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<sup>(1)</sup> Text with EEA relevance.

## IV

(Notices)

NOTICES FROM EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS, BODIES, OFFICES AND  
AGENCIES

## EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Euro exchange rates <sup>(1)</sup>

15 November 2017

(2017/C 386/01)

## 1 euro =

Currency	Exchange rate	Currency	Exchange rate		
USD	US dollar	1,1840	CAD	Canadian dollar	1,5103
JPY	Japanese yen	133,45	HKD	Hong Kong dollar	9,2435
DKK	Danish krone	7,4426	NZD	New Zealand dollar	1,7145
GBP	Pound sterling	0,89910	SGD	Singapore dollar	1,6053
SEK	Swedish krona	9,9728	KRW	South Korean won	1 306,21
CHF	Swiss franc	1,1675	ZAR	South African rand	17,0212
ISK	Iceland króna		CNY	Chinese yuan renminbi	7,8404
NOK	Norwegian krone	9,7510	HRK	Croatian kuna	7,5553
BGN	Bulgarian lev	1,9558	IDR	Indonesian rupiah	16 025,44
CZK	Czech koruna	25,669	MYR	Malaysian ringgit	4,9374
HUF	Hungarian forint	312,11	PHP	Philippine peso	60,177
PLN	Polish zloty	4,2473	RUB	Russian rouble	71,2570
RON	Romanian leu	4,6351	THB	Thai baht	39,096
TRY	Turkish lira	4,5979	BRL	Brazilian real	3,8490
AUD	Australian dollar	1,5582	MXN	Mexican peso	22,6887
			INR	Indian rupee	77,2150

<sup>(1)</sup> Source: reference exchange rate published by the ECB.

**New national side of euro coins intended for circulation**

(2017/C 386/02)



*National side of the new commemorative 2-euro coin intended for circulation and issued by Monaco*

Euro coins intended for circulation have legal tender status throughout the euro area. For the purpose of informing the public and all parties who handle the coins, the Commission publishes a description of the designs of all new coins <sup>(1)</sup>. In accordance with the Council conclusions of 10 February 2009 <sup>(2)</sup>, euro-area Member States and countries that have concluded a monetary agreement with the European Union providing for the issuing of euro coins are allowed to issue commemorative euro coins intended for circulation, provided that certain conditions are met, particularly that only the 2-euro denomination is used. These coins have the same technical characteristics as other 2-euro coins, but their national face features a commemorative design that is highly symbolic in national or European terms.

**Issuing country:** Monaco

**Subject of commemoration:** *Carabiniers du Prince* ('Carabiniers' of the Prince)

**Description of the design:** The design shows a CARABINIER and in the background the Palace of Monaco. At the top is the inscription 'MONACO' flanked by the mintmark and the mint master mark. At the bottom are the years '1817-2017' and underneath the inscription 'CARABINIERS DU PRINCE'.

The coin's outer ring depicts the 12 stars of the European flag.

**Number of coins to be issued:** 15 000

**Date of issue:** 13 November 2017

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<sup>(1)</sup> See OJ C 373, 28.12.2001, p. 1 for the national faces of all the coins issued in 2002.

<sup>(2)</sup> See the conclusions of the Economic and Financial Affairs Council of 10 February 2009 and the Commission Recommendation of 19 December 2008 on common guidelines for the national sides and the issuance of euro coins intended for circulation (OJ L 9, 14.1.2009, p. 52).

**New national side of euro coins intended for circulation**

(2017/C 386/03)



*National side of the new commemorative 2-euro coin intended for circulation and issued by Malta*

Euro coins intended for circulation have legal tender status throughout the euro area. For the purpose of informing the public and all parties who handle the coins, the Commission publishes a description of the designs of all new coins <sup>(1)</sup>. In accordance with the Council conclusions of 10 February 2009 <sup>(2)</sup>, euro-area Member States and countries that have concluded a monetary agreement with the European Union providing for the issuing of euro coins are allowed to issue commemorative euro coins intended for circulation, provided that certain conditions are met, particularly that only the 2-euro denomination is used. These coins have the same technical characteristics as other 2-euro coins, but their national face features a commemorative design that is highly symbolic in national or European terms.

