

Official Journal of the European Union

L 131



English edition

Legislation

Volume 60

20 May 2017

Contents

I *Legislative acts*

DECISIONS

- ★ **Decision (EU) 2017/864 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017 on a European Year of Cultural Heritage (2018)** 1

II *Non-legislative acts*

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

- ★ **Information on the entry into force of the Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreement between the European Union and the Government of the Cook Islands** 10
- ★ **Council Decision (EU) 2017/865 of 11 May 2017 on the signing, on behalf of the European Union, of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence with regard to matters related to judicial cooperation in criminal matters** 11
- ★ **Council Decision (EU) 2017/866 of 11 May 2017 on the signing, on behalf of the European Union, of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence with regard to asylum and non-refoulement** 13

REGULATIONS

- ★ **Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/867 of 7 February 2017 on classes of arrangements to be protected in a partial property transfer under Article 76 of Directive 2014/59/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽¹⁾** 15

⁽¹⁾ Text with EEA relevance.

EN

Acts whose titles are printed in light type are those relating to day-to-day management of agricultural matters, and are generally valid for a limited period.

The titles of all other acts are printed in bold type and preceded by an asterisk.

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/868 of 19 May 2017 establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables	20
---	----

DECISIONS

★ Council Decision (EU, Euratom) 2017/869 of 16 May 2017 appointing a member of the Court of Auditors	22
---	----

Corrigenda

★ Corrigendum to Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/693 of 7 April 2017 amending Annexes II, III and V to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for bitertanol, chlormequat and tebufenpyrad in or on certain products (OJ L 101, 13.4.2017)	23
★ Corrigendum to Commission Regulation (EU) 2016/427 of 10 March 2016 amending Regulation (EC) No 692/2008 as regards emissions from light passenger and commercial vehicles (Euro 6) (OJ L 82, 31.3.2016)	23

I

(Legislative acts)

DECISIONS

DECISION (EU) 2017/864 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
of 17 May 2017
on a European Year of Cultural Heritage (2018)

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 167 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,

Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions ⁽¹⁾,

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure ⁽²⁾,

Whereas:

- (1) The ideals, principles and values embedded in Europe's cultural heritage constitute a shared source of remembrance, understanding, identity, dialogue, cohesion and creativity for Europe. Cultural heritage plays a role in the European Union and the preamble to the Treaty on European Union (TEU) states that the signatories drew inspiration from the cultural, religious and humanist inheritance of Europe.
- (2) Article 3(3) TEU states that the Union is to respect its rich cultural and linguistic diversity, and ensure that Europe's cultural heritage is safeguarded and enhanced.
- (3) Article 167 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) gives the Union the task of contributing to the flowering of the cultures of the Member States, while respecting their national and regional diversity and at the same time bringing the common cultural heritage to the fore. Union action is to be aimed at encouraging cooperation between Member States and, if necessary, supporting and supplementing their action in the areas of, inter alia, the improvement of the knowledge and dissemination of the culture and history of the European peoples, and the conservation and safeguarding of cultural heritage of European significance.
- (4) As highlighted by the Commission in its communication of 22 July 2014 entitled 'Towards an integrated approach to cultural heritage for Europe', cultural heritage is to be considered a shared resource and a common good held in trust for future generations. It is therefore a common responsibility of all stakeholders to look after cultural heritage.
- (5) Cultural heritage is of great value to European society from a cultural, environmental, social and economic point of view. Thus, its sustainable management constitutes a strategic choice for the twenty-first century, as stressed by the Council in its conclusions of 21 May 2014 ⁽³⁾. The contribution of cultural heritage in terms of value creation, skills and jobs, and quality of life is underestimated.

⁽¹⁾ OJ C 88, 21.3.2017, p. 7.

⁽²⁾ Position of the European Parliament of 27 April 2017 (not yet published in the Official Journal) and decision of the Council of 11 May 2017.

⁽³⁾ Council conclusions of 21 May 2014 on cultural heritage as a strategic resource for a sustainable Europe (OJ C 183, 14.6.2014, p. 36).

- (6) Cultural heritage is central to the European Agenda for Culture ⁽¹⁾ and contributes to its objectives, which are the promotion of cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue, the promotion of culture as a catalyst for creativity, and the promotion of culture as a vital element in the Union's international relations. It is also one of the four priorities for European cooperation on culture for the period 2015-2018, as set out in the current Work Plan for Culture, adopted by the Council and the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council, on 25 November 2014 ⁽²⁾.
- (7) The Council, in its conclusions of 21 May 2014, stated that cultural heritage encompasses a broad spectrum of resources inherited from the past in all forms and aspects — tangible, intangible and digital (born digital and digitised), including monuments, sites, landscapes, skills, practices, knowledge and expressions of human creativity, as well as collections conserved and managed by public and private bodies such as museums, libraries and archives. Cultural heritage also includes film heritage.
- (8) Cultural heritage has been forged over centuries by the interaction between cultural expressions of the various civilisations that have populated Europe. A European Year of Cultural Heritage will help to encourage and advance understanding of the importance of the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions. One way to achieve such understanding would be through educational and greater public-awareness programmes, in line with the obligations set out in the 2005 Unesco Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, to which the Union and the Member States are party.
- (9) In accordance with Article 30 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, to which the Union and most of the Member States are party, the Parties to the Convention recognise the right of persons with disabilities to take part on an equal basis with others in cultural life and they are to take all appropriate measures to ensure that persons with disabilities, inter alia, enjoy access to places for cultural performances or services, such as theatres, museums, cinemas, libraries and tourism services, and, as far as possible, enjoy access to monuments and sites of national cultural importance.
- (10) The European Access City Award has shown that it is both feasible and good practice to make the cultural heritage of cities accessible, in ways that respect its nature and values, for persons with disabilities, elderly people and those with reduced mobility or other types of temporary impairments.
- (11) Cultural heritage plays an important role for community cohesion at a time when cultural diversity is increasing in European societies. Sites that have been awarded the European Heritage Label have a strong European dimension, as they have been selected for their role in European history. Together with the European Capitals of Culture, those sites reinforce a sense of belonging to a common European space. Therefore, complementarities with the European Year of Cultural Heritage should be sought. New participatory and intercultural approaches to heritage policies and educational initiatives that attribute equal dignity to all forms of cultural heritage have the potential to increase trust, mutual recognition and social cohesion, as also shown by the international cooperation in the framework of the Council of Europe.
- (12) The role of cultural heritage is also recognised in the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development ('2030 Agenda'), which acknowledges global citizenship, cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue as overarching principles of sustainable development. The 2030 Agenda recognises that all cultures and civilizations can contribute to, and are crucial enablers of, sustainable development. Culture is explicitly mentioned in several Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda, in particular Goal 11 (cities-heritage), as well as Goal 4 (education), and, in relation to tourism, Goal 8 (sustainable growth) and Goal 12 (consumption patterns).
- (13) The increased recognition at international level of the need to put people and human values at the centre of an enlarged and cross-disciplinary concept of cultural heritage reinforces the need to foster wider access to cultural heritage, inter alia, in light of its positive effects on the quality of life. Such wider access can be achieved by reaching out to different audiences and by increasing accessibility to places, buildings, products and services, taking into account special needs and the implications of demographic change.

