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Price: EUR 3

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⁽¹⁾ Text with EEA relevance

EN

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II

(Non-legislative acts)

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

Agreement between the European Community and the Kingdom of Denmark on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters

According to Article 4 of the Agreement of 19 October 2005 between the European Community and the Kingdom of Denmark on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters ⁽¹⁾ (hereinafter 'the Agreement'), concluded by Council Decision 2006/325/EC ⁽²⁾, whenever implementing measures are adopted pursuant to Article 74(2) of Council Regulation (EC) No 44/2001 of 22 December 2000 on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters ⁽³⁾, Denmark's decision on whether or not to implement the content of such measures shall be notified to the Commission.

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1142/2011 establishing Annexes X and XI to Council Regulation (EC) No 4/2009 on jurisdiction, applicable law, recognition and enforcement of decisions and cooperation in matters relating to maintenance obligations ⁽⁴⁾ was adopted on 10 November 2011. In accordance with Article 3(2) of the Agreement, Denmark has already, by letter of 14 January 2009, notified the Commission of its decision to implement the content of Council Regulation (EC) No 4/2009 ⁽⁵⁾ to the extent that it amends Regulation (EC) No 44/2001 ⁽⁶⁾.

In accordance with Article 4 of the Agreement, Denmark has, by letter of 11 January 2012, notified the Commission of its decision to implement the content of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1142/2011. This means that the provisions of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1142/2011 will be applied to relations between the European Union and Denmark.

In accordance with Article 4(4) of the Agreement, the Danish notification creates mutual obligations between Denmark and the European Union. Thus, Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1142/2011 constitutes an amendment to the Agreement to the extent that it amends Regulation (EC) No 44/2001, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 4/2009, and is considered annexed thereto.

With reference to Article 4(3) of the Agreement, implementation of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1142/2011 in Denmark can take place administratively under Section 9 of the Danish Law No 1563 of 20 December 2006 on the Brussels I Regulation. The necessary administrative measures entered into force on 11 January 2012.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 299, 16.11.2005, p. 62.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 120, 5.5.2006, p. 22.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 12, 16.1.2001, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 293, 11.11.2011, p. 24.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 7, 10.1.2009, p. 1.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ L 149, 12.6.2009, p. 80.

REGULATIONS

COUNCIL REGULATION (EU) No 678/2013

of 9 July 2013

amending Regulation (EC) No 974/98 as regards the introduction of the euro in Latvia

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 140(3) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Central Bank,

Whereas:

- (1) Council Regulation (EC) No 974/98 of 3 May 1998 on the introduction of the euro ⁽¹⁾ provides for the substitution of the euro for the currencies of the Member States which fulfilled the necessary conditions for the adoption of the euro at the time when the Community entered the third stage of economic and monetary union.
- (2) According to Article 4 of the 2003 Act of Accession, Latvia is a Member State with a derogation as defined in Article 139(1) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.
- (3) Pursuant to Council Decision 2013/387/EU of 9 July 2013 on the adoption by Latvia of the euro on 1 January 2014 ⁽²⁾, Latvia fulfils the necessary conditions for the adoption of the euro and the derogation in favour of Latvia is to be abrogated with effect from 1 January 2014.

(4) The introduction of the euro in Latvia requires the extension to Latvia of the existing provisions on the introduction of the euro set out in Regulation (EC) No 974/98.

(5) Latvia's National euro Changeover Plan specifies that euro banknotes and coins should become legal tender in that Member State on the day of the introduction of the euro as its currency. Consequently, the euro adoption date and the cash changeover date should be 1 January 2014. No 'phasing-out' period should apply.

(6) The Annex to Regulation (EC) No 974/98 should therefore be amended accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The Annex to Regulation (EC) No 974/98 is amended by inserting the following row in the table between the entries for Cyprus and Luxembourg.

'Latvia	1 January 2014	1 January 2014	No'
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Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 January 2014.

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

Done at Brussels, 9 July 2013.

For the Council
The President
R. ŠADŽIUS

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 139, 11.5.1998, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ See page 24 of this Official Journal.

COUNCIL REGULATION (EU) No 679/2013**of 15 July 2013****laying down the weightings applicable from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012 and the weightings applicable from 1 July 2012 to the remuneration of officials, temporary staff and contract staff of the European Union serving in third countries**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

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

*Article 1*Having regard to the Staff Regulations of Officials and the Conditions of Employment of Other Servants of the European Union, as laid down by Council Regulation (EEC, Euratom, ECSC) No 259/68 ⁽¹⁾, and in particular the first paragraph of Article 13 of Annex X thereto,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

Whereas:

(1) It is necessary to take account of changes in the cost of living in third countries and to determine accordingly the weightings applicable from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012 and from 1 July 2012 to remuneration paid in the currency of the country of employment to officials, temporary staff and contract staff of the Union serving in third countries.

(2) The weightings in respect of which payment has been made on the basis of Council Regulation (EU) No 964/2011 ⁽²⁾ may lead to retrospective upward or downward adjustments to remuneration.

(3) Provision should be made for back-payments in the event of an increase in remuneration as a result of the new weightings.

(4) Provision should be made for the recovery of sums overpaid in the event of a reduction in remuneration as a result of the new weightings for the period between 1 July 2011 and the date of entry into force of this Regulation.

(5) Provision should be made for any such recovery to be restricted to a period of no more than six months preceding the date of entry into force of this Regulation,

1. With effect from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012, the weightings applicable to the remuneration of officials, temporary staff and contract staff of the Union serving in third countries payable in the currency of the country of employment shall be as set out in Annex I.

2. With effect from 1 July 2012, the weightings applicable to the remuneration of officials, temporary staff and contract staff of the Union serving in third countries payable in the currency of the country of employment shall be as set out in Annex II.

3. The exchange rates for the calculation of such remuneration shall be established in accordance with Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union and repealing Council Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1605/2002 ⁽³⁾ and shall correspond to the rates applicable on 1 July 2011 and 1 July 2012 respectively.

Article 2

1. The institutions shall make back-payments in the event of an increase in remuneration as a result of the application of the weightings set out in Annexes I and II.

2. The institutions shall make retrospective downward adjustments to remuneration in the event of a reduction in remuneration as a result of the weightings set out in Annexes I and II for the period between 1 July 2011 and the date of entry into force of this Regulation.

Retrospective adjustments involving the recovery of sums overpaid shall be restricted to a period of six months preceding the date of entry into force of this Regulation. Recovery shall be spread over no more than 12 months from that date.

Article 3

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

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 56, 4.3.1968, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 253, 29.9.2011, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 298, 26.10.2012, p. 1.

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

Done at Brussels, 15 July 2013.

