Council of the European Union

Brussels, 19 January 2018
(OR. en)

15883/17

CRS CRP 48

SUMMARY RECORD

Subject:	2653rd meeting of the PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES COMMITTEE held in Brussels on 20 December 2017

I. Adoption of the agenda

15846/17 OJ CRP1 43 + ADD 1 + COR 1
15855/1/17 REV 1 OJ CRP2 43 COMIX 854

The Committee adopted the agenda.

II. Approval of the "I" items

The Committee approved the "I" items as set out in the Annex.

III. Discussion items

COREPER (PART 1)

Environment

2. Directives on Waste package
Presidency debriefing on the outcome of the trilogue

The Committee took note of the information provided by the Presidency on the outcome of the trilogue of 17 December 2017.

Health

3. Regulation amending Regulation (EC) No 726/2004 — 15437/17
Mandate for negotiations with the European Parliament

The Committee agreed on a mandate for future trilogues.

Agriculture

4. Regulation on veterinary medicinal products — 15296/17
Mandate for negotiations with the European Parliament — + ADD 1 REV 1

The Committee agreed on a slightly amended mandate for future trilogues.

Statement by Germany

"Germany would like to comment the following on Articles 72 to 81 of the text as provided in the consultation document (15296/17/ADD 1):

Germany continues to be concerned that the safety level of pharmacovigilance of VMPs does not correspond to the safety level of medicinal products for human use, particularly in relation to the elimination of the Periodic Safety Update Reports (PSUR), but also in respect of the extension of notification periods and the lack of distinction concerning the degree of severity of adverse drug reactions, even if some progress has been made in this regard. In order to not to hamstring negotiation progress, Germany puts its concerns aside for the moment subject to reserving the right to come back to its concerns at a later stage in the proceedings – particularly if the European Parliament would also raise concerns."

Statement by Germany

"Germany would like to make the following comments on Article 106a of the text as provided in the consultation document (15296/17/ADD 1):

Article 106a stipulates that a prerequisite for parallel trade with VMPs is that the parallel trader must be in possession of a wholesale distribution authorisation.
In addition, provisions are stipulated for records and obligations in relation to the respective VMPs that are traded in parallel.

The fact that the distribution authorisation as well as the obligations regarding the proof of compliance, i.e. that certain features of the VMP traded in parallel match those of the VMP already approved in the Member State of destination or the obligations regarding the compliance with pharmacovigilance requirements are regulated in the same Article must not be interpreted in a way that a wholesale distribution authorisation may serve as the sole prerequisite for parallel trade.
Germany is also of the opinion that a provision which limits access to parallel trade with VMPs to wholesalers, such as currently provided for in Article 106a, does not fully reflect ECJ jurisprudence. In order to not to hamstring negotiation progress, Germany puts its concerns aside for the moment subject to reserving the right to come back to its concerns at a later stage in the proceedings – particularly if the European Parliament would also raise concerns in relation to Article 106a.
It should be made clear in the subsequent stages of proceedings that the Member States may regulate the simplified authorisation procedure."

Statement by The Netherlands

"Much progress has been made in the fight against AMR in this proposal for a new regulation on veterinary medicines, but the Netherlands believes that more could have been achieved at this stage. Since this Regulation is here to stay for the next 10-15 years, this is the perfect opportunity to take ambitious harmonized steps in order to strengthen the fight against antimicrobial resistance. Only by further regulating the antibiotic use in animals and significantly reducing it, public health and animal health and welfare can be safeguarded for the future.
In particular, a mandatory susceptibility test before the use of critical antibiotics and the mandatory monitoring of antibiotic use data are two subjects where NL would have wanted to make more progress in concrete measures.
Having said this, we do not want to delay the progress of this Regulation, it is important to have the agreed AMR measures in place as soon as possible."

5. Regulation on medicated feed 15462/17 + ADD 1
Mandate for negotiations with the European Parliament

The Committee agreed on a mandate for future trilogues.

