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(Notices)

NOTICES FROM EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS, BODIES, OFFICES AND AGENCIES

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Euro exchange rates ⁽¹⁾

27 April 2021

(2021/C 150/01)

1 euro =

Currency	Exchange rate	Currency	Exchange rate		
USD	US dollar	1,2088	CAD	Canadian dollar	1,4985
JPY	Japanese yen	130,88	HKD	Hong Kong dollar	9,3825
DKK	Danish krone	7,4360	NZD	New Zealand dollar	1,6724
GBP	Pound sterling	0,86895	SGD	Singapore dollar	1,6024
SEK	Swedish krona	10,1403	KRW	South Korean won	1 343,47
CHF	Swiss franc	1,1038	ZAR	South African rand	17,3383
ISK	Iceland króna	150,00	CNY	Chinese yuan renminbi	7,8373
NOK	Norwegian krone	10,0073	HRK	Croatian kuna	7,5600
BGN	Bulgarian lev	1,9558	IDR	Indonesian rupiah	17 539,51
CZK	Czech koruna	25,895	MYR	Malaysian ringgit	4,9531
HUF	Hungarian forint	362,77	PHP	Philippine peso	58,517
PLN	Polish zloty	4,5644	RUB	Russian rouble	90,5550
RON	Romanian leu	4,9253	THB	Thai baht	37,920
TRY	Turkish lira	9,9189	BRL	Brazilian real	6,5723
AUD	Australian dollar	1,5533	MXN	Mexican peso	24,0829
			INR	Indian rupee	90,1520

⁽¹⁾ Source: reference exchange rate published by the ECB.

EUROPEAN DATA PROTECTION SUPERVISOR

Summary of the Opinion of the European Data Protection Supervisor on the negotiating mandate to conclude ten agreements allowing the exchange of data between Eurojust and the competent authorities for judicial cooperation in criminal matters in certain third countries

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

(2021/C 150/02)

On 19 November 2020, the Commission issued a Recommendation to the Council to authorise the opening of negotiations between the European Union and respectively Algeria, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Tunisia and Turkey, in order to conclude international agreements concerning the exchange of personal data between Eurojust and the competent authorities for judicial cooperation in criminal matters of those states. Such international agreements would provide the required legal basis for the exchange of personal data between Eurojust and the authorities of these third countries competent for judicial cooperation in criminal matters. The Annex to this Recommendation lays down the Council's directives to negotiate these ten international agreements envisaged and sets out the mandates given to the Commission.

International agreements allowing Eurojust and third countries to cooperate and exchange personal data should prove necessary and proportionate in accordance with Article 52(1) of the Charter of fundamental rights of the EU. They should strike a fair balance between the need to prevent and combat crime on the one hand and the sound protection of personal data and other fundamental rights protected by the Charter, on the other.

The EDPS welcomes that the Commission has incorporated a number of the recommendations made in his Opinion 2/2018 and Opinion 1/2020, respectively, into this proposed negotiating mandate.

Hence, the recommendations in this Opinion are aimed at clarifying and, where necessary, further developing the safeguards and controls in the future agreements with respect to the protection of personal data.

Finally, the EDPS stands ready to give further advice during the negotiations and before the finalisation of these ten international agreements.

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 Background

1. The Eurojust Regulation ⁽¹⁾ lays down specific rules regarding transfers of data by Eurojust outside of the EU. Article 56(2) thereof lists a number of legal grounds based on which Eurojust could lawfully transfer data to authorities of third countries. One possibility would be an adequacy decision of the Commission in accordance with Article 36 of Directive (EU) 2016/680 finding that the third country to which Eurojust transfers data ensures an adequate level of protection. Since there is no such adequacy decision at the moment, the other alternative for Eurojust to regularly transfer data to a third country would be to use an appropriate framework resulting from the conclusion of a binding international agreement between the EU and the receiving third country pursuant to Article 218 TFEU that provides for adequate safeguards with respect to the protection of privacy and fundamental rights and freedoms of individuals.
2. On 19 November 2020, the Commission adopted a Recommendation for a Council Decision authorising the opening of negotiations for Agreements between the European Union (EU) and Algeria, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Tunisia and Turkey on cooperation between the European Union Agency for

