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# C 400



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## Information and Notices

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

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

## II

*(Information)*INFORMATION FROM EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS, BODIES, OFFICES  
AND AGENCIES

## EUROPEAN COMMISSION

**Non-opposition to a notified concentration****(Case M.9568 — Marcegaglia Plates/Evrax Palini Bertoli)****(Text with EEA relevance)**

(2019/C 400/01)

On 19 November 2019, 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 <sup>(1)</sup>. 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 32019M9568. EUR-Lex is the online access to European law.

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 24, 29.1.2004, p. 1.

**Non-opposition to a notified concentration****(Case M.9370 — Telenor/DNA)****(Text with EEA relevance)**

(2019/C 400/02)

On 15 July 2019, 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 <sup>(1)</sup>. 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 32019M9370. EUR-Lex is the online access to European law.

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 24, 29.1.2004, p. 1.

**Non-opposition to a notified concentration****(Case M.8658 — UTC/Rockwell Collins)****(Text with EEA relevance)**

(2019/C 400/03)

On 4 May 2018, 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) in conjunction with Article 6(2) of Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 <sup>(1)</sup>. 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 32018M8658. EUR-Lex is the online access to European law.

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 24, 29.1.2004, p. 1.

## IV

(Notices)

NOTICES FROM EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS, BODIES, OFFICES AND  
AGENCIES

## COUNCIL

**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**

(2019/C 400/04)

The following information is brought to the attention of Mr Denis Valentinovich BEREZOVSKIY (no. 4), Mr Pyotr Anatoliyovych ZIMA (no. 6), Mr Sergey Pavlovych TSEKOV (no. 8), Mr Viktor Alekseevich OZEROV (no. 9), Mr Sergey Yurievich GLAZYEV (no. 23), Mr Mikhail Grigorievich MALYSHEV (no. 30), Oleg Genrikhovich SAVELYEV (no. 36), Ms. Olga Fedorovna KOVITIDI (no. 38), Mr Igor Vsevolodovich GIRKIN (no. 48), Mr Vladimir Nikolaevich PLIGIN (no. 51), Mr Viacheslav PONOMARIOV (no. 54), Mr Aleksey Vyacheslavovich KARYAKIN (no. 68), Mr Boris Vyacheslavovich GRYZLOV (no. 77), Mr Vladimir ANTYUFEYEV (no. 87), Mr Sergey Vadimovich ABISOV (no. 91), Mr Vladimir Petrovich KONONOV (no. 97), Vladimir Abdaliyevich VASILYEV (no. 108), Mr Viktor Petrovich VODOLATSKY (no. 109), Mr Yuriy Viktorovich SIVOKONENKO (no. 123), Mr Aleksandr Igorevich KOFMAN (no. 124), Mr Yevgeniy Vyacheslavovich ORLOV (no. 131), Ms. Ekaterina Vladimirovna FILIPPOVA (no. 141), Mr Viktor Vyacheslavovich YATSENKO (no. 144), Mr Dmitry Vladimirovich OVSYANNIKOV (no. 161), Ms. Inna Nikolayevna GUZEYEVA (no. 162), Ms. Natalya Ivanovna BEZRUCHENKO (no. 163), Mr Miroslav Aleksandrovich POGORELOV (no. 165), Ms. Anastasiya Nikolayevna KAPRANOVA (no. 166), Mr Sergey Alekseevich SHCHERBAKOV (no. 182), and the so called 'Lugansk Guard' (no. 8) and Kalmyk battalion (no. 35), persons and entities appearing in the Annex to Council Decision 2014/145/CFSP <sup>(1)</sup> and in Annex I to Council Regulation (EU) No 269/2014 <sup>(2)</sup> 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 4 December 2019, to the following address:

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

Email: [sanctions@consilium.europa.eu](mailto:sanctions@consilium.europa.eu)

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 78, 17.3.2014, p. 16.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 78, 17.3.2014, p. 6.

**Notice for the attention of a person subject to the restrictive measures provided for in Council Decision 2014/119/CFSP and in Council Regulation (EU) No 208/2014 concerning restrictive measures directed against certain persons, entities and bodies in view of the situation in Ukraine**

(2019/C 400/05)

The following information is brought to the attention of Mr Viktor Ivanovych Ratushniak who appears in the Annex to Council Decision 2014/119/CFSP <sup>(1)</sup> and in Annex I to Council Regulation (EU) No 208/2014 <sup>(2)</sup> concerning restrictive measures directed against certain persons, entities and bodies in view of the situation in Ukraine.

