrocarbon deposits and the extraction of hydrocarbons, and in particular the availability of appropriate technical, organisational, logistical and human resources potential;
- 13) financial capacities offering an adequate guarantee that activities relating to, respectively, the prospection and exploration of hydrocarbon deposits and the extraction of hydrocarbons will be carried out, and in particular the sources and methods of financing the intended activities, including the share of own funds and external financing;
- 14) the proposed technology for conducting the geological works, including geological operations, or mining operations;
- 15) the proposed amount of the fee for establishing mining usufruct rights, this being not less than the amount specified in the notice launching the bidding procedure;
- 16) the proposed form of providing security;
- 17) if a bid is submitted jointly by several entities, it must additionally specify:
  - a) the names (business names) and the registered offices of all the entities submitting the bid;
  - b) the operator;
  - c) the percentage shares in the costs of the geological works, including geological operations, proposed in the cooperation agreement.

## 2. Bids submitted in a bidding procedure should meet the requirements and conditions laid down in the notice launching that bidding procedure.

## 3. The following documents are to be enclosed with bids:

- 1) evidence of the existence of the circumstances described in the bid, in particular extracts from the relevant registers;
- 2) proof that a deposit has been lodged;

- 3) a copy of the decision confirming the positive outcome of a qualification procedure, as provided for in Article 49a(17) of the Geological and Mining Law Act;
  - 4) graphical annexes prepared in accordance with the requirements relating to mining maps, indicating the country's administrative boundaries;
  - 5) written undertakings to make technical resources available to the entity taking part in the bidding procedure if other entities' technical resources are used when implementing the concession;
  - 6) two copies of the geological operations project file.
4. Bidders may, on their own initiative, provide additional information in their bids or attach additional documents thereto.
  5. Documents submitted by bidders should be originals or certified true copies of originals as provided for in the Code of Administrative Procedure. This requirement does not apply to copies of documents which are to be attached to bids and were created by the concession authority.
  6. Documents drawn up in a foreign language should be submitted together with a translation into Polish by a sworn translator.
  7. Bids are to be submitted in a sealed envelope or a sealed package bearing the name (business name) of the bidder and indicating the subject of the bidding procedure.
  8. Bids submitted after the expiry of the time limit for the submission of bids will be returned to the bidders unopened.
- 14) **information concerning the manner of lodging a deposit, the amount of the deposit and the payment date:**

Bidders are required to lodge a deposit of PLN 1 000 (in words: one thousand zlotys) before the expiry of the time limit for the submission of bids.

#### SECTION IV: ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

##### IV.1) Bid evaluation committee

A bid evaluation committee is appointed by the concession authority for the purpose of conducting the bidding procedure and selecting the most advantageous bid. The composition and rules of procedure of the committee are specified in the Cabinet Regulation of 28 July 2015 on bidding procedures for concessions for the prospection and exploration of hydrocarbon deposits and the extraction of hydrocarbons, and for concessions for the extraction of hydrocarbons (Journal of Laws 2015, item 1171). The bid evaluation committee submits a report on the bidding procedure to the concession authority for approval. Together with bids and all documents related to the bidding procedure, the report is open to other entities submitting bids.

##### IV.2) Additional explanations

Within seven days from the date of publication of the notice, an interested entity may request the concession authority to provide explanations concerning the detailed bid specifications. Within seven days from the receipt of the request, the concession authority will publish the explanations in the *Biuletyn Informacji Publicznej* (Public Information Bulletin), on the page of the administrative office subordinate to that authority.

##### IV.3) Additional information

Full information about the area covered by the bidding procedure has been compiled by the Polish Geological Service in the *Pakiet danych geologicznych* (Geological Data Pack), which is available on the Ministry of the Environment website ([www.mos.gov.pl](http://www.mos.gov.pl)) and from the

Departament Geologii i Koncesji Geologicznych [Department of Geology and Geological Concessions]  
Ministry of the Environment  
ul. Wawelska 52/54  
00-922 Warsaw, Poland  
Tel. +48 223692449; Fax +48 223692460

## ANNEX

## AGREEMENT

**establishing mining usufruct rights for the prospection and exploration of natural gas deposits and the extraction of natural gas in the 'Bytów' area**

concluded at Warsaw on ..... 2016 between:

the State Treasury, represented by the Minister for the Environment, for and on behalf of whom Mr Mariusz Orion Jędrysek, State Secretary at the Ministry of the Environment and Chief Geologist of Poland, acts under power of attorney No 5 of 27 January 2016, hereinafter referred to as the 'State Treasury'

and

XXX, having its registered office at: ..... (full address) .....

hereinafter referred to as the 'Holder of Mining Usufruct Rights',

worded as follows:

**Section 1**

1. The State Treasury, as exclusive owner of the substrata of the Earth's crust covering the area within the municipalities of Dębica Kaszubska, Czarna Dąbrówka, Parchowo, Studzienice, Dziemiany, Lipusz, Kościerzyna, Stara Kiszewa, Stężycza, Sulęcyno, Sierakowice and Chmielno, the town and municipality of Bytów, and the town of Kościerzyna in Pomorskie Province, the boundaries of which are defined by lines joining points (1 to 16) having the following coordinates in the PL-1992 coordinate system:

No	Coordinates	
	X	Y
1	717 727,830	420 880,037
2	710 216,130	420 752,340
3	709 994,910	434 842,340
4	698 409,340	434 721,120
5	682 184,522	434 676,546
6	682 361,035	425 652,512
7	715 272,850	395 605,440
8	716 494,070	396 555,860
9	715 724,310	399 111,560
10	718 080,130	401 575,960
11	718 106,130	402 821,010
12	715 616,010	404 551,170
13	715 760,230	406 358,870
14	719 743,146	407 446,849
15	719 941,330	411 157,160
16	717 910,170	410 935,090

hereby establishes mining usufruct rights for the Holder of Mining Usufruct Rights in the area described above, limited above by the lower boundary of surface land properties and beneath by the floor of Palaeozoic formations, provided that the Holder of Mining Usufruct Rights obtains a concession for the prospection and exploration of natural gas deposits and the extraction of natural gas in the 'Bytów' area within one year from the date of the agreement establishing the mining usufruct rights.

2. If the condition of obtaining the concession referred to in paragraph 1 is not met, the obligations arising under the agreement shall expire.
3. Within the rock mass area specified in paragraph 1, the Holder of Mining Usufruct Rights may:
  - 1) in Palaeozoic formations, carry out activities relating to the prospection and exploration of natural gas deposits and the extraction of natural gas; and
  - 2) in the rest of the area, carry out any works and activities that are necessary in order to gain access to the Paleozoic formations.
4. The surface area of the vertical projection of the area described above is 779,97 km<sup>2</sup>.

#### **Section 2**

1. The agreement establishing mining usufruct rights shall take effect on the date on which the concession is obtained.
2. The mining usufruct rights shall be established for a period of 10 years, including five years for the prospection and exploration phase and five years for the extraction phase, subject to the provisions of Section 9.
3. The mining usufruct rights shall expire on the date on which the concession is terminated.

#### **Section 3**

1. The mining usufruct rights entitle the Holder of Mining Usufruct Rights to use the area specified in Section 1 on an exclusive basis for the prospection and exploration of natural gas deposits and the extraction of natural gas in the 'Bytów' area, as well as for carrying out all operations and activities necessary for this purpose within that area in accordance with the legislation in force, in particular the Geological and Mining Law Act of 9 June 2011 (Journal of Laws (*Dziennik Ustaw*) 2015, item 196, as amended), hereinafter referred to as the 'Geological and Mining Law Act', and decisions issued pursuant thereto. During the prospection and exploration phase, the Holder of Mining Usufruct Rights may develop the minerals being explored only to the extent necessary to draw up geological and investment documentation.
2. The Holder of Mining Usufruct Rights undertakes to notify the State Treasury in writing of any changes resulting in a change of name or organisational form, changes in registration and identification numbers or increases or reductions in share capital, of the transfer of the concession to another entity by operation of law, the filing of a bankruptcy petition, the declaration of bankruptcy, the initiation of arrangement proceedings or the initiation of liquidation proceedings. The State Treasury may require that the necessary explanations be provided in such cases. Notification shall take place within 30 days from the date on which the circumstances referred to above occur.

#### **Section 4**

The agreement shall be without prejudice to the rights of third parties, in particular owners of land, and the Holder of Mining Usufruct Rights shall not be exempt from the need to comply with requirements provided for by law, in particular those relating to the prospection and exploration of minerals and the protection and use of environmental resources.

#### **Section 5**

The State Treasury reserves the right to establish within the area referred to in Section 1(1) mining usufruct rights for the purpose of carrying out activities other than those specified in the agreement, in a manner which does not infringe the rights of the Holder of Mining Usufruct Rights.

#### **Section 6**

1. The Holder of Mining Usufruct Rights shall pay the State Treasury the following fee for the mining usufruct rights in the area specified in Section 1(1) during the five-year prospection and exploration phase for each year of mining usufruct (counted as 12 consecutive months):
  - (a) PLN ..... (amount) (in words: ..... zlotys) for the first year of usufruct, starting from the date on which the agreement took effect, within 30 days from the beginning of that year of mining usufruct;
  - (b) PLN ..... (amount) (in words: ..... zlotys) for the second year of usufruct, starting from the date on which the agreement took effect, within 30 days from the beginning of that year of mining usufruct;

- (c) PLN ..... (amount) (in words: ..... zlotys) for the third year of usufruct, starting from the date on which the agreement took effect, within 30 days from the beginning of that year of mining usufruct;
- (d) PLN ..... (amount) (in words: ..... zlotys) for the fourth year of usufruct, starting from the date on which the agreement took effect, within 30 days from the beginning of that year of mining usufruct;
- (e) PLN ..... (amount) (in words: ..... zlotys) for the fifth year of usufruct, starting from the date on which the agreement took effect, within 30 days from the beginning of that year of mining usufruct,

subject to the provisions of paragraph 2.