Criminal Justice Cooperation (Eurojust) and the competent authorities for judicial cooperation in criminal matters of those third States. Such international agreements would provide the required legal basis for the exchange of personal data between Eurojust and the authorities of these third countries competent for judicial cooperation in criminal matters.

3. Taking into account the political strategy, the operational needs of judicial authorities across the EU, and the potential benefits of closer cooperation in this area, the Commission considers it necessary to start negotiations in the short-term with ten third countries to regulate the way Eurojust can cooperate with the competent authorities of these countries. The Commission has made its assessment of priority countries taking into account Eurojust's operational needs.
4. The first priority was to enhance cooperation with candidate countries and potential candidates, as these third States should be best prepared for high-level judicial cooperation in criminal matters as a matter of EU *acquis*. The Commission's view regarding Bosnia and Herzegovina and Turkey was set out in the Commission's 2020 Regular Reports ⁽²⁾. In both cases, the conclusion of an international agreement, allowing for the exchange of personal data with Eurojust, is subject to both countries making the necessary amendments to their relevant data protection laws.
5. The second priority was to enhance cooperation with other third countries which have not applied for Union membership but have a potentially high security impact on Europe for geographical reasons, such as countries in the Middle East and North African Region. This choice is also in line with the Global Strategy for the European Union's Foreign and Security policy ⁽³⁾.
6. A third priority was to ensure as much as possible consistency in EU JHA agencies' relations with third countries, in particular between Europol and Eurojust, thus ensuring possible follow-up between law enforcement and judicial cooperation. At the current time, the Commission - on behalf of Europol - seeks to conclude agreements with 8 out of 10 of the above mentioned countries. The Commission considers it worthwhile, as far as possible and feasible, to strive towards having both Eurojust and Europol included in these future negotiations, which might also make them more attractive to the third countries concerned.
7. In accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 218 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), the Commission will be responsible for negotiating these international agreements with third countries on behalf of the EU. With this Recommendation, the Commission seeks to obtain authorisation from the Council of the European Union (Council) to start the negotiations with the ten third countries identified. Once the negotiations are completed, in order to formally conclude these agreements, the European Parliament will have to give its consent to the texts of the agreements negotiated, while the Council will have to sign the agreements.
8. Pursuant to Article 42(1) of Regulation 2018/1725, the Commission is obliged to consult the EDPS following the adoption of a proposal for a recommendation to the Council pursuant to Article 218 TFEU, where there is an impact on the protection of individuals' rights and freedoms with regard to the processing of personal data. The EDPS was formally consulted by the Commission on 19 November 2020.
9. The EDPS welcomes that he has been consulted on the Recommendation by the European Commission and expects that a reference to this Opinion will be included in the preamble of the Council Decision. The present Opinion is without prejudice to any additional comments that the EDPS could make on the basis of further available information at a later stage.

3. CONCLUSIONS

20. Transfers of personal data gathered in the context of criminal investigations envisaged under the Agreement are liable to have a significant impact on the lives of the individuals concerned, as they would potentially be used in prosecution cases in the receiving country under its national law. Therefore, the international agreements must ensure that the limitations to the rights to privacy and data protection in relation to the fight against crime apply only in so far as is strictly necessary.

