

English edition

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List of suitable candidates — Open competition CC/A/12/02 — to constitute a reserve of administrators (career bracket A 7/A 6) in the field of information technology (*This list annuls and replaces the list published in the Official Journal of the European Union C 202 of 27 August 2003, page 37*)

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I

(Information)

COMMISSION

Euro exchange rates ⁽¹⁾

5 September 2003

(2003/C 212/01)

1 euro =

Currency	Exchange rate	Currency	Exchange rate		
USD	US dollar	1,0923	LVL	Latvian lats	0,6301
JPY	Japanese yen	127,64	MTL	Maltese lira	0,4248
DKK	Danish krone	7,4264	PLN	Polish zloty	4,4407
GBP	Pound sterling	0,6919	ROL	Romanian leu	37 463
SEK	Swedish krona	9,12	SIT	Slovenian tolar	235,18
CHF	Swiss franc	1,5405	SKK	Slovak koruna	41,75
ISK	Iceland króna	88,3	TRL	Turkish lira	1 512 000
NOK	Norwegian krone	8,2365	AUD	Australian dollar	1,6993
BGN	Bulgarian lev	1,9468	CAD	Canadian dollar	1,5002
CYP	Cyprus pound	0,58265	HKD	Hong Kong dollar	8,5192
CZK	Czech koruna	32,617	NZD	New Zealand dollar	1,9122
EEK	Estonian kroon	15,6466	SGD	Singapore dollar	1,9183
HUF	Hungarian forint	255,55	KRW	South Korean won	1 278,59
LTL	Lithuanian litas	3,4533	ZAR	South African rand	8,0827

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

Publication of an application for registration pursuant to Article 6(2) of Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92 on the protection of geographical indications and designations of origin

(2003/C 212/02)

This publication confers the right to object to the application pursuant to Articles 7 and 12d of the abovementioned Regulation. Any objection to this application must be submitted via the competent authority in a Member State, in a WTO member country or in a third country recognised in accordance with Article 12(3) within a time limit of six months from the date of this publication. The arguments for publication are set out below, in particular under 4.6, and are considered to justify the application within the meaning of Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92.

COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC) No 2081/92

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION: ARTICLE 5

PDO () PGI (x)

National application number: 79

1. Responsible department in the Member State

Name: Subdirección General de Sistemas de Calidad Diferenciada — Dirección General de Alimentación — Secretaría General de Agricultura y Alimentación del Ministerio de Agricultura, Pesca y Alimentación — España

Address: Paseo de la Infanta Isabel, 1, E-28071 Madrid

Tel. (34) 913 47 53 94

Fax (34) 913 47 54 10

2. Applicant group

2.1. Name: Mesa Sectorial de Cooperación, Comercialización e Industrialización Agraria y Promoción de las Denominaciones de Origen y Calidad

2.2. Address: C/ Gutiérrez Solana, s/n
'Edificio Europa'
E-39011 Santander

2.3. Composition: Producer/processor (x) other ()

Cantabrian Livestock Producers' Associations

Trade associations

Associations of Beef/Veal Producers

Representatives of the meat industry, slaughterhouses and cutting plants

3. Type of product: Fresh meat. Class 1.1.

4. Specification

(Summary of requirements under Article 4(2))

4.1. Name: Carne de Cantabria

4.2. Description: Beef from the Tudanca, Monchina, Asturian, Highland Brown and Limousin breeds and crosses thereof.

The animals used for the meat are from the Cantabrian family of breeds (convex-profile, chestnut-coloured bovines): Tudanca, Monchina and Asturian; Highland Brown absorbed into this stock and the Limousin breed, adapted to the local environment, and crosses thereof.