Statement by Austria

"Austria can support the issuing of the mandate to launch negotiations with the European Parliament, however, with a view to the objective of the Regulation, namely reaching a high level of protection of human health, we would like to point out the following:

Veterinary medicinal products should only be permitted to be used in case of concrete need (i.e. in case of a disease) via the feed channel.

It should be possible to maintain established national control systems for the use of medicated feed directly on the farm, such as in Austria via registered on-farm mixers (= farmers that can use the practice of on-farm mixing).

The special needs of a small-scaled agriculture with predominantly family farms are not sufficiently taken into account in the Regulation, as the same conditions apply to agricultural holdings and industrial feed enterprises. The production and administration of medicated feed by trained farmers under the supervision of a veterinarian constitute are a well-established practice in Austria, which minimises many risks, as the medicinal products are used on the place and in the quantity in which they are absolutely needed."

Statement by Germany

"Germany would like to comment the following on amendment 38 of the European Parliament (EP):

Germany would like to ask the trialogue to consider favourably amendment 38 of the EP and to extend it by including "farm mixers". Germany suggests to discuss the following wording with the EP to complement Article 3:

„A Member State may impose restrictions in order to prohibit or regulate the manufacture of medicated feed by mobile mixers or on-farm mixers“."

Statement by Italy

"Italy appreciates the efforts deployed by the Presidency to achieve important results on this file and can support the issuing of the mandate to launch negotiations with the European Parliament.
However, with a view to the objective of the Regulation, that aims at achieving to harmonization the conditions of the preparation, marketing and use of medicated feed while ensuring the full protection of animal health and welfare and public health, as well as well as the functioning of the Internal market the competitiveness of the Sector, Italy would like to raise its concern on the following two important issues related to:

Article 7 .
2b. For active substances in the veterinary medicinal product which are the same as a substance in a feed additive, *except coccidiostats and histomonostats*, the respective maximum level of cross contamination ~~limit~~ in non target feed *shall not exceed* the maximum content of feed additive in complete~~ound~~ feed established in the respective Union act regulating the feed additive authorisations. ~~Such The actual level of cross contamination shall be indicated on the labelling of the non-target feed.~~

RATIONALE:
Italy proposes this new amendments of paragraph (2b) of Article 7, otherwise it will be really difficult to apply such a provision, for the following two main reasons:

There are currently no any active substances in VMP that are the same as in feed additives (*except coccidiostats already covered by directive 2002/32*) and Zinc oxide that has been revoked.

The implication of this paragraph is that any batch of not target feed produced after such medications should be analysed by the feed business operator in order to label the actual content of cross contamination. This is a burden, not proportionate with provisions for other active substances that are not feed additives (that have no obligation to label any cross contamination value).

Article 12
(1) (c) those who only transport or store medicated feed or intermediate products exclusively in sealed packages ~~or containers;~~
In paragraph (1c) of Article 12, Italy proposes to delete the following words "**or containers**".

RATIONALE
Because, Italy believes that paragraph 1 of Article 12 shall apply also to those Feed business operators who only transport or store medicated feed or intermediate products exclusively in sealed containers, in order to fulfil all the necessary cleaning procedures and to avoid any cross-contamination. At the same time Italy do agree that those Feed business operators who only transport or store in sealed packages have to be only registered.
Every medicated feed or intermediate feed must be put in the market (and obviously transported and stored as well) in sealed packages or containers. (as per Article 10 (1) and Section 5 of Annex 1). Even if transported/stored loose on the truck or silos, the cells of the truck and the silos must be sealed (in this case the cells of the truck or the silos are the sealed containers), and this is also a normal routine in practice.
And as per paragraph (2) of Article 9, Where containers are used instead of packaging material, they shall be accompanied by documents complying with paragraph 1, where the labelling of medicated feed or intermediate products shall comply with Annex III of this Regulation.

The text proposed at the document ST 15462/17 ADD 1, excludes all the transporters of Medicated Feed or intermediate products from the approval, and this is not in line with the scope of this Regulation."