21. The EDPS welcomes the objective of the negotiation mandate to ensure respect for the fundamental rights and observe the principles recognised by the Charter, in particular the right to private and family life, recognised in Article 7 of the Charter, the right to the protection of personal data in Article 8 of the Charter and the right to effective remedy and fair trial in Article 47 of the Charter. Moreover, the EDPS appreciates the fact that Commission has incorporated into the proposed negotiating mandate a number of the specific recommendations already expressed by the EDPS in his Opinion 2/2018 on eight negotiating mandates to conclude international agreements allowing the exchange of data between Europol and third countries and Opinion 1/2020 on the negotiating mandate to conclude an international agreement on the exchange of personal data between Europol and New Zealand law enforcement authorities.
22. The EDPS, however, wishes to reiterate that the Council Decision authorising opening of negotiations pursuant to Article 218 TFEU should contain a reference not only to the procedural legal basis but also to the relevant substantive legal basis, which should include Article 16 TFEU. The scope of each international agreement and the purposes for transfers to each third country should be further specified accordingly in the Annex to the Recommendation. The EDPS recommends further carrying out impact assessments to better assess the risks posed by transfers of data to these third countries for individuals' rights to privacy and data protection, but also for other fundamental rights and freedoms protected by the Charter, in order to define the precise safeguards necessary. In addition, the EDPS believes that the respective supervisory authorities of the EU and of the respective third countries should be involved in the monitoring and periodic evaluation of the Agreements.
23. The EDPS remains at the disposal of the Commission, the Council and the European Parliament to provide advice at further stages of this process. The comments in this Opinion are without prejudice to any additional comments that the EDPS could make as further issues may arise and would then be addressed once further information is available. To this end, the EDPS expects to be consulted later on the provisions of the draft Agreements before their finalisation.

Brussels, 17 December 2020.

Wojciech Rafał WIEWIÓROWSKI

(¹) Regulation (EU) 2018/1727 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 November 2018 on the European Union Agency for Criminal Justice Cooperation (Eurojust), and replacing and repealing Council Decision 2002/187/JHA (OJ L 295, 21.11.2018, p. 138), hereinafter 'the Eurojust Regulation'.

(²) Brussels, 6 October 2020 COM(2020) 660 final 2020 Communication on EU enlargement policy.

(³) https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/eugs_review_web_0.pdf

NOTICES FROM MEMBER STATES

Update of the list of residence permits referred to in Article 2(16) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 of the European Parliament and of the Council on a Union Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders (Schengen Borders Code) ⁽¹⁾

(2021/C 150/03)

The publication of the list of residence permits referred to in Article 2(16) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on a Union Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders (Schengen Borders Code) ⁽²⁾ is based on information communicated by the Member States to the Commission in conformity with Article 39 of the Schengen Borders Code.

In addition to publication in the Official Journal, a regular update is available on the website of the Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs.

LIST OF RESIDENCE PERMITS ISSUED BY MEMBER STATES

SWITZERLAND

Replacement of the list published in OJ C 126, 12.4.2021, p. 1.

Residence permits under Article 2(16)(a) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399, uniform format laid down by Council Regulation (EC) No 1030/2002 of 13 June 2002 laying down a uniform format for residence permits for third-country nationals ⁽³⁾

- Titre de séjour / Aufenthaltstitel / Permesso di soggiorno (residence permit) (L, B, C)
- Titre de séjour / Aufenthaltstitel / Permesso di soggiorno (residence permit) (L, B, C) stating ‘family member’ for third-country nationals who are family members of a Swiss national
- Titre de séjour / Aufenthaltstitel / Permesso di soggiorno (L, B, C) (residence permit) stating ‘family member of an EU/EFTA citizen’ for third-country nationals who are family members of an EU/EFTA citizen exercising his/her right to free movement.
- Titre de séjour Ci/Aufenthaltstitel Ci/Permesso di soggiorno Ci (residence permit for the spouses and children (up to age 25) of officials of international organisations and members of foreign representations in Switzerland who are in gainful employment on the Swiss labour market), *valid since 1 November 2019 (replaces the foreigner’s identity document type Ci)*

Residence documents issued in accordance with the uniform format set out in Regulation (EC) No 1030/2002

