

Official Journal of the European Union

L 318



English edition

Legislation

Volume 62

10 December 2019

Contents

II *Non-legislative acts*

REGULATIONS

- ★ **Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2101 of 9 December 2019 implementing Article 9 of Regulation (EC) No 1183/2005 imposing certain specific restrictive measures directed against persons acting in violation of the arms embargo with regard to the Democratic Republic of the Congo** 1
- ★ **Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2102 of 27 November 2019 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2452 with regard to the disclosure of information used in the calculation of the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes ⁽¹⁾** 6
- ★ **Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2103 of 27 November 2019 amending and correcting Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2450 laying down implementing technical standards with regard to the templates for the submission of information to the supervisory authorities in accordance with Directive 2009/138/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽¹⁾** 13
- ★ **Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/2104 of 29 November 2019 amending Regulation (EC) No 1126/2008 adopting certain international accounting standards in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards International Accounting Standards 1 and 8 ⁽¹⁾** 74
- ★ **Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2105 of 9 December 2019 amending Regulation (EC) No 474/2006 as regards the list of air carriers which are banned from operating or are subject to operational restrictions within the Union ⁽¹⁾** 79

DECISIONS

- ★ **Council Decision (EU) 2019/2106 of 21 November 2019 on the position to be taken, on behalf of the European Union, within the Joint Committee established by the Agreement between the European Union and the Swiss Confederation on the linking of their greenhouse gas emissions trading systems, as regards the amendment of Annexes I and II to the Agreement** 96

⁽¹⁾ Text with EEA relevance.

★ Council Decision (EU) 2019/2107 of 28 November 2019 on the position to be taken on behalf of the European Union within the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization as regards the revision of Chapter 9 of Annex 9 (Facilitation) to the Convention on International Civil Aviation in respect of standards and recommended practices on passenger name record data	117
★ Council Decision (CFSP) 2019/2108 of 9 December 2019 in support of strengthening biological safety and security in Latin America in line with the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004) on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery	123
★ Council Decision (CFSP) 2019/2109 of 9 December 2019 amending Decision 2010/788/CFSP concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic Republic of the Congo	134
★ Council Decision (CFSP) 2019/2110 of 9 December 2019 on the European Union CSDP Advisory Mission in the Central African Republic (EUAM RCA)	141
★ Council Decision (CFSP) 2019/2111 of 9 December 2019 in support of SEESAC disarmament and arms control activities in South-East Europe reducing the threat of illicit small arms and light weapons and their ammunition	147
★ Council Decision (CFSP) 2019/2112 of 9 December 2019 amending Decision (CFSP) 2017/2303 in support of the continued implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 2118 (2013) and OPCW Executive Council decision EC-M-33/DEC.1 on the destruction of Syrian chemical weapons, in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against proliferation of weapons of mass destruction	159
★ Council Decision (CFSP) 2019/2113 of 9 December 2019 amending Decision (CFSP) 2016/2356 in support of SEESAC disarmament and arms control activities in South-East Europe in the framework of the EU Strategy to combat illicit accumulation and trafficking of SALW and their ammunition	161
★ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/2114 of 6 December 2019 amending the Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU concerning animal health control measures relating to African swine fever in certain Member States (<i>notified under document C(2019) 8891</i>) ⁽¹⁾	163

Corrigenda

★ Corrigendum to Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/451 of 19 March 2019 on the harmonised standards for construction products drafted in support of Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 077, 20.3.2019)	185
--	-----

⁽¹⁾ Text with EEA relevance.

II

(Non-legislative acts)

REGULATIONS

COUNCIL IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2019/2101

of 9 December 2019

implementing Article 9 of Regulation (EC) No 1183/2005 imposing certain specific restrictive measures directed against persons acting in violation of the arms embargo with regard to the Democratic Republic of the Congo

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1183/2005 of 18 July 2005 imposing certain specific restrictive measures directed against persons acting in violation of the arms embargo with regard to the Democratic Republic of the Congo ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 9,

Having regard to the proposal of the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy,

Whereas:

- (1) On 18 July 2005, the Council adopted Regulation (EC) No 1183/2005.
- (2) Further to the review of the autonomous restrictive measures laid down in Article 2b of Regulation (EC) No 1183/2005, the statements of reasons of persons listed in Annex Ia to Regulation (EC) No 1183/2005 should be amended and two persons should be removed from the list in that Annex.
- (3) Annex Ia to Regulation (EC) No 1183/2005 should therefore be amended accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The list set out in Annex Ia to Regulation (EC) No 1183/2005 is replaced by the list as set out in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 9 December 2019.

*For the Council**The President*

J. BORRELL FONTELLES

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 193, 23.7.2005, p. 1.

LIST OF PERSONS, ENTITIES AND BODIES REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 2b

A. Persons

	Name	Identifying information	Grounds for designation	Date of designation
1.	Ilunga Kampete	a.k.a. Gaston Hughes Ilunga Kampete; a.k.a. Hugues Raston Ilunga Kampete. DOB: 24.11.1964. POB: Lubumbashi (DRC). Military ID number: 1-64-86-22311-29. Nationality: DRC. Address: 69, avenue Nyangwile, Kinsuka Mimosas, Kinshasa/Ngaliema, RDC. Gender: Male	As Commander of the Republican Guard (GR), Ilunga Kampete was responsible for the GR units deployed on the ground and involved in the disproportionate use of force and violent repression, in September 2016 in Kinshasa. Owing to his continuing role as head of the GR, he is responsible for the repression and infringements of human rights committed by GR agents, such as the violent repression of an opposition rally in Lubumbashi in December 2018. Ilunga Kampete was therefore involved in planning, directing, or committing acts that constitute serious human rights violations or abuses in DRC.	12.12.2016
2.	Gabriel Amisi Kumba	a.k.a. Gabriel Amisi Nkumba; “Tango Fort”; “Tango Four”. DOB: 28.5.1964. POB: Malela (DRC). Military ID number: 1-64-87-77512-30. Nationality: DRC. Address: 22, avenue Mbenseke, Ma Campagne, Kinshasa/Ngaliema, RDC. Gender: Male	Former Commander of the first defence zone of the Congolese Army (FARDC), whose forces took part in the disproportionate use of force and violent repression in September 2016 in Kinshasa. Gabriel Amisi Kumba has been Deputy Chief of Staff of the Congolese Armed Forces (FARDC) since July 2018, with responsibility for operations and intelligence. Owing to his role, he bears responsibility for the recent human rights violations committed by the FARDC. Gabriel Amisi Kumba was therefore involved in planning, directing, or committing acts that constitute serious human rights violations or abuses in DRC.	12.12.2016
3.	Ferdinand Ilunga Luyoyo	DOB: 8.3.1973. POB: Lubumbashi (DRC). Passport no: OB0260335 (valid from 15.4.2011 to 14.4.2016). Nationality: DRC. Address: 2, avenue des Orangers, Kinshasa/Gombe, RDC. Gender: Male	As Commander of the anti-riot unit <i>Légion Nationale d'Intervention</i> of the Congolese National Police (PNC), Ferdinand Ilunga Luyoyo was responsible for the disproportionate use of force and violent repression in September 2016 in Kinshasa. Ferdinand Ilunga Luyoyo has been Commander of the PNC unit responsible for the protection of institutions and high-ranking officials since July 2017. Owing to his role, he bears responsibility for the recent human rights violations committed by the PNC. Ferdinand Ilunga Luyoyo was therefore involved in planning, directing, or committing acts that constitute serious human rights violations or abuses in DRC.	12.12.2016

	Name	Identifying information	Grounds for designation	Date of designation
4.	Célestin Kanyama	a.k.a. Kanyama Tshisiku Celestin; Kanyama Celestin Cishiku Antoine; Kanyama Cishiku Bilolo Célestin. Esprit de mort. DOB: 4.10.1960. POB: Kananga (DRC). Nationality: DRC. Passport no: OB0637580 (valid from 20.5.2014 to 19.5.2019). Was granted Schengen visa no. 011518403, issued on 2.7.2016. Address: 56, avenue Usika, Kinshasa/Gombe, RDC. Gender: Male	As Commissioner of the Congolese National Police (PNC), Célestin Kanyama was responsible for the disproportionate use of force and violent repression in September 2016 in Kinshasa. In July 2017, Célestin Kanyama was appointed Director-General of the National Police's training schools. Owing to his role as a senior PNC official, he bears responsibility for the recent human rights violations committed by the PNC. One example is the intimidation and deprivation of freedom imposed on journalists by police officers in October 2018, after the publication of a series of articles on the misappropriation of police cadet rations and the role that General Kanyama played in these events. Célestin Kanyama was therefore involved in planning, directing, or committing acts that constitute serious human rights violations or abuses in DRC.	12.12.2016
5.	John Numbi	a.k.a. John Numbi Banza Tambo; John Numbi Banza Ntambo; Tambo Numbi. DOB: 16.8.1962. POB: Jadotville-Likasi-Kolwezi (DRC). Nationality: DRC. Address: 5, avenue Oranger, Kinshasa/Gombe, RDC. Gender: Male	John Numbi has been Inspector-General of the Congolese Armed Forces (FARDC) since July 2018. Owing to his role, he bears responsibility for the recent human rights violations committed by the FARDC, such as disproportionate violence committed in June-July 2019 by FARDC troops under his direct authority against people who were mining illegally. John Numbi was therefore involved in planning, directing, or committing acts that constitute serious human rights violations or abuses in DRC.	12.12.2016
6.	Delphin Kahimbi	a.k.a. Delphin Kahimbi Kasagwe; Delphin Kayimbi Demba Kasangwe; Delphin Kahimbi Kasangwe; Delphin Kahimbi Demba Kasangwe; Delphin Kasagwe Kahimbi. DOB: 15.1.1969 (alternatively: 15.7.1969). POB: Kiniezire/Goma (DRC). Nationality: DRC. Diplomatic passport no: DB0006669 (valid from 13.11.2013 to 12.11.2018). Address: 1, 14eme rue, Quartier Industriel, Linete, Kinshasa, RDC. Gender: Male	Delphin Kahimbi has been assistant Chief of Staff within the FARDC General Staff since July 2018, with responsibility for intelligence. Owing to his role, he bears responsibility for the recent human rights violations committed by the FARDC. Delphin Kahimbi was therefore involved in planning, directing, or committing acts that constitute serious human rights violations or abuses in DRC.	12.12.2016
7.	Evariste Boshab	a.k.a. Evariste Boshab Mabub Ma Bileng. DOB: 12.1.1956. POB: Tete Kalamba (DRC). Nationality: DRC. Diplomatic passport number: DP0000003 (valid: 21.12.2015 — expiry: 20.12.2020). Schengen visa expired on 5.1.2017. Address: 3, avenue du Rail, Kinshasa/Gombe, RDC. Gender: Male	In his capacity as Vice Prime Minister and Minister of Interior and Security from December 2014 to December 2016, Evariste Boshab was officially responsible for the police and security services and coordinating the work of provincial governors. In this capacity, he was responsible for arrests of activists and opposition members, as well as disproportionate use of force, including between September 2016 and December 2016 in response to demonstrations in Kinshasa, which resulted in a large number of civilians	29.5.2017

	Name	Identifying information	Grounds for designation	Date of designation
			being killed or injured by security services. Evariste Boshab was therefore involved in planning, directing, or committing acts that constitute serious human rights violations or abuses in DRC. Evariste Boshab also played a part in the exploitation and aggravation of the crisis in the Kasai region, where he maintains a position of influence, particularly since becoming senator of Kasai in March 2019.	
8.	Alex Kande Mupompa	a.k.a. Alexandre Kande Mupomba; Kande-Mupompa. DOB: 23.9.1950. POB: Kananga (DRC). Nationality: DRC and Belgian. DRC passport number: OP0024910 (valid: 21.3.2016 — expiry: 20.3.2021). Addresses: Messidorlaan 217/25, 1180 Uccle, Belgium 1, avenue Bumba, Kinshasa/Ngaliema, RDC. Gender: Male	As Governor of Kasai Central until October 2017, Alex Kande Mupompa was responsible for the disproportionate use of force, violent repression and extrajudicial killings committed by security forces and the PNC in Kasai Central from August 2016, including killings in the territory of Dibaya in February 2017. Alex Kande Mupompa was therefore involved in planning, directing, or committing acts that constitute serious human rights violations or abuses in DRC. Alex Kande Mupompa also played a part in the exploitation and aggravation of the crisis in the Kasai region for which he was a representative until October 2019 and in which he maintains a position of influence through the <i>Congrès des alliés pour l'action au Congo</i> (CAAC) which is part of the provincial government of Kasai.	29.5.2017
9.	Jean-Claude Kazembe Musonda	DOB: 17.5.1963. POB: Kashobwe (DRC). Nationality: DRC. Address: 7891, avenue Lubembe, Quartier Lido, Lubumbashi, Haut-Katanga, RDC. Gender: Male	As Governor of Haut-Katanga until April 2017, Jean-Claude Kazembe Musonda was responsible for the disproportionate use of force and violent repression committed by security forces and the PNC in Haut-Katanga, including between 15 and 31 December 2016, when 12 civilians were killed and 64 were injured as a result of the use of lethal force by security forces including PNC agents in response to protests in Lubumbashi. Jean-Claude Kazembe Musonda was therefore involved in planning, directing, or committing acts that constitute serious human rights violations or abuses in DRC. Jean-Claude Kazembe Musonda is the leader of the CONAKAT party, which is part of the coalition under former President Joseph Kabila.	29.5.2017
10.	Éric Ruhorimbere	a.k.a. Eric Ruhorimbere Ruhanga; Tango Two; Tango Deux. DOB: 16.7.1969. POB: Minembwe (DRC). Military ID number: 1-69-09-51400-64. Nationality: DRC. DRC passport number OB0814241. Address: Mbujimayi, Kasai Province, RDC. Gender: Male	As Deputy Commander of the 21st military region from September 2014 to July 2018, Éric Ruhorimbere was responsible for the disproportionate use of force and extrajudicial killings perpetrated by FARDC forces, notably against the Nsapu militia and women and children.	29.5.2017

	Name	Identifying information	Grounds for designation	Date of designation
			Éric Ruhorimbere has been the Commander of the Nord Equateur operational sector since July 2018. Owing to his role, he bears responsibility for the recent human rights violations committed by the FARDC. Éric Ruhorimbere was therefore involved in planning, directing, or committing acts that constitute serious human rights violations or abuses in DRC.	
11.	Emmanuel Ramazani Shadari	a.k.a. Emmanuel Ramazani Shadari Mulanda; Shadary. DOB: 29.11.1960. POB: Kasongo (DRC). Nationality: DRC. Address: 28, avenue Ntela, Mont Ngafula, Kinshasa, RDC. Gender: Male	As Vice Prime Minister and Minister of Interior and Security until February 2018, Ramazani Shadari was officially responsible for the police and security services and for coordinating the work of provincial governors. In this capacity, he was responsible for the arrests of activists and opposition members, as well as for the disproportionate use of force, such as the violent crackdown on members of the Bundu Dia Kongo (BDK) movement in Kongo Central, the repression in Kinshasa in January-February 2017 and the disproportionate use of force and violent repression in the Kasai provinces. In this capacity, Ramazani Shadari was therefore involved in planning, directing, or committing acts that constitute serious human rights violations or abuses in DRC. Ramazani Shadari has been permanent secretary of the <i>Parti du peuple pour la reconstruction et le développement</i> (PPRD) since February 2018, the main party in the coalition under former President Joseph Kabila.	29.5.2017
12.	Kalev Mutondo	a.k.a. Kalev Katanga Mutondo, Kalev Motono, Kalev Mutundo, Kalev Mutoid, Kalev Mutombo, Kalev Mutond, Kalev Mutondo Katanga, Kalev Mutund. DOB: 3.3.1957. Nationality: DRC. Passport number: DB0004470 (issued: 8.6.2012 — expires: 7.6.2017). Address: 24, avenue Ma Campagne, Kinshasa, RDC. Gender: Male	As Head of the National Intelligence Service (ANR) until February 2019, Kalev Mutondo was involved in and responsible for the arbitrary arrest, detention and mistreatment of opposition members, civil society activists and others. Kalev Mutondo was therefore involved in planning, directing, or committing acts that constitute serious human rights violations or abuses in DRC. In May 2019, he signed a declaration of past and future loyalty to Joseph Kabila, and he remains his close associate for security matters.	29.5.2017

B. Entities

[...].

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2019/2102**of 27 November 2019****amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2452 with regard to the disclosure of information used in the calculation of the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Directive 2009/138/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 on the taking up and pursuit of the business of Insurance and Reinsurance (Solvency II) ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 56 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/981 ⁽²⁾ has amended Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35 ⁽³⁾ to introduce further principles on deferred taxes to ensure a level playing field in the Union. Certain templates laid down in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2452 ⁽⁴⁾ should be adapted taking into account those amendments.
- (2) Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2452 should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (3) The amendments to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35 that require the disclosure of information used in the calculation of the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes are to apply from 1 January 2020. The amendments provided for in this Regulation are made to incorporate those requirements into the relevant templates laid down in Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2452. Therefore, this Regulation should apply from the same date.
- (4) This Regulation is based on the draft implementing technical standards submitted by the European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority to the Commission.
- (5) The European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority has conducted open public consultations on the draft implementing technical standards on which this Regulation is based, analysed the potential related costs and benefits and requested the opinion of the Insurance and Reinsurance Stakeholder Group established by Article 37 of Regulation (EU) No 1094/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁵⁾,

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 335, 17.12.2009, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/981 of 8 March 2019 amending Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35 supplementing Directive 2009/138/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the taking-up and pursuit of the business of Insurance and Reinsurance (Solvency II) (OJ L 161, 18.6.2019, p. 1).

⁽³⁾ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35 of 10 October 2014 supplementing Directive 2009/138/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the taking-up and pursuit of the business of Insurance and Reinsurance (Solvency II) (OJ L 12, 17.1.2015, p. 1).

⁽⁴⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2452 of 2 December 2015 laying down implementing technical standards with regard to the procedures, formats and templates of the solvency and financial condition report in accordance with Directive 2009/138/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 347, 31.12.2015, p. 1285).

⁽⁵⁾ Regulation (EU) No 1094/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 establishing a European Supervisory Authority (European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority), amending Decision No 716/2009/EC and repealing Commission Decision 2009/79/EC (OJ L 331, 15.12.2010, p. 48).

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2452 is amended as follows:

- (1) Annex I is amended in accordance with Annex I to this Regulation;
- (2) Annex II is amended in accordance with Annex II to this Regulation.

Article 2

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

It shall apply from 1 January 2020.

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

Done at Brussels, 27 November 2019.

For the Commission
The President
Jean-Claude JUNCKER

ANNEX I

Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2452 is amended as follows:

- (1) in template S.25.01.21 — Solvency Capital Requirement — for undertakings on Standard Formula, the following tables are added:

‘Approach to tax rate

		Yes/No
		C0109
Approach based on average tax rate	R0590	

Calculation of loss absorbing capacity of deferred taxes

		LAC DT
		C0130'
LAC DT	R0640	
LAC DT justified by reversion of deferred tax liabilities	R0650	
LAC DT justified by reference to probable future taxable economic profit	R0660	
LAC DT justified by carry back, current year	R0670	
LAC DT justified by carry back, future years	R0680	
Maximum LAC DT	R0690	

- (2) in template S.25.02.21 — Solvency Capital Requirement — for undertakings using the standard formula and partial internal model the following tables are added:

‘Approach to tax rate

		Yes/No
		C0109
Approach based on average tax rate	R0590	

Calculation of loss absorbing capacity of deferred taxes

		LAC DT
		C0130'
Amount/estimate of LAC DT	R0640	
Amount/estimate of LAC DT justified by reversion of deferred tax liabilities	R0650	
Amount/estimate of LAC DT justified by reference to probable future taxable economic profit	R0660	
Amount/estimate of LAC DT justified by carry back, current year	R0670	
Amount/estimate of LAC DT justified by carry back, future years	R0680	
Amount/estimate of Maximum LAC DT	R0690	

- (3) in template S.25.03.21 — Solvency Capital Requirement — for undertakings on Full Internal Models the following tables are added:

'Approach to tax rate

		Yes/No
		C0109
Approach based on average tax rate	R0590	

Calculation of loss absorbing capacity of deferred taxes

		LAC DT
		C0130'
Amount/estimate of LAC DT	R0640	
Amount/estimate of LAC DT justified by reversion of deferred tax liabilities	R0650	
Amount/estimate of LAC DT justified by reference to probable future taxable economic profit	R0660	
Amount/estimate of LAC DT justified by carry back, current year	R0670	
Amount/estimate of LAC DT justified by carry back, future years	R0680	
Amount/estimate of Maximum LAC DT	R0690	

ANNEX II

Annex II to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2452 is amended as follows:

- (1) in section 'S.25.01 — Solvency Capital Requirement – for undertakings on standard formula', the following rows are added in the table:

'Approach to tax rate		
R0590/C0109	Approach based on average tax rate	One of the options in the following closed list shall be used: 1 – Yes 2 – No 3 – Not applicable as LAC DT is not used (in this case R0640 to R0690 are not applicable) See EIOPA Guidelines on loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions and deferred taxes (EIOPA-BoS-14/177) (*)
Calculation of adjustment for loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes		
R0640/C0130	LAC DT	Amount of loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes, as defined in Article 207 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35. The LAC amount of this cell should be the same as the value in the cell R0150/C0100 in S.25.01.
R0650/C0130	LAC DT justified by reversion of deferred tax liabilities	Amount of loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes, calculated in accordance with Article 207 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35 justified by reversion of deferred tax liabilities
R0660/C0130	LAC DT justified by reference to probable future taxable economic profit	Amount of loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes, calculated in accordance with Article 207 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35 justified by reference to probable future taxable economic profit
R0670/C0130	LAC DT justified by carry back, current year	Amount of loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes, calculated in accordance with Article 207 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35, justified by profits from past years. Amount of the losses allocated to the next year.
R0680/C0130	LAC DT justified by carry back, future years	Amount of loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes, calculated in accordance with Article 207 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35, justified by profits from past years. Amount of losses allocated to the years after next year.
R0690/C0130	Maximum LAC DT	Maximal amount of LAC DT that could be available, before the assessment whether the increase in net deferred tax assets can be used for the purposes of the adjustment, as provided for in Article 207(2) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35

(*) Guidelines EIOPA-BoS-14/177 of 2 February 2015 on the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions and deferred taxes (<https://eiopa.europa.eu/publications/eiopa-guidelines/guidelines-on-the-loss-absorbing-capacity-of-technical-provisions-and-deferred-taxes>).;

- (2) in section 'S.25.02 — Solvency Capital Requirement – for undertakings using the standard formula and partial internal model', the following rows are added in the table:

'Approach to tax rate		
R0590/C0109	Approach based on average tax rate	One of the options in the following closed list shall be used: 1 – Yes 2 – No 3 – Not applicable as LAC DT is not used (in this case R0640 to R0690 are not applicable) See EIOPA Guidelines on loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions and deferred taxes (EIOPA-BoS-14/177)

Calculation of adjustment for loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes

R0640/C0130	Amount/estimate of LAC DT	Amount/estimate of loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes, calculated in accordance with Article 207 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35. The LAC amount of this cell should be the same as the value in the cell R0310/C0100 in S.25.02.
R0650/C0130	Amount/estimate of LAC DT justified by reversion of deferred tax liabilities	Amount/estimate of loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes, calculated in accordance with Article 207 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35, justified by reversion of deferred tax liabilities
R0660/C0130	Amount/estimate of LAC DT justified by reference to probable future taxable economic profit	Amount/estimate of loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes, calculated in accordance with Article 207 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35, justified by reference to probable future taxable economic profit
R0670/C0130	Amount/estimate of LAC DT justified by carry back, current year	Amount of loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes, calculated in accordance with Article 207 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35, justified by profits from past years. Amount of the losses allocated to the next year.
R0680/C0130	Amount/estimate of LAC DT justified by carry back, future years	Amount of loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes, calculated in accordance with Article 207 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35, justified by profits from past years. Amount of losses allocated to the years after next year.
R0690/C0130	Amount/estimate of Maximum LAC DT	Maximal amount of loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes that could be available, before the assessment whether the increase in net deferred tax assets can be used for the purposes of the adjustment, as provided for in Article 207(2) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35'

- (3) in section 'S.25.03 — Solvency Capital Requirement – for groups using full internal model', the following rows are added in the table:

R0590/C0109	Approach based on average tax rate	One of the options in the following closed list shall be used: 1 – Yes 2 – No 3 – Not applicable as LAC DT is not used (in this case R0640 to R0690 are not applicable) See EIOPA Guidelines on loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions and deferred taxes (EIOPA-BoS-14/177)
-------------	------------------------------------	---

Calculation of adjustment for loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes

R0640/C0130	Amount/estimate of LAC DT	Amount/estimate of loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes, as defined in Article 207 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35. The LAC amount of this cell should be the same as the value in the cell R0310/C0100 in S.25.02.
R0650/C0130	Amount/estimate of LAC DT justified by reversion of deferred tax liabilities	Amount/estimate of loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes, as calculated in accordance with Article 207 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35, justified by reversion of deferred tax liabilities
R0660/C0130	Amount/estimate of LAC DT justified by reference to probable future taxable economic profit	Amount/estimate of loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes, as calculated in accordance with Article 207 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35, justified by reference to probable future taxable economic profit
R0670/C0130	Amount/estimate of LAC DT justified by carry back, current year	Amount of loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes, calculated in accordance with Article 207 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35, justified by profits from past years. Amount of the losses allocated to the next year.

R0680/C0130	Amount/estimate of LAC DT justified by carry back, future years	Amount of loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes, calculated in accordance with Article 207 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35, justified by profits from past years. Amount of losses allocated to the years after next year.
R0690/C0130	Amount/estimate of Maximum LAC DT	Maximal amount of loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes that could be available, before the assessment whether the increase in net deferred tax assets can be used for the purposes of the adjustment as provided for in Article 207(2) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35'

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2019/2103**of 27 November 2019****amending and correcting Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2450 laying down implementing technical standards with regard to the templates for the submission of information to the supervisory authorities in accordance with Directive 2009/138/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Directive 2009/138/EC of 25 November 2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the taking up and pursuit of the business of Insurance and Reinsurance (Solvency II) ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 35(10), the third subparagraph of Article 244(6) and the second subparagraph of Article 245(6) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2450 ⁽²⁾ lays down the reporting templates that insurance and reinsurance undertakings as well as groups need to use for reporting to the supervisory authorities information that is necessary for the purposes of supervision.
- (2) Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/1221 ⁽³⁾ amended Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35 ⁽⁴⁾ to adapt the prudential framework applicable to insurance and reinsurance undertakings to the introduction of simple, transparent and standardised securitisations. In order to ensure that supervisory authorities receive the necessary information on those and other securitisations, the relevant reporting templates laid down in Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2450 should be adapted to take into account those amendments.
- (3) Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/981 ⁽⁵⁾ amended Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35 to introduce a number of simplifications in the calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement. Those simplifications concern, amongst others, the look-through approach of collective investment undertakings. The supervision of the use of simplifications requires specific information in different reporting templates. The relevant reporting templates and the related instructions laid down in Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2450 should therefore be adapted to take into account those amendments.
- (4) Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/981 introduced, amongst others, new requirements for the information to be provided to the supervisory authorities in the regular supervisory report and the solvency and financial condition report on the recognition of the capacity of deferred taxes to absorb present losses. To ensure a proper supervision by supervisory authorities, that information should be supplemented by quantitative, structured and comparable information in the reporting templates. The relevant reporting templates laid down in Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2450 should therefore be adapted to take into account those amendments.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 335, 17.12.2009, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2450 of 2 December 2015 laying down implementing technical standards with regard to the templates for the submission of information to the supervisory authorities according to Directive 2009/138/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 347, 31.12.2015, p. 1).

⁽³⁾ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/1221 of 1 June 2018 amending Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35 as regards the calculation of regulatory capital requirements for securitisations and simple, transparent and standardised securitisations held by insurance and reinsurance undertakings (OJ L 227, 10.9.2018, p. 1).

⁽⁴⁾ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35 of 10 October 2014 supplementing Directive 2009/138/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the taking-up and pursuit of the business of Insurance and Reinsurance (Solvency II) (OJ L 12, 17.1.2015, p. 1).

⁽⁵⁾ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/981 of 8 March 2019 amending Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35 supplementing Directive 2009/138/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the taking-up and pursuit of the business of Insurance and Reinsurance (Solvency II) (OJ L 161, 18.6.2019, p. 1).

- (5) Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2450 should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (6) The instructions set out in the template 'S.25.02 - Solvency Capital Requirement – for groups using the standard formula and partial internal model', included in Annex III to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2450, contain an error which may lead to the provision of inconsistent or misleading information. In order to ensure that the instructions regarding the information to be reported with respect to groups and individual insurance and re-insurance undertakings are aligned, those instructions should be corrected.
- (7) The amendments provided for in Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/981 require the submission of information concerning the calculation of the loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes. Those amendments are to apply from 1 January 2020. The amendments to the templates set out in Annexes I and II to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2450 that are made to reflect those information requirements should therefore not be binding before 1 January 2020. However, it is important that information concerning the calculation of the loss absorbing capacity of deferred taxes can be submitted, on a voluntary basis, from the entry into force of this Regulation.
- (8) This Regulation is based on the draft implementing technical standards submitted by the European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority to the Commission.
- (9) The European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority has conducted open public consultations on the draft implementing technical standards on which this Regulation is based, analysed the potential related costs and benefits and requested the opinion of the Insurance and Reinsurance Stakeholder Group established by Article 37 of Regulation (EU) No 1094/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁶⁾,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2450 is amended as follows:

- (1) Annex I is amended in accordance with Annex I to this Regulation;
- (2) Annex II is amended in accordance with Annex II to this Regulation;
- (3) Annex III is amended in accordance with Annex III to this Regulation.

Article 2

Annex III to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2450 is corrected in accordance with Annex IV to this Regulation.

Article 3

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

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

Done at Brussels, 27 November 2019.

For the Commission
The President
Jean-Claude JUNCKER

⁽⁶⁾ Regulation (EU) No 1094/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 establishing a European Supervisory Authority (European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority), amending Decision No 716/2009/EC and repealing Commission Decision 2009/79/EC (OJ L 331, 15.12.2010, p. 48).

ANNEX I

Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2450 is amended as follows:

- (1) in template S.06.02.01, the following column is inserted between columns C0290 and C0300:

'SCR calculation approach for CIU
C0292'

- (2) in template S.25.01.01, the following tables are added:

'Approach to tax rate

		Yes/No
		C0109
Approach based on average tax rate	R0590	

Calculation of the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes (voluntary information until 31 December 2019, compulsory as from 1 January 2020)

		Before the shock	After the shock	LAC DT
		C0110	C0120	C0130
DTA	R0600			
DTA carry forward	R0610			
DTA due to deductible temporary differences	R0620			
DTL	R0630			
LAC DT	R0640			
LAC DT justified by reversion of deferred tax liabilities	R0650			
LAC DT justified by reference to probable future taxable economic profit	R0660			
LAC DT justified by carry back, current year	R0670			
LAC DT justified by carry back, future years	R0680			
Maximum LAC DT	R0690			

- (3) in template SR.25.01.01, the following tables are added:

'Approach to tax rate

		Yes/No
		C0109
Approach based on average tax rate	R0590	

Calculation of the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes (voluntary information until 31 December 2019, compulsory from 1 January 2020)

		Before the shock	After the shock	LAC DT
		C0110	C0120	C0130
DTA	R0600			
DTA carry forward	R0610			
DTA due to deductible temporary differences	R0620			
DTL	R0630			
LAC DT	R0640			
LAC DT justified by reversion of deferred tax liabilities	R0650			
LAC DT justified by reference to probable future taxable economic profit	R0660			
LAC DT justified by carry back, current year	R0670			
LAC DT justified by carry back, future years	R0680			
Maximum LAC DT	R0690			

- (4) in template S.25.02.01, the following tables are added:

'Approach to tax rate

		Yes/No
		C0109
Approach based on average tax rate	R0590	

Calculation of the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes (voluntary information until 31 December 2019, compulsory as from 1 January 2020)

		Before the shock	After the shock	LAC DT
		C0110	C0120	C0130
DTA	R0600			
DTA carry forward	R0610			
DTA due to deductible temporary differences	R0620			
DTL	R0630			
Amount/estimate of LAC DT	R0640			
Amount/estimate of LAC DT justified by reversion of deferred tax liabilities	R0650			
Amount/estimate of LAC DT justified by reference to probable future taxable economic profit	R0660			
Amount/estimate of LAC DT justified by carry back, current year	R0670			
Amount/estimate of LAC DT justified by carry back, future years	R0680			
Amount/estimate of Maximum LAC DT	R0690			

- (5) in template SR.25.02.01, the following tables are added:

'Approach to tax rate

		Yes/No
		C0109
Approach based on average tax rate	R0590	

Calculation of the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes (voluntary information until 31 December 2019, compulsory as from 1 January 2020)

		Before the shock	After the shock	LAC DT
		C0110	C0120	C0130
DTA	R0600			
DTA carry forward	R0610			
DTA due to deductible temporary differences	R0620			
DTL	R0630			
Amount/estimate of LAC DT	R0640			
Amount/estimate of LAC DT justified by reversion of deferred tax liabilities	R0650			
Amount/estimate of LAC DT justified by reference to probable future taxable economic profit	R0660			
Amount/estimate of LAC DT justified by carry back, current year	R0670			
Amount/estimate of LAC DT justified by carry back, future years	R0680			
Amount/estimate of Maximum LAC DT	R0690			

- (6) in template S.25.03.01, the following tables are added:

'Approach to tax rate

		Yes/No
		C0109
Approach based on average tax rate	R0590	

Calculation of the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes (voluntary information until 31 December 2019, compulsory as from 1 January 2020)

		Before the shock	After the shock	LAC DT
		C0110	C0120	C0130
DTA	R0600			
DTA carry forward	R0610			
DTA due to deductible temporary differences	R0620			
DTL	R0630			

Amount/estimate of LAC DT	R0640			
Amount/estimate of LAC DT justified by reversion of deferred tax liabilities	R0650			
Amount/estimate of LAC DT justified by reference to probable future taxable economic profit	R0660			
Amount/estimate of LAC DT justified by carry back, current year	R0670			
Amount/estimate of LAC DT justified by carry back, future years	R0680			
Amount/estimate of Maximum LAC DT	R0690			

(7) in template SR.25.03.01, the following tables are added:

‘Approach to tax rate

		Yes/No
		C0109
Approach based on average tax rate	R0590	

Calculation of the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes (voluntary information until 31 December 2019, compulsory as from 1 January 2020)

		Before the shock	After the shock	LAC DT
		C0110	C0120	C0130
DTA	R0600			
DTA carry forward	R0610			
DTA due to deductible temporary differences	R0620			
DTL	R0630			
Amount/estimate of LAC DT	R0640			
Amount/estimate of LAC DT justified by reversion of deferred tax liabilities	R0650			
Amount/estimate of LAC DT justified by reference to probable future taxable economic profit	R0660			
Amount/estimate of LAC DT justified by carry back, current year	R0670			
Amount/estimate of LAC DT justified by carry back, future years	R0680			
Maximum LAC DT	R0690			

(8) template S.26.01.01 is amended as follows:

(a) row R0010 is deleted;

- (b) the following rows are inserted before row R0020:

'Simplifications spread risk – bonds and loans	R0012	
Simplifications market risk concentration– simplifications used	R0014'	

- (c) row R0220 is replaced by the following:

'Type 1 equity other than long-term	R0221					
-------------------------------------	-------	--	--	--	--	--

- (d) the following row R0231 is inserted after R0230:

'Long-term equity investments (type 1 equities)	R0231					
---	-------	--	--	--	--	--

- (e) row R0260 is replaced by the following:

'Type 2 equity other than long-term	R0261					
-------------------------------------	-------	--	--	--	--	--

- (f) the following row R0271 is inserted after R0270:

'Long-term equity investments (type 2 equities)	R0271					
---	-------	--	--	--	--	--

- (g) the following rows are inserted between rows R0291 and R0292:

'qualifying infrastructure corporate equities, other than strategic and long-term	R0293					
strategic participations (qualifying infrastructure corporate equities)	R0294					
Long-term equity investments (qualifying infrastructure corporate equities)	R0295					

- (h) the following rows are inserted between rows R0292 and R0300:

'qualifying infrastructure equities other than corporate equities, other than strategic and long-term	R0296					
strategic participations (qualifying infrastructure equities other than corporate equities)	R0297					
Long-term equity investments (qualifying infrastructure equities other than corporate equities)	R0298					

- (i) rows R0460 and R0470 are deleted;

- (j) the following rows are inserted between rows R0450 and R0480:

'Senior STS securitisation	R0461					
Non-senior STS securitisation	R0462'					

- (k) the following rows are inserted between row R0480 and R0500:

'Other securitisation	R0481					
Transitional type 1 securitisation	R0482					
Guaranteed STS securitisation	R0483'					

- (9) template S.26.01.04 is amended as follows:

- (a) row R0010 is deleted;

- (b) the following rows are inserted before row R0020:

'Simplifications spread risk – bonds and loans	R0012	
Simplifications market risk concentration – simplifications used	R0014'	

- (c) row R0220 is replaced by the following:

'Type 1 equity other than long-term	R0221					
-------------------------------------	-------	--	--	--	--	--

- (d) the following row R0231 is inserted after row R0230:

'Long-term equity investments (type 1 equities)	R0231					
---	-------	--	--	--	--	--

- (e) row R0260 is replaced by the following:

'Type 2 equity other than long-term	R0261					
-------------------------------------	-------	--	--	--	--	--

- (f) the following row R0271 is inserted after row R0270:

'Long-term equity investments (type 2 equities)	R0271					
---	-------	--	--	--	--	--

- (g) the following rows are inserted between rows R0291 and R0292:

'qualifying infrastructure corporate equities, other than strategic and long-term	R0293					
strategic participations (qualifying infrastructure corporate equities)	R0294					
Long-term equity investments (qualifying infrastructure corporate equities)	R0295					

(h) the following rows are inserted between rows R0292 and R0300:

'qualifying infrastructure equities other than corporate equities, other than strategic and long-term	R0296						
strategic participations (qualifying infrastructure equities other than corporate equities)	R0297						
Long-term equity investments (qualifying infrastructure equities other than corporate equities)	R0298						

(i) rows R0460 and R0470 are deleted;

(j) the following rows are inserted between rows R0450 and R0480:

'Senior STS securitisation	R0461						
Non-senior STS securitisation	R0462'						

(k) the following rows are inserted between rows R0480 and R0500:

'Other securitisation	R0481						
Transitional type 1 securitisation	R0482						
Guaranteed STS securitisation	R0483'						

(l) the following table is added:

'Currency used as a reference to calculate the currency risk

		C0090
Currency used as a reference to calculate the currency risk	R0810'	

(10) template SR.26.01.01 is amended as follows:

(a) row R0010 is deleted;

(b) the following rows are inserted before row R0020:

'Simplifications spread risk – bonds and loans	R0012	
Simplifications market risk concentration – simplifications used	R0014'	

(c) row R0220 is replaced by the following:

'Type 1 equity other than long-term	R0221						
-------------------------------------	-------	--	--	--	--	--	--

- (d) the following row R0231 is inserted after R0230:

'Long-term equity investments (type 1 equities)	R0231					
---	-------	--	--	--	--	--

- (e) row R0260 is replaced by the following:

'Type 2 equity other than long-term	R0261					
-------------------------------------	-------	--	--	--	--	--

- (f) the following row R0271 is inserted after row R0270:

'Long-term equity investments (type 2 equities)	R0271					
---	-------	--	--	--	--	--

- (g) the following rows are inserted between rows R0291 and R0292:

'qualifying infrastructure corporate equities, other than strategic and long-term	R0293					
strategic participations (qualifying infrastructure corporate equities)	R0294					
Long-term equity investments (qualifying infrastructure corporate equities)	R0295					

- (h) the following rows are inserted between rows R0292 and R0300:

'qualifying infrastructure equities other than corporate equities, other than strategic and long-term	R0296					
strategic participations (qualifying infrastructure equities other than corporate equities)	R0297					
Long-term equity investments (qualifying infrastructure equities other than corporate equities)	R0298					

- (i) rows R0460 and R0470 are deleted;

- (j) the following rows are inserted between rows R0450 and R0480:

'Senior STS securitisation	R0461					
Non-senior STS securitisation	R0462'					

(k) the following rows are inserted between row R0480 and R0500:

'Other securitisation	R0481					
Transitional type 1 securitisation	R0482					
Guaranteed STS securitisation	R0483'					

(11) in template S.26.04.01, the following row is inserted after row R0050:

'Simplifications — NSLT lapse risk	R0051'	
------------------------------------	--------	--

(12) in template S.26.04.04 the following row is inserted after row R0050:

'Simplifications — NSLT lapse risk	R0051'	
------------------------------------	--------	--

(13) in template SR.26.04.01, the following row is inserted after row R0050:

'Simplifications — NSLT lapse risk	R0051'	
------------------------------------	--------	--

(14) in template S.26.05.01, the following row is inserted after row R0010:

'Simplifications used – non-life lapse risk	R0011'	
---	--------	--

(15) in template S.26.05.04, the following row is inserted after row R0010:

'Simplifications used – non-life lapse risk	R0011'	
---	--------	--

(16) in template SR.26.05.01, the following row is inserted after row R0010:

'Simplifications used – non-life lapse risk	R0011'	
---	--------	--

(17) in template S.26.07.01 the following tables are added:

'Market risk — Market risk concentration

		C0300
Debt portfolio share	R0300	

NAT CAT simplifications

		Chosen risk weight	Sum of exposure
		C0320	C0330'
Windstorm	R0400		
Hail	R0410		
Earthquake	R0420		
Flood	R0430		
Subsidence	R0440		

(18) in template S.26.07.04, the following tables are added:

Market risk — Market risk concentration

		C0300
Debt portfolio share	R0300	

NAT CAT simplifications

		Chosen risk weight	Sum of exposure
		C0320	C0330'
Windstorm	R0400		
Hail	R0410		
Earthquake	R0420		
Flood	R0430		
Subsidence	R0440		

(19) in template SR.26.07.01, the following tables are added:

Market risk — Market risk concentration

		C0300
Debt portfolio share	R0300	

NAT CAT simplifications

		Chosen risk weight	Sum of exposure
		C0320	C0330'
Windstorm	R0400		
Hail	R0410		
Earthquake	R0420		
Flood	R0430		
Subsidence	R0440		

(20) template S.27.01.01 is amended as follows:

(a) the following table is inserted after the title of the template:

‘Simplifications used

		Simplifications used
		C0001’
Simplifications used – fire risk	R0001	
Simplifications used – natural catastrophe risk	R0002	

(b) the following row is inserted between rows R0440 and R0450:

‘Republic of Slovenia	R0441	,	X								
-----------------------	-------	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

(c) the following row is inserted between rows R0460 and R0470:

‘Republic of Hungary	R0461	,	X								
----------------------	-------	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

(d) the following row is inserted between rows R0520 and R0530:

‘Republic of Finland	R0521	,	X								
----------------------	-------	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

(e) the following row is inserted between rows R1640 and R1650:

‘Czech Republic	R1641	,	X								
-----------------	-------	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

(f) the following row is inserted between rows R1700 and R1710:

‘Republic of Slovenia	R1701	,	X								
-----------------------	-------	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

(g) the following table is inserted after row R2420:

‘Number of vessels

		Number
		C0781’
Number of vessels below the threshold of EUR 250k	R2421	

(h) columns C1210, C1220 and C1340 (‘Disability 10 years’) are deleted;

(21) template S.27.01.04 is amended as follows:

(a) the following table is inserted before row R0010:

		Simplifications used
		C0001'
Simplifications used – fire risk	R0001	
Simplifications used – natural catastrophe risk	R0002	

(b) the following row is inserted between rows R0440 and R0450:

'Republic of Slovenia	R0441	,	X							
-----------------------	-------	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

(c) the following row is inserted between rows R0460 and R0470:

'Republic of Hungary	R0461	,	X							
----------------------	-------	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

(d) the following row is inserted between rows R0520 and R0530:

'Republic of Finland	R0521	,	X							
----------------------	-------	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

(e) the following row is inserted between rows R1640 and R1650:

'Czech Republic	R01641	,	X							
-----------------	--------	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

(f) the following row is inserted between rows R1700 and R1710:

'Republic of Slovenia	R01701	,	X							
-----------------------	--------	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

(g) the following table inserted after row R2420:

		Number
		C0781'
Number of vessels below the threshold of EUR 250k	R2421	

(h) columns C1210, C1220 and C1340 ('Disability 10 years') are deleted;

(22) template SR.27.01.01 is amended as follows:

(a) the following table is inserted before row R0010:

‘Simplifications used

		Simplifications used
		C0001’
Simplifications used – fire risk	R0001	
Simplifications used – natural catastrophe risk	R0002	

(b) the following row R0441 is inserted between rows R0440 and R0450:

‘Republic of Slovenia	R0441	,									
-----------------------	-------	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

(c) the following row R0461 is inserted between rows R0460 and R0470:

‘Republic of Hungary	R0461	,									
----------------------	-------	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

(d) the following row R0521 is inserted between rows R0520 and R0530:

‘Republic of Finland	R0521	,									
----------------------	-------	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

(e) the following row is inserted between rows R1640 and R1650:

‘Czech Republic	R01641	,									
-----------------	--------	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

(f) the following row is inserted between rows R1700 and R1710:

‘Republic of Slovenia	R01701	,									
-----------------------	--------	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

(g) the following table is inserted after row R2420:

‘Number of vessels

		Number
		C0781’
Number of vessels below the threshold of EUR 250k	R2421	

(h) columns C1210, C1220 and C1340 (‘Disability 10 years’) are deleted.

