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⁽¹⁾ Text with EEA relevance.

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I

(Legislative acts)

REGULATIONS

REGULATION (EU) 2022/2399 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL**of 23 November 2022****establishing the European Union Single Window Environment for Customs and amending Regulation (EU) No 952/2013**

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Articles 33, 114 and 207 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee ⁽¹⁾,Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure ⁽²⁾,

Whereas:

- (1) The customs union has been a cornerstone of the European Union, which is one of the largest trading blocks in the world. The customs union is fundamental for successful Union integration and for the proper functioning of the internal market, for the benefit of businesses and consumers.
- (2) The Union's international trade is subject to both customs legislation and legislation other than customs legislation. The latter is applicable to specific goods in policy areas such as health and safety, the environment, agriculture, fisheries, cultural heritage and market surveillance. One of the main tasks assigned to customs authorities under Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽³⁾ is to ensure the security and safety of the Union and its residents, and the protection of the environment, where appropriate, in close cooperation with other authorities. The lack of alignment between Union non-customs formalities and customs formalities leads to complex and burdensome reporting obligations for traders, inefficient goods clearance processes conducive to error and fraud, and additional costs for economic operators. The lack of interoperability of the systems used by those customs authorities and other authorities is a major obstacle to progress on completing the digital single market in respect of customs controls. To address the fragmented interoperability between customs authorities and partner competent authorities in the management of goods clearance processes and to coordinate action in this area, the Commission and the Member States have made a number of commitments over the years to develop single window initiatives for the clearance of goods.

⁽¹⁾ OJ C 220, 9.6.2021, p. 62.

⁽²⁾ Position of the European Parliament of 4 October 2022 (not yet published in the Official Journal) and decision of the Council of 24 October 2022.

⁽³⁾ Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 October 2013 laying down the Union Customs Code (OJ L 269, 10.10.2013, p. 1).

- (3) In accordance with Decision No 70/2008/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁴⁾, the Member States and the Commission are to endeavour to establish and make operational a framework of single window services that provide for a seamless flow of data between economic operators and customs authorities, between customs authorities and the Commission, between customs authorities and other administrations or agencies, and between one customs system and another throughout the Union. Certain elements of that Decision have either been superseded or are not concrete enough to encourage and incentivise further progress, in particular progress on the single window initiative. Following up on this, and in line with the final report of the Commission of 21 January 2015 entitled 'Evaluation of the electronic customs implementation in the EU', the Council Conclusions of 17 December 2014 on Electronic Customs and Single Window Implementation in the European Union endorsed the Venice Declaration of 15 October 2014 and invited the Commission to present a proposal for the revision of Decision No 70/2008/EC.
- (4) On 1 October 2015, the Council adopted Decision (EU) 2015/1947 ⁽⁵⁾ concluding, on behalf of the Union, the Agreement on Trade Facilitation, which entered into force on 22 February 2017. That agreement represents the most extensive effort at trade facilitation and customs reform under the World Trade Organisation. It contains provisions that aim to significantly improve goods clearance and the effective cooperation between customs authorities and other regulatory authorities on trade facilitation and customs compliance issues. In accordance with Article 10(4) of that agreement, members are to endeavour to establish or maintain a single window, enabling traders to submit documentation and/or data requirements for importation, exportation, or transit of goods through a single entry point to the participating authorities or agencies. Where deemed appropriate and where provided for in Union legislation other than customs legislation, it should also be possible for Member States to enable traders to submit documentation and/or data requirements for goods in temporary storage through that single entry point.
- (5) Trade facilitation, and safety and security, concern all authorities involved in the goods clearance process across Union borders. The rapid rise in international trade and e-commerce has increased the need for better cooperation and coordination among those authorities. The ongoing process of digitalisation allows this situation to be addressed more efficiently by connecting the systems of customs authorities and partner competent authorities and by enabling an integrated, accessible and systematic automated exchange of information between them, with the objective of strengthening cooperation on customs procedures. As such, the current framework of regulatory compliance is insufficient to support effective interaction between customs authorities and partner competent authorities, whose systems and procedures are characterised by fragmentation and redundancy. A fully coordinated and efficient goods clearance process requires a streamlined Union regulatory environment for international trade that delivers long-term benefits to the Union and its residents in all policy areas, supports the effectiveness and proper functioning of the internal market and ensures consumer protection.
- (6) The Special Report 4/2021 of the European Court of Auditors entitled 'Customs controls: insufficient harmonisation hampers EU financial interests' and the Council Conclusions of 28 June 2021 on that Special Report should be taken into account when implementing this Regulation, as the proper functioning of the internal market and the customs union requires sufficient resources and staff.
- (7) The EU eGovernment Action Plan 2016-2020 set out in the Commission Communication of 19 April 2016 seeks to increase the efficiency of public services by removing existing digital barriers, reducing the administrative burden and improving the quality of interactions between national administrations. In particular, that action plan enshrines principles such as the 'digital-by-default' service standard principle, the 'once-only' reporting principle and the 'cross-border by default' principle, which aim to facilitate mobility within the digital single market. It also enshrines the principles of 'interoperability by default', which aims to ensure that public services work seamlessly across the internal market, and the trustworthiness of personal data and IT security.

⁽⁴⁾ Decision No 70/2008/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 January 2008 on a paperless environment for customs and trade (OJ L 23, 26.1.2008, p. 21).

⁽⁵⁾ Council Decision (EU) 2015/1947 of 1 October 2015 on the conclusion, on behalf of the European Union, of the Protocol Amending the Marrakesh Agreement establishing the World Trade Organisation (OJ L 284, 30.10.2015, p. 1).

- (8) In line with the vision set out in the EU eGovernment Action Plan 2016-2020 and the wider efforts to simplify and digitalise reporting processes for the international trade in goods, the Commission developed a voluntary pilot project called the 'European Union Customs Single Window Certificates Exchange'. That project allows customs authorities to automatically verify compliance with a limited number of non-customs formalities, enabling information to be exchanged between the customs systems of participating Member States and the respective Union non-customs systems managing non-customs formalities. While the project has improved clearance procedures, its voluntary nature clearly limits its potential to generate substantial benefits for customs authorities, partner competent authorities and economic operators. The potential benefits of the project are limited in particular due to the absence of a comprehensive view of all imports to and exports from the Union and because it has limited effect in reducing the administrative burden for economic operators.
- (9) To achieve a fully digital environment and an efficient goods clearance process for all parties involved in international trade, it is necessary to establish common rules for a harmonised and integrated European Union Single Window Environment for Customs ('EU Single Window Environment for Customs'). That environment should include a set of fully integrated electronic services delivered at Union and national level to facilitate information sharing and digital cooperation between customs authorities and partner competent authorities and to streamline goods clearance processes for economic operators. The EU Single Window Environment for Customs should be developed in alignment with the possibilities for trustworthy identification and authentication offered by Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 of European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁶⁾ and the 'once-only' principle, where appropriate, as reiterated in Regulation (EU) 2018/1724 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁷⁾. To implement the EU Single Window Environment for Customs, it is necessary to establish, on the basis of the pilot project, a certificates exchange system, namely the electronic European Union Customs Single Window Certificates Exchange System (EU CSW-CERTEX), that interconnects national single window environments for customs and Union non-customs systems managing specific non-customs formalities. It is also necessary to harmonise national single window environments for customs, integrate those environments into the EU Single Window Environment for Customs, and establish a set of rules on digital administrative cooperation within the EU Single Window Environment for Customs.
- (10) The EU Single Window Environment for Customs should be aligned to and made as interoperable as possible with other existing or future customs-related systems, such as centralised clearance under Regulation (EU) No 952/2013. Where relevant, synergies between the European Maritime Single Window environment established by Regulation (EU) 2019/1239 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁸⁾ and the EU Single Window Environment for Customs should be sought.
- (11) This Regulation should lead to, in particular, better protection of citizens and the reduction of the administrative burden on economic operators and customs authorities.
- (12) It is necessary for the EU Single Window Environment for Customs to integrate high cybersecurity solutions to prevent, as far as possible, attacks that could disrupt the customs and non-customs systems, harm security of trade or inflict damage on the economy of the Union. The standards of cybersecurity should be designed to evolve at the same pace as the regulatory requirements for network information security. In developing, operating and maintaining the EU Single Window Environment for Customs, the Commission and the Member States should follow appropriate guidelines issued by the European Union Agency for Cybersecurity (ENISA) regarding cybersecurity.

⁽⁶⁾ Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market and repealing Directive 1999/93/EC (OJ L 257, 28.8.2014, p. 73).

⁽⁷⁾ Regulation (EU) 2018/1724 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 2 October 2018 establishing a single digital gateway to provide access to information, to procedures and to assistance and problem-solving services and amending Regulation (EU) No 1024/2012 (OJ L 295, 21.11.2018, p. 1).

⁽⁸⁾ Regulation (EU) 2019/1239 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 establishing a European Maritime Single Window environment and repealing Directive 2010/65/EU (OJ L 198, 25.7.2019, p. 64).

- (13) The exchange of digital information through EU CSW-CERTEX should cover Union non-customs formalities laid down in Union legislation other than customs legislation that customs authorities are entrusted to enforce. Union non-customs formalities comprise all operations which are to be carried out by a natural person, an economic operator or a partner competent authority for the international movement of goods, including the part of the movement between Member States, when required. Those formalities impose different obligations for the import, export or transit of certain goods, and their verification through customs controls is fundamental to the effective functioning of the EU Single Window Environment for Customs. EU CSW-CERTEX should cover digitalised formalities laid down in Union legislation and managed by partner competent authorities in electronic Union non-customs systems, storing the relevant information from all Member States required for goods clearance. It is therefore appropriate to identify the Union non-customs formalities and the respective Union non-customs systems that should be subject to digital cooperation through EU CSW-CERTEX.

In particular, the definition of Union non-customs systems should be broad and should encompass the different situations and legal formulations in the legal acts that enabled or will enable the creation and use of those systems. Moreover, it is also appropriate to specify the dates by which the specific Union non-customs system covering a Union non-customs formality and the national single window environments for customs should be interconnected to EU CSW-CERTEX. Those dates should reflect the dates established in Union legislation other than customs legislation for the fulfilment of the specific Union non-customs formality, in order to allow compliance through the EU Single Window Environment for Customs. In particular, EU CSW-CERTEX should initially cover sanitary and phytosanitary requirements, rules regulating the import of organic products, environmental requirements in relation to fluorinated greenhouse gases and ozone depleting substances, and formalities related to the import of cultural goods.

