EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Brussels, 22.4.2014
C(2014) 2665 final

Subject: State aid/Germany
Aid No SA 37863 (2013/N)
Compensation for animal deaths according to the Law on animal health

Sir,

The European Commission ("the Commission") wishes to inform Germany that, having examined the information supplied by your authorities on the State aid scheme referred to above, it has decided not to raise any objections to the relevant scheme as it is compatible with the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union ("TFEU").

In taking this decision the Commission has relied on the following considerations:

1. Procedure

(1) By letter of 2 December 2013, registered by the Commission on the following day, Germany notified, according to Article 108(3) of the TFEU, the above mentioned aid scheme.

(2) By letter of 31 January 2014, the Commission asked for additional information, which the German authorities provided by letter of 6 March 2014, registered by the Commission on the same day.

2. Description

Title

(3) Compensation for animal deaths according to the Law on animal health.

Objective

(4) The objective of the scheme is to provide aid aiming at preventing, combating and identifying animal diseases.
Beneficiaries

(5) Undertakings of any size, keeping horses, donkeys, mule-donkeys, mules ("Maultiere"), cattle, bison, wisents, water buffalos, pigs, reserve game ("Gehegewild"), sheep and goats, poultry, bees, bumblebees and fish in the territory of Germany.

(6) The actual beneficiaries are active in primary agricultural production and aquaculture. The estimated number of beneficiaries is over 1000.

Legal Basis

(7) The legal basis for the notified aid scheme:


Continuation of the aid scheme

(8) Under the notified aid scheme, the German authorities wish to continue with activities originally supported under the State aid scheme NN23/1997 (ex N 614/96)¹ "State aid for fight against epizootic diseases" approved by the Commission for an indefinite time period.

State resources and parafiscal levy

(9) The German authorities have sent a full list of awarding authorities in the respective Länder (Ministry of Agriculture, Environment, Health and/or Consumer protection).

(10) The aid will be paid from the Länder's budget. The Länder are competent to determine who will pay the compensation and how the compensation is to be financed. This means that the Länder will have separate implementing rules to organise the compensation and pay out the aid. If parafiscal charges are collected from the undertakings, the Länder shall pay 50% of the compensation. The remaining 50% shall be paid by the respective Animal Disease Fund ("Tierseuchenkassen").

(11) As notified, the aid in question will also be financed by revenues from a parafiscal levy (hereinafter: "the levy"), collected from the potential aid beneficiaries, as defined under recital (5) above. The body competent to collect the levy is the Animal Disease Fund of the respective Land. This body was established by law as a legal body under public law (Ausführungsgesetz zum Tierseuchengesetz of the respective Land).² In establishing the amount of the levies, the number of animals concerned, the risk of diseases, the organisation of the undertaking, the age, and the weight of the animals concerned will be taken into account.

(12) The German authorities explained that no levies will be charged on imported animals. Since under the notified aid the animal production is supported up to the

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² The Tiergesundheitsgesetz enters into force on 1 May 2014. Previously, the denomination of the (same) law was "Tierseuchengesetz".
point of slaughter or export, exported animals are not disadvantaged under the levy imposition system according to the German authorities.

(13) The levy imposition system was already examined under Commission Decisions NN 23/1997, NN 10/2008\(^3\) and SA.34145\(^4\). As demonstrated by the German authorities, since 2011 the levy imposition system as such has not been altered but only the applicable levy rates have been adjusted based on the afore mentioned criteria.

Eligible costs

(14) Aid will be granted towards the following eligible costs: animal losses caused by animal diseases.

(15) The German authorities assured that aid will be granted through direct grants.

(16) The German federal Law on animal health comprises specific rules governing the compensation of damages from animal diseases in those cases where:

- animals must be killed, as ordered by public authorities, or have died after such order has been given;
- it has been diagnosed after they died that the animals suffered from a disease of which authorities had to be informed; in those cases it has to be established that the conditions under which the animals would have been ordered to get killed have been complied with;
- antrax, blackleg or rabies have been diagnosed after the animals died;
- in relation to cattle, Aujeszky’s diseases has been diagnosed after the animals died;
- it is to be assumed that the animals concerned had to be killed after or died from a treatment, vaccination, or a measure of a diagnostic nature ordered by the public authorities in the context of the combat of animal diseases, and the death of the animals occurred within 30 days after the implementation of the last measure;
- it has been established after the slaughtering of cattle, pigs, sheep and poultry that the meat is not contaminated, but nevertheless cannot be used for consumption on the basis of applicable rules or order of the public authorities.