Transport

6. Directive on qualification of professional drivers 15793/17 + ADD 1
Analysis of the final compromise text with a view to agreement

The Committee endorsed the text of the final compromise and mandated the Presidency to inform the European Parliament that, should the European Parliament adopt its position at first reading in accordance with this compromise (subject to revision by the legal linguists), the Council would approve the European Parliament's position and the act shall be adopted.

Internal Market and Industry

7. Regulation on type approval 15685/17
Analysis of the final compromise text with a view to agreement

The Committee endorsed the text of the final compromise and mandated the Presidency to inform the European Parliament that, should the European Parliament adopt its position at first reading in accordance with this compromise (subject to revision by the legal linguists), the Council would approve the European Parliament's position and the act shall be adopted.

Joint statement by Czech Republic and Latvia

"The Czech Republic and Latvia fully agree with the need for revision of the type-approval framework for motor vehicles, systems, components and separate technical units intended for such vehicles, with the view to ensure high level of safety and protection of health and the environment.

The Czech Republic and Latvia support the aims and principles of the new Regulation such as efficient market surveillance, clear and harmonised recall and safeguard procedures, proper functioning of technical services, closer coordination between national authorities and uniform application of type-approval rules. Efficient market surveillance system should be, first of all, based on a principle of risk assessment.

The Czech Republic and Latvia remain critical towards claimed added value of the additional oversight of the Commission over national type-approval authorities as agreed in the text of Article 9a resulting from the trialogues with the European Parliament. The assessment of type-approval authorities by the Commission cannot be considered as necessary and proportionate for achieving the aims of the Regulation. On the contrary, besides adding unnecessary bureaucracy into the system, such a mechanism undermines the very principles of EU type-approval system. The Article 9a interferes with the activities of national authorities that are in competence of Member States. By not respecting the competencies of national type-approval authorities confidence and respect of the EU type-approval system as such is being undermined. In addition such assessment will duplicate the peer-evaluation system and increase the already significant administrative burden for authorities.

Furthermore, the Czech Republic and Latvia are of the opinion that the text of Article 90 is of outmost importance as it sets EU fines mechanism that results in direct impact on manufacturers. Therefore, procedure, methods for the calculation and collection of administrative fines should be adopted by means of an implementing act."

Statement by Germany

"Germany supports the revision of the Framework Directive on the type approval and market surveillance of motor vehicles and of systems, components and separate technical units with the objective of ensuring a high level of road safety and the protection of health and the environment. Germany also explicitly supports the introduction of mandatory, effective and efficient market surveillance by the Member States.

With regard to the ongoing discussions on Article 9a, Germany supports the Presidency's aim of improving the quality of type approvals and the process of issuing type approvals. However, the Presidency's proposal aims at checking the type approval authorities at a late stage of the procedure, by which the type approvals have already been issued by the appropriate type approval authority and the vehicles and vehicle components have already been launched on the market. The Federal Government continues to regard the auditing of type approval authorities by the European Commission as ineffective and unlikely to achieve an increase in the quality of type approvals. From the point of view of the Federal Government, the checking apparatus now envisaged comes at too late a stage in the process as a whole.

From the Federal Government's perspective, a more effective and efficient alternative to conducting an audit at the type approval authorities is to have a check of type approvals carried out by a second technical service in the initial phase, i.e. before the type approval is issued.

In this way, it would be possible to identify or avoid problems arising in the context of issuing a type approval. Here, Germany is pursuing an approach that is different to that of the Presidency. The Federal Government believes that the involvement of a second technical service, on the basis of a statistical sampling procedure, in the process of issuing type approvals would be significantly more effective than auditing the type-approval authorities."

8. Regulation on fertilisers 14010/1/17 REV 1
Mandate for negotiations with the European Parliament

The Committee agreed on a mandate for future trilogues.