⁽¹⁾ Resolution of the Council of 16 November 2007 on a European Agenda for Culture (OJ C 287, 29.11.2007, p. 1).

⁽²⁾ Conclusions of the Council and of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council, on a Work Plan for Culture (2015-2018) (OJ C 463, 23.12.2014, p. 4).

- (14) Policies for the maintenance, restoration, conservation, reuse, accessibility and promotion of cultural heritage and related services are primarily national, regional or local responsibilities. Nevertheless, cultural heritage has a clear European dimension which is addressed, in addition to cultural policy, through other Union policies such as education, agriculture and rural development, regional development, social cohesion, maritime affairs, environment, tourism, the digital agenda, research and innovation, and communication.
- (15) The year 2018 has a symbolic and historical importance for Europe and its cultural heritage, as it marks a number of significant events such as the 100th anniversary of the end of World War I and of the independence of several Member States as well as the 400th anniversary of the start of the Thirty Years' War. The European Year of Cultural Heritage can therefore offer opportunities to better understand the present through a richer and shared comprehension of the past.
- (16) In order to realise fully the potential of cultural heritage for European societies and economies, the safeguarding, enhancement and management of cultural heritage require effective participatory (i.e. multi-level and multi-stakeholder) governance and enhanced cross-sectoral cooperation, as stated by the Council in its conclusions of 25 November 2014 ⁽¹⁾. Such governance and cooperation involve all stakeholders, including public authorities, the cultural heritage sector, private actors and civil society organisations, such as NGOs and organisations in the voluntary sector.
- (17) In addition, in its conclusions of 25 November 2014, the Council invited the Commission to consider presenting a proposal for a European Year of Cultural Heritage.
- (18) In its resolution of 8 September 2015, the European Parliament recommended designating, preferably for 2018, a European Year of Cultural Heritage.
- (19) In its opinion of 16 April 2015 ⁽²⁾, the Committee of the Regions welcomed the call of the Council for consideration to be given to a European Year of Cultural Heritage, stressing its contribution to the attainment of shared goals in the pan-European context.
- (20) Declaring a European Year of Cultural Heritage is an effective way of raising public awareness, disseminating information on good practices, promoting policy debate, research and innovation and improving the collection and analysis of qualitative evidence and quantitative data, including statistics, on the social and economic impact of cultural heritage. By creating an environment for promoting those objectives simultaneously at Union, national, regional and local levels, a greater synergy and a better use of resources can be achieved. In that regard, the Commission should provide timely information to and closely cooperate with the European Parliament, the Council and the Member States, the Committee of the Regions and the bodies and associations active in the field of cultural heritage at Union level. In order to ensure that activities developed for the European Year of Cultural Heritage have a European dimension, Member States are also encouraged to collaborate with each other.
- (21) Cultural heritage is also a field of intervention in several programmes in the area of external relations, mainly, but not exclusively, in the Middle East. The promotion of the value of cultural heritage is also a response to the deliberate destruction of cultural treasures in conflict zones, as highlighted by the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and the Commission in their joint communication of 8 June 2016 entitled 'Towards an EU strategy for international cultural relations'. It is important to ensure complementarity between the European Year of Cultural Heritage and all external relations initiatives developed within appropriate frameworks. Actions to protect and promote cultural heritage under relevant external relations instruments should, inter alia, reflect the mutual interest associated with the exchange of experiences and values with third countries. The European Year of Cultural Heritage should promote mutual knowledge, respect and understanding of the respective cultures.
- (22) Candidate and potential candidate countries should be closely associated with actions under the European Year of Cultural Heritage. The involvement of countries falling within the scope of the European Neighbourhood Policy and other partner countries should also be sought, as appropriate. Such involvement can be pursued under the relevant frameworks for cooperation and dialogue, particularly in the context of the civil society dialogue between the Union and those countries.

⁽¹⁾ Council conclusions on participatory governance of cultural heritage (OJ C 463, 23.12.2014, p. 1).

⁽²⁾ Opinion of the Committee of the Regions — Towards an integrated approach to cultural heritage for Europe (OJ C 195, 12.6.2015, p. 22).