ANNEX II

Annex II to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2450 is amended as follows:

(1) in Section S.06.02 — List of assets, the table is amended as follows:

(a) the following row is inserted between rows C0290 and C0300:

'C0292	SCR calculation approach for CIU	One of the options in the following closed list shall be used: 1- CIUs for which a full look-through was applied for the purposes of SCR calculation in accordance with Article 84(1) of Delegated Regulation (EC) No 2015/35; 2- CIUs for which the “simplified” look-through was applied on the basis of the target underlying asset allocation or last reported asset allocation and for which the data groupings is used in accordance with Article 84(3) of Delegated Regulation (EC) No 2015/35; 3- CIUs for which the “simplified” look-through was applied on the basis of the target underlying asset allocation or last reported asset allocation and for which no data groupings is used in accordance with Article 84(3) of Delegated Regulation (EC) No 2015/35; 4- CIUs for which for the “equity risk type 2” was applied in accordance with Article 168(3) of Delegated Regulation (EC) No 2015/35; 9- Not applicable The look-through options of this item shall reflect the approach taken for the SCR calculation. For the purposes of reporting the information on look-through required in template S.06.03 the look-through information is required considering the thresholds defined in the general comments of that template. This item is only applicable to CIC category 4.'
--------	----------------------------------	--

(b) in the third column ('Instructions') of row C0310, the closed list is replaced by the following:

- '1 – Not a participation
- 2 – Is a participation in which the look through approach in accordance with Article 84 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35 is applied
- 3 – Is a participation in which the look through approach in accordance with Article 84 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35 is not applied';

(c) in the third column ('Instructions') of row C0330 the closed list of nominated ECAIs is replaced by the following:

- Euler Hermes Rating GmbH (LEI code: 391200QXGLWHK9VK6V27)
- Japan Credit Rating Agency Ltd (LEI code: 35380002378CEGMRVW86)
- BCRA-Credit Rating Agency AD (LEI code: 747800Z0IC3P66HTQ142)
- Creditreform Rating AG (LEI code: 391200PHL11KDUTTST66)
- Scope Ratings GmbH (LEI code: 391200WU1EZUQFHDWE91)
- ICAP Group SA (LEI code: 2138008U6LKT8VG2UK85)
- GBB-Rating Gesellschaft für Bonitätsbeurteilung GmbH (LEI code: 391200OLWXCTKPADVV72)
- ASSEKURATA Assekuranz Rating-Agentur GmbH (LEI code: 529900977LETWLJF3295)
- ARC Ratings, S.A. (LEI code: 213800OZJQMV6UA7D79)
- AM Best Europe
- A.M. Best (EU) Rating Services B.V. (LEI code: 549300Z2RUKFKV7GON79)
- AM Best Europe-Rating Services Ltd. (AMBERS) (LEI code: 549300VO8J8E5IQV1T26)
- DBRS Ratings Limited (LEI code: 5493008CGCDQLGT3EH93)
- Fitch
 - Fitch France S.A.S. (LEI code: 2138009Y4TCZT6QOJO69)
 - Fitch Deutschland GmbH (LEI code: 213800JEMOT1H45VN340)

- Fitch Italia S.p.A. (LEI code: 213800POJ9QSCHL3KR31)
 - Fitch Polska S.A. (LEI code: 213800RYJTJPW2WD5704)
 - Fitch Ratings España S.A.U. (LEI code: 213800RENFIIODKETE60)
 - Fitch Ratings Limited (LEI code: 2138009F8YAHVC8W3Q52)
 - Fitch Ratings CIS Limited (LEI code: 213800B7528Q4DIF2G76)
 - Moody's
 - Moody's Investors Service Cyprus Ltd (LEI code: 549300V4LCOYCMNUVR81)
 - Moody's France S.A.S. (LEI code: 549300EB2XQYRSE54F02)
 - Moody's Deutschland GmbH (LEI code: 549300M5JMGHVTWYZH47)
 - Moody's Italia S.r.l. (LEI code: 549300GMXJ4QK70UOU68)
 - Moody's Investors Service España S.A. (LEI code: 5493005X59ILY4BGJK90)
 - Moody's Investors Service Ltd (LEI code: 549300SM89WABHDNJ349)
 - Moody's Investors Service EMEA Ltd (LEI code: 54930009NU3JYS1HTT72)
 - Moody's Investors Service (Nordics) AB (LEI code: 549300W79ZVFWJCD2Z23)
 - Standard & Poor's
 - S&P Global Ratings Europe Limited (LEI code: 5493008B2TU3S6QE1E12)
 - CRIF Ratings S.r.l. (LEI code: 8156001AB6A1D740F237)
 - Capital Intelligence Ratings Ltd (LEI code: 549300RE88OJP9J24Z18)
 - European Rating Agency, a.s. (LEI code: 097900BFME0000038276)
 - Axesor Risk Management SL (LEI code: 959800EC2RH76JYS3844)
 - Cerved Rating Agency S.p.A. (LEI code: 8156004AB6C992A99368)
 - Kroll Bond Rating Agency (LEI code: 549300QYZ5CZYXTNZ676)
 - The Economist Intelligence Unit Ltd (LEI code: 213800Q7GRZWF95EWN10)
 - Dagong Europe Credit Rating Srl (Dagong Europe) (LEI code: 815600BF4FF53B7C6311)
 - Spread Research (LEI code: 969500HB6BVM2UJDOC52)
 - EuroRating Sp. z o.o. (LEI code: 25940027QWS5GMO74O03)
 - HR Ratings de México, S.A. de C.V. (HR Ratings) (LEI code: 549300IFL3XJKTRHZ480)
 - Egan-Jones Ratings Co. (EJR) (LEI code: 54930016113PD33V1H31)
 - modeFinance S.r.l. (LEI code: 815600B85A94A0122614)
 - INC Rating Sp. z o.o. (LEI code: 259400SUBF5EPOGK0983)
 - Rating-Agentur Expert RA GmbH (LEI code: 213800P3OOBSGWN2UE81)
 - Kroll Bond Rating Agency Europe Limited (LEI code: 5493001NGHOLC41ZSK05)
 - Nordic Credit Rating AS (LEI code: 549300MLUDYVRQOOXS22)
 - DBRS Rating GmbH (LEI code: 54930033N1HPUEY7I370)
 - Beyond Ratings SAS (LEI code: 9695006ORIPPZ3QSM810)
 - Other nominated ECAI
 - No ECAI has been nominated and a simplification is being used to calculate the SCR';
- (ii) in the third column ('Instructions') of row R0330, the fourth paragraph is replaced by the following:
- 'This item shall be reported where External rating (C0320) is reported. In case 'No ECAI has been nominated and a simplification is used to calculate the SCR', the External rating (C0320) shall be left blank and in Credit quality step (C0340) one of the following options shall be used: 2a; 3a or 3b.';

- (d) in the third column ('Instructions') of row C0340, the closed list of the options for credit quality step is replaced by the following:
- '0 – Credit quality step 0
 - 1 – Credit quality step 1
 - 2 – Credit quality step 2
 - 2a – Credit quality step 2 due to the application of Article 176a of Delegated Regulation (EC) No 2015/35 for unrated bonds and loans
 - 3 – Credit quality step 3
 - 3a – Credit quality step 3 due to the application of the simplified calculation under Article 105a of Delegated Regulation (EC) No 2015/35
 - 3b – Credit quality step 3 due to the application of Article 176a of Delegated Regulation (EC) No 2015/35 for unrated bonds and loans
 - 4 – Credit quality step 4
 - 5 – Credit quality step 5
 - 6 – Credit quality step 6
 - 9 – No rating available';
- (2) in section S.08.01 — Open derivatives, the table is amended as follows:
- (a) in the third column ('Instructions') of row C0270, the first sentence is deleted;
 - (b) in the third column ('Instructions') of row C0280, the first sentence is deleted;
 - (c) in the third column ('Instructions') of row C0300, the closed list of nominated ECAs is replaced by the following:
 - Euler Hermes Rating GmbH (LEI code: 391200QXGLWHK9VK6V27)
 - Japan Credit Rating Agency Ltd (LEI code: 35380002378CEGMRVW86)
 - BCRA-Credit Rating Agency AD (LEI code: 747800Z0IC3P66HTQ142)
 - Creditreform Rating AG (LEI code: 391200PHL11KDUTTST66)
 - Scope Ratings GmbH (LEI code: 391200WU1EZUQFHDWE91)
 - ICAP Group SA (LEI code: 2138008U6LKT8VG2UK85)
 - GBB-Rating Gesellschaft für Bonitätsbeurteilung GmbH (LEI code: 391200OLWXCTKPADVV72)
 - ASSEKURATA Assekuranz Rating-Agentur GmbH (LEI code: 529900977LETWLJF3295)
 - ARC Ratings, S.A. (LEI code: 213800OZNJQMV6UA7D79)
 - AM Best Europe
 - A.M. Best (EU) Rating Services B.V. (LEI code: 549300Z2RUKFKV7GON79)
 - AM Best Europe-Rating Services Ltd. (AMBERS) (LEI code: 549300VO8J8E5IQV1T26)
 - DBRS Ratings Limited (LEI code: 5493008CGCDQLGT3EH93)
 - Fitch
 - Fitch France S.A.S. (LEI code: 2138009Y4TCZT6QOJO69)
 - Fitch Deutschland GmbH (LEI code: 213800JEMOT1H45VN340)
 - Fitch Italia S.p.A. (LEI code: 213800POJ9QSCHL3KR31)
 - Fitch Polska S.A. (LEI code: 213800RYTJPW2WD5704)
 - Fitch Ratings España S.A.U. (LEI code: 213800RENFIIODKETE60)
 - Fitch Ratings Limited (LEI code: 2138009F8YAHVC8W3Q52)
 - Fitch Ratings CIS Limited (LEI code: 213800B7528Q4DIF2G76)
 - Moody's
 - Moody's Investors Service Cyprus Ltd (LEI code: 549300V4LCOYCMNUVR81)
 - Moody's France S.A.S. (LEI code: 549300EB2XQYRSE54F02)

- Moody's Deutschland GmbH (LEI code: 549300M5JMGHVTWYZH47)
- Moody's Italia S.r.l. (LEI code: 549300GMXJ4QK70UOU68)
- Moody's Investors Service España S.A. (LEI code: 5493005X59ILY4BGJK90)
- Moody's Investors Service Ltd (LEI code: 549300SM89WABHDNJ349)
- Moody's Investors Service EMEA Ltd (LEI code: 54930009NU3JYS1HTT72)
- Moody's Investors Service (Nordics) AB (LEI code: 549300W79ZVFWJCD2Z23)
- Standard & Poor's
- S&P Global Ratings Europe Limited (LEI code: 5493008B2TU3S6QE1E12)
- CRIF Ratings S.r.l. (LEI code: 8156001AB6A1D740F237)
- Capital Intelligence Ratings Ltd (LEI code: 549300RE88OJP9J24Z18)
- European Rating Agency, a.s. (LEI code: 097900BFME0000038276)
- Axesor Risk Management SL (LEI code: 959800EC2RH76JYS3844)
- Cerved Rating Agency S.p.A. (LEI code: 8156004AB6C992A99368)
- Kroll Bond Rating Agency (LEI code: 549300QYZ5CZYXTNZ676)
- The Economist Intelligence Unit Ltd (LEI code: 213800Q7GRZWF95EWN10)
- Dagong Europe Credit Rating Srl (Dagong Europe) (LEI code: 815600BF4FF53B7C6311)
- Spread Research (LEI code: 969500HB6BVM2UJD0C52)
- EuroRating Sp. z o.o. (LEI code: 25940027QWS5GMO74O03)
- HR Ratings de México, S.A. de C.V. (HR Ratings) (LEI code: 549300IFL3XJKTRHZ480)
- Egan-Jones Ratings Co. (EJR) (LEI code: 54930016113PD33V1H31)
- modeFinance S.r.l. (LEI code: 815600B85A94A0122614)
- INC Rating Sp. z o.o. (LEI code: 259400SUBF5EPOGK0983)
- Rating-Agentur Expert RA GmbH (LEI code: 213800P3O0BSGWN2UE81)
- Kroll Bond Rating Agency Europe Limited (LEI code: 5493001NGHOLC41ZSK05)
- Nordic Credit Rating AS (LEI code: 549300MLUDYVRQOOXS22)
- DBRS Rating GmbH (LEI code: 54930033N1HPUEY7I370)
- Beyond Ratings SAS (LEI code: 9695006ORIPPZ3QSM810)
- Other nominated ECAI;

(3) in section S.08.02 —Derivatives Transactions, the table is amended as follows:

- (a) in the third column ('Instructions') of row C0250, the first sentence is deleted;
- (b) in the third column ('Instructions') of row C0260, the first sentence is deleted;

(4) in section S.25.01 — Solvency Capital Requirement – for undertakings on standard formula, the following rows are added to the table:

'Approach to tax rate

R0590/C0109	Approach based on average tax rate	One of the options in the following closed list shall be used: 1 – Yes 2 – No 3 – Not applicable as the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes (LAC DT) is not used (in this case R0600 to R0690 are not applicable) See EIOPA Guidelines on loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions and deferred taxes (EIOPA-BoS-14/177)
-------------	------------------------------------	--

Calculation of the adjustment for loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes (voluntary information until 31 December 2019, compulsory as from 1 January 2020)

R0600/C0110	DTA Before the shock	Total amount of the deferred tax assets (DTA) in the balance-sheet using Solvency II valuation before the instantaneous loss described in Article 207(1) and (2) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35. The DTA amount of this cell shall be consistent with the value in the cell R0040/C0010 in S.02.01
R0600/C0120	DTA After the shock	Total amount of the deferred tax assets (DTA) if a balance-sheet using Solvency II valuation was set up after the instantaneous loss, as provided for in Article 207(1) and (2) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35. This cell shall be left blank where R0590/C0109 is filled with '1-Yes'.
R0610/C0110	DTA carry forward— Before the shock	Amount of deferred tax assets (DTA) in the balance-sheet using Solvency II valuation due to carry forward of previous losses or tax deductions before the instantaneous loss described in Article 207(1) and (2) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35.
R0610/C0120	DTA carry forward — After the shock	Amount of deferred tax assets (DTA) due to carry forward of previous losses or tax deductions if a balance-sheet using Solvency II valuation was set up after the instantaneous loss, as provided for in Article 207(1) and (2) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35. This cell shall be left blank where R0590/C0109 is filled with '1-Yes'.
R0620/C0110	DTA due to deductible temporary differences— Before the shock	Amount of deferred tax assets (DTA) in the balance-sheet using Solvency II valuation due to differences between the Solvency II valuation of an asset or liability and its tax base before the instantaneous loss described in Article 207(1) and (2) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35
R0620/C0120	DTA due to deductible temporary differences — After the shock	Amount of deferred tax assets (DTA) due to differences between the Solvency II valuation of an asset or liability and its tax base if a balance-sheet using Solvency II valuation was set up after the instantaneous loss, as provided for in Article 207(1) and (2) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35. This cell shall be left blank if R0590/C0109 is filled with '1-Yes'.
R0630/C0110	DTL — Before the shock	Amount of Deferred Tax Liabilities (DTL) in the balance-sheet using Solvency II valuation before the instantaneous loss described in Article 207(1) and (2) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35. The DTL amount of this cell shall be consistent with the value in the cell R0780/C0010 in S.02.01.
R0630/C0120	DTL — After the shock	Amount of Deferred Tax Liabilities (DTL) if a balance-sheet using Solvency II valuation was set up after the instantaneous loss, as provided for in Article 207(1) and (2) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35. This cell shall be left blank in case of an average tax rate approach and where R0590/C0109 is filled with '1-Yes'.
R0640/C0130	LAC DT	Amount of loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes, calculated in accordance with Article 207 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35. The LAC amount of this cell shall be the same as the value in the cell R0150/C0100 in S.25.01.01.
R0650/C0130	LAC DT justified by reversion of deferred tax liabilities	Amount of loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes, calculated in accordance with Article 207 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35, justified by reversion of deferred tax liabilities

R0660/C0130	LAC DT justified by reference to probable future taxable economic profit	Amount of loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes, calculated in accordance with Article 207 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35, justified by reference to probable future taxable economic profit
R0670/C0130	LAC DT justified by carryback, current year	Amount of loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes, calculated in accordance with Article 207 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35, justified by profits from past years. Amount of the losses allocated to the next year.
R0680/C0130	LAC DT justified by carry back, future years	Amount of loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes, calculated in accordance with Article 207 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35, justified by profits from past years. Amount of losses allocated to the years after next year.
R0690/C0130	Maximum LAC DT	Maximal amount of loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes, that could be available, before the assessment whether the increase in net deferred tax assets can be used for the purposes of the adjustment, as provided for in Article 207(2) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35.'

- (5) In section S.25.02 — Solvency Capital Requirement – for undertakings using the standard formula and partial internal model, the following rows are added to the table:

'Approach to tax rate

R0590/C0109	Approach based on average tax rate	One of the options in the following closed list shall be used: 1 – Yes 2 – No 3 – Not applicable as the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes (LAC DT) is not used (in this case R0600 to R0690 are not applicable) See EIOPA Guidelines on loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions and deferred taxes (EIOPA-BoS-14/177 (*))
-------------	------------------------------------	--

Calculation of adjustment for loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes (voluntary until 31 December 2019, compulsory from 1 January 2020)

R0600/C0110	DTA Before the shock	Total amount of the Deferred Tax Assets (DTA) in the balance-sheet using Solvency II valuation before the instantaneous loss described in Article 207(1) and (2) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35. The DTA amount of this cell shall be consistent with the value in the cell R0040/C0010 in S.02.01.
R0600/C0120	DTA After the shock	Total amount/estimate of the Deferred Tax Assets (DTA) if a balance-sheet using Solvency II valuation was set up after the instantaneous loss, as provided for in Article 207(1) and (2) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35. This cell shall be left blank where R0590/C0109 is filled with '1-Yes'.
R0610/C0110	DTA carry forward- Before the shock	Amount of deferred tax assets (DTA) in the balance-sheet using Solvency II valuation due to carry forward of previous losses or tax deductions before the instantaneous loss described in Article 207(1) and (2) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35
R0610/C0120	DTA carry forward — After the shock	Amount/estimate of deferred tax assets (DTA) due to carry forward of previous losses or tax deductions if a balance-sheet using Solvency II valuation was set up after the instantaneous loss, as provided for in Article 207(1) and (2) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35. This cell shall be left blank where R0590/C0109 is filled with '1-Yes'.

R0620/C0110	DTA due to deductible temporary differences— Before the shock	Amount of deferred tax assets (DTA) in the balance-sheet using Solvency II valuation due to differences between the Solvency II valuation of an asset or liability and its tax base before the instantaneous loss described in Article 207(1) and (2) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35
R0620/C0120	DTA due to deductible temporary differences — After the shock	Amount/estimate of deferred tax assets (DTA) due to differences between the Solvency II valuation of an asset or liability and its tax base if a balance-sheet using Solvency II valuation was set up after the instantaneous loss, as provided for in Article 207(1) and (2) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35. This cell shall be left blank where R0590/C0109 is filled with '1-Yes'.
R0630/C0110	DTL — Before the shock	Amount of Deferred Tax Liabilities (DTL) in balance-sheet using Solvency II valuation before the instantaneous loss described in Article 207(1) and (2) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35. The DTL amount of this cell shall be consistent with the value in the cell R0780/C0010 in S.02.01.
R0630/C0120	DTL — After the shock	Amount/estimate of Deferred Tax Liabilities (DTL) if a balance-sheet using Solvency II valuation was set up after the instantaneous loss, as provided for in Article 207(1) and (2) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35. This cell shall be left blank in case of an average tax rate approach and where R0590/C0109 is filled with '1-Yes'.
R0640/C0130	Amount/estimate of LAC DT	Amount/estimate of loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes, calculated in accordance with Article 207 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35. The LAC amount of this cell shall be the same as the value in the cell R0310/C0100 in S.25.02.01.
R0650/C0130	Amount/estimate of LAC DT justified by reversion of deferred tax liabilities	Amount/estimate of loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes, calculated in accordance with Article 207 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35, justified by reversion of deferred tax liabilities.
R0660/C0130	Amount/estimate of LAC DT justified by reference to probable future taxable economic profit	Amount/estimate of loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes, calculated in accordance with Article 207 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35, justified by reference to probable future taxable economic profit.
R0670/C0130	Amount/estimate of LAC DT justified by carryback, current year	Amount/estimate of loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes, calculated in accordance with Article 207 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35, justified by profits from past years. Amount of the losses allocated to the next year..
R0680/C0130	Amount/estimate of LAC DT justified by carry back, future years	Amount/estimate of loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes, calculated in accordance with Article 207 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35, justified by profits from past years Amount of losses allocated to the years after next year.
R0690/C0130	Amount/estimate of Maximum LAC DT	Maximal amount of loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes that could be available, before the assessment whether the increase in net deferred tax assets can be used for the purposes of the adjustment, as provided for in Article 207(2) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35

(*) Guidelines EIOPA-BoS-14/177 of 2 February 2015 on the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions and deferred taxes (<https://eiopa.europa.eu/publications/eiopa-guidelines/guidelines-on-the-loss-absorbing-capacity-of-technical-provisions-and-deferred-taxes>).;

- (6) in section S.25.03 — Solvency Capital Requirement – for undertakings using full internal model, the following rows are added to the table:

R0590/C0109	Approach based on average tax rate	One of the options in the following closed list shall be used: 1 – Yes 2 – No 3 – Not applicable as the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of deferred tax (LAC DT) is not used (in this case R0600 to R0690 are not applicable). See EIOPA Guidelines on loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions and deferred taxes (EIOPA-BoS-14/177)
-------------	------------------------------------	---

Calculation of adjustment for loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes (voluntary information until 31 December 2019, compulsory as from 1 January 2020)

R0600/C0110	DTA Before the shock	Total amount of the deferred tax assets (DTA) in the balance-sheet using Solvency II valuation before the instantaneous loss described in Article 207(1) and (2) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35. The DTA amount of this cell shall be consistent with the value in the cell R0040/C0010 in S.02.01
R0600/C0120	DTA After the shock	Total amount of the Deferred Tax Assets (DTA) if a balance-sheet using Solvency II valuation was set up after the instantaneous loss, as provided for in Article 207(1) and (2) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35. This cell shall be left blank where R0590/C0109 is filled with '1-Yes'.
R0610/C0110	DTA carry forward- Before the shock	Amount of deferred tax assets (DTA) in the balance-sheet using Solvency II valuation due to carry forward of previous losses or tax deductions before instantaneous loss described in Article 207(1) and (2) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35
R0610/C0120	DTA carry forward — After the shock	Amount/estimate of deferred tax assets (DTA) due to carry forward of previous losses or tax deductions if a balance-sheet using Solvency II valuation was set up after the instantaneous loss, as provided for in Article 207(1) and (2) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35. This cell shall be left blank where R0590/C0109 is filled with '1-Yes'.
R0620/C0110	DTA due to deductible temporary differences- Before the shock	Amount of deferred tax assets (DTA) in the balance-sheet using Solvency II valuation due to differences between the Solvency II valuation of an asset or liability and its tax base before the instantaneous loss described in Article 207(1) and (2) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35
R0620/C0120	DTA due to deductible temporary differences — After the shock	Amount/estimate of deferred tax assets due to differences between the Solvency II valuation of an asset or liability and its tax base if a balance-sheet using Solvency II valuation was set up after the instantaneous loss, as provided for in Article 207(1) and (2) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35. This cell shall be left blank where R0590/C0109 is filled with '1-Yes'.
R0630/C0110	DTL — Before the shock	Amount of Deferred Tax Liabilities (DTL) in the balance-sheet using Solvency II valuation before the instantaneous loss described in Article 207(1) and (2) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35. The DTL amount of this cell shall be consistent with the value in the cell R0780/C0010 in S.02.01.

R0630/C0120	DTL — After the shock	Amount/estimate of Deferred Tax Liabilities if a balance-sheet using Solvency II valuation was set up after the instantaneous loss, as provided for in Article 207(1) and (2) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35. This cell shall be left blank in case of an average tax rate approach and where R0590/C0109 is filled with '1-Yes'.
R0640/C0130	Amount/estimate of LAC DT	Amount/estimate of loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes, as defined in Article 207 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35. The LAC amount of this cell shall be the same as the value in the cell R0310/C0100 in S.25.02.01.03.
R0650/C0130	Amount/estimate of LAC DT justified by reversion of deferred tax liabilities	Amount/estimate of loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes, as calculated in accordance with Article 207 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35, justified by reversion of deferred tax liabilities
R0660/C0130	Amount/estimate of LAC DT justified by reference to probable future taxable economic profit	Amount/estimate of loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes, as calculated in accordance with Article 207 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35, justified by reference to probable future taxable economic profit.
R0670/C0130	Amount/estimate of LAC DT justified by carryback, current year	Amount/estimate of loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes, as calculated in accordance with Article 207 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35, justified by profits from past years. Amount of the losses allocated to the next year.
R0680/C0130	Amount/estimate of LAC DT justified by carry back, future years	Amount/estimate of loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes, as defined in Article 207 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35, justified by profits from past years. Amount of losses allocated to the years after next year.
R0690/C0130	Amount/estimate of Maximum LAC DT	Maximal amount of loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes that could be available, before the assessment whether the increase in net deferred tax assets can be used for the purposes of the adjustment as provided for in Article 207(2) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35'

(7) in section S.26.01 — Solvency Capital Requirement — Market risk, the table is amended as follows:

(a) row R0010/C0010 is deleted;

(b) the following row is inserted between rows Z0030 and R0020/C0010:

'R0012/C0010	Simplifications spread risk – bonds and loans	The options in the following closed list shall be used: 1 – Simplification for Article 104 2 – Simplifications for Article 105a 9 – Simplifications not used Options 1 and 2 may be used simultaneously. If R0012/C0010 = 1, only C0060 and C0080 shall be filled in for R0410'
--------------	---	--

(c) the following row is inserted before row R0020/C0010:

'R0014/C0010	Simplifications market risk concentration–simplifications used	One of the options in the following closed list shall be used: 1 – Simplifications for Article 105a 9 – Simplifications not used'
--------------	--	---

(d) the code of row R0220–R0240/C0020 is replaced by 'R0221–R0240/C0020';

(e) the code of row R0220–R0240/C0040 is replaced by 'R0221–R0240/C0040';

- (f) the code for row R0260–R0280/C0020 is replaced by ‘R0261–R0280/C0020’;
- (g) the code for row R0260–R0280/C0040 is replaced by ‘R0261–R0280/C0040’;
- (h) the rows between R0261–R0280/C0040 and R0292/C0020 are deleted;
- (i) the following rows are inserted between rows R0260–R0280/C0040 and R0292/C0020:

R0291/C0020, R0293-R0295/ C0020	Initial absolute values before shock – Assets – Equity risk – qualifying infrastructure corporate equities	This is the initial absolute value of the assets sensitive to the equity risk for each kind of qualifying infrastructure corporate equities. Recoverables from reinsurance and SPVs shall not be included in this cell.
R0291/C0030, R0293-R0295/ C0030	Initial absolute values before shock – Liabilities – Equity risk – qualifying infrastructure corporate equities	This is the initial absolute value of liabilities sensitive to the equity risk for each kind of qualifying infrastructure corporate equities. The amount of TP shall be net of reinsurance and SPV recoverables.
R0291/C0040, R0293-R0295/ C0040	Absolute values after shock – Assets – Equity risk – qualifying infrastructure corporate equities	This is the absolute value of the assets sensitive to equity risk for each kind of qualifying infrastructure corporate equities, after the shock. Recoverables from reinsurance and SPVs shall not be included in this cell.
R0291/C0050, R0293-R0295/ C0050	Absolute values after shock – Liabilities (after the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions) – Equity risk – qualifying infrastructure corporate equities	This is the absolute value of liabilities sensitive to equity risk (for each kind of qualifying infrastructure corporate equities), after the shock and after the application of the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions. The amount of TP shall be net of reinsurance and SPV recoverables.
R0291/C0060, R0293-R0295/ C0060	Absolute value after shock – Net solvency capital requirement – Equity risk – qualifying infrastructure corporate equities	This is the net capital charge for equity risk (for each kind of qualifying infrastructure corporate equities) after the application of the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions.
R0291/C0070, R0293-R0295/ C0070	Absolute values after shock – Liabilities (before the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions) – Equity risk – qualifying infrastructure corporate equities	This is the absolute value of the liabilities sensitive to equity risk (for each kind of qualifying infrastructure corporate equities), after the shock but before the application of the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions. The amount of TP shall be net of reinsurance and SPV recoverables.

R0291/C0080, R0293-R0295/ C0080	Absolute value after shock – Gross solvency capital requirement – Equity risk – qualifying infrastructure corporate equities	This is the gross capital charge for equity risk for each kind of qualifying infrastructure corporate equities, i.e. before the application of the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions.'
---------------------------------------	--	---

(j) the rows between rows R0291/C0080, R0293-R0295/C0080 and row R0300/C0020 are deleted;

(k) the following rows are inserted between rows R0291/C0080, R0293-R0295/C0080 and row R0300/C0020;

R0292/C0020, R0296-R0298/ C0020	Initial absolute values before shock – Assets – Equity risk – qualifying infrastructure equities other than corporate equities	This is the initial absolute value of the assets sensitive to the equity risk for each kind of qualifying infrastructure equities other than corporate equities. Recoverables from reinsurance and SPVs shall not be included in this cell.
R0292/C0030, R0296-R0298/ C0030	Initial absolute values before shock – Liabilities – Equity risk – qualifying infrastructure equities other than corporate equities	This is the initial absolute value of liabilities sensitive to the equity risk for each kind of qualifying infrastructure equities other than corporate equities. The amount of TP shall be net of reinsurance and SPV recoverables.
R0292/C0040, R0296-R0298/ C0040	Absolute values after shock – Assets – Equity risk – qualifying infrastructure equities other than corporate equities	This is the absolute value of the assets sensitive to equity risk for each kind of qualifying infrastructure equities other than corporate equities, after the shock. Recoverables from reinsurance and SPVs shall not be included in this cell.
R0292/C0050, R0296-R0298/ C0050	Absolute values after shock – Liabilities (after the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions) – Equity risk – qualifying infrastructure equities other than corporate equities	This is the absolute value of liabilities sensitive to equity risk (for each kind of qualifying infrastructure equities other than corporate equities), after the shock and after the application of the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions. The amount of TP shall be net of reinsurance and SPV recoverables.
R0292/C0060, R0296-R0298/ C0060	Absolute value after shock – Net solvency capital requirement – Equity risk – qualifying infrastructure equities other than corporate equities	This is the net capital charge for equity risk (for each kind of qualifying infrastructure equities other than corporate equities) after the application of the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions.

R0292/C0070, R0296-R0298/ C0070	Absolute values after shock – Liabilities (before the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions) – Equity risk – qualifying infrastructure equities other than corporate equities	This is the absolute value of the liabilities sensitive to equity risk (for each kind of qualifying infrastructure equities other than corporate equities), after the shock but before the application of the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions. The amount of TP shall be net of reinsurance and SPV recoverables.
R0292/C0080, R0296-R0298/ C0080	Absolute value after shock – Gross solvency capital requirement – Equity risk – qualifying infrastructure equities other than corporate equities	This is the gross capital charge for equity risk for each kind of qualifying infrastructure equities other than corporate equities, i.e. before the application of the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions.'

(l) the rows between row R0450/C0080 and row R0480/C0020 are deleted;

(m) the following rows are inserted between row R0450/C0080 and row R0480/C0020:

R0461/C0020	Initial absolute values before shock – Assets – spread risk – securitisation positions – senior STS securitisation	This is the absolute value of the assets sensitive to the spread risk on senior STS securitisation positions. Recoverables from reinsurance and SPVs shall not be included in this cell.
R0461/C0030	Initial absolute values before shock – Liabilities – spread risk – securitisation positions – senior STS securitisation	This is the absolute value of the liabilities sensitive to the spread risk on senior STS securitisation positions. This value shall only be reported where the split between R0461 to R0483 could be derived from the method used for the calculation. Where the split is not possible only R0450 shall be filled in. The amount of TP shall be net of reinsurance and SPV recoverables.
R0461/C0040	Absolute values after shock – Assets – spread risk – securitisation positions – senior STS securitisation	This is the absolute value of the assets sensitive to the spread risk on senior STS securitisation positions, after the shock. Recoverables from reinsurance and SPVs shall not be included in this cell.
R0461/C0050	Absolute values after shock – Liabilities (after the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions) – spread risk – securitisation positions – senior STS securitisation)	This is the absolute value of the liabilities sensitive to the spread risk on senior STS securitisation positions, after the shock and after the application of the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions. This value shall only be reported where the split between R0461 to R0483 can be derived from the method used for the calculation. Where the split is not possible, only R0450 shall be filled in. The amount of TP shall be net of reinsurance and SPV recoverables.

R0461/C0060	Absolute value after shock – Net solvency capital requirement – spread risk – securitisation positions – senior STS securitisation	This is the net capital charge for spread risk on senior STS securitisation positions, after the application of the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions. This value shall only be reported where the split between R0461 to R0483 can be derived from the method used for the calculation. Where the split is not possible, only R0450 shall be filled in.
R0461/C0070	Absolute values after shock – Liabilities (before the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions) – spread risk – securitisation positions – senior STS securitisation	This is the absolute value of the liabilities sensitive to the spread risk on senior STS securitisation positions, after the shock but before the application of the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions. This value shall only be reported where the split between R0461 to R0483 can be derived from the method used for the calculation. Where the split is not possible, only R0450 shall be filled in. The amount of TP shall be net of reinsurance and SPV recoverables.
R0461/C0080	Absolute value after shock – Gross solvency capital requirement – spread risk – securitisation positions – senior STS securitisation	This is the gross capital charge for spread risk on senior STS securitisation positions, i.e. before the application of the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions. This value shall only be reported where the split between R0461 to R0483 can be derived from the method used for the calculation. Where the split is not possible only R0450 shall be filled in.
R0462/C0020	Initial absolute values before shock – Assets – spread risk – securitisation positions – non-senior STS securitisation	This is the absolute value of the assets sensitive to the spread risk on non-senior STS securitisation positions. Recoverables from reinsurance and SPVs shall not be included in this cell.
R0462/C0030	Initial absolute values before shock – Liabilities – spread risk – securitisation positions – non-senior STS securitisation	This is the absolute value of the liabilities sensitive to the spread risk on non-senior STS securitisation positions. This value shall only be reported where the split between R0461 to R0483 can be derived from the method used for the calculation. Where the split is not possible, only R0450 shall be filled in. The amount of TP shall be net of reinsurance and SPV recoverables.
R0462/C0040	Absolute values after shock – Assets – spread risk – securitisation positions – non-senior STS securitisation	This is the absolute value of the assets sensitive to the spread risk on non-senior STS securitisation positions, after the shock. Recoverables from reinsurance and SPVs shall not be included in this cell.

R0462/C0050	Absolute values after shock – Liabilities (after the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions) – spread risk – securitisation positions – non-senior STS securitisation)	This is the absolute value of the liabilities sensitive to the spread risk on non-senior STS securitisation positions, after the shock and after the application of the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions. This value shall only be reported where the split between R0461 to R0483 can be derived from the method used for the calculation of the SCR for spread risk. Where the split is not possible, only R0450 shall be filled in. The amount of TP shall be net of reinsurance and SPV recoverables.
R0462/C0060	Absolute value after shock – Net solvency capital requirement – spread risk – securitisation positions – non-senior STS securitisation	This is the net capital charge for spread risk on non-senior STS securitisation positions, after the application of the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions. This value shall only be reported where the split between R0461 to R0483 can be derived from the method used for the calculation of the SCR for spread risk. Where the split is not possible, only R0450 shall be filled in.
R0462/C0070	Absolute values after shock – Liabilities (before the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions) – spread risk – securitisation positions – non-senior STS securitisation	This is the absolute value of the liabilities sensitive to the spread risk on non-senior STS securitisation positions, after the shock but before the application of the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions. This value shall only be reported where the split between R0461 to R0483 can be derived from the method used for the calculation of the SCR for spread risk. Where the split is not possible, only R0450 shall be filled in. The amount of TP shall be net of reinsurance and SPV recoverables.
R0462/C0080	Absolute value after shock – Gross solvency capital requirement – spread risk – securitisation positions – non-senior STS securitisation	This is the gross capital charge for spread risk on non-senior STS securitisation positions, i.e. before the application of the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions. This value shall only be reported where the split between R0461 to R0483 can be derived from the method used for the calculation of the SCR for spread risk. Where the split is not possible, only R0450 shall be filled in.'

(n) the following rows are inserted after row R0480/C0080:

R0481/C0020	Initial absolute values before shock – Assets – spread risk – securitisation positions – other securitisation	This is the absolute value of the assets sensitive to the spread risk on other securitisation positions. Recoverables from reinsurance and SPVs shall not be included in this cell.
-------------	---	--

R0481/C0030	Initial absolute values before shock – Liabilities – spread risk – securitisation positions – other securitisation	This is the absolute value of the liabilities sensitive to the spread risk on other securitisation positions. This value shall only be reported where the split between R0461 to R0483 can be derived from the method used for the calculation of the SCR for spread risk. Where the split is not possible, only R0450 shall be filled in. The amount of TP shall be net of reinsurance and SPV recoverables.
R0481/C0040	Absolute values after shock – Assets – spread risk – securitisation positions – other securitisation	This is the absolute value of the assets sensitive to the spread risk on other securitisation positions, after the shock. Recoverables from reinsurance and SPVs shall not be included in this cell.
R0481/C0050	Absolute values after shock – Liabilities (after the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions) – spread risk – securitisation positions – other securitisation)	This is the absolute value of the liabilities sensitive to the spread risk on other securitisation positions, after the shock and after the application of the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions. This value shall only be reported where the split between R0461 to R0483 can be derived from the method used for the calculation of the SCR for spread risk. Where the split is not possible, only R0450 shall be filled in. The amount of TP shall be net of reinsurance and SPV recoverables.
R0481/C0060	Absolute value after shock – Net solvency capital requirement – spread risk – securitisation positions – other securitisation	This is the net capital charge for spread risk on other securitisation positions, after the application of the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions. This value shall only be reported where the split between R0461 to R0483 can be derived from the method used for the calculation of the SCR for spread risk. Where the split is not possible, only R0450 shall be filled in.
R0481/C0070	Absolute values after shock – Liabilities (before the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions) – spread risk – securitisation positions – other securitisation	This is the absolute value of the liabilities sensitive to the spread risk on other securitisation positions, after the shock but before the application of the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions. This value shall only be reported where the split between R0461 to R0483 can be derived from the method used for the calculation of the SCR for spread risk. Where the split is not possible, only R0450 shall be filled in. The amount of TP shall be net of reinsurance and SPV recoverables.

R0481/C0080	Absolute value after shock – Gross solvency capital requirement – spread risk – securitisation positions – other securitisation	This is the gross capital charge for spread risk on other securitisation positions, i.e. before the application of the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions. This value shall only be reported where the split between R0461 to R0483 can be derived from the method used for the calculation of the SCR for spread risk. Where the split is not possible, only R0450 shall be filled in.
R0482/C0020	Initial absolute values before shock – Assets – spread risk – securitisation positions – transitional type 1 securitisation	This is the absolute value of the assets sensitive to the spread risk on transitional type 1 securitisation positions. Recoverables from reinsurance and SPVs shall not be included in this cell.
R0482/C0030	Initial absolute values before shock – Liabilities – spread risk – securitisation positions – transitional type 1 securitisation	This is the absolute value of the liabilities sensitive to the spread risk on transitional type 1 securitisation positions. This value shall only be reported where the split between R0461 to R0483 can be derived from the method used for the calculation of the SCR for spread risk. Where the split is not possible, only R0450 shall be filled in. The amount of TP shall be net of reinsurance and SPV recoverables.
R0482/C0040	Absolute values after shock – Assets – spread risk – securitisation positions – transitional type 1 securitisation	This is the absolute value of the assets sensitive to the spread risk on transitional type 1 securitisation positions, after the shock. Recoverables from reinsurance and SPVs shall not be included in this cell.
R0482/C0050	Absolute values after shock – Liabilities (after the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions) – spread risk – securitisation positions – transitional type 1 securitisation	This is the absolute value of the liabilities sensitive to the spread risk on transitional type 1 securitisation positions, after the shock and after the application of the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions. This value shall only be reported where the split between R0461 to R0483 can be derived from the method used for the calculation of the SCR for spread risk. Where the split is not possible, only R0450 shall be filled in. The amount of TP shall be net of reinsurance and SPV recoverables.
R0482/C0060	Absolute value after shock – Net solvency capital requirement – spread risk – securitisation positions – transitional type 1 securitisation	This is the net capital charge for spread risk on transitional type 1 securitisation positions, after the application of the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions. This value shall only be reported where the split between R0461 to R0483 can be derived from the method used for the calculation of the SCR for spread risk. Where the split is not possible, only R0450 shall be filled in.

R0482/C0070	Absolute values after shock – Liabilities (before the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions) – spread risk – securitisation positions – transitional type 1 securitisation	This is the absolute value of the liabilities sensitive to the spread risk on transitional type 1 securitisation positions, after the shock but before the application of the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions. This value shall only be reported where the split between R0461 to R0483 can be derived from the method used for the calculation of the SCR for spread risk. Where the split is not possible, only R0450 shall be filled in. The amount of TP shall be net of reinsurance and SPV recoverables.
R0482/C0080	Absolute value after shock – Gross solvency capital requirement – spread risk – securitisation positions – transitional type 1 securitisation	This is the gross capital charge for spread risk on transitional type 1 securitisation positions, i.e. before the application of the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions. This value shall only be reported where the split between R0461 to R0483 can be derived from the method used for the calculation of the SCR for spread risk. Where the split is not possible, only R0450 shall be filled in.
R0483/C0020	Initial absolute values before shock – Assets – spread risk – securitisation positions – guaranteed STS securitisation	This is the absolute value of the assets sensitive to the spread risk on guaranteed STS securitisation positions. Recoverables from reinsurance and SPVs shall not be included in this cell.
R0483/C0030	Initial absolute values before shock – Liabilities – spread risk – securitisation positions – guaranteed STS securitisation	This is the absolute value of the liabilities sensitive to the spread risk on guaranteed STS securitisation positions. This value shall only be reported where the split between R0461 to R0483 can be derived from the method used for the calculation of the SCR for spread risk. Where the split is not possible, only R0450 shall be filled in. The amount of TP shall be net of reinsurance and SPV recoverables.
R0483/C0040	Absolute values after shock – Assets – spread risk – securitisation positions – guaranteed STS securitisation	This is the absolute value of the assets sensitive to the spread risk on guaranteed STS securitisation positions, after the shock. Recoverables from reinsurance and SPVs shall not be included in this cell.
R0483/C0050	Absolute values after shock – Liabilities (after the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions) – spread risk – securitisation positions – guaranteed STS securitisation	This is the absolute value of the liabilities sensitive to the spread risk on guaranteed STS securitisation positions, after the shock and after the application of the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions. This value shall only be reported where the split between R0461 to R0483 can be derived from the method used for the calculation of the SCR for spread risk. Where the split is not possible, only R0450 shall be filled in. The amount of TP shall be net of reinsurance and SPV recoverables.

R0483/C0060	Absolute value after shock – Net solvency capital requirement – spread risk – securitisation positions – guaranteed STS securitisation	This is the net capital charge for spread risk on guaranteed STS securitisation positions, after the application of the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions. This value shall only be reported where the split between R0461 to R0483 can be derived from the method used for the calculation of the SCR for spread risk. Where the split is not possible, only R0450 shall be filled in.
R0483/C0070	Absolute values after shock – Liabilities (before the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions) – spread risk – securitisation positions – guaranteed STS securitisation	This is the absolute value of the liabilities sensitive to the spread risk on guaranteed STS securitisation positions, after the shock but before the application of the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions. This value shall only be reported where the split between R0461 to R0483 can be derived from the method used for the calculation of the SCR for spread risk. Where the split is not possible, only R0450 shall be filled in. The amount of TP shall be net of reinsurance and SPV recoverables.
R0483/C0080	Absolute value after shock – Gross solvency capital requirement – spread risk – securitisation positions – guaranteed STS securitisation	This is the gross capital charge for spread risk on guaranteed STS securitisation positions, i.e. before the application of the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions. This value shall only be reported where the split between R0461 to R0483 can be derived from the method used for the calculation of the SCR for spread risk. Where the split is not possible, only R0450 shall be filled in.

(8) in section S.26.02 – Solvency Capital Requirement – Counterparty default risk, the table is amended as follows:

(a) in the third column ('Instructions') of row R0010/C0010, the text is replaced by the following:

'Identify whether an undertaking used simplifications for the calculation of counter party default risk. The options in the following closed list shall be used:

3 – Simplification pooling arrangements, Article 109

4 – Simplification grouping single name exposures, Article 110

5 – Simplification of the LGD for reinsurance arrangements, Article 112a

6 – Simplification for type 1 exposures, Article 112b

7 – Simplification for the risk-mitigating effect of reinsurance arrangements, Article 111

9 – Simplifications not used

Options 3 to 7 may be used simultaneously.

If R0010/C0010 = 4 or 6, for Type 1 exposures, only R0100/C0080 shall be filled in for R0100.;

(b) in the third column ('Instructions') of row R0010/C0080, the text is replaced by the following:

'This is the gross capital charge (before the loss-absorbency capacity of technical provisions) for counterparty default risk arising from all Type 1 exposures.

If R0010/C0010 = 4 or 6, this item represents the Gross solvency capital requirement using simplifications.;

(9) in section S.26.03 – Solvency Capital Requirement – Life underwriting risk, in the third column ('Instructions') of row R0040/C0010, the text is replaced by the following:

'Identify whether an undertaking used simplifications for the calculation of lapse risk. The following options shall be used:

1 – Simplification for the purposes of Article 95

2 – Simplification for the purposes of Article 95a

9 – Simplifications not used

Options 1 and 2 may be used simultaneously.

If R0040/C0010 = 1, only C0060 and C0080 shall be filled in for R0400 to R0420.;

(10) in section S.26.04 – Solvency Capital Requirement – Health underwriting risk is amended as follows:

(a) in the third column ('Instructions') of row R0050/C0010, the text is replaced by the following:

'Identify whether an undertaking used simplifications for the calculation of lapse risk. The following options shall be used:

1 – Simplification for the purposes of Article 102

2 – Simplification for the purposes of Article 102a

9 – Simplifications not used

Options 1 and 2 may be used simultaneously.

If R0050/C0010 = 1, only C0060 and C0080 shall be filled in for R0400 to R0420.;

(b) the following row is inserted after row R0050/C0010:

R0051/C0010	Simplifications – NSLT lapse risk	Identify whether an undertaking used simplifications for the calculation of lapse risk. The following options shall be used: 1 – Simplification for the purposes of Article 96a 9 – Simplifications not used'
-------------	-----------------------------------	---

(11) in section S.26.05 – Solvency Capital Requirement – Non-Life underwriting risk, the following row is inserted after row R0010/C0010 of the table:

R0011/C0010	Simplifications used – non-life lapse risk	Identify whether an undertaking used simplifications for the calculation of non-life underwriting risk. The following options shall be used: 1 – Simplification for the purposes of Article 90a 9 – Simplification not used'
-------------	--	--

(12) in section S.26.07 – Solvency Capital Requirement – Simplifications, the table is amended as follows:

(a) the following table is added:

Market risk — Market risk concentrations		
R0300/C0300	Debt portfolio share	The share of the debt portfolio for which a simplified SCR calculation was performed. This item shall only be reported in case of the reporting exemption of S.06.02.'

(b) the following rows are inserted after row R0300/C0300:

NAT CAT simplifications		
R0400/C0320	Windstorm – risk weight chosen in the NAT CAT simplifications	Include risk weight used in windstorm simplifications
R0400/C0330	Windstorm – sum of exposures subject to the NAT CAT simplifications	Include sum of exposures subject to windstorm simplifications

R0410/C0320	Hail – risk weight chosen in the NAT CAT simplifications	Include risk weight chosen in hail simplifications
R0410/C0330	Hail – sum of exposures subject to the NAT CAT simplifications	Include sum of exposures subject to hail simplifications
R0420/C0320	Earthquake – risk weight chosen in the NAT CAT simplifications	Include risk weight chosen in earthquake simplifications
R0420/C0330	Earthquake – sum of exposures subject to the NAT CAT simplifications	Include sum of exposures subject to earthquake simplifications
R0430/C0320	Flood – risk weight chosen in the NAT CAT simplifications	Include risk weight chosen in flood simplifications
R0430/C0330	Flood – sum of exposures subject to the NAT CAT simplifications	Include sum of exposures subject to flood simplifications
R0440/C0320	Subsidence – risk weight chosen in the NAT CAT simplifications	Include risk weight chosen in subsidence simplifications
R0440/C0330	Subsidence – sum of exposures subject to the NAT CAT simplifications	Include sum of exposures subject to subsidence simplifications'

(13) in section S.27.01 – Solvency Capital Requirement – Non-life and health catastrophe risk, the table is amended as follows:

(a) the following rows are inserted after row Z0030:

R0001/C001	Simplifications used – fire risk	Identify whether an undertaking used simplifications for the calculation of fire risk. The following options shall be used: 1 – Simplifications for the purposes of Article 90c 9 – Simplifications not used If R0001/C0001 = 1, only C0880 shall be filled in for R2600.
R0002/C001	Simplifications used – natural catastrophe risk	Identify whether an undertaking used simplifications for the calculation of natural catastrophe risk. The following options shall be used: 1 – Simplification for the purposes of Article 90b wind-storm 2 – Simplification for the purposes of Article 90b earthquake 3 – Simplification for the purposes of Article 90b flood 4 – Simplification for the purposes of Article 90b hail 5 – Simplification for the purposes of Article 90b subsidence 9 – Simplifications not used Options 1 to 5 may be used simultaneously.'

