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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.8680 — Bain Capital/Toshiba Memory Corporation)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2017/C 441/01)

On 14 December 2017, 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 32017M8680. EUR-Lex is the online access to European law.

[1] OJ L 24, 29.1.2004, p. 1.

Non-opposition to a notified concentration

(Case M.8717 — Engie/IPM Energy Trading/International Power Fuel Company)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2017/C 441/02)

On 15 December 2017, 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 32017M8717. EUR-Lex is the online access to European law.

[1] OJ L 24, 29.1.2004, p. 1.

Non-opposition to a notified concentration

(Case M.8705 — BC Partners/Ceramtec)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2017/C 441/03)

On 15 December 2017, 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 32017M8705. 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

COUNCIL

Council conclusions on cross-border aspects in alcohol policy — tackling the harmful use of alcohol

(2017/C 441/04)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

1. RECALLS Article 168 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), which provides that a high level of human health protection should be ensured in the definition and implementation of all Union policies and activities, and which also states that Union action should complement national policies while respecting the responsibilities of the Member States for the definition of their health policy and for the organisation and delivery of health services and medical care.

2. RECALLS the principles of the internal market as provided for in the Treaty on European Union and in the TFEU.

3. RECALLS the various initiatives adopted by the Council regarding alcohol-related harm caused by the harmful use of alcohol and, in particular, the latest Council conclusions on an EU strategy on the reduction of alcohol-related harm, adopted on 7 December 2015 ([1]) ([2]).

4. RECALLS the resolution adopted by the European Parliament on 29 April 2015 on an 'Alcohol Strategy' ([3]) inviting the Commission to work on a new Alcohol Strategy (2016-2022), in which the European Parliament 'stresses the need for at least the calorie content of alcoholic beverages to be clearly stated on labels as soon as possible', and 'calls on the Commission to evaluate and, if necessary, reform the role and functioning of the EAHF' ([4]) and increase interaction with the Committee on National Alcohol Policy and Action (CNAPA) ([5]) at EU level.

5. RECALLS the communication from the Commission on 'An EU strategy to support Member States in reducing alcohol-related harm' (2007-2012) ([6]), in particular where cross-border aspects, for instance of labelling requirements or advertising, would benefit from the added value of action at EU level, and WELCOMES the commitments from the Commission to further pursue and support such action, in particular within the framework of the CNAPA and the EAHF.

6. RECALLS the report submitted by the Commission to the European Parliament and to the Council on 13 March 2017 regarding the mandatory labelling of the list of ingredients and the nutrition declaration of alcoholic beverages ([7]).

([1]) OJ C 418, 16.12.2015, p. 6.
([2]) See also: Council Recommendation on the drinking of alcohol by young people, in particular children and adolescents (OJ L 161, 16.6.2001, p. 38); Council conclusions on a Community strategy to reduce alcohol-related harm (OJ C 175, 20.6.2001, p. 1); Council conclusions on alcohol and young people (9507/04); Council conclusions on the EU strategy to reduce alcohol-related harm (16165/06); Council conclusions on reducing the burden of cancer (10414/08); Council conclusions on alcohol and health (OJ C 302, 12.12.2009, p. 15); Council conclusions on closing health gaps within the EU through concerted action to promote healthy lifestyle behaviours (OJ C 359, 9.12.2011, p. 5).
([3]) OJ C 346, 21.9.2016, p. 32.
([4]) European Alcohol and Health Forum: https://ec.europa.eu/health/alcohol/forum/forum_details_en#fragment0.
([5]) https://ec.europa.eu/health/alcohol/committee_en.
([6]) 14851/06.
([7]) 7303/17.

7. RECALLS the opinion issued by the Committee of the Regions on 9 February 2017 on 'The need for and way towards an EU strategy on alcohol-related issues' ([8]), which calls for a new EU alcohol strategy, endorsing the call from the Council and from the European Parliament for strong political leadership on the issue, and highlighting particular areas for action, such as reducing the exposure of children and young people to alcohol marketing and advertising, improving alcohol labelling at EU level and improving road safety.

8. RECALLS the European Charter on Environment and Health ([9]), which recognises, among the principles for public policy, that the health of individuals and communities should take clear precedence over considerations of economy and trade.

9. RECALLS the Global Strategy to reduce the harmful use of alcohol ([10]) endorsed by the World Health Assembly of the World Health Organisation (WHO) on 21 May 2010, as well as the WHO European action plan to reduce the harmful use of alcohol 2012-2020 ([11]), endorsed by all 53 Member States in the WHO European Region on 15 September 2011. Both documents highlight the need to adopt a comprehensive approach and to appropriately engage sectors such as development, transport, justice, social welfare, fiscal policy, trade, agriculture, consumer policy, education and employment, as well as civil society and economic operators ([12]).

10. RECALLS the Global action plan for the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) 2013-2020 ([13]) endorsed by the World Health Assembly in May 2013, which sets the goal of achieving a relative reduction in the harmful use of alcohol of at least 10 % by 2025.

11. RECALLS the Sustainable Development Goals adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in September 2015, which include the aim of strengthening the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including the harmful use of alcohol ([14]).

