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Price: EUR 3

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II

(Non-legislative acts)

REGULATIONS

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 119/2013

of 11 February 2013

**amending Regulation (EC) No 2214/96 concerning harmonised indices of consumer prices (HICP):
transmission and dissemination of sub-indices of the HICP, as regards establishing harmonised
indices of consumer prices at constant tax rates**

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 2494/95 of 23 October 1995 concerning harmonised indices of consumer prices⁽¹⁾, and in particular the third paragraph of Article 4 and Article 5(3) thereof,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Central Bank⁽²⁾,

Whereas:

- (1) By virtue of Article 5(1)(b) of Regulation (EC) No 2494/95, Member States are required to produce harmonised indices of consumer prices (HICP).
- (2) Commission Regulation (EC) No 2214/96⁽³⁾ establishes the sub-indices of the HICP to be produced by the Member States, and provided to and disseminated by the Commission (Eurostat).
- (3) For inflation analysis and for convergence assessment in Member States, it is necessary to collect information on the impact of tax changes on inflation. To this end, HICPs should additionally be calculated on the basis of constant tax rate prices instead of observed prices in the form of harmonised indices of consumer prices at constant tax rates (HICP-CT).
- (4) In order to obtain reliable and comparable results from all Member States, a common methodological framework for the compilation of HICP-CT should be established and maintained.
- (5) The principle of cost-effectiveness has been taken into account in accordance with Article 13 of Regulation (EC) No 2494/95.

- (6) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the European Statistical System Committee,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EC) No 2214/96 is amended as follows:

- (1) In Article 2, the following subparagraph is added:

‘Harmonised indices of consumer prices at constant tax rates’ means indices that measure changes in consumer prices without the impact of changes in rates of taxes on products over the same period of time.’;

- (2) Article 3 is replaced by the following:

*‘Article 3***Production and provision of sub-indices**

1. Member States shall produce and provide to the Commission (Eurostat) each month all sub-indices (Annex I) which have a weight accounting for more than one part in a thousand of the total expenditure covered by the HICP. Together with the index for January each year, Member States shall provide corresponding weighting information to the Commission (Eurostat).

2. In addition, Member States shall produce and provide to the Commission (Eurostat) each month the same sub-indices computed at constant tax rates (HICP-CT). The Commission (Eurostat), in close cooperation with the Member States, shall establish guidelines that provide a methodological framework for the computation of the HICP-CT index and sub-indices. When duly justified, the Commission (Eurostat) shall update the reference methodology, in accordance with procedural arrangements approved by the European Statistical System Committee.

3. Indices shall be provided following the standards and procedures for provision of data and metadata as established by the Commission (Eurostat).’

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 257, 27.10.1995, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ Opinion not yet published in the Official Journal.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 296, 21.11.1996, p. 8.

Article 2

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

It shall take effect with the index for January 2013.

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

Done at Brussels, 11 February 2013.

For the Commission
The President
José Manuel BARROSO

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 120/2013

of 11 February 2013

entering a name in the register of protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications (ข้าวหอมมะลิทุ่งกุลาร้องไห้ (Khao Hom Mali Thung Kula Rong-Hai) (PGI))