(b) the following table is inserted before row C0760/R2400:

Number of vessels		
C0781/R2421	Number of vessels below the threshold of EUR 250k	This is the number of vessels below the threshold of EUR 250k'

- (c) in the first column of row C1170/R3300–R3600, C1190/R3300–R3600, C1210/R3300–R3600, C1230/R3300–R3600, C1250/R3300–R3600, 'C1210/R3300–R3600' is deleted;
- (d) in the first column of row C1180/R3300–R3600, C1200/R3300–R3600, C1220/R3300–R3600, C1240/R3300–R3600, C1260/R3300–R3600, 'C1220/R3300–R3600' is deleted;
- (e) in the first column of row C1320/R3700–R4010, C1330/R3700–R4010, C1340/R3700–R4010, C1350/R3700–R4010, C1360/R3700–R4010, 'C1340/R3700–R4010' is deleted;
- (14) in section S.30.02 — Facultative covers for non-life and life business shares in the third column ('Instructions') of row C0340 of the table, the closed list of nominated ECAs is replaced by the following:
- Euler Hermes Rating GmbH (LEI code: 391200QXGLWHK9VK6V27)
 - Japan Credit Rating Agency Ltd (LEI code: 35380002378CEGMRVW86)
 - BCRA-Credit Rating Agency AD (LEI code: 747800Z0IC3P66HTQ142)
 - Creditreform Rating AG (LEI code: 391200PHL11KDUTTST66)
 - Scope Ratings GmbH (LEI code: 391200WU1EZUQFHDWE91)
 - ICAP Group SA (LEI code: 2138008U6LKT8VG2UK85)
 - GBB-Rating Gesellschaft für Bonitätsbeurteilung GmbH (LEI code: 391200OLWXCTKPADV72)
 - ASSEKURATA Assekuranz Rating-Agentur GmbH (LEI code: 529900977LETWLJF3295)
 - ARC Ratings, S.A. (LEI code: 213800OZJQMV6UA7D79)
 - AM Best Europe
 - A.M. Best (EU) Rating Services B.V. (LEI code: 549300Z2RUKFKV7GON79)
 - AM Best Europe-Rating Services Ltd. (AMBERS) (LEI code: 549300VO8J8E5IQV1T26)
 - DBRS Ratings Limited (LEI code: 5493008CGCDQLGT3EH93)
 - Fitch
 - Fitch France S.A.S. (LEI code: 2138009Y4TCZT6QOJO69)
 - Fitch Deutschland GmbH (LEI code: 213800JEMOT1H45VN340)
 - Fitch Italia S.p.A. (LEI code: 213800POJ9QSCHL3KR31)
 - Fitch Polska S.A. (LEI code: 213800RYJTJPW2WD5704)
 - Fitch Ratings España S.A.U. (LEI code: 213800RENFIODKETE60)
 - Fitch Ratings Limited (LEI code: 2138009F8YAHVC8W3Q52)
 - Fitch Ratings CIS Limited (LEI code: 213800B7528Q4DIF2G76)
 - Moody's
 - Moody's Investors Service Cyprus Ltd (LEI code: 549300V4LCOYCMNUVR81)
 - Moody's France S.A.S. (LEI code: 549300EB2XQYRSE54F02)
 - Moody's Deutschland GmbH (LEI code: 549300M5JMGHVTWYZH47)
 - Moody's Italia S.r.l. (LEI code: 549300GMXJ4QK70UOU68)
 - Moody's Investors Service España S.A. (LEI code: 5493005X59ILY4BGJK90)
 - Moody's Investors Service Ltd (LEI code: 549300SM89WABHDNJ349)
 - Moody's Investors Service EMEA Ltd (LEI code: 54930009NU3JYS1HTT72)
 - Moody's Investors Service (Nordics) AB (LEI code: 549300W79ZVFWJCD2Z23)

- Standard & Poor's
 - S&P Global Ratings Europe Limited (LEI code: 5493008B2TU3S6QE1E12)
- CRIF Ratings S.r.l. (LEI code: 8156001AB6A1D740F237)
- Capital Intelligence Ratings Ltd (LEI code: 549300RE88OJP9J24Z18)
- European Rating Agency, a.s. (LEI code: 097900BFME0000038276)
- Axesor Risk Management SL (LEI code: 959800EC2RH76JYS3844)
- Cerved Rating Agency S.p.A. (LEI code: 8156004AB6C992A99368)
- Kroll Bond Rating Agency (LEI code: 549300QYZ5CZYXTNZ676)
- The Economist Intelligence Unit Ltd (LEI code: 213800Q7GRZWF95EWN10)
- Dagong Europe Credit Rating Srl (Dagong Europe) (LEI code: 815600BF4FF53B7C6311)
- Spread Research (LEI code: 969500HB6BVM2UJDOC52)
- EuroRating Sp. z o.o. (LEI code: 25940027QWS5GMO74O03)
- HR Ratings de México, S.A. de C.V. (HR Ratings) (LEI code: 549300IFL3XJKTRHZ480)
- Egan-Jones Ratings Co. (EJR) (LEI code: 54930016113PD33V1H31)
- modeFinance S.r.l. (LEI code: 815600B85A94A0122614)
- INC Rating Sp. z o.o. (LEI code: 259400SUBF5EPOGK0983)
- Rating-Agentur Expert RA GmbH (LEI code: 213800P3OBSGWN2UE81)
- Kroll Bond Rating Agency Europe Limited (LEI code: 5493001NGHOLC41ZSK05)
- Nordic Credit Rating AS (LEI code: 549300MLUDYVRQOOXS22)
- DBRS Rating GmbH (LEI code: 54930033N1HPUEY7I370)
- Beyond Ratings SAS (LEI code: 9695006ORIPPZ3QSM810)
- Other nominated ECAI;

(15) in section S.30.04 — Outgoing Reinsurance Program shares data, in the third column ('Instructions') of row C0240 of the table, the closed list of nominated ECAIs is replaced by the following:

- ‘— Euler Hermes Rating GmbH (LEI code: 391200QXGLWHK9VK6V27)
- Japan Credit Rating Agency Ltd (LEI code: 35380002378CEGMRVW86)
- BCRA-Credit Rating Agency AD (LEI code: 747800Z0IC3P66HTQ142)
- Creditreform Rating AG (LEI code: 391200PHL11KDUTTST66)
- Scope Ratings GmbH (LEI code: 391200WU1EZUQFHDWE91)
- ICAP Group SA (LEI code: 2138008U6LKT8VG2UK85)
- GBB-Rating Gesellschaft für Bonitätsbeurteilung GmbH (LEI code: 391200OLWXCTKPADVV72)
- ASSEKURATA Assekuranz Rating-Agentur GmbH (LEI code: 529900977LETWLJF3295)
- ARC Ratings, S.A. (LEI code: 213800OZJQMV6UA7D79)
- AM Best Europe
 - A.M. Best (EU) Rating Services B.V. (LEI code: 549300Z2RUKFKV7GON79)
 - AM Best Europe-Rating Services Ltd. (AMBERS) (LEI code: 549300VO8J8E5IQV1T26)
- DBRS Ratings Limited (LEI code: 5493008CGCDQLGT3EH93)
- Fitch
 - Fitch France S.A.S. (LEI code: 2138009Y4TCZT6QOJO69)
 - Fitch Deutschland GmbH (LEI code: 213800JEMOT1H45VN340)
 - Fitch Italia S.p.A. (LEI code: 213800POJ9QSCHL3KR31)
 - Fitch Polska S.A. (LEI code: 213800RYJTPW2WD5704)

- Fitch Ratings España S.A.U. (LEI code: 213800RENFIIODKETE60)
- Fitch Ratings Limited (LEI code: 2138009F8YAHVC8W3Q52)
- Fitch Ratings CIS Limited (LEI code: 213800B7528Q4DIF2G76)
- Moody's
 - Moody's Investors Service Cyprus Ltd (LEI code: 549300V4LCOYCMNUVR81)
 - Moody's France S.A.S. (LEI code: 549300EB2XQYRSE54F02)
 - Moody's Deutschland GmbH (LEI code: 549300M5JMGHVTWYZH47)
 - Moody's Italia S.r.l. (LEI code: 549300GMXJ4QK70UOU68)
 - Moody's Investors Service España S.A. (LEI code: 5493005X59ILY4BGJK90)
 - Moody's Investors Service Ltd (LEI code: 549300SM89WABHDNJ349)
 - Moody's Investors Service EMEA Ltd (LEI code: 54930009NU3JYS1HTT72)
 - Moody's Investors Service (Nordics) AB (LEI code: 549300W79ZVFWJCD2Z23)
- Standard & Poor's
 - S&P Global Ratings Europe Limited (LEI code: 5493008B2TU3S6QE1E12)
- CRIF Ratings S.r.l. (LEI code: 8156001AB6A1D740F237)
- Capital Intelligence Ratings Ltd (LEI code: 549300RE88OJP9J24Z18)
- European Rating Agency, a.s. (LEI code: 097900BFME0000038276)
- Axesor Risk Management SL (LEI code: 959800EC2RH76JYS3844)
- Cerved Rating Agency S.p.A. (LEI code: 8156004AB6C992A99368)
- Kroll Bond Rating Agency (LEI code: 549300QYZ5CZYXTNZ676)
- The Economist Intelligence Unit Ltd (LEI code: 213800Q7GRZWF95EWN10)
- Dagong Europe Credit Rating Srl (Dagong Europe) (LEI code: 815600BF4FF53B7C6311)
- Spread Research (LEI code: 969500HB6BVM2UJDOC52)
- EuroRating Sp. z o.o. (LEI code: 25940027QWS5GMO74O03)
- HR Ratings de México, S.A. de C.V. (HR Ratings) (LEI code: 549300IFL3XJKTRHZ480)
- Egan-Jones Ratings Co. (EJR) (LEI code: 54930016113PD33V1H31)
- modeFinance S.r.l. (LEI code: 815600B85A94A0122614)
- INC Rating Sp. z o.o. (LEI code: 259400SUBF5EPOGK0983)
- Rating-Agentur Expert RA GmbH (LEI code: 213800P3OOBSGWN2UE81)
- Kroll Bond Rating Agency Europe Limited (LEI code: 5493001NGHOLC41ZSK05)
- Nordic Credit Rating AS (LEI code: 549300MLUDYVRQOOXS22)
- DBRS Rating GmbH (LEI code: 54930033N1HPUEY7I370)
- Beyond Ratings SAS (LEI code: 9695006ORIPPZ3QSM810)
- Other nominated ECAI's;

(16) in section S.31.01 — Share of reinsurers (including Finite Reinsurance and SPV's), in the third column ('Instructions') of row C0220 of the table, the closed list of nominated ECAIs is replaced by the following:

- Euler Hermes Rating GmbH (LEI code: 391200QXGLWHK9VK6V27)
- Japan Credit Rating Agency Ltd (LEI code: 35380002378CEGMRVW86)
- BCRA-Credit Rating Agency AD (LEI code: 747800Z0IC3P66HTQ142)
- Creditreform Rating AG (LEI code: 391200PHL11KDUTTST66)
- Scope Ratings GmbH (LEI code: 391200WU1EZUQFHDWE91)
- ICAP Group SA (LEI code: 2138008U6LKT8VG2UK85)

- GBB-Rating Gesellschaft für Bonitätsbeurteilung GmbH (LEI code: 391200OLWXCTKPADVV72)
- ASSEKURATA Assekuranz Rating-Agentur GmbH (LEI code: 529900977LETWLJF3295)
- ARC Ratings, S.A. (LEI code: 213800OZJQMV6UA7D79)
- AM Best Europe
- A.M. Best (EU) Rating Services B.V. (LEI code: 549300Z2RUKFKV7GON79)
- AM Best Europe-Rating Services Ltd. (AMBERS) (LEI code: 549300VO8J8E5IQV1T26)
- DBRS Ratings Limited (LEI code: 5493008CGCDQLGT3EH93)
- Fitch
- Fitch France S.A.S. (LEI code: 2138009Y4TCZT6QOJO69)
- Fitch Deutschland GmbH (LEI code: 213800JEMOT1H45VN340)
- Fitch Italia S.p.A. (LEI code: 213800POJ9QSCHL3KR31)
- Fitch Polska S.A. (LEI code: 213800RYJTPW2WD5704)
- Fitch Ratings España S.A.U. (LEI code: 213800RENFIODKETE60)
- Fitch Ratings Limited (LEI code: 2138009F8YAHVC8W3Q52)
- Fitch Ratings CIS Limited (LEI code: 213800B7528Q4DIF2G76)
- Moody's
- Moody's Investors Service Cyprus Ltd (LEI code: 549300V4LCOYCMNUVR81)
- Moody's France S.A.S. (LEI code: 549300EB2XQYRSE54F02)
- Moody's Deutschland GmbH (LEI code: 549300M5JMGHVTWYZH47)
- Moody's Italia S.r.l. (LEI code: 549300GMXJ4QK70UOU68)
- Moody's Investors Service España S.A. (LEI code: 5493005X59ILY4BGJK90)
- Moody's Investors Service Ltd (LEI code: 549300SM89WABHDNJ349)
- Moody's Investors Service EMEA Ltd (LEI code: 54930009NU3JYS1HTT72)
- Moody's Investors Service (Nordics) AB (LEI code: 549300W79ZVFWJCD2Z23)
- Standard & Poor's
- S&P Global Ratings Europe Limited (LEI code: 5493008B2TU3S6QE1E12)
- CRIF Ratings S.r.l. (LEI code: 8156001AB6A1D740F237)
- Capital Intelligence Ratings Ltd (LEI code: 549300RE88OJP9J24Z18)
- European Rating Agency, a.s. (LEI code: 097900BFME0000038276)
- Axesor Risk Management SL (LEI code: 959800EC2RH76JYS3844)
- Cerved Rating Agency S.p.A. (LEI code: 8156004AB6C992A99368)
- Kroll Bond Rating Agency (LEI code: 549300QYZ5CZYXTNZ676)
- The Economist Intelligence Unit Ltd (LEI code: 213800Q7GRZWF95EWN10)
- Dagong Europe Credit Rating Srl (Dagong Europe) (LEI code: 815600BF4FF53B7C6311)
- Spread Research (LEI code: 969500HB6BVM2UJDOC52)
- EuroRating Sp. z o.o. (LEI code: 25940027QWS5GMO74O03)
- HR Ratings de México, S.A. de C.V. (HR Ratings) (LEI code: 549300IFL3XJKTRHZ480)
- Egan-Jones Ratings Co. (EJR) (LEI code: 54930016113PD33V1H31)
- modeFinance S.r.l. (LEI code: 815600B85A94A0122614)
- INC Rating Sp. z o.o. (LEI code: 259400SUBF5EPOGK0983)
- Rating-Agentur Expert RA GmbH (LEI code: 213800P3OBSGWN2UE81)
- Kroll Bond Rating Agency Europe Limited (LEI code: 5493001NGHOLC41ZSK05)

- Nordic Credit Rating AS (LEI code: 549300MLUDYVRQOOXS22)
- DBRS Rating GmbH (LEI code: 54930033N1HPUEY71370)
- Beyond Ratings SAS (LEI code: 9695006ORIPPZ3QSM810)
- Other nominated ECAI;

(17) in section S.31.02 — Special Purpose Vehicles, in the third column ('Instructions') of row C0280 of the table, the closed list of nominated ECAs is replaced by the following:

- Euler Hermes Rating GmbH (LEI code: 391200QXGLWHK9VK6V27)
- Japan Credit Rating Agency Ltd (LEI code: 35380002378CEGMRVW86)
- BCRA-Credit Rating Agency AD (LEI code: 747800Z0IC3P66HTQ142)
- Creditreform Rating AG (LEI code: 391200PHL11KDUTTST66)
- Scope Ratings GmbH (LEI code: 391200WU1EZUQFHDWE91)
- ICAP Group SA (LEI code: 2138008U6LKT8VG2UK85)
- GBB-Rating Gesellschaft für Bonitätsbeurteilung GmbH (LEI code: 391200OLWXCTKPADVV72)
- ASSEKURATA Assekuranz Rating-Agentur GmbH (LEI code: 529900977LETWLJF3295)
- ARC Ratings, S.A. (LEI code: 213800OZJQMV6UA7D79)
- AM Best Europe
 - A.M. Best (EU) Rating Services B.V. (LEI code: 549300Z2RUKFKV7GON79)
 - AM Best Europe-Rating Services Ltd. (AMBERS) (LEI code: 549300VO8J8E5IQV1T26)
- DBRS Ratings Limited (LEI code: 5493008CGCDQLGT3EH93)
- Fitch
 - Fitch France S.A.S. (LEI code: 2138009Y4TCZT6QOJO69)
 - Fitch Deutschland GmbH (LEI code: 213800JEMOT1H45VN340)
 - Fitch Italia S.p.A. (LEI code: 213800POJ9QSCHL3KR31)
 - Fitch Polska S.A. (LEI code: 213800RYJTJPW2WD5704)
 - Fitch Ratings España S.A.U. (LEI code: 213800RENFIODKETE60)
 - Fitch Ratings Limited (LEI code: 2138009F8YAHVC8W3Q52)
 - Fitch Ratings CIS Limited (LEI code: 213800B7528Q4DIF2G76)
- Moody's
 - Moody's Investors Service Cyprus Ltd (LEI code: 549300V4LCOYCMNUVR81)
 - Moody's France S.A.S. (LEI code: 549300EB2XQYRSE54F02)
 - Moody's Deutschland GmbH (LEI code: 549300M5JMGHVTWYZH47)
 - Moody's Italia S.r.l. (LEI code: 549300GMXJ4QK70UOU68)
 - Moody's Investors Service España S.A. (LEI code: 5493005X59ILY4BGJK90)
 - Moody's Investors Service Ltd (LEI code: 549300SM89WABHDNJ349)
 - Moody's Investors Service EMEA Ltd (LEI code: 54930009NU3JYS1HTT72)
 - Moody's Investors Service (Nordics) AB (LEI code: 549300W79ZVFWJCD2Z23)
- Standard & Poor's
- S&P Global Ratings Europe Limited (LEI code: 5493008B2TU3S6QE1E12)
- CRIF Ratings S.r.l. (LEI code: 8156001AB6A1D740F237)
- Capital Intelligence Ratings Ltd (LEI code: 549300RE88OJP9J24Z18)
- European Rating Agency, a.s. (LEI code: 097900BFME0000038276)
- Axesor Risk Management SL (LEI code: 959800EC2RH76JYS3844)

- Cerved Rating Agency S.p.A. (LEI code: 8156004AB6C992A99368)
 - Kroll Bond Rating Agency (LEI code: 549300QYZ5CZYXTNZ676)
 - The Economist Intelligence Unit Ltd (LEI code: 213800Q7GRZWF95EWN10)
 - Dagong Europe Credit Rating Srl (Dagong Europe) (LEI code: 815600BF4FF53B7C6311)
 - Spread Research (LEI code: 969500HB6BVM2UJDOC52)
 - EuroRating Sp. z o.o. (LEI code: 25940027QWS5GMO74O03)
 - HR Ratings de México, S.A. de C.V. (HR Ratings) (LEI code: 549300IFL3XJKTRHZ480)
 - Egan-Jones Ratings Co. (EJR) (LEI code: 54930016113PD33V1H31)
 - modeFinance S.r.l. (LEI code: 815600B85A94A0122614)
 - INC Rating Sp. z o.o. (LEI code: 259400SUBF5EPOGK0983)
 - Rating-Agentur Expert RA GmbH (LEI code: 213800P3OOBSGWN2UE81)
 - Kroll Bond Rating Agency Europe Limited (LEI code: 5493001NGHOLC41ZSK05)
 - Nordic Credit Rating AS (LEI code: 549300MLUDYVRQOOXS22)
 - DBRS Rating GmbH (LEI code: 54930033N1HPUEY7I370)
 - Beyond Ratings SAS (LEI code: 9695006ORIPPZ3QSM810)
 - Other nominated ECAI'.
-

ANNEX III

Annex III to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2450 is amended as follows:

(1) in section S.06.02 — List of assets, the table is amended as follows:

(a) in the third column ('Instructions') of row C0330, the closed list of nominated ECAs is replaced by the following:

- Euler Hermes Rating GmbH (LEI code: 391200QXGLWHK9VK6V27)
- Japan Credit Rating Agency Ltd (LEI code: 35380002378CEGMRVW86)
- BCRA-Credit Rating Agency AD (LEI code: 747800Z0IC3P66HTQ142)
- Creditreform Rating AG (LEI code: 391200PHL11KDUTTST66)
- Scope Ratings GmbH (LEI code: 391200WU1EZUQFHDWE91)
- ICAP Group SA (LEI code: 2138008U6LKT8VG2UK85)
- GBB-Rating Gesellschaft für Bonitätsbeurteilung GmbH (LEI code: 391200OLWXCTKPADVV72)
- ASSEKURATA Assekuranz Rating-Agentur GmbH (LEI code: 529900977LETWLJF3295)
- ARC Ratings, S.A. (LEI code: 213800OZJQMV6UA7D79)
- AM Best Europe
- A.M. Best (EU) Rating Services B.V. (LEI code: 549300Z2RUKFKV7GON79)
- AM Best Europe-Rating Services Ltd. (AMBERS) (LEI code: 549300VO8J8E5IQV1T26)
- DBRS Ratings Limited (LEI code: 5493008CGCDQLGT3EH93)
- Fitch
- Fitch France S.A.S. (LEI code: 2138009Y4TCZT6QOJO69)
- Fitch Deutschland GmbH (LEI code: 213800JEMOT1H45VN340)
- Fitch Italia S.p.A. (LEI code: 213800POJ9QSCHL3KR31)
- Fitch Polska S.A. (LEI code: 213800RYTJPW2WD5704)
- Fitch Ratings España S.A.U. (LEI code: 213800RENFIIDKETE60)
- Fitch Ratings Limited (LEI code: 2138009F8YAHVC8W3Q52)
- Fitch Ratings CIS Limited (LEI code: 213800B7528Q4DIF2G76)
- Moody's
- Moody's Investors Service Cyprus Ltd (LEI code: 549300V4LCOYCMNUVR81)
- Moody's France S.A.S. (LEI code: 549300EB2XQYRSE54F02)
- Moody's Deutschland GmbH (LEI code: 549300M5JMGHVTWYZH47)
- Moody's Italia S.r.l. (LEI code: 549300GMXJ4QK70UOU68)
- Moody's Investors Service España S.A. (LEI code: 5493005X59ILY4BGJK90)
- Moody's Investors Service Ltd (LEI code: 549300SM89WABHDNJ349)
- Moody's Investors Service EMEA Ltd (LEI code: 54930009NU3JYS1HTT72)
- Moody's Investors Service (Nordics) AB (LEI code: 549300W79ZVFWJCD2Z23)
- Standard & Poor's
- S&P Global Ratings Europe Limited (LEI code: 5493008B2TU3S6QE1E12)
- CRIF Ratings S.r.l. (LEI code: 8156001AB6A1D740F237)
- Capital Intelligence Ratings Ltd (LEI code: 549300RE88OJP9J24Z18)
- European Rating Agency, a.s. (LEI code: 097900BFME0000038276)
- Axesor Risk Management SL (LEI code: 959800EC2RH76JYS3844)
- Cerved Rating Agency S.p.A. (LEI code: 8156004AB6C992A99368)
- Kroll Bond Rating Agency (LEI code: 549300QYZ5CZYXTNZ676)

- The Economist Intelligence Unit Ltd (LEI code: 213800Q7GRZWF95EWN10)
- Dagong Europe Credit Rating Srl (Dagong Europe) (LEI code: 815600BF4FF53B7C6311)
- Spread Research (LEI code: 969500HB6BVM2UJDOC52)
- EuroRating Sp. z o.o. (LEI code: 25940027QWS5GMO74O03)
- HR Ratings de México, S.A. de C.V. (HR Ratings) (LEI code: 549300IFL3XJKTRHZ480)
- Egan-Jones Ratings Co. (EJR) (LEI code: 54930016113PD33V1H31)
- modeFinance S.r.l. (LEI code: 815600B85A94A0122614)
- INC Rating Sp. z o.o. (LEI code: 259400SUBF5EPOGK0983)
- Rating-Agentur Expert RA GmbH (LEI code: 213800P3OOBSGWN2UE81)
- Kroll Bond Rating Agency Europe Limited (LEI code: 5493001NGHOLC41ZSK05)
- Nordic Credit Rating AS (LEI code: 549300MLUDYVRQOOXS22)
- DBRS Rating GmbH (LEI code: 54930033N1HPUEY7I370)
- Beyond Ratings SAS (LEI code: 9695006ORIPPZ3QSM810)
- Other nominated ECAI
- No ECAI has been nominated and a simplification is being used to calculate the SCR
- Multiple ECAI;

(b) in the third column ('Instructions') of row C0330, the last paragraph is replaced by the following:

'This item shall be reported where External rating (C0320) is reported. In case 'No ECAI has been nominated and a simplification is used to calculate the SCR', the External rating (C0320) shall be left blank and in Credit quality step (C0340) one of the following options shall be used: 2a; 3a or 3b.;

(c) in the third column ('Instructions') of row C0340, the closed list of the options for credit quality step is replaced by the following:

'0 – Credit quality step 0

1 – Credit quality step 1

2 – Credit quality step 2

2a – Credit quality step 2 due to the application of Article 176a of Delegated Regulation (EC) No 2015/35 for unrated bonds and loans

3 – Credit quality step 3

3a – Credit quality step 3 due to the application of simplified calculation under Article 105a of Delegated Regulation (EC) No 2015/35

3b – Credit quality step 3 due to the application of Article 176a of Delegated Regulation (EC) No 2015/35 for unrated bonds and loans

4 – Credit quality step 4

5 – Credit quality step 5

6 – Credit quality step 6

9 – No rating available;

(2) in section S.08.01 — Open derivatives, the table is amended as follows:

(a) in the third column ('Instructions') of row C0270, the first sentence is deleted;

(b) in the third column ('Instructions') of row C0280 the first sentence is deleted;

(c) in the third column ('Instructions') of row C0300, the closed list of nominated ECAIs is replaced by the following:

— Euler Hermes Rating GmbH (LEI code: 391200QXGLWHK9VK6V27)

— Japan Credit Rating Agency Ltd (LEI code: 35380002378CEGMRVW86)

— BCRA-Credit Rating Agency AD (LEI code: 747800Z0IC3P66HTQ142)

— Creditreform Rating AG (LEI code: 391200PHL11KDUTTST66)

- Scope Ratings GmbH (LEI code: 391200WU1EZUQFHDWE91)
- ICAP Group SA (LEI code: 2138008U6LKT8VG2UK85)
- GBB-Rating Gesellschaft für Bonitätsbeurteilung GmbH (LEI code: 391200OLWXCTKPADVV72)
- ASSEKURATA Assekuranz Rating-Agentur GmbH (LEI code: 529900977LETWLJF3295)
- ARC Ratings, S.A. (LEI code: 213800OZJQMV6UA7D79)
- AM Best Europe
- A.M. Best (EU) Rating Services B.V. (LEI code: 549300Z2RUKFKV7GON79)
- AM Best Europe-Rating Services Ltd. (AMBERS) (LEI code: 549300VO8J8E5IQV1T26)
- DBRS Ratings Limited (LEI code: 5493008CGCDQLGT3EH93)
- Fitch
- Fitch France S.A.S. (LEI code: 2138009Y4TCZT6QOJO69)
- Fitch Deutschland GmbH (LEI code: 213800JEMOT1H45VN340)
- Fitch Italia S.p.A. (LEI code: 213800POJ9QSCHL3KR31)
- Fitch Polska S.A. (LEI code: 213800RYTJPW2WD5704)
- Fitch Ratings España S.A.U. (LEI code: 213800RENFIIODKETE60)
- Fitch Ratings Limited (LEI code: 2138009F8YAHVC8W3Q52)
- Fitch Ratings CIS Limited (LEI code: 213800B7528Q4DIF2G76)
- Moody's
- Moody's Investors Service Cyprus Ltd (LEI code: 549300V4LCOYCMNUVR81)
- Moody's France S.A.S. (LEI code: 549300EB2XQYRSE54F02)
- Moody's Deutschland GmbH (LEI code: 549300M5JMGHVTWYZH47)
- Moody's Italia S.r.l. (LEI code: 549300GMXJ4QK70UOU68)
- Moody's Investors Service España S.A. (LEI code: 5493005X59ILY4BGJK90)
- Moody's Investors Service Ltd (LEI code: 549300SM89WABHDNJ349)
- Moody's Investors Service EMEA Ltd (LEI code: 54930009NU3JYS1HTT72)
- Moody's Investors Service (Nordics) AB (LEI code: 549300W79ZVFWJCD2Z23)
- Standard & Poor's
- S&P Global Ratings Europe Limited (LEI code: 5493008B2TU3S6QE1E12)
- CRIF Ratings S.r.l. (LEI code: 8156001AB6A1D740F237)
- Capital Intelligence Ratings Ltd (LEI code: 549300RE88OJP9J24Z18)
- European Rating Agency, a.s. (LEI code: 097900BFME0000038276)
- Axesor Risk Management SL (LEI code: 959800EC2RH76JYS3844)
- Cerved Rating Agency S.p.A. (LEI code: 8156004AB6C992A99368)
- Kroll Bond Rating Agency (LEI code: 549300QYZ5CZYXTNZ676)
- The Economist Intelligence Unit Ltd (LEI code: 213800Q7GRZWF95EWN10)
- Dagong Europe Credit Rating Srl (Dagong Europe) (LEI code: 815600BF4FF53B7C6311)
- Spread Research (LEI code: 969500HB6BVM2UJDOC52)
- EuroRating Sp. z o.o. (LEI code: 25940027QWS5GMO74O03)
- HR Ratings de México, S.A. de C.V. (HR Ratings) (LEI code: 549300IFL3XJKTRHZ480)
- Egan-Jones Ratings Co. (EJR) (LEI code: 54930016113PD33V1H31)
- modeFinance S.r.l. (LEI code: 815600B85A94A0122614)
- INC Rating Sp. z o.o. (LEI code: 259400SUBF5EPOGK0983)

- Rating-Agentur Expert RA GmbH (LEI code: 213800P3OOBSGWN2UE81)
- Kroll Bond Rating Agency Europe Limited (LEI code: 5493001NGHOLC41ZSK05)
- Nordic Credit Rating AS (LEI code: 549300MLUDYVRQOXS22)
- DBRS Rating GmbH (LEI code: 54930033N1HPUEY7I370)
- Beyond Ratings SAS (LEI code: 9695006ORIPPZ3QSM810)
- Other nominated ECAI
- Multiple ECAI;

(3) in section S.08.02 — Derivatives Transactions, the table is amended as follows:

- (a) in the third column ('Instructions') of row C0250, the first sentence is deleted;
- (b) in the third column ('Instructions') of row C0260, the first sentence is deleted;

(4) in section S.23.01 — Own funds, all occurrences of the term 'D&A' in the third column ('Instructions') of the table are replaced by 'Deduction and aggregation';

(5) in section S.26.01 — Solvency Capital Requirement — Market risk, the table is amended as follows:

- (a) row R0010/C0010 is deleted;
- (b) the following row is inserted between rows Z0030 and R0020/C0010:

'R0012/C0010	Simplifications spread risk – bonds and loans	The options in the following closed list shall be used: 1 – Simplification for the purposes of Article 104 2 – Simplifications for the purposes of Article 105a 9 – Simplifications not used Options 1 and 2 may be used simultaneously. Where R0012/C0010 = 1, only C0060 and C0080 shall be filled in for R0410'
--------------	---	---

(c) the following row is inserted between rows R0012/C0010 and R0020/C0010:

'R0014/C0010	Simplifications market risk concentration– simplifications used	One of the options in the following closed list shall be used: 1 – Simplifications for the purposes of Article 105a 9 – Simplifications not used'
--------------	---	---

- (d) in row R0220-R0240/C0020, the codes in the first column are replaced by 'R0221-R0240/C0020';
- (e) in row R0220-R0240/C0040, the codes in the first column are replaced by 'R0221-R0240/C0040';
- (f) in row R0260–R0280/C0020, the codes in the first column are replaced by 'R0261–R0280/C0020';
- (g) in row R0260–R0280/C0040, the codes in the first column are replaced by 'R0261–R0280/C0040';
- (h) the rows between R0261-R0280/C0040 and R0292/C0020 are deleted;
- (i) the following rows are inserted between rows R0261-R0280/C0040 and R0292/C0020:

'R0291/C0020, R0293-R0295/ C0020	Initial absolute values before shock – Assets – Equity risk – qualifying infrastructure corporate equities	This is the initial absolute value of the assets sensitive to the equity risk for each kind of qualifying infrastructure corporate equity. Recoverables from reinsurance and SPVs shall not be included in this cell.
--	--	--

R0291/C0030, R0293-R0295/ C0030	Initial absolute values before shock – Liabilities – Equity risk – qualifying infrastructure corporate equities	This is the initial absolute value of liabilities sensitive to the equity risk for each kind of qualifying infrastructure corporate equity. The amount of TP shall be net of reinsurance and SPV recoverables.
R0291/C0040, R0293-R0295/ C0040	Absolute values after shock – Assets – Equity risk – qualifying infrastructure corporate equities	This is the absolute value of the assets sensitive to equity risk for each kind of qualifying infrastructure corporate equity, after the shock. Recoverables from reinsurance and SPVs shall not be included in this cell.
R0291/C0050, R0293-R0295/ C0050	Absolute values after shock – Liabilities (after the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions) – Equity risk – qualifying infrastructure corporate equities	This is the absolute value of liabilities sensitive to equity risk (for each kind of qualifying infrastructure corporate equity), after the shock and after the application of the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions. The amount of TP shall be net of reinsurance and SPV recoverables.
R0291/C0060, R0293-R0295/ C0060	Absolute value after shock – Net solvency capital requirement – Equity risk – qualifying infrastructure corporate equities	This is the net capital charge for equity risk (for each kind of qualifying infrastructure corporate equity), after the application of the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions.
R0291/C0070, R0293-R0295/ C0070	Absolute values after shock – Liabilities (before the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions) – Equity risk – qualifying infrastructure corporate equities	This is the absolute value of the liabilities sensitive to equity risk (for each kind of qualifying infrastructure corporate equity), after the shock but before the application of the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions. The amount of TP shall be net of reinsurance and SPV recoverables.
R0291/C0080, R0293-R0295/ C0080	Absolute value after shock – Gross solvency capital requirement – Equity risk – qualifying infrastructure corporate equities	This is the gross capital charge for equity risk for each kind of qualifying infrastructure corporate equity, i.e. before the application of the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions.'

(j) the rows between rows R0291/C0080, R0293-R0295/C0080 and R0300/C0020 are deleted;

(k) the following rows are inserted between row R0291/C0080, R0293-R0295/C0080 and row R0300/C0020:

R0292/C0020, R0296-R0298/ C0020	Initial absolute values before shock – Assets – Equity risk – qualifying infrastructure equities other than corporate equities	This is the initial absolute value of the assets sensitive to the equity risk for each kind of qualifying infrastructure equity, other than corporate equities. Recoverables from reinsurance and SPVs shall not be included in this cell.
---------------------------------------	--	---

R0292/C0030, R0296-R0298/ C0030	Initial absolute values before shock – Liabilities – Equity risk – qualifying infrastructure equities other than corporate equities	This is the initial absolute value of liabilities sensitive to the equity risk for each kind of qualifying infrastructure equity, other than corporate equities. The amount of TP shall be net of reinsurance and SPV recoverables.
R0292/C0040, R0296-R0298/ C0040	Absolute values after shock – Assets – Equity risk – qualifying infrastructure equities other than corporate equities	This is the absolute value of the assets sensitive to equity risk for each kind of qualifying infrastructure equity, other than corporate equities, after the shock. Recoverables from reinsurance and SPVs shall not be included in this cell.
R0292/C0050, R0296-R0298/ C0050	Absolute values after shock – Liabilities (after the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions) – Equity risk – qualifying infrastructure equities other than corporate equities	This is the absolute value of liabilities sensitive to equity risk (for each kind of qualifying infrastructure equity, other than corporate equities), after the shock and after the application of the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions. The amount of TP shall be net of reinsurance and SPV recoverables.
R0292/C0060, R0296-R0298/ C0060	Absolute value after shock – Net solvency capital requirement – Equity risk – qualifying infrastructure equities other than corporate equities	This is the net capital charge for equity risk (for each kind of qualifying infrastructure equity other than corporate equities), after the application of the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions.
R0292/C0070, R0296-R0298/ C0070	Absolute values after shock – Liabilities (before the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions) – Equity risk – qualifying infrastructure equities other than corporate equities	This is the absolute value of the liabilities sensitive to equity risk (for each kind of qualifying infrastructure equity other than corporate equities), after the shock, but before the application of the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions. The amount of TP shall be net of reinsurance and SPV recoverables.
R0292/C0080, R0296-R0298/ C0080	Absolute value after shock – Gross solvency capital requirement – Equity risk – qualifying infrastructure equities other than corporate equities	This is the gross capital charge for equity risk for each kind of qualifying infrastructure equity, other than corporate equities, i.e. before the application of the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions.'

(l) the rows between R0450/C0080 and R0480/C0020 are deleted;

(m) the following rows are inserted after row R0450/C0080:

R0461/C0020	Initial absolute values before shock – Assets – spread risk – securitisation positions – senior STS securitisation	This is the absolute value of the assets sensitive to the spread risk on senior STS securitisation positions. Recoverables from reinsurance and SPVs shall not be included in this cell.
R0461/C0030	Initial absolute values before shock – Liabilities – spread risk – securitisation positions – senior STS securitisation	This is the absolute value of the liabilities sensitive to the spread risk on senior STS securitisation positions. This value shall only be reported where the split between R0461 to R0483 can be derived from the method used for the calculation. Where the split is not possible, only R0450 shall be filled in. The amount of TP shall be net of reinsurance and SPV recoverables.
R0461/C0040	Absolute values after shock – Assets – spread risk – securitisation positions – senior STS securitisation	This is the absolute value of the assets sensitive to the spread risk on senior STS securitisation positions, after the shock. Recoverables from reinsurance and SPVs shall not be included in this cell.
R0461/C0050	Absolute values after shock – Liabilities (after the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions) – spread risk – securitisation positions – senior STS securitisation	This is the absolute value of the liabilities sensitive to the spread risk on senior STS securitisation positions, after the shock and after the application of the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions. This value shall only be reported where the split between R0461 to R0483 can be derived from the method used for the calculation. Where the split is not possible, only R0450 shall be filled in. The amount of TP shall be net of reinsurance and SPV recoverables.
R0461/C0060	Absolute value after shock – Net solvency capital requirement – spread risk – securitisation positions – senior STS securitisation	This is the net capital charge for spread risk on senior STS securitisation positions, after the application of the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions. This value shall only be reported where the split between R0461 to R0483 can be derived from the method used for the calculation. Where the split is not possible, only R0450 shall be filled in.
R0461/C0070	Absolute values after shock – Liabilities (before the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions) – spread risk – securitisation positions – senior STS securitisation	This is the absolute value of the liabilities sensitive to the spread risk on senior STS securitisation positions, after the shock but before the application of the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions. This value shall only be reported where the split between R0461 to R0483 can be derived from the method used for the calculation. Where the split is not possible, only R0450 shall be filled in. The amount of TP shall be net of reinsurance and SPV recoverables.

R0461/C0080	Absolute value after shock – Gross solvency capital requirement – spread risk – securitisation positions – senior STS securitisation	This is the gross capital charge for spread risk on senior STS securitisation positions, i.e. before the application of the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions. This value shall only be reported where the split between R0461 to R0483 can be derived from the method used for the calculation. Where the split is not possible, only R0450 shall be filled in.
R0462/C0020	Initial absolute values before shock – Assets – spread risk – securitisation positions – non-senior STS securitisation	This is the absolute value of the assets sensitive to the spread risk on non-senior STS securitisation positions. Recoverables from reinsurance and SPVs shall not be included in this cell.
R0462/C0030	Initial absolute values before shock – Liabilities – spread risk – securitisation positions – non-senior STS securitisation	This is the absolute value of the liabilities sensitive to the spread risk on non-senior STS securitisation positions. This value shall only be reported where the split between R0461 to R0483 can be derived from the method used for the calculation. Where the split is not possible, only R0450 shall be filled in. The amount of TP shall be net of reinsurance and SPV recoverables.
R0462/C0040	Absolute values after shock – Assets – spread risk – securitisation positions – non-senior STS securitisation	This is the absolute value of the assets sensitive to the spread risk on non-senior STS securitisation positions, after the shock. Recoverables from reinsurance and SPVs shall not be included in this cell.
R0462/C0050	Absolute values after shock – Liabilities (after the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions) – spread risk – securitisation positions – non-senior STS securitisation	This is the absolute value of the liabilities sensitive to the spread risk on non-senior STS securitisation positions, after the shock and after the application of the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions. This value shall only be reported where the split between R0461 to R0483 can be derived from the method used for the calculation. Where the split is not possible, only R0450 shall be filled in. The amount of TP shall be net of reinsurance and SPV recoverables.
R0462/C0060	Absolute value after shock – Net solvency capital requirement – spread risk – securitisation positions – non-senior STS securitisation	This is the net capital charge for spread risk on non-senior STS securitisation positions, after the application of the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions. This value shall only be reported where the split between R0461 to R0483 can be derived from the method used for the calculation. Where the split is not possible, only R0450 shall be filled in.

R0462/C0070	Absolute values after shock – Liabilities (before the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions) – spread risk – securitisation positions – non-senior STS securitisation	This is the absolute value of the liabilities sensitive to the spread risk on non-senior STS securitisation positions, after the shock but before the application of the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions. This value shall only be reported where the split between R0461 to R0483 can be derived from the method used for the calculation. Where the split is not possible, only R0450 shall be filled in. The amount of TP shall be net of reinsurance and SPV recoverables.
R0462/C0080	Absolute value after shock – Gross solvency capital requirement – spread risk – securitisation positions – non-senior STS securitisation	This is the gross capital charge for spread risk on non-senior STS securitisation positions, i.e. before the application of the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions. This value shall only be reported where the split between R0461 to R0483 can be derived from the method used for the calculation. Where the split is not possible, only R0450 shall be filled in.'

(n) the following rows are inserted after row R0480/C0080:

R0481/C0020	Initial absolute values before shock – Assets – spread risk – securitisation positions – other securitisation	This is the absolute value of the assets sensitive to the spread risk on other securitisation positions. Recoverables from reinsurance and SPVs shall not be included in this cell.
R0481/C0030	Initial absolute values before shock – Liabilities – spread risk – securitisation positions – other securitisation	This is the absolute value of the liabilities sensitive to the spread risk on other securitisation positions. This value shall only be reported where the split between R0461 to R0483 can be derived from the method used for the calculation. Where the split is not possible, only R0450 shall be filled in. The amount of TP shall be net of reinsurance and SPV recoverables.
R0481/C0040	Absolute values after shock – Assets – spread risk – securitisation positions – other securitisation	This is the absolute value of the assets sensitive to the spread risk on other securitisation positions, after the shock. Recoverables from reinsurance and SPVs shall not be included in this cell.
R0481/C0050	Absolute values after shock – Liabilities (after the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions) – spread risk – securitisation positions – other securitisation	This is the absolute value of the liabilities sensitive to the spread risk on other securitisation positions, after the shock and after the application of the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions. This value shall only be reported where the split between R0461 to R0483 can be derived from the method used for the calculation. Where the split is not possible only R0450 shall be filled in. The amount of TP shall be net of reinsurance and SPV recoverables.

R0481/C0060	Absolute value after shock – Net solvency capital requirement – spread risk – securitisation positions – other securitisation	This is the net capital charge for spread risk on other securitisation positions, after the application of the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions. This value shall only be reported where the split between R0461 to R0483 can be derived from the method used for the calculation. Where the split is not possible, only R0450 shall be filled in.
R0481/C0070	Absolute values after shock – Liabilities (before the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions) – spread risk – securitisation positions – other securitisation	This is the absolute value of the liabilities sensitive to the spread risk on other securitisation positions, after the shock but before the application of the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions. This value shall be reported only where the split between R0461 to R0483 can be derived from the method used for the calculation. Where the split is not possible only R0450 shall be filled in. The amount of TP shall be net of reinsurance and SPV recoverables.
R0481/C0080	Absolute value after shock – Gross solvency capital requirement – spread risk – securitisation positions – other securitisation	This is the gross capital charge for spread risk on other securitisation positions, i.e. before the application of the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions. This value shall be reported only where the split between R0461 to R0483 can be derived from the method used for the calculation. Where the split is not possible, only R0450 shall be filled in.
R0482/C0020	Initial absolute values before shock – Assets – spread risk – securitisation positions – transitional type 1 securitisation	This is the absolute value of the assets sensitive to the spread risk on transitional type 1 securitisation positions. Recoverables from reinsurance and SPVs shall not be included in this cell.
R0482/C0030	Initial absolute values before shock – Liabilities – spread risk – securitisation positions – transitional type 1 securitisation	This is the absolute value of the liabilities sensitive to the spread risk on transitional type 1 securitisation positions. This value shall only be reported where the split between R0461 to R0483 can be derived from the method used for the calculation. Where the split is not possible, only R0450 shall be filled in. The amount of TP shall be net of reinsurance and SPV recoverables.
R0482/C0040	Absolute values after shock – Assets – spread risk – securitisation positions – transitional type 1 securitisation	This is the absolute value of the assets sensitive to the spread risk on transitional type 1 securitisation positions, after the shock. Recoverables from reinsurance and SPVs shall not be included in this cell.

R0482/C0050	Absolute values after shock – Liabilities (after the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions) – spread risk – securitisation positions – transitional type 1 securitisation)	This is the absolute value of the liabilities sensitive to the spread risk on transitional type 1 securitisation positions, after the shock and after the application of the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions. This value shall only be reported where the split between R0461 to R0483 can be derived from the method used for the calculation. Where the split is not possible, only R0450 shall be filled in. The amount of TP shall be net of reinsurance and SPV recoverables.
R0482/C0060	Absolute value after shock – Net solvency capital requirement – spread risk – securitisation positions – transitional type 1 securitisation	This is the net capital charge for spread risk on transitional type 1 securitisation positions, after application of the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions. This value shall only be reported where the split between R0461 to R0483 can be derived from the method used for the calculation. Where the split is not possible, only R0450 shall be filled in.
R0482/C0070	Absolute values after shock – Liabilities (before the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions) – spread risk – securitisation positions – transitional type 1 securitisation	This is the absolute value of the liabilities sensitive to the spread risk on transitional type 1 securitisation positions, after the shock but before the application of the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions. This value shall only be reported where the split between R0461 to R0483 can be derived from the method used for the calculation. Where the split is not possible, only R0450 shall be filled in. The amount of TP shall be net of reinsurance and SPV recoverables.
R0482/C0080	Absolute value after shock – Gross solvency capital requirement – spread risk – securitisation positions – transitional type 1 securitisation	This is the gross capital charge for spread risk on transitional type 1 securitisation positions, i.e. before the application of the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions. This value shall only be reported where the split between R0461 to R0483 can be derived from the method used for the calculation. Where the split is not possible, only R0450 shall be filled in.
R0483/C0020	Initial absolute values before shock – Assets – spread risk – securitisation positions – guaranteed STS securitisation	This is the absolute value of the assets sensitive to the spread risk on guaranteed STS securitisation positions. Recoverables from reinsurance and SPVs shall not be included in this cell.
R0483/C0030	Initial absolute values before shock – Liabilities – spread risk – securitisation positions – guaranteed STS securitisation	This is the absolute value of the liabilities sensitive to the spread risk on guaranteed STS securitisation positions. This value shall only be reported where the split between R0461 to R0483 can be derived from the method used for the calculation. Where the split is not possible, only R0450 shall be filled in. The amount of TP shall be net of reinsurance and SPV recoverables.

R0483/C0040	Absolute values after shock – Assets – spread risk – securitisation positions – guaranteed STS securitisation	This is the absolute value of the assets sensitive to the spread risk on guaranteed STS securitisation positions, after the shock. Recoverables from reinsurance and SPVs shall not be included in this cell.
R0483/C0050	Absolute values after shock – Liabilities (after the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions) – spread risk – securitisation positions – guaranteed STS securitisation	This is the absolute value of the liabilities sensitive to the spread risk on guaranteed STS securitisation positions, after the shock and after application of the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions. This value shall only be reported where the split between R0461 to R0483 can be derived from the method used for the calculation. Where the split is not possible, only R0450 shall be filled in. The amount of TP shall be net of reinsurance and SPV recoverables.
R0483/C0060	Absolute value after shock – Net solvency capital requirement – spread risk – securitisation positions – guaranteed STS securitisation	This is the net capital charge for spread risk on guaranteed STS securitisation positions, after the application of the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions. This value shall only be reported where the split between R0461 to R0483 can be derived from the method used for the calculation. Where the split is not possible, only R0450 shall be filled in.
R0483/C0070	Absolute values after shock – Liabilities (before the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions) – spread risk – securitisation positions – guaranteed STS securitisation	This is the absolute value of the liabilities sensitive to the spread risk on guaranteed STS securitisation positions, after the shock but before the application of the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions. This value shall only be reported where the split between R0461 to R0483 can be derived from the method used for the calculation. Where the split is not possible, only R0450 shall be filled in. The amount of TP shall be net of reinsurance and SPV recoverables.
R0483/C0080	Absolute value after shock – Gross solvency capital requirement – spread risk – securitisation positions – guaranteed STS securitisation	This is the gross capital charge for spread risk on guaranteed STS securitisation positions, i.e. before the application of the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions. This value shall only be reported where the split between R0461 to R0483 can be derived from the method used for the calculation. Where the split is not possible, only R0450 shall be filled in.'

- (o) the following row is added *at the end of section S.26.01.:*

'Currency used as a reference to calculate the currency risk

R0810/C0090	Currency used as a reference to calculate the currency risk	Identify the ISO 4217 alphabetic code of the currency that is used as a reference to calculate the currency risk'
-------------	---	---

(6) in section S.26.02 – Solvency Capital Requirement – Counterparty default risk, the table is amended as follows:

(a) in the third column ('Instructions') of row R0010/C0010, the text is replaced by the following:

'Identify whether an undertaking used simplifications for the calculation of counter party default risk. The options in the following closed list shall be used:

3 – Simplification pooling arrangements, for the purposes of Article 109

4 – Simplification grouping single name exposures, for the purposes of Article 110

5 – Simplification of the LGD for reinsurance arrangements, for the purposes of Article 112a

6 – Simplification for type 1 exposures, for the purposes of Article 112b

7 – Simplification for the risk-mitigating effect of reinsurance arrangements, for the purposes of Article 111

9 – Simplifications not used

Options 3 to 7 may be used simultaneously.

Where R0010/C0010 = 4 or 6, for Type 1 exposures, only R0100/C0080 shall be filled in for R0100';

(b) in the third column ('Instructions') of row R0100/C0080, the text is replaced by the following:

'This is the gross capital charge (before the application of the adjustment for the loss-absorbency capacity of technical provisions) for counterparty default risk arising from all Type 1 exposures.

Where R0010/C0010 = 4 or 6, this item shall represent the Gross solvency capital requirement using simplifications.';

(7) In section S.26.03 – Solvency Capital Requirement – Life underwriting risk, row R0040/C0010 is replaced by the following:

R0040/C0010	Simplifications used — life lapse risk	Identify whether an undertaking within the scope of group for the SCR calculation used simplifications for the calculation of lapse risk. The following options shall be used: 1 – Simplification for the purposes of Article 95 2 – Simplification for the purposes of Article 95a 9 – Simplifications not used Options 1 and 2 may be used simultaneously. Where R0040/C0010 = 1, only C0060 and C0080 shall be filled in for R0400 to R0420.'
-------------	--	---

(8) in section S.26.04 – Solvency Capital Requirement – Health underwriting risk, the table is amended as follows:

(a) in the third column ('Instructions') of row R0050/C0010, the text is replaced by the following:

'Identify whether an undertaking within the scope of group supervision used simplifications for the calculation of lapse risk. The following options shall be used:

1 – Simplification for the purposes of Article 102

2 – Simplification for the purposes of Article 102a

9 – Simplifications not used

Options 1 and 2 may be used simultaneously.

Where R0050/C0010 = 1, only C0060 and C0080 shall be filled in for R0400 to R0420.';

(b) the following is inserted after row R0050/C0010:

R0051/C0010	Simplifications – NSLT lapse risk	Identify whether an undertaking within the scope of group for the SCR calculation used simplifications for the calculation of lapse risk. The following options shall be used: 1 – Simplification for the purposes of Article 96a 9 – Simplifications not used'
-------------	-----------------------------------	---

(9) in section S.26.05 – Solvency Capital Requirement – Non-Life underwriting risk, the following row is inserted after row R0010/C0010 of the table:

R0011/C0010	Simplifications used – non-life lapse risk	Identify whether an undertaking within the scope of group for the SCR calculation used simplifications for the calculation of non-life underwriting risk. The following options shall be used: 1 – Simplification for the purposes of Article 90a 9 – Simplification not used'
-------------	--	--

(10) in section S.26.07 – Solvency Capital Requirement – Simplifications, the following rows are added to the table:

Market risk — Market risk concentrations		
R0300/C0300	Debt portfolio share	The share of the debt portfolio for which a simplified SCR calculation has been made. To be reported only in case undertaking is exempted from reporting template S.06.02

NAT CAT simplifications

R0400/C0320	Windstorm – risk weight chosen in the NAT CAT simplifications	Include risk weight used in windstorm simplifications
R0400/C0330	Windstorm – sum of exposures subject to the NAT CAT simplifications	Include sum of exposures subject to windstorm simplifications
R0410/C0320	Hail – risk weight chosen in the NAT CAT simplifications	Include risk weight chosen in hail simplifications
R0410/C0330	Hail – sum of exposures subject to the NAT CAT simplifications	Include sum of exposures subject to hail simplifications
R0420/C0320	Earthquake – risk weight chosen in the NAT CAT simplifications	Include risk weight chosen in earthquake simplifications
R0420/C0330	Earthquake – sum of exposures subject to the NAT CAT simplifications	Include sum of exposures subject to earthquake simplifications
R0430/C0320	Flood – risk weight chosen in the NAT CAT simplifications	Include risk weight chosen in flood simplifications

R0430/C0330	Flood – sum of exposures subject to the NAT CAT simplifications	Include sum of exposures subject to flood simplifications
R0440/C0320	Subsidence – risk weight chosen in the NAT CAT simplifications	Include risk weight chosen in the subsidence simplifications
R0440/C0330	Subsidence – sum of exposures subject to the NAT CAT simplifications	Include sum of exposures subject to subsidence simplifications'

(11) in section S.27.01 – Solvency Capital Requirement – Non-life and health catastrophe risk, the table is amended as follows:

(a) the following rows are inserted after row Z0030:

R0001/C001	Simplifications used – fire risk	Identify whether an undertaking within the scope of group for the SCR calculation used simplifications for the calculation of fire risk. The following options shall be used: 1 – Simplifications for the purposes of Article 90c 9 – Simplifications not used Where R0001/C0001 = 1, only C0880 shall be filled in for R2600.
R0002/C001	Simplifications used – natural catastrophe risk	Identify whether an undertaking within the scope of group for the SCR calculation used simplifications for the calculation of natural catastrophe risk. The following options shall be used: 1 – Simplification for the purposes of Article 90b wind-storm 2 – Simplification for the purposes of Article 90b earthquake 3 – Simplification for the purposes of Article 90b flood 4 – Simplification for the purposes of Article 90b hail 5 – Simplification for the purposes of Article 90b subsidence 9 – Simplifications not used Options 1 to 5 may be used simultaneously.'