2. If the date for payment of the fee due for a given year of mining usufruct falls between 1 January and 1 March, the Holder of Mining Usufruct Rights shall pay the fee by 1 March. However, if the fee is subject to indexation in accordance with paragraphs 3 to 5, the Holder of Mining Usufruct Rights shall pay it no earlier than the date on which the index referred to in paragraph 3 is announced, after taking that index into account.
3. The fee specified in paragraph 1 shall be indexed to average annual consumer price indices set for the period from the conclusion of this agreement until the year preceding the date for payment of the fee, as announced by the President of the Central Statistical Office in the *Monitor Polski* (Official Gazette of the Republic of Poland).
4. If the date for payment of the fee falls in the same calendar year as that in which the agreement was concluded, the fee shall not be indexed.
5. If the agreement was concluded and took effect in the year preceding the year in which the date for payment of the fee falls, the fee shall not be indexed if the Holder of Mining Usufruct Rights pays it by the end of the calendar year in which the agreement is concluded and takes effect.
6. If the Holder of Mining Usufruct Rights loses the mining usufruct rights established under the agreement before the time limit specified in Section 2(1) and (2) expires, the Holder of Mining Usufruct Rights shall be required to pay the fee for the entire year of usufruct in which these rights were lost. If, however, the mining usufruct rights are lost as a result of the concession being withdrawn or for the reasons specified in Section 9(1), (3) or (4), the Holder of Mining Usufruct Rights shall pay the fee for the entire usufruct period specified in Section 2(1) and (2), taking into account indexation for the year preceding the termination of the agreement. The fee shall be paid within 30 days from the date on which the mining usufruct rights were lost. The loss of usufruct rights shall not release the Holder of Mining Usufruct Rights from environmental obligations relating to the subject of the mining usufruct rights, in particular obligations relating to the protection of deposits.
7. The Holder of Mining Usufruct Rights shall pay the fee for the mining usufruct rights into the bank account of the Ministry of the Environment at the Warsaw Branch of the National Bank of Poland, No 07 1010 1010 0006 3522 3100 0000, for the establishment of mining usufruct rights in connection with a concession for the prospection and exploration of natural gas deposits and the extraction of natural gas in the 'Bytów' area.

The date of payment shall be the date on which the funds are credited to the State Treasury's account.

8. The fee specified in paragraph 1 shall not be subject to tax on goods and services (VAT). If legislation is amended to the effect that the activities which are the subject of this agreement are subject to taxation, the amount of the fee shall be increased by the amount of tax due.
9. The State Treasury shall notify the Holder of Mining Usufruct Rights in writing of changes in the number of the account referred to in paragraph 7.
10. The Holder of Mining Usufruct Rights shall send copies of proof of payment of the fee referred to in paragraph 1 to the State Treasury within seven days from the date of payment of the fee for the establishment of the mining usufruct rights.

#### Section 7

After the Holder of Mining Usufruct Rights obtains an investment decision specifying the conditions for the extraction of natural gas, the parties shall, within 30 days from the date of that decision, sign an annex to this agreement specifying the conditions for the implementation of the agreement during the extraction phase.

### Section 8

The Holder of Mining Usufruct Rights may exercise the mining usufruct rights established in Section 1(1) only after obtaining written consent from the State Treasury.

### Section 9

1. If the Holder of Mining Usufruct Rights infringes obligations laid down in the agreement, the State Treasury may, subject to the provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4, terminate the agreement with immediate effect, without the Holder of Mining Usufruct Rights being entitled to make any property claims. However, the agreement shall not be terminated if the Holder of Mining Usufruct Rights has infringed obligations under the agreement due to *force majeure*.
2. If the agreement is terminated for the reasons specified in paragraph 1, the Holder of Mining Usufruct Rights shall pay the State Treasury a contractual penalty of 25 % of the fee for the entire usufruct period specified in Section 2(1) and (2), subject to indexation for the year preceding the year in which the agreement was terminated.
3. If the Holder of Mining Usufruct Rights delays payment of the fee by more than seven days beyond the deadlines specified in Section 6(1) or (2), the State Treasury shall request the Holder of Mining Usufruct Rights to pay the outstanding fee within seven days from the receipt of the request, failing which the agreement will be terminated with immediate effect.
4. The State Treasury may terminate the agreement in whole or in part by giving 30 days' notice, effective at the end of the calendar month, if the Holder of Mining Usufruct Rights does not inform the State Treasury of the circumstances referred to in Section 3(2) within 30 days from their occurrence.
5. The Holder of Mining Usufruct Rights shall be bound by the agreement until the date on which the concession is terminated and may not terminate the agreement.
6. The agreement shall be terminated in writing, failing which the termination shall not be valid.
7. The parties agree that if the State Treasury terminates the agreement, the fee paid for the mining usufruct rights, referred to in Section 6(1), shall not be reimbursed.
8. The State Treasury reserves the right to seek compensation in excess of the amount of contractual penalties on general terms if the amount of damage incurred by the State Treasury exceeds the contractual penalties.

### Section 10

In the event of *force majeure*, the parties shall immediately make every effort to agree on a course of action. 'Force majeure' shall be understood as an unexpected event which directly affects the Holder of Mining Usufruct Rights, prevents the performance of the activities to which the agreement relates and cannot be predicted or avoided.

### Section 11

The Holder of Mining Usufruct Rights may apply for the extension of the agreement, in whole or in part, and must do so in writing, failing which the application will be invalid.

### Section 12

If the agreement is terminated, the Holder of Mining Usufruct Rights shall not be entitled to make any claims against the State Treasury for an increase in the value of the subject of the mining usufruct rights.

### Section 13

Any disputes arising out of the agreement shall be resolved by the ordinary court having jurisdiction over the seat of the State Treasury.

