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⁽¹⁾ Text with EEA relevance.

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II

*(Information)*INFORMATION FROM EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS, BODIES, OFFICES
AND AGENCIES

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Non-opposition to a notified concentration**(Case M.8919 — Permira/Exclusive Group)****(Text with EEA relevance)**

(2018/C 243/01)

On 26 June 2018, the Commission decided not to oppose the above notified concentration and to declare it compatible with the internal market. This decision is based on Article 6(1)(b) of Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 ⁽¹⁾. The full text of the decision is available only in English and will be made public after it is cleared of any business secrets it may contain. It will be available:

- in the merger section of the Competition website of the Commission (<http://ec.europa.eu/competition/mergers/cases/>). This website provides various facilities to help locate individual merger decisions, including company, case number, date and sectoral indexes,
- in electronic form on the EUR-Lex website (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/homepage.html?locale=en>) under document number 32018M8919. EUR-Lex is the online access to European law.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 24, 29.1.2004, p. 1.

IV

(Notices)

NOTICES FROM EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS, BODIES, OFFICES AND AGENCIES

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Euro exchange rates ⁽¹⁾

10 July 2018

(2018/C 243/02)

1 euro =

Currency	Exchange rate	Currency	Exchange rate		
USD	US dollar	1,1713	CAD	Canadian dollar	1,5382
JPY	Japanese yen	130,30	HKD	Hong Kong dollar	9,1926
DKK	Danish krone	7,4536	NZD	New Zealand dollar	1,7188
GBP	Pound sterling	0,88338	SGD	Singapore dollar	1,5893
SEK	Swedish krona	10,2438	KRW	South Korean won	1 308,63
CHF	Swiss franc	1,1649	ZAR	South African rand	15,7331
ISK	Iceland króna	125,40	CNY	Chinese yuan renminbi	7,7767
NOK	Norwegian krone	9,4145	HRK	Croatian kuna	7,3980
BGN	Bulgarian lev	1,9558	IDR	Indonesian rupiah	16 799,96
CZK	Czech koruna	25,898	MYR	Malaysian ringgit	4,7099
HUF	Hungarian forint	324,84	PHP	Philippine peso	62,647
PLN	Polish zloty	4,3208	RUB	Russian rouble	73,2605
RON	Romanian leu	4,6585	THB	Thai baht	38,875
TRY	Turkish lira	5,5065	BRL	Brazilian real	4,5513
AUD	Australian dollar	1,5739	MXN	Mexican peso	22,4121
			INR	Indian rupee	80,6170

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

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION**of 10 July 2018****on the publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union* of an application to amend the specification for a name in the wine sector in accordance with Article 105 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council****(Côtes de Montravel (PDO))**

(2018/C 243/03)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 922/72, (EEC) No 234/79, (EC) No 1037/2001 and (EC) No 1234/2007 ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 97(3) thereof,

whereas:

- (1) France submitted an application to amend the specification for the name 'Côtes de Montravel' in accordance with Article 105 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013.
- (2) The Commission examined that application and found that the conditions laid down in Articles 93 to 96, 97(1), 100, 101 and 102 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 had been met.
- (3) In order to allow statements of objection to be submitted in accordance with Article 98 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013, the application to amend the specification for the name 'Côtes de Montravel' should be published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Sole Article

The application to amend the specification for the name 'Côtes de Montravel' (PDO) in accordance with Article 105 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 is contained in the Annex to this Decision.

In accordance with Article 98 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013, the publication of this Decision in the *Official Journal of the European Union* confers the right to oppose the amendment of the specification referred to in the first paragraph of this Article within two months.

Done at Brussels, 10 July 2018.

For the Commission

Phil HOGAN

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 671.