(b) the following row is inserted before row C0760/R2400:

Number of vessels		
C0781/R2421	Number of vessels below the threshold of EUR 250k	This is the number of vessels below the threshold of EUR 250k'

- (c) in the first column of row C1170/R3300–R3600, C1190/R3300–R3600, C1210/R3300–R3600, C1230/R3300–R3600, C1250/R3300–R3600, 'C1210/R3300–R3600' is deleted;
- (d) in the first column of row C1180/R3300–R3600, C1200/R3300–R3600, C1220/R3300–R3600, C1240/R3300–R3600, C1260/R3300–R3600, 'C1220/R3300–R3600' is deleted;

(e) in the first column of row C1320/R3700–R4010, C1330/R3700–R4010, C1340/R3700–R4010, C1350/R3700–R4010, C1360/R3700–R4010, ‘C1340/R3700–R4010’ is deleted;

(12) in section S.31.01 — Share of reinsurers (including Finite Reinsurance and SPV's) in the third column ('Instructions') of row C0220 of the table, the closed list of nominated ECAs is replaced by the following:

- Euler Hermes Rating GmbH (LEI code: 391200QXGLWHK9VK6V27)
- Japan Credit Rating Agency Ltd (LEI code: 35380002378CEGMRVW86)
- BCRA-Credit Rating Agency AD (LEI code: 747800Z0IC3P66HTQ142)
- Creditreform Rating AG (LEI code: 391200PHL11KDUTTST66)
- Scope Ratings GmbH (LEI code: 391200WU1EZUQFHDWE91)
- ICAP Group SA (LEI code: 2138008U6LKT8VG2UK85)
- GBB-Rating Gesellschaft für Bonitätsbeurteilung GmbH (LEI code: 391200OLWXCTKPADV72)
- ASSEKURATA Assekuranz Rating-Agentur GmbH (LEI code: 529900977LETWLJF3295)
- ARC Ratings, S.A. (LEI code: 213800OZJQMV6UA7D79)
- AM Best Europe
- A.M. Best (EU) Rating Services B.V. (LEI code: 549300Z2RUKFKV7GON79)
- AM Best Europe-Rating Services Ltd. (AMBERS) (LEI code: 549300VO8J8E5IQV1T26)
- DBRS Ratings Limited (LEI code: 5493008CGCDQLGT3EH93)
- Fitch
- Fitch France S.A.S. (LEI code: 2138009Y4TCZT6QOJO69)
- Fitch Deutschland GmbH (LEI code: 213800JEMOT1H45VN340)
- Fitch Italia S.p.A. (LEI code: 213800POJ9QSCHL3KR31)
- Fitch Polska S.A. (LEI code: 213800RYJTJPW2WD5704)
- Fitch Ratings España S.A.U. (LEI code: 213800RENFIIODKETE60)
- Fitch Ratings Limited (LEI code: 2138009F8YAHVC8W3Q52)
- Fitch Ratings CIS Limited (LEI code: 213800B7528Q4DIF2G76)
- Moody's
- Moody's Investors Service Cyprus Ltd (LEI code: 549300V4LCOYCMNUVR81)
- Moody's France S.A.S. (LEI code: 549300EB2XQYRSE54F02)
- Moody's Deutschland GmbH (LEI code: 549300M5JMGHVTWYZH47)
- Moody's Italia S.r.l. (LEI code: 549300GMXJ4QK70UOU68)
- Moody's Investors Service España S.A. (LEI code: 5493005X59ILY4BGJK90)
- Moody's Investors Service Ltd (LEI code: 549300SM89WABHDNJ349)
- Moody's Investors Service EMEA Ltd (LEI code: 54930009NU3JYS1HTT72)
- Moody's Investors Service (Nordics) AB (LEI code: 549300W79ZVFWJCD2Z23)
- Standard & Poor's
- S&P Global Ratings Europe Limited (LEI code: 5493008B2TU3S6QE1E12)
- CRIF Ratings S.r.l. (LEI code: 8156001AB6A1D740F237)
- Capital Intelligence Ratings Ltd (LEI code: 549300RE88OJP9J24Z18)
- European Rating Agency, a.s. (LEI code: 097900BFME0000038276)
- Axesor Risk Management SL (LEI code: 959800EC2RH76JYS3844)
- Cerved Rating Agency S.p.A. (LEI code: 8156004AB6C992A99368)
- Kroll Bond Rating Agency (LEI code: 549300QYZ5CZYXTNZ676)
- The Economist Intelligence Unit Ltd (LEI code: 213800Q7GRZWF95EWN10)

- Dagong Europe Credit Rating Srl (Dagong Europe) (LEI code: 815600BF4FF53B7C6311)
- Spread Research (LEI code: 969500HB6BVM2UJDOC52)
- EuroRating Sp. z o.o. (LEI code: 25940027QWS5GMO74O03)
- HR Ratings de México, S.A. de C.V. (HR Ratings) (LEI code: 549300IFL3XJKTRHZ480)
- Egan-Jones Ratings Co. (EJR) (LEI code: 54930016113PD33V1H31)
- modeFinance S.r.l. (LEI code: 815600B85A94A0122614)
- INC Rating Sp. z o.o. (LEI code: 259400SUBF5EPOGK0983)
- Rating-Agentur Expert RA GmbH (LEI code: 213800P3OBSGWN2UE81)
- Kroll Bond Rating Agency Europe Limited (LEI code: 5493001NGHOLC41ZSK05)
- Nordic Credit Rating AS (LEI code: 549300MLUDYVRQOOXS22)
- DBRS Rating GmbH (LEI code: 54930033N1HPUEY7I370)
- Beyond Ratings SAS (LEI code: 9695006ORIPPZ3QSM810)
- Other nominated ECAI
- Multiple ECAI'

(13) in section S.31.02 — Special Purpose Vehicles, in the third column ('Instructions') of row C0280 of the table, the closed list of nominated ECAIs is replaced by the following:

- Euler Hermes Rating GmbH (LEI code: 391200QXGLWHK9VK6V27)
- Japan Credit Rating Agency Ltd (LEI code: 35380002378CEGMRVW86)
- BCRA-Credit Rating Agency AD (LEI code: 747800Z0IC3P66HTQ142)
- Creditreform Rating AG (LEI code: 391200PHL11KDUTTST66)
- Scope Ratings GmbH (LEI code: 391200WU1EZUQFHDWE91)
- ICAP Group SA (LEI code: 2138008U6LKT8VG2UK85)
- GBB-Rating Gesellschaft für Bonitätsbeurteilung GmbH (LEI code: 391200OLWXCTKPADV72)
- ASSEKURATA Assekuranz Rating-Agentur GmbH (LEI code: 529900977LETWLJF3295)
- ARC Ratings, S.A. (LEI code: 213800OZNJQMV6UA7D79)
- AM Best Europe
- A.M. Best (EU) Rating Services B.V. (LEI code: 549300Z2RUKFKV7GON79)
- AM Best Europe-Rating Services Ltd. (AMBERS) (LEI code: 549300VO8J8E5IQV1T26)
- DBRS Ratings Limited (LEI code: 5493008CGCDQLGT3EH93)
- Fitch
- Fitch France S.A.S. (LEI code: 2138009Y4TCZT6QOJO69)
- Fitch Deutschland GmbH (LEI code: 213800JEMOT1H45VN340)
- Fitch Italia S.p.A. (LEI code: 213800POJ9QSCHL3KR31)
- Fitch Polska S.A. (LEI code: 213800RYJTJPW2WD5704)
- Fitch Ratings España S.A.U. (LEI code: 213800RENFIODKETE60)
- Fitch Ratings Limited (LEI code: 2138009F8YAHVC8W3Q52)
- Fitch Ratings CIS Limited (LEI code: 213800B7528Q4DIF2G76)
- Moody's
- Moody's Investors Service Cyprus Ltd (LEI code: 549300V4LCOYCMNUVR81)
- Moody's France S.A.S. (LEI code: 549300EB2XQYRSE54F02)
- Moody's Deutschland GmbH (LEI code: 549300M5JMGHVTWYZH47)
- Moody's Italia S.r.l. (LEI code: 549300GMXJ4QK70UOU68)

- Moody's Investors Service España S.A. (LEI code: 5493005X59ILY4BGJK90)
- Moody's Investors Service Ltd (LEI code: 549300SM89WABHDNJ349)
- Moody's Investors Service EMEA Ltd (LEI code: 54930009NU3JYS1HTT72)
- Moody's Investors Service (Nordics) AB (LEI code: 549300W79ZVFWJCD2Z23)
- Standard & Poor's
- S&P Global Ratings Europe Limited (LEI code: 5493008B2TU3S6QE1E12)
- CRIF Ratings S.r.l. (LEI code: 8156001AB6A1D740F237)
- Capital Intelligence Ratings Ltd (LEI code: 549300RE88OJP9J24Z18)
- European Rating Agency, a.s. (LEI code: 097900BFME0000038276)
- Axesor Risk Management SL (LEI code: 959800EC2RH76JYS3844)
- Cerved Rating Agency S.p.A. (LEI code: 8156004AB6C992A99368)
- Kroll Bond Rating Agency (LEI code: 549300QYZ5CZYXTNZ676)
- The Economist Intelligence Unit Ltd (LEI code: 213800Q7GRZWF95EWN10)
- Dagong Europe Credit Rating Srl (Dagong Europe) (LEI code: 815600BF4FF53B7C6311)
- Spread Research (LEI code: 969500HB6BVM2UJDOC52)
- EuroRating Sp. z o.o. (LEI code: 25940027QWS5GMO74O03)
- HR Ratings de México, S.A. de C.V. (HR Ratings) (LEI code: 549300IFL3XJKTRHZ480)
- Egan-Jones Ratings Co. (EJR) (LEI code: 54930016113PD33V1H31)
- modeFinance S.r.l. (LEI code: 815600B85A94A0122614)
- INC Rating Sp. z o.o. (LEI code: 259400SUBF5EPOGK0983)
- Rating-Agentur Expert RA GmbH (LEI code: 213800P3OOBSGWN2UE81)
- Kroll Bond Rating Agency Europe Limited (LEI code: 5493001NGHOLC41ZSK05)
- Nordic Credit Rating AS (LEI code: 549300MLUDYVRQOOXS22)
- DBRS Rating GmbH (LEI code: 54930033N1HPUEY71370)
- Beyond Ratings SAS (LEI code: 9695006ORIPPZ3QSM810)
- Other nominated ECAI
- Multiple ECAI'

(14) in section S.37.01 — Risk concentration in the third column ('Instructions') of row C0090 of the table, the closed list of nominated ECAIs is replaced by the following:

- Euler Hermes Rating GmbH (LEI code: 391200QXGLWHK9VK6V27)
- Japan Credit Rating Agency Ltd (LEI code: 35380002378CEGMRVW86)
- BCRA-Credit Rating Agency AD (LEI code: 747800Z0IC3P66HTQ142)
- Creditreform Rating AG (LEI code: 391200PHL11KDUTTST66)
- Scope Ratings GmbH (LEI code: 391200WU1EZUQFHDWE91)
- ICAP Group SA (LEI code: 2138008U6LKT8VG2UK85)
- GBB-Rating Gesellschaft für Bonitätsbeurteilung GmbH (LEI code: 391200OLWXCTKPADV72)
- ASSEKURATA Assekuranz Rating-Agentur GmbH (LEI code: 529900977LETWLJF3295)
- ARC Ratings, S.A. (LEI code: 213800OZJQMV6UA7D79)
- AM Best Europe
- A.M. Best (EU) Rating Services B.V. (LEI code: 549300Z2RUKFKV7GON79)
- AM Best Europe-Rating Services Ltd. (AMBERS) (LEI code: 549300VO8J8E5IQV1T26)
- DBRS Ratings Limited (LEI code: 5493008CGCDQLGT3EH93)

- Fitch
- Fitch France S.A.S. (LEI code: 2138009Y4TCZT6QOJO69)
- Fitch Deutschland GmbH (LEI code: 213800JEMOT1H45VN340)
- Fitch Italia S.p.A. (LEI code: 213800POJ9QSCHL3KR31)
- Fitch Polska S.A. (LEI code: 213800RYJTJPW2WD5704)
- Fitch Ratings España S.A.U. (LEI code: 213800RENFIODKETE60)
- Fitch Ratings Limited (LEI code: 2138009F8YAHVC8W3Q52)
- Fitch Ratings CIS Limited (LEI code: 213800B7528Q4DIF2G76)
- Moody's
- Moody's Investors Service Cyprus Ltd (LEI code: 549300V4LCOYCMNUVR81)
- Moody's France S.A.S. (LEI code: 549300EB2XQYRSE54F02)
- Moody's Deutschland GmbH (LEI code: 549300M5JMGHVTWYZH47)
- Moody's Italia S.r.l. (LEI code: 549300GMXJ4QK70UOU68)
- Moody's Investors Service España S.A. (LEI code: 5493005X59ILY4BGJK90)
- Moody's Investors Service Ltd (LEI code: 549300SM89WABHDNJ349)
- Moody's Investors Service EMEA Ltd (LEI code: 54930009NU3JYS1HTT72)
- Moody's Investors Service (Nordics) AB (LEI code: 549300W79ZVFWJCD2Z23)
- Standard & Poor's
- S&P Global Ratings Europe Limited (LEI code: 5493008B2TU3S6QE1E12)
- CRIF Ratings S.r.l. (LEI code: 8156001AB6A1D740F237)
- Capital Intelligence Ratings Ltd (LEI code: 549300RE88OJP9J24Z18)
- European Rating Agency, a.s. (LEI code: 097900BFME0000038276)
- Axesor Risk Management SL (LEI code: 959800EC2RH76JYS3844)
- Cerved Rating Agency S.p.A. (LEI code: 8156004AB6C992A99368)
- Kroll Bond Rating Agency (LEI code: 549300QYZ5CZYXTNZ676)
- The Economist Intelligence Unit Ltd (LEI code: 213800Q7GRZWF95EWN10)
- Dagong Europe Credit Rating Srl (Dagong Europe) (LEI code: 815600BF4FF53B7C6311)
- Spread Research (LEI code: 969500HB6BVM2UJDOC52)
- EuroRating Sp. z o.o. (LEI code: 25940027QWS5GMO74O03)
- HR Ratings de México, S.A. de C.V. (HR Ratings) (LEI code: 549300IFL3XJKTRHZ480)
- Egan-Jones Ratings Co. (EJR) (LEI code: 54930016113PD33V1H31)
- modeFinance S.r.l. (LEI code: 815600B85A94A0122614)
- INC Rating Sp. z o.o. (LEI code: 259400SUBF5EPOGK0983)
- Rating-Agentur Expert RA GmbH (LEI code: 213800P3OOBSGWN2UE81)
- Kroll Bond Rating Agency Europe Limited (LEI code: 5493001NGHOLC41ZSK05)
- Nordic Credit Rating AS (LEI code: 549300MLUDYVRQOXS22)
- DBRS Rating GmbH (LEI code: 54930033N1HPUEY71370)
- Beyond Ratings SAS (LEI code: 9695006ORIPPZ3QSM810)
- Other nominated ECAI'.

ANNEX IV

In Annex III to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2450, in the third column of row R0300/C0100 of the table in Section S.25.02, the last sentence is replaced by the following:

‘This amount shall be negative.’.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2019/2104**of 29 November 2019****amending Regulation (EC) No 1126/2008 adopting certain international accounting standards in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards International Accounting Standards 1 and 8****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 July 2002 on the application of international accounting standards ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 3(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) By Commission Regulation (EC) No 1126/2008 ⁽²⁾ certain international standards and interpretations that were in existence at 15 October 2008 were adopted.
- (2) In the framework of its *Better Communication in Financial Reporting* project which aims at improving the way financial information is communicated to users of the financial statements, the International Accounting Standards Board published on 31 October 2018 *Definition of Material (Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8)* to clarify the definition of 'material' to make it easier for companies to make materiality judgements and to enhance the relevance of the disclosures in the notes to the financial statements.
- (3) Following the consultation with the European Financial Reporting Advisory Group, the Commission concludes that the amendments to International Accounting Standard (IAS) 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* and IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* meet the criteria for adoption set out in Article 3(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002.
- (4) Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 imply, by way of consequence, amendments to IAS 10 *Events after the Reporting Period*, IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting* and IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*.
- (5) Regulation (EC) No 1126/2008 should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (6) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Accounting Regulatory Committee,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The Annex to Regulation (EC) No 1126/2008 is amended as follows:

- (a) IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* is amended as set out in the Annex to this Regulation;
- (b) IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* is amended as set out in the Annex to this Regulation;
- (c) IAS 10 *Events after the Reporting Period* is amended as set out in the Annex to this Regulation;

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 243, 11.9.2002, p. 1.⁽²⁾ Commission Regulation (EC) No 1126/2008 of 3 November 2008 adopting certain international accounting standards in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 320, 29.11.2008, p. 1).

- (d) IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting* is amended as set out in the Annex to this Regulation;
- (e) IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* is amended as set out in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

Each company shall apply the amendments referred to in Article 1, at the latest, as from the commencement date of its first financial year starting on or after 1 January 2020.

Article 3

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

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

Done at Brussels, 29 November 2019.

For the Commission
The President
Jean-Claude JUNCKER

ANNEX

Definition of Material

Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8

Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements

Paragraph 7 is amended for an entity that has adopted the 2018 *Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards*, and paragraph 139T is added.

DEFINITIONS

7. ...

Material:

Information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity.

Materiality depends on the nature or magnitude of information, or both. An entity assesses whether information, either individually or in combination with other information, is material in the context of its financial statements taken as a whole.

Information is obscured if it is communicated in a way that would have a similar effect for primary users of financial statements to omitting or misstating that information. The following are examples of circumstances that may result in material information being obscured:

- (a) information regarding a material item, transaction or other event is disclosed in the financial statements but the language used is vague or unclear;
- (b) information regarding a material item, transaction or other event is scattered throughout the financial statements;
- (c) dissimilar items, transactions or other events are inappropriately aggregated;
- (d) similar items, transactions or other events are inappropriately disaggregated; and
- (e) the understandability of the financial statements is reduced as a result of material information being hidden by immaterial information to the extent that a primary user is unable to determine what information is material.

Assessing whether information could reasonably be expected to influence decisions made by the primary users of a specific reporting entity's general purpose financial statements requires an entity to consider the characteristics of those users while also considering the entity's own circumstances.

Many existing and potential investors, lenders and other creditors cannot require reporting entities to provide information directly to them and must rely on general purpose financial statements for much of the financial information they need. Consequently, they are the primary users to whom general purpose financial statements are directed. Financial statements are prepared for users who have a reasonable knowledge of business and economic activities and who review and analyse the information diligently. At times, even well-informed and diligent users may need to seek the aid of an adviser to understand information about complex economic phenomena.

...

EFFECTIVE DATE

...

139T *Definition of Material* (Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8), issued in October 2018, amended paragraph 7 of IAS 1 and paragraph 5 of IAS 8, and deleted paragraph 6 of IAS 8. An entity shall apply those amendments prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies those amendments for an earlier period, it shall disclose that fact.

Amendments to IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*

Paragraph 5 is amended for an entity that has adopted the 2018 *Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards*. Paragraph 6 is deleted and paragraph 54H is added.

DEFINITIONS

5. ...

Material is defined in paragraph 7 of IAS 1 and is used in this Standard with the same meaning.

...

6. [Deleted]

...

EFFECTIVE DATE

...

54H *Definition of Material* (Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8), issued in October 2018, amended paragraph 7 of IAS 1 and paragraph 5 of IAS 8, and deleted paragraph 6 of IAS 8. An entity shall apply those amendments prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies those amendments for an earlier period, it shall disclose that fact.

Amendments to other IFRS Standards and publications

Amendments to IAS 10 *Events after the Reporting Period*

Paragraph 21 is amended and paragraph 23C is added.

Non-adjusting events after the reporting period

21. **If non-adjusting events after the reporting period are material, non-disclosure could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity. Accordingly, an entity shall disclose the following for each material category of non-adjusting event after the reporting period:**

(a) **the nature of the event; and**

(b) **an estimate of its financial effect, or a statement that such an estimate cannot be made.**

...

EFFECTIVE DATE

...

23C *Definition of Material* (Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8), issued in October 2018, amended paragraph 21. An entity shall apply those amendments prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies those amendments for an earlier period, it shall disclose that fact. An entity shall apply those amendments when it applies the amendments to the definition of material in paragraph 7 of IAS 1 and paragraphs 5 and 6 of IAS 8.

Amendments to IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting

Paragraph 24 is amended and paragraph 58 is added.

Materiality

...

24. IAS 1 defines material information and requires separate disclosure of material items, including (for example) discontinued operations, and IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* requires disclosure of changes in accounting estimates, errors, and changes in accounting policies. The two Standards do not contain quantified guidance as to materiality.

...

EFFECTIVE DATE

...

58. *Definition of Material* (Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8), issued in October 2018, amended paragraph 24. An entity shall apply those amendments prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies those amendments for an earlier period, it shall disclose that fact. An entity shall apply those amendments when it applies the amendments to the definition of material in paragraph 7 of IAS 1 and paragraphs 5 and 6 of IAS 8.

Amendments to IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Paragraph 75 is amended and paragraph 104 is added.

Restructuring

...

75. A management or board decision to restructure taken before the end of the reporting period does not give rise to a constructive obligation at the end of the reporting period unless the entity has, before the end of the reporting period:

- (a) started to implement the restructuring plan; or
- (b) announced the main features of the restructuring plan to those affected by it in a sufficiently specific manner to raise a valid expectation in them that the entity will carry out the restructuring.

If an entity starts to implement a restructuring plan, or announces its main features to those affected, only after the reporting period, disclosure is required under IAS 10 *Events after the Reporting Period*, if the restructuring is material and non-disclosure could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity.

...

EFFECTIVE DATE

...

104. *Definition of Material* (Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8), issued in October 2018, amended paragraph 75. An entity shall apply those amendments prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies those amendments for an earlier period, it shall disclose that fact. An entity shall apply those amendments when it applies the amendments to the definition of material in paragraph 7 of IAS 1 and paragraphs 5 and 6 of IAS 8.
-

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2019/2105**of 9 December 2019****amending Regulation (EC) No 474/2006 as regards the list of air carriers which are banned from operating or are subject to operational restrictions within the Union****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION

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

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 2111/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2005 on the establishment of a Community list of air carriers subject to an operating ban within the Community and on informing air passengers of the identity of the operating carrier, and repealing Article 9 of Directive 2004/36/CE ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 4(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Regulation (EC) No 474/2006 ⁽²⁾ establishes the list of air carriers which are subject to an operating ban within the Union.
- (2) Pursuant to Article 4(3) of Regulation (EC) No 2111/2005 certain Member States and the European Union Aviation Safety Agency ('EASA') communicated to the Commission information that is relevant for updating that list. Third countries and international organisations also provided relevant information. On the grounds of that information, the list should be updated.
- (3) The Commission informed all air carriers concerned, either directly or through the authorities responsible for their regulatory oversight, about the essential facts and considerations which would form the basis of a decision to impose an operating ban on them within the Union or to modify the conditions of an operating ban imposed on an air carrier which is included in the list in Annex A or B to Regulation (EC) No 474/2006.
- (4) The Commission gave the air carriers concerned the opportunity to consult the documents provided by Member States, to submit written comments and to make an oral presentation to the Commission and to the Committee established by Regulation (EC) No 2111/2005 (the 'Air Safety Committee').
- (5) The Commission has informed the Air Safety Committee about the ongoing joint consultations, within the framework of Regulation (EC) No 2111/2005 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 473/2006 ⁽³⁾, with the competent authorities and air carriers of Armenia, Belarus, the Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Indonesia, Moldova and Russia. The Commission also informed the Air Safety Committee about the aviation safety situation in Angola, Congo Brazzaville, Iraq, the Kyrgyz Republic, Malaysia, Nepal, Turkmenistan and Venezuela.
- (6) EASA informed the Commission and the Air Safety Committee about the technical assessments conducted for the initial evaluation and the continuous monitoring of Third Country Operator ('TCO') authorisations, issued under the provisions of Commission Regulation (EU) No 452/2014 ⁽⁴⁾.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 344, 27.12.2005, p. 15.

⁽²⁾ Commission Regulation (EC) No 474/2006 of 22 March 2006 establishing the Community list of air carriers which are subject to an operating ban within the Community referred to in Chapter II of Regulation (EC) No 2111/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 84, 23.3.2006, p. 14).

⁽³⁾ Commission Regulation (EC) No 473/2006 of 22 March 2006 laying down implementing rules for the Community list of air carriers which are subject to an operating ban within the Community referred to in Chapter II of Regulation (EC) No 2111/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 84, 23.3.2006, p. 8).

⁽⁴⁾ Commission Regulation (EU) No 452/2014 of 29 April 2014 laying down technical requirements and administrative procedures related to air operations of third country operators pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 216/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 133, 6.5.2014, p. 12).

- (7) EASA also informed the Commission and the Air Safety Committee about the results of the analysis of ramp inspections carried out under the Safety Assessment of Foreign Aircraft programme ('SAFA'), in accordance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 965/2012 ⁽³⁾.
- (8) In addition, EASA informed the Commission and the Air Safety Committee about the technical assistance projects carried out in third countries affected by an operating ban under Regulation (EC) No 474/2006. EASA provided information on the plans and requests for further technical assistance and cooperation to improve the administrative and technical capability of civil aviation authorities in third countries with a view to helping them resolve non-compliance with applicable international civil aviation safety standards. Member States were invited to respond to such requests on a bilateral basis in coordination with the Commission and EASA. In that regard, the Commission reiterated the usefulness of providing information to the international aviation community, particularly through the International Civil Aviation Organisation's ('ICAO') Aviation Safety Implementation Assistance Partnership tool, on technical assistance to third countries provided by the Union and Member States to improve aviation safety around the world.
- (9) Eurocontrol provided the Commission and the Air Safety Committee with an update on the alarming function status of the SAFA and TCO and with current statistics for alert messages for banned air carriers.

Union air carriers

- (10) Following the EASA's analysis of information resulting from ramp inspections carried out on the aircraft of Union air carriers and from standardisation inspections carried out by EASA, as well as specific inspections and audits carried out by national aviation authorities, several Member States have taken certain enforcement measures and informed the Commission and the Air Safety Committee about those measures. Bulgaria informed the Commission and the Air Safety Committee about actions it had taken with regard to the air carriers certified in Bulgaria.
- (11) Member States reiterated their readiness to act as necessary in the event that the relevant safety information indicates imminent safety risks as a consequence of a lack of compliance by Union air carriers with the relevant safety standards.

Air carriers from Armenia

- (12) Air carriers from Armenia have never been included in Annex A to Regulation (EC) No 474/2006.
- (13) In July 2019, as part of its TCO authorisation process, EASA conducted an on-site visit to Armenia's Civil Aviation Committee ('CAC') and to two air carriers, namely *Taron Avia LLC* and *Atlantis European Airways*.
- (14) Following that visit, EASA concluded that CAC had not systematically followed the established certification process when updating the Operations Specifications of these air carriers. Moreover, CAC could not provide assurances that it was systematically assessing the Safety Management Systems, the continuing airworthiness systems, and the maintenance organisations of the air carriers that it had certified. Furthermore, CAC was lacking capacity to identify significant non-compliances with international safety standards by the air carriers.
- (15) Further to the findings made by EASA during its TCO authorisation process, the Commission, by letter of 11 October 2019, informed CAC about a number of safety concerns related to the air carriers registered in Armenia, and invited CAC and the air carrier *Taron Avia LLC* for a hearing before the Air Safety Committee in accordance with Article 7 of Regulation (EC) No 2111/2005.

⁽³⁾ Commission Regulation (EU) No 965/2012 of 5 October 2012 laying down the technical requirements and administrative procedures related to air operations pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 216/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 296, 25.10.2012, p. 1).

- (16) On 7 November 2019, the Commission, EASA and CAC held a technical meeting in Brussels. During that meeting, CAC provided information on its surveillance activities, including plans on its reorganisation, the recruitment and training of technical personnel, and on improving its surveillance capabilities. CAC informed the Commission that as a result of EASA TCO findings for *Taron Avia LLC* in July 2019, CAC had decided on 7 November 2019 to revoke the Air Operator Certificate ('AOC') of this air carrier. Considering that *Taron Avia LLC* consequently ceased its operations, it was no longer necessary to invite the air carrier for a hearing before the Air Safety Committee.
- (17) Based on information available at present, including EASA's TCO assessment results, the ramp inspections conducted by the Member States within the SAFA programme and information provided by CAC, the Commission considers that CAC should further develop its inspection capacity of the air carriers for which it has certification and oversight responsibilities.
- (18) During a hearing before the Air Safety Committee, which took place on 20 November 2019, CAC presented an overview of its organisation and structure, including details on the workforce assigned to its Airworthiness Department and Flight Operations Department. CAC provided details about the actions taken with respect to a number of air carriers registered in Armenia, about the training for the inspectors, and its future developments, including the plans dedicated to the recruitment of new inspectors. The Commission underlined its expectation that, as it is the case for all civil aviation authorities, CAC should only issue AOCs and accept aircraft on its registry if and when it has a full capability to oversee them.
- (19) In addition, CAC highlighted the planned convergence with the Union's regulatory framework as a result of concluding and implementing the Common Aviation Area Agreement between the European Union and its Member States and Armenia.
- (20) During the hearing, CAC undertook to keep the Commission continuously informed about its oversight activities and actions taken to further improve civil aviation safety in Armenia, notably the further development and implementation of Armenia's State Safety Programme.
- (21) The Commission intends to carry out, with the assistance of EASA and the support of Member States, a Union on-site assessment visit to Armenia to verify whether certification and oversight of air carriers by CAC is conducted in compliance with the relevant international safety standards. This on-site assessment visit will focus on CAC and selected Armenian air carriers.
- (22) Whereas various deficiencies identified will need rectification, they are not of a nature that would warrant the inclusion of all air carriers from Armenia in Annex A to Regulation (EC) No 474/2006.
- (23) Based on information currently available, in accordance with the common criteria set out in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 2111/2005, the Commission therefore considers that at this stage with respect to air carriers from Armenia there are no grounds for amending the list of air carriers, which are subject to an operating ban within the Union.
- (24) Through prioritisation of ramp inspections of all air carriers certified in Armenia, pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 965/2012, Member States should continue verifying the effective compliance of air carriers certified in Armenia with the relevant international safety standards.
- (25) If any relevant safety information indicates that there are imminent safety risks as a consequence of a lack of compliance with international safety standards, the Commission might be obliged to take further action, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 2111/2005.

Air carriers from Belarus

- (26) Air carriers from Belarus have never been included in Annex A to Regulation (EC) No 474/2006.
- (27) On 17 September 2018, further to safety deficiencies identified by EASA in the framework of the TCO authorisation process, pursuant to Article 3(2) of Regulation (EC) No 473/2006 the Commission opened consultations with the Aviation Department of Belarus ('AD-BLR').

- (28) Following the hearing before the Air Safety Committee on 3 April 2019, the Air Safety Committee recognised AD-BLR's progress in implementing international safety standards, but at the same time it determined that AD-BLR should engage in further improvements of its safety oversight capability.
- (29) On 5 November 2019, the Commission, EASA and representatives of AD-BLR held a technical meeting. The purpose of that meeting was to review the corrective action plan implemented by AD-BLR, as well as the associated actions undertaken by AD-BLR to ensure effective compliance of its safety oversight system with the international safety standards. The meeting showed the need for AD-BLR to provide the Commission with further clarifications regarding certain undertaken actions. The Commission received this additional information on 14 November 2019.
- (30) The Commission also asked AD-BLR to review the corrective action plan by further developing the root-cause analysis of the safety deficiencies identified during the Union on-site assessment visit of March 2019, with the aim to discuss it in the first quarter of 2020 at a next technical meeting in Brussels.
- (31) On 20 November 2019, the Commission reported to the Air Safety Committee on the information provided by AD-BLR, namely the progress made in the implementation of the dedicated inspectorate for the aviation sector, the creation of the Quality Department, the status of the recertification programme of air carriers certified by AD-BLR as well as the measures taken to improve the surveillance programme. The Commission also informed the Air Safety Committee that the civil aviation situation in Belarus remained under close scrutiny.
- (32) In accordance with the common criteria set out in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 2111/2005, the Commission therefore considers that at this stage with respect to air carriers from Belarus there are no grounds for amending the list of air carriers, which are subject to an operating ban within the Union.
- (33) Through prioritisation of ramp inspections of all air carriers certified in Belarus, pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 965/2012, Member States should continue verifying the effective compliance of air carriers certified in Belarus with the relevant international safety standards.
- (34) If any relevant safety information indicates that there are imminent safety risks as a consequence of a lack of compliance with international safety standards, the Commission might be obliged to take further action, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 2111/2005.

Air carriers from the Dominican Republic

- (35) Air carriers from the Dominican Republic have never been included in Annex A to Regulation (EC) No 474/2006.
- (36) On 15 April 2019, further to safety deficiencies identified by EASA in the framework of the TCO authorisation process and based on the analysis of ramp inspections carried out under the SAFA programme, pursuant to Article 3(2) of Regulation (EC) No 473/2006 the Commission opened consultations with the Instituto Dominicano de Aviación Civil (IDAC).
- (37) On 10 October 2019, the Commission, EASA, a representative of a Member State and representatives of IDAC held a technical meeting. During that meeting, IDAC provided the Commission with general information about the aviation sector in the Dominican Republic, the staff available for the oversight activities, and the way such activities are conducted. The difficulties encountered by certain air carriers during the TCO authorisation process, mostly due to safety deficiencies, as well as the findings raised during SAFA ramp inspections were also discussed. IDAC informed the Commission that corrective measures were under way to address the root causes of the safety deficiencies identified by EASA. In particular, IDAC informed about the ongoing actions with respect to the training of staff.
- (38) During that meeting, IDAC also informed about the level of implementation of the State Safety Programme in the Dominican Republic. Confident that its activities are carried out in full compliance with the international safety standards, IDAC invited the Union to make an on-site assessment visit. The Commission considers that it is indeed necessary to conduct a Union on-site assessment visit before the next meeting of the Air Safety Committee.

- (39) Even though various deficiencies have been identified by the Commission and EASA from the analysis of information received through documents and the technical meeting, they are not of a nature that would justify the inclusion of air carriers from the Dominican Republic in Annex A to Regulation (EC) No 474/2006.
- (40) Based on information currently available, in accordance with the common criteria set out in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 2111/2005, the Commission therefore considers that at this stage with respect to air carriers from the Dominican Republic there are no grounds for amending the list of air carriers, which are subject to an operating ban within the Union.
- (41) Through prioritisation of ramp inspections of all air carriers certified in the Dominican Republic, pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 965/2012, Member States should continue verifying the effective compliance of air carriers certified in the Dominican Republic with the relevant international safety standards.
- (42) If any relevant safety information indicates that there are imminent safety risks as a consequence of a lack of compliance with international safety standards, the Commission might be obliged to take further action, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 2111/2005.

Air carriers from Equatorial Guinea

- (43) In 2006 all carriers certified in Equatorial Guinea were included in Annex A to Regulation (EC) No 474/2006.
- (44) In October 2017, a Union on-site assessment visit took place in Equatorial Guinea, during which the work of the aviation authority, the Autoridad Aeronáutica de Guinea Ecuatorial (AAGE), was assessed. Two active air carriers certified in Equatorial Guinea, namely *CEIBA Intercontinental* and *Cronos Airlines*, were also visited. The Union on-site assessment visit identified the need for further improvements in order to keep the safety oversight system up-to-date with recent amendments to the international safety standards. For this purpose, AAGE developed a corrective action plan.
- (45) In December 2018, AAGE expressed to the Commission its interest in re-opening a dialogue on amending Annex A to Regulation (EC) No 474/2006 with respect to all carriers certified in Equatorial Guinea. On 12 February 2019, the Commission sent a letter to AAGE asking for a detailed report on the implementation of the corrective action plan and for any other relevant information indicating the progress of AAGE in addressing its safety deficiencies. AAGE provided information between 11 July and 20 August 2019, which was incomplete, therefore on 10 September 2019 the Commission informed AAGE that the information provided was incomplete. On 17 September 2019 and on 28 October 2019, the AAGE sent more information concerning *CEIBA Intercontinental* and *Cronos Airlines*, respectively, as well as information about the AAGE's organisation, staff and oversight activities.
- (46) On 6 November 2019, EASA concluded that all requested documentation was provided and that this information showed improvements of the surveillance activities within the safety oversight system of AAGE, including strengthened oversight activities of the two commercial air carriers *CEIBA Intercontinental* and *Cronos Airlines*. However, EASA also concluded that there were still concerns on the capacity of AAGE to rectify deficiencies in a sustainable manner.
- (47) In accordance with the common criteria set out in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 2111/2005, the Commission therefore considers that at this stage with respect to air carriers from Equatorial Guinea there are no grounds for amending the list of air carriers, which are subject to an operating ban within the Union.
- (48) Through prioritisation of ramp inspections of all air carriers certified in Equatorial Guinea, pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 965/2012, Member States should continue verifying the effective compliance of air carriers certified in Equatorial Guinea with the relevant international safety standards.

Air carriers from Gabon

- (49) In 2008 ⁽⁶⁾ all carriers certified in Gabon were included in Annex A to Regulation (EC) No 474/2006, with the exception of *Gabon Airlines* and *Afrijet* which were included in Annex B to that Regulation.
- (50) Consultations between the Commission and the competent authorities of Gabon, the Agence Nationale de l'Aviation Civile ('ANAC Gabon'), continued with the aim of monitoring the progress of ANAC Gabon in ensuring that its aviation safety oversight system complies with international safety standards.
- (51) The ICAO audit of January 2019 concluded that ANAC Gabon achieved a rate of effective implementation of international safety standards of 72,6 %, which represents an increase from a rate of 26,1 % achieved in 2016.
- (52) From 14 to 18 October 2019, a Union on-site assessment visit was conducted in Gabon at the offices of ANAC Gabon and in the premises of the two currently certified air carriers, namely *Afrijet Business Service* and *Solenta Aviation Gabon*.
- (53) During the visit, ANAC Gabon demonstrated that it had made significant progress in recent years, namely that it is capable of maintaining and enforcing a sound regulatory system. It appears that the national regulations are regularly updated when new amendments to ICAO standards and recommended practices are adopted. ANAC Gabon provided evidence that it had put in place a solid process for the recruitment and training of its personnel. The staff is well qualified and motivated, albeit the acquisition of experience remains a challenge. ANAC Gabon should ensure that effective management of the competencies required for its activities is put in place. ANAC Gabon has provided evidence that the certification of air carriers was conducted in accordance with the ICAO process and that all activities were well documented. Evidence also indicated that ANAC Gabon had the capabilities to oversee the aviation activities in Gabon and to address the identified safety deficiencies.
- (54) The visits to the two air carriers currently certified in Gabon concluded that both were in control of continuing airworthiness and performed operations in accordance with applicable international safety standards. However, sampling of other activities revealed some minor deficiencies, none of them having an immediate impact on aviation safety.
- (55) On 20 November 2019, the Commission and the Air Safety Committee heard ANAC Gabon and the air carriers *Afrijet Business Service* and *Solenta Aviation Gabon*.
- (56) During that hearing, ANAC Gabon presented to the Commission and the Air Safety Committee the system put in place to ensure safety oversight of the air carriers certified in Gabon. It explained that the progress in the effective implementation of international safety standards, as demonstrated by the ICAO audit of 2019, was the result of a series of actions undertaken since 2012. Underlining its commitment for continuing improvement, ANAC Gabon informed the Commission and the Air Safety Committee of the implementation of the corrective action plan developed in response to the results of the Union on-site assessment visit of October 2019. This includes the strategic objectives defined for the future, such as the establishment of a State Safety Programme, the certification of a quality system, and the further improvement of the effective implementation of international safety standards. All these developments are of a positive nature. However, the expected growth of civil aviation activity in Gabon will necessitate the adoption of specific mitigation measures by ANAC Gabon, notably in terms of the staffing numbers of the organisation and the level of required expertise.
- (57) During the hearing, *Afrijet Business Service* presented an overview of its organisation and structure, its current fleet and route development plans, and key elements of the air carrier's Safety Management System, including its hazard identification and risk mitigation process.
- (58) *Solenta Aviation Gabon* presented an overview of its organisation and structure, its current fleet and route development plans, and key elements of the air carrier's Safety Management System, including its hazard identification and risk mitigation process. It emphasised its commitment to continuously improving its safety performance, highlighted by an explanation of the complexity of the air carrier's operations and crew management, including the safety management processes used to ensure safe operations. It added that those operations are put under close scrutiny by ANAC Gabon.

⁽⁶⁾ Commission Regulation (EC) No 715/2008 of 24 July 2008 amending Regulation (EC) No 474/2006 as regards the list of air carriers which are subject to an operating ban within the Community (OJ L 197, 25.7.2008, p. 36).

- (59) In accordance with the common criteria set out in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 2111/2005, the Commission therefore considers that the list of air carriers which are subject to an operating ban within the Union should be amended to remove all air carriers certified in Gabon from Annex A and Annex B to Regulation (EC) No 474/2006.
- (60) Through prioritisation of ramp inspections of all air carriers certified in Gabon, pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 965/2012, Member States should continue verifying the effective compliance of air carriers certified in Gabon with the relevant international safety standards.
- (61) If any relevant safety information indicates that there are imminent safety risks as a consequence of a lack of compliance with international safety standards, the Commission might be obliged to take further action, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 2111/2005.

Air carriers from Indonesia

- (62) All carriers from Indonesia were removed in June 2018 from Annex A to Regulation (EC) No 474/2006, as amended by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/871 ⁽⁷⁾. In order to further monitor the safety oversight system in Indonesia, the Commission and the Directorate-General of Civil Aviation of Indonesia ('DGCA Indonesia') continued consultations pursuant to Article 3(2) of Regulation (EC) No 473/2006. In that context, by letter of 27 September 2019, DGCA Indonesia provided information and an update on the safety oversight activities for the period from March 2019 to September 2019. In addition to the update on the corrective action plan as a result of the Union on-site assessment visit of March 2018, the information provided by DGCA Indonesia also included updates with respect to the list of AOC holders, registered aircraft, accidents, serious incidents and aviation occurrences, and enforcement measures taken by DGCA Indonesia.
- (63) DGCA Indonesia also informed the Commission about the status of the corrective actions taken following the ICAO Coordinated Validation Mission (ICVM) that took place in 2017, which shows a continuous improvement especially in the area of airworthiness.
- (64) The Commission, having examined the information and documentation received, considers that most of the explanations given on the corrective actions plan, serious incidents and enforcement measures are adequate. As a result, some findings of the corrective action plan were closed, and the proposed new dates for closure were accepted.
- (65) On 29 October 2019, the final report of the *Lion Air* flight JT610 accident was issued. As part of its continuous monitoring activities of Indonesia, the Commission will request DGCA Indonesia to continue providing related information, notably with regard to the follow-up to the safety recommendations contained in the report.
- (66) In accordance with the common criteria set out in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 2111/2005, the Commission therefore considers that at this stage with respect to air carriers from Indonesia there are no grounds for amending the list of air carriers, which are subject to an operating ban within the Union.
- (67) Through prioritisation of ramp inspections of all air carriers certified in Indonesia, pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 965/2012, Member States should continue verifying the effective compliance of air carriers certified in Indonesia with the relevant international safety standards.
- (68) If any relevant safety information indicates that there are imminent safety risks as a consequence of a lack of compliance with international safety standards, the Commission might be obliged to take further action, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 2111/2005.

⁽⁷⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/871 of 14 June 2018 amending Regulation (EC) No 474/2006 as regards the list of air carriers which are subject to an operating ban within the Union (OJ L 152, 15.6.2018, p. 5).

Air carriers from Moldova

- (69) In April 2019 ⁽⁸⁾, all air carriers certified in Moldova, except for the three air carriers *Air Moldova*, *Fly One* and *Aerotranscargo*, were subjected to a full operating ban, mainly due to the inability of the Civil Aviation Authority of Moldova ('CAAM') to implement and enforce applicable international safety standards.
- (70) The low level of implementation of international safety standards had been identified during a Union on-site assessment visit carried out in February 2019, where a number of observations were raised with respect to the regulations, procedures and practices of CAAM.
- (71) On 24 October 2019, a technical meeting was held between representatives of the Commission, EASA, a Member State and CAAM. During the meeting, CAAM provided information about actions taken in order to develop a national legislative framework compliant with the international safety standards and targeted at improving the safety oversight system in Moldova, including the steps made with respect to implementation of a stronger quality management function in the authority.
- (72) CAAM also provided information on the new Management Manual of the authority, the State Safety Programme Gap Analysis Checklist, together with the State Safety Policy and a status of implementation of the Safety Management System for the Moldovan air carriers. In addition, CAAM informed the Commission that, as a result of the audits and inspections performed to the air carriers registered in Moldova, four AOCs were suspended, of which two were restored, and two ultimately revoked, namely CA Î.M „TANDEM AERO” SRL and CA “OSCAR JET” SRL.
- (73) In accordance with the common criteria set out in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 2111/2005, the Commission considers that the list of air carriers, which are subject to an operating ban within the Union should be amended to remove the air carriers CA Î.M „TANDEM AERO” SRL and CA “OSCAR JET” SRL from Annex A to Regulation (EC) No 474/2006.
- (74) Through prioritisation of ramp inspections of all air carriers certified in Moldova, pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 965/2012, Member States should continue verifying the effective compliance of air carriers certified in Moldova with the relevant international safety standards.
- (75) If any relevant safety information indicates that there are imminent safety risks as a consequence of a lack of compliance with international safety standards, the Commission might be obliged to take further action, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 2111/2005.

Air carriers from Russia

- (76) The Commission, EASA and the competent authorities of the Member States have continued to closely monitor the safety performance of air carriers certified in Russia and operating within the Union, including through prioritisation of the ramp inspections carried out on certain Russian air carriers in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 965/2012.
- (77) On 25 October 2019, representatives of the Commission, EASA and a Member State met with representatives of the Russian Federal Air Transport Agency ('FATA') to review the safety performance of air carriers certified in Russia on the basis of reports of ramp inspections carried out in the period between 19 March 2019 and 4 October 2019, and to identify in which cases FATA should strengthen its oversight activities.
- (78) The review of the SAFA ramp inspections of air carriers certified in Russia did not reveal any significant or recurrent safety deficiency. During the meeting FATA informed the Commission about the measures undertaken to ensure the compliance of the air carriers certified in Russia with the English language proficiency requirements as defined by ICAO.
- (79) Based on the information currently available, including information provided by FATA at the meeting, the Commission considers that at this stage FATA has the necessary ability and willingness to address safety deficiencies. On those grounds, the Commission concluded that there was no need for a hearing of the Russian aviation authorities or of any air carriers certified in Russia before the Air Safety Committee.

⁽⁸⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/618 of 15 April 2019 amending Regulation (EC) No 474/2006 as regards the list of air carriers which are subject to an operating ban within the Union (OJ L 106, 17.4.2019, p. 1).

- (80) In accordance with the common criteria set out in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 2111/2005, the Commission therefore considers that at this stage there are no grounds for amending the list of air carriers which are subject to an operating ban within the Union by including air carriers from Russia.
- (81) Member States should keep verifying effective compliance with the relevant international safety standards by the air carriers from Russia, through prioritisation of ramp inspections in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 965/2012.
- (82) Where those inspections detect an imminent safety risk as a consequence of non-compliance with international safety standards, the Commission can impose an operating ban on the Russian-certified air carriers concerned and include them in Annex A or Annex B to Regulation (EC) No 474/2006.
- (83) Regulation (EC) No 474/2006 should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (84) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Air Safety Committee established by Regulation (EC) No 2111/2005,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EC) No 474/2006 is amended as follows:

- (1) Annex A is replaced by the text set out in Annex I to this Regulation;
- (2) Annex B is replaced by the text set out in Annex II to this Regulation.

Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 9 December 2019.

*For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,
Adina VĂLEAN
Member of the Commission*

ANNEX I

Annex A to Regulation (EC) No 474/2006 is replaced by the following:

‘ANNEX A

LIST OF AIR CARRIERS WHICH ARE BANNED FROM OPERATING WITHIN THE UNION, WITH EXCEPTIONS ⁽¹⁾

Name of the legal entity of the air carrier as indicated on its AOC (and its trading name, if different)	Air Operator Certificate (“AOC”) Number or Operating Licence Number	ICAO three letter designator	State of the Operator
AVIOR AIRLINES	ROI-RNR-011	ROI	Venezuela
BLUE WING AIRLINES	SRBWA-01/2002	BWI	Suriname
IRAN ASEMAN AIRLINES	FS-102	IRC	Islamic Republic of Iran
IRAQI AIRWAYS	001	IAW	Iraq
MED-VIEW AIRLINE	MVA/AOC/10-12/05	MEV	Nigeria
AIR ZIMBABWE (PVT) LTD	177/04	AZW	Zimbabwe
All air carriers certified by the authorities with responsibility for regulatory oversight of Afghanistan, including			Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES	AOC 009	AFG	Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
KAM AIR	AOC 001	KMF	Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
All air carriers certified by the authorities with responsibility for regulatory oversight of Angola, with the exception of TAAG Angola Airlines and Heli Malongo, including			Republic of Angola
AEROJET	AO-008/11-07/17 TEJ	TEJ	Republic of Angola
GUICANGO	AO-009/11-06/17 YYY	Unknown	Republic of Angola
AIR JET	AO-006/11-08/18 MBC	MBC	Republic of Angola
BESTFLYA AIRCRAFT MANAGEMENT	AO-015/15-06/17YYY	Unknown	Republic of Angola
HELIANG	AO 007/11-08/18 YYY	Unknown	Republic of Angola
SJL	AO-014/13-08/18YYY	Unknown	Republic of Angola
SONAIR	AO-002/11-08/17 SOR	SOR	Republic of Angola

⁽¹⁾ Air carriers listed in Annex A could be permitted to exercise traffic rights by using wet-leased aircraft of an air carrier which is not subject to an operating ban, provided that the relevant safety standards are complied with.