- (14) EU CSW-CERTEX should facilitate information exchange between the national single window environments for customs and Union non-customs systems. Accordingly, when an economic operator submits a customs declaration or re-export declaration, which requires Union non-customs formalities to have been fulfilled, it should be possible for customs authorities and partner competent authorities to automatically and effectively exchange and verify the information that is required for the customs clearance process. Improved digital cooperation and coordination between customs authorities and partner competent authorities should lead to more integrated, faster and simpler paperless processes for goods clearance and better enforcement of and compliance with Union non-customs formalities.
- (15) The Commission, in collaboration with the Member States, should develop, integrate and operate EU CSW-CERTEX, including the provision of appropriate training on its functioning and implementation to Member States. To provide appropriate, harmonised and standardised single window services at Union level for Union non-customs formalities, the Commission should connect each of the Union non-customs systems with EU CSW-CERTEX. Member States should be responsible for connecting their national single window environments for customs with EU CSW-CERTEX, assisted, where necessary, by the Commission.
- (16) Any processing of personal data and non-personal data in EU CSW-CERTEX should take place in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁽⁹⁾ (the 'GDPR'), Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁽¹⁰⁾ (the 'IDPR') and is without prejudice to Regulation (EU) 2018/1807 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁽¹¹⁾ ('Regulation on the free flow of non-personal data'). It should take place within a safe and secure environment that is protected from cyber-threats. To that end, suitable organisational and technical cybersecurity measures, such as encryption, should be used. Furthermore, it

⁽⁹⁾ 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).

⁽¹⁰⁾ 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).

⁽¹¹⁾ Regulation (EU) 2018/1807 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 November 2018 on a framework for the free flow of non-personal data in the European Union (OJ L 303, 28.11.2018, p. 59).

should allow for the exchange of information between the national single window environments for customs and Union non-customs systems without any storing of personal data, with the exception of technical logs required to identify the data sent to a given system. It should also transform data, where necessary, to enable information exchange between both digital domains. The information technology infrastructure used for data transformation should be located in the Union.

- (17) Depending on the type of non-customs formality, the electronic information to be exchanged through EU CSW-CERTEX might contain different categories of data subjects and their personal data required to lodge the customs declaration or re-export declaration or to apply for supporting documents. Customs declarations or re-export declarations might contain personal data of several categories of data subjects, including exporters, importers, consignees, and additional supply chain actors. Supporting documents might contain the same information for other categories of data subjects, such as consignors, exporters, consignees, importers and licensees. A third category of data subjects whose personal data might be processed in EU CSW-CERTEX includes authorised staff of customs authorities, partner competent authorities or any other certified body, as well as Commission staff and any third-party providers acting on behalf of the Commission and involved in the operation and maintenance of EU CSW-CERTEX.
- (18) Where personal data are processed by two or more entities who jointly determine the purpose and means of processing, those entities should be joint controllers. Since the Commission and the Member States' customs authorities and partner competent authorities are responsible for the functioning of EU CSW-CERTEX, they should be joint controllers of the processing of personal data in EU CSW-CERTEX in accordance with Regulations (EU) 2016/679 and (EU) 2018/1725.
- (19) The EU Single Window Environment for Customs should include failsafe instruments and should be designed with a view to contributing to and fostering the data analytics capabilities of customs authorities, including through the use of artificial intelligence assisted tools for the detection of infringements that are subject to customs controls or that are being investigated by customs authorities, including as regards goods safety and security and the protection of the financial interests of the Union.
- (20) The increased digitalisation of customs and Union non-customs formalities applicable to international trade has opened up new opportunities for Member States to improve digital cooperation between customs authorities and partner competent authorities. In pursuit of those opportunities and priorities, several Member States have started to develop frameworks for national single window environments for customs. Those initiatives differ substantially depending on the level of existing customs information technology architecture, priorities and cost structures. It is therefore necessary to require Member States to establish and operate national single window environments for customs for Union non-customs formalities covered by EU CSW-CERTEX, with a minimum set of functionalities enabling all the data present in Union non-customs systems used by partner competent authorities to be exploited. Those national single window environments should constitute the national components of the EU Single Window Environment for Customs, enabling the exchange of information and cooperation by electronic means between customs authorities, partner competent authorities and economic operators to ensure compliance with and efficient enforcement of customs legislation and Union non-customs formalities covered by EU CSW-CERTEX.

In line with that objective, the national single window environments for customs should enable the automated verification by customs authorities of formalities in respect of which data is transmitted from the Union non-customs system through EU CSW-CERTEX. The national single window environments for customs should also allow partner competent authorities to monitor and control the quantities of authorised goods ('quantity management') that have been released by customs authorities through the Union. This should be ensured by providing the necessary clearance information to the Union non-customs systems through EU CSW-CERTEX. In practical terms, quantity management at Union level is necessary to enable better enforcement of non-customs formalities by automatically and consistently monitoring the use of authorised quantities for the release of goods, avoiding their overuse or mishandling. The connection of the national single window environments for customs with EU CSW-CERTEX would facilitate efficient quantity management at Union level.

- (21) To further simplify goods clearance processes for economic operators, the national single window environments for customs should become a single channel that, without prejudice to the use of other existing communication channels, could be used by economic operators to communicate with customs authorities and partner competent authorities. However, those environments should neither limit nor hinder any other form of collaboration between customs authorities and partner competent authorities. The Union non-customs formalities subject to that additional facilitation measure are a subset of the overarching formalities covered by EU CSW-CERTEX. The Commission should identify those formalities progressively by assessing the fulfilment of a set of criteria relevant to trade facilitation, taking into account their legal and technical feasibility. In order to further enhance trade facilitation and improve the efficiency of controls, it should be possible to use the national single window environments for customs as a platform for coordinating controls between customs authorities and partner competent authorities in accordance with Article 47(1) of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013.
- (22) Each Member State should designate one or more competent authorities to act as the controller of the data processing operations taking place within its national single window environment for customs. Those data processing operations should be performed in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/679. Given that some of the data originating from the national single window environments for customs is to be exchanged with Union non-customs systems through EU CSW-CERTEX, each Member State should be required to notify the Commission without undue delay of personal data breaches compromising the security, confidentiality, availability or integrity of the personal data processed within its national single window environment for customs and exchanged through EU CSW-CERTEX.
- (23) A fully coordinated goods clearance process requires procedures that support digital cooperation and information sharing between customs authorities, partner competent authorities and economic operators to fulfil and enforce Union non-customs formalities covered by EU CSW-CERTEX. In that context, interoperability means the capability to run such processes seamlessly across customs and non-customs systems and domains without losing the context or meaning of the data exchanged. To enable the fully automated verification of Union non-customs formalities, EU CSW-CERTEX should ensure technical interoperability and that the meaning of the relevant data is consistent. It is important to align customs and non-customs terminology to ensure that the data and information exchanged is preserved and understood throughout the exchanges between Union non-customs systems and national single window environments for customs. In addition, to ensure the harmonised enforcement of Union non-customs formalities across the Union, EU CSW-CERTEX should identify the customs procedure or the re-export for which the supporting document can be used based on the administrative decision indicated by the partner competent authority in the supporting document. From a technical perspective, EU CSW-CERTEX should make customs and non-customs data compatible by transforming their format or structure where necessary, without changing their content.
- (24) In view of the Union non-customs formalities covered, EU CSW-CERTEX should serve several purposes. It should make the relevant data available to customs authorities in order for them to better enforce Union non-customs regulatory policies through the automated verification of those formalities. It should also provide the relevant data to partner competent authorities in order for them to monitor and determine the remaining quantity of authorised goods not written off by customs in the clearance of other consignments. In addition, it should support the implementation of the 'one-stop shop' principle for the performance of controls referred to in Article 47(1) of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013, by facilitating the integration of customs and Union non-customs procedures for a fully automated goods clearance process.

Some legal acts of the Union require data transfers between national customs systems and the information and communication system established in the relevant act. EU CSW-CERTEX should therefore enable any automated exchanging of information between customs authorities and partner competent authorities where required by those acts, without limiting the cooperation to those data exchanges only. To the extent that Union law does not provide

for that, Member States define the operational aspect of the cooperation between customs and non-customs authorities at national level. Thus, Member States are able to use all EU CSW-CERTEX functionalities for a fully automated fulfilment of formalities and any other automated data transfer between customs authorities and the relevant partner competent authorities required by Union legislation establishing Union non-customs formalities.

- (25) To establish a single communication channel with the authorities involved in goods clearance, the national single window environments for customs should allow economic operators to submit the necessary data required by customs legislation and Union legislation other than customs legislation at a single point and to receive the electronic feedback of any related information from the authorities involved directly from that point. Such feedback may include notifications of customs decisions. It should be possible for the single communication channel to be used only for the Union non-customs formalities covered by EU CSW-CERTEX and identified as suitable for additional facilitation measures.
- (26) There is a significant overlap between the data included in the customs declaration or re-export declaration and the data included in the supporting documents required for the Union non-customs formalities listed in the Annex. To enable the re-use of data so that economic operators do not need to provide the same data more than once, it is necessary to reconcile and rationalise the data requirements for customs formalities and for the Union non-customs formalities covered by EU CSW-CERTEX. The Commission should therefore identify the data elements included in both the customs declaration or re-export declaration and in the supporting documents required for the Union non-customs formalities listed in the Annex ('common data set'). The Commission should also identify the data elements that are required only under Union legislation other than customs legislation ('partner competent authority data set'). The common data set, the partner competent authority data set and the data set required only by customs should constitute an integrated data set including all clearance-related information needed to fulfil the customs and Union non-customs formalities covered by EU CSW-CERTEX.
- (27) To allow the fulfilment of customs and non-customs formalities affecting the same goods movements, the national single window environments for customs should, for mandatory Union non-customs systems, or could, for voluntary Union non-customs systems, enable economic operators to submit all data required by multiple regulatory authorities for placing the goods under customs procedures or re-exporting them through an integrated data set. Depending on the specific Union non-customs formality, it should be possible to submit such data at different points in time, and together with the customs declaration or re-export declaration lodged prior to the expected presentation of the goods to customs authorities, in accordance with Article 171 of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013. Such submissions would enable the fulfilment of the 'once-only' principle. The national single window environments for customs should use the integrated data set to transmit the common data set and the partner competent authority data set to EU CSW-CERTEX, and the common and the specific data required by customs to customs authorities.
- (28) To transmit the information provided by the economic operators through the national single window environments for customs to all authorities concerned, EU CSW-CERTEX should enable the necessary exchange of information between the customs and non-customs domains. In particular, EU CSW-CERTEX should receive the data required for fulfilling the applicable Union non-customs formalities from the national single window environments for customs and transmit it to the respective Union non-customs system. This exchange should enable partner competent authorities to review the information transmitted to the respective Union non-customs systems and take their clearance decisions that should be transmitted to customs authorities via EU CSW-CERTEX. Customs authorities, in turn, should transmit this information to the economic operators through the national single window environments for customs. The Economic Operator Registration and Identification number ('EORI number') should be used as the identifier for sharing and cross-referencing the information related to those exchanges.

