

Wednesday 1st March

General Court

[Judgment in Cases T-480/20 Hengshi Egypt Fibreglass Fabrics & Jushi Egypt for Fibreglass Industry v Commission and T-540/20 Jushi Egypt for Fiberglass Industry v Commission](#)

(Commercial Policy)

Further to a complaint lodged on 1 April 2019, the European Commission adopted Implementing Regulation 2020/776 imposing a definitive countervailing duty on imports of certain woven and/or sewn glass fibre fabric ("WF) originating in the People's Republic of China and Egypt.

Following a second complaint lodged on 24 April 2019, the Commission further adopted Implementing Regulation 2020/870 imposing a definitive countervailing duty and collecting definitively the provisional countervailing duty on imports of continuous filament glass fibre products ("SFV") originating in Egypt and collecting definitively the countervailing duty on registered imports of SFV. SFV is the main raw material used to produce TFV.

Hengshi Egypt Fiberglass Fabrics SAE ("Hengshi") and Jushi Egypt for Fiberglass Industry SAE ("Jushi"), two companies incorporated under the laws of Egypt whose shareholders are Chinese entities, produce and export PFT to the EU. In addition, Jushi produces and exports SFV to the EU. Both companies are located in Egypt in the Sino-Egyptian Economic and Trade Cooperation Zone (hereinafter the "CECS Zone"), which was jointly established by Egypt and the People's Republic of China in accordance with their respective national strategies, namely the Suez Canal Corridor Development Plan for Egypt and the "One Belt, One Road" initiative for China. The latter initiative allows Chinese public authorities to grant certain advantages, including financial support, to Chinese companies established in the CECS area.

Hengshi and Jushi considered that they had been adversely affected by the countervailing duties imposed by the Commission and brought an action before the Court of First Instance for the annulment of the implementing regulation 2020/776. In a separate action, Jushi also sought the annulment of Implementing Regulation 2020/870.

[Background Documents T-480/20](#)

[Background Documents T-540/20](#)

There will be one press release for these cases.

Thursday 2nd March

[Judgment in Case C-477/21 MÁV-START](#)

(Social Policy)

A train driver employed by MÁV-START, the Hungarian national railway company, is challenging in the Miskolc court his employer's decision not to grant him a daily rest period of at least 11 consecutive hours (which the Working Time Directive requires the worker to have during each 24-hour period) when this period precedes or follows a weekly rest period or a holiday period.

MÁV-START argues that the collective agreement applicable in this case provides for a minimum weekly rest period that is much higher (at least 42 hours) than that required by the Directive (24 hours), so that its employee is not disadvantaged by its decision.

In particular, the Miskolc court asked the Court of Justice whether, under the Directive, a daily rest period granted contiguous to a weekly rest period forms part of the latter.

[Background Documents C-477/21](#)

There will be a press release in this case.

Thursday 2nd March

[Opinion in Case C-718/21 Krajowa Rada Sądownictwa \(Maintien en fonctions d'un juge\)](#)

(Principles of Community Law)

This reference for a preliminary ruling was made by the Izba Kontroli Nadzwyczajnej i Spraw Publicznych Sądu Najwyższego (Chamber of Extraordinary Control and Public Affairs, hereinafter the "Chamber of Extraordinary Control") of the Sąd Najwyższy (Supreme Court, Poland) in an action brought by L. G., a judge at the Sąd Okręgowy w K. (Regional Court of K., Poland), against the decision of the Krajowa Rada Sądownictwa (National Council of the Judiciary, Poland) not to take action against him in the procedure for authorising him to continue to perform the duties of a judge after reaching retirement age, on the ground that the time-limit for making a declaration of intention to that effect had expired.

[Background Documents C-718/21](#)

There will be a press release in this case.

Thursday 16th February

[Judgment in Case C-723/21 Stadt Frankfurt \(Oder\) and FWA](#)

(Environment)

The Regional Office for Mining, Geology and Raw Materials, Cottbus (Germany) approved an application submitted by Lausitz Energie Bergbau AG for the construction of an artificial lake. The lake, created by flooding a pit resulting from the extraction of lignite, would have an overflow that would flow into the River Spree. Upon creation of the lake, the water leaving the overflow will have a significantly higher sulphate concentration than the water already in the Spree.

The Spree is one of the sources Frankfurter Wasser- und Abwassergesellschaft (FWA) uses to produce drinking water and the river's water already has a high concentration of sulphate, originating from closed open-cast mines. The drinking water fed into the supply lines is subject to a certain sulphate value, a requirement which has so far been only narrowly complied with by FWA.

The City of Frankfurt (Oder) and FWA fear that, due to the planned inflow into the water of the Spree, that river's sulphate concentration will exceed the limit and they will have to stop producing drinking water at that point or fundamentally overhaul production. The City of Frankfurt (Oder) and FWA therefore brought an action against the planning approval decision.

The Verwaltungsgericht Cottbus (Administrative Court, Cottbus, Germany) referred several questions to the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling aimed at interpreting for the first time Article 7(3) of the Water Framework Directive .

According to that provision, Member States are to ensure the necessary protection for the bodies of water identified with the aim of avoiding deterioration in their quality in order to reduce the level of purification treatment required in the production of drinking water, and they may establish safeguard zones for those bodies of water.

[Background Documents C-723/21](#)