- Livret pour étrangers L / Ausländerausweis L / Libretto per stranieri L [identity document L for foreign nationals] (short-term residence permit; permit L, purple);
- Livret pour étrangers B / Ausländerausweis B / Libretto per stranieri B / Legitimaziun d’esters B [identity document B for foreign nationals] (temporary residence permit type B; issued in three or four languages, light grey);
- Livret pour étrangers C / Ausländerausweis C / Libretto per stranieri C [identity document C for foreign nationals] (permanent residence permit type C, green);
- Livret pour étrangers Ci / Ausländerausweis Ci / Libretto per stranieri Ci [identity document Ci for foreign nationals] (residence permit type Ci for spouses and children (up to 25 years of age) of officials of international organisations and members of foreign representations in Switzerland who pursue a gainful activity on the Swiss labour market, red), *valid until the expiry date;*

⁽¹⁾ See the list of previous publications at the end of this update.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 77, 23.3.2016, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 157, 15.6.2002, p. 1.

- Cartes de légitimation (titres de séjour) du Département fédéral des Affaires étrangères / Legitimationskarten (Aufenthaltsbewilligung) vom Eidgenössischen Departement für auswärtige Angelegenheiten / Carte di legittimazione (titoli di soggiorno) del Dipartimento federale degli affari esteri [identity cards (residence permits) issued by the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs] (see Annex 20).

List of previous publications

- OJ C 247, 13.10.2006, p. 1.
OJ C 77, 5.4.2007, p. 11.
OJ C 153, 6.7.2007, p. 1.
OJ C 164, 18.7.2007, p. 45.
OJ C 192, 18.8.2007, p. 11.
OJ C 271, 14.11.2007, p. 14.
OJ C 57, 1.3.2008, p. 31.
OJ C 134, 31.5.2008, p. 14.
OJ C 207, 14.8.2008, p. 12.
OJ C 331, 31.12.2008, p. 13.
OJ C 3, 8.1.2009, p. 5.
OJ C 64, 19.3.2009, p. 15.
OJ C 198, 22.8.2009, p. 9.
OJ C 239, 6.10.2009, p. 2.
OJ C 298, 8.12.2009, p.15.
OJ C 308, 18.12.2009, p. 20.
OJ C 35, 12.2.2010, p. 5.
OJ C 82, 30.3.2010, p. 26.
OJ C 103, 22.4.2010, p. 8.
OJ C 108, 7.4.2011, p. 7.
OJ C 157, 27.5.2011, p. 5.
OJ C 201, 8.7.2011, p. 1.
OJ C 216, 22.7.2011, p. 26.
OJ C 283, 27.9.2011, p. 7.
OJ C 199, 7.7.2012, p. 5.
OJ C 214, 20.7.2012, p. 7.
OJ C 298, 4.10.2012, p. 4.
OJ C 51, 22.2.2013, p. 6.
OJ C 75, 14.3.2013, p. 8.
OJ C 77, 15.3.2014, p. 4.
OJ C 118, 17.4.2014, p. 9.
OJ C 200, 28.6.2014, p. 59.
OJ C 304, 9.9.2014, p. 3.
OJ C 390, 5.11.2014, p. 12.
OJ C 210, 26.6.2015, p. 5.
OJ C 286, 29.8.2015, p. 3.
OJ C 151, 28.4.2016, p. 4.
OJ C 16, 18.1.2017, p. 5.
OJ C 69, 4.3.2017, p. 6.
OJ C 94, 25.3.2017, p. 3.
OJ C 297, 8.9.2017, p. 3.
OJ C 343, 13.10.2017, p. 12.
OJ C 100, 16.3.2018, p. 25.
OJ C 144, 25.4.2018, p. 8.
OJ C 173, 22.5.2018, p. 6.
OJ C 222, 26.6.2018, p. 12.
OJ C 248, 16.7.2018, p. 4.
OJ C 269, 31.7.2018, p. 27.
OJ C 345, 27.9.2018, p. 5.
OJ C 27, 22.1.2019, p. 8.
OJ C 31, 25.1. 2019, p. 5.
OJ C 34, 28.1.2019, p. 4.
OJ C 46, 5.2.2019, p. 5.
OJ C 330, 6.10.2020, p. 5.
OJ C 126, 12.4.2021, p. 1.
OJ C 140, 21.4.2021, p. 2.
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V