**Issuing country:** Malta

**Subject of commemoration:** Solidarity and peace

**Description of the design:** The coin's theme centres on the concept of solidarity and peace. The design was created by a school student and depicts two children holding the Maltese flag with the dove of peace flying over them. At the bottom is the name of the issuing country 'Malta' and at the right side is the year of issuance '2017'.

The coin's outer ring depicts the 12 stars of the European flag.

**Number of coins to be issued:** 380 000

**Date of issue:** November 2017

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<sup>(1)</sup> See OJ C 373, 28.12.2001, p. 1 for the national faces of all the coins issued in 2002.

<sup>(2)</sup> See the conclusions of the Economic and Financial Affairs Council of 10 February 2009 and the Commission Recommendation of 19 December 2008 on common guidelines for the national sides and the issuance of euro coins intended for circulation (OJ L 9, 14.1.2009, p. 52).

**New national side of euro coins intended for circulation**

(2017/C 386/04)



*National side of the new commemorative 2-euro coin intended for circulation and issued by Portugal*

Euro coins intended for circulation have legal tender status throughout the euro area. For the purpose of informing the public and all parties who handle the coins, the Commission publishes a description of the designs of all new coins <sup>(1)</sup>. In accordance with the Council conclusions of 10 February 2009 <sup>(2)</sup>, euro-area Member States and countries that have concluded a monetary agreement with the European Union providing for the issuing of euro coins are allowed to issue commemorative euro coins intended for circulation, provided that certain conditions are met, particularly that only the 2-euro denomination is used. These coins have the same technical characteristics as other 2-euro coins, but their national face features a commemorative design that is highly symbolic in national or European terms.

**Issuing country:** Portugal

**Subject of commemoration:** 150 years of the birth of writer Raul Brandão

**Description of the design:** The design shows the face of Raul Brandão. At the left side is the inscription RAUL BRANDÃO and underneath the years '1867' and '2017'. At the bottom right is the inscription of the country of issuance 'PORTUGAL' and at the top right is the name of the author 'LUIS FILIPE DE ABREU' followed by the mintmark 'INCM'.

The coin's outer ring depicts the 12 stars of the European flag.

**Number of coins to be issued:** 520 000

**Date of issue:** November 2017

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<sup>(1)</sup> See OJ C 373, 28.12.2001, p. 1 for the national faces of all the coins issued in 2002.

<sup>(2)</sup> See the conclusions of the Economic and Financial Affairs Council of 10 February 2009 and the Commission Recommendation of 19 December 2008 on common guidelines for the national sides and the issuance of euro coins intended for circulation (OJ L 9, 14.1.2009, p. 52).

# COURT OF AUDITORS

## **Special Report No 16/2017**

### **'Rural Development Programming: less complexity and more focus on results needed'**

(2017/C 386/05)

The European Court of Auditors hereby informs you that Special Report No 16/2017 'Rural Development Programming: less complexity and more focus on results needed' has just been published.

The report can be accessed for consultation or downloading on the European Court of Auditors' website:  
<http://eca.europa.eu>

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## EUROPEAN DATA PROTECTION SUPERVISOR

### **Summary of the Opinion of the European Data Protection Supervisor on the proposal for a Regulation on the eu-LISA**

*(The full text of this Opinion can be found in English, French and German on the EDPS website [www.edps.europa.eu](http://www.edps.europa.eu))*

(2017/C 386/06)

Since its establishment in 2011, the European Agency in charge of the operational management of large-scale IT systems in the area of freedom, security and justice ('eu-LISA') has been gradually entrusted with the operational management of the Schengen Information System, the Visa Information System and Eurodac. After 4 years of operation the Commission conducted an overall evaluation. As a result the Proposal for a Regulation on the European Agency for the operational management of large-scale IT systems in the area of freedom, security and justice was presented on 29 June 2017.