For the Council

The President

V. JUKNA

ANNEX I

Weightings applicable from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012

PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT	Economic parity July 2011	Exchange rate July 2011 (*)	Weighting July 2011 (**)
Afghanistan (***)	0	0	0,0
Albania	85,81	141,370	60,7
Algeria	71,42	103,525	69,0
Angola	149,7	132,885	112,7
Argentina	3,545	5,91281	60,0
Armenia	407,4	533,510	76,4
Australia	1,533	1,35850	112,8
Azerbaijan	1,154	1,13539	101,6
Bangladesh	52,20	106,189	49,2
Barbados	3,198	2,89943	110,3
Belarus	3 025	7 099,45	42,6
Belize	1,750	2,86408	61,1
Benin	588,4	655,957	89,7
Bolivia	5,973	9,99653	59,8
Bosnia and Herzegovina (Banja Luka)	1,254	1,95583	64,1
Bosnia and Herzegovina (Sarajevo)	1,461	1,95583	74,7
Botswana	5,693	9,37207	60,7
Brazil	2,550	2,26870	112,4
Burkina Faso	624,0	655,957	95,1
Burundi (***)	0	0	0
Cambodia	4 521	5 852,50	77,2
Cameroon	610,9	655,957	93,1
Canada	1,202	1,40370	85,6
Cape Verde	82,37	110,265	74,7
Central African Republic	672,4	655,957	102,5
Chad	697,5	655,957	106,3
Chile	447,0	679,490	65,8
China	8,475	9,32350	90,9
Colombia	2 184	2 568,34	85,0
Congo (Brazzaville)	754,4	655,957	115,0

PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT	Economic parity July 2011	Exchange rate July 2011 (*)	Weighting July 2011 (**)
Costa Rica	605,6	726,890	83,3
Côte d'Ivoire	635,6	655,957	96,9
Croatia	5,836	7,38330	79,0
Cuba	USD 0,956	USD 1,44250	66,3
Democratic Republic of Congo (Kinshasa)	USD 2,010	USD 1,44250	139,3
Djibouti	235,7	256,363	91,9
Dominican Republic	32,43	54,7816	59,2
Ecuador	USD 0,9702	USD 1,44250	67,3
Egypt	5,181	8,56810	60,5
El Salvador	USD 0,9966	USD 1,44250	69,1
Eritrea	24,26	21,5463	112,6
Ethiopia	19,48	24,2877	80,2
Fiji	1,627	2,51572	64,7
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	37,13	61,6063	60,3
Gabon	681,7	655,957	103,9
Gambia	29,29	40,6400	72,1
Georgia	1,716	2,34730	73,1
Ghana	1,682	2,15435	78,1
Guatemala	7,911	11,2402	70,4
Guinea (Conakry)	5 871	9 678,22	60,7
Guinea-Bissau	634,1	655,957	96,7
Guyana	178,9	291,125	61,5
Haiti	45,56	57,9164	78,7
Honduras	19,69	27,2562	72,2
Hong Kong	10,44	11,2265	93,0
Iceland	149,7	165,150	90,6
India	40,61	64,7210	62,7
Indonesia (Banda Aceh)	8 778	12 413,0	70,7
Indonesia (Jakarta)	9 585	12 413,0	77,2
Iraq (***)	0	0	0
Israel	5,251	4,94760	106,1
Jamaica	115,5	122,758	94,1

PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT	Economic parity July 2011	Exchange rate July 2011 (*)	Weighting July 2011 (**)
Japan (Tokyo)	158,6	116,930	135,6
Jordan	0,8589	1,02273	84,0
Kazakhstan (Astana)	182,4	208,440	87,5
Kenya	89,11	129,536	68,8
Kosovo (Pristina)	0,6806	1,00000	68,1
Kyrgyzstan	44,87	65,3193	68,7
Laos	9 113	11 438,0	79,7
Lebanon	1 647	2 174,57	75,7
Lesotho	6,427	9,88460	65,0
Liberia	USD 1,328	USD 1,44250	92,1
Libya (***)	0	0	0
Madagascar	2 305	2 770,49	83,2
Malawi	180,9	216,503	83,6
Malaysia	3,179	4,37270	72,7
Mali	636,8	655,957	97,1
Mauritania	234,4	387,915	60,4
Mauritius	32,88	40,1709	81,9
Mexico	12,22	16,9954	71,9
Moldova	10,62	16,4444	64,6
Montenegro	0,6462	1,00000	64,6
Morocco	8,437	11,2940	74,7
Mozambique	32,04	40,3800	79,3
Namibia	8,110	9,88460	82,0
Nepal	78,49	102,520	76,6
New Caledonia	134,8	119,332	113,0
New Zealand	1,790	1,75590	101,9
Nicaragua	17,76	32,3385	54,9
Niger	555,3	655,957	84,7
Nigeria (Abuja)	186,1	220,507	84,4
Norway	10,78	7,80550	138,1
Pakistan	60,24	122,565	49,1
Panama	USD 0,8448	USD 1,44250	58,6

PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT	Economic parity July 2011	Exchange rate July 2011 (*)	Weighting July 2011 (**)
Papua New Guinea	3,694	3,29924	112,0
Paraguay	3 814	5 770,00	66,1
Peru	3,141	3,98058	78,9
Philippines	44,94	62,7700	71,6
Russia	43,61	40,3780	108,0
Rwanda	709,4	855,942	82,9
Samoa	2,923	3,29714	88,7
Saudi Arabia	3,423	5,28110	64,8
Senegal	594,1	655,957	90,6
Serbia (Belgrade)	79,49	101,040	78,7
Sierra Leone	5 708	6 301,53	90,6
Singapore	2,076	1,77990	116,6
Solomon Islands	11,08	10,3926	106,6
South Africa	6,327	9,88460	64,0
South Korea	1 604	1 553,32	103,3
Southern Sudan (Juba) (***)	0	0	0
Sri Lanka	118,1	154,886	76,2
Sudan (Khartoum)	3,382	3,93024	86,1
Suriname	2,661	4,76025	55,9
Swaziland	6,880	9,88460	69,6
Switzerland (Berne)	1,532	1,20360	127,3
Switzerland (Geneva)	1,562	1,20360	129,8
Syria	51,84	67,0950	77,3
Taiwan	34,73	41,7050	83,3
Tajikistan	4,194	6,72897	62,3
Tanzania	1 358	2 194,38	61,9
Thailand	34,04	44,4290	76,6
Timor Leste	USD 1,424	USD 1,44250	98,7
Togo	571,5	655,957	87,1
Trinidad and Tobago	7,042	9,10380	77,4
Tunisia	1,329	1,96490	67,6
Turkey	1,963	2,36040	83,2

PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT	Economic parity July 2011	Exchange rate July 2011 (*)	Weighting July 2011 (**)
Uganda	2 049	3 579,47	57,2
Ukraine	8,217	11,3372	72,5
United States (New York)	1,287	1,44250	89,2
United States (Washington)	1,214	1,44250	84,2
Uruguay	25,17	26,2220	96,0
Uzbekistan	1 235	2 468,20	50,0
Vanuatu	148,3	130,330	113,8
Venezuela	5,470	6,19503	88,3
Vietnam	15 446	29 758,8	51,9
West Bank — Gaza Strip	5,526	4,94760	111,7
Yemen	215,8	308,407	70,0
Zambia	6 109	6 906,98	88,4
Zimbabwe (***)	0	0	0

(*) 1 EURO = x units of local currency (USD for Cuba, El Salvador, Ecuador, Liberia, Panama, D.R. Congo and Timor-Leste).