- (29) In accordance with Article 9 of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013, an EORI number is assigned to each economic operator engaged in customs operations as an identifier for all dealings with customs authorities in the Union. The Commission maintains a central EORI system to store and handle EORI-related data. To facilitate collaboration between the different authorities involved in the goods clearance process, partner competent authorities should have access to the EORI system to validate the EORI number that they can request from economic operators in the context of their formalities.
- (30) Close cooperation between the Commission and the Member States is essential to coordinate all activities associated with the effective functioning of the EU Single Window Environment for Customs. This will also help to bridge the gap between diverging levels of digitalisation and digital preparedness, thereby preventing potential distortions. Given the broad and diverse scope of those activities, it is necessary for each Member State to appoint a competent authority as national coordinator. Without prejudice to the internal organisation of the national administrations, the national coordinator should be the contact point for the Commission, and should promote cooperation at national level, while ensuring system interoperability. The Commission should provide coordination where necessary, and help ensure the efficient enforcement of Union non-customs formalities.
- (31) The development of the EU Single Window Environment for Customs entails various implementation costs. It is important to allocate those costs between the Commission and the Member States in the most appropriate way depending on the type of services provided. The Commission should bear the costs related to the development, maintenance and operation of EU CSW-CERTEX, which is the central component of the EU Single Window Environment for Customs, and the costs related to ensuring its interfaces with Union non-customs systems. The Member States should bear the costs related to their role in ensuring interfaces with EU CSW-CERTEX and developing, maintaining and operating the national single window environments for customs.
- (32) Detailed planning is required to progressively integrate various Union non-customs formalities from diverse policy areas into EU CSW-CERTEX. To that end, the Commission should prepare a work programme to incorporate those formalities into EU CSW-CERTEX and to develop connections between the Union non-customs systems processing those formalities and EU CSW-CERTEX. The main objective of the work programme should be to support the operational requirements and implementation timeline of those activities, with particular consideration being given to the IT developments required in, inter alia, the national single window environments for customs. The work programme should be reviewed regularly to assess overall progress in applying this Regulation, and should be updated at least every three years.
- (33) The Commission should regularly monitor the state of development of the EU Single Window Environment for Customs and the potential to further extend its use. To that end, the Commission should produce a yearly report on the state of the implementation of the EU Single Window Environment for Customs and the national single window environments for customs, by reference to the work programme. Moreover, that report should also include a detailed overview on the existing Union non-customs formalities and those included in the Commission's legislative proposals, for the purpose of providing a clear overview of the state of digitalisation of formalities at the border. Moreover, that report should, at least every three years, include the results of regular monitoring of the functioning of the EU Single Window Environment for Customs. Alongside the monitoring, the Commission should also evaluate the performance of EU CSW-CERTEX to ensure the efficient enforcement of Union non-customs formalities covered by EU CSW-CERTEX. The Commission should submit regular assessment reports on the functioning of the EU Single Window Environment for Customs to the European Parliament and to the Council. Those reports should take stock of progress, identify areas for improvement and propose recommendations for the future in light of progress made towards improved digital collaboration between customs authorities and partner competent authorities involved in goods clearance to ensure simplified processes for economic operators and the efficient enforcement of Union non-customs formalities. Those reports should also take into account relevant information provided by Member States on, inter alia, their national single window environments for customs. For the purpose of monitoring and reporting, the Commission should organise and maintain a continuous dialogue with Member States, relevant economic operators and other relevant parties.

- (34) The development of new IT systems and the updating of existing IT systems require substantial efforts to be made in terms of financial and human investment, especially in IT itself. This Regulation bridges the gaps between customs authorities and partner competent authorities, and provides a framework for digital collaboration which needs to be implemented across the Union. Therefore, in order to ensure appropriate planning and timelines, Member States are encouraged to carry out impact assessments on their national systems, processes and planning and to provide the necessary information, in a timely manner, to the Commission, with a view to promoting better law-making, in particular with regard to delegated acts and implementing acts, in accordance with the objectives of the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making ⁽¹²⁾.
- (35) In order to ensure the efficient and effective functioning of the EU Single Window Environment for Customs, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union should be delegated to the Commission in respect of amending the list of Union non-customs formalities covered by EU CSW-CERTEX in the Annex; supplementing this Regulation by specifying the data elements to be exchanged through EU CSW-CERTEX; and supplementing this Regulation by identifying the common data set together with the partner competent authority data set for each relevant Union act applicable to Union non-customs formalities integrated into EU CSW-CERTEX. When amending the list of Union non-customs formalities covered by EU CSW-CERTEX, the Commission should also determine the dates when the respective Union non-customs systems and the national single window environments for customs should be connected with EU CSW-CERTEX, at the latest. Those dates should be established taking into consideration two elements: first, the dates by which certain obligations from Union legislation are to be fulfilled, in order to ensure that the EU Single Window Environment for Customs can be used for that purpose and, second, the deployment windows which are commonly used for customs systems.

Member States might connect certain Union non-customs systems and the national single window environment for customs with EU CSW-CERTEX earlier than the dates laid down in the Annex. It is of particular importance that the Commission carry out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level, and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making. In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council receive all documents at the same time as Member States' experts, and their experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts.

- (36) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of this Regulation, implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission as regards the establishment of the respective responsibilities of the joint controllers for compliance with the obligations under Regulations (EU) 2016/679 and (EU) 2018/1725; adoption of specific rules for the information exchange to be processed through EU CSW-CERTEX, including, where appropriate, any specific rules to ensure the protection of personal data; determining the Union non-customs formalities integrated into EU CSW-CERTEX that may be subject to additional digital cooperation; adoption of procedural arrangements for the additional exchanges of information processed through EU CSW-CERTEX, including, where appropriate, any specific rules governing the protection of personal data and adoption of a work programme to support the implementation of the provisions related to the connection of the relevant Union non-customs systems to EU CSW-CERTEX and the integration of the respective Union non-customs formalities. Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽¹³⁾.
- (37) Since this Regulation puts in place a mechanism for customs authorities to enforce formalities affecting the goods clearance process, it is necessary to include it and its supplementing and implementing provisions in the definition of customs legislation set out in Article 5, point 2, of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013. This approach is in line with Article 3 of that Regulation, which entrusts customs authorities with the task of ensuring the security and safety of the Union and its residents in close cooperation with other authorities where appropriate, while facilitating trade. Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 should therefore be amended to include the EU Single Window Environment for

⁽¹²⁾ OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1.

⁽¹³⁾ Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13).

Customs within the list of customs legislation therein. Article 163(1) of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 stipulates that the supporting documents required for the application of the provisions governing the relevant customs procedure or the re-export are to be in the declarant's possession and at the disposal of the customs authorities at the time when the customs declaration or re-export declaration is lodged. Since customs authorities will be able to obtain through EU CSW-CERTEX the necessary data associated with Union non-customs formalities, this obligation should be deemed to be fulfilled. Therefore, in order to better integrate customs and Union non-customs procedures, enabling them to run simultaneously, Article 163(1) of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 should be amended accordingly.

- (38) The European Data Protection Supervisor was consulted in accordance with Article 42(1) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 and delivered an opinion on 20 November 2020.
- (39) The integration of Union non-customs formalities into EU CSW-CERTEX requires the implementation of new information technology infrastructure to establish connections between the national single window environments for customs and Union non-customs systems, identifying the data to be exchanged, and developing technical and functional specifications. The timing needed to advance these developments at Union and national level should therefore be taken into consideration for the application of this Regulation. Furthermore, the implementation of additional digital cooperation measures is expected to take substantially longer, as it requires prior identification of the Union non-customs formalities concerned together with the relevant technical developments. It is therefore necessary to defer the application of certain provisions of this Regulation.
- (40) Since the objective of this Regulation, namely the improved enforcement of Union regulatory requirements across Union borders and facilitation of international trade, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States due to the inherently transnational nature of the movement of goods across borders and its complexity, but can rather, by reason of the scale and effects of the action, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve that objective,

HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Chapter I

General provisions

Article 1

Subject matter

This Regulation establishes a European Union Single Window Environment for Customs ('EU Single Window Environment for Customs') that provides an integrated set of interoperable electronic services, at Union and national level through the European Union Customs Single Window Certificates Exchange System, to support interaction and enhance information exchange between the national single window environments for customs and the Union non-customs systems referred to in the Annex.

It lays down rules for the national single window environments for customs and rules on digital administrative cooperation and information sharing through interoperable data sets, within the EU Single Window Environment for Customs.