Characteristics of the meat:

- (a) Ternera (heifer calf): animal slaughtered at a maximum of 12 months, pale pink/pink meat, with evenly distributed pearly white fat and firm, slightly moist muscle.
 - (b) Añojo (yearling): animal slaughtered at between 12 and 24 months, pale pink/pink meat, with pearly white fat and firm, slightly moist muscle.
 - (c) Novilla (heifer): animal slaughtered at between 24 and 48 months, pale red/red meat, with creamy-coloured fat, firm, slightly moist muscle with fatty striations.
 - (d) Buey (steer): castrated male animal slaughtered at a minimum of 24 months, pale red/red meat, with creamy-coloured fat, firm, slightly moist muscle, with fatty striations.
- 4.3. *Geographical area*: The cattle from which meat of a standard requiring protection under the Protected Geographical Indication scheme is produced are bred, reared and fattened in an area comprising the whole of the Autonomous Community of Cantabria.

The area where this meat is processed also comprises the whole of the Autonomous Community of Cantabria.

- 4.4. *Proof of origin*: The meat protected under the PGI will be produced from animals of the authorised breeds and crosses of these breeds that are born and reared on the holdings listed in the Geographical Indication registers. The animals will be brought for slaughter with the appropriate identification.

The slaughtering of the animals and the dressing and cutting of the carcasses will take place in the slaughterhouses and cutting plants listed in the Protected Geographical Indication registers.

The carcasses will be marked and identified to enable their identification at any time during the dressing process.

The cutting plants will ship the cuts of meat and parts thereof in sealed packages, each bearing a numbered label issued by the inspection body.

The inspection body will operate at the stages of production, slaughter, cutting and packing to certify that the product meets the required standards.

- 4.5. *Method of production*: During those months when the herbage is growing, the animals are grazed on both low meadows and mountain pastures. During the winter, they are stabled. In autumn and at the beginning of spring, the cattle graze pasture close to the holdings during the day. They move up to mountain pastures in mid May.

The heifer/bull calves stay with their dams for 5-7 months, during which time they are weaned onto forage (either field grazing or dried fodder indoors).

During the finishing stage, the animals' feed is supplemented with concentrates authorised by the inspection body.

The processing stage covers slaughter and the dressing and cutting of the carcass before the meat is shipped. The slaughterhouses and cutting plants must meet the technical and health standards under the applicable legislation.

The slaughter and dressing of the carcasses must not take place at the same time as that of other, non-registered animals.

After slaughter, the carcasses are aired and then treated for preservation.

- 4.6. *Link*: The climatic and topographical characteristics of Cantabria sustain the extensive areas of pastureland that cover the region and which have traditionally been the home of widespread cattle farming that has a distinctive local character.

The pasture is formed of natural herbaceous communities adapted to the area's climatic and pedological conditions and is in some cases typical of mountain regions and in others forms a stage in the substitution of woodland or thicket by natural grassland.

At low altitudes, the most typical community comprises grasses, pulses and other plants, the most common species being:

- Cock's foot (*Dáctylis glomerata*)
- Fescues (*Festuca pratensis*, *f. Rubra*)
- Perennial ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*)
- Trefoils (*Trifolium pratense*, *T. Repens*, *T. Incarnatum*)
- Bird's-foot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*)
- Black medic (*Medicago lupulina*)
- Plantains (*Plantago lanceolata* P. *Media*)
- Wild carrot (*Daucus carota*)

The Atlantic climate, with its abundant and frequent rainfall, the influence of the mountains, which promote condensation and keep temperatures mild, and the characteristics of the soil all combine to make Cantabria the perfect environment for pastoral production, and thus suitable for extensive cattle farming.

The meat that should be protected is obtained from breeds that are perfectly adapted to the production area, leading to a productive ecological equilibrium between animals and environment.

The cattle-management system and the feed regime, based on pasture during the growing season and during the winter on dried fodder, in most part from natural grassland, determine the characteristics of the product.

The beef cattle are fed using techniques and practices that are consistent with the sustainable use of natural resources in an extensive livestock system, for both standing and transhumant herds.