### Section 14

In matters not governed by the agreement, the provisions of the Geological and Mining Law Act and of the Civil Code, in particular those relating to leases, shall apply.

### Section 15

The Holder of Mining Usufruct Rights shall bear the costs of concluding the agreement.

### Section 16

Amendments to the agreement shall be made in writing, failing which they shall not be valid.

**Section 17**

This agreement has been drawn up in three identical copies (one copy for the Holder of Mining Usufruct Rights and two copies for the Minister for the Environment).

**State Treasury****Holder of Mining Usufruct Rights**  

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## V

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

## EUROPEAN COMMISSION

**Prior notification of a concentration****(Case M.7932 — Dow/DuPont)****(Text with EEA relevance)**

(2016/C 239/04)

1. On 22 June 2016, the Commission received a notification of a proposed concentration pursuant to Article 4 of Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 <sup>(1)</sup> by which the undertakings The Dow Chemical Company ('Dow', United States) ultimate parent company of the Dow group and E.I. du Pont de Nemours and Company ('DuPont', United States) ultimate parent company of the DuPont group enter into a full merger within the meaning of Article 3(1)(a) of the Merger Regulation by way of an Agreement and Plan of Merger.
2. The business activities of the undertakings concerned are:
  - Dow: diversified chemicals company active in plastics and chemicals, agricultural sciences and crop protection, as well as hydrocarbon and energy products and services,
  - DuPont: manufacturer of a variety of chemical products, polymers, also active in agricultural sciences and crop protection, seeds, food ingredients, and other materials.
3. On preliminary examination, the Commission finds that the notified transaction could fall within the scope of the Merger Regulation. However, the final decision on this point is reserved.
4. The Commission invites interested third parties to submit their possible observations on the proposed operation to the Commission.

Observations must reach the Commission not later than 10 days following the date of this publication. Observations can be sent to the Commission by fax (+32 22964301), by email to COMP-MERGER-REGISTRY@ec.europa.eu or by post, under reference M.7932 — Dow/DuPont, to the following address:

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

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 24, 29.1.2004, p. 1 (the 'Merger Regulation').

**Prior notification of a concentration**  
**(Case M.8106 — Jones Lang LaSalle/Integral UK Holding)**  
**Candidate case for simplified procedure**  
**(Text with EEA relevance)**  
(2016/C 239/05)

1. On 23 June 2016, the Commission received notification of a proposed concentration pursuant to Article 4 of Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 <sup>(1)</sup> by which subsidiaries of the Jones Lang LaSalle Group ('JLL', United States) acquire within the meaning of Article 3(1)(b) of the Merger Regulation control of the whole of Integral UK Holdings Limited ('Integral', United Kingdom), by way of purchase of shares.

2. The business activities of the undertakings concerned are:

— JLL: active worldwide in the provision of real estate services for investor and occupier clients,

— Integral: predominantly active in the provision of facilities management services, mainly within the United Kingdom.

3. On preliminary examination, the Commission finds that the notified transaction could fall within the scope of the Merger Regulation. However, the final decision on this point is reserved. Pursuant to the Commission Notice on a simplified procedure for treatment of certain concentrations under Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 <sup>(2)</sup> it should be noted that this case is a candidate for treatment under the procedure set out in this 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. Observations can be sent to the Commission by fax (+32 22964301), by email to COMP-MERGER-REGISTRY@ec.europa.eu or by post, under reference M.8106 — Jones Lang LaSalle/Integral UK Holding, to the following address:

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

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 24, 29.1.2004, p. 1 (the 'Merger Regulation').

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ C 366, 14.12.2013, p. 5.

**Prior notification of a concentration****(Case M.8086 — Sumitomo/WW Grainger/PT Sumisho E-Commerce Indonesia JV)****Candidate case for simplified procedure****(Text with EEA relevance)**

(2016/C 239/06)

1. On 20 June 2016, the Commission received a notification of a proposed concentration pursuant to Article 4 of Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 <sup>(1)</sup> by which the undertakings Sumitomo Corporation ('SC', Japan), PT Sumitomo Indonesia ('SSRI', Indonesia) controlled by Sumitomo Corporation and Monotaro Co., Ltd ('Monotaro', Japan) controlled by WW Grainger, Inc. acquire within the meaning of Article 3(1)(b) of the Merger Regulation joint control of the undertaking PT Sumisho E-Commerce Indonesia (the 'JVC') by way of purchase of shares.
2. The business activities of the undertakings concerned are:
  - for Sumitomo Corporation: SC is active in integrated trading and an investment company which provides a range of services and products in Japan and around the world. It is active in various sectors, such as the trading of metal products, transportation and construction of systems, environment and infrastructure, media, network and lifestyle related products, mineral resources, energy, chemicals and electronics,
  - for PT Sumitomo Indonesia: SSRI is active in diversified business activities including the sale of a variety of products and services, import and export, trilateral trade, and domestic business investment,
  - for Monotaro Co.: Monotaro is a marketer of maintenance, repair and operations supplies to small businesses and mid-size manufacturing companies across Asia through its online channel and product catalogues.
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 <sup>(2)</sup> it should be noted that this case is a candidate for treatment under the procedure set out in this 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. Observations can be sent to the Commission by fax (+32 22964301), by email to COMP-MERGER-REGISTRY@ec.europa.eu or by post, under reference number M.8086 — Sumitomo/WW Grainger/PT Sumisho E-Commerce Indonesia JV, to the following address:

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

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 24, 29.1.2004, p. 1 (the 'Merger Regulation').