- (23) The safeguarding, conservation and enhancement of Europe's cultural heritage comes under the objectives of existing Union programmes. Therefore, a European Year of Cultural Heritage can be implemented by using those programmes in accordance with their existing provisions and setting funding priorities on an annual or multiannual basis. Programmes and policies in fields such as culture, education, agriculture and rural development, regional development, social cohesion, maritime affairs, environment, tourism, the Digital Single Market Strategy, research and innovation, and communication contribute directly and indirectly to the protection, enhancement, innovative reuse and promotion of Europe's cultural heritage, and can support the European Year of Cultural Heritage in accordance with their respective legal frameworks. National contributions additional to co-financing at Union level, including through flexible funding mechanisms such as public-private partnerships or crowd-funding, can be considered in order to support the objectives of the European Year of Cultural Heritage.
- (24) The financial interests of the Union should be protected through proportionate measures throughout the expenditure cycle, including the prevention, detection and investigation of irregularities, the recovery of funds lost, wrongly paid or incorrectly used and, where appropriate, administrative and financial penalties.
- (25) This Decision lays down a financial envelope for the entire duration of the European Year of Cultural Heritage, which is to constitute the prime reference amount, within the meaning of point 17 of the Interinstitutional Agreement of 2 December 2013 between the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission on budgetary discipline, on cooperation in budgetary matters and on sound financial management ⁽¹⁾, for the European Parliament and the Council during the annual budgetary procedure.
- (26) Since the objectives of this Decision, namely to encourage the sharing and appreciation of Europe's cultural heritage, raise awareness of common history and values, and reinforce a sense of belonging to a common European space, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States given the need for transnational exchange of information and Union-wide dissemination of good practice, but can rather be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity, as set out in Article 5 TEU. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Decision does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives,

HAVE ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Subject matter

1. The year 2018 shall be designated as the 'European Year of Cultural Heritage' ('European Year').
2. The purpose of the European Year shall be to encourage the sharing and appreciation of Europe's cultural heritage as a shared resource, to raise awareness of common history and values, and to reinforce a sense of belonging to a common European space.

Article 2

Objectives

1. The general objectives of the European Year shall be to encourage and support the efforts of the Union, the Member States and regional and local authorities, in cooperation with the cultural heritage sector and broader civil society, to protect, safeguard, reuse, enhance, valorise and promote Europe's cultural heritage. In particular, the European Year shall:
 - (a) contribute to promoting the role of Europe's cultural heritage as a pivotal component of cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue. While fully respecting the competences of the Member States, it shall highlight the best means to ensure the conservation and safeguarding of Europe's cultural heritage as well as the enjoyment thereof by a wider and more diversified audience, including through audience-development measures and heritage education, thereby promoting social inclusion and integration;

⁽¹⁾ OJ C 373, 20.12.2013, p. 1.

- (b) enhance the contribution of Europe's cultural heritage to society and the economy, through its direct and indirect economic potential, which includes the capacity to underpin the cultural and creative sectors, including small and medium-sized enterprises, and to inspire creation and innovation, to promote sustainable development and tourism, to enhance social cohesion and to generate long-term employment;
- (c) contribute to promoting cultural heritage as an important element of the relations between the Union and third countries, building on the interest and needs in partner countries and on Europe's expertise in cultural heritage.

2. The specific objectives of the European Year shall be to:

- (a) encourage approaches to cultural heritage that are people-centred, inclusive, forward-looking, more integrated, sustainable and cross-sectoral;
- (b) promote innovative models of participatory governance and management of cultural heritage, involving all stakeholders, including public authorities, the cultural heritage sector, private actors and civil society organisations;
- (c) promote debate, research and the exchange of good practices on the quality of conservation, safeguarding, innovative reuse and enhancement of cultural heritage, and on contemporary interventions in the historical environment;
- (d) promote solutions which make cultural heritage accessible to all, including via digital means, by removing social, cultural and physical barriers, taking into account people with special needs;
- (e) highlight and enhance the positive contribution of cultural heritage to society and the economy through research and innovation, including by strengthening the evidence base for such a contribution at Union level;
- (f) encourage synergies between cultural heritage and environment policies by integrating cultural heritage into environmental, architectural and planning policies, and by promoting energy-efficiency;
- (g) encourage regional and local development strategies that tap into the potential of cultural heritage, including through the promotion of sustainable tourism;
- (h) support the development of specialised skills and improve knowledge management and knowledge transfer in the cultural heritage sector, taking into account the implications of the digital shift;
- (i) promote cultural heritage as a source of inspiration for contemporary creation and innovation, and highlight the potential for cross-fertilisation and stronger interaction between the cultural heritage sector and other cultural and creative sectors;
- (j) raise awareness of the importance of Europe's cultural heritage through education and lifelong learning, in particular by focusing on children, young and elderly people, local communities and hard-to-reach groups;
- (k) highlight the potential of cooperation in matters of cultural heritage for developing stronger ties within the Union and with countries outside the Union and for encouraging intercultural dialogue, post-conflict reconciliation and conflict prevention;
- (l) promote research and innovation in relation to cultural heritage, facilitate the uptake and exploitation of research results by all stakeholders, in particular public authorities and the private sector, and facilitate the dissemination of research results to a broader audience;
- (m) encourage synergies between the Union and the Member States, including by strengthening initiatives to prevent the illicit trafficking of cultural goods; and
- (n) highlight, during 2018, significant events that have a symbolic importance for Europe's history and cultural heritage.

*Article 3***Content of measures**

1. The measures to be taken to achieve the objectives set out in Article 2 shall include the following activities at Union, national, regional or local level linked to the objectives of the European Year:
 - (a) initiatives and events to promote debate and raise awareness of the importance and value of cultural heritage and to facilitate engagement with citizens and stakeholders;
 - (b) information, exhibitions, education and awareness-raising campaigns to convey values such as diversity and intercultural dialogue using evidence from Europe's rich cultural heritage and to stimulate the general public's contribution to cultural heritage protection and management and more generally to achieving the objectives of the European Year;
 - (c) the sharing of experience and good practices of national, regional and local administrations and other organisations, and the dissemination of information about cultural heritage, including via Europeana;
 - (d) the undertaking of studies and research and innovation activities and the dissemination of their results on a European or national scale; and
 - (e) the promotion of projects and networks connected to the European Year, including via the media and social networks.
2. The Commission and the Member States, at Union and national level respectively, may identify activities other than those referred to in paragraph 1, provided that they contribute to achieving the objectives of the European Year set out in Article 2.
3. The Union institutions and bodies, as well as the Member States, at Union and national level respectively, may refer to the European Year and make use of its logo in promoting the activities referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2.