12. WELCOMES the progress achieved by Member States by implementing the measures provided for in their wide-ranging national strategies and action plans aimed at reducing the harmful use of alcohol.

13. NOTES WITH CONCERN that Europe is still the heaviest-drinking region in the world. The average consumption level is almost twice as high as the world average ([15]). The harm caused by alcohol is thus also the highest in the world, whether in the form of the numerous health conditions to which alcohol is known to contribute ([16]) or as costs, inter alia, to society caused by crime, violence, reduced ability to work, or harm to children and families ([17]).

14. NOTES that the reduction of harmful use of alcohol contributes both to the sustainable growth of the European economy and to the well-being of the population. The reduction of harmful use of alcohol brings economic and financial benefits for all Member States and their citizens, for instance by contributing to the sustainability of social security systems in line with the goals of the Europe 2020 Strategy ([18]).

15. EMPHASISES that harmful use of alcohol also contributes significantly to health inequalities between as well as within the Member States ([19]).

([8]) OJ C 207, 30.6.2017, p. 61.
([9]) European Charter on Environment and Health, adopted on 7 and 8 December 1989 by the Ministers of the Environment and of Health of the Member States of the WHO European Region of and by the Commission acting on behalf of the European Community, as a guideline for future action by the Community in areas which lie within Community competence.
([10]) Resolution WHA63.13, p. 27.
([11]) Resolution EUR/RC61/R4.
([12]) See point 6(b) on page 6 of the Global Strategy, http://www.who.int/substance_abuse/activities/gsrhua/en/.
([13]) http://www.who.int/nmh/events/ncd_action_plan/en/.
([14]) See the Goal 3 targets at http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/.
([15]) Alcohol in the European Union – Consumption, harm and policy approaches, World Health Organisation Regional Office for Europe and the European Union, 2012.
([16]) As recalled by the WHO in Policy in action – A tool for measuring alcohol policy implementation (2017), 'Europe has the highest alcohol consumption and alcohol-attributable disease burden in the world'.
([17]) See Alcohol in the European Union – Consumption, harm and policy approaches, World Health Organisation Regional Office for Europe and the European Union, 2012.
([18]) https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/european-semester/framework/europe-2020-strategy_en.
([19]) The Council already underlined, in 2009, that 'health inequalities based on social determinants are strongly linked to, among other factors, alcohol consumption both as cause and a consequence; the harmful use of alcohol itself is a well-known risk or a causal factor of certain communicable and non-communicable diseases and has an impact on workforce health' (see Council Conclusions on alcohol and health, referred to in footnote 2).

16. EMPHASISES that the reduction of alcohol-related harm requires action across a range of policy areas and involves multiple sectors of society at local, regional, national, European and international level, in order to achieve human and social as well as economic and financial benefits for all Member States and their citizens.

17. NOTES that according to the scientific opinion of the Science Group of the EAHF ([20]) and more recent studies ([21]), the marketing of alcoholic beverages has an impact on consumers' behaviour, particularly that of children and young people, who are more exposed to advertising through new online means of communication and are more likely to have a positive impression of brands that sponsor sporting activities.

18. NOTES that in its report regarding the mandatory labelling of the list of ingredients and the nutrition declaration of alcoholic beverages ([22]), the Commission concludes that there is no reason why such information should be absent in relation to alcoholic beverages, and invites the industry to present, within one year, a proposal for self-regulation for the entire sector of alcoholic beverages.

19. NOTES that, while Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 exempts alcoholic beverages from the mandatory provision of information on ingredients and nutritional values, several Member States have maintained or adopted national measures imposing labelling requirements or health warnings and some alcohol manufacturers voluntarily provide such information to consumers.

20. NOTES WITH CONCERN that, while the price of alcohol is one of the most important factors governing total alcohol consumption and one of the most powerful tools which countries can use to prevent the harmful use of alcohol ([23]), the health objectives of several Member States may be compromised by excessively large quantities of alcohol transported, allegedly for personal use, from one country to another.

21. NOTES WITH CONCERN that the physical availability and ease of access to alcohol has an impact on alcohol consumption and that, in this context, the development of online sales presents new challenges for the Member States in addressing the issue, in particular as regards the availability of alcoholic beverages to minors.

22. NOTES WITH CONCERN that the effectiveness of Member States' regulations and plans aimed at introducing measures to protect public health and prevent the harmful use of alcohol can be weakened by exposure to cross-border advertising, including online advertising, and cross-border trade, including online sales. Thus, multilateral cooperation, involving different policy areas, maximises the benefits of national measures related to alcohol-related health issues.

23. NOTES that comparable data on alcohol consumption and harm gathered on the basis of a common methodology is a valuable asset for the development of alcohol policy measures within the EU, as well as for the evaluation of their impact, and, in this context, WELCOMES the work already undertaken in the framework of the Joint Action on Reducing Alcohol-Related Harm (JARARHA) ([24]).

INVITES THE MEMBER STATES TO:

24. Continue to strengthen the implementation of the Global action plan for the prevention and control of NCDs 2013-2020, with a view to achieving the goal of a 10 % relative reduction in the harmful use of alcohol by 2025.