In use since antiquity, these methods are recorded in a wealth of official documents such as donations, agreements, legal proceedings and decrees on pastureland. As early as the ninth century, there are records of the extensive areas of Cantabrian grassland donated by the Santa María del Yermo Monastery to Oviedo Cathedral for the grazing of its cattle.

Cantabria's renown for livestock farming is also evidenced by the numerous cattle markets awarded to towns in the region since the Middle Ages. One of the oldest of these is the Potes market, awarded in 1379 by King John I of Castile, and the region's biggest, in Torrelavega, established by Royal Decree by Charles III on 1 January 1767.

The reputation enjoyed by Cantabria meat can be deduced from a recent study showing that it was known to 90.4 % of the people living in Cantabria.

4.7. *Inspection body*

Name: Oficina de Calidad Alimentaria

Address: C/ Héroes 2 de mayo, 27

E-39600 Muriedas (Cantabria)

4.8. *Labelling*: The commercial labels, unique to each registered firm, will be subject to approval by the inspection body.

They will be required to feature the term 'Protected Geographical Indication — Carne de Cantabria'.

Packaged meat sent to market will bear numbered labels or secondary labels supplied by the Regulatory Council.

4.9. *National requirements*: Law 25/1970 of 2 December 1970, on vineyards, wine and spirit drinks.

EC No: ES/185/2001.03.06.

Date full application received: 27 June 2003.

Publication of an application for registration pursuant to Article 6(2) of Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92 on the protection of geographical indications and designations of origin

(2003/C 212/03)

This publication confers the right to object to the application pursuant to Articles 7 and 12d of the abovementioned Regulation. Any objection to this application must be submitted via the competent authority in a Member State, in a WTO member country or in a third country recognised in accordance with Article 12(3) within a time limit of six months from the date of this publication. The arguments for publication are set out below, in particular under 4.6, and are considered to justify the application within the meaning of Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92.

COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC) No 2081/92

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION: ARTICLE 5

PDO () PGI (x)

National application No: IG/19/96

1. Responsible department in the Member State

Name: Ministère de l'agriculture de l'alimentation, de la pêche et des affaires rurales
Direction des politiques économique et internationale
Bureau des signes de qualité et de l'agriculture biologique

Address: 3, rue Barbet-de-Jouy — F-75349 Paris 07 SP

Tel. (33-1) 49 55 58 59

Fax (33-1) 49 55 57 85.

2. Applicant group

- 2.1. Name: Syndicat Interprofessionnel du Melon du Quercy
- 2.2. Address: 29, avenue du Général de Gaulle — F-46170 Castelnau-Montratier
- 2.3. Composition: Producer/fruit packing station (x) other ().

3. **Type of product:** Chapter 8, 'Edible fruit and nuts; peel of melons or citrus fruit', on the list referred to in Article 39 of the EC Treaty.

4. Specification

(Summary of requirements under Article 4(2))

- 4.1. *Name:* Melon du Quercy
- 4.2. *Description:* Melon with smooth or netted grey/green to yellow peel and orange flesh. Weight: from 450 g to 1 300 g and above.
- 4.3. *Geographical area:* The Melon du Quercy PGI area includes:

The following cantons:

- *In Tarn et Garonne:* Bourg de Visa, Caussade, Lafrançaise, Lauzerte, Moissac, Molières, Montaigu de Quercy, Montpezat de Quercy, Monclar de Quercy, Négrepolisse, Villebrumier, Montauban.
- *In Lot:* Castelnau-Montratier, Montcuq, Lalbenque.
- *In Lot et Garonne:* Tournon, Penne, Beauville, Puymirol.

The communes in the following cantons:

- In Tarn et Garonne:
 - *Canton de Caylus:* Mouillac.
 - *Canton de Valence d'Agen:* Castelsagrat, Goudouville, Saint-Clair, Gasque, Montjoi, Pommevic, Valence d'Agen.
- In Lot:
 - *Canton de Limogne:* Concots.
 - *Canton de Luzech:* Carnac Rouffiac, Villesèque, Sauzet.
 - *Canton de Puy l'Évêque:* Lacapelle Cabanac, Sérignac, Mauroux.