*Article 4***Coordination at Member State level**

The organisation of participation in the European Year at national level is a responsibility of the Member States. To that end, Member States shall appoint national coordinators. The national coordinators shall ensure the coordination of relevant activities at national level.

*Article 5***Coordination at Union level**

1. The Commission shall regularly convene meetings of the national coordinators in order to coordinate the running of the European Year. Those meetings shall also serve as opportunities to exchange information regarding the implementation of the European Year at national and Union level; representatives of the European Parliament may participate in those meetings as observers.
2. The coordination of the European Year at Union level shall have a transversal approach with a view to creating synergies between the various Union programmes and initiatives that fund projects in the field of cultural heritage.
3. The Commission shall convene regular meetings of stakeholders and representatives of organisations or bodies active in the field of cultural heritage, including existing transnational cultural networks and relevant NGOs, as well as of youth organisations, to assist it in implementing the European Year at Union level.

*Article 6***International cooperation**

For the purpose of the European Year, the Commission shall cooperate with competent international organisations, in particular with the Council of Europe and Unesco, while ensuring the visibility of the Union's participation.

*Article 7***Protection of the financial interests of the Union**

1. The Commission shall take appropriate measures to ensure that, when actions financed under this Decision are implemented, the financial interests of the Union are protected by the application of preventive measures against fraud, corruption and any other illegal activities, by effective checks and inspections and, if irregularities are detected, by the recovery of the amounts unduly paid and, where appropriate, by effective, proportionate and dissuasive administrative and financial penalties.
2. The Commission or its representatives and the Court of Auditors shall have the power of audit, on the basis of documents and of on-the-spot checks and inspections, over all grant beneficiaries, contractors and subcontractors that have received Union funds under this Decision.
3. The European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) may carry out investigations, including on-the-spot checks and inspections, in accordance with the provisions and procedures laid down in Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 883/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽¹⁾ and Council Regulation (Euratom, EC) No 2185/96 ⁽²⁾ and with a view to establishing whether there has been fraud, corruption or any other illegal activity affecting the financial interests of the Union in connection with a grant agreement or grant decision or a contract funded under this Decision.
4. Without prejudice to paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, cooperation agreements with third countries and with international organisations, contracts, grant agreements and grant decisions resulting from the implementation of this Decision shall contain provisions expressly empowering the Commission, the Court of Auditors and OLAF to conduct such audits and investigations, in accordance with their respective competences.

*Article 8***Funding**

Co-financing at Union level of activities implementing the European Year shall be in accordance with the rules applicable to existing programmes, such as the Creative Europe Programme, and within the existing possibilities for setting priorities on an annual or multiannual basis. Where appropriate, other programmes and policies, within their existing legal and financial provisions, may also support the European Year.

*Article 9***Budget**

The financial envelope for the implementation of this Decision for the period from 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2018 shall be EUR 8 million.

The annual appropriations shall be authorised by the European Parliament and the Council within the limits of the multiannual financial framework.

*Article 10***Monitoring and evaluation**

By 31 December 2019, the Commission shall submit a report to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on the implementation, results and overall assessment of the initiatives provided for in this Decision. The report shall include ideas for further common endeavours in the field of cultural heritage.

⁽¹⁾ Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 883/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 September 2013 concerning investigations conducted by the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1073/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Regulation (Euratom) No 1074/1999 (OJ L 248, 18.9.2013, p. 1).

⁽²⁾ Council Regulation (Euratom, EC) No 2185/96 of 11 November 1996 concerning on-the-spot checks and inspections carried out by the Commission in order to protect the European Communities' financial interests against fraud and other irregularities (OJ L 292, 15.11.1996, p. 2).

*Article 11***Entry into force**

This Decision shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

Done at Strasbourg, 17 May 2017.

For the European Parliament

The President

A. TAJANI

For the Council

The President

C. ABELA

JOINT STATEMENT BY THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL

In accordance with Article 9 of the Decision, the financial envelope for the implementation of the European Year of Cultural Heritage (2018) is set at EUR 8 million. In order to fund the preparation of the European Year of Cultural Heritage, EUR 1 million will be financed from existing resources in the 2017 budget. For the 2018 budget, EUR 7 million will be reserved for the European Year of Cultural Heritage and be made visible in a budget line. Of that amount, EUR 3 million will come from the resources currently provided for in the Creative Europe Programme and EUR 4 million will be reallocated from other existing resources, without using the existing margins and without prejudice to the powers of the budgetary authority.

STATEMENT BY THE COMMISSION

The Commission takes note of the agreement of the co-legislators to introduce a financial envelope of EUR 8 million in Article 9 of the Decision of the European Parliament and of the Council on a European Year of Cultural Heritage (2018). The Commission recalls that it is the prerogative of the budgetary authority to authorise the amount of appropriations in the annual budget, in accordance with Article 314 TFEU.

II

(Non-legislative acts)

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

Information on the entry into force of the Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreement between the European Union and the Government of the Cook Islands

The European Union and the Cook Islands signed, on 3 May 2016, in Brussels, and respectively on 14 October 2016, in Avarua, a Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreement and the Implementation Protocol thereto.

The European Union notified on 28 February 2017 that it had completed the internal procedures necessary for the entry into force of the Agreement. The Cook Islands notified on 10 May 2017.

The Agreement accordingly entered into force on 10 May 2017 pursuant to Article 17 thereof.