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ C 366, 14.12.2013, p. 5.

**Prior notification of a concentration**  
**(Case M.8082 — General Motors France/Groupe Dubreuil/CLARO)**

**Candidate case for simplified procedure**

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2016/C 239/07)

1. On 23 June 2016, the Commission received notification of a proposed concentration pursuant to Article 4 of Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004<sup>(1)</sup> by which General Motors France SAS (of France) and Groupe Dubreuil (of France) acquire within the meaning of Article 3(4) of the Merger Regulation joint control by way of purchase of shares in a joint venture CLARO (of France).

2. The business activities of the undertakings concerned are:

- General Motors France SAS is a subsidiary of General Motors Company. General Motors Company and its subsidiaries ('GM Group') are active in the manufacture, supply and distribution of motor vehicles and original equipment ('OE') spare parts of various brands. Within the GM Group, GM France is primarily in charge of the importation and wholesale distribution of GM-branded vehicles and the supply of GM branded OE spare parts in France, mainly of the Opel brand.
- Groupe Dubreuil is primarily active in the retail distribution of new and used motor vehicles and of OE spare parts of various brands. It is also active in the distribution of OE spare parts of various brands and offers accessory services including maintenance and car rental services at the points of sale of its subsidiaries.
- CLARO is the joint venture to be established between GM France and Groupe Dubreuil. CLARO will be active in the retail distribution of Opel branded passenger cars and commercial vehicles, used vehicles, maintenance and repair services and the provision of Opel branded products and services from several points of sale in Western 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<sup>(2)</sup> it should be noted that this case is a candidate for treatment under the procedure set out in this 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. Observations can be sent to the Commission by fax (+32 22964301), by email to [COMP-MERGER-REGISTRY@ec.europa.eu](mailto:COMP-MERGER-REGISTRY@ec.europa.eu) or by post, under reference number M.8082 — General Motors France/Groupe Dubreuil/CLARO, to the following address:

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

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 24, 29.1.2004, p. 1 (the 'Merger Regulation').

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ C 366, 14.12.2013, p. 5.

**Prior notification of a concentration**  
**(Case M.8051 — CVC/Tipico Group)**  
**Candidate case for simplified procedure**  
**(Text with EEA relevance)**  
(2016/C 239/08)

1. On 22 June 2016, the Commission received notification of a proposed concentration pursuant to Article 4 of Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 <sup>(1)</sup> by which the undertaking CVC Capital Partners, together with its subsidiaries and CVC Capital Partners Advisory Group Holding Foundation and its subsidiaries (the 'CVC Group', Luxembourg), acquires within the meaning of Article 3(1)(b) of the Merger Regulation sole control over Tipico Group of Germany, by way of purchase of shares.
2. The business activities of the undertakings concerned are:
  - for CVC Group: advice to and management of investments funds, which hold interests in a number of companies, including Sky Bet. Sky Bet is active in the provision of online gaming and betting services to customers in the United Kingdom, Ireland, Finland, Gibraltar, Isle of Man, and the Channel Islands,
  - for Tipico Group: provision of online, mobile and retail betting and gambling services in Germany, Belgium, Denmark and Austria (retail and online), and online and mobile betting and gambling services in Italy, Sweden and the Netherlands.
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 <sup>(2)</sup> it should be noted that this case is a candidate for treatment under the procedure set out in this 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. Observations can be sent to the Commission by fax (+32 22964301), by email to COMP-MERGER-REGISTRY@ec.europa.eu or by post, under reference number M.8051 — CVC/Tipico Group, to the following address:

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

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 24, 29.1.2004, p. 1 (the 'Merger Regulation').

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ C 366, 14.12.2013, p. 5.

**Prior notification of a concentration**  
**(Case M.8113 — Thoma Bravo/Qlik Technologies)**  
**Candidate case for simplified procedure**  
**(Text with EEA relevance)**  
(2016/C 239/09)

1. On 24 June 2016, the Commission received notification of a proposed concentration pursuant to Article 4 of Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 <sup>(1)</sup> by which the undertaking Thoma Bravo, LLC ('Thoma Bravo', United States) acquires within the meaning of Article 3(1)(b) of the Merger Regulation control of the whole of Qlik Technologies Inc. ('Qlik Technologies', United States) by way of purchase of shares.
2. The business activities of the undertakings concerned are:
  - for Thoma Bravo: private equity firm which invests with a particular focus on application and infrastructure software and technology-enabled services.
  - for Qlik Technologies: provider of business intelligence and analytics software. Qlik's software products are data visualisation and discovery applications which intelligently process vast amounts of data.
3. On preliminary examination, the Commission finds that the notified transaction could fall within the scope of the Merger Regulation. However, the final decision on this point is reserved. Pursuant to the Commission Notice on a simplified procedure for treatment of certain concentrations under Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 <sup>(2)</sup> it should be noted that this case is a candidate for treatment under the procedure set out in this 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. Observations can be sent to the Commission by fax (+32 22964301), by email to COMP-MERGER-REGISTRY@ec.europa.eu or by post, under reference M.8113 — Thoma Bravo/Qlik Technologies, to the following address:

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

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 24, 29.1.2004, p. 1 (the 'Merger Regulation').