(**) Brussels = 100 %.

(***) Not available because of local instability or unreliable data.

NB: *Economic parity or purchasing power parity (PPP)* is:

Number of monetary units required to buy the same product compared with Brussels (per euro).

The figure provided in the first column (PPP) is the product of multiplying the *exchange rate* (TX) by the *weighting* (CC).

The mathematical formula used to calculate the CC is therefore: PPP (provided by Eurostat) divided by TX = CC.

The amounts due to staff are calculated by applying the invariable PPP established by this table — not by multiplying each time the CC by the TX of the date of the transaction, since this TX is variable and will produce a different (wrong) PPP.

ANNEX II

Weightings applicable from 1 July 2012

PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT	Economic parity July 2012	Exchange rate July 2012 (*)	Weighting July 2012 (**)
Afghanistan (***)	0	0	0
Albania	82,84	138,180	60,0
Algeria	75,86	100,187	75,7
Angola	160,0	119,596	133,8
Argentina	3,706	5,60300	66,1
Armenia	407,5	525,440	77,6
Australia	1,524	1,23570	123,3
Azerbaijan	1,146	0,975682	117,5
Bangladesh	57,29	102,802	55,7
Barbados	3,228	2,49691	129,3
Belarus	6 304	10 440,0	60,4
Belize	1,761	2,36066	74,6
Benin	666,1	655,957	101,5
Bolivia	6,022	8,58084	70,2
Bosnia and Herzegovina (Banja Luka)	1,246	1,95583	63,7
Bosnia and Herzegovina (Sarajevo)	1,473	1,95583	75,3
Botswana	5,800	9,74659	59,5
Brazil	2,500	2,58980	96,5
Burkina Faso	628,1	655,957	95,8
Burundi (***)	0	0	0
Cambodia	4 428	5 096,50	86,9
Cameroon	608,2	655,957	92,7
Canada	1,205	1,27640	94,4
Cape Verde	78,73	110,265	71,4
Central African Republic	716,1	655,957	109,2
Chad	731,0	655,957	111,4
Chile	448,6	625,731	71,7
China	8,357	7,89590	105,8
Colombia	2 142	2 219,68	96,5
Congo (Brazzaville)	736,5	655,957	112,3

PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT	Economic parity July 2012	Exchange rate July 2012 (*)	Weighting July 2012 (**)
Costa Rica	619,0	618,385	100,1
Côte d'Ivoire	626,2	655,957	95,5
Croatia	5,785	7,51700	77,0
Cuba	USD 1,007	USD 1,24180	81,1
Democratic Republic of Congo (Kinshasa)	USD 2,169	USD 1,24180	174,7
Djibouti	235,7	220,694	106,8
Dominican Republic	32,01	49,0020	65,3
Ecuador	USD 0,9882	USD 1,24180	79,6
Egypt	5,400	7,61135	70,9
El Salvador	USD 0,9701	USD 1,24180	78,1
Eritrea	24,09	19,3848	124,3
Ethiopia	20,80	22,4315	92,7
Fiji	1,685	2,28728	73,7
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	36,16	61,6269	58,7
Gabon	670,2	655,957	102,2
Gambia	29,61	41,0300	72,2
Georgia	1,577	2,06140	76,5
Ghana	1,917	2,37345	80,8
Guatemala	7,980	9,75743	81,8
Guinea (Conakry)	6 371	8 684,29	73,4
Guinea-Bissau	615,5	655,957	93,8
Guyana	181,6	257,135	70,6
Haiti	47,18	52,3771	90,1
Honduras	20,20	24,1879	83,5
Hong Kong	10,43	9,63490	108,3
Iceland	154,8	157,970	98,0
India	46,98	70,6030	66,5
Indonesia (Banda Aceh)	8 837	11 762,5	75,1
Indonesia (Jakarta)	9 639	11 762,5	81,9
Iraq (***)	0	0	0
Israel	5,052	4,90000	103,1
Jamaica	118,8	110,466	107,5

PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT	Economic parity July 2012	Exchange rate July 2012 (*)	Weighting July 2012 (**)
Japan (Tokyo)	158,7	98,6000	161,0
Jordan	0,8632	0,880436	98,0
Kazakhstan (Astana)	188,0	187,240	100,4
Kenya	91,29	105,306	86,7
Kosovo (Pristina)	0,6882	1,00000	68,8
Kyrgyzstan	46,34	58,5603	79,1
Laos	8 978	10 027,5	89,5
Lebanon	1 650	1 872,01	88,1
Lesotho	6,421	10,4610	61,4
Liberia	USD 1,449	USD 1,24180	116,7
Libya (***)	0	0	0
Madagascar	2 341	2 760,59	84,8
Malawi	204,2	339,388	60,2
Malaysia	3,090	3,96760	77,9
Mali	668,9	655,957	102,0
Mauritania	236,2	371,485	63,6
Mauritius	31,40	38,4557	81,7
Mexico	12,21	16,9208	72,2
Moldova	10,36	15,2783	67,8
Montenegro	0,6372	1,00000	63,7
Morocco	7,859	11,0435	71,2
Mozambique	30,62	33,9600	90,2
Namibia	8,432	10,4610	80,6
Nepal	80,60	115,105	70,0
New Caledonia	134,1	119,332	112,4
New Zealand	1,771	1,57280	112,6
Nicaragua	17,49	29,2136	59,9
Niger	548,4	655,957	83,6
Nigeria (Abuja)	205,1	195,043	105,2
Norway	10,46	7,54650	138,6
Pakistan	63,76	117,995	54,0
Panama	USD 0,8365	USD 1,24180	67,4

PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT	Economic parity July 2012	Exchange rate July 2012 (*)	Weighting July 2012 (**)
Papua New Guinea	3,774	2,59471	145,4
Paraguay	3 821	5 699,86	67,0
Peru	3,115	3,29263	94,6
Philippines	44,10	52,6300	83,8
Russia	43,58	41,1430	105,9
Rwanda	702,6	766,389	91,7
Samoa	3,004	2,88925	104,0
Saudi Arabia	3,597	4,70810	76,4
Senegal	602,6	655,957	91,9
Serbia (Belgrade)	78,59	114,007	68,9
Sierra Leone	6 407	5 389,51	118,9
Singapore	2,039	1,58840	128,4
Solomon Islands	11,34	8,76972	129,3
South Africa	6,387	10,4610	61,1
South Korea	1 637	1 436,46	114,0
Southern Sudan (Juba) (***)	0	0	0
Sri Lanka	119,5	166,548	71,8
Sudan (Khartoum)	4,248	6,32792	67,1
Suriname	2,707	4,09794	66,1
Swaziland	6,916	10,4610	66,1
Switzerland (Berne)	1,549	1,20100	129,0
Switzerland (Geneva)	1,565	1,20100	130,3
Syria	59,26	80,2250	73,9
Taiwan	34,33	37,1755	92,3
Tajikistan	4,099	5,91817	69,3
Tanzania	1 402	1 975,97	71,0
Thailand	32,81	39,5890	82,9
Timor Leste	USD 1,487	USD 1,24180	119,7
Togo	546,2	655,957	83,3
Trinidad and Tobago	6,886	7,83830	87,9
Tunisia	1,313	2,00650	65,4
Turkey	2,130	2,26910	93,9

PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT	Economic parity July 2012	Exchange rate July 2012 (*)	Weighting July 2012 (**)
Uganda	2 405	3 093,73	77,7
Ukraine	8,223	10,0218	82,1
United States (New York)	1,253	1,24180	100,9
United States (Washington)	1,213	1,24180	97,7
Uruguay	25,03	26,9856	92,8
Uzbekistan	1 280	2 340,48	54,7
Vanuatu	154,3	117,465	131,4
Venezuela	5,734	5,33310	107,5
Vietnam	14 902	25 966,0	57,4
West Bank — Gaza Strip	5,301	4,90000	108,2
Yemen	237,9	265,497	89,6
Zambia	6 486	6 453,46	100,5
Zimbabwe (***)	0	0	0

(*) 1 EURO = x units of local currency (USD for Cuba, El Salvador, Ecuador, Liberia, Panama, D.R. Congo and Timor-Leste).

(**) Brussels = 100 %.

(***) Not available because of local instability or unreliable data.

NB: *Economic parity or purchasing power parity (PPP)* is:

Number of monetary units required to buy the same product compared with Brussels (per euro).

The figure provided in the first column (PPP) is the product of multiplying the *exchange rate* (TX) by the *weighting* (CC).

The mathematical formula used to calculate the CC is therefore: PPP (provided by Eurostat) divided by TX = CC.

The amounts due to staff are calculated by applying the invariable PPP established by this table — not by multiplying each time the CC by the TX of the date of the transaction, since this TX is variable and will produce a different (wrong) PPP.

COUNCIL REGULATION (EU) No 680/2013

of 15 July 2013

amending Regulation (EU) No 1259/2012 on the allocation of the fishing opportunities under 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

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 43(3) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

Whereas:

- (1) On 30 November 2006, the Council adopted Regulation (EC) No 1801/2006 on the conclusion of the Fisheries Partnership Agreement between the European Community and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania ⁽¹⁾ ('the Partnership Agreement').
- (2) A new Protocol setting out the fishing opportunities and the financial contribution provided for in the Partnership Agreement ('the new Protocol') has been provisionally applied since 16 December 2012, the date of its signature, in accordance with Council Decision 2012/827/EU ⁽²⁾. The new Protocol grants EU vessels fishing opportunities in waters in which Mauritania exercises its sovereignty or its jurisdiction as regards fishing. The allocation of fishing opportunities granted to the Union under the new Protocol was defined by Regulation (EU) No 1259/2012 ⁽³⁾.
- (3) On 20 February 2013, in accordance with Article 4 of the new Protocol, the Joint Committee between the European Union and Mauritania ('Joint Committee') provided for in Article 10 of the Partnership Agreement adopted measures entailing a review of fishing opportunities. They include measures redefining

the allocation of fishing opportunities between categories 5 (tuna seiners) and 6 (pole-and-line tuna vessels and surface longliners).

- (4) Regulation (EU) No 1259/2012 should therefore be amended. Given that the decision of the Joint Committee applies from 20 February 2013, this Regulation should enter into force immediately following its publication and should apply from 20 February 2013,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EU) No 1259/2012 is amended as follows:

In Article 1(1), points (e) and (f) are replaced by the following:

'(e) Category 5 — Tuna seiners

Spain	17 licences
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France	8 licences
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(f) Category 6 — Pole-and-line tuna vessels and surface longliners

Spain	18 licences
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France	1 licence'.
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Article 2

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

It shall apply from 20 February 2013.

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

Done at Brussels, 15 July 2013.

For the Council

The President

V. JUKNA

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 343, 8.12.2006, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ Council Decision 2012/827/EU of 3 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 (OJ L 361, 31.12.2012, p. 43).

⁽³⁾ OJ L 361, 31.12.2012, p. 87.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 681/2013**of 17 July 2013****amending part III of Annex II to Directive 2009/48/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the safety of toys****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Directive 2009/48/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2009 on the safety of toys ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 46(1)(b) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Directive 2009/48/EC sets limit values for barium, based on the recommendations of the Dutch National Institute for Public Health and the Environment (RIVM) made in the 2008 report entitled 'Chemicals in Toys. A general methodology for assessment of chemical safety of toys with a focus on elements'. The RIVM recommendations are based on the conclusion that exposure of children to chemicals in toys may not exceed a certain level, called 'tolerable daily intake'. Since children are exposed to chemicals via other sources than toys, only a percentage of the tolerable daily intake should be allocated to toys. The Scientific Committee on Toxicity, Ecotoxicity and the Environment (CSTEE) recommended in its 2004 report that a maximum of 10 % of the tolerable daily intake may be allocated to toys. This allocation has been endorsed by the Scientific Committee on Health and Environmental Risks (SCHER) in its opinion entitled 'Evaluation of the migration limits for chemical elements in toys' and adopted on 1 July 2010.
- (2) According to the RIVM recommendations, the maximum percentage of the tolerable daily intake should be multiplied by the weight of a child, estimated at 7,5 kg, and divided by the quantity of toy material ingested, in order to obtain the limit values for the chemical substances listed in Directive 2009/48/EC.
- (3) For barium, RIVM used a tolerable daily intake of 0,6 mg/kg body weight/day, following the approach of the US Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) in its 2005 report on the toxicological profile for barium, based on animal experiments data. Other barium reviews, based on human data, were considered by RIVM but not used for determining barium's tolerable daily intake. Although human data are considered as a more appropriate basis for deriving a tolerable daily intake, RIVM considered that the studies providing

these data contained important flaws. Therefore animal experiments data, more reliable for deriving a tolerable daily intake, were used.