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 November 2012 on quality schemes for agricultural products and foodstuffs⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 52(3)(b) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Pursuant to Article 6(2) of Council Regulation (EC) No 510/2006 of 20 March 2006 on the protection of geographical indications and designations of origin for agricultural products and foodstuffs⁽²⁾, an application from Thailand received on 20 November 2008 to register the name 'ข้าวหอมมะลิทุ่งกุลาร้องไห้ (Khao Hom Mali Thung Kula Rong-Hai)' as a protected geographical indication was published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*⁽³⁾.
- (2) Belgium, France, Italy, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom lodged objections to such registration under Article 7(1) of Regulation (EC) No 510/2006. The objections were deemed admissible under points (a), (b), (c) and (d) the first subparagraph of Article 7(3) thereof.
- (3) By letter dated 14 March 2011, the Commission asked the Parties concerned to seek agreement among themselves in accordance with their internal procedures.
- (4) An agreement was reached between Thailand and France. Given that no agreement was reached within the designated timeframe of six months between Thailand and the Netherlands, and that only a partial agreement was reached within such timeframe between Thailand and Belgium, Italy and the United Kingdom, the Commission should adopt a decision.
- (5) With regard to the definition of the geographical area for production, processing and packaging, France pointed out an inconsistency between the Single Document and the national legislation of Thailand that allowed processing and packaging outside the geographical area of production. Thailand recognised the inconsistency and amended its national registration as well as the Single Document to clarify that there is only one single geographical area of production, processing and packaging.
- (6) With regard to the scope of protection of the name 'ข้าวหอมมะลิทุ่งกุลาร้องไห้ (Khao Hom Mali Thung Kula Rong-Hai)', Belgium, France, Italy, the United Kingdom and Thailand reached an agreement that the protection should be limited to the name as a

whole. Thailand confirmed that no protection for the term 'Khao Hom Mali', in itself, was sought under Regulation (EC) No 510/2006. The Netherlands and Thailand did not reach an agreement. The Netherlands requested a clear indication that it is possible to use the non-geographical parts of the name, whilst Thailand made clear its anxiety on the impact of such a formulation on a trade mark registered in the European Union.

- (7) The protection should indeed be given to the whole name 'ข้าวหอมมะลิทุ่งกุลาร้องไห้ (Khao Hom Mali Thung Kula Rong-Hai)'. Individual non-geographical components of that term may be used, even jointly and also in translation, throughout the European Union, provided the principles and rules applicable in the European Union's legal order are respected, including the legislation on trade marks.
- (8) With regard to the packaging requirement to take place in the area of production, Belgium, France, Italy, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom objected as being not adequately justified or unnecessarily restricting. France and Thailand found an agreement after amendment of the Single Document by Thailand in order to explain better the reasons why packaging has to take place in the geographical area. No agreement on this issue was reached between Thailand and Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. Thailand has then amended the Single Document and specification and included a justification more specific to the product.
- (9) In the light of the above, the name 'ข้าวหอมมะลิทุ่งกุลาร้องไห้ (Khao Hom Mali Thung Kula Rong-Hai)' should be entered in the Register of protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications and the Single Document should be updated accordingly and published.
- (10) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Protected Geographical Indications and Protected Designations of Origin,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The designation contained in Annex I to this Regulation shall be entered in the register.

Article 2

The updated Single Document is contained in Annex II to this Regulation.

Article 3

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

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 343, 14.12.2012, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 93, 31.3.2006, p. 12.

⁽³⁾ OJ C 169, 29.6.2010, p. 7.

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

Done at Brussels, 11 February 2013.

For the Commission
The President
José Manuel BARROSO

ANNEX I

Agricultural products intended for human consumption in Annex I to the Treaty:

Class 1.6. Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed

THAILAND

ข้าวหอมมะลิทุ่งกุลาร้องไห้ (Khao Hom Mali Thung Kula Rong-Hai) (PGI)

ANNEX II

SINGLE DOCUMENT

REGULATION (EC) No 510/2006 (*)

‘ข้าวหอมมะลิทุ่งกุลาร้องไห้’ (KHAO HOM MALI THUNG KULA RONG-HAI)

EC No: TH-PGI-0005-0729-20.11.2008

PGI (X) PDO ()

1. Name

‘ข้าวหอมมะลิทุ่งกุลาร้องไห้’ (Khao Hom Mali Thung Kula Rong-Hai)

2. Member State or Third Country

Kingdom of Thailand

3. Description of the agricultural product or foodstuff

3.1. Type of product

Class 1.6. Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed

3.2. Description of product to which the name in (1) applies

Khao Hom Mali Thung Kula Rong-Hai is the rice produced in the Thung Kula Rong-Hai area, extending across five provinces of north-east Thailand. It is grown from Khao Dawk Mali (KDML 105) and RD 15 varieties and is a light-sensitive paddy rice. It can be brown or white (milled rice).