Statement by Germany

"Germany considers the Council text developed on the basis of the Commission proposal – irrespective of issues that from the German point of view have not yet been satisfactorily resolved and of the linguistic scrutiny reservation that continues to be in place – a first step toward a harmonisation of fertiliser legislation provisions at EU level and intends to allow for negotiations with the European Parliament.
Germany expressly points out that, as a whole, – also after the conclusion of negotiations with the European Parliament – future EU fertiliser products need to comply with standards regarding efficiency and safety that are comparable to the provisions applicable in Germany, in order for Germany to support a regulation in the long run.
For this reason, Germany can agree to the current Council text only by way of compromise and exclusively with the objective of opening tripartite negotiations.
In this context, Germany considers the mandate to be issued solely as a starting point for negotiations with the European Parliament, but not as a final Council position. Germany correspondingly reserves the right to re-introduce its views in future negotiations.
Irrespective of the technical and political relevance of other aspects that are of significance to Germany, Germany hereinafter points out subjects which have not been adequately taken into consideration so far, and which Germany will maintain over the course of future negotiations:

Setting a limit for cadmium in EU fertiliser products
Cadmium content of fertiliser products with more than 5% of P_2O_5
Germany supports the current proposal on setting a limit for cadmium in EU fertiliser products with more than 5% of phosphorus pentoxide only by way of compromise, in order to enable the start of negotiations with the European Parliament. This proposal contains elements that Germany is highly critical of. More specifically, Germany believes that a shorter transitional period of a maximum of three years is required until a universally applicable threshold of 60 mg of cadmium comes into effect. We also support a reduction to 40 mg of cadmium per kg of P_2O_5 at a later date. A threshold below 40 mg, however, will not receive Germany's support. Further incentives for reduction could be provided with labelling provisions, if required.
Cadmium content of fertiliser products with less than 5% of P_2O_5

The discussion on the indispensably necessary limitation of cadmium contents in EU fertiliser contents has to date almost exclusively been focused on setting a limit for cadmium in fertiliser products with more than 5% of phosphorus pentoxide. The German point of view is that the cadmium content of fertiliser products with less than 5% of P_2O_5 should also not exceed 1.5 mg of cadmium per kg of dry matter. These fertiliser products are often used with high application rates, resulting in undesirably high cadmium loads in the soil. For this reason, Germany firmly stands by its view that the cadmium content thresholds for these fertiliser products should be lower.

Simply in order to avoid repetition, Germany also explicitly refers to the points listed in the position paper WK 14186/2017 of 1 December 2017, which are also to their full extent subject of this declaration:

2. CMC11 (Annex II CMC 11, Certain Products derived from Animal By-Products)
in order to clarify the admissible usable animal by-products;

3. Industrial by-products
in order to take into account suitable industrial by-products for the use in fertiliser legislation;

4. Art. 18 - End-of-waste status
in order to create legal consistency with the provision on end-of-waste in the EU Waste Framework Directive;

5. CMC3 and CMC5
on the subject of limitation to suitable animal by-products of category 2 for fermentation/composting and use as organic fertiliser/soil improver;

6. Unconvertible requirements regarding the particle size in CMC 3
in order to redress the technically impossible requirement for composting animal by-products."

Statement by Sweden

"Sweden is satisfied to be able to maintain our level of protection with a low limit value. Sweden would have liked to see a proposal which contributes to handle the risks for health and environment which the use of fertilisers containing cadmium constitutes. These risks are apparent from the Commission´s impact assessment and recent research in the field. Sweden would have preferred a proposal which gives incentives to the development of decadmiation technology which is needed to in the long-term perspective to make available low cadmium content fertilisers on the market."

Joint statement by Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovakia and Slovenia

"Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovakia and Slovenia support the aims of the Regulation, especially setting limits for the presence of heavy metals and contaminants in fertilising products.

Regarding the limit value of cadmium in phosphate fertilisers with a phosphorus content of 5% phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5) equivalent or more by mass, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovakia and Slovenia are of the opinion that the compromise text does not sufficiently recognize the hazards and risks cadmium carries. As demonstrated in the Commission's Impact Assessment, it is not without reason that the Commission proposal sets a timeline for reducing the contamination levels to ultimately 20mg/kg. The concerns at EU level for the adverse effects of cadmium on human health date back to the time of almost thirty years ago. It is therefore unacceptable to set a limit for cadmium eight years after the date of entry into force of the Regulation. Member states with a current national limit for cadmium content in fertilisers should be allowed to keep that limit also for the harmonised area until the EU limit reaches the same level regardless of how and when the national limit is notified to the Commission.