- 4.4. *Proof of origin:* Melon du Quercy has been produced in Quercy since the XVIth century. In 1930, production received a boost when the area planted was increased and the melon appeared on local markets. Production again increased between 1940 and 1945. Since 1960, the availability of transport has permitted further production growth. Melon du Quercy now has a confirmed reputation and the range of marks used in itself shows the importance of the link between the product and the area.

At the beginning of each marketing year, experts approved by the Certifying Body authorise each grower's parcels (geographical area and eligible land). Each parcel is entered in the Melon du Quercy cultivation register: commune, section, land register references, area in ares.

A copy of the information is kept in the grower's cultivation register, a copy sent to the fruit packing station and another to the 'Syndicat Interprofessionnel du Melon du Quercy'.

For each lot delivered to the packing station, the name of the grower, the variety and the parcels are identified and recorded. The packing station puts together lots from several growers. Certified lots are separated from non-certified lots on entry into the packing station and are packed, labelled and marketed separately.

- 4.5. *Method of production:* The melons are grown from selected varieties. They are harvested when fully ripe and, if possible, before 1 p.m. every day. They are then placed in a single layer on wooden trays or in plastic crates, closely packed but not crushed together.

After harvesting, the melons are placed under cover to protect them from the sun and any bad weather and transported to the packing station the same day. The melons are then checked and approved on the basis of their appearance and sugar content. They are sorted, graded and packed in trays on cellular trays and/or in paper depending on their weight and colour.

- 4.6. *Link:* What makes Quercy suited to melon growing are its soil and its climate. The alternance of ocean (cool and wet) and Mediterranean (hot and dry) influences typical of its climate produces large temperature ranges on a daily basis, providing the plant with ideal growing conditions (temperature and moisture).

Another factor is the limy-clayey soil. The clay is basically of illite and montmorillonite, which retain potassium, thus regulating the plant's uptake of the mineral. This gives the melon a particular perfume and unique characteristics. The soil retains water well, ensuring that the plant receives a regular supply.

- 4.7. *Inspection body*

Name: QUALISUD

Address: BP 102 'Agropole' — F-47000 Agen

- 4.8. *Labelling*

— *Product name:* Melon du Quercy.

— *Certified characteristics:* Grown in Quercy, harvested fully ripe.

— *Name and address of certifying body:* —

- 4.9. *National requirements:* —

EC No: G/FR/00086/99.03.12.

Date of receipt of the full application: 17 April 2003.

Prior notification of a concentration
(Case COMP/M.3191 — Philip Morris/Papastratos)

(2003/C 212/04)

(Text with EEA relevance)

1. On 2 September 2003 the Commission received a notification of a proposed concentration pursuant to Article 4 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 4064/89 ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1310/97 ⁽²⁾, by which Philip Morris Holland BV ('PM', Holland), belonging to Philip Morris International Inc. ('Philip Morris', Switzerland), which is an affiliate of Altria Group, Inc. ('Altria', USA), acquires within the meaning of Article 3(1)(b) of the Regulation control of the whole of Papastratos Cigarette Manufacturing SA ('Papastratos', Greece) by way of purchase of shares.

2. The business activities of the undertakings concerned are:

- PM: subsidiary of Philip Morris,
- Philip Morris: manufacture and sales of cigarettes,
- Altria: parent company of Kraft Foods, Philip Morris International, Philip Morris USA and Philip Morris Capital Corporation,
- Papastratos: manufacture and distribution of cigarettes mainly in Greece and Romania.

3. On preliminary examination, the Commission finds that the notified concentration could fall within the scope of Regulation (EEC) No 4064/89. 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.