(17) The notified legal basis of the aid scheme contains a detailed list of situations in which no compensation shall be paid for dead animals (e.g., animals owned by Germany or a region (Land)).\(^5\)

(18) The amount of the compensation is calculated on the basis of the normal value of the animal without taking into account a potential loss of value as a result of the contracted disease or measure ordered by the public authorities. The compensation shall not exceed the following amounts – except otherwise indicated – per animal:

\(^3\) Commission decision dated 11 December 2008.
\(^4\) Commission decision SA.34145 dated 12 June 2012.
\(^5\) See Articles 17 and 18 of the Tierschutzgesetz of 22 May 2013.
– 6.000 EUR for horses, donkeys, mule-donkeys, mules;
– 4.000 EUR for cows, bison, wisents, water buffalos;
– 1.500 EUR for pigs;
– 1.000 EUR for reserve game ("Gehegewild");
– 800 EUR for sheep;
– 800 EUR for goats;
– 50 EUR for poultry;
– 200 EUR for bees and bumblebees per colony;
– 20 EUR per 1 kilogram of fish.

(19) To eliminate any risk of overcompensation, the above mentioned fixed amounts for the compensation, which are based on the general value of the animal ("Verkehrswert") in standard business transactions, cannot be exceeded. No specific features and qualities of the animals are taken into account when establishing the general value of the animals for the purpose of the compensation. The German authorities confirmed that the fixed amounts are constantly monitored and subject to adjustments if necessary. They furthermore confirmed that based on the experience to date the overall level of compensation lies well below the set fixed amounts.

(20) The German authorities assured that:
– aid for losses due to animal diseases will be calculated in relation to the market value of animals killed by the disease or of animals killed by public order as part of a compulsory public prevention or eradication programme;
– any insurance payments will be deducted from the amount of aid;
– the calculation of the aid will take account of costs not incurred because of the disease, which would otherwise have been incurred;
– the diseases covered by the notified aid appear in Articles 3(1), 4(1), 5 and 14 and in Annex I to the Council Decision 2009/470/EC;
– the aid will be limited to losses caused by diseases for which an outbreak has been formally recognised by public authorities;
– no aid will be paid towards income losses;
– the respective applications for compensation have to be submitted to the competent authority during the year in which the triggering event occurs; the respective Länder will determine further conditions for paying out compensation; payments will be made no later than three years following the occurrence of the event.

(21) The German authorities provided evidence showing that

- there are national legislative provisions empowering the authorities to act against the disease, either by adopting measures to eradicate it (in particular mandatory measures giving entitlement to financial compensation) or by establishing an early-warning system combined, where necessary, with aid to encourage private individuals to participate in prevention schemes on a voluntary basis,

- the aid intended for controlling the disease is compatible with the specific aims and provisions of the European Union's veterinary legislation.

(22) The German authorities confirmed that:

- the aid does not relate to a disease in respect of which Union legislation provides for specific charges for control measures;

- the aid does not relate to measures in respect of which Union legislation provides that the cost of such measures is to be borne by the agricultural holding, unless the cost of such aid measures is entirely offset by compulsory charges on producers.

Duration

(23) From the approval by the Commission until 31 December 2020.

Budget and intensity

(24) Total Budget: 91 million €. Annual budget: 13 million €. The maximum aid intensity is 100% of the eligible costs.

Cumulation

(25) The German authorities confirmed that the notified aid cannot be cumulated with aid received from other local, regional, national or EU schemes to cover the same eligible costs.

Incentive effect

(26) The German authorities committed that the notified aid could only be granted in respect of activities undertaken after the Commission has declared the aid scheme compatible with the TFEU and the national authorities have taken a decision on the aid application, including the aid amounts.

Other commitments

(27) The German authorities committed that firms in difficulty within the meaning of the Community Guidelines on State aid for rescuing and restructuring firms in difficulty will not be eligible for aid under the notified scheme.