The compromise text therefore fails to address environmental concerns arising from cadmium contamination by fertilisers of soil, inland waters, sea waters, and ultimately food, while the use of cadmium is now restricted in almost all other relevant areas e.g. batteries and electric and electronic devices. Apart from not setting any limit for eight years and not allowing Member States to prevent protecting their soil, health and environment, the compromise text does not even include a commitment to lower the limit in the future."

Telecommunications

9. Regulation on parcel delivery 15735/17
Analysis of the final compromise text with a view to agreement

The Committee endorsed the text of the final compromise and mandated the Presidency to inform the European Parliament that, should the European Parliament adopt its position at first reading in accordance with this compromise (subject to revision by the legal linguists), the Council would approve the European Parliament's position and the act shall be adopted.

10. Regulation on free flow of data 15724/1/17 REV 1
Mandate for negotiations with the European Parliament

The Committee agreed on a mandate for future trilogues.

Energy

11. Directive on the energy performance of buildings
Presidency debriefing on the outcome of the trilogue

The Committee took note of the information provided by the Presidency on the outcome of the trilogue of 19 December 2017.

Environment

12. Regulation on LULUCF 15726/17
Analysis of the final compromise text with a view to agreement

The Committee endorsed the text of the final compromise and mandated the Presidency to inform the European Parliament that, should the European Parliament adopt its position at first reading in accordance with this compromise (subject to revision by the legal linguists), the Council would approve the European Parliament's position and the act shall be adopted.

In the letter to the European Parliament it will be mentioned that the formal adoption of the LULUCF act will be put on hold until the final agreement on the Effort Sharing Regulation has been reached.

Transport

13. EASA Basic Regulation 15689/1/17 REV 1
Analysis of the final compromise text with a view to agreement

The Committee analysed the text of the final compromise.

Subsequent to the meeting it was determined that the final compromise has the necessary support and the Presidency was mandated to inform the European Parliament that, should the European Parliament adopt its position at first reading in accordance with this compromise (subject to revision by the legal linguists), the Council would approve the European Parliament's position and the act shall be adopted.

Education

14. Decision on Europass 15759/17 + COR 1
Analysis of the final compromise text with a view to agreement

The Committee endorsed the text of the final compromise and mandated the Presidency to inform the European Parliament that, should the European Parliament adopt its position at first reading in accordance with this compromise (subject to revision by the legal linguists), the Council would approve the European Parliament's position and the act shall be adopted.

COREPER (PART 2)

Justice and Home Affairs

22. Regulation establishing a European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS) 15840/17
Confirmation of provisional agreement on main political points

The Committee endorsed the agreement reached on most political points and invited the incoming Presidency to finalise work on the outstanding issues as soon as possible.

23. Blue Card Directive 15699/17
State of play and guidance for further work

The Committee discussed the above-mentioned item.

24. Meeting of the Council (Justice and Home Affairs) on 7-8 December 2017: Follow-up

The above-mentioned item was withdrawn.

Foreign Affairs

25. Meeting of the Council (Foreign Affairs) on 22 January 2018: Agenda

The EEAS presented the main points on the agenda.

26. EU-Chile Modernised Association Agreement - Publication of the negotiating directives 15621/1/17 REV 1
Exchange of views

The Committee agreed to recommend to the Council and the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States to make the negotiating directives public in their entirety. The Committee also agreed to a draft Council statement, as set out in Annex I to document 15983/17.

Statement by the Netherlands and Austria

"The Netherlands and Austria recall their joint statement to the minutes of CRP on November 8, 2017 attached below. To engage European citizens and to foster public support, the Netherlands and Austria remain of the opinion that negotiating directives for agreements with third parties should be made public, unless decided otherwise.