This Proposal aims mainly to entrust eu-LISA with: (i) the operational management of the existing and future large-scale IT systems in the area of freedom, security and justice, (ii) developing some aspects of the interoperability of these systems, (iii) carrying out research activities and pilot projects and (iv) developing, managing and hosting a common IT system for a group of Member States opting on a voluntary basis for a centralised solution in implementing technical aspects of the EU legislation on decentralised systems in the area of freedom, security and justice.

The eu-LISA proposal is part of a wider process to enhance external border management and internal security in the European Union with a view to respond to specific security challenges. Several legislative proposals on large-scale IT systems are indeed currently under negotiation with the European Parliament and the Council (the Entry/Exit System, Eurodac, the European Travel Information and Authorisation System, the Schengen Information System and the European Criminal Records Information System on third countries nationals). These legislative proposals entrust eu-LISA with operational management of the abovementioned large-scale IT systems.

The EDPS, also in his capacity as the supervisory authority of eu-LISA, recommends that the eu-LISA Proposal is accompanied by a detailed impact assessment of the right to privacy and the right to data protection which are enshrined in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU.

The EDPS also recalls that there is currently no legal framework for the interoperability of EU large scale IT systems. Therefore eu-LISA could develop the implementing actions only if such legal framework is adopted.

Finally, the EDPS has concerns regarding the possibility that eu-LISA could develop and host a common centralised solution for large scale IT systems which are in principle decentralised. The architecture of each EU large scale IT system is clearly defined in a specific legal basis and cannot be changed by a delegation agreement between eu-LISA and a group of Member States. Any change of a system architecture can be done only by changing the appropriate legislative basis, preceded by an impact assessment and feasibility studies.



## 1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1. The European Agency in charge of the operational management of large-scale IT systems in the area of freedom, security and justice (hereinafter 'eu-LISA') was established by Regulation (EU) No 1077/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>(1)</sup>. The Regulation entrusts eu-LISA with the operational management at the central level of the second generation Schengen Information System<sup>(2)</sup> (hereinafter 'SIS II') and the Visa Information System<sup>(3)</sup> (hereinafter 'VIS'). Regulation (EU) No 1077/2011 was amended by Regulation (EU) No 603/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>(4)</sup>, which additionally has entrusted eu-LISA with the management of Eurodac.
2. In 2016, the Commission carried out an evaluation<sup>(5)</sup> of eu-LISA 4 years after it started to be operational. As a result, the need of improving the effectiveness and efficiency of eu-LISA functioning was identified. In this context on 29 June 2017 the Commission issued a Proposal for a Regulation on the European Agency for the operational management of large-scale IT systems in the area of freedom, security and justice<sup>(6)</sup> (hereinafter 'eu-LISA Proposal').
3. Additionally the Commission has started since 2016 a broader reflection on how to make the management and use of data, both for border management and security purposes, more effective and efficient. As a result, the Commission has adopted a Communication on Stronger and Smarter Information Systems for Borders and Security<sup>(7)</sup>, and the final report of the High Level Expert Group on information systems and interoperability<sup>(8)</sup> as well as the Seventh progress report towards and effective and genuine Security Union<sup>(9)</sup> with proposals on new tasks and in consequence a new mandate for eu-LISA.
4. The EDPS was consulted informally before the publication of the eu-LISA Proposal and he provided informal comments to the Commission, which were taken into account only partially.
5. The aim of the eu-LISA Proposal is to extend the Agency's mandate by:
  - enabling the operational management of the existing and future large-scale IT systems in the area of freedom, security and justice,
  - ensuring data quality in all large-scale IT systems managed by eu-LISA,
  - developing the necessary actions to enable interoperability of systems,
  - carrying out research activities for the operational management of large-scale IT systems,
  - carrying out pilot projects, proof of concepts and testing activities,

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 286, 1.11.2011, p. 1.