ANNEX

‘CÔTES DE MONTRAVEL’**AOP-FR-A0188-AM01****Date of submission of the application: 10 September 2014**

REQUEST FOR AMENDMENT OF THE SPECIFICATION

1. Rules applicable to the amendment

Article 105 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 — non-minor amendment

2. Description of and reasons for the amendment**2.1. Geographical production area**

The geographical production area described in point IV of Chapter 1 of the specification has been extended to cover the territory of four municipalities — Fougueyrolles, Nastringues, Saint-Antoine-de-Breuilh and Vélines — and that of the former municipality of Port-Sainte-Foy before it merged with the municipality of Ponchapt. These municipalities, which are also situated in the production area for the ‘Haut-Montravel’ PDO, have identical soil and climate characteristics to those of the geographical production area initially defined for the ‘Côtes de Montravel’ PDO, and have similar vine varieties. This amendment goes hand in hand with a gradual change in the production conditions to maintain the semi-sweet nature of the white wines of the ‘Côtes de Montravel’ PDO.

As the municipalities added to the geographical area used to be in the area in immediate proximity, that area has consequently been amended to remove them.

Point 6 of the Single Document has been amended in this respect.

The designations ‘Côtes de Montravel’ and ‘Haut-Montravel’ thus share the same territory and have natural factors in common.

It is the human factors that distinguish these designations. The choices made by the winegrowers in the training of the vines and the harvesting, and their winemaking skills, result in different products that have long been classified under different names.

The winegrowers’ expertise comes from a long tradition of white wine production with residual sugar and preservation of the wines, which were sometimes consumed a long way from their place of origin (in northern Europe, in particular).

The winegrowers have demonstrated over time that they are able to expertly manage their vineyards and the wine-making techniques for their products so as to obtain, despite the uncertainties of the climate, high-quality medium-sweet or sweet white wines known under the designations ‘Côtes de Montravel’ and ‘Haut-Montravel’.

The date on which the relevant national authority approved the amendment to the demarcated parcel area within the newly defined geographical production area has been added to point IV(2) of Chapter 1.

This point does not affect the Single Document.

2.2. Editorial amendment

Under point VI(1)(b) of Chapter 1, the word ‘buds’ has been replaced by the words ‘fruit-bearing buds’: this is an editorial improvement and does not alter the sense of the original text.

Point 6(a) of the Single Document has been amended in this respect: the expression ‘10 buds’ has been replaced by ‘10 fruit-bearing buds’.

2.3. Analytical parameters

In point VII(2) of Chapter 1 on the ripeness of the grapes, the minimum natural and actual alcoholic strengths by volume have been adjusted, decreasing from 12,5 % to 12 % and increasing from 10,5 % to 11 %, respectively.

Under point IX(1)(b) on the analytical standards, the fermentable sugar content has been increased from 51 g/l to 54 g/l. This point does not affect the Single Document.

These amendments are part of the characterisation of the wines of the ‘Côtes de Montravel’ PDO and the emphasis on the semi-sweet nature of the wines produced.

2.4. *Vine varieties and blending*

Point V(2) of Chapter 1 on the rules on the proportions of the various vine varieties to be planted has been clarified: the proportion of the Sémillon B variety must be greater than or equal to 30 %. This variety, which accounts for the large majority of vines in the production area, is highly suited to over-ripening in the oceanic climate prevailing in the production area.

In point IX(1)(a) of Chapter 1 on the blending of varieties, the minimum proportion of the main varieties used in blending has increased from 50 % to 80 %. It has also been specified, as in the provision on the vine varieties to be planted, that the proportion of the Semillon B variety must be greater than or equal to 30 %.

These amendments are part of the characterisation of the wines of the 'Côtes de Montravel' PDO and the emphasis on the semi-sweet nature of the wines produced.

2.5. *Link to the origin*

Point X of Chapter 1 on the link with the geographical area has been included in conjunction with the extension of the geographical production area.