Observations must reach the Commission not later than 10 days following the date of this publication. Observations can be sent by fax (No (32-2) 296 43 01 or 296 72 44) or by post, under reference COMP/M.3191 — Philip Morris/Papastratos, to:

European Commission,
Directorate-General for Competition,
Merger Registry,
J-70,
B-1049 Brussels.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 395, 30.12.1989, p. 1; corrigendum: OJ L 257, 21.9.1990, p. 13.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 180, 9.7.1997, p. 1; corrigendum: OJ L 40, 13.2.1998, p. 17.

Non-opposition to a notified concentration**(Case COMP/M.3209 — WPP/Cordiant)**

(2003/C 212/05)

(Text with EEA relevance)

On 25 July 2003, the Commission decided not to oppose the above notified concentration and to declare it compatible with the common market. This decision is based on Article 6(1)(b) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 4064/89. The full text of the decision is only available in English and will be made public after it is cleared of any business secrets it may contain. It will be available:

- as a paper version through the sales offices of the Office for Official Publications of the European Communities (see list on the last page),
- in electronic form in the 'CEN' version of the CELEX database, under document No 303M3209. CELEX is the computerised documentation system of European Community law.

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L-2985 Luxembourg.
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EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK

OPINION OF THE EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK

of 1 September 2003

at the request of the Council of the European Union on a recommendation for a Council Decision on the approval of certain amendments to be made to Articles 3 and 7 of the Monetary Agreement between the Italian Republic, on behalf of the European Community, and the Vatican City State and, on its behalf, the Holy See and authorising the Italian Republic to give effect to these amendments (COM(2003) 387 final)

(CON/2003/18)

(2003/C 212/06)

1. On 17 July 2003, the European Central Bank (ECB) received a request from the Council of the European Union for an opinion on a recommendation for a Council Decision on the approval of certain amendments to be made to Articles 3 and 7 of the Monetary Agreement between the Italian Republic, on behalf of the European Community, and the Vatican City State and, on its behalf, the Holy See and authorising the Italian Republic to give effect to these amendments (COM(2003) 387 final) (hereinafter the 'recommendation').
2. The ECB's competence to deliver an opinion is based on Article 111(3) of the Treaty establishing the European Community and the third paragraph of Article 12 of the Monetary Agreement between the Italian Republic, on behalf of the European Community, and the Vatican City State and, on its behalf, the Holy See⁽¹⁾ (hereinafter the 'Monetary Agreement'). In accordance with the first sentence of Article 17.5 of the Rules of Procedure of the ECB, the Governing Council of the ECB has adopted this opinion.
3. Pursuant to the recommendation, the amendments to be made to Articles 3 and 7 of the Monetary Agreement provide for an increase in the total issue ceiling for euro coins which the Vatican City State may issue from EUR 670 000 to EUR 1 000 000 per year as of 1 January 2004. The additional amounts of euro coins, which the Vatican City State may issue under three special circumstances — in the year when the Holy See becomes vacant, in each Holy Jubilee Year and in the year of the opening of an Ecumenical Council — are also to be increased from EUR 201 000 to EUR 300 000 as of 1 January 2004. The justification given for these new ceilings, which were proposed by the Italian Republic, is that the maximum number of coins which can be minted by the Vatican City State under the Monetary Agreement is lower than the maximum number of coins which was explicitly authorised by the earlier Monetary Convention (hereinafter the 'Monetary Convention'), between the Italian Republic and the Vatican City State⁽²⁾, both under normal and special circumstances.
4. The ECB notes that the second paragraph of the Sole Article of the recommendation authorises the Italian Republic, by way of derogation from the procedures set out in Articles 7 and 8 of Council Decision 1999/98/EC of 31 December 1998 on the position to be taken by the Community regarding an agreement concerning the monetary relations with Vatican City⁽³⁾, to make the necessary amendments to the Monetary Agreement on behalf of the Community. The ECB would draw attention to the fact that the third paragraph of Article 12 of the Monetary Agreement provides for a specific procedure for amendments to the Monetary Agreement according to which 'current procedures and current Community law shall apply'. The ECB considers that the 'current procedures' referred to in the third paragraph of Article 12 of the Monetary Agreement are those laid down in Decision 1999/98/EC. These procedures provide not only for the consultation of the ECB but, *inter alia*, require its full association with the negotiations between the Vatican City State and the Italian Republic in the ECB's field of competence. In this regard, the ECB would also draw attention to the fact that the Monetary Agreement between the Government of the French Republic, on behalf of the European Community, and the Government of His Serene Highness the Prince of Monaco⁽⁴⁾ (hereinafter the 'Monaco Agreement') specifically provides (in Article 15(2)) that where amendments are made to the Monaco Agreement, the procedures 'laid down by Council Decision 1999/96/EC⁽⁵⁾ of 31 December 1998 shall be applied'. Article 7 of Decision 1999/96/EC provides for the full association of the ECB with the negotiations in its field of competence. The ECB considers that the explicit reference to Decision 1999/96/EC in the Monaco Agreement, which was concluded after the Monetary Agreement, is further confirmation that the 'current procedures' referred to in the third paragraph of Article 12 of the Monetary Agreement are those laid down in Decision 1999/98/EC.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 30, 4.2.1999, p. 35.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 142, 31.5.2002, p. 59.

