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* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

⁽¹⁾ Text with EEA relevance

II

(Non-legislative acts)

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

COUNCIL DECISION (EU) 2016/1224

of 18 July 2016

on the conclusion of a Protocol to the Euro-Mediterranean Agreement establishing an Association between the European Community and its Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Lebanon, of the other part, to take account of the accession of the Czech Republic, the Republic of Estonia, the Republic of Cyprus, the Republic of Latvia, the Republic of Lithuania, Hungary, the Republic of Malta, the Republic of Poland, the Republic of Slovenia, and the Slovak Republic to the European Union

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 217, in conjunction with point (a) of Article 218(6) and Article 218(8) thereof,

Having regard to the 2003 Act of Accession, and in particular Article 6(2) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

Having regard to the consent of the European Parliament,

Whereas:

- (1) The Protocol to the Euro-Mediterranean Agreement establishing an Association between the European Community and its Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Lebanon, of the other part ('Protocol'), was signed on behalf of the Union and its Member States on 1 April 2015.
- (2) The Protocol should be approved,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

The Protocol to the Euro-Mediterranean Agreement establishing an Association between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Lebanon, of the other part, to take account of the accession of the Czech Republic, the Republic of Estonia, the Republic of Cyprus, the Republic of Latvia, the Republic of Lithuania, Hungary, the Republic of Malta, the Republic of Poland, the Republic of Slovenia, and the Slovak Republic to the European Union, is hereby approved on behalf of the Union and its Member States ⁽¹⁾.

⁽¹⁾ The Protocol is attached to the decision on signature.

Article 2

The President of the Council shall, on behalf of the Union, make the following notification:

‘As a consequence of the entry into force of the Treaty of Lisbon on 1 December 2009, the European Union has replaced and succeeded the European Community and from that date exercises all rights and assumes all obligations of the European Community. Therefore, references to “the European Community”; or to “the Community” in the text of the Euro-Mediterranean Agreement and of the Protocol are, where appropriate, to be read as to “the European Union” or to “the Union”.’.

Article 3

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

Done at Brussels, 18 July 2016.

For the Council
The President
F. MOGHERINI

COUNCIL DECISION (EU) 2016/1225**of 18 July 2016**

on the conclusion of the Protocol to the Euro-Mediterranean Agreement establishing an Association between the European Community and its Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Lebanon, of the other part, on a Framework Agreement between the European Union and the Republic of Lebanon on the general principles for the participation of the Republic of Lebanon in Union programmes

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 212, in conjunction with Article 218(6)(a) and Article 218(7) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

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

Whereas:

- (1) In accordance with Council Decision (EU) 2015/268 ⁽²⁾, the Protocol to the Euro-Mediterranean Agreement establishing an Association between the European Community and its Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Lebanon, of the other part ⁽³⁾, on a Framework Agreement between the European Union and the Republic of Lebanon on the general principles for the participation of the Republic of Lebanon in Union programmes ('the Protocol') was signed on behalf of the Union on 9 February 2015.
- (2) The objective of the Protocol is to lay down the financial and technical rules enabling the Republic of Lebanon to participate in certain Union programmes. The horizontal framework established by the Protocol sets out principles for economic, financial and technical cooperation and allows the Republic of Lebanon to receive assistance, in particular financial assistance, from the Union pursuant to those programmes. That framework applies only to those Union programmes for which the relevant constitutive legal acts provide for the possibility of the participation of the Republic of Lebanon. The conclusion of the Protocol does not therefore entail the exercise of powers under the various sectoral policies pursued by the programmes, which are exercised when establishing the programmes.
- (3) The Protocol should be approved on behalf of the Union,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The Protocol to the Euro-Mediterranean Agreement establishing an Association between the European Community and its Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Lebanon, of the other part, on a Framework Agreement between the European Union and the Republic of Lebanon on the general principles for the participation of the Republic of Lebanon in Union programmes is hereby approved on behalf of the Union ⁽⁴⁾.

Article 2

The President of the Council shall, on behalf of the Union, give the notification provided for in Article 10 of the Protocol ⁽⁵⁾.

⁽¹⁾ Consent of 23 June 2016 (not yet published in the Official Journal).

⁽²⁾ Council Decision (EU) 2015/268 of 17 December 2014 on the signing, on behalf of the European Union, and provisional application of the Protocol to the Euro-Mediterranean Agreement establishing an association between the European Community and its Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Lebanon, of the other part, on a Framework Agreement between the European Union and the Republic of Lebanon on the general principles for the participation of the Republic of Lebanon in Union programmes (OJ L 47, 20.2.2015, p. 1).

⁽³⁾ OJ L 143, 30.5.2006, p. 2.

⁽⁴⁾ The Protocol has been published in OJ L 47, 20.2.2015, p. 3 together with the decision on signature.

⁽⁵⁾ The date of entry into force of the Protocol will be published in the *Official Journal of the European Union* by the General Secretariat of the Council.

Article 3

The Commission is authorised to determine, on behalf of the Union, the specific terms and conditions applicable to the participation of the Republic of Lebanon in each particular Union programme, including the financial contribution to be paid. The Commission shall keep the relevant working party of the Council informed.

Article 4

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

Done at Brussels, 18 July 2016.

For the Council

The President

F. MOGHERINI

REGULATIONS

COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) 2016/1226

of 4 May 2016

amending Annex IX to Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the optional reserved terms for olive oil

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 922/72, (EEC) No 234/79, (EC) No 1037/2001 and (EC) No 1234/2007 ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 86 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2568/91 ⁽²⁾ defines the physical, chemical and organoleptic characteristics of olive oil and olive-pomace oil and lays down methods of assessing those characteristics. Those methods and the limit values for the characteristics of oils are regularly updated to take account of developments in scientific and technical knowledge in line with the work carried out within the International Olive Council.
- (2) On 26 November 2015, the International Olive Council adopted a new method for the organoleptic assessment of virgin olive oil modifying the optional terminology for labelling purposes.
- (3) The optional reserved terms are set out in Annex IX to Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013.
- (4) Annex IX to Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 should therefore be amended accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Annex IX to Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 is replaced by the text in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the third 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, 4 May 2016.

For the Commission

The President

Jean-Claude JUNCKER

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 671.

⁽²⁾ Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2568/91 of 11 July 1991 on the characteristics of olive oil and olive-residue oil and on the relevant methods of analysis (OJ L 248, 5.9.1991, p. 1).

ANNEX

‘ANNEX IX

OPTIONAL RESERVED TERMS

Product category (reference to combined nomenclature classification)	Optional reserved term
poultrymeat (CN codes 0207 and 0210)	fed with ... % of ... oats fed goose extensive indoor/barn-reared free range traditional free range free range — total freedom age at slaughter length of fattening period
eggs (CN code 0407)	fresh extra or extra fresh indication on how laying hens are fed
olive oil (CN code 1509)	first cold pressing cold extraction acidity pungent fruitiness: ripe or green bitter robust medium delicate well-balanced mild oil'

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2016/1227**of 27 July 2016****amending Regulation (EEC) No 2568/91 on the characteristics of olive oil and olive-residue oil and on the relevant methods of analysis**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 922/72, (EEC) No 234/79, (EC) No 1037/2001 and (EC) No 1234/2007 ⁽¹⁾, and in particular point (d) of the first paragraph and the second paragraph of Article 91 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2568/91 ⁽²⁾ defines the chemical and organoleptic characteristics of olive and olive-pomace oil and lays down methods of assessing those characteristics. Those methods are regularly updated on the basis of the opinion of chemical experts and in line with the work carried out within the International Olive Council (IOC).
- (2) In order to ensure the implementation at Union level of the most recent international standards established by the IOC, the method for the determination of free acidity and the method related to the organoleptic assessment of virgin olive oils set out in Regulation (EEC) No 2568/91 should be updated.
- (3) Regulation (EEC) No 2568/91 should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (4) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee for the Common Organisation of the Agricultural Markets,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EEC) No 2568/91 is amended as follows:

- (1) Annex II is replaced by the text set out in Annex I to this Regulation;
- (2) Annex XII is amended in accordance with Annex II to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the seventh 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, 27 July 2016.

For the Commission

The President

Jean-Claude JUNCKER

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 671.

⁽²⁾ Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2568/91 of 11 July 1991 on the characteristics of olive oil and olive-residue oil and on the relevant methods of analysis (OJ L 248, 5.9.1991, p. 1).

ANNEX I

ANNEX II

DETERMINATION OF FREE FATTY ACIDS, COLD METHOD

1. SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This method describes the determination of free fatty acids in olive oils and olive pomace oils. The content of free fatty acids is expressed as acidity calculated as the percentage of oleic acid.

2. PRINCIPLE

A sample is dissolved in a mixture of solvents and the free fatty acids present titrated using a potassium hydroxide or sodium hydroxide solution.

3. REAGENTS

All the reagents should be of recognized analytical quality and the water used either distilled or of equivalent purity.

3.1 Diethyl ether; 95 % ethanol (v/v), mixture of equal parts by volume.

Neutralize precisely at the moment of use with the potassium hydroxide solution (3.2), with the addition of 0,3 ml of the phenolphthalein solution (3.3) per 100 ml of mixture.

Note 1: Diethyl ether is highly inflammable and may form explosive peroxides. Special care should be taken in its use.

Note 2: If it is not possible to use diethyl ether, a mixture of solvents containing ethanol and toluene may be used. If necessary, ethanol may be replaced by propanol-2.

3.2 Potassium hydroxide or sodium hydroxide, titrated ethanolic or aqueous solution, $c(\text{KOH})$ [or $c(\text{NaOH})$] about 0,1 mol/l or, if necessary, $c(\text{KOH})$ [or $c(\text{NaOH})$] about 0,5 mol/l. Commercial solutions are available.

The exact concentration of potassium hydroxide solution (or sodium hydroxide solution) must be known and checked prior to use. Use a solution prepared at least five days before use and decanted into a brown glass bottle with a rubber stopper. The solution should be colourless or straw coloured.

If phase separation is observed when using aqueous solution of potassium hydroxide (or sodium hydroxide), replace the aqueous solution by an ethanolic solution.

Note 3: A stable colourless solution of potassium hydroxide (or sodium hydroxide) may be prepared as follows. Bring to the boil 1 000 ml of ethanol or water with 8 g of potassium hydroxide (or sodium hydroxide) and 0,5 g of aluminium shavings and continue boiling under reflux for one hour. Distil immediately. Dissolve in the distillate the required quantity of potassium hydroxide (or sodium hydroxide). Leave for several days and decant the clear supernatant liquid from the precipitate of potassium carbonate (or sodium carbonate).

The solution may also be prepared without distillation as follows: to 1 000 ml of ethanol (or water) add 4 ml of aluminium butylate and leave the mixture for several days. Decant the supernatant liquid and dissolve the required quantity of potassium hydroxide (or sodium hydroxide). The solution is ready for use.