Statement by the Netherlands and Austria for the minutes of Coreper 8 November 2017

We support the draft negotiating directives for the modernization of the EU-Chile Association Agreement, and would welcome the start of these negotiations.
As has been stated several times during the EU internal negotiations on the directives, we strongly prefer the immediate publication of these negotiating directives upon their adoption. Declassification and publication of the EU-Chile negotiating directives would contribute to transparency and facilitate open discussion on the modernization of the EU-Chile association agreement, which is invaluable in order to maintain public support for an ambitious EU-Chile association agreement. Furthermore, making the negotiating directives public will have no impact on the ability of the EU to negotiate effectively nor will it affect the Council's decision making process in this case.

In this context, we would like to recall the European Commission's 2015 Trade for All Communication, which called for transparency in all stages of the negotiating cycle. The Commission invited the Council to disclose all trade-related negotiating directives immediately upon their adoption. We fully agree with the Commission on this. Being fully transparent on the negotiating directives adopted by the Council contributes to the legitimacy of EU trade policy and is necessary to retain public trust.

Seeing that at this stage there is no consensus in the Council to decide in favour of the publication of the mandate, we call on the other members of the Council to revert to this issue as soon as is feasible. In the meanwhile, in order not to postpone the start of the negotiations with Chile, we can agree to the adoption of the negotiating directives.
We note that the current adoption of the Chile negotiating directives without their immediate publication does not constitute a precedent for future negotiating directives."

27. TDI Modernisation 15530/17
Analysis of the final compromise text with a view to agreement

The Committee endorsed the text of the final compromise (subject to revision by the legal linguists).

28. Meeting of the Council (Foreign Affairs/Trade) on 10 December 2017: Follow-up

The above-mentioned item was withdrawn.

29. Meeting of the Council (Foreign Affairs) on 11 December 2017: Follow-up

The above-mentioned item was withdrawn.

General Affairs

30. European Council follow-up

The Committee took note of the main outcomes of the European Council.

31. Relations with the EP
Debriefing

The above-mentioned item was withdrawn.

32. Meeting of the Council (General Affairs) on 12 December 2017:
Follow-up

The above-mentioned item was withdrawn.

Economic and Financial Affairs

33. Meeting of the Council (Economic and Financial Affairs) on
23 January 2018: Agenda

The incoming Presidency presented the main points on the agenda.

34. Revision of the Fourth Anti-Money Laundering Directive 15849/17
Analysis of the final compromise text with a view to agreement

The Committee endorsed the text of the final compromise and mandated the Presidency to inform the European Parliament that, should the European Parliament adopt its position at first reading in accordance with this compromise (subject to revision by the legal linguists), the Council would approve the European Parliament's position and the act shall be adopted.

Statement by Austria

"Austria is strongly concerned that the current text does not enhance transparency on beneficial ownership necessary to avoid the abuse of trusts for the purpose of money laundering and terrorist financing. There is a clear need to establish mandatory central and public beneficial owner registries for trusts in the Member State by whose laws trusts are governed (Art. 31 of Directive 2015/849). Unfortunately, the current text enhances this lack of transparency of beneficial ownership of trusts even more as it provides for the anonymity of beneficial owners of certain types of trusts. Therefore, Austria calls for remedying this apparent deficiency of the future EU AML/CFT framework."

35. Omnibus proposal (financial rules) 15783/17 + ADD 1
Analysis of the final compromise text with a view to agreement + ADD 2

The Committee confirmed the final compromise text on Part 2 of the act. The Committee also endorsed in principle the political agreement found on Part 1 of the act, knowing that some minor technical work still needs to take place.

IV. Any other business

COREPER (PART 1)

None.

COREPER (PART 2)

- Commission decisions regarding the Rule of Law in Poland

  The Commission informed the Committee of the three actions taken by the Commission on 20 December 2017 regarding the Rule of Law in Poland.