(28) They furthermore confirmed their commitment, in line with settled case law, to suspend the payment of the notified aid if the beneficiary still has at its disposal an

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7 OJ C 244, 1.10.2004, p. 2.
earlier unlawful aid that was declared incompatible by a Commission Decision (either concerning an individual aid or an aid scheme), until that beneficiary has reimbursed or paid into a blocked account the total amount of unlawful and incompatible aid including the corresponding recovery interest.

(29) The German authorities gave their assurance that the measures covered by the scheme at hand cannot benefit from co-financing under Council Regulation (EC) 1698/2005.9

(30) The German authorities furthermore undertook to amend the notified aid scheme to conform to any future Guidelines that may be adopted.

3. ASSESSMENT UNDER STATE AID RULES

3.1. Application of Article 107(1) of the TFEU

(31) Pursuant to Article 107(1) of the TFEU, aid granted by a Member State or through State resources in any form whatsoever that distorts or threatens to distort competition by favouring certain undertakings or the production of certain goods is prohibited, insofar as it affects trade between Member States.

Existence of State resources

(32) As to whether or not the revenue of parafiscal levies (recital (9) - (13)) can be regarded as State resources, no distinction needs to be made between cases in which the aid is granted directly by the State or by public or private bodies that have been designated or created by the State.10

(33) In the Pearle case11 the European Court of Justice pointed out that compulsory contributions levied by an intermediary body, such as the Animal Disease Fund of the respective Land, on all undertakings in a commercial sector can be regarded as not being State resources only if the following four cumulative conditions are met:

- the measure in question is adopted by the professional organisation representing the undertakings and employees in a commercial sector and is not used as an instrument for implementing a policy adopted by the State;
- the objectives thus adopted are fully financed by contributions from the undertakings in the sector;
- the financing method and the percentage/amount of the contributions are adopted in the commercial sector’s professional organisation by representatives of the employers and employees without State intervention;

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the contributions must be used to finance the measure without any possibility for the State to intervene.

(34) In the Doux Elevage case\(^\text{12}\) the European Court of Justice elaborated further on the notion of private management of the funds established for the benefits of the respective sector which, from the State aid point of view, would escape the State aid scrutiny. It has to be proved to what extent the respective financing mechanism involves any direct or indirect transfer of State resources. If the contributions remain private in nature throughout their lifecycle, rather than being under public control by giving the competent authority the power to direct or influence their administration, such financing mechanism does not constitute State aid.

(35) The notified scheme does not conform to all the conditions of the above quoted Pearl and Doux Elevage cases, because the Animal Disease Fund of the respective Land is a legal body established under public law ("Anstalt des öffentlichen Rechts") and is subject to supervision by the competent Ministry of Agriculture (see recital (11)). Therefore, the Commission considers that the State has the possibility to intervene.

(36) As not all conditions of the Pearl and Doux Elevage judgments are met, it can be concluded that the revenues from the parafiscal levies of this measure do in fact amount to State resources.

(37) Moreover, as the State retains control on the financing and on the expenditure modalities of the scheme, it can be concluded that the revenues of the parafiscal levies of the present scheme do in fact constitute State resources and are imputable to the State.

**Other conditions of Article 107(1) TFEU**

(38) The notified scheme confers an advantage on recipients. The advantage is granted through State resources (recital (10)) and favours certain undertakings active in primary agricultural production and fisheries (recital (5)).

(39) According to the case law of the Court of Justice, the mere fact that the competitive position of an undertaking is strengthened compared with other competing undertakings, by giving it an economic benefit which it would not otherwise have received in the normal course of its business, points to a possible distortion of competition.\(^{13}\) The Court of Justice also pointed out that a measure adopted by the public authority and favouring certain undertakings or products does not lose the character of a gratuitous advantage by the fact that it is wholly or partially financed by contributions imposed by the public authority and levied on the undertakings concerned.\(^{14}\)

(40) Aid for undertakings that operate in a market open to intra-Union trade will likely affect trade between Member States.\(^{15}\) There is substantial intra-Union trade in

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\(^{12}\) Judgment of the Court of 30 May 2013, C-677/11, Doux Élevage SNC et Coopérative agricole UKL-ARREE/Ministère de l’Agriculture, para 32, 35 and 38.