(Announcements)

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

EUROPEAN UNION INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE

CALL FOR PROPOSALS

GR/002/21

Support for awareness raising activities about the value of Intellectual Property and the damage caused by counterfeiting and piracy

(2021/C 150/04)

1. Objectives and description

This call for proposals aims to raise awareness about the benefits of protecting intellectual property rights (IPR) and about the damage caused by the infringement of these rights by highlighting to young Europeans the importance of IP in supporting creativity, innovation and entrepreneurship. It intends to increase knowledge and to engage priority audiences to foster respect for IP rights, with a view to ultimately changing people's behaviour by reducing their purchases of counterfeit goods and their access to digital content from illegal sources.

The call's specific objectives are to:

- increase knowledge of the value of IP as a tool to protect creativity and innovation by providing concrete and objective information about IP in this context and increasing awareness of the damage caused by IPR infringement;
- engage priority audiences regarding these issues, taking into account relevant leverage possibilities and especially how audiences expect to be addressed on these matters (non-patronising, objective and neutral) with a view to changing behaviour, reducing the appeal of counterfeiting and piracy.

The results expected are to:

- reach, appropriately and at an acceptable cost, including by an optimised use of digital solutions, EU citizens and especially priority target groups, such as children and youth in schools and tertiary education, in curricular and/or extracurricular learning activities. Reach is also expected towards current or future teachers/academic experts/young educators, as well as consumers, with special attention to young consumers (15-24 years old);
- facilitate the engagement of relevant partners and multipliers, such as consumer associations, influencers (e.g. bloggers and artists) and other relevant multipliers that can reach the target audiences through a clearly defined process;
- ensure the sustainability and scalability of the project's results.

The 2021 call for proposals is structured around two strands:

Strand 1: Reaching children, youth and/or teachers/future teachers through educational activities in academic and non-academic learning environments.

Strand 1 aims to complement and build synergies with the IP in Education project which is currently being defined for the next 5 years.

(Available budget: EUR 400 000. Maximum amount per project: EUR 60 000.)

Specifications:

- Scope: educational actions inside and outside school targeting children aged approximately 6 to 18, but also youth in tertiary education and/or current or future educational professionals who are or will be directly engaging with children and youth (train the trainers);
- Activities suggested must be in line with the new 'Key Competences for Lifelong Learning' approved by the Council on Education of 22 May 2018, and with the new Digital Education Action Plan (2021-2027) issued by the European Commission in September 2020 and, in particular, with the importance of IP to support creativity, innovation and entrepreneurship;
- Official involvement of institutional actors, such as a ministry of education or other relevant policy makers/stakeholders, to approve the programme and disseminate it;
- Involvement of teachers and/or academic experts in the development of materials or educational activities;
- Proven track of development of education programmes or materials for schools or universities by the applicant.

Strand 2: Reaching consumers and especially young consumers.

(Available budget: EUR 600 000. Maximum amount per project: EUR 100 000.)

Specifications:

- Scope: awareness raising activities targeting consumers, especially young consumers;
- Activities must be cross-border and involve several EU MS (to be implemented in at least 3 Member States);
- Involvement of relevant leverage partners for dissemination and reach to the audiences (influencers such as bloggers or artists and multipliers such as pertinent media, public authorities, consumer organisations, etc.);
- Originality and modern/creative approaches will be privileged, notably digital.

For more details please refer to Chapter I of the Guidelines for applicants.