- (4) In order to define possible exposure scenarios to chemical substances, the quantity of toy material ingested was estimated by the RIVM at 8 mg per day for scraped-off toy material, 100 mg for brittle toy material and 400 mg for liquid or sticky toy material. Those ingestion limits were supported by SCHER in its opinion entitled 'Risks from organic CMR substances in toys' adopted on 18 May 2010.
- (5) By applying 10 % of the tolerable daily intake, multiplied by the weight of the child and divided by the quantity of toy material ingested, the following limit values for barium were established: 56 000 mg/kg for scraped-off material, 4 500 mg/kg for dry material and 1 125 mg/kg for liquid material.
- (6) The US Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry published in 2007 an update of its report on the toxicological profile for barium, where a tolerable daily intake of 0,2 mg/kg body weight/day is proposed. This update was made available after the finalisation of the RIVM report. Additionally, following discussions with stakeholders, it was considered that the IPCS report from 2001 was not appropriately taken into consideration by RIVM.
- (7) Taking this into account, the Commission sent a request for an opinion to SCHER, asking for an additional evaluation of the migration limits for barium, and recommendations with regard to the tolerable daily intake to be used, in the light of the IPCS and ATSDR (2007) documents.
- (8) In its opinion adopted on 22 March 2012, SCHER concluded that the available data on humans are not appropriate in order to derive a tolerable daily intake. Good quality animal studies are more appropriate for deriving a tolerable daily intake for barium, which, in SCHER's opinion, should be 0,2 mg/kg body weight/day.
- (9) This value takes into account the gastrointestinal absorption of barium. SCHER estimates that children aged 1 to 15 have a gastrointestinal absorption of 30 %, while infants will absorb 60 %. However, SCHER bases barium's tolerable daily intake on the 'worst case scenario' assumption according to which children will absorb 100 % of the barium they are exposed to.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 170, 30.6.2009, p. 1.

- (10) Applying 10 % of the new tolerable daily intake multiplied by the weight of the child and divided by the quantity of toy material ingested results in the following limits for barium: 18 750 mg/kg for scraped-off material, 1 500 mg/kg for dry material and 375 mg/kg for liquid material.
- (11) In order to ensure the best possible protection of health and life of humans, in particular children, it is necessary to apply those lower migration limits for barium within the shortest possible delay. Therefore, the Directive should be amended by a Regulation which enters into force on 20 July 2013, thus avoiding a longer period of transposition of a Directive during which different migration limits would apply.

- (12) Directive 2009/48/EC should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (13) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Toy Safety Committee,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Part III of Annex II to Directive 2009/48/EC is amended in accordance with the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 20 July 2013.

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

Done at Brussels, 17 July 2013.

For the Commission

The President

José Manuel BARROSO

ANNEX

In part III of Annex II to Directive 2009/48/EC, the entry for barium in point 13 is replaced by the following:

Element	mg/kg in dry, brittle, power-like or pliable toy material	mg/kg in liquid or sticky toy material	mg/kg in scraped-off toy material
Barium	1 500	375	18 750

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 682/2013**of 17 July 2013****amending for the 196th time Council Regulation (EC) No 881/2002 imposing certain specific restrictive measures directed against certain persons and entities associated with the Al Qaida network**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 881/2002 of 27 May 2002 imposing certain specific restrictive measures directed against certain persons and entities associated with the Al-Qaida network, ⁽¹⁾ and in particular Article 7(1)(a) and 7a(5) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 881/2002 lists the persons, groups and entities covered by the freezing of funds and economic resources under that Regulation.
- (2) On 10 July 2013 the Sanctions Committee of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) decided to remove one

natural person from its list of persons, groups and entities to whom the freezing of funds and economic resources should apply.

- (3) Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 881/2002 should therefore be updated accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 881/2002 is amended in accordance with the Annex to this Regulation.

*Article 2*This Regulation shall enter into force on the 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, 17 July 2013.

*For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,
Head of the Service for Foreign Policy Instruments*

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 139, 29.5.2002, p. 9.

ANNEX

Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 881/2002 is amended as follows:

The following entry under the heading 'Natural persons' is deleted:

'Nayif Bin-Muhammad **al-Qahtani** (*alias* (a) Nayif Bin-Muhammad al-Qahtani, (b) Nayef Bin Muhammad al- Qahtani, (c) Nayif Muhammad al-Qahtani, (d) Nayf Mohammed al-Qahtani, (e) Naif Mohammad Said al- Qahtani Alkodri, (f) Naif Mohammed Saeed al-Kodari al-Qahtani, (g) Nayef Bin Mohamed al-Khatani, (h) Mohammed Naif al-Khatani, (i) Nayef bin Mohamed al-Khatany, (j) Al-Qahtani Abohemem, (k) Abi Hamam, (l) Abu-Hamam, (m) Abu-Humam, (n) Abu-Hammam, (o) Abu Hammam al-Qahtani). Address: Yemen. Date of birth: 25.3.1988. Place of birth: Saudi Arabia. Nationality: Saudi Arabian. Passport No: G449745 (Saudi Arabian passport issued on 30 May 2006, valid until 6 April 2011). Other information: Associated with Al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula and its leader, Nasir 'abd-al-Karim 'Abdullah Al-Wahishi. Date of designation referred to in Article 2a(4)(b): 11.5.2010.'

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 683/2013**of 17 July 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, 17 July 2013.

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

*Jerzy PLEWA
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	MK	18,5
	ZZ	18,5
0707 00 05	TR	105,8
	ZZ	105,8
0709 93 10	MA	60,4
	TR	133,2
	ZZ	96,8
0805 50 10	AR	80,6
	CL	81,7
	TR	70,0
	UY	78,3
	ZA	93,6
	ZZ	80,8
0808 10 80	AR	148,8
	BR	112,7
	CL	128,9
	CN	95,9
	NZ	143,3
	US	157,7
	ZA	123,1
	ZZ	130,1
0808 30 90	AR	127,0
	CL	140,0
	CN	70,6
	NZ	159,4
	TR	174,5
	ZA	133,8
0809 10 00	ZZ	134,2
	TR	191,0
0809 29 00	ZZ	191,0
	TR	328,0
0809 30	ZZ	328,0
	TR	184,5
0809 40 05	ZZ	184,5
	BA	137,2
	MK	99,6
	XS	103,8
	ZZ	113,5

⁽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'.