COUNCIL DECISION (EU) 2017/865**of 11 May 2017****on the signing, on behalf of the European Union, of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence with regard to matters related to judicial cooperation in criminal matters**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Articles 82(2) and 83(1), in conjunction with Article 218(5) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

Whereas:

- (1) The Union participated alongside the Member States as an observer in the negotiation of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence ('the Convention'), which was adopted by the Council of Europe Committee of Ministers on 7 April 2011. The Convention was opened for signature on 11 May 2011.
- (2) In accordance with Article 75 of the Convention, the Convention is open for signature by the Union.
- (3) The Convention creates a comprehensive and multifaceted legal framework to protect women against all forms of violence. It seeks to prevent, prosecute and eliminate violence against women and girls and domestic violence. It covers a broad range of measures, from data collection and awareness-raising to legal measures on criminalising different forms of violence against women. It includes measures for the protection of victims and the provision of support services, and addresses the gender-based violence dimension in matters of asylum and migration. The Convention establishes a specific monitoring mechanism in order to ensure effective implementation of its provisions by the Parties.
- (4) The signing of the Convention on behalf of the Union will contribute to the realisation of equality between women and men in all areas, which is a core objective and value of the Union to be realised in all its activities in accordance with Articles 2 and 3 of the Treaty on European Union (TEU), Article 8 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) and Article 23 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union. Violence against women is a violation of their human rights and an extreme form of discrimination, entrenched in gender inequalities and contributing to maintaining and reinforcing them. By committing to the implementation of the Convention, the Union confirms its engagement in combating violence against women within its territory and globally, and reinforces its current political action and existing substantial legal framework in the area of criminal procedural law, which is of particular relevance for women and girls.
- (5) Both the Union and its Member States have competence in the fields covered by the Convention.
- (6) The Convention should be signed on behalf of the Union as regards matters falling within the competence of the Union insofar as the Convention may affect common rules or alter their scope. This applies, in particular, to certain provisions of the Convention relating to judicial cooperation in criminal matters and to the provisions of the Convention relating to asylum and non-refoulement. The Member States retain their competence insofar as the Convention does not affect common rules or alter the scope thereof.
- (7) The Union also has exclusive competence to accept the obligations set out in the Convention with respect to its own institutions and public administration.
- (8) Since the competence of the Union and the competences of the Member States are interlinked, the Union should become a Party to the Convention alongside its Member States, so that together they can fulfil the obligations laid down by the Convention and exercise the rights vested in them in a coherent manner.

- (9) This Decision concerns the provisions of the Convention on judicial cooperation in criminal matters insofar as those provisions may affect common rules or alter their scope. It does not concern Articles 60 and 61 of the Convention, which are addressed by a separate Council decision on signing to be adopted in parallel with this Decision.
- (10) Ireland and the United Kingdom are bound by Directives 2011/36/EU ⁽¹⁾ and 2011/93/EU ⁽²⁾ of the European Parliament and of the Council and are therefore taking part in the adoption of this Decision.
- (11) In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of Protocol No 22 on the position of Denmark, annexed to the TEU and to the TFEU, Denmark is not taking part in the adoption of this Decision and is not bound by it or subject to its application.
- (12) The Convention should be signed,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The signing, on behalf of the European Union, of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence with regard to matters related to judicial cooperation in criminal matters is hereby authorised, subject to the conclusion of the said Convention ⁽³⁾.

Article 2

The President of the Council is hereby authorised to designate the person(s) empowered to sign the Convention on behalf of the Union.

Article 3

This Decision shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

Done at Brussels, 11 May 2017.

For the Council
The President
R. GALDES

⁽¹⁾ Directive 2011/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2011 on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims, and replacing Council Framework Decision 2002/629/JHA (OJ L 101, 15.4.2011, p. 1).

⁽²⁾ Directive 2011/93/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on combating the sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children and child pornography, and replacing Council Framework Decision 2004/68/JHA (OJ L 335, 17.12.2011, p. 1).

⁽³⁾ The text of the Convention will be published together with the decision on its conclusion.

COUNCIL DECISION (EU) 2017/866**of 11 May 2017****on the signing, on behalf of the European Union, of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence with regard to asylum and non-refoulement**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 78(2), in conjunction with Article 218(5) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

Whereas:

- (1) The Union participated alongside the Member States as an observer in the negotiation of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence ('the Convention'), which was adopted by the Council of Europe Committee of Ministers on 7 April 2011. The Convention was opened for signature on 11 May 2011.
- (2) In accordance with Article 75 of the Convention, the Convention is open for signature by the Union.
- (3) The Convention creates a comprehensive and multifaceted legal framework to protect women against all forms of violence. It seeks to prevent, prosecute and eliminate violence against women and girls and domestic violence. It covers a broad range of measures, from data collection and awareness-raising to legal measures on criminalising different forms of violence against women. It includes measures for the protection of victims and the provision of support services, and addresses the gender-based violence dimension in matters of asylum and migration. The Convention establishes a specific monitoring mechanism in order to ensure effective implementation of its provisions by the Parties.
- (4) The signing of the Convention on behalf of the Union will contribute to the realisation of equality between women and men in all areas, which is a core objective and value of the Union to be realised in all its activities in accordance with Articles 2 and 3 of the Treaty on European Union (TEU), Article 8 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) and Article 23 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union. Violence against women is a violation of their human rights and an extreme form of discrimination, entrenched in gender inequalities and contributing to maintaining and reinforcing them. By committing to the implementation of the Convention, the Union confirms its engagement in combating violence against women within its territory and globally, and reinforces its current political action and existing substantial legal framework in the area of criminal procedural law, which is of particular relevance for women and girls.
- (5) Both the Union and its Member States have competence in the fields covered by the Convention.
- (6) The Convention should be signed on behalf of the Union as regards matters falling within the competence of the Union insofar as the Convention may affect common rules or alter their scope. This applies, in particular, to certain provisions of the Convention relating to judicial cooperation in criminal matters and to the provisions of the Convention relating to asylum and non-refoulement. The Member States retain their competence insofar as the Convention does not affect common rules or alter the scope thereof.
- (7) The Union also has exclusive competence to accept the obligations set out in the Convention with respect to its own institutions and public administration.
- (8) Since the competence of the Union and the competences of the Member States are interlinked, the Union should become a Party to the Convention alongside its Member States, so that together they can fulfil the obligations laid down by the Convention and exercise the rights vested in them in a coherent manner.