*Article 2***Definitions**

For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions shall apply:

- (1) 'customs authorities' means 'customs authorities' as defined in Article 5, point (1), of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013;
- (2) 'customs legislation' means 'customs legislation' as defined in Article 5, point (2), of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013;
- (3) 'economic operator' means 'economic operator' as defined in Article 5, point (5), of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013;
- (4) 'customs formalities' means 'customs formalities' as defined in Article 5, point (8), of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013;
- (5) 'customs declaration' means 'customs declaration' as defined in Article 5, point (12) of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013;
- (6) 're-export declaration' means 're-export declaration' as defined in Article 5, point (13), of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013;
- (7) 'declarant' means 'declarant' as defined in Article 5, point (15), of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013;
- (8) 'customs procedure' means 'customs procedure' as defined in Article 5, point (16), of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013;
- (9) 'national single window environment for customs' means a set of electronic services established by a Member State to enable information to be exchanged between the electronic systems of its customs authority, the partner competent authorities and economic operators;
- (10) 'partner competent authority' means any Member State authority, or the Commission, empowered to perform a designated function in relation to the fulfilment of the relevant Union non-customs formalities;
- (11) 'Union non-customs formality' means all the operations which must be carried out by an economic operator or by a partner competent authority for the international movement of goods, as laid down in Union legislation other than customs legislation;
- (12) 'supporting document' means any required document issued by a partner competent authority or drawn up by an economic operator, or any required information provided by an economic operator, to certify that Union non-customs formalities have been fulfilled;
- (13) 'quantity management' means the activity of monitoring and managing the quantity of goods authorised by partner competent authorities, in accordance with Union legislation other than customs legislation, based on the information provided by customs authorities;
- (14) 'Union non-customs system' means a Union electronic system established by, used in order to achieve the objectives of, or referred to in Union legislation to store information on the fulfilment of the respective Union non-customs formality;
- (15) 'Economic Operator Registration and Identification number (EORI number)' means 'Economic Operator Registration and Identification number (EORI number)' as defined in Article 1, point (18), of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/2446 ⁽¹⁴⁾;
- (16) 'EORI system' means the system established for the purposes of Article 9 of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013.

⁽¹⁴⁾ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/2446 of 28 July 2015 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards detailed rules concerning certain provisions of the Union Customs Code (OJ L 343, 29.12.2015, p. 1).

*Article 3***Establishment of an EU Single Window Environment for Customs**

1. An EU Single Window Environment for Customs is established. It shall include:
 - (a) an electronic European Union Customs Single Window Certificates Exchange System;
 - (b) national single window environments for customs;
 - (c) the Union non-customs systems referred to in Part A of the Annex, the use of which is mandatory under Union law;
 - (d) the Union non-customs systems referred to in Part B of the Annex, the use of which is voluntary under Union law.
2. The EU Single Window Environment for Customs and its components shall be designed, interconnected and operated in accordance with Union law on the protection of personal data, the free flow of non-personal data and cybersecurity, using the most appropriate technologies having regard to the particular characteristics of the specific data and electronic systems concerned, and the purposes of those systems.

Chapter II**European Union Customs Single Window Certificates Exchange System***Article 4***Establishment of the electronic European Union Customs Single Window Certificates Exchange System**

The electronic European Union Customs Single Window Certificates Exchange System (EU CSW-CERTEX) is established to enable information exchange, as provided for in Chapter IV. EU CSW-CERTEX shall connect the national single window environments for customs with the Union non-customs systems referred to in the Annex.

*Article 5***Roles and responsibilities of EU CSW-CERTEX**

1. The Commission, in collaboration with the Member States, shall develop, integrate and operate EU CSW-CERTEX.
2. The Commission shall:
 - (a) connect the Union non-customs systems referred to in the Annex with EU CSW-CERTEX by the dates set out in the Annex and enable information to be exchanged on the Union non-customs formalities listed therein;
 - (b) provide timely guidance and assistance to Member States when they connect to EU CSW-CERTEX as referred to in paragraphs 4 and 5.
3. Where the Commission provides training on EU CSW-CERTEX, it shall do so under Regulation (EU) 2021/444 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽¹⁵⁾.
4. The Member States, assisted where necessary by the Commission, shall connect the national single window environments for customs with EU CSW-CERTEX by the dates set out in Part A of the Annex and enable information to be exchanged on the Union non-customs formalities listed in Part A thereof.

⁽¹⁵⁾ Regulation (EU) 2021/444 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2021 establishing the Customs programme for cooperation in the field of customs and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1294/2013 (OJ L 87, 15.3.2021, p. 1).

5. The Member States, assisted, where necessary, by the Commission, may connect the national single window environments for customs with EU CSW-CERTEX and enable information to be exchanged on the Union non-customs formalities listed in Part B of the Annex.

6. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 21 to amend Part A of the Annex, as regards the Union non-customs formalities, their respective Union non-customs systems as laid down in Union legislation other than customs legislation, and the date for the connections referred to in paragraphs 2 and 4 of this Article.

7. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 21 to amend Part B of the Annex as regards:

- (a) Union non-customs formalities and their respective voluntary Union non-customs systems laid down in Union legislation other than customs legislation, where the use of EU CSW-CERTEX is provided for in that legislation;
- (b) Union non-customs formalities and systems under Regulation (EU) 2021/821 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽¹⁶⁾ and Council Regulations (EC) No 2173/2005 ⁽¹⁷⁾ and (EC) No 338/97 ⁽¹⁸⁾; and
- (c) the date for the connection referred to in paragraph 2, point (a), of this Article for the Union non-customs systems referred to in points (a) and (b) of this paragraph.

Article 6

Processing of personal data in EU CSW-CERTEX

1. Processing of personal data may take place in EU CSW-CERTEX only for the following purposes:

- (a) enabling information to be exchanged between the national single window environments for customs and the Union non-customs systems referred to in the Annex as regards the Union non-customs formalities listed therein;
- (b) performing the business and technical transformation of data listed in Article 10(2), where this is necessary in order to enable the exchange of information referred to in point (a) of this paragraph.

2. Processing of personal data may take place in EU CSW-CERTEX only in respect of the following categories of data subjects:

- (a) natural persons whose personal information is contained in the customs declaration or re-export declaration;
- (b) natural persons whose personal information is contained in the supporting documents, or in any other additional documentary evidence required for the fulfilment of the Union non-customs formalities listed in the Annex;
- (c) authorised staff of customs authorities, partner competent authorities or any other relevant authority or authorised body whose personal information is contained in any documents referred to in points (a) and (b);
- (d) Commission staff and third-party providers acting on behalf of the Commission that perform EU CSW-CERTEX-related operations and maintenance activities.

⁽¹⁶⁾ Regulation (EU) 2021/821 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2021 setting up a Union regime for the control of exports, brokering, technical assistance, transit and transfer of dual-use items (OJ L 206, 11.6.2021, p. 1).

⁽¹⁷⁾ Council Regulation (EC) No 2173/2005 of 20 December 2005 on the establishment of a FLEGT licensing scheme for imports of timber into the European Community (OJ L 347, 30.12.2005, p. 1).

⁽¹⁸⁾ Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 of 9 December 1996 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein (OJ L 61, 3.3.1997, p. 1).

3. Processing of personal data may take place in EU CSW-CERTEX only in respect of the following categories of personal data:

- (a) the name, address, country code and identification number of the natural persons referred to in paragraph 2, points (a) and (b), required either by customs legislation or by Union legislation other than customs legislation in order to fulfil customs and Union non-customs formalities;
- (b) the name and signature of the staff referred to in paragraph 2, points (c) and (d).

4. With the exception of technical logs indicating the supporting documents exchanged and the flow of such exchange, EU CSW-CERTEX shall not store any information exchanged between the national single window environments for customs and Union non-customs systems.

5. The transformation of personal data referred to in paragraph 1, point (b), shall be performed using information technology infrastructure located in the Union.

Article 7

Joint controllership of EU CSW-CERTEX

1. As regards the processing of personal data in EU CSW-CERTEX, the Commission shall be a joint controller within the meaning of Article 28(1) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725, and customs authorities and Member States' partner competent authorities responsible for the Union non-customs formalities listed in the Annex shall be joint controllers within the meaning of Article 26(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/679.

2. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts, establishing the respective responsibilities of the joint controllers to comply with the obligations under Regulations (EU) 2016/679 and (EU) 2018/1725. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 22(2) of this Regulation.

3. The joint controllers shall:

- (a) work together to process, in a timely manner, requests made by data subjects;
- (b) assist each other in matters involving the identification and handling of any data breach related to joint processing;
- (c) exchange the relevant information necessary to inform data subjects pursuant to Chapter III, Section 2, of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 and Chapter III, Section 2, of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725;
- (d) ensure and protect the security, integrity, availability and confidentiality of the personal data processed jointly pursuant to Article 32 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 and Article 33 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725.

Chapter III

National single window environments for customs

Article 8

Establishment of national single window environments for customs

1. Each Member State shall establish a national single window environment for customs and shall be responsible for its development, integration and operation.

2. The national single window environments for customs shall enable the exchange of information and cooperation by electronic means between customs authorities, partner competent authorities and economic operators through EU CSW-CERTEX for the purposes of compliance with, and efficient enforcement of, customs legislation and the Union non-customs formalities listed in the Annex.

3. For the Union non-customs formalities and systems listed in Part A of the Annex, the national single window environments for customs shall provide the following functionalities:

- (a) a single communication channel for economic operators, who may use it to fulfil the relevant customs formalities and Union non-customs formalities subject to additional digital cooperation in accordance with Article 12;
- (b) quantity management related to the Union non-customs formalities, where applicable; and
- (c) automatic verification of compliance with the Union non-customs formalities listed in the Annex based on the data received by customs authorities through EU CSW-CERTEX from Union non-customs systems.

4. For each of the Union non-customs formalities and systems listed in Part B of the Annex, if the national single window environment for customs is connected to EU CSW-CERTEX in accordance with Article 5(5), that national single window environment for customs shall provide all of the functionalities listed in paragraph 3 of this Article.

5. The national single window environments for customs may be used as a platform to coordinate controls performed in accordance with Article 47(1) of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013.

Article 9

Personal data processing within the national single window environments for customs

1. The processing of personal data within the national single window environments for customs, in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/679, shall take place separately from the processing operations referred to in Article 6 of this Regulation.
2. Each Member State shall designate one or more competent authorities to act as the controller of the data processing operations taking place within its national single window environment for customs.
3. With the exception of breaches that do not concern data exchanged with EU CSW-CERTEX, each Member State shall notify the Commission of personal data breaches that compromise the security, confidentiality, availability or integrity of the personal data processed within its national single window environment for customs.