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 684/2013**of 17 July 2013****on the issue of licences for the import of garlic in the subperiod from 1 September 2013 to 30 November 2013**

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 Regulation (EC) No 1301/2006 of 31 August 2006 laying down common rules for the administration of import tariff quotas for agricultural products managed by a system of import licences ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 7(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Regulation (EC) No 341/2007 ⁽³⁾ opens and provides for the administration of tariff quotas and introduces a system of import licences and certificates of origin for garlic and other agricultural products imported from third countries.
- (2) The quantities for which 'A' licence applications have been lodged by traditional importers and by new importers during the first seven working days of July

2013, pursuant to Article 10(1) of Regulation (EC) No 341/2007 exceed the quantities available for products originating in China.

- (3) Therefore, in accordance with Article 7(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1301/2006, it is now necessary to establish the extent to which the 'A' licence applications sent to the Commission by 14 July 2013 can be met in accordance with Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 341/2007.
- (4) In order to ensure sound management of the procedure of issuing import licences, the present Regulation should enter into force immediately after its publication,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Applications for 'A' import licences lodged pursuant to Article 10(1) of Regulation (EC) No 341/2007 during the first seven working days of July 2013 and sent to the Commission by 14 July 2013 shall be met at a percentage rate of the quantities applied for as set out 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, 17 July 2013.

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

Jerzy PLEWA
*Director-General for Agriculture and
Rural Development*

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 299, 16.11.2007, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 238, 1.9.2006, p. 13.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 90, 30.3.2007, p. 12.

ANNEX

Origin	Order number	Allocation coefficient
Argentina		
— Traditional importers	09.4104	X
— New importers	09.4099	X
China		
— Traditional importers	09.4105	39,706425 %
— New importers	09.4100	0,395689 %
Other third countries		
— Traditional importers	09.4106	100 %
— New importers	09.4102	—

'X': No quota for this origin for the subperiod in question.

'—': No application for a licence has been sent to the Commission.

DECISIONS

COUNCIL DECISION

of 9 July 2013

on the adoption by Latvia of the euro on 1 January 2014

(2013/387/EU)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 140(2) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

Having regard to the report from the European Commission ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to the report from the European Central Bank ⁽²⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament,

Having regard to the discussion in the European Council,

Having regard to the recommendation of the members of the Council representing Member States whose currency is the euro,

Whereas:

(1) The third stage of economic and monetary union ('EMU') started on 1 January 1999. The Council, meeting in Brussels on 3 May 1998 in the composition of Heads of State or Government, decided that Belgium, Germany, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal and Finland fulfilled the necessary conditions for adopting the euro on 1 January 1999 ⁽³⁾.

(2) By Decision 2000/427/EC ⁽⁴⁾, the Council decided that Greece fulfilled the necessary conditions for adopting the euro on 1 January 2001. By Decision 2006/495/EC ⁽⁵⁾, the Council decided that Slovenia fulfilled the necessary conditions for adopting the euro on 1 January 2007. By Decisions 2007/503/EC ⁽⁶⁾ and 2007/504/EC ⁽⁷⁾, the Council decided that Cyprus and Malta fulfilled the necessary conditions for adopting the

euro on 1 January 2008. By Decision 2008/608/EC, ⁽⁸⁾ the Council decided that Slovakia fulfilled the necessary conditions for adopting the euro. By Decision 2010/416/EU ⁽⁹⁾, the Council decided that Estonia fulfilled the necessary conditions for adopting the euro.

(3) In accordance with paragraph 1 of the Protocol on certain provisions relating to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland annexed to the Treaty establishing the European Community ('EC Treaty'), the United Kingdom notified the Council that it did not intend to move to the third stage of EMU on 1 January 1999. That notification has not been changed. In accordance with paragraph 1 of the Protocol on certain provisions relating to Denmark annexed to the EC Treaty and the Decision taken by the Heads of State or Government in Edinburgh in December 1992, Denmark has notified the Council that it will not participate in the third stage of EMU. Denmark has not requested that the procedure referred to in Article 140(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) be initiated.

(4) By virtue of Decision 98/317/EC, Sweden has a derogation as defined in Article 139(1) TFEU. In accordance with Article 4 of the 2003 Act of Accession ⁽¹⁰⁾, the Czech Republic, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary and Poland have derogations as defined in Article 139(1) TFEU. In accordance with Article 5 of the 2005 Act of Accession ⁽¹¹⁾, Bulgaria and Romania have derogations as defined in Article 139(1) TFEU. In accordance with Article 5 of the Act of Accession of Croatia ⁽¹²⁾, Croatia has a derogation as defined in Article 139(1) TFEU.

(5) The European Central Bank ('ECB') was established on 1 July 1998. The European Monetary System has been replaced by an exchange rate mechanism, the setting-up of which was agreed by a resolution of the European Council on the establishment of an exchange-rate mechanism in the third stage of economic and monetary union of 16 June 1997 ⁽¹³⁾. The procedures

⁽¹⁾ Report of 5 June 2013, (not yet published in the Official Journal).

⁽²⁾ Report of 5 June 2013, (not yet published in the Official Journal).

⁽³⁾ Decision 1998/317/EC (OJ L 139, 11.5.1998, p. 30).

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 167, 7.7.2000, p. 19.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 195, 15.7.2006, p. 25.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ L 186, 18.7.2007, p. 29.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ L 186, 18.7.2007, p. 32.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ L 195, 24.7.2008, p. 24.

⁽⁹⁾ OJ L 196, 28.7.2010, p. 24.

⁽¹⁰⁾ OJ L 236, 23.9.2003, p. 33.

⁽¹¹⁾ OJ L 157, 21.6.2005, p. 203.

⁽¹²⁾ OJ L 112, 24.4.2012, p. 21.

⁽¹³⁾ OJ C 236, 2.8.1997, p. 5.

for an exchange-rate mechanism in stage three of economic and monetary union (ERM II) were laid down in the Agreement of 16 March 2006 between the European Central Bank and the national central banks of the Member States outside the euro area laying down the operating procedures for an exchange rate mechanism in stage three of economic and monetary union ⁽¹⁾.