25. Continue to integrate the objective of reducing alcohol-related harm into all relevant national policies, such as policies likely to have an impact on the prices of alcoholic beverages as well as policies aimed at regulating marketing and alcohol selling arrangements, as recommended in the Council conclusions on Health in All Policies ([25]).

([20]) http://ec.europa.eu/health/ph_determinants/life_style/alcohol/Forum/docs/science_o01_.pdf.

([21]) For all, see the results of the study conducted in September 2012 by RAND Europe at the request of the European Commission, https://ec.europa.eu/health//sites/health/files/alcohol/docs/alcohol_rand_youth_exposure_marketing_en.pdf.
For the latest studies, see Jernigan, D., Noel, J., Landon, J., Thornton, N. and Lobstein, T. (2017) Alcohol marketing and youth alcohol consumption: a systematic review of longitudinal studies published since 2008. Addiction, 112: 7-20. doi: 10.1111/add.13591.

([22]) Report referred to in paragraph 5.

([23]) See Global Strategy to Reduce the Harmful Use of Alcohol, WHO, 2010.

([24]) In http://www.rarha.eu/Pages/default.aspx, see in particular the report on 'Comparative monitoring of alcohol epidemiology across the EU'.

([25]) Council conclusions adopted on 30 November 2006 (16167/06).

26. Examine the possibility of adopting measures aimed at decreasing the harmful use of alcohol at national level and within the framework of bilateral and multilateral cooperation, while respecting the smooth functioning of the internal market, such as measures aimed at protecting children and young people from exposure to cross-border advertising within the single market, increasing the efficiency of the information provided through the labelling of alcoholic beverages and preventing illegal activities connected to cross-border transport of alcohol.

27. Closely monitor the compliance with national and EU measures aimed at preventing the harmful use of alcohol, such as the minimum age for purchasing alcohol and the conditions applicable to cross-border transport of alcoholic beverages.

28. Explore possible ways, including through bilateral and multilateral arrangements, of preventing cross-border issues from having a negative impact on the effectiveness of the national measures aimed at tackling the harmful use of alcohol.

INVITES THE MEMBER STATES AND THE COMMISSION TO:

29. Continue gathering and sharing information at EU level on national measures adopted in the context of the alcohol policy, as well as on the enforcement of national alcohol-related measures.

30. Continue developing collaboration and the sharing of best practices aimed at reducing the harmful use of alcohol within the EU wherever possible, in particular through better supervision of activities liable to weaken the effectiveness of national alcohol policies in other Member States, e.g. cross-border transmission of promotional messages and cross-border purchases of alcoholic beverages.

31. Support the development of studies and scientific research aimed at identifying the most efficient measures and initiatives tackling the harmful use of alcohol and share the results thereof, to, inter alia, optimise the impact of the information provided on alcoholic beverages, e.g. through labelling.

32. Building on the work carried out by the WHO, develop, within the context of a EU joint action on harmful use of alcohol and in collaboration with the competent EU agencies and other bodies ([26]), a common methodology for the collection and analysis of relevant data to monitor and evaluate the impact of national and EU cross-sector measures on reducing harmful use of alcohol, including statistics on cross-border purchases and data to evaluate the volume, content and impact of alcohol marketing in new media, particularly its impact on children and young people.

INVITES THE COMMISSION TO

33. Adopt a strategy dedicated to the reduction of alcohol-related harm, as referred to in paragraph 21 of the Council conclusions on an EU Strategy on the reduction of alcohol-related harm ([27]), which should take account of the scientific, technological, economic and social aspects of the harmful use of alcohol and the developments in different policy areas having an impact on alcohol-related harm that have occurred since 2012.

34. Continue to integrate the objectives of reducing alcohol-related harm into all relevant EU policies, in compliance with the recommendations in the Council conclusions on Health in All Policies.

35. While fully respecting the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality, as well as local and regional social and cultural traditions, continue to support the Member States' prevention policies to reduce alcohol consumption, to prevent alcohol abuse and to address the harm that it causes.

36. Explore all possibilities to continue to fund the initiatives of all interested stakeholders in the framework of the third programme of action in the field of public health ([28]), namely in the framework of the CNAPA. Initiate and implement a new Joint Action on harmful use of alcohol, building on the work begun by the successful JARARHA which ended in 2016, in concordance with the health programme.

([26]) For instance, the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC), the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA), the European Agency for Safety and Health at Work (EU-OSHA).

([27]) Referred to in paragraph 2.

([28]) See Regulation (EU) No 282/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2014 on the establishment of a third Programme for the Union's action in the field of health (2014-2020) and repealing Decision No 1350/2007/EC (OJ L 86, 21.3.2014, p. 1).

37. Continue monitoring the development of new media and evaluating the adequacy of the current measures aimed at reducing exposure, particularly of children and young people, to alcohol advertising transmitted through digital media, including social media.

38. Take into account, in the assessment of the self-regulatory proposals on providing information on the ingredients and nutritional values of alcoholic beverages to be put forward by the industry by March 2018 ([29]), consumers' need for information and ability to make informed choices, the potential benefits of the proposed measures for the prevention of harmful use of alcohol and addictive behaviours, the need to ensure the smooth functioning of the single market and the positive or negative impact of the proposed measures on all sectors.