3.3 Phenolphthalein, 10 g/l solution in 95 to 96 % ethanol (v/v) or alkali blue 6B or thymolphthalein, 20 g/l solution in 95 to 96 % ethanol (v/v). In the case of strongly coloured oils, alkali blue or thymolphthalein shall be used.

4. APPARATUS

Usual laboratory equipment including:

- 4.1 Analytical balance;
- 4.2 250 ml conical flask;
- 4.3 10 ml burette class A, graduated in 0,05 ml, or equivalent automatic burette.

5. PROCEDURE

5.1 Preparation of the test sample

When the sample is cloudy, it should be filtered.

5.2 Test portion

Take a sample depending on the presumed acidity in accordance with the following table:

Expected acidity (oleic acidity g/100 g)	Mass of sample (g)	Weighing accuracy (g)
0 to 2	10	0,02
> 2 to 7,5	2,5	0,01
> 7,5	0,5	0,001

Weigh the sample in the conical flask (4.2).

5.3 Determination

Dissolve the sample (5.2) in 50 to 100 ml of the previously neutralized mixture of diethyl ether and ethanol (3.1).

Titrate while stirring with the 0,1 mol/l solution of potassium hydroxide (or sodium hydroxide) (3.2) (see Note 4) until the indicator changes (the colour of the coloured indicator persists for at least 10 seconds).

Note 4: If the quantity of 0,1 mol/l potassium hydroxide (or sodium hydroxide) solution required exceeds 10 ml, use the 0,5 mol/l solution or change the sample mass according to the expected free acidity and the proposed table.

Note 5: If the solution becomes cloudy during titration, add enough of the solvents (3.1) to give a clear solution.

Carry out a second determination only if the first result is higher than the specified limit for the category of the oil.

6. EXPRESSION OF RESULTS

Acidity as a percentage of oleic acid by weight is equal to:

$$V \times c \times \frac{M}{1\,000} \times \frac{100}{m} = \frac{V \times c \times M}{10 \times m}$$

where:

V = the volume of titrated potassium hydroxide solution (or sodium hydroxide) used, in millilitres;

c = the exact concentration in moles per litre of the titrated solution of potassium hydroxide (or sodium hydroxide) used;

M = 282 g/mol, the molar mass in grams per mole of oleic acid;

m = the mass of the sample, in grams.

Oleic acidity is reported as follows:

- (a) to two decimal places for values from 0 up to and including 1;
 - (b) to one decimal place for values from 1 up to and including 100.'
-

ANNEX II

Annex XII to Regulation (EEC) No 2568/91 is amended as follows:

(1) point 3.3 is replaced by the following:

‘3.3. Optional terminology for labelling purposes

Upon request, the panel leader may certify that the oils which have been assessed comply with the definitions and ranges corresponding solely to the following terms according to the intensity and perception of the attributes.

Positive attributes (fruity, bitter and pungent): According to the intensity of perception:

- *Robust*, when the median of the attribute is more than 6;
- *Medium*, when the median of the attribute is between 3 and 6;
- *Delicate*, when the median of the attribute is less than 3.

Fruitiness Set of olfactory sensations characteristic of the oil which depends on the variety of olive and comes from sound, fresh olives in which neither green nor ripe fruitiness predominates. It is perceived directly and/or through the back of the nose.

Green fruitiness Set of olfactory sensations characteristic of the oil which is reminiscent of green fruit, depends on the variety of olive and comes from green, sound, fresh olives. It is perceived directly and/or through the back of the nose.

Ripe fruitiness Set of olfactory sensations characteristic of the oil which is reminiscent of ripe fruit, depends on the variety of olive and comes from sound, fresh olives. It is perceived directly and/or through the back of the nose.

Well balanced Oil which does not display a lack of balance, by which is meant the olfactory- gustatory and tactile sensation where the median of the bitter attribute and the median of the pungent attribute are not more than 2 points above the median of the fruitiness.

Mild oil Oil for which the median of the bitter and pungent attributes is 2 or less.

List of terms according to the intensity of perception:

Terms subject to production of an organoleptic test certificate	Median of the attribute
Fruitiness	—
Ripe fruitiness	—
Green fruitiness	—
Delicate fruitiness	Less than 3
Medium fruitiness	Between 3 and 6
Robust fruitiness	More than 6
Delicate ripe fruitiness	Less than 3
Medium ripe fruitiness	Between 3 and 6

Terms subject to production of an organoleptic test certificate	Median of the attribute
Robust ripe fruitiness	More than 6
Delicate green fruitiness	Less than 3
Medium green fruitiness	Between 3 and 6
Robust green fruitiness	More than 6
Delicate bitterness	Less than 3
Medium bitterness	Between 3 and 6
Robust bitterness	More than 6
Delicate pungency	Less than 3
Medium pungency	Between 3 and 6
Robust pungency	More than 6
Well balanced oil	The median of the bitter attribute and the median of the pungent attribute are not more than 2 points above the median of the fruitiness
Mild oil	The median of the bitter attribute and the median of the pungent attribute are not more than 2'

(2) point 9.1.1 is replaced by the following:

‘9.1.1. The tasters shall pick up the glass, keeping it covered with the watch-glass, and shall bend it gently; they shall then rotate the glass fully in this position so as to wet the inside as much as possible. Once this stage is completed, they shall remove the watch-glass and smell the sample, taking slow deep breaths to evaluate the oil. Smelling should not exceed 30 seconds. If no conclusion has been reached during this time, they shall take a short rest before trying again.

When the olfactory test has been performed, the tasters shall then evaluate the buccal sensations (overall retronasal olfactory, gustatory and tactile sensations). To do so, they shall take a small sip of approximately 3 ml of oil. It is very important to distribute the oil throughout the whole of the mouth cavity, from the front part of the mouth and tongue along the sides to the back part and to the palate support and throat, since it is a known fact that the perception of tastes and tactile sensations varies in intensity depending on the area of the tongue, palate and throat.

It should be stressed that it is essential for a sufficient amount of the oil to be spread very slowly over the back of the tongue towards the palate support and throat while the taster concentrates on the order in which the bitter and pungent stimuli appear. If this is not done, both of these stimuli may escape notice in some oils or else the bitter stimulus may be obscured by the pungent stimulus.

Taking short, successive breaths, drawing in air through the mouth, enables the taster not only to spread the sample extensively over the whole of the mouth but also to perceive the volatile aromatic compounds via the back of the nose by forcing the use of this channel.

NB: When the tasters do not perceive fruitiness in a sample and the intensity of the classifying negative attribute is 3,5 or less the panel leader may decide to arrange for the tasters to analyse the sample again at ambient temperature (COI/T.20/Doc. No 6/Rev. 1, September 2007, section 3 — General specifications for installation of a test room) while specifying the context and concept of ambient temperature. When the sample reaches room temperature, the tasters should re-assess it to check solely whether fruitiness is perceived. If it is, they should mark the intensity on the scale.

The tactile sensation of pungency should be taken into consideration. For this purpose it is advisable to ingest the oil.’

(3) point 9.4 is replaced by the following:

‘9.4. Classification of the oil

The oil is graded as follows in line with the median of the defects and the median for the fruity attribute. The median of the defects is defined as the median of the defect perceived with the greatest intensity. The median of the defects and the median of the fruity attribute are expressed to one decimal place.

The oil is graded by comparing the median value of the defects and the median of the fruity attribute with the reference ranges given below. The error of the method has been taken into account when establishing the limits of these ranges, which are therefore considered to be absolute. The software packages allow the grading to be displayed as a table of statistics or a graph.

- (a) Extra virgin olive oil: the median of the defects is 0 and the median of the fruity attribute is above 0;
- (b) Virgin olive oil: the median of the defects is above 0 but not more than 3,5 and the median of the fruity attribute is above 0;
- (c) Lampante virgin olive oil: the median of the defects is above 3,5 or the median of the defects is less than or equal to 3,5 and the fruity median is equal to 0.

Note 1: When the median of the bitter and/or pungent attribute is more than 5,0, the panel leader shall state so on the test certificate.

For assessments intended to monitor compliance, one test shall be carried out. In the case of counter assessments, the analysis must be carried out in duplicate in different tasting sessions. The results of the duplicate analysis must be statistically homogenous. (See point 9.5). If not, the sample must be reanalysed twice again. The final value of the median of the classification attributes will be calculated using the average of both medians.’

(4) the following point 9.5 is added:

‘9.5 Criteria for the acceptance and rejection of duplicates

The normalised error, defined below, shall be used to determine whether the two results of a duplicate analysis are homogenous or statistically acceptable:

$$E_n = \frac{|Me_1 - Me_2|}{\sqrt{U_1^2 + U_2^2}}$$

Where Me_1 and Me_2 are the medians of the two duplicates (respectively first and second analysis) and U_1 and U_2 are the expanded uncertainties obtained for the two values, calculated as follows as specified in Appendix:

$$U_1 = c \times s^* \text{ and } s^* = \frac{(CV_r \times Me_1)}{100}$$

For the expanded uncertainty, $c = 1,96$; hence:

$$U_1 = 0,0196 \times CV_r \times Me_1$$

where CV_r is the robust coefficient of variation.

For it to be stated that the two values obtained are not statistically different, E_n must be equal to or less than 1,0.’

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2016/1228**of 27 July 2016****establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

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

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

Whereas:

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

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

Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 27 July 2016.

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

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

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 671.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 157, 15.6.2011, p. 1.