<sup>(2)</sup> Regulation (EC) No 1987/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 2006 on the establishment, operation and use of the second generation Schengen Information System (SIS II) (OJ L 381, 28.12.2006, p. 4) and Council Decision 2007/533/JHA of 12 June 2007 on the establishment operation and use of the second generation Schengen Information System (SIS II) (OJ L 205, 7.8.2007, p. 63).

<sup>(3)</sup> Regulation (EC) No 767/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 concerning the Visa Information System (VIS) and the exchange of data between Member States on short-stay visas (VIS Regulation) (OJ L 218, 13.8.2008, p. 60).

<sup>(4)</sup> Regulation (EU) No 603/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on the establishment of 'Eurodac' for the comparison of fingerprints for the effective application of Regulation (EU) No 604/2013 establishing the criteria and mechanisms for determining the Member State responsible for examining an application for international protection lodged in one of the Member States by a third-country national or a stateless person and on requests for the comparison with Eurodac data by Member States' law enforcement authorities and Europol for law enforcement purposes, and amending Regulation (EU) No 1077/2011 establishing a European Agency for the operational management of large-scale IT systems in the area of freedom, security and justice (OJ L 180, 29.6.2013, p. 1).

<sup>(5)</sup> Report from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council on the functioning of the European Agency for the operational management of large scale IT systems in the area of freedom, security and justice (eu-LISA), COM(2017) 346, 29.6.2017.

<sup>(6)</sup> Proposal for a Regulation on the European Agency for the operational management of large-scale IT systems in the area of freedom, security and justice, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1987/2006 and Council Decision 2007/533/JHA and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1077/2011, COM(2017) 352 final, 29.6.2017.

<sup>(7)</sup> COM(2016) 205 final, 6.4.2016.

<sup>(8)</sup> <http://ec.europa.eu/transparency/regexpert/index.cfm?do=groupDetail.groupDetailDoc&id=32600&no=1>

<sup>(9)</sup> COM(2017) 261 final, 16.5.2017.

- providing support and advice to Member States and the Commission on the national systems' connection to the central system,
  - develop, manage and host a common IT system for a group of Member States opting on a voluntary basis for a centralised solution in implementing technical aspects of the EU legislation on decentralised systems in the area of freedom, security and justice.
6. The EDPS will first address the main recommendations regarding the eu-LISA proposal. These main recommendations represent the major issues observed by the EDPS and that should in any event be addressed in the legislative process. Additional recommendations are the points identified by the EDPS as requiring clarification, additional information, or minor modifications. This distinction should help the legislator to give priority to the major issues addressed by this Opinion.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

23. After carefully analysing the eu-LISA Proposal, the EDPS makes the following recommendations:

- to conduct or make available a detailed impact assessment to make easier to assess the eu-LISA Proposal's impact on fundamental rights, especially in the reference to the concentration of all EU large-scale IT systems in one agency and taking into account the broader legal context including ongoing legislative proposals regarding large scale IT systems,
- to delete current references related to interoperability in the eu-LISA Proposal,
- to delete the provision allowing the change of the architecture of the system on a basis of the delegation agreement between eu-LISA and group of Member States.

24. In addition to the main concerns identified above, the recommendations of the EDPS in the present Opinion relate to the following aspects of the eu-LISA Proposal:

- statistics generated by the system,
- internal monitoring,
- Information Security Risk Management,
- roles of the EDPS and the Data Protection Officer.

25. The EDPS remains available to provide further advice on the eu-LISA Proposal, also in relation to any delegated or implementing act adopted pursuant to the proposed Regulation, which might have an impact on the processing of personal data.

Brussels, 9 October 2017.

Giovanni BUTTARELLI  
*European Data Protection Supervisor*

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## V

(Announcements)

## ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

## EUROPEAN PERSONNEL SELECTION OFFICE (EPSO)

## NOTICE OF OPEN COMPETITION

(2017/C 386/07)

The European Personnel Selection Office (EPSO) is organising the following open competition:

**EPSO/AD/339/17 — ADMINISTRATORS (AD 7) in the following fields:**

1. **FINANCIAL ECONOMICS**
2. **MACROECONOMICS**

The competition notice is published in 24 languages in *Official Journal of the European Union* **C 386 A of 16 November 2017**.