The Council is considering maintaining the restrictive measures against the above-mentioned person. The above-mentioned person is hereby informed that he may submit a request to the Council to obtain the elements the Council holds in its file regarding his designation, before 6 December 2019, to the following address:

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

Email: [sanctions@consilium.europa.eu](mailto:sanctions@consilium.europa.eu)

In this regard, the attention of the person concerned is drawn to the regular review by the Council of the list of designated persons in Decision 2014/119/CFSP and Regulation (EU) No 208/2014.

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 66, 6.3.2014, p. 26.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 66, 6.3.2014, p. 1.

**Notice for the attention of the data subjects to whom the restrictive measures provided for in Council Decision 2014/119/CFSP and Council Regulation (EU) No 208/2014 concerning restrictive measures directed against certain persons, entities and bodies in view of the situation in Ukraine apply**

(2019/C 400/06)

The attention of data subjects is drawn to the following information in accordance with Article 16 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>(1)</sup>.

The legal basis for this processing operation are Council Decision 2014/119/CFSP <sup>(2)</sup> and Council Regulation (EU) No 208/2014 <sup>(3)</sup>.

The controller of this processing operation is the Department RELEX.1.C in the Directorate-General for Foreign Affairs, Enlargement and Civil Protection — RELEX of the General Secretariat of the Council (GSC), that can be contacted at:

Council of the European Union

General Secretariat

RELEX.1.C

Rue de la Loi/Wetstraat 175

1048 Bruxelles/Brussel

BELGIQUE/BELGIË

Email: [sanctions@consilium.europa.eu](mailto:sanctions@consilium.europa.eu)

The GSC's Data Protection Officer can be contacted at:

Data Protection Officer

[data.protection@consilium.europa.eu](mailto:data.protection@consilium.europa.eu)

The purpose of the processing operation is the establishment and updating of the list of persons subject to restrictive measures in accordance with Decision 2014/119/CFSP and Regulation (EU) No 208/2014.

The data subjects are the natural persons who fulfil the listing criteria as laid down in Decision 2014/119/CFSP and Regulation (EU) No 208/2014.

The personal data collected includes data necessary for the correct identification of the person concerned, the statement of reasons and any other data related thereto.

The personal data collected may be shared as necessary with the European External Action Service and the Commission.

Without prejudice to restrictions pursuant to Article 25 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725, the exercise of the rights of the data subjects such as the right of access, as well as the rights to rectification or to object will be answered in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/1725.

Personal data will be retained for 5 years from the moment the data subject has been removed from the list of persons subject to the restrictive measures or the validity of the measure has expired, or for the duration of court proceedings in the event they had been started.

Without prejudice to any judicial, administrative or non-judicial remedy, data subjects may lodge a complaint with the European Data Protection Supervisor in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 ([edps@edps.europa.eu](mailto:edps@edps.europa.eu)).

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 295, 21.11.2018, p. 39.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 66, 6.3.2014, p. 26.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ L 66, 6.3.2014, p. 1.



**Notice for the attention of the person subject to restrictive measures provided for in Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/1693, as amended by Council Decision (CFSP) 2019/1944, and Council Regulation (EU) 2016/1686, as implemented by Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1943 concerning restrictive measures against ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaeda and persons, groups, undertakings and entities associated with them**

(2019/C 400/07)

The following information is brought to the attention of Mr Guillaume PIROTTE, the person listed in the Annex to Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/1693 <sup>(1)</sup>, as amended by Council Decision (CFSP) 2019/1944 <sup>(2)</sup>, and in Annex I to Council Regulation (EU) 2016/1686 <sup>(3)</sup>, as implemented by Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1943 <sup>(4)</sup> concerning restrictive measures against ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaeda and persons, groups, undertakings and entities associated with them.

The Council of the European Union has decided that the person who appears in the abovementioned Annexes should be included on the list of persons, groups, undertakings and entities subject to restrictive measures provided for in Decision (CFSP) 2016/1693 and in Regulation (EU) 2016/1686.

The attention of the person concerned is drawn to the possibility of making an application to the competent authorities of the relevant Member State(s) as listed in Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2016/1686 in order to obtain an authorisation to use frozen funds for essential needs or specific payments in accordance with Article 5 of that Regulation.