SINGLE DOCUMENT

1. **Name(s)**

Côtes de Montravel

2. **Type of geographical indication**

PDO — Protected Designation of Origin

3. **Categories of grapevine products**

1. Wine

4. **Description of the wine(s)**

The wines are semi-sweet, still white wines that are elegant, smooth and mellow and where the fermentable sugars present never mask the fine tonic nature of the wine. The grapes are harvested overripe after a low concentration in stock. In order to obtain this type of wine, which is both fresh and fruity, the wines must come from a blending where the main varieties predominate. After fermentation, the wines have a fermentable sugar content of between 25 g/l and 54 g/l. After enrichment, the wines' total alcoholic strength by volume does not exceed 14,5 %. The wines have a minimum natural alcoholic strength by volume of 12 %.

General analytical characteristics

Maximum total alcoholic strength (in % volume)	
Minimum actual alcoholic strength (in % volume)	11
Minimum total acidity	
Maximum volatile acidity (in milliequivalents per litre)	
Maximum total sulphur dioxide (in milligrams per litre)	

The standards provided for in general regulations apply to the maximum total alcoholic strength, the minimum total acidity, the maximum volatile acidity and the maximum total sulphur dioxide content.

5. **Winemaking practices**

a. **Specific oenological practices**

Specific oenological practice

Any heat treatment of the wine harvest where the temperature falls below – 5 °C and any use of drying tunnels or chambers are prohibited. The use of wood chips and the addition of tannins are prohibited. After enrichment, the wines' total alcoholic strength by volume does not exceed 14,5 %. In addition to the above provisions, the oenological practices concerning these wines must meet the requirements laid down at EU level and in the Rural and Maritime Fishing Code.

Cultivation method

The minimum planting density of the vines is 5 000 plants per hectare. The spacing between the rows may not exceed 2 metres, and the spacing between plants in the same row may not be less than 0,80 metres.

The vines are pruned according to the following techniques: 'Guyot' pruning method, 'Cordon de Royat' pruning method, or using short pruning.

Each vine must have a maximum of 10 fruit-bearing buds.

Irrigation is prohibited.

b. Maximum yields

60 hectolitres per hectare

6. Demarcated area

The grapes are harvested and the wines made and developed in the following municipalities in the department of Dordogne: Bonneville-et-Saint-Avit-de-Fumadières, Fougueyrolles, Lamothe-Montravel, Montcaret, Montazeau, Montpeyroux, Nastringues, Port-Sainte-Foy-et-Ponchapt, Saint-Antoine-de-Breuilh, Saint-Méard-de-Gurçon, Saint-Michel-de-Montaigne, Saint-Vivien and Vélines

7. Main wine grapes

Sauvignon B, Muscadelle B, Sauvignon G, Semillon B

8. Description of the link(s)

The demarcated parcel area is mostly composed of well-drained clay-limestone plots on the plateau and fully south-facing slopes. In addition, these vineyard parcels have thin, leached soils but with sufficient clay content not to suffer the effects of drought in the summer. They are also carefully selected to obtain optimal grape quality for the production of 'Côtes de Montravel'.

The production rules for the designation consists of a minimum planting density of 5 000 plants per hectare and a low harvest rate per vine. This careful management ensures sufficient and early maturity of the grapes in order to enable a good concentration, in particular for the local varieties from the region such as the Muscadelle B, Sauvignon B and Sauvignon gris G, the Ondenc B to a lesser extent, and in particular the Sémillon B, which is often the predominant variety and is highly suited to over-ripening in the oceanic climate. In order to qualify for the 'Côtes de Montravel' PDO, the grapes are harvested when fully ripe, when the sugar content is greater than 198 grams per litre of must. Concentration techniques using low temperatures or drying tunnels are prohibited. Likewise, in order to preserve the grapes before pressing, any use of continuous presses or auto-draining trailers with vane pumps is prohibited.

In this region the winegrowers' expertise comes from a long tradition of wine production with residual sugar, skilfully managed to obtain high-quality semi-sweet or sweet white wines known under the designations 'Côtes de Montravel' and 'Haut-Montravel'.