Physical characteristics

Rice hull: straw yellow colour.

Long, slim, transparent and shiny.

Silky smooth.

Good smell like pandanus leaf.

Physical characteristics	Brown rice	White rice
Length (mm)	> 7,0	> 7,0
Shape (Length/Width)	> 3,2	> 3,2
Colour	Yellowish brown	White

Chemical characteristics

Moisture content	Not more than 14 %
Contaminants	Not more than 0,2 %
Yellow grains	Not more than 0,2 %
Mixture of other rice varieties	Not more than 8 %
Amylose (%)	14-16 %
Alkaline test	6-7

(*) Replaced by Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 November 2012 on quality schemes for agricultural products and foodstuffs (OJ L 343, 14.12.2012, p. 1).

Chemical characteristics (mean value ($\pm$ 5 %))	Brown rice	White rice
Protein (%)	7,6	5,4
Vitamin B1 (mg/100g)	0,34	0,18
Vitamin B2 (mg/100g)	0,27	0,07
Vitamin B3 (mg/100g)	5,0	1,2
Iron (ppm)	28	16

Other characteristics

1. Cooking characteristics (mean values)

Cooking time	15-20 min.
Rice:water ratio for cooking	1:1 or 1:1,25

2. Aroma and flavour

The cooked rice smells liked pandanus leaf and tastes velvety, spongy and slightly sweet. It has a slight hint of the added condiments when cooked with other ingredients. Newly harvested KDML 105 and RD 15 rice grains have a creamy smooth texture when boiled.

3.3. Raw materials (for processed products only)

The rice seeds used to produce Khao Hom Mali Thung Kula Rong-Hai have to be grown in Thung Kula Rong-Hai.

The seeds must be Khao Dawk Mali 105 (KDML 105) and Kor Khor or RD 15 breeds obtained from the Rice Department or rice-grain producers, i.e. farmers' organisations or private organisations certified by the Rice Department based on the standards for rice grain production.

3.4. Feed (for products of animal origin only)

—

3.5. Specific steps in production that must take place in the identified geographical area

The whole of the production cycle must take place in the defined geographical area to ensure that it is conducted entirely under the geomorphological conditions specific to that area. Needless to say, given the growing conditions the entire biological cycle up to harvesting is carried out in the same place, i.e. where the rice was originally sown. Harvesting is governed by special rules which cover the dates, phonological stages and grain moisture to guarantee the hygiene and safety of the product and complete traceability of the rice to the region of origin and even, in many cases, to the original farmer. The processing shall take place in Roi Et, Surin, Sisaket, Mahasarakham, and Yasothon Provinces, which are the five provinces of the Thung Kula Rong-Hai area.

3.6. Specific rules concerning slicing, grating, packaging, etc.

The packaging shall take place in Roi Et, Surin, Sisaket, Mahasarakham, and Yasothon Provinces, which are the five provinces of the Thung Kula Rong-Hai area. This is to give consumers an effective guarantee of the origin, the quality of the rice and in order to ensure the retention of 2-acetyl-1-pyrroline (0,1-0,2 micrograms at the growing field), unique to Khao Hom Mali grown within the identified geographical area. The repackaging is not allowed in order to minimise possible dilution in concentration, which would undermine its distinctive aroma and to prevent any possible contamination or alteration of the product.

3.7. Specific rules concerning labelling

Packages must be labelled with the weight, the date of packing, the name of the mill or the name of the cooperative.

Each package must bear the words 'ข้าวหอมมะลิทุ่งกุลาร้องไห้' and/or 'Khao Hom Mali Thung Kula Rong-Hai'.

The Thai GI logo plus the EU logo (after European registration) are also mandatory.



4. Concise definition of the geographical area

The geographical area where all the operations take place (sowing, cultivation, harvesting, milling, packaging and labelling) is Roi-et, Mahasarakam, Surin, Yasothon and Srisaket.