The person concerned may submit a request to obtain the Council's statement of reasons for including him on the abovementioned list. Any such request should be sent to the following address:

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

Email: [sanctions@consilium.europa.eu](mailto:sanctions@consilium.europa.eu)

The person concerned may at any time submit a request to the Council, together with any supporting documentation, that the decision to include him on the list should be reconsidered, to the address provided above. In this regard, the attention of the person concerned is drawn to the regular review by the Council of the list according to Article 6(2) of Decision (CFSP) 2016/1693 and Article 4(4) of Regulation (EU) 2016/1686. In order for requests to be considered at the next review, they should be submitted by 31 July 2020.

The attention of the person concerned is also drawn to the possibility of challenging the Council's decision before the General Court of the European Union, in accordance with the conditions laid down in Article 275, second paragraph, and Article 263, fourth and sixth paragraphs, of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 255, 21.9.2016, p. 25.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 303 I, 25.11.2019, p. 3.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ L 255, 21.9.2016, p. 1.

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ L 303 I, 25.11.2019, p. 1.

**Notice for the attention of the data subjects to whom the restrictive measures provided for in Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/1693 and Council Regulation (EU) 2016/1686 concerning restrictive measures against ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaeda and persons, groups, undertakings and entities associated with them apply**

(2019/C 400/08)

The attention of data subjects is drawn to the following information in accordance with Article 16 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>(1)</sup>.

The legal basis for this processing operation are Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/1693 <sup>(2)</sup>, as amended by Council Decision (CFSP) 2019/1944 <sup>(3)</sup>, and Council Regulation (EU) 2016/1686 <sup>(4)</sup>, as implemented by Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1943 <sup>(5)</sup>.

The controller of this processing operation is the Department RELEX.1.C in the Directorate-General for Foreign Affairs, Enlargement and Civil Protection — RELEX of the General Secretariat of the Council (GSC), that can be contacted at:

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

Email: [sanctions@consilium.europa.eu](mailto:sanctions@consilium.europa.eu)

The GSC's Data Protection Officer can be contacted at:

Data Protection Officer

[data.protection@consilium.europa.eu](mailto:data.protection@consilium.europa.eu)

The purpose of the processing operation is the establishment and updating of the list of persons subject to restrictive measures in accordance with Decision (CFSP) 2016/1693, as amended by Council Decision (CFSP) 2019/1944, and Regulation (EU) 2016/1686, as implemented by Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1943.

The data subjects are the natural persons who fulfil the listing criteria as laid down in Decision (CFSP) 2016/1693 and Regulation (EU) 2016/1686.

The personal data collected includes data necessary for the correct identification of the person concerned, the statement of reasons and any other data related thereto.

The personal data collected may be shared as necessary with the European External Action Service and the Commission.

Without prejudice to restrictions pursuant to Article 25 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725, the exercise of the rights of the data subjects such as the right of access, as well as the rights to rectification or to object will be answered in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/1725.

Personal data will be retained for 5 years from the moment the data subject has been removed from the list of persons subject to the restrictive measures or the validity of the measure has expired, or for the duration of court proceedings in the event they had been started.

Without prejudice to any judicial, administrative or non-judicial remedy, data subjects may lodge a complaint with the European Data Protection Supervisor in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 ([edps@edps.europa.eu](mailto:edps@edps.europa.eu)).

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 295, 21.11.2018, p. 39.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 255, 21.9.2016, p. 25.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ L 303 I, 25.11.2019, p. 3.

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ L 255, 21.9.2016, p. 1.

<sup>(5)</sup> OJ L 303 I, 25.11.2019, p. 1.

**Council conclusions on the Economy of Wellbeing**

(2019/C 400/09)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

ACKNOWLEDGING that:

1. The Economy of Wellbeing is a policy orientation and governance approach which aims to put people and their wellbeing at the centre of policy and decision-making. While people's wellbeing is a value in itself, the Economy of Wellbeing underlines the mutually reinforcing nature of wellbeing and economic growth. Taking wellbeing into account in all policies is vitally important to the Union's economic growth, productivity, long-term fiscal sustainability and societal stability.
2. People's wellbeing is a principal aim of the European Union. The Economy of Wellbeing brings into focus the *raison d'être* of the Union as enshrined in the Treaties and in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union. The creation of an environment that enables people to reach their full potential and to enjoy their fundamental rights is a central component of the Economy of Wellbeing. At the same time, sustainable and inclusive economic growth and resilience function as enablers for the wellbeing of people, societies and the planet.
3. A horizontal approach based on cross-sectoral collaboration between different policy areas is fundamental to the realisation of the Economy of Wellbeing. The need to engage in cross-sectoral action is embedded in the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU and in the European Social Charter, and was referenced as part of the Health in All Policies approach in previous Council conclusions (2006). Pursuing the concept of an Economy of Wellbeing does not require new competences or structures for Union-level actions, but it does necessitate coordinated and improved use, by the Union and its Member States, of their respective powers and calls for a renewed focus on the key drivers of wellbeing.
4. The Economy of Wellbeing is based on a sound and sustainable economic policy. It highlights the importance of investing in effective, efficient and equitable policy measures and structures ensuring access for all to public services including health and social services, long-term care, the promotion of health and preventive measures, social protection as well as education, training and life-long learning. It emphasises employment, active labour market policies and occupational health and safety as well as decent working conditions as measures to guarantee wellbeing at work. It stands for equal opportunities, gender equality and social inclusion.
5. Knowledge-based policy-making requires clear objectives and the use of an adequate set of high-quality indicators, comprehensive impact assessments and the evaluation of short, medium and long-term cost-effectiveness. It is widely accepted that GDP alone does not provide a comprehensive picture of people's wellbeing. Therefore, further collaborative and intensified efforts across sectors are required to make better use of and improve existing instruments, and to build on them for the development of a common approach to measuring the different dimensions of the Economy of Wellbeing.
6. The balance between economic growth and social progress lies at the heart of European integration. This is fundamental for a social market economy aiming at full employment and social progress, and it sets the Union apart globally. The European Pillar of Social Rights (hereinafter the Pillar) provides a compass for renewed upward convergence towards better working and living conditions in the Union. Delivering on the Pillar is a shared political commitment and responsibility of the Union and the Member States, and requires continuous progress and in-depth action by both sides in accordance with their respective competence. The Economy of Wellbeing contributes to the aims and implementation of the Pillar in line with the new EU Strategic Agenda 2019–2024. Moreover, it contributes to the European Social Model, empowering all people by promoting upward social and economic convergence.
7. The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development <sup>(1)</sup> has emphasised that investing in improved health, education, employment, gender equality and social protection for all members of society contributes to economic growth. In addition, the social returns associated with greater individual wellbeing — including greater trust, more civic engagement and social cohesion — contribute to economic growth through stronger total factor productivity, greater financial and political stability, and enhanced resilience to adverse shocks.

<sup>(1)</sup> The Economy of Well-Being — Executive Summary of the OECD Background Paper on 'Creating opportunities for people's well-being and economic growth' (10414/19); The Economy of Well-Being — OECD Background Paper (10414/19 ADD 1).

8. The Economy of Wellbeing is also at the heart of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to which all Member States are committed. Along the same lines, the importance of investing in health, social protection and education has been recognised by several international organisations, namely the World Bank Group <sup>(2)</sup>, the International Monetary Fund <sup>(3)</sup>, the International Labour Organization <sup>(4)</sup> and the World Health Organization <sup>(5)</sup>.

RECALLING that:

9. A large number of Europeans live prosperous lives. On average, despite disparities between and within Member States, people in the Union are more educated, wealthier, healthier and live longer than ever before.

CONSIDERING that:

10. Poverty and exclusion from the labour market and society exacerbate inequalities and segregation, which can lead to polarisation and instability in society. Despite the various positive developments, people at risk of poverty or social exclusion face multiple challenges and a lack of opportunities. One in four children in the Union is at risk of poverty or social exclusion. Homelessness is increasing in a considerable number of Member States and it concerns various groups of people, in particular in urban environments. Though, cities can also offer opportunities for people's wellbeing. Adequate income support, access to high-quality health and social services, long-term care as well as early childhood education and care, to affordable housing and support for labour market integration and reintegration are essential to prevent and to address poverty and exclusion while ensuring equal opportunities for all. The social economy, social innovation and social investment also play an important role.
11. The changing world of work requires adaptability and diverse and constantly shifting qualifications and skills. Education and training thus play a key role in fostering competitiveness, adaptability and participation in the labour market and in society. Efforts must be made to facilitate access for all to life-long learning and acquisition of skills and competences in order to meet the challenges and seize the opportunities of digitalisation and new forms of work. Climate change will impact the world of work. The European Council has invited the Council and the Commission to advance work on the conditions, the incentives and the enabling framework to be put in place so as to ensure a transition to a climate-neutral EU in line with the Paris Agreement that will, inter alia, preserve European competitiveness, be just and socially balanced, taking into account of Member States' national circumstances. In terms of employment, the transition to climate neutrality brings both opportunities and challenges.
12. Vulnerable groups and people at risk of exclusion often face difficulties in the labour market and in society, and may have special needs at work and in their working life. The principle of non-discrimination is fundamental to addressing these needs. The inclusion of people with disabilities in the labour market and in society as a whole is in compliance with the principle of decent work and human rights. Furthermore, longevity provides possibilities for the labour market and the economy, and requires supportive measures enabling all people to make an active contribution to society and working life.
13. Fair pay, fair and good working conditions, quality jobs, respectful workplaces and non-discrimination at work enable people to have equal access to and remain within the labour market, prevent early retirement and ensure that the skills of the entire labour force are put to use. Adequate protection of social rights and life at work strengthens the Union's social dimension and play an important role in combating inequality and in-work poverty. Fair and good working conditions and adequate social protection should also be provided in new forms of work. Safe and healthy workplaces translate into increased productivity, improved job satisfaction and a longer working life, and also prevent work-related illness, accidents and the high costs they incur. Social partners have an important role in the design of these policies.
14. Promoting gender equality, improving employment opportunities for women, ensuring the principle of equal pay for work of equal value, facilitating the reconciliation of work, care and private life for women and men, as well as preventing and combating violence against women are vital for sustainable and inclusive economic growth, social cohesion and wellbeing. Reducing the gender gaps in employment, pay and pensions and enhancing the economic empowerment of women are considered to be prerequisites for a fairer and more inclusive economy.