The 'Côtes de Montravel' wines are generally semi-sweet, occasionally sweet, white wines that are elegant, smooth and mellow and where the fermentable sugars present never mask the fine tonic nature of the wine. In order to obtain this type of wine, which is both fresh and fruity, the 'Côtes de Montravel' wines must come from a blending where the main varieties predominate. The fermentable sugar content between 25 g/l and 54 g/l emphasises the sweetness of these wines, which are both velvety and smooth. Thus they differ from white wines with the 'Haut-Montravel' designation, which is reserved for wines that have a higher fermentable sugar content (above 85 g/l) and come from grapes harvested when overripe with or without the effect of noble rot (*Botrytis cinerea*).

Before the arrival of phylloxera, there is little record of the 'Haut-Montravel' wines, with reference only being made to the 'Montravel' wines in general without specifying whether dry wines or wines with fermentable sugars were meant. In 1903, Edouard Feret made a full inventory of the viticulture of Bergerac in the work 'Bergerac et ses vins' ('Bergerac and its wines'). He noted that: 'in the canton of Vélines, white wines have a particular taste and bouquet on the basis of which they have been classified under the name "Côtes de Montravel". The wines are very white in colour, with great smoothness and mellowness, sweetness and often a pleasant bouquet'. Edouard Feret also noted that Montcaret white wines are the best 'Côtes de Montravel' white wines and they stand out for their fine taste and pleasant quality.

9. Essential further conditions

Broader geographical unit

Legal framework:

National legislation

Type of further condition:

Additional provisions relating to labelling

Description of the condition:

Wines with the controlled designation of origin 'Montravel' may specify on their labels the broader geographical unit 'Sud-Ouest' ('South-west'). This broader geographical unit may also feature on any leaflets and containers. The size of the letters for the broader geographical unit must not be larger, either in height or width, than the size of the letters forming the name of the controlled designation of origin.

Area in immediate proximity

Legal framework:

National legislation

Type of further condition:

Derogation concerning production in the demarcated geographical area

Description of the condition:

The area in immediate proximity, defined by derogation for the making and development of the wines, comprises the territory of the following municipalities:

- Department of Dordogne: Bergerac, Le Fleix, Monfaucon, Saint-Laurent-des-Vignes,
- Department of Gironde: Gardegan-et-Tourtirac, Gensac, Landerrouat, Les Lèves-et-Thoumeyragues, Pineuilh, Saint-Avit-Saint-Nazaire and Saint-Emilion.

Reference to publication of the specification

<https://info.agriculture.gouv.fr/gedei/site/bo-agri/historique/annee-2014/semaine-26>

V

(Announcements)

PROCEDURES RELATING TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMMON
COMMERCIAL POLICY

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Notice of the impending expiry of certain anti-dumping measures

(2018/C 243/04)

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

2. Procedure

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

3. Time limit

Union producers may submit a written request for a review on the above basis, to reach the European Commission, Directorate-General for Trade (Unit H-1), CHAR 4/39, 1049 Brussels, Belgium ⁽²⁾ at any time from the date of the publication of the present notice but no later than three months before the date mentioned in the table below.

4. This notice is published in accordance with Article 11(2) of Regulation (EU) 2016/1036.

Product	Country(ies) of origin or exportation	Measures	Reference	Date of expiry ⁽¹⁾
Ferro-silicon	The People's Republic of China Russia	Anti-dumping duty	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 360/2014 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty imposed on imports of ferro-silicon originating in the People's Republic of China and Russia, following an expiry review pursuant to Article 11(2) of Council Regulation (EC) No 1225/2009 (OJ L 107, 10.4.2014, p. 13).	11.4.2019

⁽¹⁾ The measure expires at midnight of the day mentioned in this column

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 176, 30.6.2016, p. 21.