ANNEX

"I" items approved

COREPER (PART 1)

Institutional Affairs

Appointments

15.	Council Decision appointing members and alternate members of the Advisory Committee on Freedom of Movement for Workers (IT) *Adoption*	15519/17 15518/17

Judicial Affairs

16.	Case C-611/17 (Italy against Council of the European Union) *Authorisation to produce a copy of or an extract from a Council document for use in legal proceedings*	15703/2017

Internal Market and Industry

17.	Impact assessment on Council amendments: Template of terms of reference *Information note for the Permanent Representatives Committee (Part 1)*	15842/17

Transport

18.	Euro-Mediterranean Aviation Agreement between the European Community and Morocco *Adoption*	15661/17 15653/16
19.	Council Decision on the participation of Switzerland in the European Rail Agency *Adoption*	15706/17 15695/17
20.	European Court of Auditors' Special Report No 13/2017 *Adoption* The above-mentioned item was withdrawn.	15730/17

Agriculture

21.	Establishment of a Working Party on Agricultural Products *Endorsement of terms of reference*	15728/17 + COR 1

Fisheries

62.	Regulation on Baltic Sea TACs and Quotas for 2018 *Approval of a letter*	15864/17

COREPER (PART 2)

Judicial Affairs

36. Case before the EU General Court — 15342/17
Case T-667/17, Alkarim for Trade and Industry LLC v. Council
Information note for the Permanent Representatives Committee (Part 2)

37. Case before the General Court — 15564/17
Case T-742/17 (Il-Su Kim and Others v. Council of the European Union)
Information note for the Permanent Representatives Committee (Part 2)

38. Cases T-484/17; T-510/17; T-512/17; T-520/17; T-525/17; T-526/17; T-552/17; T-625/17; T-628/17; T-630/17; T-631/17; T-637/17; T-638/17; T-640/17; T-643/17; T-660/17; T-687/17; T-700/17; T-701/17; T-705/17 — 15589/17
Information note for the Permanent Representatives Committee (Part 2)

39. Opinion procedure before the Court of Justice (1/17) — 15592/17
Information note for the Permanent Representatives Committee (Part 2)

40. Case T-721/17 (S. Topor-Gilka v. Council) and Case T/722/17 (OOO WO Technopromexport v. Council) — 15773/17
Authorisation to produce a copy of or an extract from a Council document for use in legal proceedings

Institutional Affairs

41. Minutes of Council meetings
Approval

JHA 12-13.10.2017 — 13171/17 + COR 1 + ADD 1 + ADD 1 COR 1

Letters

42. European Ombudsman inquiry on the transparency of trilogues - follow up — 14756/17
Approval of a letter

Transparency

43. Complaint 2110-2017-THH — 15768/17
Approval of a letter

Economic and Financial Affairs

44.	New Luxembourg Commemorative Coin	15441/17
45.	New Italian Commemorative Coin	15523/17
46.	EMIR REFIT *Mandate for negotiations with the European Parliament*	15626/17

General Affairs

47.	Resolutions and decisions EP December	15741/17

Justice and Home Affairs

48.	Abolition of the GENVAL WP and new approach to mutual evaluations *Approval*	13987/17
49.	Brussels IIa Regulation: recast *Decision to consult an institution or body*	15745/17
50.	Admission procedures for the return of Ethiopians from EU *Approval*	15762/17
51.	Sharing of OAP with third countries *Approval*	12126/17 + COR 1

Foreign Affairs

52.	EP request for the transmission of the negotiating directives for Agreement with Morocco *Endorsement*	15743/17
53.	PSC Decision EUBAM Rafah/2/2017 - appointment of Head of Mission *Decision to publish in the Official Journal*	15267/17 14878/17
54.	PSC Decision EUNAVFOR MED/3/2017 - appointment of EU Force Commander *Decision to publish in the Official Journal*	15604/17 15418/17
55.	PSC Decision EUTM RCA/4/2017- Appointment of Mission Force Commander *Decision to publish in the Official Journal*	15731/17 15467/17
56.	PSC Decision EUMM Georgia/1/2017 - appointment of the Head of Mission *Decision to publish in the Official Journal*	15737/17 14857/17

Other items

57.	ECJ - determination of equivalence of security standards for EUCI *Approval*	15074/17
58.	2018 EU security assessment visit programme *Approval*	15764/17