<sup>(2)</sup> The Human Capital Project.

<sup>(3)</sup> The Strategy on Social Spending.

<sup>(4)</sup> The Centenary Declaration for the Future of Work.

<sup>(5)</sup> The Tallinn Charter on Health Systems for Health and Wealth.

15. Well-designed, adequate and sustainable social protection systems for all can be effective in protecting individuals. Investment in social protection systems yields valuable social and economic results in the long term. Social protection contributes to socioeconomic resilience and human capital. Furthermore, such systems can deliver better labour market outcomes by supporting the transfer of labour to emerging and dynamic sectors of the economy.
16. Education, training and life-long learning are essential wellbeing policy measures. Accessible and high-quality education and training, which are inclusive, are fundamental to societies and economies that need to adapt to and take advantage of change. Investing in education and training has high economic and social benefits; it supports economic stability and growth and is also a key contributor to the resilience of our economies and societies and their future prosperity.
17. Challenges to people's wellbeing can best be mitigated when addressed at an early stage and throughout life. These measures include, inter alia, good-quality and affordable prenatal care, early childhood education and care, the promotion of healthy lifestyles, including physical activity and healthy nutrition as well as preventive measures and enabling environments. Investment in health literacy is important in empowering people to make healthy choices.
18. Access for all to health services, long-term care, health promotion and disease prevention, provided by a sustainable health system, are essential elements of wellbeing that also address health inequalities and thus contribute to the economy and society. Investment in health security contributes to the effective and timely prevention and detection of and response to health threats. For example, antimicrobial resistance, vaccine hesitancy as well as the increasing occurrence of disasters due to climate change and disease outbreaks have the potential to cause great damage to public health and national economies. Increased vaccination coverage is a cost-effective measure to prevent many communicable diseases. Greater efforts to promote good mental health and to advance the prevention, early diagnosis, treatment and destigmatisation of mental disorders would improve the lives of millions of Europeans throughout the course of their lives and contribute to non-discriminatory working environments, better working conditions, and thus to a stronger economy.
19. The continuous growth of health expenditure is a challenge to national economies in all European countries. It is therefore crucial to address the social, commercial, economic and environmental determinants of health and the burden of non-communicable diseases, taking into account risk factors such as poor or unhealthy diets, physical inactivity, and the harmful use of alcohol and tobacco. Fiscal measures can be used to guide consumption and behaviour.
20. Shortages and high prices of a number of medical devices and medicines, combined with inefficiencies in the use of generic and biosimilar medicines, can threaten the sustainability and financing of national health systems. It is essential to improve the access to and the cost-effectiveness of medicines, patient safety and the continuity of treatment. Furthermore, it is important to continue policy discussions on affordability and security of supply.
21. Technological developments, especially digitalisation and artificial intelligence, are changing the way people's wellbeing can be promoted and how health and social services are delivered. This has the potential to increase the cost-effectiveness, efficiency and quality of services as well as to counter inequalities in access and outcomes. It is important to improve people's access to their own health and social data and to raise the awareness on health and social data protection. For the purpose of advancing public health, research and innovation, it is essential to make use of the potential of health and social data while fully respecting applicable data protection rules and ethical principles.
22. The European Semester provides a framework for the coordination of Member States' economic policies and is an important tool for monitoring the implementation of the Europe 2020 strategy and key areas covered by the Pillar. The number of specific recommendations involving social, employment, education, training and equality policies, health and long-term care, pensions, poverty and social exclusion has grown gradually and today these topics account for nearly half of them. Well-designed and sustainable social, employment, education and health policies as well as gender equality are indispensable for sustainable and inclusive long-term economic growth. Cross-sectoral cooperation and a good balance between economic and these policies thus play an important role in the European Semester.