⁽²⁾ TRADE-Defence-Complaints@ec.europa.eu

PROCEDURES RELATING TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMPETITION
POLICY

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Prior notification of a concentration

(Case M.9000 — Bain Capital/Reifen Krieg Group)

Candidate case for simplified procedure

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2018/C 243/05)

1. On 4 July 2018, the Commission received notification of a proposed concentration pursuant to Article 4 of Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 ⁽¹⁾.

This notification concerns the following undertakings:

- Bain Capital Investors LLC ('Bain Capital', United States of America),
- Reifen Krieg GmbH, Secura Reifenservice GmbH, Reifen24 AG, Moti Reifen GmbH, SW Reifenhandel GmbH, Komplettradrager.de GmbH, Duro Reifenservice GmbH, and MUTAVI-Solutions GmbH (together 'Reifen Krieg Group', Germany).

Bain Capital acquires within the meaning of Article 3(1)(b) of the Merger Regulation sole control of the whole of Reifen Krieg Group.

The concentration is accomplished by way of purchase of shares.

2. The business activities of the undertakings concerned are:

- Bain Capital is a private equity investment firm registered in the United States that invests in companies on a worldwide basis across most industries,
- Reifen Krieg Group is a wholesale and retail distributor of replacement tyres, predominantly active in Germany.

3. On preliminary examination, the Commission finds that the notified transaction could fall within the scope of the Merger Regulation. However, the final decision on this point is reserved.

Pursuant to the Commission Notice on a simplified procedure for treatment of certain concentrations under the Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 ⁽²⁾ it should be noted that this case is a candidate for treatment under the procedure set out in the Notice.

4. The Commission invites interested third parties to submit their possible observations on the proposed operation to the Commission.

Observations must reach the Commission not later than 10 days following the date of this publication. The following reference should always be specified:

M.9000 — Bain Capital/Reifen Krieg Group

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

⁽²⁾ OJ C 366, 14.12.2013, p. 5.

Observations can be sent to the Commission by email, by fax, or by post. Please use the contact details below:

E-mail: COMP-MERGER-REGISTRY@ec.europa.eu

Fax +32 22964301

Postal address:

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

Prior notification of a concentration
(Case M.8949 — Tenneco/Federal-Mogul)
(Text with EEA relevance)
(2018/C 243/06)

1. On 3 July 2018, the Commission received notification of a proposed concentration pursuant to Article 4 of Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 ⁽¹⁾.

This notification concerns the following undertakings:

- Tenneco Inc. ('Tenneco', United States of America),
- Federal-Mogul LLC ('Federal-Mogul', United States of America).

Tenneco acquires within the meaning of Article 3(1)(b) of the Merger Regulation sole control of the whole of Federal-Mogul. The concentration is accomplished by way of purchase of shares.

2. The business activities of the undertakings concerned are:

- Tenneco manufactures and distributes components for motor vehicles, in particular clean air and ride performance products, for both original equipment manufacturers and the repair and replacement independent aftermarket worldwide,
- Federal-Mogul manufactures and supplies components for motor vehicles, rail and other applications, in particular engine, transmission and driveline components as well as brake friction material, chassis components, sealing components and wiper products worldwide.

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. The following reference should always be specified:

M.8949 — Tenneco/Federal-Mogul

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Fax +32 22964301

Postal address:

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

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

Prior notification of a concentration
(Case M.8959 — Sonatrach/Augusta Refinery Assets)
Candidate case for simplified procedure
(Text with EEA relevance)
(2018/C 243/07)

1. On 3 July 2018, the Commission received notification of a proposed concentration pursuant to Article 4 of Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 ⁽¹⁾.

This notification concerns the following undertakings:

- Société Nationale pour la recherche, la production, le transport, la transformation et la commercialisation des hydrocarbures SPA ('Sonatrach', Algeria),
- Augusta Refinery Assets, currently owned and controlled by Esso Italiana S.r.l., an affiliate of ExxonMobil Corporation.