- (9) This Decision concerns only Articles 60 and 61 of the Convention. It does not concern the provisions of the Convention on judicial cooperation in criminal matters, which are addressed by a separate Council decision on signing to be adopted in parallel with this Decision.
- (10) In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of Protocol No 21 on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland in respect of the area of freedom, security and justice, annexed to the TEU and to the TFEU, and without prejudice to Article 4 of that Protocol, those Member States are not taking part in the adoption of this Decision and are not bound by it or subject to its application.
- (11) In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of Protocol No 22 on the position of Denmark, annexed to the TEU and to the TFEU, Denmark is not taking part in the adoption of this Decision and is not bound by it or subject to its application.
- (12) The Convention should be signed,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The signing, on behalf of the European Union, of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence with regard to asylum and non-refoulement is hereby authorised, subject to the conclusion of the said Convention ⁽¹⁾.

Article 2

The President of the Council is hereby authorised to designate the person(s) empowered to sign the Convention on behalf of the Union.

Article 3

This Decision shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

Done at Brussels, 11 May 2017.

For the Council
The President
R. GALDES

⁽¹⁾ The text of the Convention will be published together with the decision on its conclusion.

REGULATIONS

COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) 2017/867

of 7 February 2017

on classes of arrangements to be protected in a partial property transfer under Article 76 of Directive 2014/59/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Directive 2014/59/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 establishing a framework for the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms and amending Council Directive 82/891/EEC, and Directives 2001/24/EC, 2002/47/EC, 2004/25/EC, 2005/56/EC, 2007/36/EC, 2011/35/EU, 2012/30/EU and 2013/36/EU, and Regulations (EU) No 1093/2010 and (EU) No 648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 76 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Directive 2014/59/EU requires Member States to ensure the protection of certain classes of arrangements during the partial transfer of assets, rights and liabilities of an institution under resolution. The same protection is required when a resolution authority forcibly modifies the terms of a contract to which the institution under resolution is party. That protection aims to prevent, when a partial transfer or a contractual modification has been effected, the splitting of assets, rights and liabilities which are linked to each other by virtue of those arrangements.
- (2) To ensure the proper application of this protection, it is necessary to identify precisely the types of arrangements that fall under the scope of each of the classes set out under Directive 2014/59/EU. The method most appropriate for this identification is to provide detailed rules and definitions, in addition to those set out under Directive 2014/59/EU. This is preferable to establishing a list of specific arrangements that may be entered into under the different national Member State laws, as such a list would be difficult to complete and would need to be continuously updated. As such this regulation should clarify and restrict, where necessary, the scope of application of the various forms of protection provided for by Directive 2014/59/EU for each class of arrangements.
- (3) The various classes of arrangements set out in Article 76(2) of Directive 2014/59/EU are detailed to varying degrees: some classes are fully specified, while others are determined in vaguer terms. In addition, some classes refer to one type of contractual relationship and liability or to a limited set of contractual relationships and liabilities, while others cover a greater number and an open range of contractual liabilities, transactions and relationships. Those latter classes could potentially encompass all of the legal and contractual relationships between an institution and one or more of its counterparties. If those classes of arrangements were to be fully protected, resolution authorities could find it difficult to effect partial transfers, if at all. It is therefore appropriate to avoid an excessive protection that could potentially extend to all of the assets, rights and liabilities between an institution and its counterparties.
- (4) Some classes of protected arrangements are defined in broader terms in Directive 2014/59/EU. In order to enhance certainty in terms of scope, namely in relation to security arrangements, set-off and netting arrangements and structured finance arrangements those classes should be further specified. This Delegated Regulation should not prevent the resolution authorities to further specify in partial transfers those types of set-off and netting arrangements to be protected in individual partial transfers, where those arrangements are

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 173, 12.6.2014, p. 190.

recognised for risk mitigation purposes under the applicable prudential rules, and the protection, in particular by non-separability, is a condition for that recognition. The resolution authorities should be allowed to decide on such extended protection in individual resolution cases.

- (5) The counterparties of the institution may agree on a so-called 'catch-all' or sweep-up 'set-off' agreement including any and all rights and liabilities between the parties. In consequence of this type of agreement any liabilities between the parties would be protected against being separated from each other. This would make the partial transfer with regard to this counterparty unmanageable, and in general would jeopardise the feasibility of the tool altogether, as the resolution authorities might even not be able to discern which liabilities are or are not covered by these arrangements. It should then further be clarified that 'catch all' or 'sweep up' netting and set-off agreements, including any and all assets, rights and liabilities between the parties, should not qualify as protected arrangements.
- (6) Article 80 of Directive 2014/59/EU implies that any narrowing of the scope of the definitions of protected arrangements pursuant to Article 76(2) of Directive 2014/59/EU should not affect the operation of trading, clearing and settlement systems, insofar as these systems fall within the scope of Article 2(a) of the Directive 98/26/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽¹⁾. Resolution authorities should therefore be obliged to protect all types of arrangements referred to in Article 76(2) of Directive 2014/59/EU, which are linked to counterparty's activity as a Central Counterparty (CCP). This includes, but does not need to be limited to, the activity covered by a default fund under Article 42 of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽²⁾.
- (7) The same applies to assets, rights and liabilities relating to payment or securities settlement systems. As netting arrangements falling in the scope of Directive 98/26/EC are protected in insolvency, they should also be protected, for a reason of consistency, under Article 76 of Directive 2014/59/EU. However, it is appropriate to extend the scope of the protection under Article 76(2) of that Directive to all arrangements with payment or securities settlement systems and their related activity, where applicable.
- (8) The need for specifying the scope of the arrangement benefiting from the safeguards in certain cases under Article 76(2) of Directive 2014/59/EU should not, in general, prevent resolution authorities from protecting any classes of arrangements which can be subsumed under one of the categories in that Article, and which are protected in insolvency proceedings against a separation of assets, rights and liabilities falling under these agreements under their national insolvency law including the national transposition of Directive 2001/24/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽³⁾. This is the case, if a creditor would still benefit from the rights arising from the arrangement unless the whole transaction was made void under national insolvency law. This in particular applies to security arrangements and set-off and netting arrangements that are protected under national insolvency law,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Definitions