- (6) Article 140(2) TFEU lays down the procedures for abrogation of the derogation of the Member States concerned. At least once every two years, or at the request of a Member State with a derogation, the Commission and the ECB shall report to the Council in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 140(1) TFEU. On 5 March 2013, Latvia submitted a formal request for a convergence assessment.
- (7) National legislation in the Member States, including the statutes of national central banks, is to be adapted as necessary with a view to ensuring compatibility with Articles 130 and 131 TFEU and with the Statute of the European System of Central Banks and of the European Central Bank ('Statute of the ESCB and of the ECB'). The reports of the Commission and the ECB provide a detailed assessment of the compatibility of the legislation of Latvia with Articles 130 and 131 TFEU and with the Statute of the ESCB and of the ECB.
- (8) According to Article 1 of Protocol No 13 on the convergence criteria referred to in Article 140 TFEU, the criterion on price stability referred to in the first indent of Article 140(1) TFEU means that a Member State has a price performance that is sustainable and an average rate of inflation, observed over a period of one year before the examination, that does not exceed by more than 1,5 percentage points that of, at most, the three best performing Member States in terms of price stability. For the purpose of the criterion on price stability, inflation will be measured by the harmonised indices of consumer prices (HICPs) defined in Council Regulation (EC) No 2494/95 of 23 October 1995 concerning harmonised indices of consumer prices ⁽²⁾. In order to assess the price stability criterion, a Member State's inflation is measured by the percentage change in the arithmetic average of 12 monthly indices relative to the arithmetic average of 12 monthly indices of the previous period. A reference value calculated as the simple arithmetic average of the inflation rates of the three best-performing Member States in terms of price stability plus 1,5 percentage points was considered in the reports of the Commission and the ECB. In the one-year period ending in April 2013, the inflation reference value was calculated to be 2,7 per cent, with Sweden, Latvia and Ireland as the three best-performing Member States in terms of price stability, with inflation rates of, respectively 0,8 per cent, 1,3 per cent and 1,6 per cent.

It is warranted to exclude from the best performers countries whose inflation rates could not be seen as a meaningful benchmark for other Member States. Such outliers were in the past identified in the 2004 and 2010 Convergence Reports. At the current juncture, it is warranted to exclude Greece from the best performers, as its inflation rate and profile deviate by a wide margin from the euro area average, mainly reflecting the severe adjustment needs and exceptional situation of the Greek economy, and including it would unduly affect the reference value and thus the fairness of the criterion ⁽³⁾.

- (9) According to Article 2 of Protocol No 13, the criterion on the government budgetary position referred to in the second indent of Article 140(1) TFEU shall mean that at the time of the examination the Member State is not the subject of a Council decision under Article 126(6) TFEU that an excessive deficit exists.
- (10) According to Article 3 of Protocol No 13, the criterion on participation in the exchange-rate mechanism of the European Monetary System referred to in the third indent of Article 140(1) TFEU means that a Member State has respected the normal fluctuation margins provided for by the exchange-rate mechanism (ERM) of the European Monetary System without severe tensions for at least the last two years before the examination. In particular, the Member State must not have devalued its currency's bilateral central rate against the euro on its own initiative for the same period. Since 1 January 1999 the ERM II provides the framework for assessing the fulfilment of the exchange rate criterion. In assessing the fulfilment of this criterion in their reports, the Commission and the ECB have examined the two-year period ending on 16 May 2013.
- (11) According to Article 4 of Protocol No 13, the criterion on the convergence of interest rates referred to in the fourth indent of Article 140(1) TFEU means that, observed over a period of one year before the examination, a Member State has had an average nominal long-term interest rate that does not exceed by more than 2 percentage points that of, at most, the three best-performing Member States in terms of price stability. For the purpose of the criterion on the convergence of interest rates, comparable interest rates on 10-year benchmark government bonds were used. In order to assess the fulfilment of the interest-rate criterion a reference value calculated as the simple arithmetic average of the nominal long-term interest rates of the three best performing Member States in terms of price stability plus 2 percentage points was considered in the reports of the Commission and the ECB. On this basis, the reference value in the one-year period ending in April 2013 was 5,5 per cent.

⁽¹⁾ OJ C 73, 25.3.2006, p. 21.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 257, 27.10.1995, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ In April 2013, the 12-month average inflation rate of Greece was 0,4 % and that of the euro area 2,2 %, with the gap between the two forecast to increase further in the months ahead.

- (12) In accordance with Article 5 of Protocol No 13, the data used in the assessment of the fulfilment of the convergence criteria is to be provided by the Commission. For the preparation of this Decision the Commission provided data. Budgetary data were provided by the Commission after reporting by the Member States by 1 April 2013 in accordance with Council Regulation (EC) No 3605/93 of 22 November 1993⁽¹⁾ on the application of the Protocol on the excessive deficit procedure.
- (13) On the basis of reports presented by the Commission and the ECB on the progress made in the fulfilment by Latvia of its obligations regarding the achievement of economic and monetary union, it is concluded that:
- (a) in Latvia, national legislation, including the Statute of the national central bank, is compatible with Articles 130 and 131 TFEU and with the Statute of the ESCB and of the ECB;
- (b) regarding the fulfilment by Latvia of the convergence criteria mentioned in the four indents of Article 140(1) TFEU:
- the average inflation rate in Latvia in the year ending in April 2013 stood at 1,3 per cent, which is well below the reference value, and it is likely to remain below the reference value in the months ahead,
 - the budget deficit in Latvia has seen a credible and sustainable reduction to below 3 per cent of GDP by the end of 2012. By Decision 2013/317/EU of 21 June 2013,⁽²⁾ the Council, acting on a recommendation from the Commission, abrogated Decision 2009/591/EC⁽³⁾ on the existence of an excessive deficit in Latvia,
 - Latvia has been a member of ERM II since 2 May 2005; upon ERM II entry, the authorities unilat-

erally committed to keep the lats within the $\pm 1\%$ fluctuation margin around the central rate. During the two years preceding this assessment, the lats exchange rate did not deviate from its central rate by more than $\pm 1\%$ and it did not experience tensions,

— in the year ending April 2013, the long-term interest rate in Latvia was, on average, 3,8 per cent, which is below the reference value.

- (c) in the light of the assessment on legal compatibility and on the fulfilment of the convergence criteria as well as the additional factors, Latvia fulfils the necessary conditions for the adoption of the euro,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Latvia fulfils the necessary conditions for the adoption of the euro. The derogation in favour of Latvia referred to in Article 4 of the 2003 Act of Accession is abrogated with effect from 1 January 2014.

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Article 3

This Decision shall be published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

Done at Brussels, 9 July 2013.

For the Council

The President

R. ŠADŽIUS

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 332, 31.12.1993, p. 7.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 173, 26.6.2013, p. 48.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 202, 4.8.2009, p. 50.