Chapter IV

Digital cooperation – information exchange and other procedural rules

SECTION 1

DIGITAL COOPERATION RELATED TO UNION NON-CUSTOMS FORMALITIES

Article 10

Information exchanged and processed through EU CSW-CERTEX and its use

1. For each of the Union non-customs formalities listed in the Annex, EU CSW-CERTEX shall enable information to be exchanged between the national single window environments for customs and the relevant Union non-customs systems for the following purposes:
 - (a) making the relevant data available to customs authorities for them to perform the necessary verification of those formalities in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 in an automated manner;

- (b) making the relevant data available to partner competent authorities for them to perform quantity management of authorised goods in Union non-customs systems based on the goods declared to customs authorities and released by those authorities;
 - (c) facilitating and supporting the integration of procedures between customs authorities and partner competent authorities, for the fully automated fulfilment of the formalities required to place the goods under a customs procedure or to re-export them, and the cooperation concerning the coordination of controls in accordance with Article 47(1) of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013, without prejudice to the national implementation of those procedures;
 - (d) enabling any other automated data transfer between customs authorities and the relevant partner competent authorities required by Union legislation establishing Union non-customs formalities, without prejudice to the national use of that data.
2. For each of the Union non-customs formalities listed in the Annex, EU CSW-CERTEX shall provide the following functionalities:
- (a) aligning customs and non-customs terminology where possible, and identifying the customs procedure or the re-export for which the supporting document can be used, based on the administrative decision of the partner competent authority indicated in the supporting document; and
 - (b) transforming, where necessary, the format of the data required to fulfil the relevant Union non-customs formalities into a format of data compatible with the customs declaration or re-export declaration and vice versa without changing the content of the data.
3. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 21 supplementing this Regulation by specifying the data elements to be exchanged through EU CSW-CERTEX in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article.
4. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts, establishing specific rules for the information exchange referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, including, where appropriate, any specific rules to ensure the protection of personal data. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 22(2).

SECTION 2

ADDITIONAL DIGITAL COOPERATION RELATED TO UNION NON-CUSTOMS FORMALITIES

Article 11

Streamlining the fulfilment of customs formalities and Union non-customs formalities

1. For Union non-customs formalities and systems listed in Part A of the Annex, the national single window environments for customs shall provide the following functionalities:
- (a) enabling economic operators to submit the relevant information required for the fulfilment of the applicable customs formalities and Union non-customs formalities; and
 - (b) communicating to economic operators the electronic feedback from customs authorities and partner competent authorities regarding the fulfilment of customs formalities and Union non-customs formalities.
2. For Union non-customs formalities and systems listed in Part B of the Annex, the national single window environments for customs may provide the functionalities listed in paragraph 1. In that situation, the same set of functionalities as those listed in paragraph 1 shall be provided.

*Article 12***Union non-customs formalities subject to additional digital cooperation**

1. A Union non-customs formality listed in the Annex shall be subject to Article 8(3), point (a), and Articles 11, 13, 14 and 15, provided that the Commission has determined, in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Article, that the formality concerned fulfils the criteria set out in that paragraph.
2. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts, determining which of the Union non-customs formalities listed in the Annex fulfil the following criteria:
 - (a) there is a degree of overlap between data to be included in the customs declaration or re-export declaration and data to be included in the supporting documents required for the Union non-customs formalities listed in the Annex;
 - (b) the number of supporting documents issued in the Union for the specific formality is not negligible;
 - (c) the corresponding Union non-customs system referred to in the Annex can identify the economic operators by means of their EORI number;
 - (d) the applicable Union legislation other than customs legislation allows the fulfilment of the specific formality through the national single window environments for customs in accordance with Article 11.

Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 22(2).

*Article 13***Data harmonisation and rationalisation**

1. The Commission shall identify the common data set required for the customs declaration or re-export declaration and for the supporting documents required for the Union non-customs formalities listed in the Annex ('common data set').
2. The Commission shall also identify the additional data elements subject solely to Union legislation other than customs legislation. Those additional data elements shall be identified by the corresponding acronym of the Union non-customs formality listed in the Annex, followed by the suffix 'partner competent authority data set'.
3. The common data set, the additional data elements referred to in paragraph 2 and the data set required to place the goods under a specific customs procedure or to re-export them shall constitute an integrated data set, containing all data needed by customs authorities and partner competent authorities.
4. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 21 supplementing this Regulation by identifying, on the one hand, the data elements of the common data set referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article and, on the other hand, the additional data elements referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article for each of the relevant Union acts applicable to Union non-customs formalities listed in the Annex.

*Article 14***Submission of customs and Union non-customs data by economic operators**

1. For the purposes of Article 11(1), point (a), the national single window environments for customs may enable economic operators to submit an integrated data set as referred to in Article 13(3), including the customs declaration or re-export declaration lodged, prior to the presentation of the goods, in accordance with Article 171 of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013.
2. The integrated data set submitted in accordance with paragraph 1 shall be deemed to constitute, as appropriate, the customs declaration or the re-export declaration and the submission of data required by partner competent authorities for the Union non-customs formalities listed in the Annex.

*Article 15***Additional information exchange processed through EU CSW-CERTEX**

1. EU CSW-CERTEX shall enable the necessary exchange of information between national single window environments for customs and Union non-customs systems for the following purposes:
 - (a) transmitting the data that have been identified as the common data set pursuant to Article 13(1), as well as the applicable additional data elements identified pursuant to Article 13(2) ('partner competent authority data set') to enable partner competent authorities to carry out their duties in respect of the relevant formalities, in accordance with Union legislation other than customs legislation;
 - (b) transmitting to economic operators for the purposes of Article 11(1), point (b), any feedback from partner competent authorities entered in the relevant Union non-customs systems.
2. Where an economic operator is registered with the customs authorities in accordance with Article 9 of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013, the EORI number shall be used for the exchanges of information referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.
3. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts, establishing procedural arrangements for the exchanges of information referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, including, where appropriate, any specific rules governing the protection of personal data. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 22(2).

SECTION 3**OTHER PROCEDURAL RULES***Article 16***Use of the EORI system by partner competent authorities**

In carrying out their duties, partner competent authorities shall have access to the EORI system for the purpose of validating the relevant data on economic operators stored in that system.

*Article 17***National coordinators**

Each Member State shall designate a national coordinator for the EU Single Window Environment for Customs. The national coordinator shall carry out the following tasks in order to support the implementation of this Regulation:

- (a) act as national contact point for the Commission for all matters relating to the implementation of this Regulation;
- (b) promote and support, on a national level, the cooperation between customs authorities and national partner competent authorities;
- (c) coordinate the activities related to the connection of national single window environments for customs with EU CSW-CERTEX, and the provision of information in accordance with Article 20(4).

Chapter V

Costs of EU CSW-CERTEX, work programme and monitoring and reporting

Article 18

Costs

1. The costs associated with the development, integration and operation of EU CSW-CERTEX and its interfaces with Union non-customs systems shall be borne by the general budget of the Union.
2. Each Member State shall bear the costs incurred in relation to the development, integration and operation of its national single window environment for customs and the connection of its national single window environment for customs with EU CSW-CERTEX.

Article 19

Work programme

The Commission shall adopt implementing acts, establishing a work programme to support the implementation of this Regulation in relation to the connection of the Union non-customs systems referred to in the Annex to EU CSW-CERTEX and the integration of the respective Union non-customs formalities. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 22(2).

The work programme referred to in the first paragraph shall be reviewed and updated regularly, and at least once every three years, in order to assess and improve the overall implementation of this Regulation.

Article 20

Monitoring and reporting

1. The Commission shall regularly monitor the functioning of the EU Single Window Environment for Customs, taking into account, inter alia, information relevant for monitoring purposes and provided by the Member States, including information on the functioning of their national single window environments for customs.
2. The Commission shall regularly evaluate the performance of EU CSW-CERTEX. That evaluation shall include an assessment of the effectiveness, efficiency, coherence, relevance and Union added-value of EU CSW-CERTEX.
3. By 31 December 2027 and every year thereafter, the Commission shall submit to the European Parliament and to the Council a report on the implementation of this Regulation. That report shall include:
 - (a) an overview of Union non-customs formalities included in Union legislation and the Commission's legislative proposals;
 - (b) a detailed overview of the stage of progress that every Member State has reached on its national single window environment for customs in relation to the implementation of this Regulation; and
 - (c) a detailed overview of the overall progress of the EU Single Window Environment for Customs in relation to the work programme referred to in Article 19.

By 31 December 2027 and every three years thereafter, the report referred to in the first subparagraph shall also include information on the monitoring and evaluation carried out in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2, respectively, including the impact on economic operators, and in particular on small and medium-sized enterprises.

4. The Member States shall, at the request of the Commission, provide information on the implementation of this Regulation that is necessary for the report referred to in paragraph 3.

Chapter VI

Procedures for adoption of implementing and delegated acts, amendments to Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 and final provisions

Article 21

Exercise of the delegation

1. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.
2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article 5(6) and (7), Article 10(3) and Article 13(4) shall be conferred on the Commission for an indeterminate period of time from 12 December 2022.
3. The delegation of power referred to in Article 5(6) and (7), Article 10(3) and Article 13(4) may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of the power specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the *Official Journal of the European Union* or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.
4. Before adopting a delegated act, the Commission shall consult experts designated by each Member State in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making.
5. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.
6. A delegated act adopted pursuant to Article 5(6) and (7), Article 10(3) or Article 13(4) shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or by the Council within a period of two months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period shall be extended by two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.

Article 22

Committee procedure

1. The Commission shall be assisted by the Customs Code Committee established by Regulation (EU) No 952/2013. That committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.
2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.

Article 23

Amendments to Regulation (EU) No 952/2013

Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 is amended as follows:

(1) in Article 5, point (2), the following point is added:

‘(e) Regulation (EU) 2022/2399 of the European Parliament and of the Council (*) and the provisions supplementing or implementing it;

(*) Regulation (EU) 2022/2399 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 November 2022 establishing the European Union Single Window Environment for Customs and amending Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 (OJ L 317, 9.12.2022, p. 1).’;

(2) in Article 163(1), the following subparagraph is added:

‘The supporting documents for the applicable Union non-customs formalities listed in the Annex to Regulation (EU) 2022/2399 shall be deemed to be in the possession of the declarant and at the disposal of the customs authorities at the time when the customs declaration is lodged, provided that those authorities are able to obtain the necessary data from the corresponding Union non-customs systems through the European Union Customs Single Window Certificates Exchange System in accordance with Article 10(1), points (a) and (c), of that Regulation.’.