Name of the legal entity of the air carrier as indicated on its AOC (and its trading name, if different)	Air Operator Certificate ("AOC") Number or Operating Licence Number	ICAO three letter designator	State of the Operator
All air carriers certified by the authorities with responsibility for regulatory oversight of the Republic of Congo, including			Republic of Congo
AERO SERVICE	RAC06-002	RSR	Republic of Congo
CANADIAN AIRWAYS CONGO	RAC06-012	Unknown	Republic of Congo
EMERAUDE	RAC06-008	Unknown	Republic of Congo
EQUAFLIGHT SERVICES	RAC 06-003	EKA	Republic of Congo
EQUAJET	RAC06-007	EKJ	Republic of Congo
EQUATORIAL CONGO AIRLINES S. A.	RAC 06-014	Unknown	Republic of Congo
MISTRAL AVIATION	RAC06-011	Unknown	Republic of Congo
TRANS AIR CONGO	RAC 06-001	TSG	Republic of Congo
All air carriers certified by the authorities with responsibility for regulatory oversight of Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), including			Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
AIR FAST CONGO	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/0112/2011	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
AIR KASAI	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/0053/2012	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
AIR KATANGA	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/0056/2012	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
AIR TROPIQUES	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/00625/2011	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
BLUE AIRLINES	106/CAB/MIN/TVC/2012	BUL	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
BLUE SKY	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/0028/2012	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
BUSY BEE CONGO	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/0064/2010	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
COMPAGNIE AFRICAINE D'AVIATION (CAA)	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/0050/2012	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
CONGO AIRWAYS	019/CAB/MIN/TVC/2015	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
DAKOTA SPRL	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/071/2011	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
DOREN AIR CONGO	102/CAB/MIN/TVC/2012	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

Name of the legal entity of the air carrier as indicated on its AOC (and its trading name, if different)	Air Operator Certificate ("AOC") Number or Operating Licence Number	ICAO three letter designator	State of the Operator
GOMAIR	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/011/2010	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
KIN AVIA	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/0059/2010	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
KORONGO AIRLINES	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/001/2011	KGO	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
MALU AVIATION	098/CAB/MIN/TVC/2012	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
MANGO AIRLINES	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/009/2011	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
SERVE AIR	004/CAB/MIN/TVC/2015	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
SERVICES AIR	103/CAB/MIN/TVC/2012	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
SWALA AVIATION	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/0084/2010	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
TRANSAIR CARGO SERVICES	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/073/2011	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
WILL AIRLIFT	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/0247/2011	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
All air carriers certified by the authorities with responsibility for regulatory oversight of Djibouti, including			Djibouti
DAALLO AIRLINES	Unknown	DAO	Djibouti
All air carriers certified by the authorities with responsibility for regulatory oversight of Equatorial Guinea, including			Equatorial Guinea
CEIBA INTERCONTINENTAL	2011/0001/MTTCT/DGAC/SOPS	CEL	Equatorial Guinea
Cronos AIRLINES	2011/0004/MTTCT/DGAC/SOPS	Unknown	Equatorial Guinea
All air carriers certified by the authorities with responsibility for regulatory oversight of Eritrea, including			Eritrea
ERITREAN AIRLINES	AOC No 004	ERT	Eritrea
NASAIR ERITREA	AOC No 005	NAS	Eritrea

Name of the legal entity of the air carrier as indicated on its AOC (and its trading name, if different)	Air Operator Certificate ("AOC") Number or Operating Licence Number	ICAO three letter designator	State of the Operator
All air carriers certified by the authorities with responsibility for regulatory oversight of the Kyrgyz Republic, including			Kyrgyz Republic
AIR BISHKEK (formerly EASTOK AVIA)	15	EAA	Kyrgyz Republic
AIR MANAS	17	MBB	Kyrgyz Republic
AVIA TRAFFIC COMPANY	23	AVJ	Kyrgyz Republic
CENTRAL ASIAN AVIATION SERVICES (CAAS)	13	CBK	Kyrgyz Republic
HELI SKY	47	HAC	Kyrgyz Republic
AIR KYRGYZSTAN	03	LYN	Kyrgyz Republic
MANAS AIRWAYS	42	BAM	Kyrgyz Republic
S GROUP INTERNATIONAL (formerly S GROUP AVIATION)	45	IND	Kyrgyz Republic
SKY BISHKEK	43	BIS	Kyrgyz Republic
SKY KG AIRLINES	41	KGK	Kyrgyz Republic
SKY WAY AIR	39	SAB	Kyrgyz Republic
TEZ JET	46	TEZ	Kyrgyz Republic
VALOR AIR	07	VAC	Kyrgyz Republic
All air carriers certified by the authorities with responsibility for regulatory oversight of Liberia.			Liberia
All air carriers certified by the authorities with responsibility for regulatory oversight of Libya, including			Libya
AFRIQIYAH AIRWAYS	007/01	AAW	Libya
AIR LIBYA	004/01	TLR	Libya
BURAQ AIR	002/01	BRQ	Libya
GHADAMES AIR TRANSPORT	012/05	GHT	Libya
GLOBAL AVIATION AND SERVICES	008/05	GAK	Libya
LIBYAN AIRLINES	001/01	LAA	Libya
PETRO AIR	025/08	PEO	Libya

Name of the legal entity of the air carrier as indicated on its AOC (and its trading name, if different)	Air Operator Certificate ("AOC") Number or Operating Licence Number	ICAO three letter designator	State of the Operator
All air carriers certified by the authorities with responsibility for regulatory oversight of Moldova with the exception of Air Moldova, Fly One and Aerotranscargo, including			Republic of Moldova
Î.M "VALAN ICC" SRL	MD009	VLN	Republic of Moldova
CA "AIM AIR" SRL	MD015	AAM	Republic of Moldova
CA "AIR STORK" SRL	MD018	MSB	Republic of Moldova
Î M „MEGAVIATION” SRL	MD019	ARM	Republic of Moldova
CA "PECOTOX-AIR" SRL	MD020	PXA	Republic of Moldova
CA "TERRA AVIA" SRL	MD022	TVR	Republic of Moldova
CA "FLY PRO" SRL	MD023	PVV	Republic of Moldova
All air carriers certified by the authorities with responsibility for regulatory oversight of Nepal, including			Republic of Nepal
AIR DYNASTY HELI. S.	035/2001	Unknown	Republic of Nepal
AIR KASTHAMANDAP	051/2009	Unknown	Republic of Nepal
BUDDHA AIR	014/1996	BHA	Republic of Nepal
FISHTAIL AIR	017/2001	Unknown	Republic of Nepal
GOMA AIR	064/2010	Unknown	Republic of Nepal
HIMALAYA AIRLINES	084/2015	HIM	Republic of Nepal
MAKALU AIR	057A/2009	Unknown	Republic of Nepal
MANANG AIR PVT LTD	082/2014	Unknown	Republic of Nepal
MOUNTAIN HELICOPTERS	055/2009	Unknown	Republic of Nepal
MUKTINATH AIRLINES	081/2013	Unknown	Republic of Nepal
NEPAL AIRLINES CORPORATION	003/2000	RNA	Republic of Nepal

Name of the legal entity of the air carrier as indicated on its AOC (and its trading name, if different)	Air Operator Certificate ("AOC") Number or Operating Licence Number	ICAO three letter designator	State of the Operator
SAURYA AIRLINES	083/2014	Unknown	Republic of Nepal
SHREE AIRLINES	030/2002	SHA	Republic of Nepal
SIMRIK AIR	034/2000	Unknown	Republic of Nepal
SIMRIK AIRLINES	052/2009	RMK	Republic of Nepal
SITA AIR	033/2000	Unknown	Republic of Nepal
TARA AIR	053/2009	Unknown	Republic of Nepal
YETI AIRLINES DOMESTIC	037/2004	NYT	Republic of Nepal
All air carriers certified by the authorities with responsibility for regulatory oversight of Sao Tome and Principe, including			Sao Tome and Principe
AFRICA'S CONNECTION	10/AOC/2008	ACH	Sao Tome and Principe
STP AIRWAYS	03/AOC/2006	STP	Sao Tome and Principe
All air carriers certified by the authorities with responsibility for regulatory oversight of Sierra Leone, including			Sierra Leone
AIR RUM, LTD	Unknown	RUM	Sierra Leone
DESTINY AIR SERVICES, LTD	Unknown	DTY	Sierra Leone
HEAVYLIFT CARGO	Unknown	Unknown	Sierra Leone
ORANGE AIR SIERRA LEONE LTD	Unknown	ORJ	Sierra Leone
PARAMOUNT AIRLINES, LTD	Unknown	PRR	Sierra Leone
SEVEN FOUR EIGHT AIR SERVICES LTD	Unknown	SVT	Sierra Leone
TEEBAH AIRWAYS	Unknown	Unknown	Sierra Leone
All air carriers certified by the authorities with responsibility for regulatory oversight of Sudan, including			Republic of Sudan
ALFA AIRLINES SD	54	AAJ	Republic of the Sudan
BADR AIRLINES	35	BDR	Republic of the Sudan
BLUE BIRD AVIATION	11	BLB	Republic of the Sudan

Name of the legal entity of the air carrier as indicated on its AOC (and its trading name, if different)	Air Operator Certificate ("AOC") Number or Operating Licence Number	ICAO three letter designator	State of the Operator
ELDINDER AVIATION	8	DND	Republic of the Sudan
GREEN FLAG AVIATION	17	Unknown	Republic of the Sudan
HELEJETIC AIR	57	HJT	Republic of the Sudan
KATA AIR TRANSPORT	9	KTV	Republic of the Sudan
KUSH AVIATION CO.	60	KUH	Republic of the Sudan
NOVA AIRWAYS	46	NOV	Republic of the Sudan
SUDAN AIRWAYS CO.	1	SUD	Republic of the Sudan
SUN AIR	51	SNR	Republic of the Sudan
TARCO AIR	56	TRQ	Republic of the Sudan'

ANNEX II

Annex B to Regulation (EC) No 474/2006 is replaced by the following:

'ANNEX B

LIST OF AIR CARRIERS WHICH ARE SUBJECT TO OPERATIONAL RESTRICTIONS WITHIN THE UNION ⁽¹⁾

Name of the legal entity of the air carrier as indicated on its AOC (and its trading name, if different)	Air Operator Certificate ("AOC") Number	ICAO three letter designator	State of the Operator	Aircraft type restricted	Registration mark(s) and, when available, construction serial number (s) of restricted aircraft	State of registry
AIR SERVICE COMORES	06-819/TA-15/DGACM	KMD	Comoros	All fleet with the exception of: LET 410 UVP.	All fleet with the exception of: D6-CAM (851 336).	Comoros
IRAN AIR	FS100	IRA	Islamic Republic of Iran	All aircraft of type Fokker F100 and of type Boeing B747	Aircraft of type Fokker F100 as mentioned on the AOC; aircraft of type Boeing B747 as mentioned on the AOC	Islamic Republic of Iran
AIR KORYO	GAC-AOC/KOR-01	KOR	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	All fleet with the exception of: 2 aircraft of type TU- 204.	All fleet with the exception of: P-632, P-633.	Democratic People's Republic of Korea'

⁽¹⁾ Air carriers listed in Annex B could be permitted to exercise traffic rights by using wet-leased aircraft of an air carrier which is not subject to an operating ban, provided that the relevant safety standards are complied with.

DECISIONS

COUNCIL DECISION (EU) 2019/2106

of 21 November 2019

on the position to be taken, on behalf of the European Union, within the Joint Committee established by the Agreement between the European Union and the Swiss Confederation on the linking of their greenhouse gas emissions trading systems, as regards the amendment of Annexes I and II to the Agreement

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 192(1), in conjunction with Article 218(9) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

Whereas:

- (1) The Agreement between the European Union and the Swiss Confederation on the linking of their greenhouse gas emissions trading systems ⁽¹⁾ ('the Agreement') was signed on 23 November 2017 in accordance with Council Decision (EU) 2017/2240 ⁽²⁾.
- (2) The Agreement was concluded by Council Decision (EU) 2018/219 ⁽³⁾. Article 2(2) of that Decision provides that the instrument of approval of the Union is only to be notified when the Swiss Confederation has brought into force the requisite rules extending its ETS to aviation and section B of Annex I to the Agreement has been amended accordingly.
- (3) Article 13(2) of the Agreement provides that the Joint Committee may amend the Annexes to the Agreement.
- (4) The Joint Committee, during its meeting on 5 December 2019, is to adopt a Decision regarding the amendment of Annexes I and II to the Agreement.
- (5) It is appropriate to establish the position to be taken, on the Union's behalf, within the Joint Committee with regard to the amendment of Annexes I and II to the Agreement, as the amended Annexes will be binding on the Union.
- (6) Once the Joint Committee has amended Annexes I and II to the Agreement to take account of relevant legislative developments, including the relevant Swiss rules extending the Swiss ETS to aviation, it will be considered that the conditions for linking set out in the Agreement have been fulfilled and that, therefore, the Union should notify its instrument of approval to the Swiss Confederation.
- (7) 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 taken, on behalf of the Union, within the second meeting of the Joint Committee established by the Agreement between the European Union and the Swiss Confederation on the linking of their greenhouse gas emissions trading systems, as regards the amendment of Annexes I and II to the Agreement, shall be to support the adoption, by the

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 322, 7.12.2017, p. 3.

⁽²⁾ Council Decision (EU) 2017/2240 of 10 November 2017 on the signing, on behalf of the Union, and provisional application of the Agreement between the European Union and the Swiss Confederation on the linking of their greenhouse gas emissions trading systems (OJ L 322, 7.12.2017, p. 1).

⁽³⁾ Council Decision (EU) 2018/219 of 23 January 2018 on the conclusion of the Agreement between the European Union and the Swiss Confederation on the linking of their greenhouse gas emissions trading systems (OJ L 43, 16.2.2018, p. 1).

Joint Committee, of the amendments to those Annexes set out in the Appendix to the draft Decision of the Joint Committee attached to this Decision.

Minor technical changes to those Annexes may be agreed to by the representatives of the Union within the Joint Committee without a further decision of the Council.

Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 21 November 2019.

For the Council
The President
H. KOSONEN

DRAFT

DECISION No 2/2019 OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED BY THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN UNION AND THE SWISS CONFEDERATION ON THE LINKING OF THEIR GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS TRADING SYSTEMS

of ...

amending Annexes I and II to the Agreement between the European Union and the Swiss Confederation on the linking of their greenhouse gas emissions trading systems

THE JOINT COMMITTEE,

Having regard to the Agreement between the European Union and the Swiss Confederation on the linking of their greenhouse gas emissions trading systems ⁽¹⁾ (hereinafter 'the Agreement'), and in particular Article 13(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Articles 11 to 13 of the Agreement have been provisionally applied since its signature on 23 November 2017.
- (2) Article 13(2) of the Agreement provides that the Joint Committee may amend the Annexes to the Agreement.
- (3) The Appendix to this Decision contains amendments to Annexes I and II to the Agreement, which update relevant aspects of the original Annexes I and II that were agreed in 2015. It also provides for a provisional solution to operationalise the link between the EU ETS and the ETS of Switzerland.
- (4) In accordance with section B of Annex I to the Agreement, the Union should, pursuant to Article 25a of Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽²⁾, as amended by Directive (EU) 2018/410 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽³⁾, exclude incoming flights from aerodromes situated in the territory of Switzerland from the scope of the EU ETS. This does not affect the coverage of aircraft operators by the EU ETS, which is based on Annex I to Directive 2003/87/EC which provides that the category of activities to which Directive 2003/87/EC applies includes all flights that arrive at, or depart from, an aerodrome situated in the territory of a Member State.
- (5) Annex I to the Agreement should be reviewed in accordance with Article 13(7) of the Agreement with a view to maintaining the current compatibility of the EU ETS and the ETS of Switzerland for the trading period 2021-2030. It should be ensured that the revision of Annex I to the Agreement, as a minimum, preserves the integrity of the respective domestic emission reduction commitments of the Union and Switzerland and the integrity and orderly functioning of their carbon markets. Carbon leakage and distortion of competition between linked systems are to be avoided,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Annexes I and II to the Agreement are replaced by the text appearing in Annexes I and II in the Appendix to this Decision.

⁽¹⁾ OJ EU L 322, 7.12.2017, p. 3.

⁽²⁾ Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 2003 establishing a scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Union and amending Council Directive 96/61/EC (OJ EU L 275, 25.10.2003, p. 32).

⁽³⁾ Directive (EU) 2018/410 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2018 amending Directive 2003/87/EC to enhance cost-effective emission reductions and low-carbon investments, and Decision (EU) 2015/1814 (OJ EU L 76, 19.3.2018, p. 3).

Article 2

This Decision shall enter into force on the date of entry into force of the Agreement.

Done at ...,

For the Joint Committee

Secretary for the European Union

The Chair

Secretary for Switzerland

APPENDIX

“ANNEX I

ESSENTIAL CRITERIA

A. Essential criteria for stationary installations

This section shall be reviewed in accordance with Article 13(7) of this Agreement with a view to maintaining the current compatibility of the EU ETS and the ETS of Switzerland for the trading period 2021-2030, as proposed by the Swiss government. The Joint Committee shall ensure that the revision of this section, as a minimum, preserves the integrity of the respective domestic emission reduction commitments of the parties and the integrity and orderly functioning of their carbon markets. Carbon leakage and distortion of competition between linked systems shall be avoided.

	Essential criteria	In the EU ETS	In the ETS of Switzerland
1	Mandatory nature of the participation in the ETS	Participation in the ETS shall be mandatory for the installations carrying out the activities and emitting the greenhouse gases ('GHG') listed below.	Participation in the ETS shall be mandatory for the installations carrying out the activities and emitting the GHG listed below.
2	The ETS shall cover at least the activities set out in:	— Annex I to Directive 2003/87/EC, as in force on the date of entry into force of this Agreement.	— Article 40(1) of, and Annex 6 to, the CO ₂ Ordinance, as in force on the date of entry into force of this Agreement.
3	The ETS shall cover at least the GHGs set out in:	— Annex II to Directive 2003/87/EC, as in force on the date of entry into force of this Agreement.	— Article 1(1) of the CO ₂ Ordinance, as in force on the date of entry into force of this Agreement.
4	A cap shall be set for the ETS, which is at least as stringent as the one in:	— Articles 9 and 9a of Directive 2003/87/EC, as in force on the date of entry into force of this Agreement. The linear reduction factor of 1,74 % per year will increase to 2,2 % per year as from 2021, and will apply to all sectors in accordance with Directive (EU) 2018/410, as in force on the date of entry into force of this Agreement.	— Article 18(1) and (2) of the CO ₂ Act — Article 45(1) of the CO ₂ Ordinance, as in force on the date of entry into force of this Agreement. The linear reduction factor is 1,74 % per year up to 2020.
5	Market stability mechanism	In 2015, the EU introduced the Market Stability Reserve (Decision (EU) 2015/1814), the operation of which was reinforced by Directive (EU) 2018/410.	— Article 19(5) of the CO ₂ Act — Article 48 of the CO ₂ Ordinance, as in force on the date of entry into force of this Agreement. The Swiss legislation provides for the possibility to reduce auction volumes where there is a significant increase of allowances on the market for economic reasons. The Parties shall cooperate with a view to developing an appropriate contribution to market stability.

	Essential criteria	In the EU ETS	In the ETS of Switzerland
6	The level of market oversight of the ETS shall be at least as stringent as the ones in:	— Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on markets in financial instruments and amending Directive 2002/92/EC and Directive 2011/61/EU (MIFID II)	— Federal Act on the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority of 22 June 2007 — Federal Act on Financial Market Infrastructures and Market Conduct in Securities and Derivatives Trading of 19 June 2015
		— Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on markets in financial instruments and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 (MIFIR) — Regulation (EU) No 596/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on market abuse (market abuse regulation) and repealing Directive 2003/6/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Commission Directives 2003/124/EC, 2003/125/EC and 2004/72/EC (MAR) — Directive 2014/57/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on criminal sanctions for market abuse (market abuse directive) (CS-MAD)	— Federal Act on Financial Institutions of 15 June 2018 — Federal Act on Combating Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing of 10 October 1997, as in force on the date of the entry into force of this Agreement. Swiss financial market regulation does not define the legal nature of emission allowances. In particular, emission allowances are not qualified as securities in the Financial Markets Infrastructure Act and therefore are not tradeable on regulated trading venues. Because emission allowances do not qualify as securities, Swiss securities regulation does not apply to OTC emission allowances trading on secondary markets.
		— Directive (EU) 2015/849 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2015 on the prevention of the use of the financial system for the purposes of money laundering or terrorist financing, amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council, and repealing Directive 2005/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Commission Directive 2006/70/EC (AMLD), as in force on the date of the entry into force of this Agreement.	Derivative contracts qualify as securities according to the Financial Markets Infrastructure Act. This also includes derivatives that have emission allowances as their underlying instrument. OTC traded derivatives on emission allowances between non-financial as well as financial counterparties is covered by the provisions in the Financial Market Infrastructure Act.
7	Cooperation regarding market oversight	The Parties shall establish appropriate cooperation arrangements regarding market oversight. Those cooperation arrangements shall concern the exchange of information and the enforcement of obligations arising under their respective market oversight regime. The Parties shall inform the Joint Committee about any such arrangements.	
8	The qualitative limits for international credits shall be at least as stringent as those set out in:	— Articles 11a and 11b of Directive 2003/87/EC — Commission Regulation (EU) No 550/2011 of 7 June 2011 on determining, pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, certain restrictions applicable to the use of international credits from projects involving industrial gases	— Articles 5 and 6 of the CO₂ Act — Article 4 and Article 4a(1) of, and Annex 2 to, the CO₂ Ordinance,

	Essential criteria	In the EU ETS	In the ETS of Switzerland
		— Article 58 of Commission Regulation (EU) No 389/2013 of 2 May 2013 on establishing a Union Registry pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, Decisions No 280/2004/EC and No 406/2009/EC of the European Parliament and the Council and repealing Commission Regulations (EU) No 920/2010 and (EU) No 1193/2011, as in force on the date of entry into force of this Agreement.	as in force on the date of entry into force of this Agreement.
9	The quantitative limits for international credits shall be at least as stringent as those set out in:	— Article 11a of Directive 2003/87/EC — Commission Regulation (EU) No 389/2013 of 2 May 2013 establishing a Union Registry pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, Decisions No 280/2004/EC and No 406/2009/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Commission Regulations (EU) No 920/2010 and (EU) No 1193/2011 — Commission Regulation (EU) No 1123/2013 of 8 November 2013 on determining international credit entitlements pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, as in force on the date of entry into force of this Agreement. No entitlements to use international credits are provided for in Union law from 2021 onwards.	— Article 16(2) of the CO₂ Act — Article 55b of the CO₂ Ordinance, as in force on the date of entry into force of this Agreement. These provisions only provide for the use of international credits up to 2020.
10	Free allocation shall be calculated on the basis of benchmarks and adjustment factors. A maximum of five percent of the quantity of allowances over the period from 2013 to 2020 shall be set aside for new entrants. Allowances which are not allocated free of charge shall be auctioned or invalidated. To this end, the ETS shall meet at least:	— Articles 10, 10a, 10b and 10c of Directive 2003/87/EC — Commission Decision 2011/278/EU of 27 April 2011 determining transitional Union-wide rules for harmonised free allocation of emission allowances pursuant to Article 10a of Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council	— Article 18(3) and Article 19(2) to (6) of the CO₂ Act — Article 45(2) and Articles 46, 46a, 46b, 46c and 48 of, and Annex 9 to, the CO₂ Ordinance, as in force on the date of entry into force of this Agreement. Free allocations do not exceed the levels of allocations given to installations in the EU ETS.

	Essential criteria	In the EU ETS	In the ETS of Switzerland
		— Commission Decision 2013/448/EU of 5 September 2013 concerning national implementation measures for the transitional free allocation of greenhouse gas emission allowances in accordance with Article 11(3) of Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council — Commission Decision (EU) 2017/126 of 24 January 2017 amending Decision 2013/448/EU as regards the establishment of a uniform cross-sectoral correction factor in accordance with Article 10a of Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (Calculations for the determination of the cross-sectoral correction factor in the EU ETS from 2013 to 2020)	
		— Commission Decision 2014/746/EU of 27 October 2014 determining, pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, a list of sectors and subsectors which are deemed to be exposed to a significant risk of carbon leakage, for the period 2015 to 2019 — Directive (EU) 2018/410 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2018 amending Directive 2003/87/EC to enhance cost-effective emission reductions and low-carbon investments (Carbon leakage list for the period 2015 – 2020)	
		— Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/331 of 19 December 2018 determining transitional Union-wide rules for harmonised free allocation of emission allowances pursuant to Article 10a of Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council — Commission Delegated Decision (EU) 2019/708 of 15 February 2019 supplementing Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the determination of sectors and subsectors deemed at risk of carbon	

	Essential criteria	In the EU ETS	In the ETS of Switzerland
		leakage for the period 2021 to 2030 — any cross-sectoral correction factor in the EU ETS in 2021-2025 or 2026-2030, as in force on the date of entry into force of this Agreement.	
11	The ETS shall provide for penalties in the same circumstances and of the same magnitude as those set out in:	— Article 16 of Directive 2003/87/EC, as in force on the date of entry into force of this Agreement.	— Article 21 of the CO ₂ Act — Article 56 of the CO ₂ Ordinance, as in force on the date of entry into force of this Agreement.
12	Monitoring and reporting in the ETS shall at least be as stringent as in:	— Article 14 of, and Annex IV to, Directive 2003/87/EC — Commission Regulation (EU) No 601/2012 of 21 June 2012 on the monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council — Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/2066 of 19 December 2018 on the monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and amending Commission Regulation (EU) No 601/2012, as in force on the date of entry into force of this Agreement.	— Article 20 of the CO ₂ Act — Articles 50 to 53 of, and Annexes 16 and 17 to, the CO ₂ Ordinance, as in force on the date of entry into force of this Agreement.
13	Verification and accreditation in the ETS shall at least be as stringent as in:	— Article 15 of, and Annex V to, Directive 2003/87/EC — Commission Regulation (EU) No 600/2012 of 21 June 2012 on the verification of greenhouse gas emission reports and tonne-kilometre reports and the accreditation of verifiers pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council — Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/2067 of 19 December 2018 on the verification of data and on the accreditation of verifiers pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, as in force on the date of entry into force of this Agreement.	— Articles 51 to 54 of the CO ₂ Ordinance, as in force on the date of entry into force of this Agreement.

B. Essential criteria for aviation

	Essential criteria	For the EU	For Switzerland
1	Mandatory nature of the participation in the ETS	Participation in the ETS shall be mandatory for aviation activities in accordance with the criteria listed below.	Participation in the ETS shall be mandatory for aviation activities in accordance with the criteria listed below.
2	Coverage of aviation activities and GHG and attribution of flights and their respective emissions according to the departing flight principle as set out in:	— Directive 2003/87/EC, as amended by Regulation (EU) 2017/2392 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2017 to temporarily derogate enforcement in respect of flights to and from countries with whom an agreement pursuant to Article 25 of Directive 2003/87/EC has not been reached — Articles 17, 29, 35 and 56 of, and Annex VII to, Commission Regulation (EU) No 389/2013 of 2 May 2013 establishing a Union Registry pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, Decisions No 280/2004/EC and No 406/2009/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Commission Regulations (EU) No 920/2010 and (EU) No 1193/2011, as in force on the date of the entry into force of this Agreement.	1. Scope of coverage Flights which arrive at, or depart from, an aerodrome situated in the territory of Switzerland, except flights which depart from an aerodrome situated in the territory of the EEA. Any temporary derogations as regards the scope of the ETS, such as derogations in the sense of Article 28a of Directive 2003/87/EC, may apply with regard to the ETS of Switzerland in accordance with those introduced in the EU ETS. Only CO₂ emissions shall be covered for aviation activities.
		As from 1 January 2020, flights from an aerodrome situated in the territory of the European Economic Area ('EEA') to aerodromes situated in the territory of Switzerland shall be covered by the EU ETS, while flights from aerodromes situated in the territory of Switzerland to aerodromes situated in the territory of the EEA shall be excluded from the EU ETS, pursuant to Article 25a of Directive 2003/87/EC.	2. Limitations of coverage General coverage mentioned in point 1 shall not include: 1. Flights performed exclusively for the transport on an official mission of a reigning monarch and his/her immediate family, heads of State, heads of Government and Government ministers, where this is substantiated by an appropriate status indicator in the flight plan. 2. Military, customs and police flights. 3. Flights related to search and rescue, fire-fighting flights, humanitarian flights and emergency medical service flights. 4. Flights performed exclusively under visual flight rules as defined in Annex 2 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation of 7 December 1944.

	Essential criteria	For the EU	For Switzerland
			5. Flights terminating at the aerodrome from which the aircraft has taken off and during which no planned intermediate landing has been made. 6. Training flights performed exclusively in order to acquire or maintain a licence, or a rating in the case of cockpit flight crew where this is substantiated by an appropriate remark in the flight plan, provided that the flight does not serve for the transport of passengers and/or cargo or for the positioning or ferrying of the aircraft. 7. Flights performed exclusively for the purpose of scientific research. 8. Flights performed exclusively for the purpose of checking, testing or certifying aircraft or airborne or ground-based equipment. 9. Flights performed by aircraft with a certified maximum take-off mass of less than 5 700 kilograms.
			10. Flights of commercial aircraft operators with total annual emissions lower than 10 000 tonnes on flights covered by the ETS of Switzerland or fewer than 243 flights per period for three consecutive four-month periods within the scope of the ETS of Switzerland, if the operators are not covered by the EU ETS. 11. Flights of non-commercial aircraft operators covered by the ETS of Switzerland with total annual emissions lower than 1 000 tonnes in accordance with the respective derogation applied in the EU ETS, if the operators are not covered by the EU ETS. These limitations of coverage are provided for in: — Article 16a of the CO₂ Act — Article 46d and Article 55(2) of, and Annex 13 to, the CO₂ Ordinance, as in force on the date of entry into force of this Agreement.
3	Exchange of relevant data regarding the application of the limitations of coverage of aviation activities	The two parties shall cooperate regarding the application of the limitations of coverage in the ETS of Switzerland and the EU ETS for commercial and non-commercial operators in accordance with this Annex. In particular, both parties shall ensure the timely transfer of all relevant data to enable correct identification of the flights and aircraft operators that are covered by the ETS of Switzerland and the EU ETS.	

	Essential criteria	For the EU	For Switzerland
4	Cap (total quantity of allowances to be allocated to aircraft operators)	Article 3c of Directive 2003/87/EC, as in force on the date of entry into force of this Agreement. Article 3c of Directive 2003/87/EC initially allocated allowances as follows: — 15 % auctioned — 3 % set aside in a special reserve — 82 % allocated free of charge. Allocations were amended by Regulation (EU) No 421/2014 whereby the allocation of free allowances was reduced in proportion to the reduction of the surrender obligation (Article 28a(2) of Directive 2003/87/EC). Regulation (EU) 2017/2392, as in force on the date of entry into force of this Agreement, has extended this approach until 2023, and applies the 2,2 % linear reduction factor from 1 January 2021.	The cap shall reflect a similar level of stringency as the one in the EU ETS, in particular with regard to the reduction percentage rate between years and trading periods. The allowances in the cap shall be allocated as follows: — 15 % shall be auctioned — 3 % shall be set aside in a special reserve — 82 % shall be allocated free of charge. This allocation may be reviewed in accordance with Articles 6 and 7 of this Agreement.
			Up to 2020, the quantity of allowances within the cap shall be calculated bottom-up on the basis of the allowances to be allocated free of charge in accordance with the cap distribution as mentioned above. Any temporary derogations as regards the scope of the ETS shall require the corresponding proportional adjustments to the amounts to be allocated. As of 2021, the quantity of allowances within the cap shall be determined by the cap in 2020, taking into account a possible reduction percentage rate in accordance with the EU ETS. This is provided for in: — Article 18 of the CO₂ Act — Article 46e of, and Annex 15 to, the CO₂ Ordinance, as in force of the date of the entry into force of this Agreement.
5	Allocation of allowances for aviation through auctioning of allowances	— Article 3d and Article 28a(3) of Directive 2003/87/EC, as in force on the date of the entry into force of this Agreement.	Swiss emission allowances to be auctioned shall be auctioned by the Swiss competent authority. Switzerland is entitled to the revenues generated from the auctioning of Swiss allowances. This is provided for in: — Article 19a(2) and (4) of the CO₂ Act

	Essential criteria	For the EU	For Switzerland
			— Article 48 of, and Annex 15 to, the CO ₂ Ordinance, as in force of the date of the entry into force of this Agreement.
6	Special reserve for certain aircraft operators	— Article 3f of Directive 2003/87/EC, as in force on the date of the entry into force of this Agreement.	Allowances shall be set aside in a special reserve for new entrants and fast growers, except that up to 2020, given that the reference year for the acquisition of data for Swiss aviation activities shall be 2018, Switzerland will not have a special reserve. This special reserve is provided for in: — Article 18(3) of the CO ₂ Act — Article 46e of, and Annex 15 to, the CO ₂ Ordinance, as in force of the date of the entry into force of this Agreement.
7	Benchmark for free allocation of allowances to aircraft operators	— Article 3e of Directive 2003/87/EC, as in force on the date of the entry into force of this Agreement. The annual benchmark is 0,000642186914222035 allowances per tonne-kilometre.	The benchmark shall be no higher than the one in the EU ETS. Up to 2020, the annual benchmark shall be 0,000642186914222035 allowances per tonne-kilometre. This benchmark is provided for in: — Article 46f(1) and (2) of, and Annex 15 to, the CO ₂ Ordinance, as in force of the date of the entry into force of this Agreement.
8	Free allocation of emission allowances for aircraft operators	— Article 3e of Directive 2003/87/EC, as in force on the date of the entry into force of this Agreement. Adjustments shall be made pursuant to Article 25a of Directive 2003/87/EC, to the issuance of allowances in proportion to the corresponding reporting and surrendering obligations resulting from the actual coverage under the EU ETS of flights between the EEA and Switzerland.	The number of emission allowances allocated free of charge to aircraft operators is calculated by multiplying its reported tonne-kilometre data performed in the reference year by the applicable benchmark. This free allocation is provided for in: — Article 19a(3) and (4) of the CO ₂ Act — Article 46f(1) and (2) of, and Annex 15 to, the CO ₂ Ordinance, as in force on the date of entry into force of this Agreement.
9	The qualitative limits for international credits shall be at least as stringent as those set out in:	— Articles 11a and 11b of Directive 2003/87/EC — Commission Regulation (EU) No 389/2013 of 2 May 2013 establishing a Union Registry pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC of the	— Articles 5 and 6 of the CO ₂ Act — Article 4 and Article 4a(1) of, and Annex 2 to, the CO ₂ Ordinance, as in force on the date of entry into force of this Agreement.

	Essential criteria	For the EU	For Switzerland
		European Parliament and of the Council, Decisions No 280/2004/EC and No 406/2009/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Commission Regulations (EU) No 920/2010 and (EU) No 1193/2011, as in force on the date of entry into force of this Agreement.	
10	Quantitative limits for the use of international credits	— Article 11a of Directive 2003/87/EC — Commission Regulation (EU) No 389/2013 of 2 May 2013 establishing a Union Registry pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, Decisions No 280/2004/EC and No 406/2009/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Commission Regulations (EU) No 920/2010 and (EU) No 1193/2011 — Commission Regulation (EU) No 1123/2013 of 8 November 2013 on determining international credit entitlements pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, as in force on the date of entry into force of this Agreement.	The use of international credits shall be 1,5 % of verified emissions up to 2020. This is provided for in: — Article 55d of the CO₂ Ordinance, as in force on the date of entry into force of this Agreement.
11	Acquisition of tonne-kilometre data for reference year	— Article 3e of Directive 2003/87/EC, as in force on the date of entry into force of this Agreement.	Without prejudice to the provision below, the acquisition of tonne-kilometre data shall be done at the same time and using the same approach as the acquisition of tonne-kilometre data for the EU ETS. Up to 2020 and in accordance with the Ordinance on the Acquisition of Tonne-Kilometre Data and the Preparation of Monitoring Plans relating to Distances covered by Aircraft, as in force on the date of entry into force of this Agreement, the reference year for the acquisition of data for Swiss aviation activities shall be 2018. This is provided for in: — Article 19a(3) and (4) of the CO₂ Act — the Ordinance on the Acquisition of Tonne-Kilometre Data and the Preparation of Monitoring Plans relating to Distances covered by Aircraft, as in force on the date of entry into force of this Agreement.

	Essential criteria	For the EU	For Switzerland
12	Monitoring and reporting	— Article 14 of, and Annex IV to, Directive 2003/87/EC — Commission Regulation (EU) No 601/2012 of 21 June 2012 on the monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council — Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/2066 of 19 December 2018 on the monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and amending Commission Regulation (EU) No 601/2012	Monitoring and reporting provisions shall reflect the same level of stringency as in the EU ETS. This is provided for in: — Article 20 of the CO₂ Act — Articles 50 to 52 of, and Annexes 16 and 17 to, the CO₂ Ordinance, as in force on the date of entry into force of this Agreement.
		— Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/1603 of 18 July 2019 supplementing Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards measures adopted by the International Civil Aviation Organisation for the monitoring, reporting and verification of aviation emissions for the purpose of implementing a global market-based measure, as in force on the date of the entry into force of this Agreement.	
13	Verification and accreditation	— Article 15 of, and Annex V to, Directive 2003/87/EC — Commission Regulation (EU) No 600/2012 of 21 June 2012 on the verification of greenhouse gas emission reports and tonne-kilometre reports and the accreditation of verifiers pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council	Verification and accreditation provisions shall reflect the same level of stringency as in the EU ETS. This is provided for in: — Article 52(4) and (5) of, and Annex 18 to, the CO₂ Ordinance, as in force on the date of entry into force of this Agreement.
		— Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/2067 of 19 December 2018 on the verification of data and on the accreditation of verifiers pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, as in force on the date of the entry into force of this Agreement.	

	Essential criteria	For the EU	For Switzerland
14	Administration	The criteria laid down in Article 18a of Directive 2003/87/EC shall apply. To this effect and pursuant to Article 25a of Directive 2003/87/EC, Switzerland shall be considered as an Administering Member State as regards the attribution of the administration of aircraft operators to Switzerland and EU (EEA) Member States.	In accordance with the CO₂ Ordinance, as in force on the date of entry into force of this Agreement, Switzerland shall be responsible for the administration of aircraft operators: — with a valid operating licence granted by Switzerland, or — with the greatest estimated attributed aviation emissions in Switzerland under the linked ETS.
		Pursuant to Article 25a of Directive 2003/87/EC, the competent authorities of the EU (EEA) Member States shall be responsible for all the tasks related to the administration of aircraft operators attributed to them, including the tasks relating to the ETS of Switzerland (e.g. the reception of verified emission reports covering both EU and Swiss aviation activities, the allocation, issuance and transfer of allowances, compliance and enforcement). The European Commission shall agree bilaterally with the Swiss competent authorities on handing over the relevant documentation and information.	Swiss competent authorities shall be responsible for all the tasks related to the administration of aircraft operators attributed to Switzerland, including the tasks relating to the EU ETS (e.g. the reception of verified emission reports covering both EU and Swiss aviation activities, the allocation, issuance and transfer of allowances, compliance and enforcement). The Swiss competent authorities shall agree bilaterally with the European Commission on handing over the relevant documentation and information.
		In particular, the European Commission shall ensure the transfer to aircraft operators administered by Switzerland of the amount of free allocation of EU allowances. In case of a bilateral agreement regarding the administration of flights operating in relation to the EuroAirport Basel-Mulhouse-Freiburg not involving any amendment to Directive 2003/87/EU, the European Commission shall, as appropriate, facilitate the implementation of such agreement, provided that this does not result in double counting.	In particular, the Swiss competent authorities shall transfer to aircraft operators administered by the EU (EEA) Member States of the amount of free allocation of Swiss allowances. This is provided for in: — Article 39(1bis) of the CO₂ Act — Article 46d of, and Annex 14 to, the CO₂ Ordinance, as in force on the date of entry into force of this Agreement.
15	Surrendering	When assessing compliance of aircraft operators on the basis of the amount of surrendered allowances, the competent authorities of the EU (EEA) Member States shall first account for emissions covered by the ETS of Switzerland and use the remaining amount of surrendered allowances to account for emissions covered by the EU ETS.	When assessing compliance of aircraft operators on the basis of the amount of surrendered allowances, the competent authorities of Switzerland shall first account for emissions covered by the EU ETS and use the remaining amount of surrendered allowances to account for emissions covered by the ETS of Switzerland.

	Essential criteria	For the EU	For Switzerland
16	Legal enforcement	Parties shall enforce the provisions of their respective ETS in relation to aircraft operators that do not fulfil the obligations in the respective ETS, regardless of whether the operator is administered by an EU (EEA) competent authority or by a Swiss competent authority, in case enforcement by the authority administering the operator requires additional action.	
17	Administrative attribution of aircraft operators	Pursuant to Article 25a of Directive 2003/87/EC, the aircraft operator's list published by the European Commission, in accordance with Article 18a(3) of Directive 2003/87/EC, shall specify the administering State, including Switzerland, for each aircraft operator. Aircraft operators attributed to Switzerland for the first time after the entry into force of this Agreement shall be administered by Switzerland after 30 April of the year of attribution and before 1 August of the year of attribution. The two parties shall cooperate on sharing relevant documentation and information. The attribution of an aircraft operator shall not affect the coverage of that aircraft operator by the respective ETS (i.e. an operator covered by the EU ETS that is administered by the Swiss competent authority shall have the same level of obligations under the EU ETS alongside its coverage under the ETS of Switzerland, and <i>vice versa</i>).	
18	Modalities for implementation	Any further modalities needed for the organisation of the work and cooperation within the one-stop shop for aviation account holders shall be developed and adopted by the Joint Committee after signature of this Agreement, in accordance with Articles 12, 13 and 22 of this Agreement. These modalities shall apply from the date that this Agreement applies.	
19	Assistance from Eurocontrol	For the aviation part of this Agreement, the European Commission shall include Switzerland within the mandate given to Eurocontrol in relation to the EU ETS.	

C. Essential Criteria for Registries

The ETS of each Party shall include a registry and a transaction log, which shall meet the following essential criteria in relation to security mechanisms and procedures and in relation to the opening and management of accounts:

Essential Criteria in relation to Security Mechanisms and Procedures

The registries and the transaction logs shall protect the confidentiality, the integrity, the availability and the authenticity of the data stored in the system. To this end, the following security mechanisms shall be implemented by the Parties:

Essential Criteria

To access accounts, a two-factor authentication mechanism for all users accessing the account is required.

A transaction signature mechanism is required for both initiation and approval of transactions. The confirmation code shall be sent out-of-band to the users.

Any of the following operations shall be initiated by one person and approved by another person (4-eye principle):

- all operations undertaken by an administrator, unless justified exceptions as defined in the LTS apply
- all transfers of units unless justified by an alternative measure providing the same level of security.

A system of notifications that alert the users when operations are performed involving their accounts and holdings shall be in place.

A minimum of 24-hour delay applies between the initiation of a transfer and its execution to all the users to receive information and stop any suspected illegitimate transfer.

Essential Criteria

The Swiss administrator and the Union central administrator shall take steps to inform users of their responsibilities with regard to the security of their systems (e.g. PC, network) and with regard to handling data/navigating on the internet.

As regards allowances, emissions for the year 2020 may only be covered by allowances issued in the period 2013 – 2020.

Essential Criteria in relation to the Opening and Management of Accounts

Essential Criteria

Opening of an Operator Account/Operator Holding Account

The application by the operator or competent authority to request the opening of an operator account/operator holding account shall be addressed to the national administrator (Federal Office of the Environment, FOEN, for Switzerland). The application shall contain sufficient information to identify the ETS installation and an appropriate installation ID.

Opening of an Aircraft Operator Account/Aircraft Operator Holding Account

Each aircraft operator covered by the ETS of Switzerland and/or the EU ETS shall have one aircraft operator account/aircraft operator holding account. For aircraft operators administered by the Swiss competent authority such an account shall be held in the Swiss registry. The application by the aircraft operator or an authorised representative of the aircraft operator shall be addressed to the national administrator (FOEN for Switzerland) within 30 working days from the approval of the monitoring plan of the aircraft operator or its transferral from an EU (EEA) Member State to the Swiss authorities. The application shall contain the unique aircraft code(s) of the aircraft operated by the applicant which fall under the ETS of Switzerland and/or the EU ETS.

Opening of a Personal Account/Person Holding Account

The application to request the opening of a personal account/person holding account shall be addressed to the national administrator (FOEN for Switzerland). It shall include sufficient information to identify the account holder/applicant, and it shall include at least:

- for a natural person: proof of ID and contact details
- for a legal person:
 - copy of the commercial register, or
 - the instruments establishing the legal entity and a document proving the registration of the legal entity
- criminal records of the natural person or for a legal person of its directors

Authorised/Account representatives

Each account shall have at least one authorised/account representative who is nominated by the prospective account holder. The authorised/account representatives shall initiate transactions and other processes on behalf of the account holder. When nominating the authorised/account representative, the following information about the authorised/account representative shall be transmitted:

- name and contact details
- document supporting ID
- criminal record.

Checking of documents

Any copy of a document submitted as evidence for the opening of a personal account/person holding account or the nomination of an authorised/account representative must be certified as a true copy. Regarding documents issued outside the State requesting a copy, the copy must be legalised. The date of the certification and, where relevant, of the legalisation must not be more than three months prior to the date of the application.

Refusal to open or update an account or to nominate an authorised/account representative

A national administrator (FOEN for Switzerland) may refuse to open or to update an account or to nominate an authorised/account representative, provided that the refusal is reasonable and justifiable. The refusal shall be justified on at least one of the following grounds:

- the information and documents provided are incomplete, out-of-date or otherwise inaccurate, or false
-

-
- the prospective representative is under investigation or has been convicted in the preceding five years for fraud involving allowances or Kyoto units, money laundering, terrorist financing or other serious crimes for which the account may be an instrument
 - grounds set out in national or Union law.
-

Regular review of account information

The account holders shall immediately report any change to the account or user data to the national administrator (FOEN for Switzerland), supported by information as required by the national administrator who is responsible for the approval of the update of the information in a timely manner.

At least once every three years, the national administrator shall review whether the information related to an account remains complete, up-to-date, accurate and true, and shall request that the account holder notify any changes as appropriate.

Suspension of Access to Account

Where any provision under Article 3 of this Agreement relating to registries is contravened or an investigation concerning a possible contravention of those provisions is pending, access to accounts may be suspended.

Confidentiality and disclosure of information

Information, including the holdings of all accounts, all transactions made, the unique unit identification code of the allowances and the unique numeric value of the unit serial number of the Kyoto units held or affected by a transaction, held in the EUTL or the SSTL, the Union Registry, the Swiss registry and any other Kyoto Protocol registry shall be considered confidential.

Such confidential information may be provided to relevant public entities upon their request if such requests pursue a legitimate objective and are justified, necessary and proportionate for the purposes of investigation, detection, prosecution, tax administration, enforcement, auditing and financial supervision to prevent and combat fraud, money laundering, terrorism financing, other serious crime, market manipulation or other breaches of Union or national law of an EEA Member State or Switzerland, and to ensure the good functioning of the EU ETS and the ETS of Switzerland.

D. Essential Criteria for Auctioning Platforms and Auction Activities

Entities conducting auctions of allowances in the ETS of the Parties shall meet the following essential criteria and shall conduct the auctions accordingly:

	Essential Criteria
1	The entity conducting the auction shall be selected through a process which ensures transparency, proportionality, equal treatment, non-discrimination and competition between different potential auction platforms on the basis of Union or national procurement law.
2	The entity conducting the auction shall be authorised for this activity and shall provide the necessary safeguards in the conduct of their operations; those safeguards include, among others, arrangements to identify and manage the potential adverse consequences of any conflict of interest, to identify and manage risks to which the market is exposed, to have transparent and non-discretionary rules and procedures for fair and orderly auctioning and sufficient financial resources to facilitate the orderly functioning.
3	Access to the auctions shall be subject to minimum requirements as regards adequate customer diligence checks to ensure that participants do not undermine the operation of the auctions.
4	The auction process shall be predictable, in particular as regards the timing and sequencing of sales and the estimated volumes to be made available. The main elements of the auctioning method, including the schedule, dates and estimated volumes of sales, shall be published on the website of the entity conducting the auction at least one month before the start of the auction. Any significant adjustment shall be announced as early as practicable in advance as well.

	Essential Criteria
5	The auctioning of allowances shall be performed with the objective of minimising any impact on the ETS of each Party. The entity in charge of auctioning shall ensure that the auction clearing prices do not deviate significantly from the relevant price for allowances in the secondary market over the auctioning period, a situation which would indicate a deficiency of the auctions. The methodology determining the deviation referred to in the previous sentence should be notified to the competent authorities exercising market oversight functions.
6	All non-confidential information pertinent to the auctions, including all legislation, guidance and forms, shall be published in an open and transparent manner. The results of each auction conducted shall be published as soon as is reasonably practicable and include the relevant non-confidential information. Reports on the results of the auctions shall be published at least annually.
7	The auctioning of allowances shall be subject to adequate rules and procedures to mitigate the risk of anti-competitive behaviour, market abuse, money-laundering and terrorist financing in auctions. Such rules and procedures shall be, to the extent possible, not less stringent than those applicable to financial markets in the respective legal regimes of the Parties. In particular, the entity conducting the auction shall be responsible for putting in place measures, procedures and processes ensuring the integrity of the auctions. It shall also monitor the behaviour of market participants and notify the competent public authorities in the event of anti-competitive behaviour, market abuse, money laundering or terrorist financing.
8	The entity conducting the auctions and the auctioning of allowances shall be subject to adequate supervision by competent authorities. Designated competent authorities shall have necessary legal competences and technical arrangements to supervise: — the organisation and conduct of operators of auction platforms — the organisation and conduct of professional intermediaries acting on behalf of clients — the behaviour and transactions of market participants, in order to prevent insider dealing and market manipulation — the transactions of market participants, in order to prevent money laundering and terrorist financing. To the extent possible, the supervision shall not be less stringent than the supervision on financial markets in the respective legal regimes of the Parties.

Switzerland shall endeavour to make use of a private entity for the auctioning of its allowances, in accordance with public procurement rules.

Until such an entity is contracted, and provided that the number of allowances to be auctioned in a year is below a fixed threshold, Switzerland may continue to use the current arrangements for auctioning, namely the auctions operated by the FOEN, under the following conditions:

1. The threshold shall be 1 000 000 allowances, including allowances to be auctioned for aviation activities.
2. The essential criteria 1 to 8 shall apply, with the exception of criteria 1 and 2, while the last sentence of criterion 5, and criteria 7 and 8 only apply to the FOEN to the extent possible.

The essential criterion 3 shall apply, together with the following provision: admission to bid in auctions of Swiss allowances under the arrangements for auctioning which were in place at the time this Agreement was signed, shall be guaranteed for all entities in the EEA which are admitted to bid in auctions in the Union.

Switzerland may mandate entities conducting the auction which are located in the EEA.

ANNEX II

LINKING TECHNICAL STANDARDS

To operationalise the link between the EU ETS and the ETS of Switzerland, a provisional solution shall be in place by May 2020 or as soon as possible thereafter. Parties shall cooperate to replace the provisional solution with a permanent registry link as soon as possible.

The Linking Technical Standards (LTS) shall specify:

- the architecture of the communication link
- the security of data transfer
- the list of functions (transactions, reconciliation ...)
- the definition of the web services
- the data logging requirements
- the operational arrangements (call desk, support)
- the communication activation plan and the testing procedure
- the security testing procedure.

The LTS shall specify that the administrators are to take all reasonable steps to ensure that the SSTL, the EUTL and the link are operational 24 hours a day and 7 days a week, and that any interruptions to the operation of the SSTL, the EUTL and the link are to be kept to the minimum.

The LTS shall specify that the communications between the SSTL and the EUTL consist of secure exchanges of webservices messages based on the following technologies ⁽¹⁾:

- web services using Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP) or equivalent
- hardware-based Virtual Private Network (VPN)
- XML (Extensible Markup Language)
- digital signature, and
- network time protocols.

The LTS shall set out additional security requirements for the Swiss registry, the SSTL, the Union registry and the EUTL and shall be documented in a 'security management plan'. In particular, the LTS shall specify that:

- if there is a suspicion that the security of the Swiss registry, the SSTL, the Union registry or the EUTL has been compromised, both Parties shall immediately inform each other and suspend the link between the SSTL and the EUTL
- in the event of a security breach, the Parties shall commit to immediately share the information with each other. To the extent that the technical details are available, a report describing the incident (date, cause, impact, remedies) shall be shared between the Swiss registry administrator and the Union central administrator within 24 hours after the security breach.

The security testing procedure set out in the LTS shall be completed before the communication link between the SSTL and the EUTL is established, and whenever a new version or release of the SSTL or the EUTL is required.

The LTS shall provide two testing environments in addition to the production environment: a developer testing environment and an acceptance environment.

The Parties shall provide evidence through the Swiss registry administrator and the Union central administrator that an independent security assessment of their systems has been performed in the previous 12 months in accordance with the security requirements set out in the LTS. Security testing and in particular penetration testing shall be performed on all new major releases of the software in accordance with the security requirements set out in the LTS. The penetration testing shall not be performed by the software developer or by a subcontractor of the software developer..

⁽¹⁾ Those technologies are currently used for establishing a connection between the Union Registry and the International Transaction Log as well as between the Swiss Registry and the International Transaction Log.

COUNCIL DECISION (EU) 2019/2107**of 28 November 2019****on the position to be taken on behalf of the European Union within the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization as regards the revision of Chapter 9 of Annex 9 (Facilitation) to the Convention on International Civil Aviation in respect of standards and recommended practices on passenger name record data**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 16(2) and point (a) of Article 87(2), in conjunction with Article 218(9) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

Whereas:

- (1) The Convention on International Civil Aviation (the 'Chicago Convention'), which regulates international air transport, entered into force on 4 April 1947. It established the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).
- (2) The Member States of the Union are contracting parties to the Chicago Convention and ICAO Member States, whereas the Union has observer status in certain ICAO bodies, including in the Assembly and other technical bodies.
- (3) Pursuant to point (l) of Article 54 of the Chicago Convention, the ICAO Council is to adopt international standards and recommended practices ('SARPs').
- (4) The United Nations (UN) Security Council decided in its resolution 2396 (2017) of 21 December 2017 ('UNSCR 2396 (2017)') that the UN Member States are to develop the capability to collect, process and analyse, in furtherance of ICAO SARPs, passenger name record (PNR) data and to ensure PNR data is used by and shared with all their competent national authorities, with full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for the purpose of preventing, detecting and investigating terrorist offences and related travel.
- (5) UNSCR 2396 (2017) also urged the ICAO to work with the UN Member States to establish a standard for the collection, use, processing and protection of PNR data.
- (6) SARPs on PNR are set out in Parts A and D of Chapter 9 of Annex 9 (Facilitation) to the Chicago Convention. Those SARPs are complemented by additional guidance, in particular ICAO Document 9944 setting out guidelines on PNR data.
- (7) In March 2019, the ICAO Air Transport Committee (ATC) established a task force, consisting of experts from those ICAO Member States participating in the ICAO Facilitation Panel, to consider proposals for new SARPs on the collection, use, processing and protection of PNR data in line with UNSCR 2396 (2017) (the 'Task Force'). A number of Member States of the Union are represented in the Task Force. The Commission participates in the Task Force as an observer.
- (8) The 40th session of the ICAO Assembly took place from 24 September to 4 October 2019. The results of the ICAO Assembly will define the ICAO's political direction for the coming years, including with respect to the adoption of new SARPs on PNR.
- (9) On 16 September 2019, the Council endorsed an information paper on standards and principles on the collection, use, processing and protection of PNR data for submission to the 40th session of the ICAO Assembly (the 'information paper'). The information paper was submitted to the ICAO Assembly by Finland on behalf of the Union and its Member States and the other Member States of the European Civil Aviation Conference.