For the purpose of this regulation, the definitions contained in Directive 2014/59/EU shall apply. The following definitions shall also apply:

- (1) 'Securitisation' means securitisation as defined in Article 4(1)(61) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁴⁾.
- (2) 'Contractual netting agreements' means contractual netting agreements as defined in Article 295 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013.

⁽¹⁾ Directive 98/26/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 1998 on settlement finality in payment and securities settlement systems (OJ L 166, 11.6.1998, p. 45).

⁽²⁾ Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2012 on OTC derivatives, central counterparties and trade repositories (OJ L 201, 27.7.2012, p. 1).

⁽³⁾ Directive 2001/24/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 April 2001 on the reorganisation and winding up of credit institutions (OJ L 125, 5.5.2001, p. 15).

⁽⁴⁾ Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 (OJ L 176, 27.6.2013, p. 1).

*Article 2***Conditions relating to security arrangements, including securities financing transactions**

Security arrangements pursuant to Article 76(2)(a) of Directive 2014/59/EU shall include the following:

- (1) arrangements stipulating guarantees, personal securities and warranties;
- (2) liens and other real securities interests;
- (3) securities lending transactions which do not imply a transfer of full ownership of the collateral and which involve one party (the lender) lending securities to the other party (the borrower) for a fee or interest payment and in which the borrower provides the lender with collateral for the duration of the loan.

Security arrangements shall qualify as security arrangements pursuant to Article 76(2)(a) of Directive 2014/59/EU only if the rights or assets to which the security interest is attached or would attach upon an enforcement event are sufficiently identified or identifiable in accordance with the terms of the arrangement and the applicable national law.

*Article 3***Conditions relating to set-off arrangements**

1. Set-off arrangements entered into between an institution and a single counterparty shall qualify as set-off arrangements referred to in Article 76(2)(c) of Directive 2014/59/EU where they relate to rights and liabilities arising under financial contracts or derivatives.
2. Set-off arrangements entered into between an institution and one or more counterparties shall qualify as set-off arrangements referred to in Article 76(2)(c) of Directive 2014/59/EU in any of the following circumstances:
 - (a) where the arrangements are linked to the counterparty's activity as a central counterparty, in particular for the activity covered by a default fund as referred to Article 42 of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012;
 - (b) where the arrangements are related to rights and obligations towards systems as defined in Article 2(a) of Directive 98/26/EC or other payment or securities settlement systems and are linked to their activity as payment or securities settlement systems.
3. Resolution authorities may decide, in individual cases, that set-off arrangements entered into between an institution and one or more counterparties so far as they relate to other types of rights and liabilities than those referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 may qualify as set-off arrangements pursuant to Article 76(2)(c) of Directive 2014/59/EU where the arrangements are recognised for risk mitigation purposes under the applicable prudential rules and the protection, in particular by non-separability, is a condition for that recognition.

*Article 4***Conditions relating to netting arrangements**

1. Contractual netting agreements entered into between the institution and a single counterparty shall qualify as netting arrangements pursuant to Article 76(2)(d) of Directive 2014/59/EU where they relate to rights and liabilities arising under financial contracts or derivatives.
2. Contractual netting agreements entered into between the institution and one or more counterparties shall qualify as netting arrangements pursuant to Article 76(2)(d) of Directive 2014/59/EU in any of the following circumstances:
 - (a) where the arrangements are linked to the counterparty's activity as a central counterparty, in particular for the activity covered by a default fund as referred to Article 42 of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012;
 - (b) where the arrangements are related to rights and obligations towards systems as defined in Article 2(a) of Directive 98/26/EC or other payment or securities settlement systems and are linked to their activity as payment or securities settlement systems.

3. Resolution authorities may decide, in individual cases, that netting arrangements entered into between an institution and one or more counterparties may qualify as a netting arrangement pursuant to Article 76(2)(d) of Directive 2014/59/EU where they are recognised for risk mitigation purposes under the applicable prudential rules and the protection, in particular by non-separability, is a condition for that recognition.

Article 5

General conditions applying to security arrangements, set-off and netting arrangements and structured finance arrangements

1. Articles 2, 3 and 4 are without prejudice to the following powers of the resolution authorities:
 - (a) to protect any type of arrangements which can be subsumed under one of the classes in points (a), (c), (d) and (f) of Article 76(2) of Directive 2014/59/EU, and which are protected in normal insolvency proceedings against a temporary or indefinite separation, suspension or cancellation of assets, rights and liabilities falling under these arrangements under their national insolvency law including the national transposition of Directive 2001/24/EC,
 - (b) to protect any type of arrangements which do not fall within the scope of Article 76(2) of Directive 2014/59/EU and which are protected in normal insolvency proceedings against a temporary or indefinite separation, suspension or cancellation of assets, rights and liabilities falling under these arrangements under their national insolvency law including the national transposition of Directive 2001/24/EC.
2. Resolution authorities may, in individual cases, exclude from the protection afforded by Article 76(1) of Directive 2014/59/EU, security arrangements, or set-off and netting arrangements which relate to contracts including any clause which, in the event of default of a counterparty, permits a non-defaulting counterparty to make limited payments only, or no payments at all, to the estate of the defaulting party, even if the defaulting party is a net creditor.