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ C 366, 14.12.2013, p. 5.

## OTHER ACTS

## EUROPEAN COMMISSION

**Notice concerning a request pursuant to Article 35 of Directive 2014/25/EU****Request made by a contracting entity — extension of deadline**

(2016/C 239/10)

On 21 March 2016 the Commission received a request in accordance with Article 35 of Directive 2014/25/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on procurement procedures by entities operating in the water, energy, transport and postal services sectors and repealing Directive 2004/17/EC <sup>(1)</sup>.

This request, from the Federal Association of the Energy and Water Industry (BDEW Bundesverband der Energie- und Wasserwirtschaft e.V.) on behalf of the contracting entities in that sector, concerns certain activities in the market for retail of electricity and gas in Germany. The relevant notice was published on page 22 of OJ C 205 on 9 June 2016. The initial deadline was 4 August 2016.

Pursuant to the fourth subparagraph of point 1 of Annex IV of Directive 2014/25/EU, the deadline may be extended by the Commission with the agreement of those having made the request for exemption concerned. Given that the need to obtain and analyse additional information, and with the agreement of the applicant, the period available to the Commission for deciding on this request is hereby extended by 29 working days. The final deadline is therefore 15 September 2016.

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 94, 28.3.2014, p. 243.

**Publication of an application pursuant to Article 50(2)(a) of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council on quality schemes for agricultural products and foodstuffs**

(2016/C 239/11)

This publication confers the right to oppose the application pursuant to Article 51 of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>(1)</sup>.

SINGLE DOCUMENT

**‘HÅNNLAMB’**

**EU No: SE-PDO-0005-01327 — 21.4.2015**

**PDO (X) PGI ( )**

**1. Name**

‘Hånnlamb’

**2. Member State or Third Country**

Sweden

**3. Description of the agricultural product or foodstuff**

**3.1. Product type**

Class 1.1. Fresh meat (and offal)

**3.2. Description of product to which the name in 1 applies**

‘Hånnlamb’ designates the carcasses and cuts of lambs and sheep of the ‘gutefår’ breed that are born, reared and slaughtered within the defined geographical area of Gotland. In the Gotland dialect, ‘Hånnlamb’ means ‘horned sheep’. It is the original name of the horned sheep of Gotland that were saved from extinction in the early 20th century and then designated the ‘gutefår’ breed. The breed originates from the old Gotlandic ‘allmogefår’ sheep breed, the characteristics of which have been moulded over thousands of years by Gotland’s climate and vegetation. The sheep are raised on natural pastures offering poor fodder compared to arable land, and have adapted to making the most of the vegetation that grows there. Their meat has been marketed both on Gotland and elsewhere in Sweden.

‘Hånnlamb’ animals intended for slaughter must be of the gutefår breed and meet the racial purity requirements laid down by one of the breed societies (GutefårAkademin or Föreningen Gutefåret) and be included in their gene banks for the preservation of the breed. The animals must be reared on the natural pastures of Gotland.

Grazing in these natural areas gives the meat a special character. Grass and herbs contain, for example, high levels of polyunsaturated fatty acids and antioxidants such as vitamin E. Meat from lambs fed on such herbs and grass therefore contains more of these substances and has a different fatty acid profile and thus a characteristic taste. Vitamin E indirectly affects the taste by preventing fatty acids from breaking down. Breed-specific differences in taste exist which stem from differences above all in the fat cover, but also in the breed’s ability to make the most of different types of fodder. By adapting, ‘hånnlamb’ has become well accustomed to pastures with poor but species-rich fodder, which also gives rise to specific characteristics in the meat. The energy content of the meat is approximately 100-170 kcal, or 470-700 kJ per 100 g of meat, depending on how it is cut up. The fat content varies between approximately 2 % and 10 % and consists of more or less equal proportions of saturated and monounsaturated fatty acids, with polyunsaturated fatty acids making up approximately 10 % of the total fatty acid content. Meat from natural pastures has higher proportions of polyunsaturated fatty acids, such as omega-3 fatty acids (especially alpha-linolenic acid and eicosapentaenoic acid), because the plants growing on them contain these fatty acids. The quantities of omega-3 fatty acids can vary by a factor of as much as 5 depending on the plants eaten. The proportions of omega-3 and omega-6 fatty acids in the meat are affected by the feed/pasturage and in turn affect the taste experience. The taste of ‘hånnlamb’ meat can be described as distinctive; it is juicy with a hint of liver and blood and has buttery characteristics (clarified butter), a woody taste (earth, moss and mushrooms), an acidic taste and a distinct metallic after-taste. In addition, the lamb has a naturally salty taste, with hints of herbs and chestnut and a widely perceived gamey flavour. Tasting panels have linked metallic, woody, buttery and meaty

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 343, 14.12.2012, p. 1.

acidic tastes to lamb. The most intense taste was that of butter, followed by metallic and woody tastes. The meat is fine-grained, with a darker colour and less fat cover than meat from more commercial breeds. In daylight the meat is moderately dark red and the fat is white in colour (AMSA Meat Color Measurement Guidelines, American Meat Science Association, 2012).

