

Letter of congratulations from President Donald Tusk to Marjan Šarec on his appointment as Prime Minister-Designate of the Republic of Slovenia

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The situation for Chechens in Russia

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17 August 2018

EASO publishes a Country of Origin Information (COI) report on the situation for Chechens in the Russian Federation.

The European Asylum Support Office (EASO) has published a Country of Origin Information (COI) Report entitled '[The situation for Chechens in Russia](#)'. The report provides an overview of the situation of Chechens living in Russia, outside of the North Caucasus.

The report examines a variety of sources and focuses on different topics such as legal requirements, the criminal justice system, socio-economic circumstances, and the role of the authorities, together with closer examination of the situation for a number of specific groups of people, the report presents an up-to-date account of the current situation for Chechens

living in Russia.

The report gives an overview of the main topics relevant for asylum authorities in Europe. A general overview of the Chechen communities in Russia outside of the North Caucasus region is provided, including the size and location of the communities and specific information on the largest communities. Legal requirements relating to procedures for renewing internal passports, obtaining external passports, and registering for residence is included in the report from both a procedural and a practical perspective, in order to highlight potential disparities between legislation and practice.

The housing, education, work, and health care situation for Chechens is also examined. Each topic is intersected with residence registration, how the system works in practice in Russia, and how specifically the access for Chechens is in each area.

A number of sub-demographic profiles are also presented in the report, namely on women, LGBT persons, children, Chechens eligible for military service, and human rights activists and dissidents. The reception of Chechens returnees is also examined in a separate chapter.

Lastly, the criminal justice system is discussed through topics such as identity checks, criminal cases against Chechens, legal remedies, and access to lawyers, among other matters. Included is also a summary of available information regarding Chechen authorities' potential information exchange with Russian federal authorities, as well as the role of the Chechen community in providing information to the Chechen authorities and the Chechen authorities' cooperation with the federal authorities.

The report was co-drafted by Country of Origin Information (COI) specialists from the COI units and asylum offices in the Czech Republic, Lithuania, and the Netherlands in accordance with the EASO [COI Report Methodology](#). The report was reviewed by COI Specialists from Austria, Belgium, Estonia, France, and Poland

Any further information may be obtained from the European Asylum Support Office by contacting press@easo.europa.eu

Statement by High Representative/Vice-President Federica Mogherini and Commissioner for Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Management Christos Stylianides

on the World Humanitarian Day 2018

On the 15th anniversary of the bombing of the UN Headquarters in Baghdad, the European Union pays tribute to the commitment of aid workers who risk their lives to deliver humanitarian aid worldwide. The unequivocal respect of international law, the safety and security of humanitarian workers and their unfettered access to those in need are a major concern for the European Union.

Ahead of the 2018 World Humanitarian Day, High Representative/Vice-President Federica **Mogherini** and Christos **Stylianides**, EU Commissioner for Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Management, made the following statement:

"Civilians often pay the highest price in conflict, and attacks, including against aid workers, continue to happen.

Over the past year, from Afghanistan to Nigeria and from the Central African Republic to Yemen, these attacks have claimed the lives of civilians and humanitarian workers. These acts of violence are a grave violation of International Humanitarian Law. Saving lives should not cost lives.

Almost 4,400 humanitarian workers have been victims of major attacks over the past two decades. Over one third of them were killed. World Humanitarian Day is an opportunity to honour these dedicated humanitarians, and to advocate for their safety and security.

All parties to conflicts have an obligation under International Humanitarian Law to ensure the safety of humanitarian workers, and to facilitate unhindered and sustained humanitarian access, so that assistance can reach all people in need.

The EU is a world leader in humanitarian assistance. Promoting principled humanitarian aid and respect for International Humanitarian Law remains at the core of our international engagement."

Background

Civilians in conflict zones are routinely killed or wounded in targeted or indiscriminate attacks. Conflict has forced record numbers of people to flee their homes, with more than 68.5 million people forcibly displaced worldwide, half of them being children under the age of 18.