    Should the self-regulatory approach be considered unsatisfactory, launch without delay an impact assessment with a view to submitting to the European Parliament and to the Council by the end of 2019 the appropriate measures aimed at ensuring the provision of relevant information on ingredients and nutritional values for the entire sector of alcoholic beverages.

    Ensure the transparency of the assessment and of subsequent measures, by making publicly available in an easily accessible and detailed way their grounds as well as all relevant information.

39. While continuing to report every two years to the Council on the outcome of its work and the progress made in the field of reducing alcohol-related harm ([30]), keep publicly available an online single register of all initiatives and activities undertaken by the Commission on the various policies which could have an impact on tackling the harmful use of alcohol.

([29]) See the conclusions of the Commission report regarding the mandatory labelling of the list of ingredients and the nutrition declaration of alcoholic beverages (7303/17 – COM(2017) 58 final).

([30]) As requested in paragraph 22 of the Council conclusions on an EU strategy on the reduction of alcohol-related harm (2015) referred to in paragraph 2.

Council conclusions

of 6 November 2017

on the European Legislation Identifier

(2017/C 441/05)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Article 67(1) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union provides for the constitution of an area of freedom, security and justice with respect for fundamental rights and the different legal systems and traditions of the Member States.

2. A European area of freedom, security and justice in which judicial cooperation can take place requires not only knowledge of European law, but also mutual knowledge of the legal systems of other Member States, including national legislation.

II. THE EUROPEAN LEGISLATION IDENTIFIER

3. The European Legislation Identifier (ELI) aims at facilitating access to, sharing and interconnection of legal information published through national European and global legal information systems.

4. ELI is used to create a more open, direct and transparent system of access to legislation for citizens, businesses and administration at EU level and beyond.

5. Deploying the ELI identifier and structured metadata to reference and classify legislation guarantees easier access to legal information and facilitates its exchange and reuse. As an example, ELI is used to streamline the process by which national transposition measures are notified to the Commission and their publication by the Publications Office on the EUR-Lex website.

6. In particular, the ELI system:

   a) promotes interoperability between legal systems, thus facilitating cooperation on legal matters between national administrations and contributing to the creation of the European Union's area of freedom, security and justice;

   b) acts as a driver for transparency and openness, reinforcing the legitimacy and accountability of the Member States that use it;

   c) allows users to manually compose ELI URIs, providing them with a faster and easier way to access to the legislation they are looking for;

   d) makes searching across legislation in different legal systems more efficient for citizens and legal professionals;

   e) improves effectiveness of legal publishing workflows, thus leading to better quality, reliability of legislation as well as cost savings;

   f) allows the smart reuse of legal data and creates opportunities for the development of new services by the private sector, thus contributing to the development of the Digital Single Market.

7. The Council has adopted the following conclusions.

III. NEEDS

8. National and European Official Journals and Legal Gazettes portals provide access to information about legislation and other official publications.

9. Knowledge on the substance and application of European Union law can be acquired from EU legal sources and from national sources, in particular from national legislation implementing European Union law.

10. Cooperation within the European Union has increased the need for legal information originating from regional and national authorities to be identified and exchanged at European level. This need is partially met by making legal information digitally available and the widespread use of the internet. However, the exchange of legal information in electronic form is hampered by the differences that exist between the various national legal systems, as well as the differences in the technical systems used to store legislation and display it on national websites. This hampers interoperability between the information systems of national and European institutions, despite the increased availability of documents in electronic format.

11. The use of the European Legislation Identifier (ELI), based on the principle of voluntary and gradual adoption, helps overcome these problems. By opting to use unique identifiers, assign structured metadata to national legislation in Official Journals and Legal Gazettes and publish the metadata in reusable format, Member States can enable effective, user-friendly and faster searching and sharing of information, as well as efficient search mechanisms for legislators, judges, legal professionals and citizens.

IV. **SOLUTIONS**

12. Each Member State should continue to operate its own national Official Journals and Legal Gazettes as it sees fit.

13. However, a common system for the identification of legislation and the structuring of the associated metadata is regarded as a useful means of facilitating the further development of interlinked national legislation and serving legal professionals and citizens in their use of these legal information systems.

14. ELI shall guarantee cost-effective public access to reliable and up-to-date legislation and is subject to voluntary and gradual introduction. To this end:

    a) ELI creates a unique identifier for the legislation, which is readable by both humans and computers, and which is compatible with existing technological standards ('ELI pillar 1');

    b) ELI proposes a set of metadata elements to describe legislation in compliance with a reference ontology ('ELI pillar 2');

    c) ELI permits a greater and faster exchange of data: when these metadata are embedded in the respective webpages of the Official Journals and Legal Gazettes or legal information systems, information can be exchanged automatically and efficiently, thanks to the benefits from the emerging architecture of the semantic web, which enables information to be directly processed by computers and humans alike ('ELI pillar 3').

15. ELI gives the Member States and the European Union a flexible, self-documenting, consistent and unique way to reference legislation across different legal systems. ELI URIs are a stable means of uniquely identifying any legislative act throughout the European Union, while taking into account the specificities of national legal systems ([1]).