23. Structural reforms fall within the responsibility of the Member States. The Union's structural funds can support further sustainable developments in wellbeing policies in the Member States. These funds can be used to promote Member States' actions as identified in the integrated economic and employment policy guidelines and country-specific recommendations of the European Semester.
24. For these reasons, it is crucial for the Union to develop a new long-term, post-2020 strategy to ensure that the Union becomes the world's most competitive and socially inclusive, climate-neutral economy, reflecting the Economy of Wellbeing. It is important for the Union to show global leadership by adopting an ambitious and well-balanced new horizontal strategy in line with the commitments made in the framework of the Pillar and the UN Agenda 2030.

INVITES the Member States to:

25. DEVELOP a cross-sectoral assessment of impacts on wellbeing in order to strengthen knowledge-based policy and decision-making.
26. CONSIDER using indicators related to wellbeing to monitor and report national budget processes and for knowledge-based decision-making. All these indicators should be disaggregated by sex.
27. ENHANCE labour market participation by improved targeting of specific support measures for people who are excluded or at risk of exclusion from the labour market, in line with the active inclusion approach.
28. ENSURE, in the light of national circumstances, access for all to adequate social protection and to high-quality, affordable and sustainable services.
29. DIRECT their cross-sectoral activities towards combating wellbeing challenges at an early stage and throughout individuals' lives, taking into account in particular the benefits resulting from the promotion of health and preventive measures.
30. PROMOTE comprehensive, life-long learning policies as well as skills and competence development throughout life.
31. PROMOTE structural reforms favouring social inclusion, civic participation and socioeconomic resilience.
32. ENHANCE a cross-sectoral perspective in the policy positions expressed within the different Council preparatory bodies dealing with the European Semester in order to ensure a balanced horizontal analysis, in line with the concept of the Economy of Wellbeing.

INVITES the Member States and the European Commission, in accordance with their respective competences, taking into account national circumstances, and respecting the role and autonomy of the social partners, to:

33. INCLUDE an Economy of Wellbeing perspective horizontally into national and Union policies and put people and their wellbeing at the centre of policy design.
34. IMPLEMENT evidence-based and effective policy interventions at national and Union level to address common challenges to wellbeing.
35. CONTINUE to eradicate poverty, in particular by tackling child poverty and the intergenerational transmission of poverty, including by exploring new measures.
36. CONTINUE to design and implement measures acknowledging and addressing homelessness and PROMOTE access to affordable housing for all.
37. PROMOTE cross-sectoral collaboration and continue strengthening the role of employment, social, health and education policies within the European Semester process.
38. UNDERTAKE horizontal analyses within the European Semester process in order to enhance broad, long-term policy perspectives and provide balanced policy recommendations.
39. CONTINUE to develop rigorous quantitative and qualitative data collection and statistical methods for measuring and regularly monitoring people's wellbeing in order to provide, together with the economic indicators in the context of the European Semester, a comprehensive analysis as a basis for policy and decision-making.
40. PROMOTE the implementation of the principles of the Pillar as an important step towards delivering on the Economy of Wellbeing.

41. ENSURE the benefits of digitalisation for people's wellbeing by for instance accelerating the work on innovative, secure-by-design digital solutions in the promotion of health, healthcare and social policies, by strengthening, where relevant, the current initiatives for the interoperable, cross-border exchange of health and social protection data, and by deploying innovative data technologies, including artificial intelligence, while respecting data protection rules, data security and related ethical principles, and PROMOTE digital inclusion.
42. ANTICIPATE the impacts of demographic changes, in particular caused by ageing and longevity, and PROMOTE healthy and active ageing across all policies.
43. IMPLEMENT concrete and effective measures to close the gender gaps in employment and pay beyond the current EU Action Plan on Tackling the Gender Pay Gap and ADDRESS their impact on the gender gap in pensions.
44. PROMOTE a high level of accessible, affordable and high-quality early childhood education and care, in line with the objectives set by the Barcelona European Council of 2002 on childcare and the Council Recommendation on High-Quality Early Childhood Education and Care Systems of 2019.
45. REINFORCE the role of the social economy, social entrepreneurship and social innovation in the promotion of social inclusion, creation of and access to quality jobs and social investment.
46. WORK closely with European and national social partners and civil society to promote the Economy of Wellbeing through effective social and civil dialogue.