Further information can be found on the EPSO website: <https://epso.europa.eu/>

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## COURT PROCEEDINGS

## EFTA COURT

**Action brought on 21 September 2017 by the EFTA Surveillance Authority against Iceland****(Case E-7/17)**

(2017/C 386/08)

An action against Iceland was brought before the EFTA Court on 21 September 2017 by the EFTA Surveillance Authority, represented by Carsten Zatschler, Catherine Howdle, and Ingibjörg Ólöf Vilhjálmsdóttir, acting as Agents of the EFTA Surveillance Authority, 35 Rue Belliard, 1040 Brussels, Belgium.

The EFTA Surveillance Authority requests the EFTA Court to:

1. Declare that Iceland has failed to adopt the measures necessary to make the Act referred to at point 6f of Chapter VIII of Annex II to the EEA Agreement (Directive 2014/29/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of simple pressure vessels), as adapted by Protocol 1 to the EEA Agreement, part of its internal legal order, and in any event has failed to notify the EFTA Surveillance Authority of the measures it has adopted to implement the Act, as required by Article 7 of the EEA Agreement.
2. Order Iceland to bear the costs of these proceedings.

Legal and factual background and pleas in law adduced in support:

- The application addresses Iceland's failure to comply, no later than 8 February 2017, with a reasoned opinion delivered by the EFTA Surveillance Authority on 8 December 2016 regarding that State's failure to implement into its national legal order Directive 2014/29/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of simple pressure vessels, as referred to at point 6f of Chapter VIII of Annex II to the Agreement on the European Economic Area, and as adapted to that Agreement by way of Protocol 1 thereto ('the Act').
  - The EFTA Surveillance Authority submits that Iceland has failed to fulfil its obligations under the Act and under Article 7 of the EEA Agreement by failing to adopt the measures necessary to implement the Act within the time prescribed.
-

## PROCEDURES RELATING TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMPETITION POLICY

### EUROPEAN COMMISSION

#### **Prior notification of a concentration**

**(Case M.8709 — AXA/Pradera/Targets)**

#### **Candidate case for simplified procedure**

**(Text with EEA relevance)**

(2017/C 386/09)

1. On 3 November 2017, the Commission received notification of a proposed concentration pursuant to Article 4 of Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 <sup>(1)</sup>.

This notification concerns the following undertakings:

- Pan European Value Added Venture S.C.A. ('PEVAV', Luxembourg), an entity ultimately controlled by AXA S.A. ('AXA', France),
- Pradera Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Pradera Group Limited ('Pradera', UK),
- two real estate properties in Torino ('Targets', Italy).

AXA and Pradera acquire within the meaning of Article 3(1)(b) of the Merger Regulation joint control over the Targets.

The concentration is accomplished by way of purchase of assets.

2. The business activities of the undertakings concerned are:

- for PEVAV: an unregulated alternative investment fund whose exclusive purpose is to invest its funds in European real estate assets and which already owns real estate properties/portfolios. PEVAV is controlled by the AXA group which is a global insurance group headquartered in Paris. The group companies of AXA are active in life, health and other forms of insurance, as well as investment management,
- for Pradera: asset management and investments in pan-European real estate assets. It belongs to the Pradera group which is a market leading specialist fund and asset manager of shopping centres and retail parks in Europe and Asia,
- for the Targets: a shopping centre and an adjacent real estate property which is used for trade fairs and exhibitions, both located in the Lingotto complex in Torino.

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 <sup>(2)</sup> 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.8709 — AXA/Pradera/Targets

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 24, 29.1.2004, p. 1 (the 'Merger Regulation').

<sup>(2)</sup> 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](mailto:COMP-MERGER-REGISTRY@ec.europa.eu)

Fax +32 22964301

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Directorate-General for Competition  
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