Sonatrach acquires within the meaning of Article 3(1)(b) of the Merger Regulation control of the whole of the Augusta Refinery Assets.

The concentration is accomplished by way of purchase of assets.

2. The business activities of the undertakings concerned are:

- for Sonatrach: Sonatrach is an Algerian government-owned company operating in the oil and gas sector. Sonatrach has integrated activities in the exploration, production, refining, transportation and marketing of hydrocarbons,
- for the Augusta Refinery Assets: the Augusta Refinery Assets consist of a refinery located in Augusta, Italy and a number of ancillary assets. The undertaking is active in the markets for crude oil refining for fuel and non-fuel products and sales of refined fuel and non-fuel products.

3. On preliminary examination, the Commission finds that the notified transaction could fall within the scope of the Merger Regulation. However, the final decision on this point is reserved.

Pursuant to the Commission Notice on a simplified procedure for treatment of certain concentrations under the Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 ⁽²⁾ it should be noted that this case is a candidate for treatment under the procedure set out in the Notice.

4. The Commission invites interested third parties to submit their possible observations on the proposed operation to the Commission.

Observations must reach the Commission not later than 10 days following the date of this publication. The following reference should always be specified:

M.8959 — Sonatrach/Augusta Refinery Assets

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Email: COMP-MERGER-REGISTRY@ec.europa.eu

Fax +32 22964301

Postal address:

European Commission
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1049 Bruxelles/Brussel
BELGIQUE/BELGIË

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

⁽²⁾ OJ C 366, 14.12.2013, p. 5.

Prior notification of a concentration
(Case M.8996 — GIC Group/FPL/JustGroup/JV)
Candidate case for simplified procedure
(Text with EEA relevance)
(2018/C 243/08)

1. On 4 July 2018, the Commission received notification of a proposed concentration pursuant to Article 4 of Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 ⁽¹⁾.

This notification concerns the following undertakings:

- Reco Jedi Private Limited ('Reco', Singapore), controlled by GIC (Realty) Private Limited ('GIC', Singapore),
- Frasers Property Ventures II Pte. Ltd. ('FPV', Singapore), controlled by Frasers Property Limited ('FPL', Singapore),
- JustGroup Holdings Pte. Ltd. ('JustGroup', Singapore),
- JustCo Holdings Pte. Ltd. ('JustCo', Singapore).

Reco, FPL and JustGroup acquire within the meaning of Articles 3(1)(b) and 3(4) of the Merger Regulation joint control of JustCo.

The concentration is accomplished by way of purchase of shares in a newly created company constituting a joint venture.

2. The business activities of the undertakings concerned are:

- for GIC: GIC is the holding company for real estate investments made on behalf of the Government of Singapore,
- for FPL: FPL owns, develops and manages a diverse, integrated portfolio of properties,
- for JustGroup and JustCo: the development and management of co-working spaces.

3. On preliminary examination, the Commission finds that the notified transaction could fall within the scope of the Merger Regulation. However, the final decision on this point is reserved.

Pursuant to the Commission Notice on a simplified procedure for treatment of certain concentrations under the Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 ⁽²⁾ it should be noted that this case is a candidate for treatment under the procedure set out in the Notice.

4. The Commission invites interested third parties to submit their possible observations on the proposed operation to the Commission.

Observations must reach the Commission not later than 10 days following the date of this publication. The following reference should always be specified:

M.8996 — GIC Group/FPL/JustGroup/JV

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BELGIQUE/BELGIË

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

⁽²⁾ OJ C 366, 14.12.2013, p. 5.

CORRIGENDA**Corrigendum to New national side of euro coins intended for circulation**

(Official Journal of the European Union C 235 of 6 July 2018)

(2018/C 243/09)

Publication (2018/C 235/07) on page 6 is to be considered null and void.

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LUXEMBOURG

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