INVITES the European Commission to:

47. PROPOSE, on the expiry of the Europe 2020 strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, a new long-term growth strategy for the Union, aimed at ensuring that the Union becomes the world's most competitive and socially inclusive, climate-neutral economy.
48. ISSUE a Communication addressing the Economy of Wellbeing, with an emphasis on the mutual relations between wellbeing policies and economic growth, on balanced cross-sectoral collaboration among the different policy fields, on a knowledge-based approach, and on preventive measures and early interventions, supporting the implementation of the Pillar and the UN Agenda 2030.
49. STRENGTHEN the assessment of the impacts of legislative and major policy initiatives on wellbeing, including in the field of economic policy.
50. REVIEW the EU Strategic Framework on Health and Safety at Work, taking into account the changing world of work.
51. ADOPT a stand-alone European Gender Equality Strategy and STRENGTHEN gender mainstreaming and gender budgeting and the effective implementation thereof in all policy areas.
52. PROMOTE European cooperation in education and training in order to make Europe the leading learning society in the world, by supporting a culture that encourages, empowers and motivates people and societies to learn, at all levels and in all forms of education and training and at all stages of life.
53. DEVELOP new initiatives to address disability policies beyond the current European Disability Strategy 2010–2020.
54. RENEW the commitment on Roma inclusion by developing new policy initiatives, including the adoption of a post-2020 European Framework Strategy.
55. SUPPORT the Member States, through appropriate actions within its competence, in their endeavours to improve the sustainability and availability of health services, including access to medicines and medical devices.
56. PROPOSE a Mental Health Strategy for the Union, taking into account the cross-sectoral impacts of different policies on mental health.
57. PROPOSE a European Action Plan to fight cancer in order to support the Member States in their efforts to, inter alia, prevent cancer, address early diagnosis and treatment, and improve the lives of patients and survivors.

INVITES the Employment Committee and the Social Protection Committee to:

58. INTEGRATE an Economy of Wellbeing perspective into their reflections on the policy fields within their remit.
  59. CONTINUE to foster a close collaboration with each other and with the Economic Policy Committee, as well as with other relevant Council preparatory bodies with competence in particular in the field of health and education, to ensure a balanced horizontal analysis.
  60. CONTINUE the task of improving and developing, in cooperation with the EU institutions, reliable and internationally comparable indicators for measuring and monitoring people's wellbeing in the Union, taking into account the country-specific context and the work carried out by other relevant international actors.
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# EUROPEAN COMMISSION

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

25 November 2019

(2019/C 400/10)

### 1 euro =

Currency			Exchange rate		
Currency			Exchange rate		
USD	US dollar	1,1008	CAD	Canadian dollar	1,4648
JPY	Japanese yen	119,88	HKD	Hong Kong dollar	8,6164
DKK	Danish krone	7,4716	NZD	New Zealand dollar	1,7187
GBP	Pound sterling	0,85515	SGD	Singapore dollar	1,5030
SEK	Swedish krona	10,6158	KRW	South Korean won	1 293,96
CHF	Swiss franc	1,0986	ZAR	South African rand	16,2262
ISK	Iceland króna	135,90	CNY	Chinese yuan renminbi	7,7454
NOK	Norwegian krone	10,1065	HRK	Croatian kuna	7,4365
BGN	Bulgarian lev	1,9558	IDR	Indonesian rupiah	15 512,47
CZK	Czech koruna	25,485	MYR	Malaysian ringgit	4,5997
HUF	Hungarian forint	335,23	PHP	Philippine peso	55,915
PLN	Polish zloty	4,2965	RUB	Russian rouble	70,4399
RON	Romanian leu	4,7723	THB	Thai baht	33,272
TRY	Turkish lira	6,3196	BRL	Brazilian real	4,6295
AUD	Australian dollar	1,6232	MXN	Mexican peso	21,3437
			INR	Indian rupee	78,9370

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

# COURT OF AUDITORS

## **Special Report No 18/2019**

### **'EU greenhouse gas emissions: Well reported, but better insight needed into future reductions'**

(2019/C 400/11)

The European Court of Auditors hereby informs you that Special Report No 18/2019 'EU greenhouse gas emissions: Well reported, but better insight needed into future reductions' 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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## V

*(Announcements)*PROCEDURES RELATING TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMPETITION  
POLICY

## EUROPEAN COMMISSION

**Prior notification of a concentration****(Case M.9622 — EUROVIA Industrie/ASA-Bau/JV)****Candidate case for simplified procedure****(Text with EEA relevance)**

(2019/C 400/12)

1. On 15 November 2019, 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:

- EUROVIA Industrie GmbH ('EVI', Germany),
- ASA-Bau GmbH ('ASA', Germany),
- Hanse-Asphaltnischwerke GmbH ('HANSE', Germany).