DECISION OF THE EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK

of 5 July 2013

on temporary measures relating to the eligibility of marketable debt instruments issued or fully guaranteed by the Republic of Cyprus

(ECB/2013/22)

(2013/388/EU)

THE GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular the first indent of Article 127(2) thereof,

Having regard to the Statute of the European System of Central Banks and of the European Central Bank, and in particular the first indent of Article 3.1, Article 12.1, Article 18 and the second indent of Article 34.1,

Having regard to Guideline ECB/2011/14 of 20 September 2011 on monetary policy instruments and procedures of the Eurosystem ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Section 1.6 and Sections 6.3.1, 6.3.2 and 6.4.2 of Annex I thereof,

Having regard to Guideline ECB/2013/4 of 20 March 2013 on additional temporary measures relating to Eurosystem refinancing operations and eligibility of collateral and amending Guideline ECB/2007/9 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 1(3) and Articles 5 and 7 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Pursuant to Article 18.1 of the Statute of the European System of Central Banks and of the European Central Bank, the European Central Bank (ECB) and the national central banks of Member States whose currency is the euro (hereinafter the 'NCBs') may conduct credit operations with credit institutions and other market participants, with lending being based on adequate collateral. The standard criteria determining the eligibility of collateral for the purposes of Eurosystem monetary policy operations are laid down in Annex I to Guideline ECB/2011/14.
- (2) Pursuant to Section 1.6 of Annex I to Guideline ECB/2011/14, the Governing Council may, at any time, change the instruments, conditions, criteria and procedures for the execution of Eurosystem monetary policy operations. Pursuant to Section 6.3.1 of Annex I to Guideline ECB/2011/14, the Eurosystem reserves the right to determine whether an issue, issuer, debtor or guarantor fulfils its requirements for high standards on the basis of any information it may consider relevant.
- (3) Decision ECB/2013/13 of 2 May 2013 on temporary measures relating to the eligibility of marketable debt

instruments issued or fully guaranteed by the Republic of Cyprus ⁽³⁾ temporarily suspended, as an exceptional measure, the Eurosystem's minimum requirements for credit quality thresholds applicable to marketable debt instruments issued or fully guaranteed by the Republic of Cyprus. Following the launch by the Republic of Cyprus of a debt management exercise involving its marketable debt instruments, the Governing Council decided that the adequacy as collateral for Eurosystem monetary policy operations of marketable debt instruments issued or fully guaranteed by the Republic of Cyprus was negatively affected, and decided to repeal Decision ECB/2013/13 on 28 June 2013 ⁽⁴⁾.

- (4) Following completion of the debt management exercise and confirmation that the Republic of Cyprus is complying with the conditionality of the economic and financial adjustment programme applicable to it, the Governing Council has further assessed that marketable debt instruments issued or fully guaranteed by the Republic of Cyprus currently have a quality standard sufficient to warrant their eligibility as collateral for Eurosystem monetary policy operations.
- (5) The Governing Council has therefore decided that the eligibility of marketable debt instruments issued or fully guaranteed by the Republic of Cyprus for Eurosystem monetary policy operations should again be restored, subject to applying specific haircuts to such instruments different from those provided for in Section 6.4.2 of Annex I to Guideline ECB/2011/14.
- (6) Under Article 7 of Guideline ECB/2013/4, the Eurosystem's credit quality threshold does not apply to marketable debt instruments issued or fully guaranteed by the central governments of euro area Member States under a European Union/International Monetary Fund programme, unless the Governing Council decides that the respective Member State does not comply with the conditionality of the financial support and/or the macro-economic programme. However, under Article 1(3) of the same Guideline, for the purposes of its Article 5(1) and Article 7, only Ireland, the Hellenic Republic and Portugal are considered euro area Member States compliant with a European Union/International Monetary Fund programme. Therefore an additional

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 331, 14.12.2011, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 95, 5.4.2013, p. 23.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 133, 17.5.2013, p. 26.

⁽⁴⁾ Decision ECB/2013/21 of 28 June 2013 repealing Decision ECB/2013/13 on temporary measures relating to the eligibility of marketable debt instruments issued or fully guaranteed by the Republic of Cyprus (OJ L 192, 13.7.2013, p. 75).

Governing Council decision is required to waive the Eurosystem's credit quality threshold for marketable debt instruments issued or fully guaranteed by the Republic of Cyprus.

- (7) This exceptional measure will apply temporarily until the Governing Council considers that the normal application of the Eurosystem's eligibility criteria and risk control framework for monetary policy operations can be reintroduced,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Suspension of certain provisions of Guideline ECB/2011/14 and eligibility of marketable debt instruments issued or fully guaranteed by the Republic of Cyprus

1. The Eurosystem's minimum requirements for credit quality, as specified in the Eurosystem credit assessment framework rules for certain marketable assets in Section 6.3.2 of Annex I to Guideline ECB/2011/14, shall be suspended for marketable debt instruments issued or fully guaranteed by the Republic of Cyprus. Hence, for the purposes of Article 5(1) and

Article 7 of Guideline ECB/2013/4, the Republic of Cyprus shall be considered a euro area Member State compliant with a European Union/International Monetary Fund programme.

2. Marketable debt instruments issued or fully guaranteed by the Republic of Cyprus shall be subject to the specific haircuts set out in the Annex to this Decision.

3. In the event of any discrepancy between this Decision, Guideline ECB/2011/14 and Guideline ECB/2013/4, in each case as implemented at national level by the NCBs, this Decision shall prevail.

Article 2

Entry into force

This Decision shall enter into force on 5 July 2013.

Done at Frankfurt am Main, 5 July 2013.

The President of the ECB
Mario DRAGHI

ANNEX

Haircut schedule applying to marketable debt instruments issued or fully guaranteed by the Republic of Cyprus

	Maturity bucket	Haircuts for fixed coupons and floaters	Haircuts for zero coupon
Government bonds	0-1	14,5	14,5
	1-3	27,5	29,5
	3-5	37,5	40,0
	5-7	41,0	45,0
	7-10	47,5	52,5
	> 10	57,0	71,0
Government guaranteed bank bonds and government-guaranteed non-financial corporate bonds	Maturity bucket	Haircuts for fixed coupons and floaters	Haircuts for zero coupon
	0-1	23,0	23,0
	1-3	37,0	39,0
	3-5	47,5	50,5
	5-7	51,5	55,5
	7-10	58,0	63,0
	> 10	68,0	81,5

CORRIGENDA**Corrigendum to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 335/2013 of 12 April 2013 amending Regulation (EC) No 1974/2006 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005 on support for rural development by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)**

(Official Journal of the European Union L 105 of 13 April 2013)

On page 3, in Article 1(9), as regards Article 41b(4) of Regulation (EC) No 1974/2006:

for: '4. Paragraph 2 shall not apply to LEADER preparatory support and technical assistance.'

read: '4. Paragraph 2 shall not apply to LEADER preparatory support or to technical assistance.'

NOTICE TO READERS

Council Regulation (EU) No 216/2013 of 7 March 2013 on the electronic publication of the *Official Journal of the European Union*

In accordance with Council Regulation (EU) No 216/2013 of 7 March 2013 on the electronic publication of the *Official Journal of the European Union* (OJ L 69, 13.3.2013, p. 1), as of 1 July 2013, only the electronic edition of the Official Journal shall be considered authentic and shall have legal effect.

Where it is not possible to publish the electronic edition of the Official Journal due to unforeseen and exceptional circumstances, the printed edition shall be authentic and shall have legal effect in accordance with the terms and conditions set out in Article 3 of Regulation (EU) No 216/2013.

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