- (10) The information paper sets out the position of the Union on the core principles for compliance which would help to ensure respect for the constitutional and regulatory requirements concerning fundamental rights to privacy and data protection when processing PNR data for the purposes of countering terrorism and serious crime. The ICAO was invited to include such principles in any future standards on PNR as well as in the ICAO's revised Guidelines on PNR data (Doc 9944).
- (11) The Union has adopted common rules on PNR data in the form of Directive (EU) 2016/681 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽¹⁾, the scope of which overlaps significantly with the area to be covered by the envisaged new SARPs. Directive (EU) 2016/681 includes, in particular, a comprehensive set of rules to safeguard the fundamental rights to privacy and the protection of personal data, in the context of a transfer of PNR data by air carriers to Member States for the purpose of prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of terrorist offences and serious crime.
- (12) Two international agreements on the processing and transfer of PNR data are currently in force between the Union and third countries, namely Australia ⁽²⁾ and the United States ⁽³⁾. On 26 July 2017, the Court of Justice of the European Union gave an Opinion on the envisaged agreement between the Union and Canada, signed on 25 June 2014 ⁽⁴⁾ ('Opinion 1/15').
- (13) It is appropriate to establish the position to be taken on behalf of the Union within the ICAO Council as any future SARPs in the area of PNR data, in particular amendments to Chapter 9 of Annex 9 (Facilitation) to the Chicago Convention, will decisively influence the content of Union law, namely Directive (EU) 2016/681 and the existing international agreements on PNR data. In accordance with the duty of sincere cooperation, Member States of the Union are to defend this position throughout the work in the ICAO to elaborate the SARPs.
- (14) The position of the Union, as set out in the Annex, is established in accordance with the applicable Union legal framework on data protection and PNR data, namely Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁵⁾, Directive (EU) 2016/680 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁶⁾ and Directive (EU) 2016/681, as well as the Treaty and the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union as interpreted in the relevant case law of the Court of Justice of the European Union, in particular Opinion 1/15.
- (15) The position of the Union should be expressed by its Member States that are members of the ICAO Council, acting jointly.
- (16) The United Kingdom and Ireland are bound by Directive (EU) 2016/681 and are therefore taking part in the adoption of this Decision.
- (17) In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of Protocol No 22 on the position of Denmark, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, Denmark is not taking part in the adoption of this Decision and is not bound by it or subject to its application,

⁽¹⁾ Directive (EU) 2016/681 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the use of passenger name record (PNR) data for the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of terrorist offences and serious crime (OJ L 119, 4.5.2016, p. 132).

⁽²⁾ OJ L 186, 14.7.2012, p. 4.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 215, 11.8.2012, p. 5.

⁽⁴⁾ Opinion 1/15 of the Court (Grand Chamber) of 26 July 2017, ECLI:EU:C:2017:592.

⁽⁵⁾ Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation) (OJ L 119, 4.5.2016, p. 1).

⁽⁶⁾ Directive (EU) 2016/680 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by competent authorities for the purposes of the prevention, investigation, detection or prosecution of criminal offences or the execution of criminal penalties, and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Council Framework Decision 2008/977/JHA (OJ L 119, 4.5.2016, p. 89).

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The position to be taken on behalf of the Union within the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) as regards the revision of Chapter 9 of Annex 9 (Facilitation) to the Convention on International Civil Aviation in respect of standards and recommended practices on passenger name record data shall be as set out in the Annex to this Decision.

Article 2

The position referred to in Article 1 shall be expressed by the Member States of the Union that are members of the ICAO Council, acting jointly.

Article 3

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

Done at Brussels, 28 November 2019.

For the Council
The President
T. HARAKKA

ANNEX

POSITION TO BE TAKEN ON BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN UNION WITHIN THE COUNCIL OF THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION AS REGARDS THE REVISION OF CHAPTER 9 OF ANNEX 9 (FACILITATION) TO THE CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION IN RESPECT OF STANDARDS AND RECOMMENDED PRACTICES ON PASSENGER NAME RECORD DATA

General principles

Within the framework of the activities of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) in respect of the revision of Chapter 9 of Annex 9 (Facilitation) to the Chicago Convention concerning the development of standards and recommended practices (SARPs) on passenger name record (PNR) data, the Member States of the Union, acting jointly in the interests of the Union, shall:

- (a) act in accordance with the objectives pursued by the Union within the framework of its PNR policy, in particular to ensure security, to protect the life and safety of persons, and to ensure full respect for fundamental rights, in particular the rights to privacy and the protection of personal data;
- (b) raise awareness, among all ICAO Member States, of the Union standards and principles related to the transfer of PNR data, as resulting from the relevant Union law and the case law of the Court of Justice of the European Union;
- (c) promote the development of multilateral solutions compliant with fundamental rights concerning the transfer of PNR data by airlines to law enforcement authorities, in the interest of providing legal certainty and respect for fundamental rights and to streamline the obligations imposed on air carriers;
- (d) promote the exchange of PNR data and the results of processing those data among the ICAO Member States, where that is deemed necessary for the prevention, detection, investigation or prosecution of terrorist offences or serious crime, in full respect of fundamental rights and freedoms;
- (e) continue to support the development by the ICAO of standards for the collection, use, processing and protection of PNR data, in line with UNSCR 2396 (2017);
- (f) continue to support the development, in all ICAO Member States, of the capability to collect, process and analyse, in furtherance of ICAO SARPs, PNR data and to ensure PNR data are used by and shared with all competent national authorities of ICAO Member States, with full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for the purpose of preventing, detecting and investigating terrorist offences and related travel, as required by UNSCR 2396 (2017);
- (g) use as background information the information paper on standards and principles on the collection, use, processing and protection of PNR data (Doc A40-WP/530), submitted to the 40th session of the ICAO Assembly by Finland on behalf of the European Union and its Member States and the other Member States of the European Civil Aviation Conference;
- (h) promote the development of an environment in which international air transport may develop in an open, liberalised and global market and continue to grow without compromising security, while ensuring the introduction of relevant safeguards.

Orientations

The Member States of the Union, acting jointly in the interests of the Union, shall support the inclusion of the following standards and principles in any future ICAO SARPs on PNR data:

1. Concerning the modalities of PNR transmission:

- (a) Method of transmission: in order to protect the personal data that are contained in the air carriers' systems and to ensure that they remain in control of those systems, data should be transmitted using the 'push' system exclusively.

- (b) Transmission protocols: the use of suitable, secure and open standard protocols as part of internationally accepted reference protocols for the transmission of PNR data should be encouraged with the aim of gradually increasing their uptake and eventually replacing proprietary standards.
- (c) Frequency of transmission: the frequency and the timing of PNR data transmissions should not create an unreasonable burden on air carriers and should be limited to what is strictly necessary for the purpose of law enforcement and border security to fight terrorism and serious crime.
- (d) No obligation on the air carriers to collect additional data: air carriers should not be required to collect additional PNR data compared to what they already do or to collect certain types of data, but only to transmit what they already collect as part of their business.

2. Concerning the modalities of PNR processing:

- (a) Timing of transmission and processing: subject to the appropriate guarantees for the protection of privacy of the persons concerned, PNR data can be made available well in advance of a flight's arrival or departure, and hence provide authorities with more time for processing and analysing the data, and potentially taking action.
- (b) Comparison against pre-determined criteria and databases: the authorities should process PNR data using evidence-based criteria and databases that are relevant for the fight against terrorism and serious crime.

3. Concerning the protection of personal data:

- (a) Lawfulness, fairness and transparency of processing: there needs to be a lawful basis for the processing of personal data, in order to make individuals aware of the risks, safeguards and rights in relation to the processing of their personal data and of how to exercise their rights in relation to the processing.
- (b) Purpose limitation: the purposes for which PNR data may be used by authorities should be clearly set and should be no wider than what is necessary in view of the aims to be achieved, in particular for law enforcement and border security purposes to fight terrorism and serious crime.
- (c) Scope of PNR data: the PNR data elements to be transferred by airlines should be clearly identified and exhaustively listed. This list should be standardised to ensure that such data is kept to the minimum, while preventing the processing of sensitive data, including data revealing a person's racial or ethnic origins, political opinions or religious or philosophical beliefs, trade union membership, health, sexual life or sexual orientation.
- (d) Use of PNR data: the further processing of the PNR data should be limited to the purposes of the original transfer, based on objective criteria and subject to substantive and procedural conditions in line with the requirements applicable to the transfers of personal data.
- (e) Automated processing of PNR data: automated processing should be based on objective, non-discriminatory and reliable, pre-established criteria and should not be used as the sole basis for any decisions with adverse legal effects or seriously affecting a person.
- (f) Data retention: the period of retention of the PNR data should be restricted and not be longer than necessary for the original objective pursued. Deletion of the data should be ensured in accordance with the legal requirements of the source country. At the end of the retention period, the PNR data should be deleted or anonymised.
- (g) Disclosure of PNR data to authorised authorities: the further disclosure of PNR data to other government authorities within the same State or to other ICAO Member States on a case-by-case basis may only take place if the recipient authority exercises functions related to the fight against terrorism or serious transnational crime and ensures the same protection as that afforded by the disclosing authority.

- (h) Data security: appropriate measures must be taken to protect the security, confidentiality and integrity of the PNR data.
 - (i) Transparency and notice: subject to necessary and proportionate restrictions, individuals should be notified of the processing of their PNR data and be informed about the rights and means of redress afforded to them.
 - (j) Access, rectification and deletion: subject to necessary and proportionate restrictions, individuals should have the right to get access to, and the right to rectification of, their PNR data.
 - (k) Redress: individuals should have the right to effective administrative and judicial redress in case they consider that their rights to privacy and data protection have been infringed.
 - (l) Oversight and accountability: the authorities using PNR data should be accountable to and supervised by an independent public authority with effective powers of investigation and enforcement that should be in a position to execute its tasks free from any influence, in particular from law enforcement authorities.
4. Concerning PNR information sharing among the law enforcement authorities:
- (a) Promotion of information sharing: case-by-case exchanges of PNR data among the law enforcement authorities of different ICAO Member States should be promoted in order to improve international cooperation on the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of terrorism and serious crime.
 - (b) Security of information exchange: information sharing should take place through appropriate channels ensuring adequate data security and be fully compliant with international and national legal frameworks for the protection of personal data.
-

COUNCIL DECISION (CFSP) 2019/2108**of 9 December 2019****in support of strengthening biological safety and security in Latin America in line with the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004) on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on European Union, and in particular Articles 28(1) and 31(1) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy,

Whereas:

- (1) On 12 December 2003, the European Council adopted the EU Strategy against proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, Chapter III of which contains a list of measures to combat such proliferation. Such measures need to be taken both within the Union and in third countries.
- (2) The Union is actively implementing that strategy and is giving effect to the measures listed in Chapter III thereof, in particular by releasing financial resources to support specific projects conducted by multilateral institutions, by providing States with technical assistance and expertise with regard to a wide range of non-proliferation measures, and by fostering the role of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC).
- (3) On 28 April 2004, the UNSC adopted Resolution 1540 (2004) ('UNSCR 1540 (2004)'), which was the first international instrument to deal in an integrated and comprehensive manner with weapons of mass destruction, their means of delivery, and related materials. UNSCR 1540 (2004) established binding obligations for all States, and those obligations aimed to prevent and deter non-State actors from obtaining access to such weapons and weapon-related material. The UNSC also decided that all States are to take and enforce effective measures to establish domestic controls to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their means of delivery, including by establishing appropriate controls over related materials.
- (4) On 11 May 2017, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2017/809 ⁽¹⁾ in support of the implementation of UNSCR 1540 (2004). The technical implementation of the activities under Decision (CFSP) 2017/809 is entrusted to the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) in cooperation with relevant regional international organisations, in particular the Organization of American States (OAS).
- (5) In his Agenda for Disarmament 'Securing our Common Future', which was presented on 24 May 2018, the UN Secretary-General emphasized that 'we must continue to strengthen our institutions to prevent any use of biological weapons, including by strengthening the implementation of the Biological Weapons Convention, and to ensure that we can mount an adequate response in case prevention fails', and that there is a need to 'contribute to developing a framework that ensures a coordinated international response to the use of biological weapons'.
- (6) On 21 January 2019, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2019/97 ⁽²⁾ in support of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention ('BTWC') in the framework of the EU Strategy against proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.
- (7) Two project proposals have been prepared by OAS with a view to strengthening overall biological safety and security in Latin America.

⁽¹⁾ Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/809 of 11 May 2017 in support of the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery (OJ L 121, 12.5.2017, p. 39).

⁽²⁾ Council Decision (CFSP) 2019/97 of 21 January 2019 in support of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention in the framework of the EU Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (OJ L 19, 22.1.2019, p. 11).

- (8) OAS/Inter-American Committee against Terrorism ('CICTE') Secretariat should be entrusted with the administration and management of the projects to be carried out under this Decision.
- (9) OAS/CICTE Secretariat should ensure efficient cooperation with relevant international organisations and bodies such as the BTWC Implementation Support Unit, the UNSC Committee established pursuant to UNSCR 1540 (2004), the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), and the Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction. OAS/CICTE should also ensure the complementarity and synergy of projects undertaken on the basis of this Decision with relevant completed and ongoing projects, with activities in Latin America that are supported by individual EU Member States, and with other Union-sponsored programmes in this field including the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace and the EU Centres of Excellence on Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Risk Mitigation,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

1. For the purpose of promoting peace and security, and effective multilateralism at global and regional levels, the Union shall pursue the following objectives:

- improving the legislative and regulatory basis of biosafety and biosecurity in the beneficiary countries, through the adoption and enforcement of appropriate effective laws which prohibit non-State actors from manufacturing, acquiring, possessing, developing, transporting, transferring or using biological weapons and their means of delivery, in particular for terrorist purposes;
- improving biosafety and biosecurity in beneficiary countries by raising awareness among relevant sectors, including through the enforcement of effective domestic measures to prevent the proliferation of biological weapons and their means of delivery.

2. In order to achieve the objectives referred to in paragraph 1, the Union shall undertake the following projects:

- technical and legislative assistance to strengthen regulations on biosafety and biosecurity, to ensure harmonization of such regulations with international standards, and to promote and enhance regional cooperation;
- awareness raising, education and training on biosafety and biosecurity.

Article 2

1. The High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (the 'High Representative') shall be responsible for the implementation of this Decision.

2. The technical implementation of the projects referred to in Article 1(2) shall be carried out by OAS/CICTE Secretariat. It shall perform this task under the control of the High Representative. For this purpose, the High Representative shall enter into the necessary arrangements with OAS/CICTE Secretariat.

3. A detailed description of the projects is set out in the Annex to this Decision.

Article 3

1. The financial reference amount for the implementation of the projects referred to in Article 1(2) shall be EUR 2 738 708,98.

2. The expenditure financed by the amount set out in paragraph 1 shall be managed in accordance with the procedures and rules applicable to the general budget of the Union.

3. The Commission shall supervise the proper management of the expenditure referred to in paragraph 1. For that purpose, it shall conclude a financing agreement with OAS/CICTE Secretariat. That agreement shall stipulate that OAS/CICTE Secretariat is to ensure the visibility of the Union's contribution, appropriate to the size of that contribution.

4. The Commission shall endeavour to conclude the financing agreement referred to in paragraph 3 as soon as possible after the entry into force of this Decision. The Commission shall inform the Council of any difficulties in that process and of the date of conclusion of the financing agreement.

Article 4

The High Representative shall report to the Council on the implementation of this Decision, and shall do so on the basis of regular reports prepared by OAS/CICTE Secretariat. Those reports shall form the basis for the evaluation carried out by the Council. The Commission shall provide information on the financial aspects of the projects referred to in Article 1(2).

Article 5

1. This Decision shall enter into force on the date of its adoption.
2. This Decision shall expire 36 months after the conclusion of the financing agreement referred to in Article 3(3), or six months after the date of its adoption if no financing agreement has been concluded within that period.

Done at Brussels, 9 December 2019.

For the Council
The President
J. BORRELL FONTELLES

ANNEX

**PROJECTS IN SUPPORT OF STRENGTHENING BIOLOGICAL SAFETY AND SECURITY IN LATIN AMERICA IN
LINE WITH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1540 (2004)
ON NON-PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION AND THEIR MEANS OF DELIVERY**

1. Introduction and objectives

1.1. Introduction

The Biological Weapons Convention entered into force in 1975 and has been ratified by all but one country (Haiti) in Latin America and the Caribbean. Nonetheless, after more than forty years, many of those same countries lack the domestic legal and regulatory framework needed to fully implement the BWC. That Convention sets out, among other things, certain biosafety standards for reducing bacteriological and other biological threats which may result in harm to life on earth.

In an effort to further efforts to counter such threats, the UN Security Council adopted United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 in 2004 ('UNSCR 1540 (2004)'). That resolution requires all States to take and enforce effective measures to establish domestic controls to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons and their means of delivery. Under Operative Paragraph 3a of UNSCR 1540 (2004) such measures shall include establishing appropriate controls over related materials and, to this end developing and maintaining appropriate effective measures to account for and secure such items in production, use, storage or transport.

Every five years the 1540 Committee conducts a comprehensive review of the efforts made by Member States to implement obligations under UNSCR 1540 (2004). The final document of the 2016 Comprehensive Review drew some important conclusions. First, the document notes that while States have made some progress in securing and protecting sensitive materials, gaps in these areas remain. Second, the Committee noted that efforts to account for and secure materials related to biological weapons lag behind those for safeguarding materials related to nuclear and chemical weapons. Third, the Committee noted that there has been no increase in States' implementation of measures called for by UNSCR 1540 (2004) since 2011. As a result, the Committee concluded that States should take urgent action to adopt measures to account for and secure materials related to biological weapons.

An incident involving the introduction and potential spread of a pathogenic biological agent, whether by an actor intending harm to a target population or by naturally occurring means, has the potential to cause significant human, economic, and political harm in the OAS region. In light of that potential threat, the OAS has sought to increase biosafety and biosecurity awareness and capacity in the Americas. Since 2009, for example, the Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism ('OAS/CICTE'), through its Secretariat (the 'Secretariat'), has led several national bio-incident crisis management exercises aimed at raising awareness of biosecurity threats and bringing together officials and representatives from agencies and organisations to learn how to coordinate their responses to a bio-incident. Furthermore, a number of OAS Member States have specifically requested the Secretariat's assistance to draft or update National Bio-Emergency Response Plans.

While these and other efforts to enhance bio-incident readiness and response capabilities have yielded important results, there nonetheless remains a lack of engagement and investment in biosafety and biosecurity among many OAS Member States. This is reflected in the lack of needed infrastructure, capacity, and legal frameworks to effectively detect and respond to a biological incident. The large and disproportionate death toll in the Americas from the 2009 global outbreak of H1N1 highlights the above vulnerabilities and underscores the need for a greater focus on biosafety and biosecurity. It is believed, for example, that more people died in the Americas from the 2009 H1N1 swine flu than in the rest of the world.

The lack of engagement on the part of governments in the region on biosafety and biosecurity stems from a combination of factors, including insufficient awareness of policymakers regarding the threat and potential costs of a large scale biological incident; security-related priorities that compete for scarce resources available at the national level; and the inherent challenges of developing an integrated national bio-incident readiness and response capability. These challenges highlight the need within the OAS region for a coordinated response to biological incidents. Such a response should involve multiple actors at the national and local levels, including government ministries (health, agriculture, security, justice, defence, intelligence, transportation, foreign affairs, international commerce, economy, science and technology, and others), the law enforcement community and other first responders, private sector entities (especially industry and academia), and civil society.

1.2. Objectives

Through this three-year project, CICTE aims to improve biosafety and biosecurity in beneficiary countries in line with UNSCR 1540 (2004), in particular through the establishment and enforcement of effective measures to prevent the proliferation of biological weapons and their means of delivery.

Technical assistance and cooperation with Member States that support the overall aim of the project will be based upon the following main objectives:

- strengthening biosafety and biosecurity standards in beneficiary countries;
- enhancing legal and regulatory frameworks on biosafety and biosecurity and harmonising them with existing international standards;
- strengthening collaboration and cooperation, in particular through 1540 peer review exercises;
- facilitating continuous training on biosafety and biosecurity.

2. Selection of implementing agency and coordination with other relevant funding initiatives

2.1. Implementing Agency – the Organization of American States (OAS)

The OAS has been actively supporting Member States' non-proliferation efforts in the Americas since 2005. In 2010 the CICTE Secretariat was given a specific mandate to develop a programme to assist in the implementation of UNSCR 1540 (2004). Consequently, a strategic partnership was formed between the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), the 1540 Committee Group of Experts, and the OAS/CICTE Secretariat to implement a technical assistance and capacity building pilot project in the Americas to facilitate Member States' efforts to implement the different areas covered by UNSCR 1540 (2004).

One of OAS/CICTE's main objectives has been to work with countries whose governments are fully engaged in the physical protection and accounting of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear defence ('CBRN') materials as part of those states' non-proliferation efforts. Another objective has been to seek to help the beneficiary states implement UNSCR 1540 (2004) by identifying specific needs and challenges in order to tailor legislative assistance and specialised capacity-building activities aimed at strengthening Member States' preventive framework against the use of CBRN materials by non-state actors.

The regional framework provided by OAS carries a comparative advantage due to the transnational nature of the threats, which necessarily entail cooperation between neighbouring countries in order to meet those challenges. CICTE's regional approach to these issues will ensure consistency so that efforts are not duplicated and it can maximise efficiency. In this regard, the OAS, as the premier regional organisation in the Americas, is in a unique position in the hemisphere to demonstrate effectiveness due to its existing network of national points of contact, its extensive presence throughout the region and its ability to work in the field with the proposed beneficiary countries.

More generally, OAS/CICTE has worked closely with the governments of numerous OAS Member States and achieved important results in the biosafety and biosecurity area. For example, OAS/CICTE has assisted Member States in various ways, such as:

- drafting 1540 national action plans and strengthening legal and regulatory frameworks;

- building capacity to prevent and combat nuclear, radiological, chemical and biological material trafficking and smuggling;
- promoting the exchange of effective practices through the use of the peer review methodology; and
- facilitating coordination at the political level to identify areas for regional and sub-regional cooperation.

2.2. Coordination with Other Relevant Funding Initiatives

As a general practice, OAS/CICTE coordinates its activities with other agencies and organisations receiving funds from both the same and different donor governments and international bodies. In the case of organisations receiving support from the European Union for work related to the activities proposed under this project, the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), the 1540 Committee and its Group of Experts, and the Biological Weapons Convention Implementation Support Unit (BWC-ISU) are directly relevant to the project, and it is worth noting that OAS/CICTE already works closely with them. The coordination with these bodies will be carried out by the management team based at OAS Headquarters, to ensure all efforts are complementary and to avoid duplication, and project activities will be aligned with 1540 and BWC obligations.

In this regard, OAS/CICTE believes the Project is clearly in line with the 2019 European Council Decision to support implementation of the Biological Weapons Convention outside the European Union ('the Decision'). The proposed Project would further the Decision by helping to reduce the threat of proliferation of biological and toxin weapons in the region. In doing so, the Project would take into account the rapid advancements in life sciences, in order to ensure that governments' legal and regulatory frameworks to counter such threats meet current international standards. As a result, the Project would help to ensure that OAS Member States are well prepared to respond quickly to any threats that may arise.

With respect to policy development, OAS/CICTE will continue to work in this area by way of its Regular Sessions and the Committee on Hemispheric Security of the OAS Permanent Council.

The main objective of this proposal is to improve biosafety and biosecurity in beneficiary countries by raising awareness and building capacity among relevant sectors, in line with UNSCR 1540 (2004), including the enforcement of effective domestic measures to prevent the proliferation of biological weapons and their means of delivery. These efforts will be aimed at life scientists in the field of biosafety and biosecurity in the public and private sectors, as well as at policymakers and legislators. Activities include training courses for life scientists in beneficiary countries, as well as the development of an online training course to reach even more beneficiaries in the region. OAS/CICTE will carry out these activities in coordination with our strategic partners and, as noted in the Methodology section, for highly specialised training and tasks, the OAS may also contract short-term support (experts, trainers and researchers), and will work with its partners in those areas (including the BWC-ISU, UNODA, OIE and the European Union) and academia in order to ensure that personnel meet all the technical requirements, including, where possible, drawing from the rosters maintained by those organisations.

3. Project description

3.1. Description

Our proposal aims to improve biosafety and biosecurity in beneficiary countries, in line with UNSCR 1540 (2004), and to further increase beneficiary states' capacity to effectively anticipate and respond to large-scale incidents involving a biological agents, whether man-made or naturally occurring. The Project also would serve to improve interagency and international cooperation and information-sharing among OAS Member States in order to prepare for and respond to biological incidents. In addition, the Project seeks to address legislative gaps that currently exist in some of the target countries and complement efforts to implement the BWC.

The Project will bring together the responsible national authorities of up to eight OAS Member States, appropriate representatives of the private sector and civil society, and qualified international experts, to explore steps that can be taken to ensure improved biosafety and biosecurity capabilities in those states and, more broadly, in the OAS region. The Project will employ a two-pronged approach that incorporates both national and sub-regional activities. The Project will seek to leverage the Secretariat's prior experience working on these matters in the Americas, along with its well-established network of contacts and partners (especially in the public sector). National-level efforts will focus on working with individual OAS Member States to enhance national capacities, draft legislation and regulations and develop country-specific action plans for strengthening operational capabilities.

At the regional level, the capacity building activities will focus on promoting the exchange of information and good practices, as well as on defining the structural, substantive, and functional parameters from a regional approach.

Furthermore, the Project will seek to leverage a 'peer review' process which has been developed in recent years, under which States voluntarily agree to work together to assess their mutual strengths and weakness in implementing 1540 obligations and to identify effective practices and areas for continued bilateral cooperation. Following recent successful 1540 peer review exercises between Chile and Colombia (2017), the Dominican Republic and Panama (2019) and most recently Paraguay and Uruguay (2019), we are proposing to provide specific follow-up assistance and cooperation activities for these three sets of countries. In doing so, we would seek to follow up on the close bilateral ties forged between these States during the peer review process and would seek to further promote these countries' demonstrated commitment to continuing 1540 cooperation beyond the initial peer review exercises. We would also propose to promote additional peer review exercises in the region, with a strong focus on biosafety and biosecurity for countries that have not yet undertaken such exercises, such as Mexico and potentially other partners in the region. Finally we would seek to revisit existing peer review processes to promote and enhance the continued cooperation between the countries, promote best practices and promote the practice of publishing technical papers (in addition to the final reports submitted by the States) to capture the advances made in these forums.

3.2. Methodology

3.2.1. Organisational structure

This project will be implemented by OAS/CICTE, in coordination with and supported by OAS Member States. The OAS/CICTE management team for the project will consist of three staff members and an administrative/financial support assistant based at OAS headquarters in Washington, DC, in coordination with contracted external personnel, depending on the specific activities to be executed, under the general supervision and guidance of the CICTE Executive Secretary.

The externally contracted personnel will include a legal specialist who will execute the legislative assistance portion of the project. For highly specialised training and tasks, the OAS may also contract short-term support (experts, trainers and researchers) from other technical partner organisations' expert rosters, including the BWC-ISU, UNODA, OIE and the European Union.

Initially, the OAS/CICTE programme management team will coordinate directly with national authorities of the Member States that have previously requested support with respect to UNSCR 1540 (2004). In several cases, the OAS has existing cooperation agreements to assist Member States in the areas of 1540 implementation that will form the basis for technical assistance.

3.2.2. Technical approach

Requests for legislative and technical assistance to strengthen regulations on biosafety and biosecurity will require an initial assessment and analysis of the existing legislation and regulations would be carried out by a legal specialist in coordination with the project management team and relevant authorities in the beneficiary countries through legislative and technical assistance missions, in order to identify specific gaps and country priorities. Based on this assessment, the specific measures related to legislative and regulatory improvements in the field of biosafety and biosecurity requiring priority implementation which will be directly supported by this project could include:

- analysis of the existing legislation and regulations in beneficiary countries in order to identify specific gaps;

- drafting and adoption of an export control list;
- development and adoption of a national action plan for responding to biological threats;
- development of national guidelines for the protection of biological agents from accidental or deliberate dissemination, their proper and safe storage and transportation, including their in-house security.

Activities to promote and enhance regional cooperation would include:

- development of follow-up capacity-building and cooperation activities for countries in the region that have carried out peer review exercises related to 1540 implementation;
- additional peer review exercises with a strong focus on biosafety and biosecurity;
- drafting and publication of technical papers on peer review related activities.

For the awareness raising, education and training on biosafety and biosecurity component of this proposal, to be carried out in parallel to the technical and legislative assistance and regional cooperation component, a training course will be organized in each of the beneficiary countries. These training courses will be coordinated by the OAS/CICTE management team and conducted by international experts. These courses will serve to build capacity and establish a group of trainers from among the different scientific institutions of the beneficiary countries who will be able to disseminate knowledge on biosafety and biosecurity principles, best laboratory practices, techniques and methods for bio risk management in laboratories and research institutes.

OAS/CICTE will work with academics and researchers in order to develop an online course, contributing to the improvement of current resources for further dissemination of knowledge and awareness raising on biosafety, biosecurity, and bioethics amongst academics, teachers, students and researchers in life sciences and other relevant stakeholders.

Furthermore, outreach and awareness raising on biosafety, biosecurity, UNSCR 1540 (2004) and implementation of the BWC will be conducted among policymakers, parliamentarians and industry during the technical and legislative assistance missions and the regional and subregional activities included in the proposal.

3.2.3. Gender perspective

OAS/CICTE, through its 1540 programme, plays an important role in supporting Member States to build capacity in order to implement UNSCR 1540 (2004) and to combat proliferation, as well as to promote gender equality. All of these outcomes contribute to the achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goals, and complement OAS Member States' efforts to implement relevant instruments in the global disarmament and non-proliferation regime areas.

OAS/CICTE will secure gender equity in the hiring process to assist beneficiary countries of the project, and will encourage beneficiary countries to meaningfully engage women at all stages of the project. A special effort is always made to incorporate a gender perspective and to position women at the centre of the topics under discussion.

3.2.4. External coordination

In addition to coordination and collaboration with national authorities throughout the region, the OAS will coordinate and collaborate with other institutions and organisations during the execution of the project. The entities listed below may be in position to provide support on specific issues and help promote the initiative in the region:

- United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), including the Biological Weapons Convention Implementation Support Unit;
- Security Council Committee established pursuant to UNSCR 1540 (2004) and its Group of Experts;
- World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE);
- World Health Organisation (WHO), including the Pan American Health Organisation (PAHO);

- civil society organisations, academia and private sector organisations whose objectives are in line with the objectives of this proposal, including Sandia National Laboratory; Subcomisión de Bioseguridad y Bioscustodia de la Asociación Argentina de Microbiología; James Martin Center CNS; Asociación Latinoamericana de Biocontención y Biocustodia.

3.3. Project Objectives and Activities

Objective 1: Biosafety and biosecurity standards in beneficiary countries strengthened.

Supporting Activities

- Activity 1.1: Carry out a technical assistance mission per country with agencies involved on biosafety and biosecurity in order to assess needs and draft an assessment report.
- Activity 1.2: Based on needs and resources, facilitate training in one or both of the following areas: adoption of an export control list or adoption of a national action plan for responding to biological threats. Provide an evaluation report.
- Activity 1.3: Develop national guidelines for the protection of biological agents from accidental or deliberate dissemination, as well as national guidelines regarding their proper and safe storage and transportation, including their in-house security.

Expected results

- Assessment report drafted with recommendation per country and per agency.
- Export control list created according of needs of countries.
- Evaluation report provided by country of national action plan responding and guidelines of biological threats, accidental events, safe storage and transportation.

Objective 2: Legal and regulatory frameworks on biosafety and biosecurity enhanced and harmonised with existing international standards.

Supporting Activities

- Activity 2.1: Review existing legislative and regulatory frameworks in each beneficiary country to identify gaps and priority areas of need.
- Activity 2.2: Provide legislative assistance as needed, including drafting legislation and regulations to implement export control lists and/or a national action plans.
- Activity 2.3: Compile and publish document with guidelines for best laboratory practices, techniques and methods for bio-risk management in laboratories and research institutes and disseminate it to promote awareness of good practices among relevant stakeholders.

Expected results

- At least one legislative assistance mission per country to provide support in the export control list and/or national action plans and/or draft relevant legislation/regulations.
- Best laboratory practices published with different components: academic, techniques and different methods.

Objective 3: Collaboration and cooperation strengthened particularly through 1 540 peer review exercises.

Supporting Activities

- Activity 3.1: Facilitate up to three new peer review exercises with a strong focus on biosafety and biosecurity.

- Activity 3.2: Carry out three bilateral workshops to follow up on peer review exercises already conducted in the region related to 1540 implementation.
- Activity 3.3: Draft and publish technical papers on peer review related activities.
- Activity 3.4: Organise regional conference on biosafety and biosecurity to, among other things, increase coordination and promote information sharing.
- Activity 3.5: Organise regional conference on the status of UNSCR 1540 (2004) implementation in the Americas.

Expected results

- Peer review exercises facilitated for six beneficiary countries.
- Follow-up report of peer review drafted and published for Chile / Colombia, Dominican Republic / Panama and Paraguay / Uruguay.
- Coordination between agencies related with biosecurity of biosafety of beneficiaries countries increased.

Objective 4: Continuous training on biosafety and biosecurity facilitated.

Supporting Activities

- Activity 4.1: Establish a network of biosafety and biosecurity trainers in each beneficiary country.
- Activity 4.2: Design and develop a training module for scientists to reduce risk of possible misuse of materials and equipment during their research.
- Activity 4.3: Coordinate with relevant national training institutes to encourage inclusion in academic curricula of modules and/or materials related to biosafety and biosecurity, including implementation of UNSCR 1540 (2004) and the BWC.
- Activity 4.4: Organise and conduct up to eight training sessions on biosafety and biosecurity (one per beneficiary country).

Expected results

- Network of trainers and specialists on biosecurity and biosafety established in each country.
- Open online courses created and six courses conducted.
- Scientists from agencies related on biosecurity and biosafety trained in the beneficiaries countries.

4. Beneficiaries

The direct beneficiaries of objectives 1 through 4 are national institutions and authorities responsible for biosafety and biosecurity in each beneficiary country (up to eight States depending on funds received: Argentina, Chile, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay and Uruguay). With the creation of the online course and inclusion of these topics in university curricula, an even broader array of beneficiaries will be reached.

5. European Union visibility

OAS/CICTE will ensure that all project activities recognise the Union for its financial support of the project through multiple means. Press releases, social media and interviews with news media for high visibility events will highlight EU support. All equipment, printed materials or computer software donated to beneficiary countries will be labelled as being funded by the Union. Project personnel will display EU logo and/or flag on all hats, coveralls or work uniforms as a clear method of branding. Union support will be well published and visible on OAS websites and publications related to the project and the programmes that are supported.

6. Duration

The intended timeframe for project execution is 36 months.

7. General set-up

Technical implementation of the project will be carried out by OAS/CICTE through its existing 1 540 programme.

8. Partners

OAS/CICTE will implement the project in partnership with national authorities in beneficiary countries, in collaboration with strategic partners.

9. Reporting

Narrative progress reports and financial status will be presented on a quarterly basis to allow for adequate and timely monitoring and evaluation and OAS/CICTE will maintain close communications with the donor.

COUNCIL DECISION (CFSP) 2019/2109
of 9 December 2019
amending Decision 2010/788/CFSP concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic Republic of the Congo

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on European Union, and in particular Article 29 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal of the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy,

Whereas:

- (1) On 20 December 2010, the Council adopted Decision 2010/788/CFSP ⁽¹⁾ concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).
- (2) On 12 December 2016, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2016/2231 ⁽²⁾, which amends Decision 2010/788/CFSP, in response to the obstruction of the electoral process and the related human rights violations in the DRC. Decision (CFSP) 2016/2231 introduced, inter alia, autonomous restrictive measures in Article 3(2) of Decision 2010/788/CFSP.
- (3) On the basis of a review of the measures referred to in Article 3(2) of Decision 2010/788/CFSP, the restrictive measures should be renewed until 12 December 2020 and two persons should be removed from the list in Annex II to Decision 2010/788/CFSP.
- (4) The statements of reasons relating to certain persons listed in Annex II should be amended.
- (5) Moreover, a provision should be added to Decision 2010/788/CFSP specifying that the Council and the High Representative may process personal data in order to carry out their tasks under that Decision.
- (6) Decision 2010/788/CFSP should therefore be amended accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Decision 2010/788/CFSP is amended as follows:

- (1) The following Article is inserted:

'Article 8a

1. The Council and the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (High Representative) may process personal data in order to carry out their tasks under this Decision, in particular:

- (a) as regards the Council, for preparing and making amendments to Annexes I and II;
- (b) as regards the High Representative, for preparing amendments to Annexes I and II.

2. The Council and the High Representative may process, where applicable, relevant data relating to criminal offences committed by listed natural persons, to criminal convictions of such persons or to security measures concerning such persons, only to the extent that such processing is necessary for the preparation of Annexes I and II.

⁽¹⁾ Council Decision 2010/788/CFSP of 20 December 2010 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic Republic of the Congo and repealing Common Position 2008/369/CFSP (OJ L 336, 21.12.2010, p. 30).

⁽²⁾ Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/2231 of 12 December 2016 amending Decision 2010/788/CFSP concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic Republic of the Congo (OJ L 336 I, 12.12.2016, p. 7).

3. For the purposes of this Decision, the Council and the High Representative are designated as “controllers” within the meaning of point 8 of Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council (*), in order to ensure that the natural persons concerned can exercise their rights under Regulation (EU) 2018/1725.

(*) Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2018 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by the Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 and Decision No 1247/2002/EC (OJ L 295, 21.11.2018, p 39).;

(2) in Article 9, paragraph (2) is replaced by the following:

‘2. The measures referred to in Article 3(2) shall apply until 12 December 2020. They shall be renewed, or amended as appropriate, if the Council deems that their objectives have not been met.’;

(3) the list set out in Annex II to Decision 2010/788/CFSP is replaced by the list set out in the Annex to this Decision.

Article 2

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

Done at Brussels, 9 December 2019.

For the Council

The President

J. BORRELL FONTELLES

LIST OF PERSONS AND ENTITIES REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 3(2)

A. Persons

	Name	Identifying information	Grounds for designation	Date of designation
1.	Ilunga Kampete	a.k.a. Gaston Hughes Ilunga Kampete; a.k.a. Hugues Raston Ilunga Kampete. DOB: 24.11.1964. POB: Lubumbashi (DRC). Military ID number: 1-64-86-22311-29. Nationality: DRC. Address: 69, avenue Nyangwile, Kinsuka Mimosas, Kinshasa/ Ngaliema, RDC. Gender: Male	As Commander of the Republican Guard (GR), Ilunga Kampete was responsible for the GR units deployed on the ground and involved in the disproportionate use of force and violent repression, in September 2016 in Kinshasa. Owing to his continuing role as head of the GR, he is responsible for the repression and infringements of human rights committed by GR agents, such as the violent repression of an opposition rally in Lubumbashi in December 2018. Ilunga Kampete was therefore involved in planning, directing, or committing acts that constitute serious human rights violations or abuses in DRC.	12.12.2016
2.	Gabriel Amisi Kumba	a.k.a. Gabriel Amisi Nkumba; 'Tango Fort'; 'Tango Four'. DOB: 28.5.1964. POB: Malela (DRC). Military ID number: 1-64-87-77512-30. Nationality: DRC. Address: 22, avenue Mbenseke, Ma Campagne, Kinshasa/ Ngaliema, RDC. Gender: Male	Former Commander of the first defence zone of the Congolese Army (FARDC), whose forces took part in the disproportionate use of force and violent repression in September 2016 in Kinshasa. Gabriel Amisi Kumba has been Deputy Chief of Staff of the Congolese Armed Forces (FARDC) since July 2018, with responsibility for operations and intelligence. Owing to his role, he bears responsibility for the recent human rights violations committed by the FARDC. Gabriel Amisi Kumba was therefore involved in planning, directing, or committing acts that constitute serious human rights violations or abuses in DRC.	12.12.2016
3.	Ferdinand Ilunga Luyoyo	DOB: 8.3.1973. POB: Lubumbashi (DRC). Passport no: OB0260335 (valid from 15.4.2011 to 14.4.2016). Nationality: DRC. Address: 2, avenue des Orangers, Kinshasa/Gombe, RDC. Gender: Male	As Commander of the anti-riot unit <i>Légion Nationale d'Intervention</i> of the Congolese National Police (PNC), Ferdinand Ilunga Luyoyo was responsible for the disproportionate use of force and violent repression in September 2016 in Kinshasa.	12.12.2016

	Name	Identifying information	Grounds for designation	Date of designation
			Ferdinand Ilunga Luyoyo has been Commander of the PNC unit responsible for the protection of institutions and high-ranking officials since July 2017. Owing to his role, he bears responsibility for the recent human rights violations committed by the PNC. Ferdinand Ilunga Luyoyo was therefore involved in planning, directing, or committing acts that constitute serious human rights violations or abuses in DRC.	
4.	Célestin Kanyama	a.k.a. Kanyama Tshisiku Celestin; Kanyama Celestin Cishiku Antoine; Kanyama Cishiku Bilolo Célestin. Esprit de mort. DOB: 4.10.1960. POB: Kananga (DRC). Nationality: DRC. Passport no: OB0637580 (valid from 20.5.2014 to 19.5.2019). Was granted Schengen visa no. 011518403, issued on 2.7.2016. Address: 56, avenue Usika, Kinshasa/Gombe, RDC. Gender: Male	As Commissioner of the Congolese National Police (PNC), Célestin Kanyama was responsible for the disproportionate use of force and violent repression in September 2016 in Kinshasa. In July 2017, Célestin Kanyama was appointed Director-General of the National Police's training schools. Owing to his role as a senior PNC official, he bears responsibility for the recent human rights violations committed by the PNC. One example is the intimidation and deprivation of freedom imposed on journalists by police officers in October 2018, after the publication of a series of articles on the misappropriation of police cadet rations and the role that General Kanyama played in these events. Célestin Kanyama was therefore involved in planning, directing, or committing acts that constitute serious human rights violations or abuses in DRC.	12.12.2016
5.	John Numbi	a.k.a. John Numbi Banza Tambo; John Numbi Banza Ntambo; Tambo Numbi. DOB: 16.8.1962. POB: Jadotville-Likasi-Kolwezi (DRC). Nationality: DRC. Address: 5, avenue Oranger, Kinshasa/Gombe, RDC. Gender: Male	John Numbi has been Inspector-General of the Congolese Armed Forces (FARDC) since July 2018. Owing to his role, he bears responsibility for the recent human rights violations committed by the FARDC, such as disproportionate violence committed in June-July 2019 by FARDC troops under his direct authority against people who were mining illegally. John Numbi was therefore involved in planning, directing, or committing acts that constitute serious human rights violations or abuses in DRC.	12.12.2016

	Name	Identifying information	Grounds for designation	Date of designation
6.	Delphin Kahimbi	a.k.a. Delphin Kahimbi Kasagwe; Delphin Kayimbi Demba Kasangwe; Delphin Kahimbi Kasangwe; Delphin Kahimbi Demba Kasangwe; Delphin Kasagwe Kahimbi. DOB: 15.1.1969 (alternatively: 15.7.1969). POB: Kiniezire/Goma (DRC). Nationality: DRC. Diplomatic passport no: DB0006669 (valid from 13.11.2013 to 12.11.2018). Address: 1, 14eme rue, Quartier Industriel, Linete, Kinshasa, RDC. Gender: Male	Delphin Kahimbi has been assistant Chief of Staff within the FARDC General Staff since July 2018, with responsibility for intelligence. Owing to his role, he bears responsibility for the recent human rights violations committed by the FARDC. Delphin Kahimbi was therefore involved in planning, directing, or committing acts that constitute serious human rights violations or abuses in DRC.	12.12.2016
7.	Evariste Boshab	a.k.a. Evariste Boshab Mabub Ma Bileng. DOB: 12.1.1956. POB: Tete Kalamba (DRC). Nationality: DRC. Diplomatic passport number: DP0000003 (valid: 21.12.2015— expiry: 20.12.2020). Schengen visa expired on 5.1.2017. Address: 3, avenue du Rail, Kinshasa/Gombe, RDC. Gender: Male	In his capacity as Vice Prime Minister and Minister of Interior and Security from December 2014 to December 2016, Evariste Boshab was officially responsible for the police and security services and coordinating the work of provincial governors. In this capacity, he was responsible for arrests of activists and opposition members, as well as disproportionate use of force, including between September 2016 and December 2016 in response to demonstrations in Kinshasa, which resulted in a large number of civilians being killed or injured by security services. Evariste Boshab was therefore involved in planning, directing, or committing acts that constitute serious human rights violations or abuses in DRC. Evariste Boshab also played a part in the exploitation and aggravation of the crisis in the Kasai region, where he maintains a position of influence, particularly since becoming senator of Kasai in March 2019.	29.5.2017
8.	Alex Kande Mupompa	a.k.a. Alexandre Kande Mupomba; Kande-Mupompa. DOB: 23.9.1950. POB: Kananga (DRC). Nationality: DRC and Belgian. DRC passport number: OP0024910 (valid: 21.3.2016— expiry: 20.3.2021). Addresses: Messidorlaan 217/25, 1180 Uccle, Belgium 1, avenue Bumba, Kinshasa/Ngaliema, RDC. Gender: Male	As Governor of Kasai Central until October 2017, Alex Kande Mupompa was responsible for the disproportionate use of force, violent repression and extrajudicial killings committed by security forces and the PNC in Kasai Central from August 2016, including killings in the territory of Dibaya in February 2017. Alex Kande Mupompa was therefore involved in planning, directing, or committing acts that constitute serious human rights violations or abuses in DRC.	29.5.2017

	Name	Identifying information	Grounds for designation	Date of designation
			Alex Kande Mupompa also played a part in the exploitation and aggravation of the crisis in the Kasai region for which he was a representative until October 2019 and in which he maintains a position of influence through the <i>Congrès des alliés pour l'action au Congo</i> (CAAC) which is part of the provincial government of Kasai.	
9.	Jean-Claude Kazembe Musonda	DOB: 17.5.1963. POB: Kashobwe (DRC). Nationality: DRC. Address: 7891, avenue Lubembe, Quartier Lido, Lubumbashi, Haut-Katanga, RDC. Gender: Male	As Governor of Haut-Katanga until April 2017, Jean-Claude Kazembe Musonda was responsible for the disproportionate use of force and violent repression committed by security forces and the PNC in Haut-Katanga, including between 15 and 31 December 2016, when 12 civilians were killed and 64 were injured as a result of the use of lethal force by security forces including PNC agents in response to protests in Lubumbashi. Jean-Claude Kazembe Musonda was therefore involved in planning, directing, or committing acts that constitute serious human rights violations or abuses in DRC. Jean-Claude Kazembe Musonda is the leader of the CONAKAT party, which is part of the coalition under former President Joseph Kabila.	29.5.2017
10	Éric Ruhorimbere	a.k.a. Eric Ruhorimbere Ruhanga; Tango Two; Tango Deux. DOB: 16.7.1969. POB: Minembwe (DRC). Military ID number: 1-69-09-51400-64. Nationality: DRC. DRC passport number OB0814241. Address: Mbujimayi, Kasai Province, RDC. Gender: Male	As Deputy Commander of the 21st military region from September 2014 to July 2018, Éric Ruhorimbere was responsible for the disproportionate use of force and extrajudicial killings perpetrated by FARDC forces, notably against the Nsapu militia and women and children. Éric Ruhorimbere has been the Commander of the Nord Equateur operational sector since July 2018. Owing to his role, he bears responsibility for the recent human rights violations committed by the FARDC. Éric Ruhorimbere was therefore involved in planning, directing, or committing acts that constitute serious human rights violations or abuses in DRC.	29.5.2017

	Name	Identifying information	Grounds for designation	Date of designation
11	Emmanuel Ramazani Shadari	a.k.a. Emmanuel Ramazani Shadari Mulanda; Shadary. DOB: 29.11.1960. POB: Kasongo (DRC). Nationality: DRC. Address: 28, avenue Ntela, Mont Ngafula, Kinshasa, RDC. Gender: Male	As Vice Prime Minister and Minister of Interior and Security until February 2018, Ramazani Shadari was officially responsible for the police and security services and for coordinating the work of provincial governors. In this capacity, he was responsible for the arrests of activists and opposition members, as well as for the disproportionate use of force, such as the violent crackdown on members of the Bundu Dia Kongo (BDK) movement in Kongo Central, the repression in Kinshasa in January-February 2017 and the disproportionate use of force and violent repression in the Kasai provinces. In this capacity, Ramazani Shadari was therefore involved in planning, directing, or committing acts that constitute serious human rights violations or abuses in DRC. Ramazani Shadari has been permanent secretary of the <i>Parti du peuple pour la reconstruction et le développement</i> (PPRD) since February 2018, the main party in the coalition under former President Joseph Kabila.	29.5.2017
12	Kalev Mutondo	a.k.a. Kalev Katanga Mutondo, Kalev Motono, Kalev Mutundo, Kalev Mutoid, Kalev Mutombo, Kalev Mutond, Kalev Mutondo Katanga, Kalev Mutund. DOB: 3.3.1957. Nationality: DRC. Passport number: DB0004470 (issued: 8.6.2012— expires: 7.6.2017). Address: 24, avenue Ma Campagne, Kinshasa, RDC. Gender: Male	As Head of the National Intelligence Service (ANR) until February 2019, Kalev Mutondo was involved in and responsible for the arbitrary arrest, detention and mistreatment of opposition members, civil society activists and others. Kalev Mutondo was therefore involved in planning, directing, or committing acts that constitute serious human rights violations or abuses in DRC. In May 2019, he signed a declaration of past and future loyalty to Joseph Kabila, and he remains his close associate for security matters.	29.5.2017

B. Entities

[...].

COUNCIL DECISION (CFSP) 2019/2110
of 9 December 2019
on the European Union CSDP Advisory Mission in the Central African Republic (EUAM RCA)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on European Union, and in particular Article 42(4) and Article 43(2) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy,

Whereas:

- (1) On 15 October 2018, in conclusions on the Central African Republic, the Council emphasised the need for the European Union to continue working, through its various instruments, to help this country get back on the road to stability, peace and development and to meet the aspiration of the Central African people as a whole for lasting peace and reconciliation.
- (2) On 6 February 2019, an inclusive Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation was signed between the government of the Central African Republic and armed groups.
- (3) On 12 July 2019, the President of the Central African Republic, in a letter to the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, requested the deployment of a civilian Mission in the Central African Republic to support progress in the ongoing Security Sector Reform and to contribute to the reorganisation and deployment of the country's Internal Security Forces.
- (4) On 21 November 2019, the Council approved a Crisis Management Concept for a possible civilian Advisory Mission in the Central African Republic under the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP).
- (5) The Mission should be established in accordance with the approved Crisis Management Concept. A core team should make the necessary preparations to allow the Mission to reach its initial operating capability. The Mission should be launched by the Council no later than in the spring of 2020, if conditions are met.
- (6) The Political and Security Committee (PSC) should exercise, under the responsibility of the Council and of the High Representative, political control over the Mission, provide it with strategic direction and take the relevant decisions in accordance with the third paragraph of Article 38 of the Treaty on European Union (TEU).
- (7) The Watch-Keeping Capability should be activated for this Mission.
- (8) This Mission will be conducted in the context of a situation which may deteriorate and could impede the achievement of the objectives of the Union's external action set out in Article 21 of the TEU.

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Mission

The Union hereby establishes a European Union CSDP civilian Advisory Mission in support of Security Sector Reform in the Central African Republic (EUAM RCA).

Article 2

Mandate

1. The strategic objectives of EUAM RCA shall be to:
 - (a) Support the build-up of rule-based governance and management capacities within the Ministry for Interior and Public Security of the Central African Republic, in the design, implementation, build-up and monitoring of all relevant planning categories;

- (b) Support the sustainable transformation of the Central African Republic's Internal Security Forces and their operational effective functioning and deployment;
 - (c) To assist in developing an integrated support to the Internal Security Forces of the Central African Republic through close coordination, ensuring unity of action and complementarity of efforts with the relevant actors;
 - (d) To establish a comprehensive situational picture through a dedicated Analytical Capacity, including in domains such as strategic communications and political-security developments.
2. To achieve those objectives, EUAM RCA shall operate in accordance with the Crisis Management Concept (CMC) approved by the Council on 21 November 2019 and the operational planning documents. In a phased, scalable and modular approach, EUAM RCA shall provide advice at strategic level to the Ministry for Interior and Public Security and to the Internal Security Forces of the Central African Republic in order to support their sustainable transformation into a more coherent security provider, under national ownership and in close coordination with the EU Delegation to Central African Republic, EUTM RCA ⁽¹⁾, MINUSCA, UNPOL, the African Union and other international stakeholders.
3. EUAM RCA shall promote the implementation of international humanitarian law and human rights, as well as the protection of civilians, gender equality and the prohibition of discrimination by the Internal Security Forces of the Central African Republic, in particular discrimination on the basis of ethnic origin or religious belief.