Due to the specific weather and soil conditions required the cultivation area lies in:

- Roi Et province consisting of 986 807 rai (6,25 rai = 1 hectare) of land in tambons within the Thung Kula Rong-Hai Plain in Kaset Wisai, Suwannabhumi, Pratumrat and Phonsai districts and Nong Hee subdistrict.
- Surin province consisting of 575 993 rai of land in tambons within the Thung Kula Rong-Hai Plain in Ta Tum and Chumpol Buri districts.
- Sisaket province consisting of 287 000 rai of land in tambons within the Thung Kula Rong-Hai Plain in Rasi Salai district and Silalat subdistrict.
- Mahasarakham province consisting of 193 890 rai of land in tambons within the Thung Kula Rong-Hai Plain in Phayakaphum Pisai district.
- Yasothon province consisting of 64 000 rai of land in tambons within the Thung Kula Rong-Hai Plain in Maha Chanachai and Kor Wang districts.

5. Link with the geographical area

5.1. Specificity of the geographical area

The Thung Kula Rong-Hai Plain is a large plain in north-east Thailand, extending across five provinces, namely Roi Et, Mahasarakam, Surin, Yasothon and Srisaket. It covers a total of 2 107 690 rai and was formerly named Thung Mah Long or Thung Pu Pa Lan.

Natural and human factors play an integral role in production and, in particular, cultivation of Khao Hom Mali Thung Kula Rong-Hai rice. Human knowledge also plays a key role in production of this rice, from selecting quality seeds to following suitable cultivation methods, constructing bunds and segmenting the paddy field into sections to retain sufficient water for the rice to grow. Water is drained from the fields about 10 days before harvest, when the mature rice is cut and dried for 2 or 3 days to reduce moisture. These are the natural factors and local knowledge which determine the quality of Khao Hom Mali Thung Kula Rong-Hai.

5.2. Specificity of the product

Khao Hom Mali Thung Kula Rong-Hai refers to paddy, brown and milled rice processed from the light-sensitive rice varieties Khao Dawk Mali 105 and Kor Khor or RD 15, grown in the rainy season in Thailand in the Thung Kula Rong-Hai area and exuding a natural aroma.

The only rice eligible is the abovementioned variety from the defined geographical area, since only these conditions produce rice with low amylose content (14-16 %) and with an amylopectin content of 86-84 %. This allows the rice to absorb a low proportion of the water in which it is cooked and release flavours. These outstanding characteristics are possible only under the unique geomorphological conditions in the north-eastern part of Thailand (nature of the soil, quality of the water used, number of hours of sunshine, narrow range of temperatures, cool dry weather in the harvesting season, etc.).

5.3. *Causal link between the geographical area and the quality or characteristics of the product (for PDO) or a specific quality, the reputation or other characteristic of the product (for PGI)*

'Thung Kula Rong-Hai' is derived from the legendary 'Kula merchants'. According to the legend, because of the dry weather in the dry season, a group of native people called Kula who were merchants journeyed across this large plain to sell their wares. They travelled until they were exhausted, but were still unable to reach the other side. They then felt like crying ('Rong-Hai' in Thai), hence the name 'Thung Kula Rong-Hai' ('plain of the crying Kula').

Cultivation of Hom Mali rice in Thung Kula Rong-Hai began after the government improved the Hom Mali rice variety and certified it in 1959 naming it 'Khao Dawk Mali 105'. Cultivation became more widespread in 1979 when the rice seeds exchange project called for planting glutinous rice in the Thung Kula Rong-Hai area. Farmers were advised to change the new rice seeds every three years to maintain seed purity.

Because the paddy depended on rain water, cultivation could be carried out only once a year. Harvesting takes place in the cold season when the weather is cold and dry (after the end of the rainy season). According to local knowledge, a flooded paddy field needs to be drained about 10 to 15 days before harvesting to obtain rice of good physical quality, with long, slim, clear and sturdy grains. The cooked rice should be soft and fragrant. This practice, coupled with good agricultural practice (GAP), gives Khao Hom Mali Thung Kula Rong-Hai its unique quality, distinctive from Hom Mali rice grown in other areas and recognised by traders and consumers both in the producing country itself and internationally.