⁽⁵⁾ Council Decision 1999/96/EC of 31 December 1998 on the position to be taken by the Community regarding an agreement concerning the monetary relations with the Principality of Monaco (OJ L 30, 4.2.1999, p. 31).

⁽¹⁾ OJ C 299, 25.10.2001, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ Monetary Convention between Italy and the Vatican City ratified by Italy under Law 119/1994. Published in the Official Journal of the Italian Republic No 43 of 22 February 1994.

5. The ECB understands that, in issuing its recommendation for a Council Decision on the approval of certain amendments to be made to Articles 3 and 7 of the Monetary Agreement, the Commission considers that these amendments cannot be based on the existing Decision 1999/98/EC and on the third paragraph of Article 12 of the Monetary Agreement. This would imply that all future amendments to the Monetary Agreement would also need to be based on a new Council Decision. This calls into question the interpretation and relevance of the third paragraph of Article 12 of the Monetary Agreement. While in view of the purely technical nature of the proposed modifications the approach adopted by the Commission may be acceptable in the current case, the ECB suggests, in order to clarify this matter and to allow for an appropriate procedure for any future amendments to the Monetary Agreement, that recital 7 of the recommendation should be replaced by the following text:

'The procedure according to which the Monetary Agreement was negotiated and concluded is that laid down in Articles 7 and 8 of Council Decision 1999/98/EC of 31 December 1998 on the position to be taken by the Community regarding an agreement concerning the monetary relations with Vatican City ⁽¹⁾. According to the third paragraph of Article 12 of the Monetary Agreement, if amendments to the provisions of the Agreement prove desirable current procedures and current Community law shall apply. The term "Current procedures" is to be interpreted as referring to Decision 1999/98/EC.'

In addition, the Sole Article should become Article 1 and a new Article 2 should be added to the recommendation that reads as follows:

'In the event that further amendments to the provisions of the Monetary Agreement are deemed appropriate in the future, the Italian Republic, on behalf of the Community, shall conduct the negotiations and agree the necessary amendments with the Vatican City State in accordance with the procedures laid down in Articles 7 and 8 of Council Decision 1999/98/EC of 31 December 1998 on the position to be taken by the Community regarding an agreement concerning the monetary relations with Vatican City ⁽¹⁾.'

In view of these changes it would then also be appropriate to delete the words 'Articles 3 and 7 of' from the title of the recommendation.