2. Eligibility

2.1 Eligible applicants

To be eligible, applicants must be public or private bodies, registered in one of the 27 Member States for more than 2 years. Public entities that receive funds or support from the EUIPO through other financing measures, such as cooperation programmes, that pursue the same objectives as this call, are not eligible (e.g. national and regional IP offices, international organisations).

2.2 Eligible Activities

The maximum duration of projects is 12 months.

The types of eligible activity financed under this call for proposals, for both *Strand 1* and *Strand 2*, cover awareness-raising activities in line with Chapter 1 Sections 3 and 4 of the Guidelines for Applicants including the following, non-exhaustive examples:

- media and social media activities;
- production and dissemination of audiovisual materials or publications;
- organisation of events, fairs, exhibitions or training activities that are part of the specific project;
- infotainment (debates, youth educational programmes, quizzes, video games or music programmes, etc.);
- web-based tools, activities, solutions, etc.

In order to be eligible, the activities must respect the below funding conditions:

- *Strand 1*: A budget between EUR 20 000 and 60 000.
- *Strand 2*: A budget between EUR 40 000 and 100 000:

Furthermore, for *Strand 2*, a proposal should propose activities taking place in at least three EU Member States.

The following activities/projects are ineligible:

- projects concerned only or mainly with individual sponsorships for participation or speaking activities in workshops, seminars, conferences and congresses or any other events;
- projects concerned only or mainly with individual scholarships for studies or training course;

Applicants may apply for both strands but can submit only one proposal per strand. Consequently they may be awarded a grant in one or both strands.

For more details please refer to Chapter II of the Guidelines for applicants.

3. Exclusion and selection criteria

Applicants must not be in a situation that will exclude them from participation and/or from award as defined by the Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union ⁽¹⁾.

Applicants must have the financial and operational capacity to complete the proposed activities.

Please refer to Chapter II of the Guidelines for applicants for further details on the supporting documents to be provided.

4. Award criteria

The award criteria for assessing eligible proposals are allocated out of a total of 100 on the basis of the following weighting:

Criteria	Minimum threshold	Maximum score
1- Relevance and general interest of the project	18	35
2- Reach	25	50
3- Methodology and Sustainability	8	15
Total	51	100

To be considered for funding, proposals must score:

- at least 51 points overall, and
- at least the minimum points in each of the criteria

For more details please refer to Chapter II of the Guidelines for applicants.

5. Budget

The total budget available for the financing of actions under this call for proposals is estimated at EUR 1 000 000 (*strand 1*: EUR 400 000 and *strand 2*: EUR 600 000). This amount will be spread over two budget annualities and the availability of funds corresponding to the budget 2022 will be subject to the adoption of the budget by the Office's budgetary authority.

The minimum and maximum grant will be:

Strand 1: EUR 20 000 to EUR 60 000

Strand 2: EUR 40 000 to EUR 100 000

The Office reserves the right not to distribute all available funds.

⁽¹⁾ OJL 193, 30.7.2018, p. 1.

6. **Deadline for submission of applications**

The application package is available on the Internet at the following address: <https://euipo.europa.eu/ohimportal/en/grants>

Applications must be submitted to the EUIPO using the online application form (e-Form) no later than **8 June 2021 at 13:00** (local time).

No other method of submission of an application will be accepted.

Applicants shall ensure that all the documents requested and mentioned in the e-Form are provided.

Applications which do not include all the stipulated annexes and which are not submitted before the deadline will not be considered.

For more details please refer to Chapter IV of the Guidelines for applicants.

7. **Full details**

The detailed conditions of this call for proposals can be found in the guidelines for applicants at the following Internet address: <https://euipo.europa.eu/ohimportal/en/grants>

Applications must comply with all the terms of the guidelines and be submitted on the forms provided.

8. **Contact**

For any further information please contact the following mailbox: grants@euipo.europa.eu

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