EVI and ASA acquire within the meaning of Article 3(1)(b) and 3(4) of the Merger Regulation joint control of HANSE.

The concentration is accomplished by way of purchase of shares in a newly created company constituting a joint venture.

2. The business activities of the undertakings concerned are:

- for EVI: production and distribution of asphalt mix, civil engineering (including road works) in several German federal states, production of aggregates and production of bitumen. EVI belongs to the group VINCI S.A. (France),
- for ASA: production and distribution of asphalt mix, civil engineering (including road works) in North-Eastern Germany. ASA is controlled by Arkil Holding A/S (Denmark),
- for HANSE: production and distribution of asphalt mix in North-Eastern Germany.

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.

<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.

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.9622 — EUROVIA Industrie/ASA-Bau/JV

Observations can be sent to the Commission by email, by fax, or by post. Please use the contact details below:

Email: 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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**Prior notification of a concentration**  
**(Case M.9672 — Apollo/Gamenet)**  
**Candidate case for simplified procedure**

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2019/C 400/13)

1. On 15 November 2019, 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:

- Apollo Management, L.P. ('Apollo', United States),
- Gamenet Group S.p.A ('Gamenet', Italy).

Apollo acquires within the meaning of Article 3(1)(b) of the Merger Regulation control of the whole of Gamenet.

The concentration is accomplished by way of purchase of shares.

2. The business activities of the undertakings concerned are:

- for Apollo: invests in companies and debt issued by companies involved in various businesses throughout the world such as companies in the chemical, hospital, security, insurance, financial services, and real estate businesses,
- for Gamenet: offers a diversified product range across four operating segments: (i) concessionaries of betting and online games; (ii) direct managers of owned gaming halls and amusement with prizes (AWPs); (iii) concessionaries of slot machines/amusement with prize terminals; and (iv) concessionaires of video lottery terminals.

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.

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.9672 — Apollo/Gamenet

Observations can be sent to the Commission by email, by fax, or by post. Please use the contact details below:

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

**Prior notification of a concentration**  
**(Case M.9583 — TPG/Hong Leong Group/Columbia Asia Healthcare)**  
**Candidate case for simplified procedure**

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2019/C 400/14)

1. On 18 November 2019, 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:

- TPG Asia VI SF Pte. Ltd. ('TPG Asia', Singapore), belonging to TPG Group, USA,
- Hong Leong Healthcare Group Sdn Bhd ('Hong Leong', Malaysia), belonging to Hong Leong Group, Malaysia,
- Columbia Asia Healthcare Pte. Ltd. ('CAHSG', Singapore).

TPG Asia and Hong Leong acquire within the meaning of Article 3(1)(b) and 3(4) of the Merger Regulation joint control of CAHSG.

The concentration is accomplished by way of purchase of shares.

2. The business activities of the undertakings concerned are:

- for TPG Asia: part of TPG Group, a private investment firm that manages a family of funds that invest in a variety of companies through acquisitions and corporate restructurings. TPG Asia forms part of the TPG Capital Asia platform, which focuses on Asian investments,
- for Hong Leong: part of Hong Leong Group, a conglomerate with diversified businesses in banking and financial services, manufacturing and distribution, property development and investments, hospitality, and leisure. Hong Leong was established on August 20, 2019 for the purpose of acquiring CAHSG and will focus on the healthcare sector,
- for CAHSG: the holding entity for the Columbia Asia Group, a private healthcare company founded in 1996 to provide accessible, affordable, and high-quality healthcare to meet the needs of the Asian population. CAHSG has 18 facilities across Asia: 12 hospitals in Malaysia, 2 hospitals and 1 clinic in Vietnam, and 3 hospitals in Indonesia. It currently also operates 11 hospitals in India, which will be carved out from the transaction perimeter.

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.9583 — TPG/Hong Leong Group/Columbia Asia Healthcare

<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:

Email: [COMP-MERGER-REGISTRY@ec.europa.eu](mailto:COMP-MERGER-REGISTRY@ec.europa.eu)

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