One characteristic of landrace animals is that they display great variety. They look different and vary in size. Adult 'gutefår' sheep vary in weight, even within the same age group. The live weight of ewes averages 50 kg, but can vary between 40 and 70 kg, with a corresponding variation for rams of 60-80 kg. This means that there are also variations in the growth and weight of the lambs. The weight at slaughter of lambs from Lilla Karlsö, for example, varies between 16 and 21 kg.

There are no requirements in terms of maximum or minimum age at slaughter in order to sell the meat as 'hånnlamb'. The assessment of whether an animal is classified as mutton or lamb is carried out by means of a visual examination of the carcass. The upper age limit for 'hånnlamb' lamb is 16 months, after which it is classified as mutton. On selling 'hånnlamb', it must be made clear whether the meat comes from a lamb or an adult sheep.

The minimum weight of carcasses that may be sold as 'hånnlamb' is 12 kg. There is no set weight limit for individual cuts as this has not been deemed necessary.

Lambs are usually slaughtered in the early autumn once they have reached a live weight of about 30-50 kg. Older animals are slaughtered throughout the year. The quality criteria for the lamb category according to the EUROP classification grid for 'hånnlamb' is that the conformation class of the carcass should be O-E. The quality criterion for the fat class is that it must be at least Slight (2 -) for lamb according to the EUROP classification grid. For the slaughter category the conformation class may be a little lower (P +-E) while the fat class should be at least Slight (2 -).

### 3.3. *Feed (for products of animal origin only) and raw materials (for processed products only)*

For the entire plant production season, the 'hånnlamb' grazes on natural pastures and benefits from the nutrients available in the vegetation. Depending on climatic factors and growth conditions in the natural pastures, additional feed including hay/silage may be given in the spring and late autumn. The lambs follow their mothers to the natural pastures. The lambs start to graze at the age of approximately 1 month, but they continue to suckle as a means of social interaction until late in the autumn.

The nutritional content of the pasturage (per kg of dry matter) varies, but has been calculated for the typical pastures used by the 'hånnlamb' as follows: Convertible energy 10,2 MJ, digestible raw protein 126 g, absorbable amino acids 69 g, protein balance in the rumen 48 g, calcium 9,1 g, phosphorus 2,6 g, potassium 17,2 g, magnesium 1,8 g, ash 63 g and raw protein 168 g.

In the winter, the ewes and rams feed on hay and/or silage. The ewes may be given concentrated feed supplements from 1 month before to 1 month after lambing. Both the roughage and the concentrated feed must come from the identified geographical area.

Hay for winter fodder is produced on arable land. The composition varies according to the land conditions, but often comprises mixtures of grass species such as timothy, meadow fescue and perennial ryegrass mixed with strains of alfalfa and other herbs.

Silage is made using the same crop as used for hay.

There are no requirements concerning the choice of feed concentrates other than that feeding must be limited to approximately a month before and after lambing.

### 3.4. *Specific steps in production that must take place in the defined geographical area*

The animals intended for slaughter must be born and raised in natural pastures within the defined geographical area (they may be kept on other land within the defined geographical area for short periods of time during the grazing season and outside the grazing period).

The grazing period for lambs prior to slaughter must be at least 4 months. The grazing period for adult animals must be at least 7 months a year.

### 3.5. *Specific rules concerning slicing, grating, packaging, etc. of the product to which the registered name refers*

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### 3.6. Specific rules concerning labelling of the product the registered name refers to

During slaughtering, the animals, carcasses and cuts must be kept separate. The carcasses must be stamped with the 'Hånnlamb' logo (Figure 1).

The logo must be affixed to the packaging of the end products to ensure traceability.

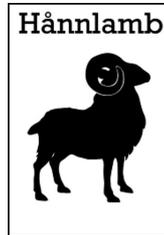


Figure 1. 'Hånnlamb' logo

### 4. Concise definition of the geographical area

The geographical area consists of the island of Gotland and adjacent islands and islets. The geographical area corresponds to the Province of Gotland, including Gotska Sandön (Figure 2). Gotland is the Baltic Sea's biggest island and is located at 57°29'57"N 18°30'34"E. The island is different to most of the rest of Sweden in that the bedrock is made up of limestone.



Figure 2. Map of Fennoscandia, with Gotland, the geographical area of 'Hånnlamb', marked in green.

### 5. Link with the geographical area

Gotland has a maritime climate. The temperature is relatively stable over the year thanks to the area's location in the Baltic, with cool summers but mild autumns and winters. The annual average temperature is approximately +6,5 °C. The temperature in the early and main part of summer is often high, with intensive exposure to the sun causing drought, which affects the vegetation and grazing conditions.

'Hånnlamb' is a hardy breed originating from the Gotlandic 'allmogefår' breed, the characteristics of which have been moulded by Gotland's climate and vegetation over thousands of years. The sheep roamed all year round across the area — in coastal meadows, over alvar land and in forests. As a result of this way of life, Gotlandic sheep living in the fields were well adapted to the island's unique natural environment. This sheep breed retains many original characteristics which are no longer present in modern sheep breeds. For example, the sheep's gastrointestinal system is designed so as to allow the animal to make the most of the poor natural pastures on Gotland.