In 2017, the EU mobilised more than €2.43 billion for humanitarian aid operations in over 80 countries around the world. A significant proportion of this went to supporting the conflict-affected populations inside Syria and refugees in neighbouring countries and regions. The EU has also continued to support those displaced by long-standing conflicts, from Afghanistan to Colombia and the Horn of Africa, while responding to emerging crises, such as the displacement of the Rohingya.

The sharp increase in deliberate breaches of International Humanitarian Law

(IHL) and the humanitarian principles has made protection a prime challenge in today's humanitarian contexts. In 2017, more than 10% of the EU humanitarian aid budget was allocated for humanitarian protection activities.

The EU continued to advocate for enhancing protection and compliance with IHL, including through dialogue, statements and initiatives, as well as through funding for IHL training for staff and partners, and IHL dissemination and awareness raising activities across the general public.

For example, with the support of the EU, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) developed the [‘Health-Care in Danger’ campaign](#) which raises awareness of the widespread and severe impact of violent acts that obstruct the delivery of health care, damage or destroy facilities or vehicles, and injure or kill healthcare workers and patients.

State aid: Commission approves three support measures for renewable energy in Denmark

Denmark has a goal of supplying 50% of its energy consumption from renewable energy sources by 2030 and to become independent from fossil fuels by 2050. In line with this goal, the Danish authorities will implement three measures supporting renewable energy:

- A **multi-technology tender scheme** for onshore and offshore wind turbines and solar installations, with a budget of DKK 842 million (€112 million). The beneficiaries of the aid will be selected through two tenders organised in 2018 and 2019, with the different technologies competing with each other. The selected installations will offer their electricity on the market and receive support in the form of a premium on top of the market price (top-up payment).
- An **aid scheme for onshore wind for test and demonstration projects** outside the two national test centres for large wind turbines, with an expected budget of DKK 200 million (€27 million), and a **transitional aid scheme for onshore wind**, with a budget of DKK 40 million (€5 million).

The aid for the three schemes will be granted for a period of 20 years from the time of the connection to the grid. The renewable support schemes are financed from the State budget.

The Commission assessed all three schemes under EU State aid rules, in particular the Commission's [2014 Guidelines on State Aid for Environmental Protection and Energy](#). It found that the three Danish schemes will encourage the development of offshore and onshore wind and solar technologies, in line

with the requirements of the Guidelines.

On this basis, the Commission concluded that the measures will help Denmark boost the share of electricity produced from renewable energy sources, in line with the [environmental objectives of the EU](#), while any distortion of competition caused by the state support is minimised.

Background

The Commission's [2014 Guidelines on State Aid for Environmental Protection and Energy](#) allow Member States to support the production of electricity from renewable energy sources, subject to certain conditions. These rules are aimed at meeting the EU's ambitious energy and climate targets at the least possible cost for taxpayers and without undue distortions of competition in the Single Market.

The [Renewable Energy Directive](#) established targets for all Member States' shares of renewable energy sources in gross final energy consumption by 2020. For Denmark, that target is 30% by 2020. Furthermore, Denmark has a goal of supplying 50% of its energy consumption from renewable energy sources by 2030 and to become independent from fossil fuels by 2050. All three schemes aim to contribute to reaching those targets.

More information on today's decision will be available, once potential confidentiality issues have been resolved, in the [State aid register](#) on the Commission's [competition](#) website under the case numbers SA.49918, SA.50715 and SA.50717. The [State Aid Weekly e-News](#) lists new publications of State aid decisions on the internet and in the EU Official Journal.

[Daily News 17 / 08 / 2018](#)

Have your say: more than 4.6 million responses received in public consultation on summertime arrangements

The Commission closed yesterday the public consultation on summertime with more than 4.6 million submissions from all 28 Member States of the European Union. Launched on July 4, European citizens, stakeholders and public authorities were invited to share their views on the matter by filling in [an online questionnaire](#). This consultation is part of an assessment of the EU [summertime directive](#), which the Commission is currently undertaking at the request of the European Parliament. The objective is to investigate whether or not the rules should be changed. The Commission will now analyse the responses received and publish a report on the results in the coming weeks. *(For more information: Daniel Rosario – Tel.: +32 229 56185; Iris Petsa – Tel.: +32 229 93321)*