6. The ECB considers that the reference to the Monetary Convention and, in particular, to the maximum number of coins which was explicitly authorised under it, which is made in the recommendation to justify the proposed increase in the total issue ceiling for euro coins that the Vatican City State may issue as of 1 January 2004, could

be further expanded to ensure that it is absolutely clear. In this regard, the ECB notes that the maximum face value of the euro coins issued under the Monetary Agreement is already above the levels permitted under the Monetary Convention. Furthermore, the proposed increase in the maximum face value would not necessarily lead to an increase in the number of coins which can be minted, which is close to the levels authorised under the Monetary Convention.

7. The ECB takes note of the proposed amendment to Article 3 of the Monetary Agreement and understands that the wording of paragraph 1(a) of the Sole Article of the recommendation refers only to the first paragraph of Article 3 and is as such without prejudice to its subsequent paragraphs, which concern the requirement for euro coins issued by the Vatican City State to be identical to those issued by the Member States of the European Community that have adopted the euro as far as the face value, legal tender status, technical characteristics, artistic features of the common side and the shared artistic features of the national side are concerned, and for the advance notification by the Vatican City State to the competent Community authorities of the artistic features of the national side of the euro coins within its competence. The ECB understands that the current paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 3 of the Monetary Agreement will remain part of Article 3 after its amendment. In this regard it would be desirable for the first sentence of paragraph 1(a) to be redrafted as follows: 'The first paragraph of Article 3 shall be replaced by the following: [. . .]'
8. The ECB considers that the current revision of the numbers of euro coins which may be issued by the Vatican City State will reduce the need for the competent financial bodies of the Italian Republic and of the Vatican City State to revise such numbers in 2004, as provided in the second paragraph of Article 12 of the Monetary Agreement. This is without prejudice to the subsequent biennial revisions provided for by the second paragraph of Article 12 of the Monetary Agreement.
9. Finally, the ECB considers that in recitals 3 and 4 ⁽²⁾ of the recommendation the correct ISO code should be used when referring to the Italian lira, therefore, ITL should replace LIT. Furthermore, the first 'and' in recital 4 should be deleted ⁽³⁾.
10. This opinion shall be published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

Done at Frankfurt am Main on 1 September 2003.

The President of the ECB

Willem F. DUISENBERG

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 30, 4.2.1999, p. 35.

⁽²⁾ This remark only concerns the Greek, English and Dutch versions and the Danish version with regard to recital 4 only.

⁽³⁾ This remark does not concern the German, Spanish and Dutch versions.

III

(Notices)

COURT OF AUDITORS

LIST OF SUITABLE CANDIDATES

OPEN COMPETITION CC/A/12/02

to constitute a reserve of administrators (career bracket A 7/A 6) in the field of information technology

(This list annuls and replaces the list published in the Official Journal of the European Union C 202 of 27 August 2003, page 37)

(2003/C 212/07)

The list of suitable candidates has been drawn up as follows:

ALEXANDRE Frédéric
ANGELOUSSIS Dimos
ARAQUE GARCIA Manuel
BLAS ANGLADA Carles
BOVALIS Konstantinos
CHATZIS Konstantinos
CORDERO VALDAVIDA Magdalena
COURTEL Thierry
DE SMEDT Patrick
DELWICHE Siegfried
DRYLLERAKIS Konstantinos
FOCCROULLE Jean
FOREST Laurent
FRESNENA PEREZ Raul
GEVAERT Hans
HOUZIAUX Roland
HUBIN Joël
JACQUEMIN Michel
KEPPENS Franky
KIRIAZIS Antonios
LERCH Blandine
MC LOUGHLIN Mark
MILAIR Michel
MORAITIS Miltiadis
REMY Thierry
RINALDI Michele
ROBERT Maurice
RUBIO DOMINGUEZ Jesus
RUDOLPH Klaus-Dieter
SOARES DA FONSECA BARROS E CARVALHOSA Manuel
TRUSSART Jean-Luc
VAN DEN HUL Peter
VAN SANDE Katleen
VERBRUGGEN Jean-Luc
YACOUB Vincent
ZOURIDAKIS Michael