The slightly saline soil in northern Thailand, the coolness and dryness of the area, the specific rice varieties (KDML 105 and RD 15) used, the climate and the soil nutrients cause the paddy to become stressed and to produce the aromatic substance 2-acetyl-1-pyrroline (2AP), the same substance which produces the fragrance in pandanus leaves. This is the miracle gift from the nature on Khao Hom Mali Thung Kula Rong Hai.

Reference to publication of the specification

(Article 5(7) of Regulation (EC) No 510/2006).

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 121/2013**of 11 February 2013****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 Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 of 22 October 2007 establishing a common organisation of agricultural markets and on specific provisions for certain agricultural products (Single CMO Regulation) ⁽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 multi-lateral 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, 11 February 2013.

*For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,
José Manuel SILVA RODRÍGUEZ
Director-General for Agriculture and
Rural Development*

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 299, 16.11.2007, p. 1.

⁽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	IL	110,0
	MA	51,2
	TN	73,8
	TR	105,6
	ZZ	85,2
0707 00 05	EG	200,0
	TR	150,6
	ZZ	175,3
0709 91 00	EG	238,2
	ZZ	238,2
0709 93 10	MA	44,7
	TR	117,0
	ZZ	80,9
0805 10 20	EG	52,1
	MA	57,0
	TN	50,9
	TR	63,1
	ZZ	55,8
0805 20 10	MA	95,5
	ZZ	95,5
0805 20 30, 0805 20 50, 0805 20 70, 0805 20 90	IL	132,1
	KR	134,3
	MA	125,2
	TR	72,8
	ZZ	116,1
0805 50 10	EG	83,9
	MA	60,5
	TR	69,0
	ZZ	71,1
0808 10 80	CN	99,8
	MK	29,8
	US	203,4
	ZZ	111,0
0808 30 90	CL	223,4
	CN	72,1
	TR	170,6
	US	140,7
	ZA	110,7
	ZZ	143,5

⁽¹⁾ Nomenclature of countries laid down by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1833/2006 (OJ L 354, 14.12.2006, p. 19). Code 'ZZ' stands for 'of other origin'.

DECISIONS

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION

of 8 February 2013

on the approval by the Commission of sampling plans, control plans and common control programmes for the weighing of fisheries products in accordance with Articles 60 and 61 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009

*(notified under document C(2013) 613)***(Only the Bulgarian, Dutch, English, French, Latvian, Slovenian and Swedish texts are authentic)**

(2013/78/EU)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 of 20 November 2009 establishing a Community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the common fisheries policy, amending Regulations (EC) No 847/96, (EC) No 2371/2002, (EC) No 811/2004, (EC) No 768/2005, (EC) No 2115/2005, (EC) No 2166/2005, (EC) No 388/2006, (EC) No 509/2007, (EC) No 676/2007, (EC) No 1098/2007, (EC) No 1300/2008, (EC) No 1342/2008 and repealing Regulations (EEC) No 2847/93, (EC) No 1627/94 and (EC) No 1966/2006⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 60(1) and (3) and Article 61 thereof,

Having regard to the submission of sampling plans, control plans and common control programmes by Member States,

Whereas:

- (1) Pursuant to Article 60(1) and (2) of Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009, a Member State is to ensure that all fisheries products are weighed on landing, prior to the fisheries products being held in storage, transported or sold, on systems approved by the control authorities, unless that Member State has adopted a sampling plan approved by the Commission. Such sampling plan must be in accordance with the risk-based methodology set out in Article 76(1) of and Annex XIX to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 404/2011⁽²⁾.
- (2) Pursuant to Article 60(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009, a Member State may permit fisheries products to be weighed on board the fishing vessel by

way of derogation from the general weighing obligation established in Article 60(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009, provided that Member State has adopted a sampling plan approved by the Commission, as referred to in Article 60(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009. Such sampling plan must comply with the risk-based methodology set out in Article 76(1) of and Annex XX to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 404/2011.

