

The applicant contends that the EMA has erred in law in concluding that it is impermissible to rebrand centrally authorised medicinal products. It submits that under the rules of the TFUE on the free movement of goods, a parallel importer is permitted to repackage and/or rebrand a product for parallel distribution provided that such repackaging or rebranding is objectively necessary in order that the imported product can gain effective access to the market of the importing Member State.

Order of the General Court of 23 November 2015 — Necci v Commission

(Case T-211/15 P) ⁽¹⁾

(2016/C 038/101)

Language of the case: French

The President of the Court has ordered that the case be removed from the register.

⁽¹⁾ OJ C 205, 22.6.2015.