ANNEX

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

(EUR/100 kg)		
CN code	Third country code ⁽¹⁾	Standard import value
0702 00 00	MA	162,7
	ZZ	162,7
0707 00 05	TR	116,3
	ZZ	116,3
0709 93 10	TR	140,0
	ZZ	140,0
0805 50 10	AR	171,7
	AU	158,0
	CL	204,9
	MA	157,0
	TR	164,0
	UY	138,1
	ZA	182,0
	ZZ	168,0
	BR	269,1
	EG	267,6
	MA	244,9
	ZZ	260,5
0808 10 80	AR	159,9
	BR	106,8
	CL	129,2
	CN	74,5
	NZ	142,7
	US	157,1
	ZA	97,9
	ZZ	124,0
0808 30 90	AR	110,7
	CL	132,7
	NZ	171,3
	TR	175,0
	ZA	107,5
	ZZ	139,4
0809 10 00	TR	198,1
	ZZ	198,1
0809 29 00	TR	259,3
	US	535,2
	ZA	271,2
	ZZ	355,2

(EUR/100 kg)		
CN code	Third country code ⁽¹⁾	Standard import value
0809 30 10, 0809 30 90	TR	166,5
	ZZ	166,5

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

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2016/1229**of 27 July 2016****on the issue of licences for importing rice under the tariff quotas opened for the July 2016 subperiod by Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1273/2011**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 922/72, (EEC) No 234/79, (EC) No 1037/2001 and (EC) No 1234/2007 ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 188 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1273/2011 ⁽²⁾ opened and provided for the administration of certain import tariff quotas for rice and broken rice, broken down by country of origin and split into several subperiods in accordance with Annex I to that Implementing Regulation.
- (2) July is the third subperiod for the quota provided for under Article 1(1)(a) of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1273/2011 and the second subperiod for the quotas provided for under Article 1(1)(b), (c) and (d) of that Implementing Regulation.
- (3) The notifications sent in accordance with point (a) of Article 8 of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1273/2011 show that, for the quotas with order number 09.4154 and 09.4166, the applications lodged in the first 10 working days of July 2016 under Article 4(1) of that Implementing Regulation cover a quantity greater than that available. The extent to which import licences may be issued should therefore be determined by fixing the allocation coefficient to be applied to the quantities requested under the quotas concerned, calculated in accordance with Article 7(2) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1301/2006 ⁽³⁾.
- (4) Those notifications also show that, for the quotas with order number 09.4127 — 09.4128 — 09.4129 — 09.4148 — 09.4149 — 09.4150 — 09.4152 and 09.4153, the applications lodged in the first 10 working days of July 2016 under Article 4(1) of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1273/2011 cover a quantity less than that available.
- (5) The total quantity available for the following subperiod should also be fixed for the quotas with order number 09.4127 — 09.4128 — 09.4129 — 09.4130 — 09.4148 — 09.4112 — 09.4116 — 09.4117 — 09.4118 — 09.4119 and 09.4166, in accordance with the first subparagraph of Article 5 of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1273/2011.
- (6) In order to ensure sound management of the procedure of issuing import licences, this Regulation should enter into force immediately after its publication,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. For import licence applications for rice under the quotas with order number 09.4154 and 09.4166 referred to in Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1273/2011 lodged in the first 10 working days of July 2016, licences shall be issued for the quantity requested, multiplied by the allocation coefficient set out in the Annex to this Regulation.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 671.

⁽²⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1273/2011 of 7 December 2011 opening and providing for the administration of certain tariff quotas for imports of rice and broken rice (OJ L 325, 8.12.2011, p. 6).

⁽³⁾ 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 (OJ L 238, 1.9.2006, p. 13).

2. The total quantity available for the following subperiod under the quotas with order number 09.4127 — 09.4128 — 09.4129 — 09.4130 — 09.4148 — 09.4112 — 09.4116 — 09.4117 — 09.4118 — 09.4119 and 09.4166 referred to in Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1273/2011 is 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, 27 July 2016.

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

Director-General for Agriculture and Rural Development

ANNEX

Quantities to be allocated for the July 2016 subperiod and quantities available for the following subperiod under Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1273/2011

- (a) Quota of wholly milled or semi-milled rice covered by CN code 1006 30 as provided for in Article 1(1)(a) of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1273/2011:

Origin	Order number	Allocation coefficient for July 2016 subperiod	Total quantity available for September 2016 subperiod (kg)
United States	09.4127	— ⁽¹⁾	18 693 108
Thailand	09.4128	— ⁽¹⁾	570 921
Australia	09.4129	— ⁽¹⁾	502 800
Other origins	09.4130	— ⁽²⁾	0

⁽¹⁾ Applications cover quantities less than or equal to the quantities available: all applications are therefore acceptable.

⁽²⁾ No quantity available for this subperiod.

- (b) Quota of husked rice covered by CN code 1006 20 as provided for in Article 1(1)(b) of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1273/2011:

Origin	Order number	Allocation coefficient for July 2016 subperiod	Total quantity available for October 2016 subperiod (kg)
All countries	09.4148	— ⁽¹⁾	578 000

⁽¹⁾ No allocation coefficient applied for this subperiod: no licence applications were notified to the Commission.

- (c) Quota of broken rice covered by CN code 1006 40 00 as provided for in Article 1(1)(c) of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1273/2011:

Origin	Order number	Allocation coefficient for July 2016 subperiod
Thailand	09.4149	— ⁽¹⁾
Australia	09.4150	— ⁽²⁾
Guyana	09.4152	— ⁽²⁾
United States	09.4153	— ⁽¹⁾
Other origins	09.4154	8,905159 %

⁽¹⁾ Applications cover quantities less than or equal to the quantities available: all applications are therefore acceptable.

⁽²⁾ No allocation coefficient applied for this subperiod: no licence applications were notified to the Commission.

- (d) Quota of wholly milled or semi-milled rice covered by CN code 1006 30 as provided for in Article 1(1)(d) of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1273/2011:

Origin	Order number	Allocation coefficient for July 2016 subperiod	Total quantity available for September 2016 subperiod (kg)
Thailand	09.4112	— ⁽¹⁾	7 410
United States	09.4116	— ⁽¹⁾	0

Origin	Order number	Allocation coefficient for July 2016 subperiod	Total quantity available for September 2016 subperiod (kg)
India	09.4117	— ⁽¹⁾	23 603
Pakistan	09.4118	— ⁽¹⁾	7 334
Other origins	09.4119	— ⁽¹⁾	5 239
All countries	09.4166	0,597830 %	0

⁽¹⁾ No quantity available for this subperiod

DECISIONS

COUNCIL DECISION (EU) 2016/1230

of 12 July 2016

establishing that no effective action has been taken by Portugal in response to the Council recommendation of 21 June 2013

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 126(8) thereof,

Having regard to the recommendation from the European Commission,

Whereas:

- (1) According to Article 126 of the Treaty, Member States shall avoid excessive government deficits.
- (2) The Stability and Growth Pact is based on the objective of sound government finances as a means of strengthening the conditions for price stability and for strong sustainable growth conducive to employment creation. The Stability and Growth Pact includes Council Regulation (EC) No 1467/97 ⁽¹⁾, which was adopted in order to further the prompt correction of excessive general government deficits.
- (3) The Council, acting upon a recommendation by the Commission, decided on 2 December 2009, in accordance with Article 126(6) of the Treaty, that an excessive deficit existed in Portugal and issued a recommendation to correct the excessive deficit by 2013 at the latest, in accordance with Article 126(7) of the Treaty and Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 1467/97 ⁽²⁾. Following the request by the Portuguese authorities for financial assistance from the Union, the Member States whose currency is the euro and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Council granted Union financial assistance to Portugal ⁽³⁾. The Memorandum of Understanding on Specific Economic Policy Conditionality (the 'Memorandum of Understanding') between the Commission and the Portuguese authorities was signed on 17 May 2011. Since then, the Council has issued two recommendations to Portugal (on 9 October 2012 and 21 June 2013) on the basis of Article 126(7) of the Treaty, which extended the deadline for correcting the excessive deficit to 2014 and 2015 respectively. In both recommendations, the Council considered that Portugal had taken effective action, but unexpected adverse economic events with major unfavourable consequences for government finances had occurred.
- (4) Specifically, in order to bring the headline government deficit below the 3 %-of-GDP reference value by 2015 in a credible and sustainable manner, Portugal was recommended to: (a) bring the headline deficit to 5,5 % of GDP in 2013, 4,0 % of GDP in 2014 and 2,5 % of GDP in 2015, which was deemed consistent with an improvement in the structural balance of 0,6 % of GDP in 2013, 1,4 % of GDP in 2014 and 0,5 % of GDP in 2015, based on the Commission services May 2013 update of the economic outlook for Portugal; (b) implement measures amounting to 3,5 % of GDP to confine the 2013 deficit to 5,5 % of GDP, including the measures defined in the 2013 Budget Law and additional measures included in the supplementary budget, namely, reductions in the wage bill, increased efficiency in the functioning of public administration, lower public consumption and better use of Union funds; (c) building on the Public Expenditure Review (PER), adopt permanent consolidation measures worth at least 2,0 % of GDP in view of attaining a headline deficit of 4,0 % of GDP in 2014 and aim at streamlining and modernising the public administration, addressing redundancies across the public sector functions and entities, improving the sustainability of the pension system and achieving targeted cost savings in

⁽¹⁾ Council Regulation (EC) No 1467/97 of 7 July 1997 on speeding up and clarifying the implementation of the excessive deficit procedure (OJ L 209, 2.8.1997, p. 6).

⁽²⁾ All documents related to the excessive deficit procedure of Portugal can be found at: http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/economic_governance/sgp/deficit/countries/portugal_en.htm

⁽³⁾ Council Implementing Decision 2011/344/EU of 17 May 2011 on granting Union financial assistance to Portugal (OJ L 159, 17.6.2011, p. 88).

individual line ministries; (d) adopt the necessary permanent consolidation measures to achieve the 2015 deficit target of 2,5 % of GDP. Furthermore, Portugal was recommended to maintain reform momentum in public financial management by revising the Budget Framework Law by the end of 2013 to further enhance budgetary procedures and principles of budgetary management, accountability, transparency and simplification and to continue efforts to limit contingent liabilities stemming from state-owned enterprises and public-private partnerships.

- (5) The Commission services May 2013 update of the economic outlook for Portugal, which underpinned the Council recommendation of 21 June 2013, projected that the Portuguese economy would contract by 2,3 % in 2013 before growing by 0,6 % and 1,5 %, respectively, in the two subsequent years. Nominal GDP growth was forecast at – 0,6 % and 1,8 % in 2013 and 2014, respectively, and at 2,7 % in the following year.
- (6) In its recommendation of 21 June 2013, the Council established a deadline of 1 October 2013 for effective action to be taken in line with the provisions of Article 3(4) of Regulation (EC) No 1467/97. In line with Article 10(2)(a) of Regulation (EU) No 472/2013, Portugal was exempted from a separate reporting under the excessive deficit procedure and reported in the framework of its macroeconomic adjustment programme.
- (7) Risks of non-compliance with the Council recommendation of 21 June 2013 were highlighted in subsequent assessments. In July 2015, based on its assessment of the 2015 stability programme, the first after the exit from the economic adjustment programme, the Council concluded that there was a risk that Portugal would not comply with the provisions of the Stability and Growth Pact. Similarly, the Commission's opinion on Portugal's draft budget plan for 2015 concluded that Portugal was at risk of not complying with the rules of the Stability and Growth Pact. In particular, the Commission pointed to a risk to the timely correction of the excessive deficit by 2015. Moreover, the Commission also pointed to the shortfall in structural effort as compared to the one referred to in the recommendation, indicating the need for additional structural consolidation measures for 2015 to underpin a credible and sustainable correction of the excessive deficit.
- (8) A new assessment of the action taken by Portugal to correct the excessive deficit by 2015 in response to the Council Recommendation of 21 June 2013, leads to the following conclusions:
 - Following the notification of the 2015 general government deficit and its validation by the Commission (Eurostat), the 2015 deficit came out at 4,4 % of GDP, above the Treaty reference value of 3,0 % of GDP. The gap vis-à-vis the reference value was largely due to a financial sector support measure in the context of the resolution of Banif (Banco Internacional do Funchal, SA) at the end of 2015, which had a negative impact of 1,4 % of GDP on the government deficit. Taking that element together with one-off revenue items, the deficit net of one-off measures would still have been just above the Treaty reference value.
 - The cumulative improvement in the structural balance in the period from 2013 to 2015 is estimated at 1,1 % of GDP, significantly below the 2,5 % of GDP recommended by the Council. When adjusted for the effects of revised potential output growth and revenue windfalls or shortfalls compared to the baseline scenario underpinning the recommendation, the cumulative improvement is reduced markedly to – 0,1 % of GDP.
 - The amount of measures implemented until June 2014 was in line with the targets under the macroeconomic adjustment programme. Thereafter, the amount of permanent consolidation measures underpinning the budgetary targets for 2014 was significantly reduced over time from 2,3 % of GDP planned at the time of the 2014 budget to around 1,5 % of GDP in the projection underlying the 2015 budget. Thus, the amount of measures taken falls clearly short of the recommendation to take at least 2,0 % of GDP of additional measures in 2014. For 2015, the amount of permanent fiscal consolidation measures was further reduced to around 0,6 % of GDP in the 2015 budget and the headline target was set at 2,7 % of GDP. Thus, the planned structural consolidation measures were insufficient to achieve the recommended 2015 deficit target of 2,5 % of GDP. The 2015 deficit outturn confirmed that the planned measures were insufficient.
 - Overall, since June 2014 the improvement of the headline deficit has been driven by the economic recovery and reduced interest expenditure in a low-interest rate environment. Windfall gains were not used to accelerate the deficit reduction and the volume of structural consolidation measures was not sufficient to reach the targets.
 - General government gross debt has broadly stabilised since the Council Recommendation of 21 June 2013 reaching 129,2 % of GDP at the end of 2013, 130,2 % of GDP in 2014 and 129,0 % of GDP in 2015 according to the Commission 2016 spring forecast.