Article 24

Entry into force and application

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

Article 8(3), point (a), Article 11, Article 13(1), (2) and (3), Article 14 and Article 15(1) and (2) shall apply from 13 December 2031.

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

Done at Strasbourg, 23 November 2022.

For the European Parliament

The President

R. METSOLA

For the Council

The President

M. BEK

ANNEX

Part A

Union non-customs formalities and mandatory Union non-customs systems

Union non-customs formality	Acronym	Union non-customs system	Relevant Union legislation	Date of application
Common health entry document for animals	CHED-A	TRACES	Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽¹⁾	3 March 2025
Common health entry document for products	CHED-P	TRACES	Regulation (EU) 2017/625	3 March 2025
Common health entry document for feed and food of non-animal origin	CHED-D	TRACES	Regulation (EU) 2017/625	3 March 2025
Common health entry document for plants and plant products	CHED-PP	TRACES	Regulation (EU) 2017/625	3 March 2025
Certificate of inspection	COI	TRACES	Regulation (EU) 2018/848 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽²⁾	3 March 2025
Ozone depleting licence	ODS	ODS 2 Licensing System	Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽³⁾	3 March 2025
Fluorinated greenhouse gases	F-GAS	F-GAS Portal and HFC Licensing System	Regulation (EU) No 517/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁴⁾	3 March 2025
Import licence for cultural goods	ICG-L	TRACES	Regulation (EU) 2019/880 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁵⁾	3 March 2025
Importer statement for cultural goods	ICG-S	TRACES	Regulation (EU) 2019/880	3 March 2025
General description for cultural goods	ICG-D	TRACES	Regulation (EU) 2019/880	3 March 2025

- (¹) Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2017 on official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products, amending Regulations (EC) No 999/2001, (EC) No 396/2005, (EC) No 1069/2009, (EC) No 1107/2009, (EU) No 1151/2012, (EU) No 652/2014, (EU) 2016/429 and (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Regulations (EC) No 1/2005 and (EC) No 1099/2009 and Council Directives 98/58/EC, 1999/74/EC, 2007/43/EC, 2008/119/EC and 2008/120/EC, and repealing Regulations (EC) No 854/2004 and (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 89/608/EEC, 89/662/EEC, 90/425/EEC, 91/496/EEC, 96/23/EC, 96/93/EC and 97/78/EC and Council Decision 92/438/EEC (Official Controls Regulation) (OJ L 95, 7.4.2017, p. 1).
- (²) Regulation (EU) 2018/848 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on organic production and labelling of organic products and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 (OJ L 150, 14.6.2018, p. 1).
- (³) Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 September 2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer (OJ L 286, 31.10.2009, p. 1).
- (⁴) Regulation (EU) No 517/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on fluorinated greenhouse gases and repealing Regulation (EC) No 842/2006 (OJ L 150, 20.5.2014, p. 195).
- (⁵) Regulation (EU) 2019/880 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 April 2019 on the introduction and the import of cultural goods (OJ L 151, 7.6.2019, p. 1).

Part B

Union non-customs formalities and voluntary Union non-customs systems where the use of EU CSW-CERTEX is provided for in Union legislation

Union non-customs formality	Acronym	Union non-customs system	Relevant Union legislation other than customs legislation	Connection by
Import licence for Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade	FLEGT	TRACES	Council Regulation (EC) No 2173/2005 (¹)	3 March 2025
Union regime for the control of exports, brokering, technical assistance, transit and transfer of dual-use items	DuES	eLicensing System	Regulation (EU) 2021/821 of the European Parliament and of the Council (²)	3 March 2025
Certificates for International trade of endangered species of wild fauna and flora	CITES	TRACES	Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 (³)	1 October 2025
Information and Communication System for Market Surveillance	ICSMS	ICSMS	Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 of the European Parliament and of the Council (⁴)	16 December 2025

(¹) Council Regulation (EC) No 2173/2005 of 20 December 2005 on the establishment of a FLEGT licensing scheme for imports of timber into the European Community (OJ L 347, 30.12.2005, p. 1).

(²) Regulation (EU) 2021/821 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2021 setting up a Union regime for the control of exports, brokering, technical assistance, transit and transfer of dual-use items (OJ L 206, 11.6.2021, p. 1).

(³) Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 of 9 December 1996 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein (OJ L 61, 3.3.1997, p. 1).

(⁴) Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on market surveillance and compliance of products and amending Directive 2004/42/EC and Regulations (EC) No 765/2008 and (EU) No 305/2011 (OJ L 169, 25.6.2019, p. 1).

REGULATION (EU) 2022/2400 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
of 23 November 2022
amending Annexes IV and V to Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 on persistent organic pollutants
(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

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

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee ⁽¹⁾,

After consulting the Committee of the Regions,

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure ⁽²⁾,

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽³⁾ on persistent organic pollutants implements at Union level the commitments set out in the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants ('the Convention') approved on behalf of the Community by Council Decision 2006/507/EC ⁽⁴⁾, and in the Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution on Persistent Organic Pollutants, approved on behalf of the Community by Council Decision 2004/259/EC ⁽⁵⁾.
- (2) At the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, held from 4 to 15 May 2015, it was agreed to include pentachlorophenol, its salts and esters ('pentachlorophenol') in Annex A to the Convention. At the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, held from 29 April to 10 May 2019, it was agreed to include dicofol as well as perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), its salts and PFOA-related compounds in Annex A to the Convention. At the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, held from 6 to 17 June 2022, it was agreed to include perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS), its salts and PFHxS-related compounds in Annex A to the Convention. In view of those amendments to the Convention and to ensure that waste containing those substances is managed in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, it is necessary also to amend Annexes IV and V to Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 by including pentachlorophenol, dicofol and PFOA, its salts and PFOA-related compounds, as well as PFHxS, its salts and PFHxS-related compounds in the Annexes and indicating their corresponding concentration limits.

⁽¹⁾ OJ C 152, 6.4.2022, p. 197.

⁽²⁾ Position of the European Parliament of 4 October 2022 (not yet published in the Official Journal) and decision of the Council of 24 October 2022 (not yet published in the Official Journal).

⁽³⁾ Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on persistent organic pollutants (OJ L 169, 25.6.2019, p. 45).

⁽⁴⁾ Council Decision 2006/507/EC of 14 October 2004 concerning the conclusion, on behalf of the European Community, of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (OJ L 209, 31.7.2006, p. 1).

⁽⁵⁾ Council Decision 2004/259/EC of 19 February 2004 concerning the conclusion, on behalf of the European Community, of the Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution on Persistent Organic Pollutants (OJ L 81, 19.3.2004, p. 35).

- (3) Pentachlorophenol had been previously listed in Annexes IV and V to Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁶⁾ by Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/636 ⁽⁷⁾, with an Annex IV value of 100 mg/kg and an Annex V value of 1 000 mg/kg. Regulation (EU) 2019/1021, which repealed Regulation (EC) No 850/2004, unintentionally omitted pentachlorophenol. It is therefore necessary to amend Annexes IV and V to Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 to include pentachlorophenol.
- (4) Annexes IV and V to Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 already contain concentration limits for the following substances or substance groups: (a) the sum of the concentrations of tetrabromodiphenyl ether, pentabromodiphenyl ether, hexabromodiphenyl ether, heptabromodiphenyl ether and decabromodiphenyl ether (with the exception of the latter, which is not listed in Annex V to that Regulation); (b) Hexabromocyclododecane; (c) Alkanes C₁₀-C₁₃, chloro (short-chain chlorinated paraffins) (SCCPs); and (d) Polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans (PCDD/PCDF). Pursuant to Article 15(2) of Regulation (EU) 2019/1021, it is appropriate to amend the concentration limits in Annex IV for those substances to adapt their limit values to scientific and technical progress. In order to be consistent with the list of polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs) set out in Annex IV to Regulation (EU) 2019/1021, the substance decabromodiphenyl ether should be included among the PBDEs listed in the third column of Annex V to that Regulation.
- (5) In order to enable Member States to collect data on the actual amount of PCDD/PCDF and of dioxin-like polychlorinated biphenyls (dl-PCBs) in ashes and soot from private households, as well as in fly ashes from biomass units for heat and power production, and to afford Member States sufficient time to take measures necessary to give effect to Regulation (EU) 2019/1021, the amended concentration limit for the sum of PCDD/PCDF and dl-PCBs should, with regard to ashes and soot from private households and for fly ashes from biomass units, apply at a later stage after the entry into force of this Regulation. In order to enable the design of suitable policies for the collection and treatment of those ashes and soot and to support the review referred to in Annex IV and the monitoring of implementation pursuant to Article 13 of Regulation (EU) 2019/1021, Member States should collect information on the presence of PCDD/PCDF and dl-PCBs in ashes and soot from private households and fly ashes from biomass units for heat and power production. That information should be made available no later than 1 July 2026.
- (6) As regards PBDEs listed in Regulation (EU) 2019/1021, the concentration limit for the sum of those substances in waste should be set at 500 mg/kg. Taking due account of the declining concentrations of PBDEs in certain waste, resulting from existing limitations on the placing on the market and use of PBDEs, and in light of the possible evolution of relevant sorting and analytical methods, the limit value should be lowered to 350 mg/kg 3 years after the entry into force of this Regulation and 200 mg/kg 5 years after its entry into force.
- (7) Considering that a subgroup of 12 PCB congeners, namely PCB-77, PCB-81, PCB-105, PCB-114, PCB-118, PCB-123, PCB-126, PCB-156, PCB-157, PCB-167, PCB-169 and PCB 189, known as dl-PCBs, have toxicological properties that closely resemble those of PCDD/PCDF, and in order to take into account the aggregated effect of all dioxin-like compounds listed in Regulation (EU) 2019/1021, it is appropriate to include dl-PCBs within the existing group entry for PCDD/PCDF in Annexes IV and V to Regulation (EU) 2019/1021. The list of toxic equivalency factor values in Part 2 of Annex V to that Regulation should also be amended to introduce the corresponding values for the individual dl-PCB congeners.
- (8) The proposed concentration limits in Annexes IV and V to Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 have been set applying the same methodology used to establish the concentration limits in previous amendments of Annexes IV and V to Regulation (EC) No 850/2004. The proposed concentration limits should be underpinned by the precautionary principle as laid down in the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union and should aim to eliminate, where feasible, the release of persistent organic pollutants into the environment, in order to achieve the objective of a high level of protection of human health and the environment associated with the destruction or irreversible transformation of the substances concerned. Those limits should also take into consideration the broader policy objective of achieving a zero-pollution ambition for a toxic-free environment, increasing recycling, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, developing non-toxic material cycles, and a non-toxic circular economy, enshrined in the communication of the Commission of 11 December 2019 entitled 'The European Green Deal'.