- (3) Pursuant to Article 61(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009, a Member State may permit fisheries products to be weighed after transport from the place of landing if they are transported to a destination on the territory of the Member State concerned, provided that Member State has adopted a control plan approved by the Commission. Such plan must comply with the risk-based methodology set out in Article 77(1) of and Annex XXI to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 404/2011.
- (4) Pursuant to Article 61(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009, the control authorities of the Member State in which the fisheries products are landed may permit the transport before weighing of those products to registered buyers, registered auctions or other bodies of persons which are responsible for the first marketing of fisheries products in another Member State, provided the Member States concerned have adopted a common control programme approved by the Commission, as referred to in Article 94 of Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009. Such programme must comply with the risk-based methodology set out in Article 77(3) of and Annex XXII to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 404/2011.
- (5) The Commission approved, by Implementing Decision 2012/474/EU⁽³⁾, a first group of sampling plans adopted by Germany, Ireland, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Poland, Finland and the United Kingdom and of control plans adopted by Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Poland, Finland and the United Kingdom.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 343, 22.12.2009, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 112, 30.4.2011, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 218, 15.8.2012, p. 17.

- (6) Since the adoption of Implementing Decision 2012/474/EU, sampling plans have been submitted by Bulgaria, Latvia, Slovenia and by Sweden, respectively on 5 October 2012, 5 April 2012, 14 June 2012 and 20 April 2012, a control plan has been submitted to the Commission by France on 14 September 2012 and a common control programme has been submitted by France and Ireland on 14 September 2012. The Netherlands have submitted a new sampling plan on 27 September 2012 to replace the plan approved by Implementing Decision 2012/474/EU. Those sampling plans, that control plan and that common control programme are in line with the relevant risk-based methodologies. They should therefore be approved.
- (7) The Commission should be in a position to revoke the approval if it appears that the Member State concerned does not apply or not fully apply the sampling plans, the control plan or the common control programme.
- (8) The Commission will monitor the application of the sampling plans, the control plan and common control programme both with respect to their effective operation as well as to their regular review by the Member State concerned. For that reason Member States should report to the Commission on the application of these plans. If it appears that such a plan or programme does not ensure adequate weighing, the Member State concerned should submit a revised plan or programme to the Commission for approval,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Approval

1. The sampling plans submitted respectively on 5 October 2012, 5 April 2012 and 20 April 2012 by Bulgaria, Latvia and Sweden for the purposes of Article 60(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 are approved.
2. The sampling plan submitted on 27 September 2012 by the Netherlands for the weighing of fisheries products on board the fishing vessel, as referred to in Article 60(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009, is approved. That sampling plan shall replace the sampling plan submitted by the Netherlands on 18 January 2012 and approved by Implementing Decision 2012/474/EU.

3. The sampling plans submitted respectively on 14 June 2012 and 20 April 2012 by Slovenia and Sweden for the weighing of fisheries products on board the fishing vessel, as referred to in Article 60(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009, are approved.

4. The control plan submitted on 14 September 2012 by France for the weighing of fisheries products after transport to a destination on the territory of that Member State, as referred to in Article 61(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009, is approved.

5. The common control programme submitted on 14 September 2012 by France and Ireland for the weighing of fisheries products after transport to a destination to another Member State, as referred to in Article 61(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009, is approved.

Article 2

Revocation

The Commission may revoke the approval referred to in Article 1 if it appears that the Member State concerned does not apply or not fully apply its sampling plan, control plan or common control programme.

Article 3

Report

The Member States referred to in Article 1 shall transmit to the Commission, before 1 April 2014, a report on the application of the sampling plans, the control plan and the common control programme referred to in that Article.

Article 4

Addressees

This Decision is addressed to the Republic of Bulgaria, Ireland, the French Republic, the Republic of Latvia, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Republic of Slovenia and the Kingdom of Sweden.

Done at Brussels, 8 February 2013.