- Fiscal-structural reforms have progressed in most areas albeit at a differentiated pace. The Budget Framework Law was revised and strengthened and it is set to fully enter into force in September 2018. Considerable efforts have been made to curb tax fraud and evasion and to reform the tax administration. The long-term sustainability of the pension system has been improved in recent years, while short- and medium-term challenges remain. Reform in the healthcare system with a view to ensure the sustainability of the national health service (NHS) are progressing at an adequate pace. Public administration reforms to improve fiscal management at regional and local levels have been implemented over the past years as well as reforms to the public-private partnerships (PPPs) and state-owned enterprises (SOEs), particularly during the economic adjustment programme duration.
- (9) This leads to the conclusion that the response of Portugal to the Council recommendation of 21 June 2013 has been insufficient. Portugal did not put an end to its excessive deficit by 2015. The fiscal effort falls significantly short of what was recommended by the Council,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Portugal has not taken effective action in response to the Council recommendation of 21 June 2013.

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the Portuguese Republic.

Done at Brussels, 12 July 2016.

For the Council
The President
P. KAŽIMÍR

COUNCIL DECISION (EU) 2016/1231**of 18 July 2016****on the position to be adopted on behalf of the European Union within the Joint Committee established by the Regional Convention on pan-Euro-Mediterranean preferential rules of origin as regards the request of Georgia to become a Contracting Party to that Convention**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular the first subparagraph of Article 207(4), in conjunction with Article 218(9) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

Whereas:

- (1) The Regional Convention on pan-Euro-Mediterranean preferential rules of origin ⁽¹⁾ (the 'Convention') entered into force on 1 December 2012.
- (2) Article 5(1) of the Convention provides that a third party may become a Contracting Party to the Convention, provided that the candidate country or territory has a free trade agreement in force, providing for preferential rules of origin, with at least one of the Contracting Parties.
- (3) Georgia submitted a written request for accession to the Convention to the depositary of the Convention on 23 September 2015.
- (4) Georgia has a free trade agreement in force with two Contracting Parties to the Convention, namely the Union and the Republic of Turkey, and complies with the condition set out in Article 5(1) of the Convention to become a Contracting Party.
- (5) Point (b) of Article 4(3) of the Convention provides that the Joint Committee established by the Convention (the 'Joint Committee') is to adopt by decision invitations to third parties to accede to the Convention.
- (6) The position of the Union within the Joint Committee should therefore be based on the attached draft Decision,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The position to be adopted on behalf of the European Union within the Joint Committee established by the Regional Convention on pan-Euro-Mediterranean preferential rules of origin, as regards the request of Georgia to become a Contracting Party to that Convention, shall be based on the draft Decision of the Joint Committee attached to this Decision.

Minor technical changes to the draft Decision may be agreed to by the representatives of the Union in the Joint Committee without further decision of the Council.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 54, 26.2.2013, p. 4.

Article 2

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

Done at Brussels, 18 July 2016.

For the Council
The President
G. MATEČNÁ

DRAFT

**DECISION No ... OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONAL CONVENTION ON
PAN-EURO-MEDITERRANEAN PREFERENTIAL RULES OF ORIGIN**

of ...

**as regards the request of Georgia to become a Contracting Party to the Regional Convention on
pan-Euro-Mediterranean preferential rules of origin**

THE JOINT COMMITTEE,

Having regard to the Regional Convention on pan-Euro-Mediterranean preferential rules of origin ⁽¹⁾,

Whereas:

- (1) Article 5(1) of the Regional Convention on pan-Euro-Mediterranean preferential rules of origin (the 'Convention') provides that a third party may become a Contracting Party to the Convention, provided that the candidate country or territory has a free trade agreement in force, providing for preferential rules of origin, with at least one of the Contracting Parties.
- (2) Georgia submitted a written request for accession to the Convention to the depositary of the Convention on 23 September 2015.
- (3) Georgia has a free trade agreement in force with two Contracting Parties to the Convention, namely the European Union and the Republic of Turkey, and complies with the condition set out in Article 5(1) of the Convention to become a Contracting Party.
- (4) Point (b) of Article 4(3) of the Convention provides that the Joint Committee is to adopt by decision invitations to third parties to accede to the Convention,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Georgia shall be invited to accede to the Regional Convention on pan-Euro-Mediterranean preferential rules of origin.

Article 2

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

Done at ...,

*For the Joint Committee
The Chair*

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 54, 26.2.2013, p. 4.

COUNCIL DECISION (EU) 2016/1232**of 18 July 2016**

establishing the position to be taken on behalf of the European Union within the Stabilisation and Association Council established by the Stabilisation and Association Agreement between the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community, of the one part, and Kosovo*, of the other part, concerning a Decision of the Stabilisation and Association Council adopting its rules of procedure

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on European Union, and in particular Article 37 in conjunction with Article 31(1) thereof,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 217 in conjunction with Article 218, paragraph 9, thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

Whereas:

- (1) Article 126 of the Stabilisation and Association Agreement between the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community, of the one part, and Kosovo*, of the other part ⁽¹⁾ ('the Agreement') establishes a Stabilisation and Association Council.
- (2) Article 127(2) of the Agreement provides that the Stabilisation and Association Council is to establish its rules of procedure.
- (3) Article 129(1) of the Agreement provides that the Stabilisation and Association Council is to be assisted by a Stabilisation and Association Committee ('the Committee').
- (4) Article 129(2) and (3) of the Agreement provides that the Stabilisation and Association Council is to, in its rules of procedure, determine the duties of the Committee and that the Stabilisation and Association Council may delegate any of its powers to the Committee.
- (5) Article 131 of the Agreement provides that the Stabilisation and Association Council may decide to set up other special committees or bodies that can assist it in carrying out its duties. It further provides that the Stabilisation and Association Council is to, in its rules of procedure, determine the composition and duties of such committees or bodies and how they are to function.
- (6) It is important to carry out regular and formal consultation with the Member States, and to take into account their views. Accordingly, the Member States should be invited to form part of the delegation of the European Union to all the meetings of the Stabilisation and Association Council.
- (7) The Commission and the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy ('the High Representative') will monitor closely and continuously Kosovo's efforts towards normalisation of its relations with Serbia and report as appropriate, and at least twice per year, on that issue.
- (8) The fourth paragraph of Article 140 of the Agreement provides that the Union may take measures it deems appropriate, including suspending all or part of the Agreement, with immediate effect, in the event of the non-compliance by Kosovo with essential principles as set out in Articles 5 and 13 of the Agreement. Any relevant recommendations or decisions by the Stabilisation and Association Council, as well as the reports to be presented by the Commission and the High Representative on Kosovo's efforts towards normalisation of its relations with Serbia, should be taken into consideration for any eventual proposal of the Commission for suspending the Agreement on the basis of the fourth paragraph of Article 140 of the Agreement.

* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 71, 16.3.2016, p. 3.

- (9) No term, wording or definition used in this Decision and its Annexes, or in the decisions and recommendations and other documents, including minutes, to be adopted by the Stabilisation and Association Council, constitute recognition of Kosovo by individual Member States in that capacity where they have not taken such a step.
- (10) Internal procedures of the Member States may apply when receiving documents issued by Kosovo authorities under this Agreement.
- (11) It is appropriate to establish the position to be taken on behalf of the Union within the Stabilisation and Association Council, concerning a decision of the Stabilisation and Association Council adopting its rules of procedure.
- (12) The position of the Union within the Stabilisation and Association Council should therefore be based on the attached draft Decision,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The position to be taken on behalf of the European Union, within the Stabilisation and Association Council established by Article 126 of the Agreement, shall be based on the draft Decision of the Stabilisation and Association Council attached to this Decision.

Technical amendments to that draft Decision may be accepted without further decision by the Council.

Article 2

Member States shall be invited to form part of the delegation of the European Union to all the meetings of the Stabilisation and Association Council. They shall also receive all documentation submitted to or issued by the Stabilisation and Association Council. Member States shall provide the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, in accordance with his or her responsibilities pursuant to the Treaties and his or her capacity as President of the Foreign Affairs Council, with the necessary information to that effect.

Article 3

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

Done at Brussels, 18 July 2016.

For the Council
The President
G. MATEČNÁ

DECISION No 1/2016 OF THE EU — KOSOVO* STABILISATION AND ASSOCIATION COUNCIL
of [date]
adopting its rules of procedure

THE STABILISATION AND ASSOCIATION COUNCIL,

Having regard to the Stabilisation and Association Agreement between the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community, of the one part, and Kosovo*, of the other part ('the Agreement') and in particular Articles 126, 127, 129 and 131 thereof,

Whereas the Agreement entered into force on 1 April 2016,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Chairmanship

The Parties shall hold the chairmanship of the Stabilisation and Association Council alternately for a period of 12 months. The first period shall begin on the date of the first Stabilisation and Association Council meeting and end on 31 December of the same year.