⁽⁶⁾ Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on persistent organic pollutants and amending Directive 79/117/EEC (OJ L 158, 30.4.2004, p. 7).

⁽⁷⁾ Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/636 of 23 April 2019 amending Annexes IV and V to Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council on persistent organic pollutants (OJ L 109, 24.4.2019, p. 6).

- (9) The concentration limits specified in Annexes IV and V to Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 should be coherent and contribute to the implementation of the communication of the Commission of 14 October 2020 entitled 'Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability – Towards a Toxic-Free Environment'.
- (10) To ensure better traceability and effective treatment of waste containing persistent organic pollutants, and to avoid inconsistencies in Union law, it is necessary to ensure coherence between the provisions related to waste which contains persistent organic pollutants originally set out in Regulation (EC) No 850/2004, now repealed by Regulation (EU) 2019/1021, and those set out thereafter. The Commission should therefore assess whether it is appropriate that waste which contains any persistent organic pollutants exceeding the concentration limits specified in Annex IV to Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 is to be classified as hazardous, and put forward, if appropriate, a legislative proposal to amend Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁸⁾ or a proposal to amend Commission Decision 2000/532/EC ⁽⁹⁾, or both, accordingly.
- (11) According to the objectives of the Textile Strategy, set out in the communication of the Commission of 30 March 2022 entitled 'EU Strategy for Sustainable and Circular Textiles', textile products placed on the Union market should be to a great extent made of recycled fibres that are free of hazardous substances. To ensure that recycled textiles are free of hazardous chemicals such as PFOA from the onset, it is necessary to strengthen limit values for PFOA, its salts and PFOA-related compounds in waste since their presence could have an impact on the collection and treatment of textile waste. The Commission should therefore review the concentration limit with a view to lowering the value, where such lowering is feasible in accordance with scientific and technical progress.
- (12) Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (13) It is appropriate to provide for a sufficient period of time to allow companies and competent authorities to adapt to the new requirements.
- (14) Since the objective of this Regulation, namely to protect the environment and human health from persistent organic pollutants, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States, owing to the transboundary effects of those pollutants, but can rather be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve that objective,

HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 is amended as follows:

- (1) the following article is inserted:

'Article 21a

Transitional provision

1. A value of 10 µg/kg shall apply to fly ashes from biomass units for heat and power production containing or contaminated by polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans (PCDD/PCDF) and dioxin-like polychlorinated biphenyl (dl-PCBs) as listed in Annex IV until 30 December 2023. The value of 5 µg/kg provided for in Annex IV shall apply to fly ashes from biomass units for heat and power production from 31 December 2023.

⁽⁸⁾ Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives (OJ L 312, 22.11.2008, p. 3).

⁽⁹⁾ Commission Decision 2000/532/EC of 3 May 2000 replacing Decision 94/3/EC establishing a list of wastes pursuant to Article 1(a) of Council Directive 75/442/EEC on waste and Council Decision 94/904/EC establishing a list of hazardous waste pursuant to Article 1(4) of Council Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste (OJ L 226, 6.9.2000, p. 3).

2. A value of 15 µg/kg shall continue to apply for ashes and soot from private households containing or contaminated by polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans (PCDD/PCDF) as listed in Annex IV until 31 December 2024. For ashes and soot from private households containing or contaminated by polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans (PCDD/PCDF) and dioxin-like polychlorinated biphenyls (dl-PCBs), the value of 5 µg/kg provided for in Annex IV shall apply from 1 January 2025.;

(2) Annexes IV and V are amended in accordance with the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

The Commission shall assess whether it would be appropriate to amend Directive 2008/98/EC or Decision 2000/532/EC, or both, to recognise that waste containing any persistent organic pollutants exceeding the concentration limits specified in Annex IV to Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 is to be classified as hazardous, and, if appropriate, based on that assessment and not later than 36 months after entry into force of this Regulation, shall put forward a legislative proposal to amend Directive 2008/98/EC or a proposal to amend Decision 2000/532/EC, or both, accordingly.

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 apply from 10 June 2023.

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

Done at Strasbourg, 23 November 2022.

For the European Parliament
The President
R. METSOLA

For the Council
The President
M. BEK

ANNEX

Annexes IV and V are amended as follows:

(1) Annex IV is amended as follows:

(a) the following rows are added to the table:

Pentachlorophenol, its salts and esters	87-86-5 and others	201-778-6 and others	100 mg/kg
Dicofol	115-32-2	204-082-0	50 mg/kg
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), its salts and PFOA-related compounds, as set out in Annex I	335-67-1 and others	206-397-9 and others	1 mg/kg (PFOA and its salts), 40 mg/kg (sum of PFOA-related compounds) The Commission shall review that concentration limit and shall, where appropriate, adopt a legislative proposal to lower that value, where such lowering is feasible in accordance with scientific and technical progress, no later than 30 December 2027.
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS), its salts and PFHxS-related compounds	355-46-4 and others	355-46-4 and others	1 mg/kg (PFHxS and its salts), 40 mg/kg (sum of PFHxS-related compounds) The Commission shall review that concentration limit and shall, where appropriate, adopt a legislative proposal to lower that value, where such lowering is feasible in accordance with scientific and technical progress, no later than 30 December 2027.'

(b) the row for the substance Alkanes C₁₀-C₁₃, chloro (short-chain chlorinated paraffins) (SCCPs) is replaced by the following:

'Alkanes C ₁₀ -C ₁₃ , chloro (short-chain chlorinated paraffins) (SCCPs)	85535-84-8	287-476-5	1 500 mg/kg The Commission shall review that concentration limit and shall, where appropriate, adopt a legislative proposal to lower that value no later than 30 December 2027.'
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- (c) the rows for the substances Tetrabromodiphenyl ether $C_{12}H_6Br_4O$, Pentabromodiphenyl ether $C_{12}H_5Br_5O$, Hexabromodiphenyl ether $C_{12}H_4Br_6O$, Heptabromodiphenyl ether $C_{12}H_3Br_7O$ and Decabromodiphenyl ether $C_{12}Br_{10}O$ are replaced by the following:

Tetrabromodiphenyl ether $C_{12}H_6Br_4O$	40088-47-9 and others	254-787-2 and others	Sum of the concentrations of tetrabromodiphenyl ether $C_{12}H_6Br_4O$, pentabromodiphenyl ether $C_{12}H_5Br_5O$, hexabromodiphenyl ether $C_{12}H_4Br_6O$, heptabromodiphenyl ether $C_{12}H_3Br_7O$ and decabromodiphenyl ether $C_{12}Br_{10}O$: (a) until 29 December 2027, 500 mg/kg; (b) from 30 December 2025 until 28 December 2027, 350 mg/kg, or, if higher, the sum of the concentration of those substances where they are present in mixtures or articles, as set out in the fourth column, point 2, of Annex I for the substances tetrabromodiphenyl ether, pentabromodiphenyl ether, hexabromodiphenyl ether, heptabromodiphenyl ether and decabromodiphenyl ether; (c) from 30 December 2027, 200 mg/kg or, if higher, the sum of the concentration of those substances where they are present in mixtures or articles, as set out in the fourth column, point 2, of Annex I for the substances tetrabromodiphenyl ether, pentabromodiphenyl ether, hexabromodiphenyl ether, heptabromodiphenyl ether and decabromodiphenyl ether.'
Pentabromodiphenyl ether $C_{12}H_5Br_5O$	32534-81-9 and others	251-084-2 and others	
Hexabromodiphenyl ether $C_{12}H_4Br_6O$	36483-60-0 and others	253-058-6 and others	
Heptabromodiphenyl ether $C_{12}H_3Br_7O$	68928-80-3 and others	273-031-2 and others	
Bis (pentabromophenyl) ether (decabromodiphenyl ether; decaBDE) $C_{12}Br_{10}O$	1163-19-5 and others	214-604-9 and others	

- (d) the row for the substances Polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans (PCDD/PCDF) is replaced by the following:

Polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans (PCDD/PCDF) and dioxin-like polychlorinated biphenyls (dl-PCBs)			5 µg/kg ⁽¹⁾ The Commission shall review that concentration limit and shall, where appropriate, adopt a legislative proposal to lower that value, where such lowering is feasible in accordance with scientific and technical progress, no later than 30 December 2027.
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⁽¹⁾ The limit is calculated as the sum of PCDD, PCDF and dl-PCBs according to the toxic equivalency factors (TEFs) set out in Part 2, in the third paragraph, in the table, of Annex V;

- (e) the row for the substance hexabromocyclododecane is replaced by the following:

Hexabromocyclododecane ⁽¹⁾	25637-99-4, 3194-55-6, 134237-50-6, 134237-51-7, 134237-52-8	247-148-4 221-69-5-9	500 mg/kg The Commission shall review that concentration limit and shall, where appropriate, adopt a legislative proposal to lower that value to not higher than 200 mg/kg no later than 30 December 2027.
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⁽¹⁾ "Hexabromocyclododecane" means hexabromocyclododecane, 1,2,5,6,9,10-hexabromocyclododecane and its main diastereoisomers: alpha-hexabromocyclododecane, beta-hexabromocyclododecane and gamma-hexabromocyclododecane;

(2) Part 2 of Annex V is amended as follows:

(a) in the second paragraph, the first column of the table, headed 'Wastes as classified in Decision 2000/532/EC', is amended as follows:

(i) the following text is inserted after '10.01 Wastes from power stations and other combustion plants (except 19)':