\(^{15}\) See, in particular, the judgment of the Court of 13 July 1988 in Case C-102/87 French Republic v Commission [1988] ECR 4067.
agricultural and fisheries products.\textsuperscript{16} Therefore, this measure is liable to affect trade between Member States.

(41) In light of the above, the conditions of Article 107(1) of the TFEU are fulfilled. It can therefore be concluded that the proposed measure constitutes State aid within the meaning of that Article. The aid may only be considered compatible with the internal market if it can benefit from one of the derogations provided for in the TFEU.

3.2. Application of Article 107 (3)(c) of the TFEU

(42) According to Article 107 (3)(c) of the TFEU, aid to facilitate the development of certain economic activities may be considered compatible with the internal market. As beneficiaries active in primary agricultural production are concerned by the notified aid, the Community Guidelines for State Aid in the Agriculture and Forestry Sector 2007-2013 (hereinafter: "AGRI Guidelines")\textsuperscript{17}, in particular Section V.B.4. (Aid for combating animal and plant diseases), apply.

(43) Compensatory aid for losses in fisheries shall be assessed under the provisions of the Guidelines for the examination of State aid to fisheries and aquaculture (hereinafter: "Fisheries Guidelines").\textsuperscript{18}

3.3. Assessment of the Aid under the AGRI Guidelines

(44) Point 16 of the AGRI Guidelines provides conditions that must be fulfilled for the aid to have an incentive effect. Even though that incentive effect is not applicable to compensatory aid, as set out under recital (26), the German authorities confirmed that its conditions are met.

Section V.B.4 of the Guidelines

(45) According to point 133 of the AGRI Guidelines, the Commission will declare State aid for combating animal [...] diseases compatible with Article 107(3)(c) of the TFEU if it fulfils all the conditions of Article 10 of Regulation (EC) No 1857/2006 ("ABER").\textsuperscript{19} The following provisions of that Article 10 are applicable to the present case:

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\textsuperscript{16} Germany’s intra-EU imports and exports of agricultural products in 2009 stood at € 47 797 million and €39 599 million respectively (Source: EUROSTAT). At the same time, in 2009 Germany's intra-EU imports and exports of fisheries products amounted to € 1 584 million and € 1 544 million, respectively. In 2013 the figures increased to € 2 287 million in the case of Germany's intra-EU imports and to € 1 854 million in the case of Germany's intra-EU exports of fisheries products (Source: EUROSTAT COMEXT 25.03.2014).

\textsuperscript{17} OJ C 319, 27.12.2006, p. 5. By means of the Commission communication concerning the amendment and prolongation of the application of the Community guidelines for State aid in the agriculture and forestry sector 2007 to 2013, the application of the AGRI Guidelines was prolonged until 30 June 2014 (OJ C 339, 20.11.2013, p. 1).

\textsuperscript{18} OJ 84, 3.4.2008, p. 40.

1. Aid to compensate farmers for the costs of prevention and eradication of animal [...] or pest infestations incurred for the costs of health checks, tests and other screening measures, purchase and administration of vaccines, medicines [...], slaughter and destruction costs of animals [...] shall be compatible with the common market within the meaning of Article 87(3)(c) of the Treaty and shall be exempt from the notification requirement of Article 88(3) of the Treaty if it fulfils the following conditions and the conditions set out in paragraphs 4 to 8 of this Article:
   (a) the gross aid intensity must not exceed 100 %;
   (b) the aid shall be granted in kind by means of subsidised services and must not involve direct payments of money to producers.

2. Aid to compensate farmers for losses caused by animal [...] diseases or pest infestations shall be compatible with the common market within the meaning of Article 87(3)(c) of the Treaty and shall be exempt from the notification requirement of Article 88(3) of the Treaty if it fulfils the following conditions and the conditions set out in paragraphs 4 to 8 of this Article:
   (a) compensation must be calculated only in relation to:
      (i) the market value of animals killed [...] by the disease or pest infestation or of animals killed [...] by public order as part of a compulsory public prevention or eradication programme;
      (ii) income losses due to quarantine obligations and difficulties in restocking [...];
   (b) the gross aid intensity must not exceed 100 %;
   (c) the aid must be limited to losses caused by diseases for which an outbreak has been formally recognised by public authorities.