Article 2

Meetings

The Stabilisation and Association Council shall meet once a year in accordance with the established practice for Stabilisation and Association Councils, including as regards the level of representation and the venue. Special sessions of the Stabilisation and Association Council may be held at the request of either Party, if the Parties so agree. Meetings of the Stabilisation and Association Council shall be jointly convened by the Secretaries of the Stabilisation and Association Council in agreement with the Chair.

Article 3

Delegations

Before each meeting, the Chair shall be informed of the intended composition of the delegation of each Party. A representative of the European Investment Bank (EIB) shall attend the meetings of the Stabilisation and Association Council, as an observer, when matters which concern the EIB appear on the agenda. The Stabilisation and Association Council may also invite other persons to attend its meetings in order to provide information on particular subjects.

Article 4

Secretariat

An official of the General Secretariat of the Council of the European Union and an official of the representation of Kosovo in Belgium shall act jointly as Secretaries of the Stabilisation and Association Council.

* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

*Article 5***Correspondence**

Correspondence addressed to the Stabilisation and Association Council shall be sent to the Chair of the Stabilisation and Association Council at the address of the General Secretariat of the Council of the European Union.

Both Secretaries shall ensure that correspondence is forwarded to the Chair of the Stabilisation and Association Council and, where appropriate, circulated to other members of the Stabilisation and Association Council. Correspondence circulated shall be sent to the Secretariat-General of the Commission, the European External Action Service and the Representation of Kosovo in Belgium.

Communications from the Chair of the Stabilisation and Association Council shall be sent to the addressees by both Secretaries and circulated, where appropriate, to the other members of the Stabilisation and Association Council referred to in the second paragraph.

*Article 6***Publicity**

Unless otherwise decided, the meetings of the Stabilisation and Association Council shall not be public.

*Article 7***Agendas for meetings**

1. The Chair shall draw up a provisional agenda for each meeting. It shall be forwarded by the Secretaries of the Stabilisation and Association Council to the addressees referred to in Article 5 not later than 15 days before the beginning of the meeting. The provisional agenda shall include the items in respect of which the Chair has received a request for inclusion on the agenda not later than 21 days before the beginning of the meeting, although items shall not be written into the provisional agenda unless the supporting documentation has been forwarded to the Secretaries not later than the date of despatch of the agenda. The agenda shall be adopted by the Stabilisation and Association Council at the beginning of each meeting. An item other than those appearing on the provisional agenda may be placed on the agenda if both Parties so agree.

2. The Chair may, in agreement with both Parties, shorten the time limits specified in paragraph 1 in order to take account of the requirements of a particular case.

*Article 8***Minutes**

Draft minutes of each meeting shall be drawn up by both Secretaries. The minutes shall, as a general rule, indicate in respect of each item on the agenda:

- the documentation submitted to the Stabilisation and Association Council,
- statements requested for entry by a member of the Stabilisation and Association Council,
- the decisions taken and recommendations made, the statements agreed upon and the conclusions adopted.

The draft minutes shall be submitted to the Stabilisation and Association Council for approval. When approved, the minutes shall be signed by the Chair and both Secretaries. The minutes shall be filed in the archives of the General Secretariat of the Council of the European Union, which will act as a depository of the documents of the Association. A certified copy shall be forwarded to each of the addressees referred to in Article 5.

Article 9

Decisions and recommendations

1. The Stabilisation and Association Council shall take its decisions and make recommendations by common agreement of the Parties, without prejudice to Articles 2 and 5 of the Agreement. The Stabilisation and Association Council may take decisions or make recommendations by written procedure if both Parties so agree.
2. The decisions and recommendations of the Stabilisation and Association Council, within the meaning of Article 128 of the Agreement, shall be entitled 'Decision' and 'Recommendation' respectively, followed by a serial number, by the date of their adoption and by a description of their subject matter. The decisions and recommendations of the Stabilisation and Association Council shall be signed by the Chair and authenticated by both Secretaries. Decisions and recommendations shall be forwarded to each of the addressees referred to in Article 5. Each Party may decide on the publication of decisions and recommendations of the Stabilisation and Association Council in its respective official publication.

Article 10

Languages

The official languages of the Stabilisation and Association Council shall be the authentic languages of the Stabilisation and Association Agreement. Unless otherwise decided, the Stabilisation and Association Council shall base its deliberations on documentation drawn up in those languages.

Article 11

Expenses

The European Union and Kosovo shall each defray the expenses they incur by reason of their participation in the meetings of the Stabilisation and Association Council, both with regard to staff, travel and subsistence expenditure and to postal and telecommunications expenditure. Expenditure in connection with interpreting at meetings, translation and reproduction of documents as well as other expenditure relating to the organisation of meetings shall be borne by the Party hosting the meetings.

Article 12

Stabilisation and Association Committee

1. A Stabilisation and Association Committee ('the Committee') is hereby established in order to assist the Stabilisation and Association Council in carrying out its duties. It shall be composed of representatives of the European Union on the one hand, and of Kosovo on the other, normally at senior civil servant level.
2. The Committee shall prepare the meetings and the deliberations of the Stabilisation and Association Council, implement the decisions of the Stabilisation and Association Council where appropriate and, in general, ensure continuity of the association relationship and the proper functioning of the Agreement. It shall consider any matter referred to it by the Stabilisation and Association Council as well as any other matter which may arise in the course of the day-to-day implementation of the Stabilisation and Association Agreement. It shall submit proposals or any draft decisions/recommendations for adoption to the Stabilisation and Association Council.

3. In cases where the Agreement refers to an obligation to consult or a possibility of consultation, such consultation may take place within the Committee. The consultation may continue in the Stabilisation and Association Council if both Parties so agree.
4. The rules of procedure of the Stabilisation and Association Committee are annexed to this Decision.

Done at

For the Stabilisation and Association Council
The Chair

ANNEX

to

**DECISION No 1/2016 OF THE EU — KOSOVO* STABILISATION AND ASSOCIATION COUNCIL
of [date]**

Rules of Procedure of the Stabilisation and Association Committee

Article 1

Chairmanship

The Parties shall hold the chairmanship of Stabilisation and Association Committee ('the Committee') alternately for a period of 12 months. The first period shall begin on the date of the first Stabilisation and Association Council meeting and end on 31 December of the same year.

Article 2

Meetings

The Committee shall meet when circumstances require, with the agreement of both Parties. Each meeting of the Committee shall be held at a time and place agreed by both Parties. Meetings of the Committee shall be convened by the Chair.

Article 3

Delegations

Before each meeting, the Chair shall be informed of the intended composition of the delegation of each Party.

Article 4

Secretariat

An official of the European Commission and an official of Kosovo shall act jointly as Secretaries of the Committee. All communications to and from the Chair of the Committee provided for in this Decision shall be forwarded to the Secretaries of the Committee and to the Secretaries and the Chair of the Stabilisation and Association Council.

Article 5

Publicity

Unless otherwise decided, the meetings of the Committee shall not be public.

Article 6

Agendas for meetings

1. The Chair shall draw up a provisional agenda for each meeting. It shall be forwarded by the Secretaries of the Committee to the addressees referred to in Article 4 not later than 30 working days before the beginning of the meeting. The provisional agenda shall include the items in respect of which the Chair has received a request for inclusion on the agenda not later than 35 working days before the beginning of the meeting, although items shall not be written into the provisional agenda unless the supporting documentation has been forwarded to the Secretaries not later than the date of dispatch of the agenda. The Committee may ask experts to attend its meetings in order to provide information on particular subjects. The agenda shall be adopted by the Committee at the beginning of each meeting. An item other than those appearing on the provisional agenda may be placed on the agenda if both Parties so agree.

* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

2. The Chair may, in agreement with both Parties, shorten the time limits specified in paragraph 1 in order to take account of the requirements of a particular case.

Article 7

Minutes

Minutes shall be taken for each meeting and shall be based on a summing up by the Chair of the conclusions arrived at by the Committee. When approved by the Committee, the minutes shall be signed by the Chair and by the Secretaries and filed by each of the Parties. A copy of the minutes shall be forwarded to each of the addressees referred to in Article 4.

Article 8

Decisions and recommendations

In the specific cases where the Committee is empowered by the Stabilisation and Association Council under Article 128 of the Agreement to take decisions or make recommendations, those acts shall be made in accordance with Article 9 of the Rules of Procedure of the Stabilisation and Association Council.

Article 9

Expenses

The European Union and Kosovo shall each defray the expenses they incur by reason of their participation in the meetings of the Committee, both with regard to staff, travel and subsistence expenditure and to postal and telecommunications expenditure. Expenditure in connection with interpreting at meetings, translation and reproduction of documents as well as other expenditure relating to the organisation of meetings shall be borne by the Party hosting the meetings.

Article 10

Subcommittees and special groups

The Committee may create subcommittees and special groups to work under its authority. They shall report to the Committee after each of their meetings. The Committee may decide to abolish any existing subcommittees or groups, lay down or modify their terms of reference or set up further subcommittees or groups to assist it in carrying out its duties. Those subcommittees and groups shall not have any decision-making powers.

ANNEX

DRAFT

**DECISION No 1/2016 OF THE EU — KOSOVO* STABILISATION AND ASSOCIATION
COMMITTEE
of [day month] 2016
creating subcommittees and special groups**

THE STABILISATION AND ASSOCIATION COMMITTEE,

Having regard to the Stabilisation and Association Agreement between the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community, of the one part, and Kosovo*, of the other part, and in particular Article 130 thereof,

Having regard to its rules of procedure, and in particular Article 10 thereof,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Sole Article

The subcommittees and special groups listed in Annex I are hereby created. Their terms of reference are set out in Annex II.

Done at ..., on [day month] 2016.