Article 6

Conditions relating to structured finance arrangements, including securitisations and instruments used for hedging purposes

1. Structured finance arrangements pursuant to Article 76(2)(f) of Directive 2014/59/EU shall include the following:
 - (a) securitisations in which the underlying exposures have been placed into tranches and transferred by a full title transfer from the balance sheet of the originator, to the institution or entity under resolution (true sale securitisation);
 - (b) securitisations by means of contractual instruments, where the underlying assets remain on the balance sheet of the institution or entity under resolution (synthetic securitisation).

In true sale securitisations, any role of the originator in the structure, including servicing the loans, providing any form of risk protection or providing liquidity, shall be considered as a liability which forms part of the structured finance arrangements.

In synthetic securitisations, the security interest shall be considered as a right which forms part of the structured finance arrangements only if it is attached to specific and sufficiently identified assets or identifiable in accordance with the terms of the arrangement and the applicable national law.

2. Agreements constituting a securitisation structure covering mutual relationships between originators, issuers, trustees, servicers, cash managers and swap and credit protection counterparties, shall be considered as forming part of structured finance arrangements if those mutual relationships are directly linked to the underlying assets and the payments to be made from the proceeds generated by these assets to the holders of the structured instruments. Those mutual relationships include liabilities and rights related to the underlying assets, liabilities under the instruments issued, and security arrangements, including derivative transactions, required for maintaining the flow of payments under these liabilities.

3. Paragraph 2 shall be without prejudice to the power of the resolution authority to decide, on a case-by-case basis and having regard to the specific structure of the structured finance arrangement pursuant to Article 76(2)(f) of Directive 2014/59/EU, that other agreements between the parties referred to in paragraph 2, such as loan servicing agreements, which are not directly linked to the underlying assets and the payments to be made, form part of such structured finance arrangement.

*Article 7***Entry into force**

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 7 February 2017.

For the Commission

The President

Jean-Claude JUNKER

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2017/868**of 19 May 2017****establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 922/72, (EEC) No 234/79, (EC) No 1037/2001 and (EC) No 1234/2007 ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 of 7 June 2011 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 in respect of the fruit and vegetables and processed fruit and vegetables sectors ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 136(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 lays down, pursuant to the outcome of the Uruguay Round multilateral trade negotiations, the criteria whereby the Commission fixes the standard values for imports from third countries, in respect of the products and periods stipulated in Annex XVI, Part A thereto.
- (2) The standard import value is calculated each working day, in accordance with Article 136(1) of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011, taking into account variable daily data. Therefore this Regulation should enter into force on the day of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The standard import values referred to in Article 136 of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 are fixed in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 19 May 2017.

*For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,*

Jerzy PLEWA

Director-General

Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 671.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 157, 15.6.2011, p. 1.

ANNEX

Standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables

(EUR/100 kg)		
CN code	Third country code ⁽¹⁾	Standard import value
0702 00 00	MA	119,1
	TN	158,2
	TR	94,0
	ZZ	123,8
0709 93 10	TR	131,2
	ZZ	131,2
0805 10 22, 0805 10 24, 0805 10 28	EG	58,9
	MA	58,6
	TR	41,8
	ZA	88,5
0805 50 10	ZZ	62,0
	AR	123,2
	TR	65,0
	ZA	207,1
0808 10 80	ZZ	131,8
	AR	94,0
	BR	115,9
	CL	126,4
	CN	145,5
	NZ	158,4
	US	107,1
	ZA	100,2
	ZZ	121,1

⁽¹⁾ Nomenclature of countries laid down by Commission Regulation (EU) No 1106/2012 of 27 November 2012 implementing Regulation (EC) No 471/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on Community statistics relating to external trade with non-member countries, as regards the update of the nomenclature of countries and territories (OJ L 328, 28.11.2012, p. 7). Code 'ZZ' stands for 'of other origin'.

DECISIONS

**COUNCIL DECISION (EU, Euratom) 2017/869
of 16 May 2017
appointing a member of the Court of Auditors**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 286(2) thereof,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community, and in particular Article 106a thereof,

Having regard to the proposal by Hungary,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament ⁽¹⁾,

Whereas:

- (1) The term of office of Mr Szabolcs FAZAKAS expired on 6 May 2016.
- (2) A new appointment should therefore be made,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Ms Ildikó GÁLL-PELCZ is hereby appointed member of the Court of Auditors for the period from 1 September 2017 to 31 August 2023.

Article 2

This Decision shall enter into force on the date of its adoption.

Done at Brussels, 16 May 2017.

For the Council
The President
L. GRECH

⁽¹⁾ Opinion of 27 April 2017 (not yet published in the Official Journal).

CORRIGENDA

Corrigendum to Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/693 of 7 April 2017 amending Annexes II, III and V to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for bitertanol, chlormequat and tebufenpyrad in or on certain products

(Official Journal of the European Union L 101 of 13 April 2017)

On page 12, point 1(b) of the Annex, in the table replacing the column for chlormequat in Annex II of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005:

for:

'1030000	Birds eggs	0,01 (*)
1030010	Chicken	
1030020	Duck	
1030030	Geese	
1030040	Quail	
1030990	Others	

read:

'1030000	Birds eggs	0,1
1030010	Chicken	
1030020	Duck	
1030030	Geese	
1030040	Quail	
1030990	Others	

Corrigendum to Commission Regulation (EU) 2016/427 of 10 March 2016 amending Regulation (EC) No 692/2008 as regards emissions from light passenger and commercial vehicles (Euro 6)

(Official Journal of the European Union L 82 of 31 March 2016)

On page 72, in point 4 of Appendix 7:

for: '4.1.3. With agreement of the type-approval authority, a PEMS test can also be driven by a different operator witnessed by a Technical Service, provided that at least the tests of the vehicles required by of this Appendix ...',

read: '4.1.3. With agreement of the type-approval authority, a PEMS test can also be driven by a different operator witnessed by a Technical Service, provided that at least the tests of the vehicles required by points 4.2.2 and 4.2.6 of this Appendix ...'.