16. ELI takes into account not only the complexity and specificity of regional, national and European legislative systems, but also changes in legal resources (e.g. consolidations, repealed acts etc.). It is designed to work seamlessly on top of existing systems using structured data and can be taken forward by any national legislation publisher at European level and beyond at their own pace.

17. Apart from Member States, candidate countries, Lugano States ([2]) and others are encouraged to use the ELI-system.

V. **STATE OF PLAY**

18. Following the Council Conclusions of 26 October 2012, the following recommendations have been put into practice:

    a) The ELI system has been deployed in a number of national legislation publishing systems (pillar 1 and/or pillar 2 and/or pillar 3). The list of implementing national legislation publishers can be found in the ELI registry: http://eurlex.europa.eu/eli;

    b) ELI has been applied to European Union legislation which can be found in the *Official Journal of the European Union* and the EUR-Lex portal operated by the Publications Office of the European Union;

    c) The Publications Office of the European Union, acting in accordance with Decision 2009/496/EC ([3]), has integrated ELI into the EUR-Lex portal;

    d) The Publications Office of the European Union hosts and maintains on its EUR-Lex portal a register of national ELI coordinators, information on the format and use of ELI in the participating countries, and other useful documentation.

([1]) The European Case Law Identifier (ECLI)[1], applicable on a voluntary basis, provides a European system for the identification of case-law. ELI identifies legislative texts which have different and more complex characteristics, and the two systems are complementary. The Council requested the introduction of the European Case Law Identifier and a minimum set of uniform metadata for case law by way of conclusions (OJ C 127, 29.4.2011, p. 1).

([2]) Iceland, Norway and Switzerland.

([3]) OJ L 168, 30.6.2009, p. 41.

VI. **CONCLUSION**

19. The Council welcomes the initiative of a number of Member States to implement ELI on a voluntary basis at national level.

20. The 'Task Force European Legislation Identifier', short 'ELI TF', is the body created by the eLaw/eLaw Working Party of the Council of the European Union to define ELI-related specifications and to ensure their future evolution and maintenance in a structured framework:

    a) The ELI TF drafts specifications that together form the ELI standard are accessible on the Publications Office of the European Union internet site:

       http://publications.europa.eu/mdr/eli/;

    b) The ELI TF defines a set of processes to change and maintain the ELI specifications foreseeing the involvement of interested ELI stakeholders, ensuring evolutions are backward compatible to guarantee that existing implementations are not impacted;

    c) The ELI TF drafts a number of best practice guides and developed a number of resources, which are accessible from the ELI registry:

       http://eurlex.europa.eu/eli;

    d) The ELI TF aims to help governmental legislation publishers wishing to adopt ELI by sharing knowledge and expertise;

    e) The ELI TF is composed of the European countries that have implemented ELI.

21. The expert group of the Working Party on e-Law (e-Law) on ELI should drive forward this initiative by

    a) allowing Member States to exchange experiences and good practice on the deployment of ELI;

    b) inform Member States about the work of the ELI TF;

    c) report to the working party on e-Law the concerns and needs of the Member States in the light of ELI;

    d) report the content of the meetings to the working party on e-Law.

22. The Council notes that each pillar of ELI (i.e. unique identifiers, ontology and metadata) is subject to voluntary, gradual and optional introduction.

23. The pillars of ELI can be implemented independently of each other, but the combination of all of them will give the full benefits of ELI. The Council invites the Member States who decide to introduce ELI on a voluntary basis:

    a) to apply ELI to pieces of national legislation which can be found in national Official Journals, Legal Gazettes or legal information systems operated by Member States;

    b) in the manner they consider technically most feasible, when publishing pieces of national legislation in national Official Journals, Legal Gazettes or making them available in their legal information systems:

       i. to assign a unique identifier to each piece of legislation, based on a template using some or all of the components set out in the specifications;

       ii. to include some of the metadata and ontology as set out in the Annex under '3. ELI reference sites';

       iii. to serialise that metadata on the webpages of the Official Journals and Legal Gazettes.

    c) to appoint a national ELI coordinator;

    d) to share and disseminate information on ELI;

    e) to discuss each year in the Council Working Party on the progress made with the introduction of ELI and metadata for national legislation.

ANNEX

Main elements of information and references

1. On national implementation

1.1. *The national ELI coordinator*

1. Each country using ELI must appoint a single national ELI-coordinator.

2. The national ELI-coordinator is responsible for:

   a) reporting on the ELI implementation status;

   b) sharing and reporting on the applicable URI template(s);

   c) sharing and reporting available metadata and its relationship to the ELI metadata schema (if applicable);

   d) providing the above information to the ELI TF e and the Expert Group for publishing on the ELI-Register website.

1.2. *Implementation*

1. The implementation of ELI is a national responsibility.

2. ELI may optionally also be used within the published form of the legislative act itself, to facilitate easy referral.

1.3. *ELI within the EU*

1. The ELI coordinator for the implementation of ELI at the level of the European Union is the Publications Office of the European Union.

2. Where appropriate 'country' or 'Member State' should be read as 'EU'.

2. Elements of ELI

The following elements of ELI address these requirements on a technical basis (ELI pillars). The ELI pillars can be implemented independently of each other, but the combination of all of them will give the full benefit of ELI.