*For the Stabilisation and Association
Committee
The Chair*

* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

ANNEX I

Multidisciplinary Subcommittee Structure

Title	Issues	Agreement Article
1. Trade, Industry, Customs and Taxation	Free Movement of Goods	Article 20
	Industrial Products	Article 21-25
	Commercial questions	Article 36-49
	Standardisation, metrology, accreditation, certification, conformity assessment, and market surveillance	Article 80
	Industrial cooperation	Article 99
	SMEs	Article 100
	Tourism	Article 101
	Customs	Article 104
	Taxation	Article 105
	Rules of origin	Protocol III
	Mutual administrative assistance in customs matters	Protocol IV
2. Agriculture and Fisheries	Agricultural products	Article 26, 28, 29, 33, 34 and 37
	Fisheries products	Article 31 and 32, Annexes IV & V
	Processed agricultural products	Article 27 and Protocol I
	Wine	Article 30 and Protocol II
	Protection of geographical indications for agricultural and fishery products and foodstuffs other than wine and spirits	Article 35
	Agriculture and the agro-industrial sector, veterinary and phytosanitary matters	Article 102
	Fisheries cooperation	Article 103
3. Internal Market and Competition	Right of establishment	Article 50-54
	Supply of services	Article 55-60

Title	Issues	Agreement Article
	Other questions related to Title V of the Agreement	Article 61-73
	Approximation of legislation and law enforcement	Article 74
	Competition	Article 75-76
	Intellectual, industrial and commercial property	Article 77-78
	Public procurement	Article 79
	Banking, insurance and other financial services	Article 96
	Consumer protection	Article 81
4. Economic and financial issues and statistics	Current payments and movement of capital	Article 64-66
	Economic policy	Article 94
	Statistical cooperation	Article 95
	Investment promotion and protection	Article 98
	Financial cooperation	Article 121-125
5. Justice, freedom and security	Reinforcement of institutions and rule of law	Article 83
	Fundamental rights, including anti-discrimination and data protection	Article 3, 4 and 84
	Judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters	Article 83
	Visa, border/boundary control, asylum and migration	Article 85-86
	Prevention and control of illegal immigration, readmission	Article 87-88
	Money laundering	Article 89
	Drugs	Article 90
	Combating terrorism	Article 92
	Preventing organised crime and other illegal activities	Article 91

Title	Issues	Agreement Article
6. Innovation, information society, and social policy		
	Working conditions and equal opportunities	Article 82
	Social cooperation	Article 106
	Education and training	Article 107
	Cultural cooperation	Article 108
	Cooperation in the audiovisual field	Article 109
	Information society	Article 110
	Electronic communications networks and services	Article 111
	Information and communication	Article 112
	Research and technological development	Article 118
7. Transport, energy, environment, and regional development	Transport	Article 113
	Energy	Article 114
	Environment	Article 115
	Climate change	Article 116
	Civil protection	Article 117
	Regional and local development	Article 119

Structure of the Special groups

Title	Issues	Agreement Article
Special Group for reform of public administration	Public administration reform	Article 120
Special Group on normalisation ⁽¹⁾	Visible and sustainable improvement of Kosovo's relations with Serbia, and effective cooperation with the EU's CSDP mission while in place	Article 5

⁽¹⁾ This special group does not replace the dialogue between Pristina and Belgrade conducted under the auspices of the High Representative.

ANNEX II

Terms of Reference of the EU — Kosovo* Subcommittees and Special Groups**Composition and Chair**

The subcommittees and the special groups on public administration reform (PAR) and on normalisation shall be composed of representatives of the European Commission, the European External Action Service in the case of the special group on normalisation, and representatives of Kosovo. They shall be chaired alternately by both parties. The Member States will be informed and invited to the meetings of the subcommittees and the special groups on PAR and on normalisation.

Secretariat

An official of the European Commission, or of the European External Action Service in the case of the special group on normalisation, and an official of Kosovo shall act jointly as secretaries of each of the subcommittees and the special groups.

All communications concerning the subcommittees and special groups shall be forwarded to the secretaries of the relevant subcommittee and of the special groups.

Meetings

The subcommittees and the special groups shall meet whenever circumstances require, with the agreement of both Parties. Each meeting of a subcommittee or special group shall be held at a time and place agreed by both Parties.

If both Parties agree, the subcommittees and the special groups may invite experts to their meetings to provide the specific information requested.

Agenda and supporting documentation

The Chair and the secretaries shall draw up a provisional agenda for each meeting not later than 30 working days before the beginning of the meeting.

The provisional agenda shall include items in respect of which a request for inclusion has been received by the secretaries not later than 35 working days before the beginning of the meeting.

Following the agreement of the provisional agenda for each meeting and not later than 10 working days before the beginning of the meeting, the secretary on behalf of Kosovo shall submit to the secretary on behalf of the European Commission, or the European External Action Service in the case of the special group on normalisation, the necessary written documentation following the items agreed in the provisional agenda.

If the deadline referred to in the third paragraph is not respected, the meeting shall be automatically cancelled without further notice.

Subject matters

The subcommittees shall discuss issues related to the areas of the Agreement as listed in the multidisciplinary subcommittee structure. Progress regarding the approximation, implementation and enforcement of legislation shall be assessed under all subject matters. The subcommittees shall examine any problems that may arise in their relevant sectors and shall suggest possible steps to be taken.

The subcommittees shall also serve as fora for the further clarification of the *acquis* and shall review progress made by Kosovo in conforming to the *acquis* in line with commitments taken under the Agreement.

* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

The special group on PAR shall discuss issues related to public administration reform and suggest possible steps to be taken. The special group on normalisation shall discuss issues related to the visible and sustainable improvement of Kosovo's relations with Serbia, and effective cooperation with the Common Security and Defence Policy mission while in place, and suggest possible steps to be taken.

Minutes

Minutes shall be taken for and agreed after each meeting. A copy of the minutes shall be forwarded by the secretary of the subcommittee or the special group to the Secretary of the Stabilisation and Association Committee.

Publicity

Unless otherwise decided, the meetings of the subcommittees and the special groups shall not be public.

COUNCIL DECISION (EU) 2016/1233**of 26 July 2016****appointing a member and an alternate member, proposed by the Republic of Cyprus of the Committee of the Regions**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 305 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal of the Cypriot Government,

Whereas:

- (1) On 26 January 2015, 5 February 2015 and 23 June 2015, the Council adopted Decisions (EU) 2015/116 ⁽¹⁾, (EU) 2015/190 ⁽²⁾ and (EU) 2015/994 ⁽³⁾ appointing the members and alternate members of the Committee of the Regions for the period from 26 January 2015 to 25 January 2020.
- (2) A member's seat on the Committee of the Regions has become vacant following the end of the term of office of Mr Georgios GEORGIOU.
- (3) An alternate member's seat has become vacant following the appointment of Mr Kyriakos CHATZITTOFIS as member of the Committee of the Regions,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The following are hereby appointed to the Committee of the Regions for the remainder of the current term of office, which runs until 25 January 2020:

(a) as a member:

— Mr Kyriakos CHATZITTOFIS, *Mayor of Agios Athanasios*;
and

(b) as an alternate member:

— Mr Stavros YEROLATSITES, *Municipal Councillor, Strovolos Municipality*.

Article 2

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

Done at Brussels, 26 July 2016.

For the Council

The President

M. LAJČÁK

⁽¹⁾ Council Decision (EU) 2015/116 of 26 January 2015 appointing the members and alternate members of the Committee of the Regions for the period from 26 January 2015 to 25 January 2020 (OJ L 20, 27.1.2015, p. 42).

⁽²⁾ Council Decision (EU) 2015/190 of 5 February 2015 appointing the members and alternate members of the Committee of the Regions for the period from 26 January 2015 to 25 January 2020 (OJ L 31, 7.2.2015, p. 25).

⁽³⁾ Council Decision (EU) 2015/994 of 23 June 2015 appointing the members and alternate members of the Committee of the Regions for the period from 26 January 2015 to 25 January 2020 (OJ L 159, 25.6.2015, p. 70).

COUNCIL DECISION (EU) 2016/1234**of 26 July 2016****appointing two alternate members, proposed by the Italian Republic of the Committee of the Regions**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 305 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal of the Italian Government,

Whereas:

- (1) On 26 January 2015, 5 February 2015 and 23 June 2015, the Council adopted Decisions (EU) 2015/116 ⁽¹⁾, (EU) 2015/190 ⁽²⁾ and (EU) 2015/994 ⁽³⁾ appointing the members and alternate members of the Committee of the Regions for the period from 26 January 2015 to 25 January 2020.
- (2) Two alternate members' seats on the Committee of the Regions have become vacant following the end of the mandates on the basis of which Mr Carlo FIDANZA (*Assessore di Velese (CO)*) and Mr Giuseppe VARACALLI (*Sindaco del Comune di Gerace (RC)*) were proposed,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The following are hereby appointed as alternate members of the Committee of the Regions for the remainder of the current term of office, which runs until 25 January 2020:

- Sig. Carlo FIDANZA, *Consigliere del Comune di Rosazza (BI)* (change of mandate),
- Sig. Giuseppe VARACALLI, *Consigliere del Comune di Gerace (RC)* (change of mandate).

Article 2

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

Done at Brussels, 26 July 2016.

For the Council
The President
M. LAJČÁK

⁽¹⁾ Council Decision (EU) 2015/116 of 26 January 2015 appointing the members and alternate members of the Committee of the Regions for the period from 26 January 2015 to 25 January 2020 (OJ L 20, 27.1.2015, p. 42).

⁽²⁾ Council Decision (EU) 2015/190 of 5 February 2015 appointing the members and alternate members of the Committee of the Regions for the period from 26 January 2015 to 25 January 2020 (OJ L 31, 7.2.2015, p. 25).

⁽³⁾ Council Decision (EU) 2015/994 of 23 June 2015 appointing the members and alternate members of the Committee of the Regions for the period from 26 January 2015 to 25 January 2020 (OJ L 159, 25.6.2015, p. 70).

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2016/1235**of 26 July 2016****authorising a laboratory in the Republic of Korea to carry out serological tests to monitor the effectiveness of rabies vaccines in dogs, cats and ferrets***(notified under document C(2016) 4665)***(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Council Decision 2000/258/EC of 20 March 2000 designating a specific institute responsible for establishing the criteria necessary for standardising the serological tests to monitor the effectiveness of rabies vaccines ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 3(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Decision 2000/258/EC designates the *Agence française de sécurité sanitaire des aliments* (AFSSA) in Nancy, France, as the specific institute responsible for establishing the criteria necessary for standardising the serological tests to monitor the effectiveness of rabies vaccines. The AFSSA has now been integrated into the *Agence nationale de sécurité sanitaire de l'alimentation, de l'environnement et du travail* (ANSES) in France.
- (2) Decision 2000/258/EC provides, inter alia, that the ANSES is to appraise laboratories in third countries that have applied for approval to carry out serological tests to monitor the effectiveness of rabies vaccines.
- (3) The authorisation granted on 9 February 2007 in accordance with Decision 2000/258/EC to Choong Ang Vaccine laboratory in Daejeon has been withdrawn in accordance with Commission Decision 2010/436/EU ⁽²⁾ following the unfavourable appraisal report dated 29 September 2015 established by the ANSES for this laboratory and submitted to the Commission.
- (4) The competent authority of the Republic of Korea has submitted an application for re-approval of Choong Ang Vaccine laboratory in Daejeon, and the ANSES has established and submitted to the Commission a favourable appraisal report dated 21 March 2016 for this laboratory.
- (5) This laboratory should therefore be authorised to carry out serological tests to monitor the effectiveness of rabies vaccines in dogs, cats and ferrets.
- (6) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

In accordance with Article 3(2) of Decision 2000/258/EC, the following laboratory is hereby authorised to perform serological tests to monitor the effectiveness of rabies vaccines in dogs, cats and ferrets:

Choong Ang Vaccine laboratory
1476-37 Yuseong-daero Yuseong-gu
Daejeon, 34055
Republic of Korea

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 79, 30.3.2000, p. 40.