Article 3

Chain of command and structure

1. EUAM RCA shall have a unified chain of command as a crisis management operation.
2. EUAM RCA shall have its Headquarters in Bangui.
3. EUAM RCA shall be structured in accordance with its planning documents.

Article 4

Civilian Operation Commander

1. The Civilian Planning and Conduct Capability (CPCC) Director shall be the Civilian Operation Commander for EUAM RCA. The CPCC shall be at the disposal of the Civilian Operation Commander for the planning and conduct of EUAM RCA.
2. The Civilian Operation Commander, under the political control and strategic direction of the Political and Security Committee (PSC) and overall authority of the High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (HR), shall exercise command and control of EUAM RCA at the strategic level.
3. The Civilian Operation Commander shall ensure the proper and effective implementation of the decisions of the Council and the PSC with regard to the conduct of operations, including by issuing instructions at the strategic level as required to the Head of Mission and providing him with advice and technical support.
4. The Civilian Operation Commander shall report to the Council through the HR.
5. All seconded staff shall remain under the full command of the national authorities of the seconding State in accordance with national rules, of the Union institution concerned or of the European External Action Service (EEAS), respectively. Those authorities shall transfer Operational Control (OPCON) of their staff to the Civilian Operation Commander.
6. The Civilian Operation Commander shall have overall responsibility for ensuring that the Union's duty of care is properly discharged.
7. The Civilian Operation Commander and the Head of EU Delegation to Central African Republic shall consult each other as required.

⁽¹⁾ European Union military training mission in the Central African Republic, established by Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/610 of 19 April 2016 on a European Union CSDP Military Training Mission in the Central African Republic (EUTM RCA) (OJ L 104, 20.4.2016, p. 21).

*Article 5***Head of Mission**

1. The Head of Mission shall assume responsibility for EUAM RCA and shall exercise command and control thereof, at theatre level. The Head of Mission shall be directly responsible to the Civilian Operation Commander and shall act in accordance with his or her instructions.
2. The Head of Mission shall be the representative of EUAM RCA in its area of responsibility.
3. The Head of Mission shall exercise administrative and logistic responsibility for EUAM RCA, including responsibility for the assets, resources and information which have been placed at the disposal of EUAM RCA. The Head of Mission may delegate management tasks in staff and financial matters to staff members of EUAM RCA, under his or her overall responsibility.
4. The Head of Mission shall be responsible for disciplinary control over the staff of EUAM RCA. For seconded staff, disciplinary action shall be exercised by the national authorities of the seconding State in accordance with national rules, by the Union institution concerned or by the EEAS respectively.
5. The Head of Mission shall ensure appropriate visibility of EUAM RCA.
6. The Head of Mission shall, without prejudice to the chain of command, receive local political guidance from the Head of the Union Delegation to Central African Republic.

*Article 6***Staff**

1. EUAM RCA shall consist primarily of staff seconded by Member States, Union institutions or the EEAS. Each Member State, each Union institution, and the EEAS shall bear the costs related to any of the staff seconded by it, including travel expenses to and from the place of deployment, salaries, medical coverage and allowances other than applicable daily allowances.
2. The Member State, the Union institution, or the EEAS respectively shall be responsible for answering any claims linked to the secondment from or concerning the members of staff whom they have seconded, and for bringing any action against such persons.
3. International and local staff may be recruited on a contractual basis by EUAM RCA if the functions required cannot be provided by personnel seconded by Member States. Exceptionally, in duly justified cases, where no qualified applicants from Member States are available, nationals from participating third States may be recruited on a contractual basis, as appropriate.
4. The conditions of employment and the rights and obligations of international and local staff shall be laid down in the contracts between EUAM RCA and the staff member concerned.

*Article 7***Status of EUAM RCA and of its staff**

The status of EUAM RCA and its staff, including where appropriate the privileges, immunities and further guarantees necessary for the completion and smooth functioning of EUAM RCA, shall be the subject of an agreement concluded pursuant to Article 37 TEU and in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 218 TFUE.

*Article 8***Political control and strategic direction**

1. The PSC shall exercise, under the responsibility of the Council and of the HR, political control and strategic direction of EUAM RCA. The Council hereby authorises the PSC to take the relevant decisions for this purpose in accordance with the third paragraph of Article 38 TEU. This authorisation shall include the powers to appoint a Head of Mission, upon a proposal from the HR, and to amend the Operation Plan (OPLAN). The powers of decision with respect to the objectives and termination of the EUAM RCA shall remain vested in the Council. The decisions of the PSC regarding the appointment of the Head of Mission shall be published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

2. The PSC shall report to the Council at regular intervals.
3. The PSC shall receive, on a regular basis and as required, reports by the Civilian Operation Commander and the Head of Mission on issues within their areas of responsibility.

Article 9

Participation of third States

1. Without prejudice to the decision-making autonomy of the Union and its single institutional framework, third States may be invited to contribute to EUAM RCA, provided that they bear the cost of the staff seconded by them, including salaries, all risk insurance cover, daily subsistence allowances and travel expenses to and from the Central African Republic, and that they contribute to the running costs of EUAM RCA, as appropriate.
2. Third States contributing to EUAM RCA shall have the same rights and obligations as Member States in terms of the day-to-day management of EUAM RCA.
3. The Council hereby authorises the PSC to take the relevant decisions on acceptance of the proposed contributions and to establish a Committee of Contributors.
4. Detailed arrangements regarding the participation of third States shall be covered by agreements concluded in accordance with Article 37 TEU and additional technical arrangements as necessary. Where the Union and a third State conclude or have concluded an agreement establishing a framework for the participation of that third State in Union crisis-management operations, the provisions of that agreement shall apply in the context of EUAM RCA.

Article 10

Security

1. The Civilian Operation Commander shall direct the Head of Mission's planning of security measures and ensure their proper and effective implementation by EUAM RCA in accordance with Article 4.
2. The Head of Mission shall be responsible for the security of EUAM RCA and for ensuring compliance with minimum security requirements applicable to EUAM RCA, in line with the policy of the Union on the security of personnel deployed outside the Union in an operational capacity under Title V TEU, and its supporting instruments.
3. The Head of Mission shall be assisted by a Mission Security Officer, who shall report to the Head of Mission and also maintain a close functional relationship with the EEAS.
4. EUAM RCA staff shall undergo mandatory security training before taking up their duties, in accordance with the OPLAN. They shall also receive regular in-theatre refresher training organised by the Mission Security Officer.
5. The Head of Mission shall ensure the protection of EU classified information in accordance with Council Decision 2013/488/EU ^(*).

Article 11

Watch-Keeping Capability

The Watch-Keeping Capability shall be activated for EUAM RCA.

^(*) Council Decision 2013/488/EU of 23 September 2013 on the security rules for protecting EU classified information (OJ L 274, 15.10.2013, p. 1).

*Article 12***Legal arrangements**

EUAM RCA shall have the capacity to procure services and supplies, to enter into contracts and administrative arrangements, to employ staff, to hold bank accounts, to acquire and dispose of assets and to discharge its liabilities, and to be a party to legal proceedings, as required in order to implement this Decision.

*Article 13***Financial arrangements**

1. The financial reference amount intended to cover the expenditure related to EUAM RCA for the 6 months following the entry into force of this Decision shall be EUR 7 100 000. The financial reference amount for any subsequent period shall be decided by the Council.
2. All expenditure shall be managed in accordance with the rules and procedures applicable to the general budget of the Union. Participation of natural and legal persons in the award of procurement contracts by EUAM RCA shall be open without limitations. Moreover, no rule of origin for the goods purchased by EUAM RCA shall apply. Subject to the Commission's approval, EUAM RCA may conclude technical arrangements with Member States, the host State, participating third States and other international actors regarding the provision of equipment, services and premises to EUAM RCA.
3. EUAM RCA shall be responsible for the implementation of its budget. For this purpose, EUAM RCA shall sign an agreement with the Commission. The financial arrangements shall respect the chain of command provided for in Articles 3, 4 and 5 and the operational requirements of EUAM RCA.
4. EUAM RCA shall report fully to, and be supervised by, the Commission on the financial activities undertaken in the framework of their agreement.
5. The expenditure related to EUAM RCA shall be eligible as of the date of adoption of this Decision.

*Article 14***Consistency of the Union's response and coordination**

1. The HR shall ensure the consistency of the implementation of this Decision with the Union's external action as a whole, including the Union's development programmes.
2. Without prejudice to the chain of command, the Head of Mission shall act in close coordination with the Union's delegation in Bangui to ensure the consistency of Union action in the Central African Republic.
3. The Head of Mission shall coordinate closely with EUTM RCA, MINUSCA, UNPOL, the African Union and, as appropriate, other international actors.

*Article 15***Release of information**

1. The HR shall be authorised to release to the third States associated with this Decision, as appropriate and in accordance with the needs of EUAM RCA, EU classified information up to 'CONFIDENTIEL UE/EU CONFIDENTIAL' level generated for the purposes of EUAM RCA, in accordance with Decision 2013/488/EU.
2. In the event of a specific and immediate operational need, the HR shall also be authorised to release to the host State any EU classified information up to 'RESTREINT UE/EU RESTRICTED' level which are generated for the purposes of EUAM RCA, in accordance with Decision 2013/488/EU. Arrangements between the HR and the competent authorities of the host State shall be drawn up for this purpose.

3. The HR shall be authorised to release to the third States associated with this Decision any EU non-classified documents connected with the deliberations of the Council relating to EUAM RCA and covered by the obligation of professional secrecy pursuant to Article 6(1) of the Council's Rules of Procedure ⁽³⁾.

4. The HR may delegate the powers referred to in paragraphs 1 to 3, as well as the ability to conclude the arrangements referred to in paragraph 2 to persons placed under his or her authority, to the Civilian Operation Commander and to the Head of Mission, in accordance with Section VII of Annex VI to Decision 2013/488/EU.

Article 16

Launch of EUAM RCA

1. The Mission shall be launched by a Council Decision on the date recommended by the Civilian Operation Commander of EUAM RCA once it has reached its initial operating capability.

2. The core team of EUAM RCA shall make the necessary preparations to allow EUAM RCA to reach its initial operating capability.

Article 17

Entry into force and duration

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

It shall expire 2 years after the launch of EUAM RCA.

Done at Brussels, 9 December 2019.

For the Council

The President

J. BORRELL FONTELLES

⁽³⁾ Council Decision 2009/937/EU of 1 December 2009 adopting the Council's Rules of Procedure (OJ L 325, 11.12.2009, p. 35).

COUNCIL DECISION (CFSP) 2019/2111**of 9 December 2019****in support of SEESAC disarmament and arms control activities in South-East Europe reducing the threat of illicit small arms and light weapons and their ammunition**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on European Union, and in particular Articles 28(1) and 31(1) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy,

Whereas:

- (1) On 19 November 2018, the Council adopted the EU Strategy against illicit firearms, small arms and light weapons and their ammunition entitled 'Securing Arms, Protecting Citizens' (the 'EU SALW Strategy').
- (2) The EU SALW Strategy recalls that while significant progress has been made in recent years, especially in South-East Europe, the scale of accumulation of small arms and light weapons (SALW) and ammunition, inadequate storage conditions, widespread illicit possession and gaps in implementation continue to limit the effectiveness of firearms and SALW control efforts in parts of the Western Balkans, impacting security in that region as well as in the EU.
- (3) On 10 July 2018, the 'Roadmap for a sustainable solution to the illegal possession, misuse and trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) and their ammunition in the Western Balkans by 2024' (the 'Roadmap') was adopted at the Western Balkans Summit in London.
- (4) The EU SALW Strategy notes that the Union will continue its support to the South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC) for SALW control activities and take into account regional initiatives, such as the Roadmap.
- (5) The goals of the Roadmap agreed by the Western Balkans partners are consistent with the efforts within the Union and the United Nations (UN) to combat the trafficking of SALW and their ammunition. In his 2018 Agenda for Disarmament entitled 'Securing our Common Future', the UN Secretary-General specifically called for the excessive accumulation and illicit trade in conventional arms to be addressed, and for support to country-level approaches on small arms.
- (6) The UN's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (the '2030 Agenda') affirms that combating the illicit trade in SALW is necessary for the achievement of many sustainable development goals, including those relating to peace, justice and strong institutions, poverty reduction, economic growth, health, gender equality and safe cities. Therefore, in target 16.4 of Sustainable Development Goal 16 of the 2030 Agenda, all UN Member States have committed to significantly reducing illicit financial and arms flows.
- (7) On 30 June 2018, the third United Nations Conference to Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects adopted an outcome document in which UN Member States renewed their commitment to preventing and combating the diversion of SALW. UN Member States reaffirmed their willingness to pursue international cooperation and to reinforce regional cooperation, through improved coordination, consultation, information exchange and operational cooperation, involving relevant regional and sub-regional organisations, as well as law enforcement, border control and export and import licensing authorities.

- (8) The project supported by this Decision aims to deepen and complement the assistance by the Union to SALW control. To date, that assistance has been provided by the Union through Council Decisions in support of SEESAC's work in the Western Balkans region, namely Council Decisions 2004/791/CFSP ⁽¹⁾, 2010/179/CFSP ⁽²⁾, 2013/730/CFSP ⁽³⁾ and (CFSP) 2016/2356 ⁽⁴⁾ and contributes to the achievement of the Regional Implementation Plan on Combating the Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons and Roadmap goals supported by Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/1788 ⁽⁵⁾,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

1. With a view to the implementation of the EU Strategy against illicit firearms, small arms and light weapons and their ammunition entitled 'Securing Arms, Protecting Citizens', the overall objective of the project supported by this Decision and set out in its Annex shall be to further contribute to improved security in the South-East Europe region and in the Union by combatting the threat posed by illicit small arms and light weapons (SALW) and their ammunition in and from South-East Europe, Belarus and Ukraine.

2. The project, which shall take into account other regional initiatives, in particular the Western Balkans Roadmap, the work of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) and relevant European Commission activities in the South-East Europe region related to arms control and illicit arms trafficking, shall have the following specific objectives:

- to contribute to strengthened regional cooperation, knowledge exchange and information-sharing on SALW control;
- to further support the development of a legislative and regulatory framework on SALW, firearms and explosives, and its harmonisation with the Union framework and standardisation in South-East Europe;
- the continuation of support to evidence-based policy-making on SALW control addressing the needs of both men and women;
- to build the capacity of border police and criminal police services of the Western Balkans to counter illicit trafficking and possession of firearms;
- to improve capacity for physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) through infrastructure security upgrades, surplus reduction and training;
- to build on the current work on the establishment of the Firearms Focal Points in South-East Europe.

Article 2

1. The High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (the 'High Representative') shall be responsible for implementing this Decision.

⁽¹⁾ Council Decision 2004/791/CFSP of 22 November 2004 extending and amending Decision 2002/842/CFSP implementing Joint Action 2002/589/CFSP with a view to a European Union's contribution to combating the destabilising accumulation and spread of small arms and light weapons in South East Europe (OJ L 348, 24.11.2004, p. 46).

⁽²⁾ Council Decision 2010/179/CFSP of 11 March 2010 in support of SEESAC arms control activities in the Western Balkans, in the framework of the EU Strategy to combat the illicit accumulation and trafficking of SALW and their ammunition (OJ L 80, 26.3.2010, p. 48).

⁽³⁾ Council Decision 2013/730/CFSP of 9 December 2013 in support of SEESAC disarmament and arms control activities in South East Europe in the framework of the EU Strategy to Combat the Illicit Accumulation and Trafficking of SALW and their Ammunition (OJ L 332, 11.12.2013, p. 19).

⁽⁴⁾ Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/2356 of 19 December 2016 in support of SEESAC disarmament and arms control activities in South-East Europe in the framework of the EU Strategy to combat illicit accumulation and trafficking of SALW and their ammunition (OJ L 348, 21.12.2016, p. 60).

⁽⁵⁾ Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/1788 of 19 November 2018 in support of the South-Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC) for the implementation of the Regional Roadmap on combating illicit arms trafficking in the Western Balkans (OJ L 293, 20.11.2018, p. 11).

2. The technical implementation of the project referred to in Article 1 shall be carried out by SEESAC, where necessary in coordination with the Driver of the European Multidisciplinary Platform Against Criminal Threats (EMPACT) Firearms.
3. SEESAC shall perform its tasks under the responsibility of the High Representative. For that purpose, the High Representative shall enter into the necessary arrangements with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which shall act on behalf of SEESAC.

Article 3

1. The financial reference amount for the implementation of the project financed by the Union referred to in Article 1 shall be EUR 11 819 605,20.
2. The expenditure financed by the reference amount set out in paragraph 1 shall be managed in accordance with the procedures and rules applicable to the Union budget.
3. The Commission shall supervise the proper management of the expenditure referred to in paragraph 2.
4. For that purpose, the Commission shall conclude the necessary agreement with UNDP, which shall act on behalf of SEESAC. That agreement shall stipulate that SEESAC has to ensure the visibility of the Union's contribution, appropriate to its size.
5. The Commission shall endeavour to conclude the agreement referred to in paragraph 4 as soon as possible after the entry into force of this Decision. The Commission shall inform the Council of any difficulties in that process and of the date of conclusion of that agreement.
6. A detailed description of the project is set out in the Annex to this Decision.

Article 4

1. The High Representative shall report to the Council on the implementation of this Decision on the basis of regular quarterly reports prepared by SEESAC.
2. The Commission shall report on the financial aspects of the project referred to in Article 1.

Article 5

1. This Decision shall enter into force on the date of its adoption.
2. This Decision shall expire 48 months after the date of conclusion of the agreement referred to in Article 3(4). However, it shall expire six months after the date of its entry into force if no such agreement has been concluded within that period.

Done at Brussels, 9 December 2019.

For the Council
The President
J. BORRELL FONTELLES

ANNEX

Project in support of reducing the threat of illicit small arms and light weapons and their ammunition in South-East Europe**1. Introduction and objectives**

Significant progress has been made in recent years in South-East Europe (SEE) in respect of enhancing arms control and countering illicit arms trafficking, not least because of sustained Union support. The SEE region, however, remains an area of concern and has been identified as a priority area in the EU Strategy of 19 November 2018 against illicit firearms, small arms and light weapons (SALW) and their ammunition entitled 'Securing arms, protecting citizens' (the 'EU SALW Strategy'). Illicit firearms have a clear impact on internal and external security, by fuelling organised crime and terrorist acts in the SEE region and the EU. Therefore, establishing strong and efficient control mechanisms relating to arms transfers, use, possession and stockpiling of arms constitutes a significant contribution to regional, European and global peace and security.

In order to address the remaining challenges relating to SALW control, further support the authorities in addressing these challenges and reinforce the commitment to combatting illicit trafficking and misuse of SALW and firearms, a Roadmap for a sustainable solution to the illegal possession, misuse and trafficking of SALW and their ammunition in the Western Balkans by 2024 (the 'Roadmap') was adopted at the Western Balkans Summit in London on 10 July 2018. The Roadmap has seven goals covering all functional areas of arms control and envisions a Western Balkans which is a safer region and an exporter of security, where comprehensive and sustainable mechanisms, fully harmonised with EU standards and other international standards, are in place to identify, prevent, prosecute and control the illegal possession, misuse and trafficking of firearms, ammunition and explosives. The Union adopted in 2018 a Council Decision in support of the implementation of the Roadmap (Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/1788 ⁽¹⁾).

The South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC), as the executive arm of the Regional Implementation Plan on Combating the Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons (the 'Regional Implementation Plan'), supported the development of the Roadmap. Decision (CFSP) 2018/1788 mandated SEESAC with the coordination and monitoring of the implementation of the Roadmap. Coordination among institutions, international organisations and donors under the Roadmap framework is mainly ensured through formal regional Roadmap coordination meetings focusing on taking stock of progress and information exchange, and through provision of expert and technical support to local Roadmap coordination meetings. Monitoring of implementation of the Roadmap is ensured through the development of biannual monitoring and evaluation reports documenting progress, challenges and needs in that implementation based on the commonly-agreed Key Performance Indicators. In addition, SEESAC holds the secretariat role of the Western Balkans SALW Control Roadmap Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) set up to support the implementation of the Roadmap. SEESAC is working closely with the European External Action Service (EEAS), the European Commission (DG HOME, DG NEAR), Europol, the European Multidisciplinary Platform Against Criminal Threats (EMPACT), the EU Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex), Interpol, NATO, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) and other relevant donors and international organisations that support disarmament and arms control activities in SEE.

⁽¹⁾ Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/1788 of 19 November 2018 in support of the South-Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC) for the implementation of the Regional Roadmap on combating illicit arms trafficking in the Western Balkans (OJ L 293, 20.11.2018, p. 11).

The overall objective of this action is to further contribute to improved security in the SEE region and in the EU by combatting the threat posed by illicit SALW and their ammunition in and from SEE, Belarus and Ukraine. Its implementation will deepen and complement the Union assistance on SALW control provided through recent Council Decisions 2010/179/CFSP ⁽²⁾, 2013/730/CFSP ⁽³⁾, and (CFSP) 2016/2356 ⁽⁴⁾ (which expires on 29 December 2019). It will also contribute to the achievement of the Regional Implementation Plan and Roadmap goals supported by Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/1788.

The action will: contribute to strengthened regional cooperation, knowledge exchange and information-sharing on SALW control; further support the development of a legislative and regulatory framework on SALW, firearms and explosives, and its harmonisation with the Union framework and standardisation in SEE; continue support to evidence-based policy-making on SALW control addressing the needs of both men and women; build the capacity of border police and criminal police services of the Western Balkans to counter illicit trafficking and possession of firearms; improve capacity for physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) through infrastructure security upgrades, surplus reduction and training; and build on the current work on the establishment of the Firearms Focal Points in SEE.

The project will more broadly contribute to European and global peace and security and, at the same time, it will enhance regional stability by working within the framework of the Regional Cooperation Council (RCC) and in partnership with other relevant international partners and initiatives.

The action will directly contribute to the implementation of the EU Security Strategy, the EU SALW Strategy, the EU Policy Cycle for organised and serious international crime (EMPACT Firearms), the Arms Trade Treaty, the UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in SALW in All Its Aspects, the International Tracing Instrument, the UN Firearms Protocol, UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) on Women and peace and security, and the UN Disarmament Agenda, and will specifically enhance regional cooperation in combating the threat posed by the spread of SALW and their ammunition. The project results will also directly contribute to the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 16 of the 2030 Agenda on peaceful and just societies, in particular targets 16.1 (significantly reduce all forms of violence and death rate everywhere) and 16.4 (significantly reduce illicit arms flows), and Goal 5 on gender equality. In addition, the project will support the implementation of the Commission's Action Plan to target the illicit trafficking of firearms and explosives in the EU.

Specifically, the project will:

- contribute to strengthened regional cooperation, knowledge exchange and information-sharing on SALW control;
- support the capacity building of border police and criminal police services of the Western Balkans for countering illicit trafficking and possession of firearms;
- support further enhancement of capacities for PSSM.

⁽²⁾ Council Decision 2010/179/CFSP of 11 March 2010 in support of SEESAC arms control activities in the Western Balkans, in the framework of the EU Strategy to combat the illicit accumulation and trafficking of SALW and their ammunition (OJ L 80, 26.3.2010, p. 48).

⁽³⁾ Council Decision 2013/730/CFSP of 9 December 2013 in support of SEESAC disarmament and arms control activities in South East Europe in the framework of the EU Strategy to Combat the Illicit Accumulation and Trafficking of SALW and their Ammunition (OJ L 332, 11.12.2013, p. 19).

⁽⁴⁾ Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/2356 of 19 December 2016 in support of SEESAC disarmament and arms control activities in South-East Europe in the framework of the EU Strategy to combat illicit accumulation and trafficking of SALW and their ammunition (OJ L 348, 21.12.2016, p. 60).

2. Selection of implementing agency and coordination with other relevant funding initiatives

SEESAC is a joint initiative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the RCC, and as such is the focal point for SALW-related activities in SEE. As the executive arm of the Regional Implementation Plan, it has been working since 2002 with stakeholders in SEE on implementing a holistic approach to SALW control through the execution of a wide spectrum of activities including: the facilitation of strategic and operational regional cooperation; supporting policy development and capacity enhancement for institutions; awareness-raising and SALW collection campaigns; stockpile management, surplus reduction, improved marking and tracing capabilities; and improved arms export control. Consequently, SEESAC has acquired a unique capacity and experience implementing multi-stakeholder regional interventions against the shared political and economic background of the partners in the SEE region, ensuring national and regional ownership and the long-term sustainability of its actions and establishing itself as the primary regional authority in the field of SALW control.

SEESAC maintains bilateral and multilateral channels of communication with all relevant actors and organisations. In that regard, it continues to serve as the Secretariat of the Regional Steering Group for SALW (RSG). In addition, SEESAC holds the Secretariat of the Regional Approach to Stockpile Reduction (RASR) initiative and has also been appointed as the Secretariat of the MPTF. SEESAC is also part of the SALW/MA Coordination Meetings, an informal coordination mechanism on SALW control activities that operates between NATO, the Union, OSCE, United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) and SEESAC. SEESAC regularly contributes to relevant regional fora such as the EU-Western Balkans meetings of ministers of Justice and Home Affairs, the NATO structural information exchange process on SALW and the South-Eastern Europe defence ministerial ('SEDM') process. In addition, SEESAC continues to maintain a wide network of formal and informal partnerships with organisations such as RACVIAC (Regional Arms Control Verification and Implementation Assistance Centre) - Centre for Security Cooperation and the OSCE's Forum for Security Cooperation. Regular coordination meetings as well as information exchange take place with other UN agencies, such as UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime) and UNODA, through the UN Coordinating Action on Small Arms (CASA) as well as other formats. SEESAC therefore serves as a regional hub and focal point for a wide spectrum of issues related to security sector reform, with a particular focus on SALW control and stockpile management. SEESAC maintains close contact with and provides support to relevant Union actors, primarily DG NEAR, DG HOME, Europol, Interpol and Frontex, as well as EU-led initiatives such as EMPACT Firearms, and the European Firearm Experts (EFE) Group. This enables a more effective outreach to the SEE counterparts.

Based in Belgrade, SEESAC currently operates throughout SEE, with activities in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), Kosovo (*), the Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, the Republic of North Macedonia and Serbia as well as limited support to Belarus and Ukraine. In the past, it also operated in Bulgaria, Croatia and Romania. Regional ownership is ensured through the RCC as well as through the RSG, where representatives of all countries in SEE provide strategic guidance, initiatives and requests for support.

SEESAC has pioneered an approach based on tackling shared problems through regional initiatives, which has yielded impressive results in SEE, not only because of the crucial information-sharing and promotion of healthy regional competition which it sparks, but also because it helps achieve consistent and easily measurable results at national and regional level through a holistic implementation modality.

SEESAC implemented its previous Union-funded projects with a very high delivery rate of the envisaged activities, delivering sustainable project results by developing and fostering national ownership of its projects and activities, and promoting regional coordination, experience and the sharing of best practices, as well as regional research. Its SALW expertise and in-depth knowledge of regional affairs and relevant stakeholders make SEESAC the most suitable implementing partner for this particular action.

(*) 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.

3. Project description

The new phase of the project will build upon the basis of the achievements under Council Decisions 2004/791/CFSP ⁽ⁱ⁾, 2010/179/CFSP, 2013/730/CFSP, (CFSP) 2016/2356 and in complementarity with the ongoing Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/1788. It will focus on three main areas, maintaining the holistic approach to tackling the threat posed by SALW in the SEE region.

The three areas address the strategic and policy level as well as the operational aspects, thus directly assisting all levels of SALW control with a focus on: strengthening regional cooperation, knowledge exchange and information-sharing; capacity building of border police and criminal police services of the Western Balkans in countering illicit trafficking and possession of firearms; and improvement of capacities for PSSM through infrastructure security upgrades, surplus reduction and training.

In particular, the project will result in:

- strengthened regional cooperation, knowledge exchange and information-sharing on arms control;
- enhanced capacities of border police and criminal police services of the Western Balkans in countering illicit trafficking and possession of firearms;
- improved capacities for PSSM through infrastructure security upgrades, surplus reduction and training.

The project's strategy is grounded in SEESAC's unique approach of fostering confidence and cooperation in the SEE region as a prerequisite for achieving concrete and measurable transformational change. In particular, at the regional level, different cooperation processes facilitated by SEESAC, involving both policy-makers and operational-level practitioners, have proven to be an essential ingredient in ensuring an enabling and competitive environment for knowledge transfer, expertise exchange and information-sharing. This has served not only to increase the capacities in the SEE region, but more importantly to build confidence and establish direct cooperation among institutions and individual experts, which, amongst other factors, enabled the development of the Roadmap. In addition, the regional cooperation approach has made the SEE region more transparent and efficient in its efforts to control the arms trade, with the result that the SEE countries are among the most transparent globally in their reporting on arms transfers. Therefore, the project will continue to foster regional cooperation as the essential enabling element for measurable results.

The project's geographic scope is SEE, with direct project beneficiaries being the relevant authorities in Albania, BiH, Montenegro, Serbia, the Republic of Moldova, the Republic of North Macedonia and Kosovo (**). In addition, the project will seek to continue the support to Eastern European countries dealing with similar SALW control challenges, notably Ukraine and Belarus, through their engagement in the transfer of knowledge and experience gained and the best practices developed in the Western Balkans since 2002.

3.1. *Facilitation of regional cooperation and support for evidence-based policy-making on SALW control, thus further contributing to the reduction of the threat of illicit proliferation of SALW*

Objective

The aim of the first component is to further contribute to strengthening capacities to design and implement evidence-based SALW control policies and standardisation of approaches through regional cooperation at the strategic and operational levels of SALW Commissions and the South-East Europe Firearms Experts Network (SEEFEN), information exchange and sharing of good practice, increased capacity for data collection and analysis, harmonisation and standardisation of SALW legislative and regulatory frameworks, and the consistent integration of gender perspective into SALW control policies. This, in turn, will contribute to the achievement of Roadmap Goals 1, 2 and 3.

⁽ⁱ⁾ Council Decision 2004/791/CFSP of 22 November 2004 extending and amending Decision 2002/842/CFSP implementing Joint Action 2002/589/CFSP with a view to a European Union's contribution to combating the destabilising accumulation and spread of small arms and light weapons in South East Europe (OJ L 348, 24.11.2004, p. 46).

(**) 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.

Description

Building upon the successful approach of facilitating networking at regional level, this component will continue to facilitate regional cooperation between SALW Commissions through regular regional meetings, information exchange and work on collecting data and increasing capacity for evidence-based policy-making. Transparency of arms transfers will also be increased through the partial integration of the regional information exchange process on arms transfers into the SALW Commission cooperation process, as well as support for continuing transparency of arms transfers in SEE. In addition, this component envisages the transfer of SEE-acquired expertise to other regions in order to support the Union's interventions in other areas. Finally, this component will provide technical support through targeted and on-demand policy-relevant research and briefs for policy-makers.

Additionally, considering the risk of illicit trafficking of firearms towards the Union, as well as the use of firearms in organised crime and terrorist incidents, the development of robust information-gathering and exchange systems and mechanisms is an essential element in efforts to combat this threat. Through its longstanding work in the SEE region, and especially through the successful implementation of Council Decisions 2013/730/CFSP and (CFSP) 2016/2356, including the establishment and facilitation of SEEFEN, SEESAC has been at the forefront of such efforts, acting as a convener of cooperation processes while working to increase the capacity of law enforcement agencies for marking, tracing and record-keeping, including through technical assistance and support for the establishment and enhancement of record-keeping systems. As such, this component will build upon the basis established in the previous period by further strengthening SEEFEN, while at the same time using it as a platform for increased cooperation among law enforcement agencies in SEE and beyond to combat illicit trafficking of SALW and their ammunition. All activities of SEEFEN will be closely coordinated with and contribute to the efforts of Europol, EMPACT, EFE, DG Migration and Home Affairs, Interpol, Eurojust and Frontex, as well as other relevant actors.

Lastly, the component will aim to address the evident and urgent need for a tighter legislative and regulatory framework on SALW and firearms control in the Western Balkans to effectively regulate arms control and facilitate the response to relevant threats. This will consequently enable the compatibility of laws and procedures on arms control in the Western Balkans and the standardisation of SALW and firearms control procedures and practices. Such standardisation would allow for the removal of obstacles preventing law enforcement agencies and the judiciary from cooperating directly, exchanging information and conducting joint or parallel investigations. Additionally, as the gender perspective is often neither fully recognised nor adequately addressed by legislative and policy frameworks regulating SALW control in SEE, thereby making the arms-control efforts less efficient in providing security for all citizens, whether women, men, girls or boys, the project will also contribute to further integrating the gender perspective in arms control legislation. It will do so, building upon the support provided through the implementation of Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/1788, by developing tailor-made national and regional thematic workshops, updating the regional arms-law compendium and carrying out a gender screening of the legal framework of the project beneficiaries in order to ensure that policies regulating arms control are not silent about the links between SALW and gender.

Specifically, the project envisages the facilitation of regional cooperation and support of evidence-based policy-making in SALW control through:

- regional meetings of SALW Commissions (twice per year) in SEE focusing on information exchange and knowledge-sharing on, and standardisation of, arms control policies;
- regional meetings of SEEFEN (twice per year) focusing on operational information exchange and cross-border cooperation in fighting illicit trafficking of firearms;
- provision of on-demand technical advice and expertise to SALW Commissions and SEEFEN in order to enhance policy development, design, adoption and implementation;
- on-demand support for harmonisation of arms control legislation for relevant amendments regarding EU legislation on arms control and standardisation throughout the SEE region (2022-2023);

- support for SALW data collection and analysis based on recommendations of the regional SALW Surveys;
- maintenance of the Armed Violence Monitoring Platform and regular dissemination of a SEE Armed Violence Monitor enabling capture of trends;
- further integration of gender perspective in SALW control policy-making;
- transferring of expertise to Belarus and Ukraine through facilitation of participation in selected formal meetings and SALW control tools;
- maintenance of the online information exchange platform and its enhancement through the development of policy-relevant on-demand knowledge products.

Project results/implementation indicators:

- organisation of up to eight regional meetings of SALW Commissions;
- organisation of up to eight regional meetings of SEEFEN (twice yearly) focusing on networking and information exchange between law enforcement firearms experts;
- enhancing capacities of SALW Commissions and SEEFEN members through targeted training sessions and the provision of technical and advisory support;
- enabling information exchange, knowledge transfer and standardisation of approaches;
- organisation of up to ten thematic workshops for the beneficiaries supporting harmonisation of legislation with the Acquis and standardisation within the SEE region;
- provision of expertise on legislative and policy updates with the aim of harmonisation with the EU regulatory framework and standards;
- publication of monthly monitors on armed violence trends throughout the SEE region;
- ensuring data collection, analysis and dissemination from authorities based on SALW Survey recommendations;
- integration of gender perspective in SALW policy-making;
- further development of the weapons registry system in the Republic of Moldova;
- facilitating knowledge exchange and information-sharing with the authorities of Belarus and Ukraine.

3.2. *Further support to capacity building of law enforcement and border authorities in preventing and countering illicit arms and explosives trafficking*

Objective

The aim of the second component is to ensure the required support to counter illicit trafficking of SALW through improved processes, equipment and training of targeted law enforcement institutions, in line with Goal 3 of the Roadmap, calling for a significant reduction of illicit flows of firearms, ammunition and explosives until 2024.

Description

This component will support capacity building of the regional authorities to perform both preventive and repressive activities necessary to successfully identify, thwart and counter trafficking of firearms, ammunition and explosives from and through their jurisdiction. The European Agenda on Security identified the fight against trafficking in firearms as one of its priority actions. It called for a review of the legal framework and reinforcement of the fight against firearms trafficking. Sources of illicit firearms and explosives trafficking are diverse, and controls at the external border and police and customs cooperation remain of paramount importance, as set forth in the EU SALW Strategy. At the SEE regional level, the Union and its Member States will assist in strengthening law enforcement capabilities in order to identify, disrupt and prevent trafficking networks and prevent firearms from reaching terrorists and criminals via the illicit market, inter alia by blocking the illicit financing and transport of arms and enhancing the role of border police, customs and port authorities. Due to the cross-border nature of arms trafficking, it is particularly important to provide support also to the neighbouring countries.

Strengthened cross-border control is one of the central requirements for a comprehensive approach towards combating illicit trade and flows of firearms, essential components, ammunition and explosives in the Western Balkans. Effective border controls serve not only as a deterrent to crime in all its facets, but also as a confidence-building measure. Strict and effective border control is a foundation to any long-term programme of national and regional security. A preliminary assessment of the capacities of border services of the jurisdictions was performed under Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/2356 and the focus was primarily on the administrative and technical capacities of the border police. The strengthening of overall capacities is necessary to effectively suppress the trafficking of weapons, ammunition and explosives across borders. That preliminary assessment has shown in particular the lack of targeted training on detection of firearms at borders, except for BiH, as the border police services have limited equipment to conduct detection at border posts as well as at the green border. Furthermore, weapons are more frequently produced from new materials, and these cannot be detected by metal detectors or detected by dogs that are trained to smell gun powder.

The assistance within this component will focus on the development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) and procurement of equipment for border services and criminal police for suppression of trafficking and illegal possession of firearms. Additionally, thematic trainings at the level of jurisdictions and regional workshops will take place. The proposed activities will complement the work of SEEFEN and be closely coordinated with other ongoing Union-supported actions in SEE, primarily the EU Policy Cycle for organised and serious international crime and specifically the operational action plans of EMPACT Firearms, as well as the activities of Europol, Frontex and Interpol.

It will do so through:

- the provision of equipment and training for border management in countering illicit arms trafficking in support of border police authorities in Albania, Kosovo (**), Montenegro, Serbia and the Republic of North Macedonia;
- the provision of equipment and training for criminal police in countering illicit arms trafficking in support of criminal police authorities in Albania, BiH, Kosovo (**), Montenegro, Serbia and the Republic of North Macedonia.

Project results/implementation indicators:

- development of up to 6 SOPs per border service;
- equipment for suppression of illicit arms trafficking procured, and training for usage of equipment provided;
- organisation of up to six thematic trainings per border service;
- organisation of up to four regional workshops for border services;
- up to 6 SOPs for criminal police developed per jurisdiction;
- provision of equipment for criminal police, and training for usage of equipment;
- organisation of up to six thematic trainings for criminal police per jurisdiction;
- organisation of up to four regional workshops for criminal police.

3.3. *Improvement of capacities for physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) through infrastructure security upgrades, surplus reduction and training*

Objective

To reduce the risk of proliferation through the enhancement of weapons and ammunition stockpile security and reducing surplus stocks of SALW.

Description

The aim of the third component is to support authorities of the interior and police authorities to further improve security infrastructure and standard operating procedures for priority storage locations, which still pose a significant risk of theft and illegal proliferation of SALW and their ammunition. This component is building on Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/2356 and is in line with Goal 7 of the Roadmap aimed at a significant decrease of the risk of proliferation and diversion of firearms, ammunition and explosives, and Goal 6 aimed at a systematic decrease of surplus and destruction of seized SALW and ammunition. SEESAC has successfully been using a two-pronged approach of: (1) improving the security of storage locations; and (2) building the capacity of the personnel tasked with managing

(**) 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.

stockpiles, significantly increasing security provisions and reducing the risk of the unwanted proliferation of stockpiles of SALW and their ammunition. In line with a comprehensive approach to PSSM of SALW and their ammunition, SEESAC expanded this approach by merging it with the reduction of surpluses, therefore further reducing the risks of proliferation.

The project will continue to improve the security of weapons and ammunition storage in SEE by providing further specific technical and infrastructural assistance in line with international best practices and standards. While security in military storage locations has been significantly increased under Council Decision 2013/730/CFSP, SEESAC has identified stockpiles held by police and authorities of the interior as an area of concern due to the lack of capacity for safeguarding, inadequate record-keeping and stockpile management capabilities, and more complex systems which include formation weapons as well as confiscated firearms. Support will be provided for enhanced security of police/authority of the interior SALW storages and evidence rooms through infrastructure upgrades. Evidence rooms located in local police stations are a priority, as a potential hazard for diversion exists but also in terms of public safety where several hazardous materials are kept together under poor storage conditions. Support will also be provided for reduction of surplus or confiscated SALW and ammunition thus further decreasing the risk of their illicit proliferation.

Main activities envisaged:

- support for enhanced security of police/authority of interior SALW storages and evidence rooms through infrastructure upgrades;
- support for destruction of surplus and/or confiscated SALW;
- provision of regional thematic workshops in the field of weapons and ammunition stockpile management;
- strengthening the capacities of relevant state institutions to establish inspection systems.

Project results/implementation indicators:

- security of one storage location enhanced in accordance with international standards and best practices;
- security of up to 18 evidence rooms increased;
- a total of up to 12 000 pieces of conventional weapons destroyed;
- a total of up to 22 000 pieces of ammunition destroyed;
- up to three thematic workshops provided.

4. Beneficiaries

The direct beneficiaries of the project will be the institutions responsible for SALW control in SEE. The authorities of the interior, police services, border guards, criminal investigators, prosecutors and customs authorities of the Republic of Albania, BiH, Kosovo (****), the Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, Republic of Serbia and the Republic of North Macedonia will benefit from information exchange and knowledge-sharing leading to standardisation through regional cooperation, capacity development, improved procedures and provision of targeted specialised equipment necessary for policy, operational and technical advancements in SALW control. Finally, SALW Commissions and other institutions responsible for the control of SALW in SEE will benefit from training and information-sharing as well as regional cooperation. In addition, key institutions tasked with SALW control in Belarus and Ukraine will benefit from a better understanding of the illicit firearms trafficking threat and targeted knowledge transfer.

(****) 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 proposed activities are fully in line with the national priorities on SALW control and the Roadmap, and have been endorsed by the relevant national SALW control authorities, demonstrating their buy-in and commitment to the achievement of project results.

The general population of the countries in South-East and East Europe and the Union, at risk from the widespread proliferation of SALW, will benefit from this project as the risk decreases.

5. Union visibility

SEESAC shall take all appropriate measures to publicise the fact that the action has been funded by the Union. Such measures will be carried out in accordance with the Commission's Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union External Actions. SEESAC will thus ensure the visibility of the Union's contribution with appropriate branding and publicity, highlighting the role of the Union, ensuring the transparency of its actions and raising awareness of the reasons for the project as well as Union support for the project and the results of this support. Material produced by the project will prominently display the EU flag in accordance with Union guidelines for the accurate use and reproduction of the flag.

Given that planned activities vary greatly in scope and character, a range of promotional tools will be used, including: traditional media; websites; social media; and informational and promotional materials including infographics, leaflets, newsletters, press releases and others, as appropriate. Publications, public events, campaigns, equipment and construction works procured under the project will be branded accordingly. To further amplify the impact by raising awareness among various national governments and the public, the international community and local and international media, each of the project target groups will be addressed using the appropriate language. Particular focus will be placed on new media and online presence.

6. Duration

Based on the experience of implementing Council Decisions 2013/730/CFSP, (CFSP) 2016/2356 and (CFSP) 2018/1788 and taking into consideration the regional scope of the project, the number of beneficiaries and the number and the complexity of planned activities, the timeframe for implementation is 48 months.

7. General set-up

The technical implementation of this action has been entrusted to UNDP, acting on behalf of SEESAC, the regional initiative working under the mandate of UNDP and the RCC, successor to the Stability Pact for South-East Europe. SEESAC is the executive arm of the Regional Implementation Plan and, as such, acts as a focal point for all SALW-related issues in the SEE region, including facilitating coordination of the implementation of the Roadmap.

UNDP, acting on behalf of SEESAC, will have the overall responsibility for the implementation of project activities and accountability for project implementation. The project duration is four years (48 months).

8. Partners

SEESAC will directly implement the action in close cooperation with SALW Commissions as well as with the authorities of the interior and police services of Albania, BiH, Kosovo (****), the Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, Republic of Serbia and the Republic of North Macedonia, and relevant institutions in Belarus and Ukraine. Other institutions will be closely involved in line with the established multi-stakeholder holistic approach to SALW control.

(****) 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.

**COUNCIL DECISION (CFSP) 2019/2112
of 9 December 2019**

amending Decision (CFSP) 2017/2303 in support of the continued implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 2118 (2013) and OPCW Executive Council decision EC-M-33/DEC.1 on the destruction of Syrian chemical weapons, in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against proliferation of weapons of mass destruction

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on European Union, and in particular Articles 28(1) and 31(1) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy,

Whereas:

- (1) On 12 December 2017, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2017/2303 ⁽¹⁾.
- (2) Decision (CFSP) 2017/2303 provides for a 12-month implementation period of the activities referred to in Article 1(2) thereof from the date of the conclusion of the financing agreement referred to in Article 3(3) thereof.
- (3) On 10 December 2018, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2018/1943 ⁽²⁾ extending the implementation period of Decision (CFSP) 2017/2303 by 12 months.
- (4) On 24 June 2019, the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), which is responsible for the technical implementation of the project supported by Decision (CFSP) 2017/2303, requested the authorisation of the Union to extend the implementation period of Decision (CFSP) 2017/2303 by 24 months to a total of 48 months.
- (5) This further extension of the implementation period of Decision (CFSP) 2017/2303 would allow the OPCW to continue the implementation of the activities referred to in Article 1(2) of that Decision beyond the expiry date set out in Article 5(2) thereof and to reach the planned objectives of those activities, including enhancing the capacity of the OPCW to address the threat of the use of chemical weapons.
- (6) The requested amendment of Decision (CFSP) 2017/2303 concerns Article 5(2) thereof, and Section 8 of the Annex to that Decision where the reference to the duration of the project should be modified.
- (7) The continuation of the activities referred to in Article 1(2) of Decision (CFSP) 2017/2303, as specifically mentioned in the request made by the OPCW on 24 June 2019, could be performed without any resource implication.
- (8) Decision (CFSP) 2017/2303 should therefore be amended to enable the continued implementation of the activities referred to in Article 1(2) of that Decision, by extending its duration accordingly,

⁽¹⁾ Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/2303 of 12 December 2017 in support of the continued implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 2118 (2013) and OPCW Executive Council decision EC-M-33/DEC.1 on the destruction of Syrian chemical weapons, in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (OJ L 329, 13.12.2017, p. 55).

⁽²⁾ Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/1943 of 10 December 2018 amending Decision (CFSP) 2017/2303 in support of the continued implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 2118 (2013) and OPCW Executive Council decision EC-M-33/DEC.1 on the destruction of Syrian chemical weapons, in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (OJ L 314, 11.12.2018, p. 58).

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Decision (CFSP) 2017/2303 is hereby amended as follows:

(1) Article 5(2) is replaced by the following:

‘2. This Decision shall expire 48 months after the date of the conclusion of the financing agreement between the Commission and the OPCW referred to in Article 3(3), or it shall expire six months after its entry into force if that financing agreement has not been concluded by that time.’

(2) The text of Section 8 of the Annex is replaced by the following:

‘Estimated duration

The duration of the project is envisaged to be 48 months.’

Article 2

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

Done at Brussels, 9 December 2019.

For the Council

The President

J. BORRELL FONTELLES

**COUNCIL DECISION (CFSP) 2019/2113
of 9 December 2019**

**amending Decision (CFSP) 2016/2356 in support of SEESAC disarmament and arms control activities
in South-East Europe in the framework of the EU Strategy to combat illicit accumulation and
trafficking of SALW and their ammunition**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on European Union, and in particular Articles 28(1) and 31(1) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy,

Whereas:

- (1) On 19 December 2016, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2016/2356 ⁽¹⁾.
- (2) Decision (CFSP) 2016/2356 provides for a 36-month implementation period for the activities referred to in Article 1 thereof from the date of the conclusion of the financing agreement referred to in Article 3(3) thereof.
- (3) On 13 November 2019, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), acting on behalf of the South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC), requested the authorisation of the Union to extend the implementation period of Decision (CFSP) 2016/2356 by five months.
- (4) The requested amendment of Decision (CFSP) 2016/2356 concerns Article 5(2) thereof, and Section 6 of the Annex to that Decision where the reference to the duration of the project should be modified.
- (5) The continuation of the activities referred to in Article 1 of Decision (CFSP) 2016/2356, as specifically mentioned in the request made by the UNDP on behalf of SEESAC on 13 November 2019, could be performed without any resource implication.
- (6) Decision (CFSP) 2016/2356 should therefore be amended to enable the continued implementation of the activities referred to in Article 1 of that Decision, by extending its duration accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Decision (CFSP) 2016/2356 is hereby amended as follows:

- (1) Article 5(2) is replaced by the following:

‘2. This Decision shall expire 41 months after the date of the conclusion of the agreement referred to in Article 3(3) or, if no agreement has been concluded within that period, six months after the date of its entry into force.’

⁽¹⁾ Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/2356 of 19 December 2016 in support of SEESAC disarmament and arms control activities in South-East Europe in the framework of the EU Strategy to combat illicit accumulation and trafficking of SALW and their ammunition (OJ L 348, 21.12.2016, p. 60).

(2) The text of Section 6 of the Annex is replaced by the following:

‘6. Duration

Based on the experience of implementing Council Decision 2010/179/CFSP, and taking into consideration the regional scope of the project, the number of beneficiaries and the number and the complexity of planned activities, the timeframe for implementation is 41 months.’

Article 2

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

Done at Brussels, 9 December 2019.

For the Council

The President

J. BORRELL FONTELLES

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2019/2114**of 6 December 2019****amending the Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU concerning animal health control measures relating to African swine fever in certain Member States***(notified under document C(2019) 8891)***(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 checks applicable in intra-Union 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, where there have been confirmed cases of that disease in domestic or feral pigs (the Member States concerned). The Annex to that Implementing Decision demarcates and lists certain areas of the Member States concerned in Parts I to IV thereof, differentiated by the level of risk based on the epidemiological situation as regards that disease. The Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU has been amended several times to take account of changes in the epidemiological situation in the Union as regards African swine fever that need to be reflected in that Annex. The Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU was last amended by Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/1994 ⁽⁵⁾, following instances of African swine fever in feral pigs in Poland.
- (2) Since the date of adoption of Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/1994, there have been new cases of African swine fever in feral pigs in Lithuania and Poland. Following these recent cases of that disease, and taking into account the current epidemiological situation in the Union, regionalisation in these two Member States has been reassessed and updated. In addition, the risk management measures in place also have been reassessed and updated. These changes need to be reflected in the Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU.
- (3) In November 2019, one case of African swine fever in a feral pig was observed in the district of Mažeikiai in Lithuania in an area currently listed in Part II of the Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU, located in close proximity to an area listed in Part I of the Annex thereof. This case of African swine fever in a feral pig constitutes an increased level of risk which should be reflected in that Annex. Accordingly, this area of Lithuania listed in Part I of the Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU that is in close proximity to an area listed in Part II affected by this recent case of African swine fever should now be listed in Part II of that Annex instead of in Part I thereof.

⁽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).

⁽⁵⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/1994 of 28 November 2019 amending the Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU concerning animal health control measures relating to African swine fever in certain Member States (OJ L 308, 29.11.2019, p. 112).

- (4) In addition, as regards Poland, in late November 2019, several cases of African swine fever were observed in feral pigs in the region of Lubuskie in Poland in areas currently listed in Part I of the Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU. These cases of African swine fever in feral pigs constitute an increased level of risk which should be reflected in that Annex. Accordingly, these areas of Poland affected by African swine fever should now be listed in Part II of the Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU instead of in Part I thereof.
- (5) In late November 2019, several cases of African swine fever in feral pigs were also observed in the districts of zyrardowski, białostocki and biłgorajski in Poland in areas currently listed in Part II of the Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU, located in close proximity to areas listed in Part I thereof. These cases of African swine fever in feral pigs constitutes an increased level of risk which should be reflected in that Annex. Accordingly, these areas of Poland listed in Part I of the Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU that are in close proximity to areas listed in Part II affected by these recent cases of African swine fever should now be listed in Part II of that Annex instead of in Part I thereof.
- (6) In order to take account of recent developments in the epidemiological evolution of African swine fever in the Union, and in order to combat the risks associated with the spread of that disease in a proactive manner, new high-risk areas of a sufficient size should be demarcated for Lithuania and Poland and duly listed in Parts I and II of the Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU. The Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (7) Given the urgency of the epidemiological situation in the Union as regards the spread of African swine fever, it is important that the amendments made to the Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU by this Decision should take effect as soon as possible.
- (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 set out in the Annex to this Decision.