For the Commission

Maria DAMANAKI

Member of the Commission

CORRIGENDA

Corrigendum to Council Decision 2012/457/CFSP of 2 August 2012 amending Decision 2010/413/CFSP concerning restrictive measures against Iran*(Official Journal of the European Union L 208 of 3 August 2012)*

Page 20, Annex II, fifth entry ('Bank Tejarat'), third column ('Reasons'):

for: 'Bank Tejarat is a partly State owned bank. It has directly facilitated Iran's nuclear efforts. For example, in 2011, Bank Tejarat facilitated the movement of tens of millions of dollars in an effort to assist the UN designated Atomic Energy Organisation of Iran's ongoing effort to acquire yellowcake uranium. The AEOI is the main Iranian organisation for research and development of nuclear technology, and manages fissile material production programs. Bank Tejarat also has a history of assisting designated Iranian banks in circumventing international sanctions, for example acting in business involving UN designated Shahid Hemmat Industrial Group cover companies.'

read: 'Bank Tejarat is a partly State-owned bank. It has directly facilitated Iran's nuclear efforts. For example, in 2011, Bank Tejarat facilitated the movement of tens of millions of dollars in an effort to assist the UN designated Atomic Energy Organisation of Iran's (AEOI) ongoing effort to acquire yellowcake uranium. The AEOI is the main Iranian organisation for research and development of nuclear technology, and manages fissile material production programmes. Bank Tejarat also has a history of assisting designated Iranian banks in circumventing international sanctions, for example acting in business involving UN designated Shahid Hemmat Industrial Group cover companies.'

Through its financial services to EU designated Bank Mellat and Export Development Bank of Iran (EDBI) in the past few years, Bank Tejarat has also supported the activities of subsidiaries and subordinates of the Iran Revolutionary Guard Corps, UN designated Defense Industries Organisation and UN designated MODAFL.'

Corrigendum to Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 709/2012 of 2 August 2012 implementing Regulation (EU) No 267/2012 concerning restrictive measures against Iran

(Official Journal of the European Union L 208 of 3 August 2012)

Page 4, Annex II, fifth entry ('Bank Tejarat'), third column ('Reasons'):

for: 'Bank Tejarat is a partly State owned bank. It has directly facilitated Iran's nuclear efforts. For example, in 2011, Bank Tejarat facilitated the movement of tens of millions of dollars in an effort to assist the UN designated Atomic Energy Organisation of Iran's ongoing effort to acquire yellowcake uranium. The AEOL is the main Iranian organisation for research and development of nuclear technology, and manages fissile material production programs. Bank Tejarat also has a history of assisting designated Iranian banks in circumventing international sanctions, for example acting in business involving UN designated Shahid Hemmat Industrial Group cover companies.'

read: 'Bank Tejarat is a partly State-owned bank. It has directly facilitated Iran's nuclear efforts. For example, in 2011, Bank Tejarat facilitated the movement of tens of millions of dollars in an effort to assist the UN designated Atomic Energy Organisation of Iran's (AEOL) ongoing effort to acquire yellowcake uranium. The AEOL is the main Iranian organisation for research and development of nuclear technology, and manages fissile material production programmes. Bank Tejarat also has a history of assisting designated Iranian banks in circumventing international sanctions, for example acting in business involving UN designated Shahid Hemmat Industrial Group cover companies.'

Through its financial services to EU designated Bank Mellat and Export Development Bank of Iran (EDBI) in the past few years, Bank Tejarat has also supported the activities of subsidiaries and subordinates of the Iran Revolutionary Guard Corps, UN designated Defense Industries Organisation and UN designated MODAFL.'

Corrigendum to Council Decision 2012/827/EU of 18 December 2012 on the signing, on behalf of the European Union, and on the provisional application of the Protocol setting out the fishing opportunities and financial contribution provided for in the Fisheries Partnership Agreement between the European Union and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania for a period of two years

(Official Journal of the European Union L 361 of 31 December 2012)

In the title on the cover page and on page 43, and in the place and date on page 43:

for: '18 December 2012',

read: '3 December 2012';

on page 43, in the signature:

for: 'S. ALETRARIS',

read: 'N. SYLIKOTIS'.

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