⁽²⁾ Commission Decision 2010/436/EU of 9 August 2010 implementing Council Decision 2000/258/EC as regards proficiency tests for the purposes of maintaining authorisations of laboratories to carry out serological tests to monitor the effectiveness of rabies vaccines (OJ L 209, 10.8.2010, p. 19).

Article 2

This Decision shall apply from 1 August 2016.

Article 3

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 26 July 2016.

For the Commission
Vytenis ANDRIUKAITIS
Member of the Commission

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2016/1236**of 27 July 2016****amending the Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU concerning animal health control measures relating to African swine fever in certain Member States, as regards the entries for Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland***(notified under document C(2016) 4983)***(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Council Directive 89/662/EEC of 11 December 1989 concerning veterinary checks in intra-Community trade with a view to the completion of the internal market ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 9(4) thereof,

Having regard to Council Directive 90/425/EEC of 26 June 1990 concerning veterinary and zootechnical checks applicable in intra-Community trade in certain live animals and products with a view to the completion of the internal market ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 10(4) thereof,

Having regard to Council Directive 2002/99/EC of 16 December 2002 laying down the animal health rules governing the production, processing, distribution and introduction of products of animal origin for human consumption ⁽³⁾, and in particular Article 4(3) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU ⁽⁴⁾ lays down animal health control measures in relation to African swine fever in certain Member States. The Annex to that Implementing Decision demarcates and lists certain areas of those Member States in Parts I, II, III and IV of that Annex differentiated by the level of risk based on the epidemiological situation. That list includes certain areas of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland.
- (2) In June and July 2016, further cases of African swine fever in wild boar populations occurred in the areas of Jekabpils County, Baldones County and Riga County in Latvia, further cases in wild boar populations occurred in the areas of Pärnu County, Harju County and in Rapla County in Estonia and a case in wild boar populations occurred in the area of Czyże in Poland. Those areas are listed in Part I of the Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU, in close proximity to the areas listed in Part II of that Annex. Accordingly, certain areas of Estonia, Latvia and Poland listed in Part I should now be listed in Part II and some new areas of Latvia should be listed in Part I of the Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU.
- (3) In June and July 2016, further outbreaks of African swine fever in domestic pigs occurred in Jõgeva County and Lääne-Viru County in Estonia, certain areas of Estonia currently listed in Part II should now be listed in Part III of the Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU.
- (4) In June and July 2016, further outbreaks of African swine fever in domestic pigs occurred in the area of Elektrėnai, Anykščių and Kruonio in Lithuania. Those areas are currently listed in Part II of the Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU. Accordingly, in Lithuania certain areas listed in Part II should be listed in Part III of that Annex.
- (5) In June and July 2016, further outbreaks of African swine fever in domestic pigs occurred in the area of Hajnówka in Poland. This area is currently listed in Part II of the Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU. Accordingly, in Poland, the existing list in Part I of the Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU should be expanded to the south and certain areas listed in Parts I and II should be listed in Part III of that Annex.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 395, 30.12.1989, p. 13.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 224, 18.8.1990, p. 29.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 18, 23.1.2003, p. 11.

⁽⁴⁾ Commission Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU of 9 October 2014 concerning animal health control measures relating to African swine fever in certain Member States and repealing Implementing Decision 2014/178/EU (OJ L 295, 11.10.2014, p. 63).

- (6) The evolution of the current epidemiological situation of African swine fever in the affected wild boar populations in the Union should be considered in the assessment of the animal health risk represented to the situation as regards that disease in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland. In order to focus animal health control measures and to prevent the further spread of African swine fever, as well as to prevent any unnecessary disturbance to trade within the Union and to avoid unjustified barriers to trade by third countries, the Union list of areas subject to the animal health control measures set out in the Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU should be amended to take into account the changes in the current epidemiological situation as regards that disease in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland.
- (7) The Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (8) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU is replaced by the text in the Annex to this Decision.

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 27 July 2016.

For the Commission
Vytenis ANDRIUKAITIS
Member of the Commission

ANNEX

‘ANNEX

PART I

1. Latvia

The following areas in Latvia:

- in the novads of Bauskas, the pagasti of Īslīces, Gailīšu, Brunavas and Ceraukstes,
- in the novads of Dobeles the pagasti of Jaunbērzes, Dobeles and Bērzes,
- in the novads of Jelgavas the pagasti of Kalnciema, Līv bērzes, Glūdas, Svētes, Platones, Vircavas, Jaunsvirlaukas, Zaļenieku, Vilces, Lielplatones, Elejas and Sesavas,
- in the novads of Tukuma the pagasti of Slampes and Džūkstes,
- the novads of Engures,
- the novads of Rundāles,
- the novads of Stopiņu,
- the republikas pilsēta of Jelgava,
- the republikas pilsēta of Jūrmala,
- the pilsēta of Bauska,

2. Lithuania

The following areas in Lithuania:

- in the rajono savivaldybė of Jurbarkas, the seniūnijos of Raudonės, Veliuonos, Seredžiaus and Juodaičių,
- in the rajono savivaldybė of Pakruojis, the seniūnijos of Klovainių, Rozalimo and Pakruojis,
- in the rajono savivaldybė of Panevėžys, the part of the Krekenavos seniūnijos located to the west of the river Nevėžis,
- in the rajono savivaldybė of Raseiniai, the seniūnijos of Ariogalos, Ariogalos miestas, Betygalos, Pajūrių and Šiluvos,
- in the rajono savivaldybė of Šakiai, the seniūnijos of Plokščių, Kriūkų, Lekėčių, Lukšių, Griškabūdžio, Barzdų, Žvirgždaičių, Sintautų, Kudirkos Naumiesčio, Slavikų, Šakių,
- the rajono savivaldybė of Pasvalys,
- the rajono savivaldybė of Vilkaviškis,
- the rajono savivaldybė of Radviliškis,
- the savivaldybė of Kalvarija,
- the savivaldybė of Kazlų Rūda,
- the savivaldybė of Marijampolė.

3. Poland

The following areas in Poland:

In the województwo podlaskie:

- the gminy of Augustów with the city of Augustów, Nowinka, Płaska, Sztabin and Bargłów Kościelny in the powiat augustowski,
- the gminy of Choroszcz, Juchnowiec Kościelny, Suraż, Turośń Kościelna, Tykocin, Łapy, Poświętne, Zawady and Dobrzyniewo Duże in the powiat białostocki,
- the parts of the gminy of Kleszczele and Czeremcha located to the West of road number 66, in the powiat hajnowski,
- the gminy of Kobylin-Borzymy, Kulesze Kościelne, Sokoły, Wysokie Mazowieckie with the city of Wysokie Mazowieckie, Nowe Piekuty, Szepietowo, Klukowo and Ciechanowiec in the powiat wysokomazowiecki,
- the powiat sejneński,
- the gminy of Rutka-Tartak, Szypliszki, Suwałki, Raczki in the powiat suwalski,
- the gmina of Rutki in the powiat zambrowski,
- the gminy of Suchowola and Korycin in the powiat sokólski,
- the gminy of Brańsk with the city of Brańsk, Boćki, Rudka, Wyszki, the part of the gmina of Bielsk Podlaski located to the West of the line created by road number 19 (going northwards from the city of Bielsk Podlaski) and prolonged by the eastern border of the city of Bielsk Podlaski and road number 66 (going southwards from the city of Bielsk Podlaski), the city of Bielsk Podlaski, the part of the gmina of Orla located to the West of road number 66, in the powiat bielski, the powiat M. Białystok,
- the powiat M. Suwałki,
- the powiat moniecki,
- the powiat siemiatycki.

PART II

1. Estonia

The following areas in Estonia:

- the linn of Kallaste,
- the linn of Rakvere,
- the linn of Tartu,
- the linn of Viljandi,
- the maakond of Harjumaa (excluding the part of the vald of Kuusalu located to the South of road 1 (E20), the vald of Aegviidu and the vald of Anija),
- the maakond of IDA-Virumaa,
- the maakond of Läänemaa,
- the maakond of Pärnumaa,
- the maakond of Põlvamaa,
- the maakond of Raplamaa,
- the part of the vald of Kuusalu located to the North of road 1 (E20),
- the part of the vald of Pärsti located to the West of road 24126,
- the part of the vald of Suure-Jaani located to the West of road 49,

- the part of the vald of Tamsalu located to the North-East of the Tallinn-Tartu railway,
- the part of the vald of Tartu located to the East of the Tallinn-Tartu railway,
- the part of the vald of Viiratsi located to the West of the line defined by the Western part of road 92 until the junction to road 155, then road 155 until the junction to road 24156, then road 24156 until it crosses Verilaske river, then the Verilaske river until it reaches the southern border of the vald,
- the vald of Abja,
- the vald of Alatskivi,
- the vald of Avanduse,
- the vald of Haaslava,
- the vald of Haljala,
- the vald of Halliste,
- the vald of Kambja,
- the vald of Karksi,
- the vald of Koonga,
- the vald of Kõpu,
- the vald of Laekvere,
- the vald of Luunja,
- the vald of Mäksa,
- the vald of Märjamaa,
- the vald of Meeksi,
- the vald of Peipsiääre,
- the vald of Piirissaare,
- the vald of Rägavere,
- the vald of Rakvere,
- the vald of Saksi,
- the vald of Sõmeru,
- the vald of Vara,
- the vald of Vihula,
- the vald of Võnnu.

2. Latvia

The following areas in Latvia:

- in the novads of Bauskas, the pagasti of Mežotnes, Codes, Dāviņu and Vecsaules,
- in the novads of Jelgavas the pagasts of Valgunde,
- in the novads of Limbažu, the pagasti of Skultes, Vidrižu, Limbažu and Umurgas,
- in the novads of Salacgrīvas, the pagasts of Liepupes,
- the novads of Ādažu,
- the novads of Aizkraukles, the novads of Aknīstes,
- the novads of Alūksnes,
- the novads of Amatas,

- the novads of Apes,
- the novads of Babītes,
- the novads of Baldones,
- the novads of Baltnavas,
- the novads of Balvu,
- the novads of Carnikavas,
- the novads of Cēsu,
- the novads of Cesvaines,
- the novads of Ērgļu,
- the novads of Garkalnes,
- the novads of Gulbenes,
- the novads of Iecavas,
- the novads of Ikšķiles,
- the novads of Ilūkstes,
- the novads of Inčukalna,the novads of Jaunjelgavas,
- the novads of Jaunpiebalgas,
- the novads of Jēkabpils,
- the novads of Ķeguma,
- the novads of Ķekavas,
- the novads of Kocēnu,
- the novads of Kokneses,
- the novads of Krimuldas,
- the novads of Krustpils,
- the novads of Lielvārdes,
- the novads of Līgatnes,the novads of Līvānu,
- the novads of Lubānas,
- the novads of Madonas,
- the novads of Mālpils,
- the novads of Mārupes,
- the novads of Neretas,
- the novads of Ogres,
- the novads of Olaines,
- the novads of Ozolnieki,
- the novads of Pārgaujas,
- the novads of Pļaviņu,
- the novads of Priekule,
- the novads of Raunas,
- the novads of Ropažu,

- the novads of Rugāju,
- the novads of Salas,
- the novads of Salaspils
- the novads of Saulkrastu,
- the novads of Sējas,
- the novads of Siguldas,
- the novads of Skrīveru,
- the novads of Smiltenes,
- the novads of Varakļānu,
- the novads of Vecpiebalgas,
- the novads of Vecumnieku,
- the novads of Viesītes,
- the novads of Viļakas,
- the pilsēta of Limbaži,
- the republikas pilsēta of Jēkabpils,
- the republikas pilsēta of Valmiera.