3. The maximum amount of costs or loss eligible for aid pursuant to paragraphs 1 and 2 must be reduced by:
   (a) any amount received under insurance schemes;
   (b) costs not incurred because of the disease, which would otherwise have been incurred.

4. Payments must be made in relation to diseases or pests for which Community or national provisions exist, whether laid down by law, regulation or administrative action. Payments must thus be made as part of a public programme at Community, national or regional level for the prevention, control or eradication of the disease or pest concerned. The diseases or pest infestation must be clearly identified in the programme, which must also contain a description of the measures concerned.

5. The aid must not relate to a disease in respect of which Community legislation provides for specific charges for control measures.

6. The aid must not relate to measures in respect of which Community legislation provides that the cost of such measures is to be borne by the agricultural holding, unless the cost of such aid measures is entirely offset by compulsory charges on producers.

7. As regards animal diseases, the aid must be granted in respect of diseases mentioned in the list of animal diseases established by the World Organisation for Animal Health and/or in the Annex to Council Decision 90/424/EEC (14).

8. Aid schemes must be introduced within three years following the occurrence of the expense or loss. Aid must be paid out within four years following the occurrence.

(46) Point 136 of the AGRI Guidelines provides the following:
Where aid is provided under Community and/or national and/or regional aid schemes, the Commission will require evidence that there is no possibility of overcompensation through the cumulation of the different schemes. Where Community aid has been approved, the date and references of the relevant Commission decision should be provided.

(47) According to point 137 of the AGRI Guidelines, the Commission will authorise such State aid in favour of farmers only.

Re Article 10(2) ABER

(48) As notified, aid for losses due to animal diseases will be calculated in relation to the market value of animals killed by the disease or of animals killed by public order as part of a compulsory public prevention or eradication programme (see recital (16) and (20)).

(49) No aid will be paid towards income losses (see recital (20)).

(50) The maximum gross aid intensity will not exceed 100% (see recital (24)).

(51) The aid will be limited to losses caused by diseases for which an outbreak has been formally recognised by public authorities (see recital (20)).

Re Article 10(3)

(52) The German authorities assured that insurance payments will be deducted from the amount of aid and that the calculation of the aid will take account of costs not incurred because of the disease, which would otherwise have been incurred (see recital (20)).

Re Article 10(4)

(53) The German authorities demonstrated that payments are made in relation to diseases or pests of the types mentioned in Articles 3(1), 4(1), 5 and 14 and in Annex I to the Council Decision 2009/470/EC, and that payments are made as part of a public programme at Union, national or regional level for the prevention, control or eradication of the disease or pest concerned. The diseases or pest infestation are clearly identified in the programme, which also contains a description of the measures concerned (see recital (21)).

Re Article 10(5)

(54) The German authorities confirmed that the aid does not relate to a disease in respect of which Union legislation provides for specific charges for control measures (recital (22)).

Re Article 10(6)

(55) The German authorities confirmed that the aid does not relate to measures in respect of which Union legislation provides that the cost of such measures is to be borne by the agricultural holding, unless the cost of such aid measures is entirely offset by compulsory charges on producers (see recital (22)).

Re Article 10(7)
The German authorities assured that the aid is granted in respect of diseases mentioned in Articles 3(1), 4(1), 5 and 14 and in Annex I to the Council Decision 2009/470/EC (recital (20)).

Re Article 10(8)

The German authorities assured that the aid will be paid out within three years following the occurrence (see recital (20)).

Conclusion on point 133 of the AGRI Guidelines

As a consequence of the above considerations, all the conditions set by point 133 of the AGRI Guidelines are met.

Re Point 136

The German authorities confirmed that there is no possibility of overcompensation (see recital (19)). The conditions set by point 136 of the AGRI Guidelines are therefore complied with.

Re Point 137

The German authorities explained that the notified aid will only be granted to farmers (recital (5) and (6)). The conditions set by point 137 of the AGRI Guidelines are therefore complied with.

Conclusion on the AGRI Guidelines

As a consequence of the above considerations, all the conditions set by the AGRI Guidelines are complied with.