State aid: Commission approves three support measures for renewable energy in

Denmark

The European Commission has approved under EU State aid rules three schemes to support electricity production from wind and solar in Denmark in 2018 and 2019: (i) a multi-technology tender scheme for onshore and offshore wind turbines and solar installations, with a budget of DKK 842 million (€112 million). The beneficiaries of the aid will be selected through two tenders organised in 2018 and 2019, with the different technologies competing with each other; (ii) An aid scheme for onshore wind for test and demonstration projects outside the two national test centres for large wind turbines, with an expected budget of DKK 200 million (€27 million); and (iii) a transitional aid scheme for onshore wind, with a budget of DKK 40 million (€5 million). The aid for the three schemes will be granted for a period of 20 years from the time of the connection to the grid. The renewable support schemes are financed from the State budget. The Commission assessed all three schemes under EU State aid rules, in particular the Commission's [2014 Guidelines on State Aid for Environmental Protection and Energy](#). It found that the three Danish schemes will encourage the development of offshore and onshore wind and solar technologies, in line with the requirements of the Guidelines. The full press release is available online in [EN](#), [FR](#), [DE](#), [DA](#). *(For more information: Ricardo Cardoso – Tel.: +32 229 80100)*

Eurostat: Le taux d'inflation annuel en hausse à 2,1% dans la zone euro

Le taux d'inflation annuel de la zone euro s'est établi à 2,1% en juillet 2018, contre 2,0% en juin 2018. Un an auparavant, il était de 1,3%. Le taux d'inflation annuel de l'Union européenne s'est établi à 2,2% en juillet 2018, contre 2,1% à juin. Un an auparavant, il était de 1,5%. Ces chiffres sont publiés par Eurostat, l'office statistique de l'Union européenne. Les taux annuels les plus faibles ont été observés en Grèce (0,8%), au Danemark (0,9%) et en Irlande (1,0%). Les taux annuels les plus élevés ont quant à eux été enregistrés en Roumanie (4,3%), en Bulgarie (3,6%), en Hongrie (3,4%) et en Estonie (3,3%). Par rapport à juin 2018, l'inflation annuelle a baissé dans neuf États membres, est restée stable dans six et a augmenté dans treize autres. Un communiqué de presse est disponible [en ligne](#). *(Pour plus d'informations: Christian Spahr – Tél.: +32 229 50055; Annikky Lamp – Tél.: +32 229 56151; Enda McNamara – Tél.: +32 229 64976)*

STATEMENTS

Statement by Federica Mogherini and Christos Stylianides on the World Humanitarian Day 2018

On the 15th anniversary of the bombing of the UN Headquarters in Baghdad, the European Union pays tribute to the commitment of aid workers who risk their lives to deliver humanitarian aid worldwide. The unequivocal respect of international law, the safety and security of humanitarian workers and their unfettered access to those in need are a major concern for the European Union. Ahead of the 2018 World Humanitarian Day, High Representative/Vice-President Federica **Mogherini** and Christos **Stylianides**, EU Commissioner for

Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Management, made the following statement:
"Civilians often pay the highest price in conflict, and attacks, including against aid workers, continue to happen. Over the past year, from Afghanistan to Nigeria and from the Central African Republic to Yemen, these attacks have claimed the lives of civilians and humanitarian workers. These acts of violence are a grave violation of International Humanitarian Law. Saving lives should not cost lives. Almost 4,400 humanitarian workers have been victims of major attacks over the past two decades. Over one third of them were killed. World Humanitarian Day is an opportunity to honour these dedicated humanitarians, and to advocate for their safety and security. All parties to conflicts have an obligation under International Humanitarian Law to ensure the safety of humanitarian workers, and to facilitate unhindered and sustained humanitarian access, so that assistance can reach all people in need. The EU is a world leader in humanitarian assistance. Promoting principled humanitarian aid and respect for International Humanitarian Law remains at the core of our international engagement." The full statement is available [here](#). (For more information: Carlos Martin Ruiz de Gordejuela – Tel.: +32 229 65322; Esther Osorio – Tel.: +32 229 62076)

[Upcoming events](#) of the European Commission (ex-Top News)