3. Lithuania

The following areas in Lithuania:

- in the rajono savivaldybė of Anykščiai, the seniūnijos of Kavarskas, Kurkliai and the part of Anykščiai located south west to the road No 121 and No 119,
- in the rajono savivaldybė of Jonava, the seniūnijos of Šilų, Bukonių and, in the Žeminių seniūnija, the kaimai of Biliušiai, Drobiškiai, Normainiai II, Normainėliai, Juškonys, Pauliukai, Mitėniškiai, Zofijauka, Naujokai,
- in the rajono savivaldybė of Kaunas, the seniūnijos of Akademijos, Alšėnų, Babtų, Batniavos, Čekiškės, Domeikavos, Ežerėlio, Garliavos, Garliavos apylinkių, Kačerginės, Kulautuvos, Linksmakalnio, Raudondvario, Ringaudų, Rokų, Samylų, Taurakiemio, Užliedžių, Vilkijos, Vilkijos apylinkių and Zapyškio,
- in the rajono savivaldybė of Kėdainiai, the seniūnijos of Josvainių, Pernaravos, Krakių, Dotnuvos, Gudžiūnų, Surviliškio, Vilainių, Truskavos, Šėtos, Kėdainių miesto,
- in the rajono savivaldybė of Panevėžys the seniūnijos of Karsakiškio, Naujamiesčio, Paįstrio, Panevėžio, Ramygalos, Smilgių, Upytės, Vadoklių, Velžio and the part of Krekenavos seniūnija located to the east of the river Nevėžis,
- in the rajono savivaldybė of Prienai the seniūnijos of Veiverių, Šilavoto, Naujosios Ūtos, Balbieriškio, Ašmintos, Išlaužo, Pakuonių,
- in the rajono savivaldybė of Šalčininkai, the seniūnijos of Jasiūnų, Turgelių, Akmenynės, Šalčininkų, Gerviškų, Butrimonių, Eišiškių, Poškonių, Dieveniškų,
- in the rajono savivaldybė of Varėna, the seniūnijos of Kaniavos, Marcinkonių, Merkinės,
- in the rajono savivaldybė of Vilnius the seniūnijos of Maišiagala, Zujūnų, Avižienių, Riešės, Paberžės, Nemenčinės, Nemenčinės miesto, Sužionių, Buivydžių, Bezdonių, Lavoriškių, Mickūnų, Šatrininkų, Kalvelių, Nemėžių, Rudaminos, Rūkainių, Medininkų, Marijampolio, Pagirių, Kuodiškių,
- the miesto savivaldybė of Alytus,
- in the rajono savivaldybė of Utena the seniūnijos of Sudeikių, Utenos, Utenos miesto, Kuktiškių, Daugailių, Tauragnų, Saldutiškio,
- in the miesto savivaldybė of Alytus the seniūnijos of Pivašiūnų, Punios, Daugų, Alovės, Nemunaičio, Raitininkų, Miroslavo, Krokialaukio, Simno, Alytaus,

- the miesto savivaldybė of Kaunas,
- the miesto savivaldybė of Panevėžys,
- the miesto savivaldybė of Prienai,
- the miesto savivaldybė of Vilnius,
- the rajono savivaldybė of Biržai,
- the rajono savivaldybė of Druskininkai,
- the rajono savivaldybė of Ignalina,
- the rajono savivaldybė of Lazdijai,
- the rajono savivaldybė of Molėtai,
- the rajono savivaldybė of Rokiškis,
- the rajono savivaldybė of Širvintos,
- the rajono savivaldybė of Švenčionys,
- the rajono savivaldybė of Ukmergė,
- the rajono savivaldybė of Zarasai,
- the savivaldybė of Birštonas,
- the savivaldybė of Visaginas.

4. Poland

The following areas in Poland:

In podlaskie województwo:

- the gminy of Czarna Białostocka, Gródek, Michałowo, Supraśl, Wasilków and Zabłudów in the powiat białostocki,
- the gminy of Dąbrowa Białostocka, Janów, Krynki, Kuźnica, Nowy Dwór, Sidra, Sokółka and Szudziałowo in the powiat sokólski,
- the gmina of Lipsk in the powiat augustowski,
- the gmina of Dubicze Cerkiewne, the parts of the gminy of Kleszczele and Czeremcha located to the East of road number 66, in the powiat hajnowski,
- the part of the gmina of Bielsk Podlaski located to the East of the line created by road number 19 (going northwards from the city of Bielsk Podlaski) and prolonged by the eastern border of the city of Bielsk Podlaski and road number 66 (going southwards from the city of Bielsk Podlaski), the part of the gmina of Orla located to the East of road number 66, in the powiat bielski.

PART III

1. Estonia

The following areas in Estonia:

- the linn of Elva,
- the linn of Võhma,
- the maakond of Jõgevamaa,
- the maakond of Järvamaa,
- the maakond of Valgamaa,
- the maakond of Võrumaa,
- the part of the vald of Kuusalu located to the South of road 1 (E20),
- the part of the vald of Pärsti located to the East of road 24126,

- the part of the vald of Suure-Jaani located to the East of road 49,
- the part of the vald of Tamsalu located to the South-West of the Tallinn-Tartu railway,
- the part of the vald of Tartu located to the West of the Tallinn-Tartu railway,
- the part of the vald of Viiratsi located to the East of the line defined by the Western part of road 92 until the junction to road 155, then road 155 until the junction to road 24156, then road 24156 until it crosses the Verilaske river, then the Verilaske river until it reaches the southern border of the vald,
- the vald of Aegviidu,
- the vald of Anija,
- the vald of Kadrina,
- the vald of Kolga-Jaani,
- the vald of Konguta,
- the vald of Kõo,
- the vald of Laeva,
- the vald of Nõo,
- the vald of Paistu,
- the vald of Puhja,
- the vald of Rakke,
- the vald of Rannu,
- the vald of Rõngu,
- the vald of Saarepeedi,
- the vald of Tapa,
- the vald of Tähtvere,
- the vald of Tarvastu,
- the vald of Ülenurme,
- the vald of Väike-Maarja.

2. Latvia

The following areas in Latvia:

- in the novads of Limbaži, the pagasti of Vilķenes, Pāles and Katvaru,
- in the novads of Salacgrīvas, the pagasti of Ainaži and Salacgrīvas,
- the novads of Aglonas,
- the novads of Alojas,
- the novads of Beverīnas,
- the novads of Burtnieku,
- the novads of Ciblas,
- the novads of Dagdas,
- the novads of Daugavpils,
- the novads of Kārsavas,
- the novads of Krāslavas,
- the novads of Ludzas,
- the novads of Mazsalacas,

- the novads of Naukšēnu,
- the novads of Preiļu,
- the novads of Rēzeknes,
- the novads of Riebiņu,
- the novads of Rūjienas,
- the novads of Strenču,
- the novads of Valkas,
- the novads of Vārkavas,
- the novads of Viļānu,
- the novads of Zilupes,
- the republikas pilsēta of Daugavpils,
- the republikas pilsēta of Rēzekne,
- the pilsēta of Ainaži,
- the pilsēta of Salacgrīva.

3. Lithuania

The following areas in Lithuania:

- in the rajono savivaldybė of Anykščiai, the seniūnijos of Debeikių, Skiemonių, Viešintų, Andrioniškio, Svėdasų, Troškūnų, Traupio and the part of the seniūnija of Anykščių located north east to the road No 121 and No 119,
- in the rajono savivaldybė of Alytus, the seniūnija of Butrimonių,
- in the rajono savivaldybė of Jonava the seniūnijos of Upninkų, Ruklos, Dumsių, Užusalių, Kulvos and, in the seniūnija of Žeimiai, the kaimai Akliai, Akmeniai, Barsukinė, Blauzdžiai, Gireliai, Jagėlava, Juljanava, Kuigaliai, Liepkalniai, Martynišķiai, Milašiškiai, Mimaliai, Naujasodis, Normainiai I, Paduobiai, Palankesiai, Pamelnųtėlė, Pėdžiai, Skrynės, Svalkeniai, Terespolis, Varpėnai, Žeimių gst., Žieveliškiai and Žeimių miestelis,
- the rajono savivaldybė of Kaišiadorys,
- in the rajono savivaldybė of Kaunas, the seniūnijos of Vandžiogalos, Lapių, Karmėlavos and Neveronių,
- in the rajono savivaldybė of Kėdainiai, the seniūnija of Pelėdnagių,
- in the rajono savivaldybė of Prienai, the seniūnijos of Jiezno, Staklišķių,
- in the rajono savivaldybė of Panevėžys, the seniūnijos of Miežiškų and Raguvos,
- in the rajono savivaldybė of Šalčininkai, the seniūnijos of Baltosios Vokės, Pabarės, Dainavos, Kalesninkų,
- in the rajono savivaldybė of Varėna, the seniūnijos of Valkininkų, Jakėnų,, Matuizų, Varėnos, Vydenių,
- in the rajono savivaldybė of Vilnius the parts of the seniūnija of Sudervė and Dūkštai located to the South-West from the road No 171,
- in the rajono savivaldybė of Utena, the seniūnijos of Užpalių, Vyžuonų, Leliūnų,
- the savivaldybė of Elektrėnai,
- the miesto savivaldybė of Jonava,
- the miesto savivaldybė of Kaišiadorys,
- the rajono savivaldybė of Kupiškis,
- the rajono savivaldybė of Trakai.

4. Poland

The following areas in Poland:

- the gminy of Czyże, Białowieża, Hajnówka with the city of Hajnówka, Narew, Narewka in the powiat hajnowski.

PART IV

Italy

The following areas in Italy:

- all areas of Sardinia.'
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CORRIGENDA**Corrigendum to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/973 of 17 June 2016 concerning the authorisation of zinc bislysinate as a feed additive for all animal species**

(Official Journal of the European Union L 161 of 18 June 2016)

On page 23, in the Annex, in line four of the fourth column 'Composition, chemical formula, description, analytical method':

for: '... lysine ...',

read: '... lysine-HCl ...'.