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 6 December 2019.

For the Commission
Stella KYRIAKIDES
Member of the Commission

ANNEX

The Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU is replaced by the following:

'ANNEX

PART I

1. Belgium

The following areas in Belgium:

in Luxembourg province:

- the area is delimited clockwise by:
- Frontière avec la France,
- Rue Mersinhat,
- La N818 jusque son intersection avec la N83,
- La N83 jusque son intersection avec la N884,
- La N884 jusque son intersection avec la N824,
- La N824 jusque son intersection avec Le Routeux,
- Le Routeux,
- Rue d'Orgéo,
- Rue de la Vierre,
- Rue du Bout-d'en-Bas,
- Rue Sous l'Eglise,
- Rue Notre-Dame,
- Rue du Centre,
- La N845 jusque son intersection avec la N85,
- La N85 jusque son intersection avec la N40,
- La N40 jusque son intersection avec la N802,
- La N802 jusque son intersection avec la N825,
- La N825 jusque son intersection avec la E25-E411,
- La E25-E411 jusque son intersection avec la N40,
- N40: Burnaimont, Rue de Luxembourg, Rue Ranci, Rue de la Chapelle,
- Rue du Tombois,
- Rue Du Pierroy,
- Rue Saint-Orban,
- Rue Saint-Aubain,
- Rue des Cottages,
- Rue de Relune,
- Rue de Rulune,
- Route de l'Ermitage,
- N87: Route de Habay,
- Chemin des Ecoliers,
- Le Routy,
- Rue Burgknapp,
- Rue de la Halte,
- Rue du Centre,
- Rue de l'Eglise,

- Rue du Marquisat,
- Rue de la Carrière,
- Rue de la Lorraine,
- Rue du Beynert,
- Millewée,
- Rue du Tram,
- Millewée,
- N4: Route de Bastogne, Avenue de Longwy, Route de Luxembourg,
- Frontière avec le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg,
- Frontière avec la France,
- La N87 jusque son intersection avec la N871 au niveau de Rouvroy,
- La N871 jusque son intersection avec la N88,
- La N88 jusque son intersection avec la rue Baillet Latour,
- La rue Baillet Latour jusque son intersection avec la N811,
- La N811 jusque son intersection avec la N88,
- La N88 jusque son intersection avec la N883 au niveau d'Aubange,
- La N883 jusque son intersection avec la N81 au niveau d'Aubange,
- La N81 jusque son intersection avec la E25-E411,
- La E25-E411 jusque son intersection avec la N40,
- La N40 jusque son intersection avec la rue du Fet,
- Rue du Fet,
- Rue de l'Accord jusque son intersection avec la rue de la Gaume,
- Rue de la Gaume jusque son intersection avec la rue des Bruyères,
- Rue des Bruyères,
- Rue de Neufchâteau,
- Rue de la Motte,
- La N894 jusque son intersection avec la N85,
- La N85 jusque son intersection avec la frontière avec la France.

2. Estonia

The following areas in Estonia:

- Hiiu maakond.

3. Hungary

The following areas in Hungary:

- Békés megye 950150, 950250, 950350, 950450, 950550, 950650, 950660, 950750, 950850, 950860, 950950, 950960, 950970, 951050, 951150, 951250, 951260, 951350, 951450, 951460, 951550, 951650, 951750, 951950, 952050, 952250, 952350, 952450, 952550, 952650, 952750, 952850, 953270, 953350, 953450, 953510, 956250, 956350, 956450, 956550, 956650 és 956750 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,
- Bács-Kiskun megye 601650, 601750, 601850, 601950, 602050, 603250, 603750 és 603850 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,
- Budapest: 1 kódszámú, vadgazdálkodási tevékenységre nem alkalmas területe,
- Csongrád megye 800150, 800160, 800250, 802220, 802260, 802310 és 802450 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,

- Fejér megye 403150, 403160, 403260, 404250, 404550, 404560, 404650, 404750, 405450, 405550, 405650, 405750, 405850, 406450, 406550, 406650 és 407050 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,
- Hajdú-Bihar megye 900750, 901250, 901260, 901270, 901350, 901551, 901560, 901570, 901580, 901590, 901650, 901660, 902450, 902550, 902650, 902660, 902670, 902750, 903650, 903750, 903850, 903950, 903960, 904050, 904060, 904150, 904250, 904350, 904950, 904960, 905050, 905060, 905070, 905080, 905150, 905250 és 905260 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,
- Heves megye 702550, 703360, 704150, 704250, 704350, 704450, 704550, 704650, 704750, és 705350 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,
- Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok megye 750150, 750160, 750250, 750260, 750350, 750450, 750460, 751250, 751260, 754450, 754550, 754560, 754570, 754650, 754750, 754950, 755050, 755150, 755250, 755350 és 755450 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,
- Komárom-Esztergom megye 252460, 252850, 252860, 252950, 252960, 253050, 253150, 253250, 253350 és 253450 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,
- Nógrád megye 552010, 552150, 552250, 552350, 552450, 552460, 552520, 552550, 552610, 552620, 552710, 552850, 552860, 552950, 552970, 553050, 553110, 553250, 553260, 553350, 553650, 553750, 553850, 553910 és 554050 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,
- Pest megye 570150, 570250, 570350, 570450, 570550, 570650, 570750, 570850, 571050, 571150, 571250, 571350, 571550, 571610, 571750, 571760, 572150, 572250, 572350, 572550, 572650, 572750, 572850, 572950, 573150, 573350, 573360, 573450, 573850, 574150, 574350, 574360, 574550, 574650, 574750, 574950, 575050, 575150, 575250, 575350, 575950, 576050, 576150, 576250, 576350, 576450, 576950, 577050, 577150, 577250, 577350, 577450, 577950, 578850, 578950, 579250, 579550, 579650, 579750, 580050 és 580450 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,
- Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg megye 851950, 852350, 852450, 852550, 852750, 853560, 853650, 853751, 853850, 853950, 853960, 854050, 854150, 854250, 854350, 855350, 855450, 855550, 855650, 855660 és 855850 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe.

4. Latvia

The following areas in Latvia:

- Alsungas novads,
- Kuldīgas novada Gudenieku pagasts,
- Pāvilostas novads,
- Stopiņu novada daļa, kas atrodas uz rietumiem no autoceļa V36, P4 un P5, Acones ielas, Daugulupes ielas un Daugulpītes,
- Ventspils novada Jūrkalnes pagasts,
- Grobiņas novads,
- Rucavas novada Dunikas pagasts.

5. Lithuania

The following areas in Lithuania:

- Klaipėdos rajono savivaldybės: Agluonėnų, Priekulės, Veiviržėnų, Judrėnų, Endriejavo ir Vėžaičių seniūnijos,
- Plungės rajono savivaldybės: Alsėdžių, Babrungo, Kulių, Nausodžio, Paukštakių, Platelių, Plungės miesto, Šateikių ir Žemaičių Kalvarijos seniūnijos,
- Skuodo rajono savivaldybės: Aleksandrijos, Lenkimų, Mosėdžio, Notėnų, Skuodo, Skuodo miesto, Šačių seniūnijos.

6. Poland

The following areas in Poland:

w województwie warmińsko-mazurskim:

- gminy Wielbark i Rozogi w powiecie szczycieńskim,
- gminy Janowiec Kościelny, Janowo i Kozłowo w powiecie nidzickim,
- powiat działdowski,
- gminy Łukta, Miłomłyn, Dąbrówno, Grunwald i Ostróda z miastem Ostróda w powiecie ostródzkim,
- gminy Kisielice, Susz, Iława z miastem Iława, Lubawa z miastem Lubawa, w powiecie iławskim,

w województwie podlaskim:

- gminy Kulesze Kościelne, Szepietowo, Wysokie Mazowieckie z miastem Wysokie Mazowieckie, Czyżew w powiecie wysokomazowieckim,
- gminy Miastkowo, Nowogród, Śniadowo i Zbójna w powiecie łomżyńskim,
- powiat zambrowski,

w województwie mazowieckim:

- powiat ostrołęcki,
- powiat miejski Ostrołęka,
- gminy Bielsk, Brudzeń Duży, Drobin, Gąbin, Łąck, Nowy Duninów, Radzanowo, Słupno i Stara Biała w powiecie płońskim,
- powiat miejski Płock,
- powiat sierpecki,
- powiat żuromiński,
- gminy Andrzejewo, Brok, Małkinia Górna, Stary Lubotyń, Szulborze Wielkie, Wąsewo, Zareby Kościelne i Ostrów Mazowiecka z miastem Ostrów Mazowiecka w powiecie ostrowskim,
- gminy Dzierzgowo, Lipowiec Kościelny, miasto Mława, Radzanów, Sreńsk, Szydłowo i Wieczfnia Kościelna, w powiecie mławskim,
- powiat przasnyski,
- powiat makowski,
- gminy Gzy, Obryte, Zatory, Pułtusk i część gminy Winnica położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę łączącą miejscowości Bielany, Winnica i Pokrzywnica w powiecie pułtuskim,
- gminy Brańszczyk, Długosiodło, Rząśnik, Wyszaków, Zabrodzie i część gminy Somianka położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 62 w powiecie wyszkowskim,
- gminy Błędów, Nowe Miasto nad Pilicą i Mogielnica w powiecie grójeckim,
- gminy Wyśmierzyce, Radzanów i część gminy Stara Błotnica położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr S7 w powiecie białobrzeskim,
- gminy Iłża, Kowala, Przytyk, Skaryszew, Wierzbica, Wolanów, Zakrzew i część gminy Jedlińsk położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr S7 w powiecie radomskim,
- powiat miejski Radom,
- powiat szydłowiecki,
- powiat przysuski,
- gmina Kazanów w powiecie zwoleńskim,
- gminy Ciepeliów, Chotcza, Lipsko, Rzecznów i Sienno w powiecie lipskim,
- powiat gostyniński,

w województwie lubelskim:

- gminy Bełżyce, Borzechów, Niedrzwica Duża, Konopnica i Wojciechów w powiecie lubelskim,
- gminy Kraśnik z miastem Kraśnik, Szastarka, Trzydnik Duży, Wilkołaz, Zakrzówek i część gminy Urzędów położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 833 w powiecie kraśnickim,
- gminy Batorz i Potok Wielki w powiecie janowskim,

w województwie podkarpackim:

- gminy Wielkie Oczy i Lubaczów z miastem Lubaczów w powiecie lubaczowskim,
- gminy Laszki, Radymno z miastem Radymno, część gminy Wiązownica położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 867 i gmina wiejska Jarosław w powiecie jarosławskim,
- gminy Bojanów, Pysznica, Zaleszany i miasto Stalowa Wola w powiecie stalowowolskim,

- powiat tarnobrzeski,
- powiat przeworski,
- powiat łańcucki,
- gminy Trzebownik, Głogów Małopolski i Sokołów Małopolski w powiecie rzeszowskim,
- powiat kolbuszowski,

w województwie świętokrzyskim:

- gminy Lipnik, Opatów, Wojciechowice, Sadowie i część gminy Ożarów położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 74 w powiecie opatowskim,
- powiat sandomierski,
- gmina Brody w powiecie starachowickim,
- powiat ostrowiecki,

w województwie łódzkim:

- gminy Łyszkowice, Kocierzew Południowy, Kiernoza, Chąsno, część gminy wiejskiej Łowicz położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 92 i Nieborów w powiecie łowickim,
- gminy Biała Rawska, Rawa Mazowiecka, Regnów i Sadkowice w powiecie rawskim,
- gminy Bolimów, Godzianów, Kowiesy, Maków, Nowy Kawęczyn i Skierniewice w powiecie skierniewickim,
- powiat miejski Skierniewice,

w województwie pomorskim:

- powiat nowodworski,
- gminy Lichnowy, Miłoradz, Nowy Staw, Malbork z miastem Malbork w powiecie malborskim,
- gminy Mikołajki Pomorskie, Stary Targ i Sztum w powiecie sztumskim,
- powiat gdański,
- Miasto Gdańsk,
- powiat tczewski,
- powiat kwidziński,

w województwie lubuskim:

- gminy Szlichtyngowa i Wschowa w powiecie wschowskim,
- gminy Iłowa, Wymiarki, miasto Gozdnicza, miasto Żagań, część gminy Szprotawa położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez linię kolejową w powiecie żagańskim, część gminy Żagań położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 12, część gminy Małomice położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 12 w powiecie żagańskim,
- gminy Brody, Lipinki Łużyckie, Przewóz, Trzebiel, Tuplice, część gminy Lubsko położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 287, część gminy Żary położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 12, miasto Łęknica i miasto Żary w powiecie żarskim;
- gminy Bytnica, Krosno Odrzańskie, Maszewo i Gubin z miastem Gubin w powiecie krośnieńskim,
- gminy Międzyrzecz, Pszczew, Trzciel,
- gmina Skąpe, część gminy Zbąszynek położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez linię kolejową, część gminy Szczaniec położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez linię kolejową, część gminy Świebódzin położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez linię kolejową w powiecie świebodzińskim,

w województwie dolnośląskim:

- gminy Bolesławiec z miastem Bolesławiec, Gromadka i Osiecznica w powiecie bolesławieckim,
- gmina Węglińiec w powiecie zgorzeleckim,
- gminy Pęcław, Jerzmanowa, część gminy wiejskiej Głogów położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 12 i miasta Głogów położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 12 w powiecie głogowskim,
- gminy Chocianów, Grębocice, Radwanice, Przemków i część gminy Polkowice położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 331 w powiecie polkowickim,
- gmina Niechlów w powiecie górowskim.

w województwie wielkopolskim:

- gmina Wijewo i Włoszakowice w powiecie leszczyńskim,
- powiat wolsztyński,
- gmina Zbąszyń w powiecie nowotomyskim,
- gminy Rakoniewice i Wielichowo w powiecie grodziskim.

7. Romania

The following areas in Romania:

- Județul Suceava.

8. Slovakia

The following areas in Slovakia:

- the whole district of Vranov nad Topľou,
- the whole district of Humenné,
- the whole district of Snina,
- the whole district of Sobrance,
- the whole district of Košice-mesto,
- in the district of Michalovce, the whole municipalities of Tušice, Moravany, Pozdišovce, Michalovce, Zalužice, Lúčky, Závadka, Hnojné, Poruba pod Vihorlatom, Jovsa, Kusín, Klokočov, Kaluža, Vinné, Trnava pri Laborci, Oreské, Staré, Zbudza, Petrovce nad Laborcom, Lesné, Suché, Rakovec nad Ondavou, Nacina Ves, Voľa, Pusté Čemerné and Strážske,
- in the district of Košice - okolie, the whole municipalities not included in Part II.

9. Greece

The following areas in Greece:

- in the regional unit of Drama:
 - the community departments of Sidironero and Skaloti and the municipal departments of Livadero and Ksiropotamo (in Drama municipality),
 - the municipal department of Paranesti (in Paranesti municipality),
 - the municipal departments of Kokkinogeia, Mikropoli, Panorama, Pyrgoi (in Prosotsani municipality),
 - the municipal departments of Kato Nevrokopi, Chrysokéfalo, Achladea, Vathytopos, Volakas, Granitis, Dasotos, Eksohi, Katafyto, Lefkogeia, Mikrokleisoura, Mikromilea, Ochyro, Pagoneri, Perithorio, Kato Vrontou and Potamoi (in Kato Nevrokopi municipality),
- in the regional unit of Xanthi:
 - the municipal departments of Kimmerion, Stavroupoli, Gerakas, Dafnonas, Komnina, Kariofyto and Neochori (in Xanthi municipality),
 - the community departments of Satres, Thermes, Kotyli, and the municipal departments of Myki, Echinós and Oraio and (in Myki municipality),
 - the community department of Selero and the municipal department of Sounio (in Avdira municipality),
- in the regional unit of Rodopi:
 - the municipal departments of Komotini, Anthochorio, Gratini, Thrylorio, Kalhas, Karydia, Kikidio, Kosmio, Pandrosos, Aigeiros, Kallisti, Meleti, Neo Sidirochori and Mega Doukato (in Komotini municipality),
 - the municipal departments of Ipio, Arriana, Darmeni, Archontika, Fillyra, Ano Drosini, Aratos and the Community Departments Kehros and Organi (in Arriana municipality),
 - the municipal departments of Iasmos, Sostis, Asomatoi, Polyanthos and Amvrosia and the community department of Amaxades (in Iasmos municipality),
 - the municipal department of Amaranta (in Maroneia Sapon municipality),

- in the regional unit of Evros:
 - the municipal departments of Kyriaki, Mandra, Mavrokklisi, Mikro Dereio, Protokklisi, Roussa, Goniko, Geriko, Sidirochori, Megalo Derio, Sidiro, Giannouli, Agriani and Petrolofos (in Soufli municipality),
 - the municipal departments of Dikaia, Arzos, Elaia, Therapio, Komara, Marasia, Ormenio, Pentalofos, Petrola, Plati, Ptelea, Kyprinos, Zoni, Fulakio, Spilaio, Nea Vyssa, Kavili, Kastanies, Rizia, Sterna, Ampelakia, Valtos, Megali Doxipara, Neochori and Chandras (in Orestiada municipality),
 - the municipal departments of Asvestades, Ellinochori, Karoti, Koufovouno, Kiani, Mani, Sitochori, Alepochori, Asproneri, Metaxades, Vrysika, Doksa, Elafoxori, Ladi, Paliouri and Poimeniko (in Didymoteicho municipality),
- in the regional unit of Serres:
 - the municipal departments of Kerkini, Livadia, Makrynitsa, Neochori, Platanakia, Petritsi, Akritochori, Vyroneia, Gonimo, Mandraki, Megalochori, Rodopoli, Ano Poroia, Katw Poroia, Sidirokastro, Vamvakophyto, Promahonas, Kamaroto, Strymonochori, Charopo, Kastanousi and Chorero and the community departments of Achladochori, Agkistro and Kapnophyto (in Sintiki municipality),
 - the municipal departments of Serres, Elaionas and Oinoussa and the community departments of Orini and Ano Vrontou (in Serres municipality),
 - the municipal departments of Dasochoriou, Irakleia, Valtero, Karperi, Koimisi, Lithotopos, Limnochori, Podismeno and Chrysochorafa (in Irakleia municipality).

PART II

1. Belgium

The following areas in Belgium:

in Luxembourg province:

- the area is delimited clockwise by:
 - La frontière avec la France au niveau de Florenville,
 - La N85 jusque son intersection avec la N894 au niveau de Florenville,
 - La N894 jusque son intersection avec la rue de la Motte,
 - La rue de la Motte jusque son intersection avec la rue de Neufchâteau,
 - La rue de Neufchâteau,
 - La rue des Bruyères jusque son intersection avec la rue de la Gaume,
 - La rue de la Gaume jusque son intersection avec la rue de l'Accord,
 - La rue de l'Accord,
 - La rue du Fet,
 - La N40 jusque son intersection avec la E25-E411,
 - La E25-E411 jusque son intersection avec la N81 au niveau de Weyler,
 - La N81 jusque son intersection avec la N883 au niveau d'Aubange,
 - La N883 jusque son intersection avec la N88 au niveau d'Aubange,
 - La N88 jusque son intersection avec la N811,
 - La N811 jusque son intersection avec la rue Baillet Latour,
 - La rue Baillet Latour jusque son intersection avec la N88,
 - La N88 jusque son intersection avec la N871,
 - La N871 jusque son intersection avec la N87 au niveau de Rouvroy,
 - La N87 jusque son intersection avec la frontière avec la France.

2. Bulgaria

The following areas in Bulgaria:

- the whole region of Haskovo,
- the whole region of Yambol,
- the whole region of Sliven,

- the whole region of Stara Zagora,
- the whole region of Gabrovo,
- the whole region of Pernik,
- the whole region of Kyustendil,
- the whole region of Dobrich,
- the whole region of Plovdiv,
- the whole region of Pazardzhik,
- the whole region of Smolyan,
- the whole region of Burgas excluding the areas in Part III,
- the whole region of Veliko Tarnovo excluding the areas in Part III,
- the whole region of Shumen excluding the areas in Part III,
- the whole region of Varna excluding the areas in Part III.

3. Estonia

The following areas in Estonia:

- Eesti Vabariik (välja arvatud Hiiumaa maakond).

4. Hungary

The following areas in Hungary:

- Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén megye 650100, 650200, 650300, 650400, 650500, 650600, 650700, 650800, 650900, 651000, 651100, 651200, 651300, 651400, 651500, 651610, 651700, 651801, 651802, 651803, 651900, 652000, 652100, 652200, 652300, 652601, 652602, 652603, 652700, 652900, 653000, 653100, 653200, 653300, 653401, 653403, 653500, 653600, 653700, 653800, 653900, 654000, 654201, 654202, 654301, 654302, 654400, 654501, 654502, 654600, 654700, 654800, 654900, 655000, 655100, 655200, 655300, 655400, 655500, 655600, 655700, 655800, 655901, 655902, 656000, 656100, 656200, 656300, 656400, 656600, 656701, 656702, 656800, 656900, 657010, 657100, 657300, 657400, 657500, 657600, 657700, 657800, 657900, 658000, 658100, 658201, 658202, 658310, 658401, 658402, 658403, 658404, 658500, 658600, 658700, 658801, 658802, 658901, 658902, 659000, 659100, 659210, 659220, 659300, 659400, 659500, 659601, 659602, 659701, 659800, 659901, 660000, 660100, 660200, 660400, 660501, 660502, 660600 és 660800, valamint 652400, 652500 és 652800 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,
- Hajdú-Bihar megye 900150, 900250, 900350, 900450, 900550, 900650, 900660, 900670, 901850, 900850, 900860, 900930, 900950, 901050, 901150, 901450, 901750, 901950, 902050, 902150, 902250, 902350, 902850, 902860, 902950, 902960, 903050, 903150, 903250, 903350, 903360, 903370, 903450, 903550, 904450, 904460, 904550 és 904650, 904750, 904760, 904850, 904860, 905350, 905360, 905450 és 905550 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,
- Heves megye 700150, 700250, 700260, 700350, 700450, 700460, 700550, 700650, 700750, 700850, 700860, 700950, 701050, 701111, 701150, 701250, 701350, 701550, 701560, 701650, 701750, 701850, 701950, 702050, 702150, 702250, 702260, 702350, 702450, 702750, 702850, 702950, 703050, 703150, 703250, 703350, 703370, 703450, 703550, 703610, 703750, 703850, 703950, 704050, 704850, 704950, 705050, 705150, 705250, 705450, 705510 és 705610 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,
- Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok megye 750550, 750650, 750750, 750850, 750970, 750980, 751050, 751150, 751160, 751350, 751360, 751450, 751460, 751470, 751550, 751650, 751750, 751850, 751950, 752150, 752250, 752350, 752450, 752460, 752550, 752560, 752650, 752750, 752850, 752950, 753060, 753070, 753150, 753250, 753310, 753450, 753550, 753650, 753660, 753750, 753850, 753950, 753960, 754050, 754150, 754250, 754360, 754370, 754850, 755550, 755650 és 755750 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,
- Nógrád megye 550110, 550120, 550130, 550210, 550310, 550320, 550450, 550460, 550510, 550610, 550710, 550810, 550950, 551010, 551150, 551160, 551250, 551350, 551360, 551450, 551460, 551550, 551650, 551710, 551810, 551821, 552360 és 552960 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,
- Pest megye 570950, 571850, 571950, 572050, 573550, 573650, 574250 és 580150 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,

- Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg megye 850950, 851050, 851150, 851250, 851350, 851450, 851550, 851560, 851650, 851660, 851751, 851752, 852850, 852860, 852950, 852960, 853050, 853150, 853160, 853250, 853260, 853350, 853360, 853450, 853550, 854450, 854550, 854560, 854650, 854660, 854750, 854850, 854860, 854870, 854950, 855050, 855150, 855250, 855460, 855750, 855950, 855960, 856051, 856150, 856250, 856260, 856350, 856360, 856450, 856550, 856650, 856750, 856760, 856850, 856950, 857050, 857150, 857350, 857450, 857650, valamint 850150, 850250, 850260, 850350, 850450, 850550, 852050, 852150, 852250, 857550, 850650, 850850, 851851 és 851852 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe.

5. Latvia

The following areas in Latvia:

- Ādažu novads,
- Aizputes novads,
- Aglonas novads,
- Aizkraukles novads,
- Aknīstes novads,
- Alojas novads,
- Alūksnes novads,
- Amatas novads,
- Apes novads,
- Auces novads,
- Babītes novads,
- Baldones novads,
- Baltinavas novads,
- Balvu novads,
- Bauskas novads,
- Beverīnas novads,
- Brocēnu novads,
- Burtnieku novads,
- Carnikavas novads,
- Cēsu novads,
- Cesvaines novads,
- Ciblas novads,
- Dagdas novads,
- Daugavpils novads,
- Dobeles novads,
- Dundagas novads,
- Durbes novads,
- Engures novads,
- Ērgļu novads,
- Garkalnes novads,
- Gulbenes novads,
- Iecavas novads,
- Ikšķiles novads,
- Ilūkstes novads,
- Inčukalna novads,
- Jaunjelgavas novads,

- Jaunpiebalgas novads,
- Jaunpils novads,
- Jēkabpils novads,
- Jelgavas novads,
- Kandavas novads,
- Kārsavas novads,
- Ķeguma novads,
- Ķekavas novads,
- Kocēnu novads,
- Kokneses novads,
- Krāslavas novads,
- Krimuldas novads,
- Krustpils novads,
- Kuldīgas novada Ēdoles, Īvandes, Padures, Rendas, Kabiles, Rumbas, Kurmāles, Pelču, Snēpeles, Turlavas, Laidu un Vārmes pagasts, Kuldīgas pilsēta,
- Lielvārdes novads,
- Līgatnes novads,
- Limbažu novads,
- Līvānu novads,
- Lubānas novads,
- Ludzas novads,
- Madonas novads,
- Mālpils novads,
- Mārupes novads,
- Mazsalacas novads,
- Mērsraga novads,
- Naukšēnu novads,
- Neretas novads,
- Ogres novads,
- Olaines novads,
- Ozolnieku novads,
- Pārgaujas novads,
- Pļaviņu novads,
- Preiļu novads,
- Priekules novads,
- Priekuļu novads,
- Raunas novads,
- republikas pilsēta Daugavpils,
- republikas pilsēta Jelgava,
- republikas pilsēta Jēkabpils,
- republikas pilsēta Jūrmala,
- republikas pilsēta Rēzekne,
- republikas pilsēta Valmiera,

- Rēzeknes novads,
- Riebiņu novads,
- Rojas novads,
- Ropažu novads,
- Rugāju novads,
- Rundāles novads,
- Rūjienas novads,
- Salacgrīvas novads,
- Salas novads,
- Salaspils novads,
- Saldus novads,
- Saulkrastu novads,
- Sējas novads,
- Siguldas novads,
- Skrīveru novads,
- Skrundas novads,
- Smiltenes novads,
- Stopiņu novada daļa, kas atrodas uz austrumiem no autoceļa V36, P4 un P5, Acones ielas, Dauguļupes ielas un Dauguļupītes,
- Strenču novads,
- Talsu novads,
- Tērvetes novads,
- Tukuma novads,
- Vaiņodes novads,
- Valkas novads,
- Varakļānu novads,
- Vārkavas novads,
- Vecpiebalgas novads,
- Vecumnieku novads,
- Ventspils novada Ances, Tārgales, Popes, Vārves, Užavas, Piltenes, Puzes, Ziru, Ugāles, Usmas un Zlēku pagasts, Piltenes pilsēta,
- Viesītes novads,
- Viļakas novads,
- Viļānu novads,
- Zilupes novads.

6. Lithuania

The following areas in Lithuania:

- Alytaus miesto savivaldybė,
- Alytaus rajono savivaldybė: Alytaus, Alovės, Butrimonių, Daugų, Nemunaičio, Pivašiūnų, Punios, Raitininkų seniūnijos,
- Anykščių rajono savivaldybė,
- Akmenės rajono savivaldybė,
- Biržų miesto savivaldybė,
- Biržų rajono savivaldybė,

- Druskininkų savivaldybė,
- Elektrėnų savivaldybė,
- Ignalinos rajono savivaldybė,
- Jonavos rajono savivaldybė,
- Joniškio rajono savivaldybė,
- Jurbarko rajono savivaldybė,
- Kaišiadorių rajono savivaldybė,
- Kalvarijos savivaldybė,
- Kauno miesto savivaldybė,
- Kauno rajono savivaldybė: Domeikavos, Garliavos, Garliavos apylinkių, Karmėlavos, Lapių, Linksmakalnio, Neveronių, Rokų, Samylų, Taurakiemio, Vandžiogalos ir Vilkijos seniūnijos, Babtų seniūnijos dalis į rytus nuo kelio A1, Užliedžių seniūnijos dalis į rytus nuo kelio A1 ir Vilkijos apylinkių seniūnijos dalis į vakarus nuo kelio Nr. 1907,
- Kelmės rajono savivaldybė,
- Kėdainių rajono savivaldybė,
- Kupiškio rajono savivaldybė,
- Lazdijų rajono savivaldybė,
- Marijampolės savivaldybė: Degučių, Marijampolės, Mokolų, Liudvinavo ir Narto seniūnijos,
- Mažeikių rajono savivaldybė,
- Molėtų rajono savivaldybė,
- Pagėgių savivaldybė,
- Pakruojo rajono savivaldybė,
- Panevėžio rajono savivaldybė,
- Panevėžio miesto savivaldybė,
- Pasvalio rajono savivaldybė,
- Radviliškio rajono savivaldybė,
- Rietavo savivaldybė,
- Prienų rajono savivaldybė: Stakliškių ir Veiverių seniūnijos,
- Plungės rajono savivaldybė: Žlibinų ir Stalgėnų seniūnijos,
- Raseinių rajono savivaldybė,
- Rokiškio rajono savivaldybė,
- Skuodo rajono savivaldybės: Barstyčių ir Ylakių seniūnijos,
- Šakių rajono savivaldybė,
- Šalčininkų rajono savivaldybė,
- Šiaulių miesto savivaldybė,
- Šiaulių rajono savivaldybė,
- Šilutės rajono savivaldybė,
- Širvintų rajono savivaldybė,
- Šilalės rajono savivaldybė,
- Švenčionių rajono savivaldybė,
- Tauragės rajono savivaldybė,
- Telšių rajono savivaldybė,
- Trakų rajono savivaldybė,
- Ukmergės rajono savivaldybė,

- Utenos rajono savivaldybė,
- Varėnos rajono savivaldybė,
- Vilniaus miesto savivaldybė,
- Vilniaus rajono savivaldybė,
- Vilkaviškio rajono savivaldybė: Bartninkų, Gražiškių, Keturvalakių, Kybartų, Klausučių, Pajevonio, Šeimenos, Vilkaviškio miesto, Virbalio, Vištyčio seniūnijos,
- Visagino savivaldybė,
- Zarasų rajono savivaldybė.

7. Poland

The following areas in Poland:

w województwie warmińsko-mazurskim:

- gminy Kalinowo, Prostki i gmina wiejska Elk w powiecie elckim,
- gminy Elbląg, Gronowo Elbląskie, Milejewo, Młynary, Markusy, Rychliki i Tolkmicko w powiecie elbląskim,
- powiat miejski Elbląg,
- powiat gołdapski,
- gmina Wieliczki w powiecie oleckim,
- powiat piski,
- gmina Górowo Iławeckie z miastem Górowo Iławeckie w powiecie bartoszyckim,
- gminy Biskupiec, Gietrzwałd, Jonkowo, Purda, Stawiguda, Świątki, Olsztynek i miasto Olsztyn oraz część gminy Barczewo położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez linię kolejową w powiecie olsztyńskim,
- gmina Miłakowo, część gminy Małdyty położona na południowy – zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez linię kolejową biegnącą od Olsztyna do Elbląga i część gminy Morąg położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez linię kolejową biegnącą od Olsztyna do Elbląga w powiecie ostródzkim,
- część gminy Ryn położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez linię kolejową łączącą miejscowości Giżycko i Kętrzyn w powiecie giżyckim,
- gminy Braniewo i miasto Braniewo, Frombork, Lelkowo, Pieniężno, Płoskinia oraz część gminy Wilczęta położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 509 w powiecie braniewskim,
- gmina Reszel, część gminy Kętrzyn położona na południe od linii kolejowej łączącej miejscowości Giżycko i Kętrzyn biegnącej do granicy miasta Kętrzyn, na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 591 biegnącą od miasta Kętrzyn do północnej granicy gminy oraz na zachód i na południe od zachodniej i południowej granicy miasta Kętrzyn, miasto Kętrzyn i część gminy Korsze położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od wschodniej granicy łączącą miejscowości Krelikiejmy i Sątoczno i na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę łączącą miejscowości Sątoczno, Sajna Wielka biegnącą do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 590 w miejscowości Glitajny, a następnie na wschód od drogi nr 590 do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 592 i na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 592 biegnącą od zachodniej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 590 w powiecie kętrzyńskim,
- gminy Lubomino i Orneta w powiecie lidzbarskim,
- gmina Nidzica w powiecie nidzickim,
- gminy Dźwierzuty, Jedwabno, Pasym, Szczytno i miasto Szczytno i Świątajno w powiecie szczyieńskim,
- powiat mrągowski,
- gmina Zalewo w powiecie iławskim,

w województwie podlaskim:

- gminy Rudka, Brańsk z miastem Brańsk, i część gminy Boćki położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 19 w powiecie bielskim,
- powiat grajewski,
- powiat moniecki,
- powiat sejneński,

- gminy Łomża, Piątnica, Jedwabne, Przytuły i Wiznaw powiecie łomżyńskim,
 - powiat miejski Łomża,
 - gminy Dziadkowice, Grodzisk, Mielnik, Nurzec-Stacja i Siemiatycze z miastem Siemiatycze w powiecie siemiatyckim,
 - gminy Białowieża, Czyże, Narew, Narewka, Hajnówka z miastem Hajnówka i część gminy Dubicze Cerkiewne położona na północny wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 1654B w powiecie hajnowskim,
 - gminy Klukowo, Kobylin-Borzemy, Nowe Piekuty i Sokoły w powiecie wysokomazowieckim,
 - powiat kolneński z miastem Kolno,
 - gminy Czarna Białostocka, Dobrzyniewo Duże, Gródek, Michałowo, Supraśl, Tykocin, Wasilków, Zabłudów, Zawady, Choroszcz i część gminy Poświętne położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 681 w powiecie białostockim,
 - powiat suwalski,
 - powiat miejski Suwałki,
 - powiat augustowski,
 - powiat sokólski,
 - powiat miejski Białystok,
- w województwie mazowieckim:
- powiat siedlecki,
 - powiat miejski Siedlce,
 - gminy Bielany, Ceranów, Kosów Lacki, Repki i gmina wiejska Sokołów Podlaski w powiecie sokołowskim,
 - powiat węgrowski,
 - powiat łosicki,
 - gminy Grudusk, Opinogóra Górna, Gołymień-Ośrodek i część gminy Głinojeck położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 7 w powiecie ciechanowskim,
 - powiat sochaczewski,
 - gminy Policzna, Przyłęk, Tczów i Zwolen w powiecie zwoleńskim,
 - gminy Garbatka – Letnisko, Gniewoszewo i Sieciechów w powiecie kozienickim,
 - gmina Solec nad Wisłą w powiecie lipskim,
 - gminy Gózd, Jastrzębia, Jedlnia Letnisko, Pionki z miastem Pionki i część gminy Jedlińsk położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr S7 w powiecie radomskim,
 - gminy Bodzanów, Bulkowo, Staroźreby, Słubice, Wyszogród i Mała Wieś w powiecie płońskim,
 - powiat nowodworski,
 - powiat płoński,
 - gminy Pokrzywnica, Świercze i część gminy Winnica położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę łączącą miejscowości Bielany, Winnica i Pokrzywnica w powiecie pułtuskim,
 - powiat wołomiński,
 - część gminy Somianka położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 62 w powiecie wyszkowskim,
 - gminy Borowie, Garwolin z miastem Garwolin, Górzno, Miastków Kościelny, Parysów, Pilawa, Trojanów, Żelechów, część gminy Wilga położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez rzekę Wilga biegnącą od wschodniej granicy gminy do ujścia do rzeki Wisły w powiecie garwolińskim,
 - gmina Boguty – Pianki w powiecie ostrowskim,
 - gminy Stupsk, Wiśniewo i część gminy Strzegowo położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 7 w powiecie mławskim,
 - powiat otwocki,
 - powiat warszawski zachodni,

- powiat legionowski,
 - powiat piaseczyński,
 - powiat pruszkowski,
 - gminy Belsk Duży, Goszczyn, Chynów, Grójec, Jasieniec, Pniewy i Warka w powiecie grójeckim,
 - powiat grodziski,
 - powiat żyrardowski,
 - gminy Białobrzegi, Promna i część gminy Stara Błotnica położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr S7 w powiecie białobrzeskim,
 - powiat miejski Warszawa,
- w województwie lubelskim:
- powiat bialski,
 - powiat miejski Biała Podlaska,
 - gminy Aleksandrów, Biłgoraj z miastem Biłgoraj, Biszczka, Józefów, Księżpol, Łukowa, Obsza, Potok Górny i Tarnogród, część gminy Frampol położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 74, część gminy Goraj położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 835, część gminy Terespol położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 858, część gminy Turobin położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 835 w powiecie biłgorajskim,
 - gminy Chrzanów, Godziszów, Janów Lubelski, Modliborzyce i Dzwola w powiecie janowskim,
 - powiat puławski,
 - powiat rycki,
 - gminy Stoczek Łukowski z miastem Stoczek Łukowski, Wola Mysłowska, Trzebieszów, Stanin, gmina wiejska Łuków i miasto Łuków w powiecie łukowskim,
 - gminy Bychawa, Jabłonna, Krzczonów, Garbów Strzyżewice, Wysokie i Zakrzew w powiecie lubelskim,
 - gminy Rybczewice i Piasy w powiecie świdnickim,
 - gmina Fajslawice, część gminy Żółkiewka położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 842 i część gminy Łopiennik Górny położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 17 w powiecie krasnostawskim,
 - powiat hrubieszowski,
 - gminy Krynice, Rachanie, Tarnawatka, Łaszczów, Telatyn, Tyszowce i Ulhówek w powiecie tomaszowskim,
 - część gminy Wojsławice położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy przez miejscowość Wojsławice do południowej granicy gminy w powiecie chełmskim,
 - gmina Adamów, Miączyn, Sitno, Komarów-Osada, Krasnobród, Łabunie, Zamość, Grabowiec, część gminy Zwierzyniec położona na południowy-wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 858 i część gminy Skierbieszów położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 843 w powiecie zamojskim,
 - powiat miejski Zamość,
 - gminy Annopol, Dzierzkowice, Gościeradów i część gminy Urzędów położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 833 w powiecie kraśnickim,
 - powiat opolski,
- w województwie podkarpackim:
- gminy Radomyśl nad Sanem i Zaklików w powiecie stalowowolskim,
 - gminy Horyniec-Zdrój, Cieszanów, Oleszyce i Stary Dzików w powiecie lubaczowskim,
 - gminy Adamówka i Sieniawa w powiecie przeworskim,
 - część gminy Wiązownica położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 867 w powiecie jarosławskim,
 - gmina Kamień w powiecie rzeszowskim,
 - powiat leżajski,
 - powiat niżański,

w województwie pomorskim:

- gminy Dzierżgoń i Stary Dzierżgoń w powiecie sztumskim,
- gmina Stare Pole w powiecie malborskim,

w województwie świętokrzyskim:

- gmina Tarłów i część gminy Ożarów położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 74 w powiecie opatowskim,

w województwie lubuskim:

- gmina Sława w powiecie wschowskim,
- gminy Bobrowice i Dąbie w powiecie krośnieńskim,
- powiat nowosolski,
- powiat zielonogórski,
- powiat miejski Zielona Góra,
- gmina Jasień, część gminy Lubsko położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 287 i część gminy wiejskiej Żary położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 12 w powiecie żarskim;
- gminy Brzeźnica, Niegosławice, część gminy Żagań położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 12, część gminy Małomice położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 12 i część gminy Szprotawa położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez linię kolejową w powiecie żagańskim,
- część gminy Zbąszynek położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez linię kolejową, część gminy Szczaniec położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez linię kolejową, część gminy Świebodzin położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez linię kolejową w powiecie świebodzińskim,

w województwie dolnośląskim:

- gmina Kotla, Żukowice, część gminy wiejskiej Głogów położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 12, część miasta Głogów położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 12 w powiecie głogowskim,
- gmina Gaworzyce w powiecie polkowickim.

8. Slovakia

The following areas in Slovakia:

- in the district of Košice – okolie, the whole municipalities of Ďurkov, Kalša, Košický Klečenov, Nový Salaš, Rákoš, Ruskov, Skároš, Slančík, Slanec, Slanská Huta, Slanské Nové Mesto, Svinica and Trstené pri Hornáde.

9. Romania

The following areas in Romania:

- Județul Bistrița-Năsăud.

PART III

1. Bulgaria

The following areas in Bulgaria:

- the whole region of Kardzhali,
- the whole region of Blagoevgrad,
- the whole region of Montana,
- the whole region of Ruse,
- the whole region of Razgrad,
- the whole region of Silistra,
- the whole region of Pleven,
- the whole region of Vratza,
- the whole region of Vidin,

- the whole region of Targovishte,
- the whole region of Lovech,
- the whole region of Sofia city,
- the whole region of Sofia Province,
- in the region of Shumen:
 - in the municipality of Shumen:
 - Salmanovo,
 - Radko Dimitrivo,
 - Vetrishite,
 - Kostena reka,
 - Vehtovo,
 - Ivanski,
 - Kladenets,
 - Drumevo,
 - the whole municipality of Smyadovo,
 - the whole municipality of Veliki Preslav,
 - the whole municipality of Varbitsa,
- in the region of Varna:
 - the whole municipality of Dalgopol,
 - the whole municipality of Provadiya,
- in the region of Veliko Tarnovo:
 - the whole municipality of Svishtov,
 - the whole municipality of Pavlikeni,
 - the whole municipality of Polski Trambesh,
 - the whole municipality of Strajitsa,
- in Burgas region:
 - the whole municipality of Burgas,
 - the whole municipality of Kameno,
 - the whole municipality of Malko Tarnovo,
 - the whole municipality of Primorsko,
 - the whole municipality of Sozopol,
 - the whole municipality of Sredets,
 - the whole municipality of Tsarevo,
 - the whole municipality of Sungurlare,
 - the whole municipality of Ruen,
 - the whole municipality of Aytos.

2. Lithuania

The following areas in Lithuania:

- Alytaus rajono savivaldybė: Simno, Krokialaukio ir Miroslavo seniūnijos,
- Birštono savivaldybė,
- Kauno rajono savivaldybė: Akademijos, Alšėnų, Batniavos, Čekiškės, Ežerėlio, Kačerginės, Kulautuvos, Raudondvario, Ringaudų ir Zapyškio seniūnijos, Babtų seniūnijos dalis į vakarus nuo kelio A1, Užliedžių seniūnijos dalis į vakarus nuo kelio A1 ir Vilkijos apylinkių seniūnijos dalis į rytus nuo kelio Nr. 1907,

- Kazlų Rudos savivaldybė,
- Marijampolės savivaldybė: Gudelių, Igliaukos, Sasnavos ir Šunskų seniūnijos,
- Prienų rajono savivaldybė: Ašmintos, Balbieriškio, Išlaužo, Jiezno, Naujosios Ūtos, Pakuonio, Prienų ir Šilavotos seniūnijos,
- Vilkaviškio rajono savivaldybės: Gižų ir Pilviškių seniūnijos.

3. Poland

The following areas in Poland:

w województwie warmińsko-mazurskim:

- Gminy Bisztynek, Sępólno i Bartoszyce z miastem Bartoszyce w powiecie bartoszyckim,
- gminy Kiwity i Lidzbark Warmiński z miastem Lidzbark Warmiński w powiecie lidzbarskim,
- gminy Srokowo, Barciany, część gminy Kętrzyn położona na północ od linii kolejowej łączącej miejscowości Giżycko i Kętrzyn biegnącej do granicy miasta Kętrzyn oraz na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 591 biegnącą od miasta Kętrzyn do północnej granicy gminy i część gminy Korsze położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od wschodniej granicy łączącą miejscowości Kreliekijmy i Sątoczno i na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę łączącą miejscowości Sątoczno, Sajna Wielka biegnącą do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 590 w miejscowości Glitajny, a następnie na zachód od drogi nr 590 do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 592 i na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 592 biegnącą od zachodniej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 590 w powiecie kętrzyńskim,
- gmina Stare Juchy w powiecie elckim,
- część gminy Wilczeta położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 509 w powiecie braniewskim,
- część gminy Morąg położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez linię kolejową biegnącą od Olsztyna do Elbląga, część gminy Małdyty położona na północny – wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez linię kolejową biegnącą od Olsztyna do Elbląga w powiecie ostródzkim,
- gminy Godkowo i Pasłęk w powiecie elbląskim,
- gminy Kowale Oleckie, Olecko i Świętajno w powiecie oleckim,
- powiat węgorzewski,
- gminy Kruklanki, Wydminy, Miłki, Giżycko z miastem Giżycko i część gminy Ryn położona na północ od linii kolejowej łączącej miejscowości Giżycko i Kętrzyn w powiecie giżyckim,
- gminy Jeziorany, Kolno, Dywity, Dobrze Miasto i część gminy Barczewo położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez linię kolejową w powiecie olsztyńskim,

w województwie podlaskim:

- gminy Orla, Wyszki, Bielsk Podlaski z miastem Bielsk Podlaski i część gminy Boćki położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 19 w powiecie bielskim,
- gminy Łapy, Juchnowiec Kościelny, Suraz, Turośń Kościelna, część gminy Poświętne położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 681 w powiecie białostockim,
- gminy Kleszczele, Czeremcha i część gminy Dubicze Cerkiewne położona na południowy zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 1654B w powiecie hajnowskim,
- gminy Perlejewo, Drohiczyn i Milejczyce w powiecie siemiatyckim,
- gmina Ciechanowiec w powiecie wysokomazowieckim,

w województwie mazowieckim:

- gminy Łaskarzew z miastem Łaskarzew, Maciejowice, Sobolew i część gminy Wilga położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez rzekę Wilga biegnącą od wschodniej granicy gminy do ujścia dorzeczki Wisły w powiecie garwolińskim,
- powiat miński,
- gminy Jabłonna Lacka, Sabnie i Sterdyń w powiecie sokołowskim,
- gminy Ojrzeń, Sońsk, Regimin, Ciechanów z miastem Ciechanów i część gminy Gliniojeck położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 7 w powiecie ciechanowskim,
- część gminy Strzegowo położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 7 w powiecie mławskim,

- gmina Nur w powiecie ostrowskim,
 - gminy Grabów nad Pilicą, Magnuszew, Głowaczów, Kozienice w powiecie kozienickim,
 - gmina Stromiec w powiecie białobrzeskim,
- w województwie lubelskim:
- gminy Bełzec, Jarczów, Lubycza Królewska, Susiec, Tomaszów Lubelski i miasto Tomaszów Lubelski w powiecie tomaszowskim,
 - gminy Białopole, Dubienka, Chełm, Leśniowice, Wierzbiца, Sawin, Ruda Huta, Dorohusk, Kamień, Rejowiec, Rejowiec Fabryczny z miastem Rejowiec Fabryczny, Siedliszcze, Żmudź i część gminy Wojsławice położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy do miejscowości Wojsławice do południowej granicy gminy w powiecie chełmskim,
 - powiat miejski Chełm,
 - gminy Izbica, Gorzków, Rudnik, Kraśniczyn, Krasnystaw z miastem Krasnystaw, Siennica Różana i część gminy Łopiennik Górny położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 17, część gminy Żółkiewka położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 842 w powiecie krasnostawskim,
 - gmina Stary Zamość, Radecznica, Szczepieszyn, Sułów, Nielisz, część gminy Skierbieszów położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 843, część gminy Zwierzyniec położona na północny-zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 858 powiecie zamojskim,
 - część gminy Frampol położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 74, część gminy Goraj położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 835, część gminy Terespol położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 858, część gminy Turobin położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 835 w powiecie biłgorajskim,
 - gminy Hanna, Hańsk, Wola Uhruska, Urszulín, Stary Brus, Wiryki i gmina wiejska Włodawa w powiecie włodawskim,
 - powiat łęczyński,
 - gmina Trawniki w powiecie świdnickim,
 - gminy Adamów, Krzywda, Serokomla, Wojcieszków w powiecie łukowskim,
 - powiat parczewski,
 - powiat radzyński,
 - powiat lubartowski,
 - gminy Głusk, Jastków, Niemce i Wólka w powiecie lubelskim,
 - gminy Mielgiew i miasto Świdnik w powiecie świdnickim,
 - powiat miejski Lublin,
- w województwie podkarpackim:
- gmina Narol w powiecie lubaczowskim.

4. Romania

The following areas in Romania:

- Zona oraşului Bucureşti,
- Judeţul Constanţa,
- Judeţul Satu Mare,
- Judeţul Tulcea,
- Judeţul Bacău,
- Judeţul Bihor,
- Judeţul Brăila,
- Judeţul Buzău,
- Judeţul Călăraşi,
- Judeţul Dâmboviţa,

- Județul Galați,
- Județul Giurgiu,
- Județul Ialomița,
- Județul Ilfov,
- Județul Prahova,
- Județul Sălaj,
- Județul Vaslui,
- Județul Vrancea,
- Județul Teleorman,
- Județul Mehedinți,
- Județul Gorj,
- Județul Argeș,
- Județul Olt,
- Județul Dolj,
- Județul Arad,
- Județul Timiș,
- Județul Covasna,
- Județul Brașov,
- Județul Botoșani,
- Județul Vâlcea,
- Județul Iași,
- Județul Hunedoara,
- Județul Alba,
- Județul Sibiu,
- Județul Caraș-Severin,
- Județul Neamț,
- Județul Harghita,
- Județul Mureș,
- Județul Cluj,
- Județului Maramureș.

5. Slovakia

The following areas in Slovakia:

- the whole district of Trebisov,
- in the district of Michalovce, the whole municipalities of the district not already included in Part I.

PART IV

Italy

The following areas in Italy:

- tutto il territorio della Sardegna.'
-

CORRIGENDA**Corrigendum to Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/451 of 19 March 2019 on the harmonised standards for construction products drafted in support of Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council***(Official Journal of the European Union L 77 of 20 March 2019)*

On page 82, in Annex I, in the table, in the fourth column 'Beginning of the coexistence period (dd.mm.yyyy.)', entries 1 to 6:

for: 'xx.yy.2019',

read: '20.3.2019'.

On page 82, in Annex I, in the table, in the fifth column 'End of the coexistence period (dd.mm.yyyy.)', entries 3 to 6:

for: 'xx.yy.2020',

read: '20.3.2020'.

ISSN 1977-0677 (electronic edition)
ISSN 1725-2555 (paper edition)



Publications Office of the European Union
2985 Luxembourg
LUXEMBOURG

EN