3.4. Assessment of the Aid under the Fisheries Guidelines

According to Point 4.1. of the Fisheries Guidelines, aid for categories of measures covered by block exemption Regulations may be declared compatible with the internal market. Such aid, whether it benefits small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) or undertakings other than SMEs, will be assessed on the basis of the Fisheries Guidelines and the criteria laid down for each category of measures in those regulations.

Commission Regulation (EC) No 736/2008, the block exemption Regulation concerning State aid to SMEs active in the production, processing and marketing of fisheries products, applied until 31 December 2013. At the moment, no block exemption Regulation applies to aid measures to such SMEs. The Commission intends, however, to adopt a new block exemption Regulation later this year. Under these circumstances, it is appropriate to consider that, while Member States normally would have to demonstrate that aid measures not covered by Point 4.1.-4.8. of the Fisheries Guidelines comply with the principles set out in Section 3 of the Fisheries Guidelines (see point 4.9.), they can be considered as being compatible with the

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internal market where they meet all the conditions previously stipulated in Commission Regulation No 736/2008.

(64) Article 14 of Commission Regulation No 736/2008 refers to the category of "aid for animal health measures". It foresees that aid for health measures shall be compatible with the internal market if (a) the aid fulfils the conditions of Articles 28 and 32 of Regulation (EC) No 1198/2006\(^{21}\) and Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 498/2007\(^{22}\), and (b) the amount of the aid does not exceed, in grant equivalent, the total rate of public contributions fixed by Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1198/2006.

(65) The conditions stipulated in Articles 28 and 32 of Regulation No 1198/2006 and Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 498/2007, which lays down more detailed rules on the implementation of Article 32 of Regulation No 1198/2006, are fulfilled. The notified measure supports animal health measures in aquaculture production (Article 28(1)(d) of Regulation No 1198/2006); no risk of counterproductive effects related to the creation of overcapacity appears to exist (Article 28(5) of Regulation No 1198/2006). Furthermore only animal losses caused by an outbreak of diseases listed in Articles 3(1), 4(1), 5 and 14 and in Annex I to Council Decision 2009/470/EC will be compensated (Article 32 of Regulation No 1198/2006\(^{23}\) and Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 498/2007). It follows from Article 3(2) last bullet point of the Council Decision 2009/470/EC that costs of eradication programs which are eligible for compensation as referred to in Article 32 of Regulation No 1198/2006 and in Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 498/2007 also include animal losses. This condition for the applicability of these provisions is therefore met.

(66) Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1198/2006 foresees that in the case of animal health measures the limit of public contributions is \(\leq 100\%\) of total eligible costs. The amount of the aid envisaged by the notified scheme is therefore within the limits fixed by Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1198/2006.

**Conclusion on the Fisheries Guidelines**

(67) Following the above considerations, all the conditions set by the Fisheries Guidelines are complied with.

**3.5. Other conditions**

(68) The German authorities committed to suspend any payment of aid under the notified scheme if the beneficiary still has at its disposal an earlier unlawful aid that was declared incompatible by a Commission Decision (either concerning an individual aid or an aid scheme), until that beneficiary has reimbursed or paid into a blocked account the total amount of unlawful and incompatible aid and the corresponding recovery interest (recital (28)).


Further, the German authorities confirmed that the aid scheme would not apply to undertakings in difficulty within the meaning of the Community guidelines on state aid for rescuing and restructuring firms in difficulty (recital (27) above).

3.6. Assessment of the Levy

The practicalities of the parafiscal levies have been examined and approved in an earlier instance (recital (13)), and the Commission has no reason to modify its assessment (to which reference is made) in this regard.

4. CONCLUSION

The Commission has accordingly decided:

- not to raise objections to the scheme on the grounds that it is compatible with the internal market pursuant to Article 107(3)(c) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

If this letter contains confidential information which should not be disclosed to third parties, please inform the Commission within fifteen working days of the date of receipt. If the Commission does not receive a reasoned request by that deadline, you will be deemed to agree to the disclosure to third parties and to the publication of the full text of the letter in the authentic language on the Internet site:

http://ec.europa.eu/competition/elojade/isef/index.cfm

Your request should be sent by registered letter or fax to:

European Commission
Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development
Directorate Agricultural legislation and procedures
Office: Loi 130 5/138
B-1049 Brussels
Fax No: 0032 2 2967672

Yours faithfully,

For the Commission

Dacian CIOLOŞ
Member of the Commission