2.1. *Identification of legislation — ways to uniquely identify, name and access national and European legislation ('pillar 1')*

ELI uses 'HTTP URIs' to specifically identify all online legal information officially published across Europe. These URIs are formally described by machine-readable URI templates (IETF RFC 6570), using components that carry semantics both from a legal and an end-user point of view. Each country will build its own, self-describing URIs building as far as possible on the described components described and taking into account its own specific language requirements. Countries are free to select and arrange the components in the way that best suits their requirements.

The components are more fully defined and available on the internet sites cited in point 3 'ELI reference sites'.

2.2. *Properties describing each legislative act ('pillar 2')*

While a structured URI can already identify acts using a set of defined components, the attribution of additional metadata established in the framework of a shared syntax will set the basis to promote and enhance interoperability between legal information systems. By identifying the metadata describing the essential characteristics of a resource, countries will be able to reuse relevant information processed by others for their own needs, without having to put into place additional information systems.

Therefore, while countries are free to use their own metadata schema, they are encouraged to follow and use the ELI metadata standards with shared but extensible authority tables, which allow for specific requirements to be met. The ELI metadata schema is intended to be used in combination with customised metadata schemas.

An ontology represents a formal description of a set of concepts and relationships in a given domain. Describing the properties of legislation and the relationships between different concepts makes a shared understanding possible and avoids ambiguities between terms. Being a formal specification, an ontology is directly machine-readable.

The ELI metadata is formalised through the ELI ontology, building on the well-established model for 'Functional requirements for bibliographic records' (FRBR, http://archive.ifla.org/VII/s13/frbr/), aligned with other current standardisation initiatives in the field.

The maintenance of the ontology is governed by the ELI TF.

2.3. *Making the metadata available for data exchange ('pillar 3')*

For the data exchange to become more efficient, ELI metadata elements may be serialised in compliance with the W3C recommendation 'RDFa in XHTML: Syntax and Processing' (RDFa). Member States may choose to add further serialisation formats in addition to RDFa.

3. **ELI reference sites**

The EUR-Lex portal hosts the register of national ELI coordinators, information on the format and use of ELI in the participating Member States and other useful information:

http://eurlex.europa.eu/eli

The reference version of the ELI ontology is maintained by the ELI Task Force. This version, including all previously published versions and their release notes, are freely accessible in the Metadata Registry (MDR) hosted by the Publications Office of the European Union:

http://publications.europa.eu/mdr/eli

Notice for the attention of certain persons and entities subject to the restrictive measures provided for in Council Decision 2014/145/CFSP and Council Regulation (EU) No 269/2014 concerning restrictive measures in respect of actions undermining or threatening the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine

(2017/C 441/06)

The following information is brought to the attention of Mr. Rustam Ilmirovich TEMIRGALIEV (no. 3), Mr. Viktor Alekseevich OZEROV (no. 9), Mr. Aleksandr Borisovich TOTOONOV (no. 14), Mr. Valery Vladimirovich KULIKOV (no. 28), Mr. Valery Kirillovich MEDVEDEV (no. 31), Ms. Elena Borisovna MIZULINA (no. 33), Mr. Vladimir Nikolaevich PLIGIN (no. 51), Mr. Oleg Grigorievich KOZYURA (no. 53), Mr. Aleksandr Sergeevich MALYKHIN (no. 59), Mr. Marat Faatovich BASHIROV (no. 66), Mr. Igor PLOTNITSKY (no. 70), Mr. Boris Vyacheslavovich GRYZLOV (no. 77), Mr. Fyodor Dmitrievich BEREZIN (no. 84), Mr. Boris Alekseevich LITVINOV (no. 90), Mr. Aleksandr Akimovich KARAMAN (no. 103), Mr Vladimir Abdualiyevich VASILYEV (no.108), Mr. Vladimir Stepanovich NIKITIN (no. 111), Mr. Oleg Vladimirovich LEBEDEV (no. 112), Mr. Alexander Mikhailovich BABAKOV (no. 119), Mr. Yuriy Viktorovich SIVOKONENKO (no. 123), Mr. Ravil Zakarievich KHALIKOV (no. 125), Mr. Dmitry Aleksandrovich SEMYONOV (no. 126), Mr. Sergey Yurevich IGNATOV (no. 140) Ms. Olga Igoreva BESEDINA (no. 145), Mr. Zaur Raufovich ISMAILOV (no. 146), Mr Anatoly Ivanovich ANTONOV (no. 147), Mr. Konstantin Mikhailovich BAKHAREV (no. 153), Mr. Dmitry Anatolievich BELIK (no. 154) and Joint-stock company Sparkling wine plant 'Novy Svet' (entity listed under no. 20), appearing in the Annex to Council Decision 2014/145/CFSP [1] and in Annex I to Council Regulation (EU) No 269/2014 [2] concerning restrictive measures in respect of actions undermining or threatening the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine.