The county governor's 5-year reports from the 19th century state that the island's pastureland was well suited to sheep rearing and that sheep rearing was of great importance to Gotland. According to the reports, the Gotlandic sheep breed was hardy because the animals were outdoors all year round. Additionally, they were small in size but produced good meat that had a pronounced gamey taste. The latter quality was seen to result, among other things, from the mixture of herbs in the natural pastures. According to older sources, sheep meat — whether fresh, smoked or salted — was a significant Gotlandic export. Sheep meat has been regularly exported, for example, to Stockholm since the mid-18th century.

In 1918 an initiative was launched to save the Gotlandic sheep, the 'hånnlamb', from extinction. New herds were gradually formed from the 'hånnlamb' that were gathered together. This meant that the Gotland landrace sheep, the 'hånnlamb', was saved. In 1973 the term 'gutefår' was approved for the horned landrace from Gotland, traditionally called 'hånnlamb' in the Gutamål and Gotlandic dialects. Both the ewes and the rams of the 'hånnlamb' breed have horns.

Nowadays the rearing of the hånnlamb is based on methods very similar to those used in the past, though it complies with the rules laid down by the authorities and legislation. Breeding is strictly controlled and follows a breeding plan established by the Swedish Board of Agriculture, which prohibits targeted breeding and cross-breeding with other breeds. The 'hånnlamb' breed therefore retains the appearance and characteristics that it has had for thousands of years.

Archaeological finds show that sheep breeding has been carried out on the Gotland islands for more than 4 000 years. Sheep breeding became very important on Gotland from early on. The fact that the island's free farmers used the 'väduren', an older ram, as a symbol on their seals as early as the 13th century provides further proof of the importance of sheep farming for Gotland. The 'väduren' symbolised southern Gotland's division into three parts for a long time before featuring on the emblem for all of Gotland, and it continues to be the island's official symbol. The 'väduren' ram also decorates the coat of arms of the Region, the Province and the County of Gotland (Figure 3)



Figure 3. From left to right: A seal from the 13th century, featuring a 'hånnlamb' sheep as a symbol of the island's free farmers, followed by the logos of the Region of Gotland and the County Administrative Board of Gotland, which also use the 'hånnlamb' sheep to symbolise Gotland.

*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 lime content and maritime climate have endowed the natural pastures on Gotland with a special and rich variety of herbs. This is true also for the sparse coniferous forests, where the flora is very rich in herbs and grass as a result of the lime content. Up to 20-40 plant species per m<sup>2</sup> can grow in the natural pastures. Even today pastureland covers a large part of Gotland's surface area, though it has decreased in size and now makes up about 40 000 hectares.

The dry Gotlandic climate together with grazing in natural areas gives the 'hånnlamb' breed a strong meaty taste. Scientific studies show that the taste of the meat is affected by the water content of the feed. The abundance of herbs, e.g. wild thyme, in the natural pastures of Gotland means that the meat has a distinct gamey taste, a quality mentioned in historical texts, and the meat is considered a highly sought-after delicacy.

#### **Reference to publication of the specification**

(second subparagraph of Article 6(1) of this Regulation)

<http://www.livsmedelsverket.se/globalassets/produktion-handel-kontroll/livsmedelsinformation-markning-halsopastaenden/skyddade-beteckningar/ansokan-hannlamb-med-bilagor.pdf>

**Notice for the attention of Nasir 'Abd-Al-Karim 'Abdullah Al-Wahishi, and Qasim Mohamed Mahdi al-Rimi, whose entries were amended in 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 the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaeda organisations, by virtue of Commission Regulation (EU) 2016/1063**

(2016/C 239/12)

1. Common Position 2002/402/CFSP<sup>(1)</sup> calls upon the Union to freeze the funds and economic resources of the members of the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaeda organisations 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:

- ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaeda,
- natural or legal persons, entities, bodies and groups associated with ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaeda, 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' ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaeda 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 ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaeda, 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 Security Council Committee approved on 24 June 2016 the amendment of the entries of Nasir 'Abd-Al-Karim 'Abdullah Al-Wahishi and Qasim Mohamed Mahdi al-Rimi in ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaeda Sanctions Committee's list.

Nasir 'Abd-Al-Karim 'Abdullah Al-Wahishi and Qasim Mohamed Mahdi al-Rimi 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 2129632671  
Fax +1 2129631300/3778  
Email: ombudsperson@un.org

See for more information at: [https://www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/1267/aq\\_sanctions\\_list/procedures-for-delisting](https://www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/1267/aq_sanctions_list/procedures-for-delisting)

3. Further to the UN decision referred to in paragraph 2, the Commission has adopted Regulation (EU) 2016/1063<sup>(2)</sup>, which amends Annex I to Council Regulation (EC) No 881/2002 of 27 May 2002 imposing certain specific restrictive measures directed against certain persons and entities associated with the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaeda organisations<sup>(3)</sup>. The amendment, made pursuant to Article 7(1)(a) and 7a(5) of Regulation (EC) No 881/2002, amends the entries of Nasir 'Abd-Al-Karim 'Abdullah Al-Wahishi and Qasim Mohamed Mahdi al-Rimi in the list in Annex I of that Regulation ('Annex I').

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 139, 29.5.2002, p. 4.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 177, 1.7.2016, p. 4.

<sup>(3)</sup> 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); 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 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) 2016/1063 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) 2016/1063 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. 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.

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ISSN 1977-091X (electronic edition)  
ISSN 1725-2423 (paper edition)



**Publications Office of the European Union**  
2985 Luxembourg  
LUXEMBOURG

**EN**