The Council is considering maintaining the restrictive measures against the above-mentioned persons and entities with new statements of reasons. Those persons and entities are hereby informed that they may submit a request to the Council to obtain the intended statements of reasons for their designation, before 5 January 2018, to the following address:

Council of the European Union
General Secretariat
DG C 1C
Rue de la Loi/Wetstraat 175
1048 Bruxelles/Brussel
BELGIQUE/BELGIË

E-mail: sanctions@consilium.europa.eu

The persons and entities concerned may submit at any time a request to the Council, together with any supporting documentation, that the decision to include and maintain them on the list should be reconsidered, to the address provided above. Such requests will be considered when they are received. In this respect, the attention of the persons and entities concerned is drawn to the regular review by the Council of the list. In order for requests to be considered at the next review, they should be submitted by 25 January 2018.

[1] OJ L 78, 17.3.2014, p. 16.
[2] OJ L 78, 17.3.2014, p. 6.

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Euro exchange rates [1]

21 December 2017

(2017/C 441/07)

1 euro =

	Currency	Exchange rate		Currency	Exchange rate
USD	US dollar	1,1859	CAD	Canadian dollar	1,5184
JPY	Japanese yen	134,59	HKD	Hong Kong dollar	9,2758
DKK	Danish krone	7,4447	NZD	New Zealand dollar	1,6931
GBP	Pound sterling	0,88763	SGD	Singapore dollar	1,5952
SEK	Swedish krona	9,9844	KRW	South Korean won	1 281,82
CHF	Swiss franc	1,1725	ZAR	South African rand	15,0858
ISK	Iceland króna		CNY	Chinese yuan renminbi	7,8092
NOK	Norwegian krone	9,9738	HRK	Croatian kuna	7,5468
BGN	Bulgarian lev	1,9558	IDR	Indonesian rupiah	16 067,76
CZK	Czech koruna	25,715	MYR	Malaysian ringgit	4,8373
HUF	Hungarian forint	312,36	PHP	Philippine peso	59,525
PLN	Polish zloty	4,1998	RUB	Russian rouble	69,3462
RON	Romanian leu	4,6363	THB	Thai baht	38,838
TRY	Turkish lira	4,5313	BRL	Brazilian real	3,9214
AUD	Australian dollar	1,5451	MXN	Mexican peso	22,9004
			INR	Indian rupee	75,9275

[1] *Source*: reference exchange rate published by the ECB.

Summary of European Commission Decisions on authorisations for the placing on the market for the use and/or for use of substances listed in Annex XIV to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)

(Published pursuant to Article 64(9) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 [1])

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2017/C 441/08)

Decisions granting an authorisation

Reference of the decision [1]	Date of decision	Substance name	Holder of the authorisation	Authorisation number	Authorised use	Date of expiry of review period	Reasons for the decision
C(2017) 8331	15 December 2017	Sodium dichromate EC No 234-190-3, CAS No 10588-01-9 (anhydrous) CAS No 7789-12-0 (dihydrate)	Gruppo Colle s.r.l. Via G. Di Vittorio 3/5, 59025 Usella, Cantagallo, Prato, Italy	REACH/17/27/0	Use of sodium dichromate as mordant in wool dyeing with dark colours	15 December 2021	In accordance with Article 60(4) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, the socioeconomic benefits outweigh the risk to human health and the environment arising from the use of the substance and there are no suitable alternative substances or technologies for the holder at present

[1] The decision is available on the European Commission website at: http://ec.europa.eu/growth/sectors/chemicals/reach/about/index_en.htm

[1] OJ L 396, 30.12.2006, p. 1.

Summary of European Commission Decisions on authorisations for the placing on the market for the use and/or for use of substances listed in Annex XIV to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)

(Published pursuant to Article 64(9) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 ([1]))

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2017/C 441/09)

Decisions granting an authorisation

Reference of the decision ([1])	Date of decision	Substance name	Holder of the authorisation	Authorisation number	Authorised use	Date of expiry of review period	Reasons for the decision
C(2017) 8333	15 December 2017	1,2-dichloroethane EC No 203-458-1 CAS No 107-06-2	GE Healthcare Bio-Sciences AB, Björkgatan 30, BA 1-1, 75184 Uppsala, Sweden	REACH/17/33/0	Industrial use of 1,2-dichloroethane as an emulsifying solvent in the manufacture of porous particles for beaded chromatography and cell culture media	22 November 2029	In accordance with Article 60(4) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, the socioeconomic benefits outweigh the risk to human health arising from the use of the substance and there are no suitable alternative substances or technologies in terms of their technical and economic feasibility.

([1]) The decision is available on the European Commission website at: http://ec.europa.eu/growth/sectors/chemicals/reach/about/index_en.htm

([1]) OJ L 396, 30.12.2006, p. 1.

Summary of European Commission Decisions on authorisations for the placing on the market for the use and/or for use of substances listed in Annex XIV to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)

(Published pursuant to Article 64(9) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 ([1]))

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2017/C 441/10)

Decisions granting an authorisation

Reference of the decision ([1])	Date of decision	Substance name	Holder of the authorisation	Authorisation number	Authorised use	Date of expiry of review period	Reasons for the decision
C(2017) 8346	15 December 2017	Ammonium dichromate EC No 232-143-1, CAS No 7789-09-5	Veco B.V., Karel van Gelreweg 22, 6961 LB Eerbeek, The Netherlands	REACH/17/28/0	Use of ammonium dichromate as photosensitive component in a polyvinyl alcohol photolithographic lacquer system for the production of mandrels which are used in nickel electroforming processes	21 September 2024	In accordance with Article 60(4) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, the socioeconomic benefits outweigh the risk to human health and the environment arising from the use of the substance and there are no suitable alternative substances or technologies for the applicant.

([1]) The decision is available on the European Commission website at: http://ec.europa.eu/growth/sectors/chemicals/reach/about/index_en.htm

([1]) OJ L 396, 30.12.2006, p. 1.

NOTICES FROM MEMBER STATES

Commission notice pursuant to Article 17(5) of Regulation (EC) No 1008/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on common rules for the operation of air services in the Community

Invitation to tender in respect of the operation of scheduled air services in accordance with public service obligations

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2017/C 441/11)

Member State	France
Route concerned	Périgueux-Bassillac-Paris (Orly)
Period of validity of the contract	From 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2021
Deadline for the submission of applications and tenders	9 March 2018 (12.00, Paris time)
Address where the text of the invitation to tender and any relevant information and/or documentation relating to the public tender and the public service obligation can be obtained	Communauté d'Agglomération du Grand Périgueux 1 Boulevard Lakanal 24 000 Périgueux FRANCE Tel. +33 553358600 Email: n.vitel@grandperigueux.fr

Commission information notice pursuant to Article 16(4) of Regulation (EC) No 1008/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on common rules for the operation of air services in the Community

Public service obligations in respect of scheduled air services

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2017/C 441/12)

Member State	Italy
Routes concerned	Pantelleria – Trapani and vice versa; Pantelleria – Palermo and vice versa; Pantelleria – Palermo and vice versa; Lampedusa – Palermo and vice versa; Lampedusa – Catania and vice versa.
Date of entry into force of the public service obligations	1 July 2018
Address where the text and any information and/or documentation relating to the public service obligation can be obtained	For further information: Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport Department of Transport, Navigation, General Affairs and Human Resources Directorate-General for Airports and Air Transport Via Giuseppe Caraci, 36 00157 Rome ITALIA Tel. +39 0641583690 National Civil Aviation Authority (ENAC) Air transport development and licensing department (Direzione sviluppo trasporto aereo e licenze) Viale Castro Pretorio, 118 00185 Rome ITALIA Tel. +39 0644596515 Internet: http://www.mit.gov.it http://www.enac.gov.it Email: dg.ta@pec.mit.gov

Commission information notice pursuant to Article 17(5) of Regulation (EC) No 1008/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on common rules for the operation of air services in the Community

Invitation to tender in respect of the operation of scheduled air services in accordance with public service obligations

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2017/C 441/13)

Member State	Italy
Route concerned	Pantelleria – Trapani and vice versa; Pantelleria – Palermo and vice versa; Pantelleria – Catania and vice versa; Lampedusa – Palermo and vice versa; Lampedusa – Catania and vice versa.
Period of validity of the contract	From 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2021.
Deadline for submission of tenders	Two months after the date of publication of this notice.
Address from which the text of the invitation to tender and any relevant information and/or documentation relating to the public tender and the public service obligation can be obtained	For further information: National Civil Aviation Authority (ENAC) Air transport development and licensing department (Direzione sviluppo trasporto aereo e licenze) Viale Castro Pretorio, 118 00185 Rome ITALIA Tel. +39 0644596515 Email: osp@enac.gov.it Internet: http://www.mit.gov.it http://www.enac.gov.it

V

(Announcements)

PROCEDURES RELATING TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMPETITION POLICY

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Prior notification of a concentration

(Case M.8759 — CEFC/Rockaway Capital/European Bridge Travel)

Candidate case for simplified procedure

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2017/C 441/14)

1. On 11 December 2017, 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:

— the CEFC Group (Europe) Company a.s. ('CEFC Europe', Czech Republic), belonging to the group CEFC China Energy Company Limited ('CEFC', People's Republic of China),

— Rockaway Capital SE ('Rockaway Capital', Czech Republic),

— European Bridge Travel a.s. ('EBT', Czech Republic).

CEFC Europe and Rockaway Capital acquire within the meaning of Articles 3(1)(b) and 3(4) of the Merger Regulation joint control of EBT.

The concentration is accomplished by way of purchase of shares.

2. The business activities of the undertakings concerned are:

— for undertaking CEFC Europe: this undertaking is part of the CEFC group, which is a private company specialising in energy services and financial services. Within the EU, the CEFC group operates on the markets in metals, engineering products, brewing, hotels, property rental (office premises and retail outlets) and sports (football) club management; it is currently branching into financial and banking services.

— for undertaking Rockaway Capital: this undertaking invests in existing companies and start-ups in the field of internet services, including e-commerce.

— for undertaking EBT: EBT is a holding company that indirectly controls other companies that provide tourism-related services, in particular the sale of package holidays operated by third parties, the on-line sale of air tickets and the brokerage of travel insurance (which, however, is provided only as a complementary service accompanying the sale of holidays; it is not offered separately).

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 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.

([1]) OJ L 24, 29.1.2004, p. 1 (the 'Merger Regulation').
([2]) OJ C 366, 14.12.2013, p. 5.

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.8759 — CEFC/Rockaway Capital/European Bridge Travel

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

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