'10 01 03: fly ash from peat and untreated wood';

(ii) the following text is inserted after '17 05 03* Soil and stones containing hazardous substances':

'17 05 04: soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03';

(iii) the following text is inserted after '19 04 03* Non-vitrified solid phase':

'20 MUNICIPAL WASTES (HOUSEHOLD WASTE AND SIMILAR COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL WASTES) INCLUDING SEPARATELY COLLECTED FRACTIONS

20 01: separately collected fractions (except 15 01)

20 01 41: wastes from chimney sweeping';

(b) in the second paragraph, the second column of the table, headed 'Maximum concentration limits of substances listed in Annex IV', is amended as follows:

(i) the text 'Polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans: 5 mg/kg;' is replaced by the following:

'Polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans and dioxin-like polychlorinated biphenyls (dl-PCBs): 5 mg/kg;';

(ii) the text 'Sum of the concentrations of tetrabromodiphenyl ether (C₁₂H₆Br₄O), pentabromodiphenyl ether (C₁₂H₅Br₅O), hexabromodiphenyl ether (C₁₂H₄Br₆O) and heptabromodiphenyl ether (C₁₂H₃Br₇O): 10 000 mg/kg;' is replaced by the following:

'Sum of the concentrations of tetrabromodiphenyl ether (C₁₂H₆Br₄O), pentabromodiphenyl ether (C₁₂H₅Br₅O), hexabromodiphenyl ether (C₁₂H₄Br₆O), heptabromodiphenyl ether (C₁₂H₃Br₇O) and decabromodiphenyl ether (C₁₂Br₁₀O): 10 000 mg/kg;';

(iii) the following text is added after 'Toxaphene: 5 000 mg/kg;':

'Pentachlorophenol, its salts and esters: 1 000 mg/kg;

Dicofol: 5 000 mg/kg;

Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), its salts and PFOA-related compounds: 50 mg/kg (PFOA and its salts), 2 000 mg/kg (PFOA-related compounds);

Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS), its salts and PFHxS-related compounds:

50 mg/kg (PFHxS and its salts), 2 000 mg/kg (PFHxS-related compounds).';

(c) the third paragraph is replaced by the following:

'The maximum concentration limit of polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans (PCDD and PCDF) and dioxin-like polychlorinated biphenyls (dl-PCBs) shall be calculated according to the following toxic equivalency factors (TEFs):

Toxicity equivalency factors (TEFs) for PCDD, PCDF and dl-PCBs

PCDD	TEF
2,3,7,8-TeCDD	1
1,2,3,7,8-PeCDD	1
1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDD	0,1
1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDD	0,1
1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDD	0,1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDD	0,01

OCDD	0,0003
PCDF	TEF
2,3,7,8-TeCDF	0,1
1,2,3,7,8-PeCDF	0,03
2,3,4,7,8-PeCDF	0,3
1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDF	0,1
1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDF	0,1
1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDF	0,1
2,3,4,6,7,8-HxCDF	0,1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDF	0,01
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-HpCDF	0,01
OCDF	0,0003
dl-PCBs	TEF
PCB 77	0,0001
PCB 81	0,0003
PCB 105	0,00003
PCB 114	0,00003
PCB 118	0,00003
PCB 123	0,00003
PCB 126	0,1
PCB 169	0,03
PCB 156	0,00003
PCB 157	0,00003
PCB 167	0,00003
PCB 189	0,00003'

II

(Non-legislative acts)

REGULATIONS

COUNCIL IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2022/2401**of 8 December 2022****implementing Article 9 of Regulation (EC) No 1183/2005 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in 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 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 9 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from 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) Following a review of the additional restrictive measures laid down in Article 2b of Regulation (EC) No 1183/2005, the statements of reasons relating to certain persons listed in Annex Ia to Regulation (EC) No 1183/2005 should be amended.
- (3) Regulation (EC) No 1183/2005 should therefore be amended accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Annex Ia to Regulation (EC) No 1183/2005 is replaced by the text appearing 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*.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 193, 23.7.2005, p. 1.

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

Done at Brussels, 8 December 2022.

For the Council
The President
V. RAKUŠAN

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

A. Persons

	Name	Identifying information	Grounds for listing	Date of listing
1	Ilunga KAMPETE	<p>a.k.a. Gaston Hughes Ilunga Kampete; Hugues Raston Ilunga Kampete</p> <p>DOB: 24.11.1964</p> <p>POB: Lubumbashi, DRC</p> <p>Nationality: DRC</p> <p>Military ID number: 1-64-86-22311-29</p> <p>Address: 69, avenue Nyangwile, Kinsuka Mimosas, Kinshasa/Ngaliema, DRC</p> <p>Gender: Male</p>	<p>As Commander of the Republican Guard (GR) until April 2020, 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.</p> <p>He was also responsible for the repression and infringement of human rights committed by GR agents, such as the violent repression of an opposition rally in Lubumbashi in December 2018.</p> <p>Since July 2020, he has been a high-ranking soldier, as a Lieutenant General in the Congolese Armed Forces (FARDC) and Commander of the Kitona military base in the province of Kongo Central. By virtue of his functions, he bears responsibility for the recent human rights violations committed by the FARDC.</p> <p>Ilunga Kampete was therefore involved in planning, directing or committing acts that constitute serious human rights violations or abuses in the DRC.</p>	12.12.2016
2	Gabriel Amisi KUMBA	<p>a.k.a. Gabriel Amisi Nkumba; 'Tango Fort'; 'Tango Four'</p> <p>DOB: 28.5.1964</p> <p>POB: Malela, DRC</p> <p>Nationality: DRC</p> <p>Military ID number: 1-64-87-77512-30</p> <p>Address: 22, avenue Mbenseke, Ma Campagne, Kinshasa/Ngaliema, DRC</p> <p>Gender: Male</p>	<p>Former Commander of the first defence zone of the Congolese Armed Forces (FARDC), which took part in the disproportionate use of force and violent repression in September 2016 in Kinshasa.</p> <p>Gabriel Amisi Kumba was Deputy Chief of Staff of the FARDC in charge of operations and intelligence from July 2018 to July 2020.</p> <p>Since then, he has held the functions of Inspector General of the FARDC. Owing to his high functions, he bears responsibility for recent human rights violations committed by the FARDC.</p> <p>Gabriel Amisi Kumba has therefore been involved in planning, directing or committing acts that constitute serious human rights violations or abuses in the DRC.</p>	12.12.2016

	Name	Identifying information	Grounds for listing	Date of listing
3	Célestin KANYAMA	<p>a.k.a. Kanyama Tshisiku Celestin; Kanyama Celestin Cishiku Antoine; Kanyama Cishiku Bilolo Célestin; 'Esprit de mort'</p> <p>DOB: 4.10.1960</p> <p>POB: Kananga, DRC</p> <p>Nationality: DRC</p> <p>DRC passport number: OB0637580 (valid from 20.5.2014 to 19.5.2019)</p> <p>Schengen visa number 011518403, issued on 2.7.2016</p> <p>Address: 56, avenue Usika, Kinshasa/Gombe, DRC</p> <p>Gender: Male</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>In July 2017, Célestin Kanyama was appointed Director-General of the PNC's training schools.</p> <p>In October 2018, when he was serving this function, police officers intimidated and deprived journalists of freedom, after the publication of a series of articles on the misappropriation of police cadet rations and the role that Célestin Kanyama played in these events.</p> <p>Owing to his role as a senior PNC official, which he still retains, he bears responsibility for the recent human rights violations committed by the PNC. Célestin Kanyama was therefore involved in planning, directing or committing acts that constitute serious human rights violations or abuses in the DRC.</p>	12.12.2016
4	John NUMBI	<p>a.k.a. John Numbi Banza Tambo; John Numbi Banza Ntambo; Tambo Numbi</p> <p>DOB: 16.8.1962</p> <p>POB: Jadotville-Likasi-Kolwezi, DRC</p> <p>Nationality: DRC</p> <p>Address: 5, avenue Oranger, Kinshasa/Gombe, DRC</p> <p>Gender: Male</p>	<p>John Numbi was Inspector General of the Congolese Armed Forces (FARDC) from July 2018 until July 2020. Owing to his role, he bears responsibility for the human rights violations committed by the FARDC between July 2018 and July 2020, such as disproportionate violence against illegal miners from June to July 2019 committed by FARDC troops under his direct authority.</p> <p>John Numbi was therefore involved in planning, directing or committing acts that constitute serious human rights violations or abuses in the DRC.</p> <p>Until early 2021, John Numbi retained a position of influence in the FARDC, especially in Katanga, where serious human rights violations committed by the FARDC have been reported.</p> <p>John Numbi is still a threat to the human rights situation in the DRC, especially in Katanga.</p>	12.12.2016

	Name	Identifying information	Grounds for listing	Date of listing
5	Evariste BOSHAB	<p>a.k.a. Evariste Boshab Mabub Ma Bileng</p> <p>DOB: 12.1.1956</p> <p>POB: Tete Kalamba, DRC</p> <p>Nationality: DRC</p> <p>Diplomatic passport number: DP0000003 (valid from 21.12.2015 to 20.12.2020)</p> <p>Schengen visa expired on 5.1.2017</p> <p>Address: 3, avenue du Rail, Kinshasa/Gombe, DRC</p> <p>Gender: Male</p>	<p>In his capacity as Vice Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior and Security from December 2014 to December 2016, Evariste Boshab was officially responsible for the police and security services and for coordinating the work of provincial governors. In this capacity, he was responsible for arrests of activists and opposition members, as well as for 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.</p> <p>Evariste Boshab was therefore involved in planning, directing or committing acts that constitute serious human rights violations or abuses in the DRC.</p> <p>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, in particular since becoming Senator of Kasai in March 2019.</p>	29.5.2017
6	Alex Kande MUPOMPA	<p>a.k.a. Alexandre Kande Mupomba; Kande-Mupompa</p> <p>DOB: 23.9.1950</p> <p>POB: Kananga, DRC</p> <p>Nationality: DRC and Belgian</p> <p>DRC passport number: OP0024910 (valid from 21.3.2016 to 20.3.2021)</p> <p>Addresses: Messidorlaan 217/25, 1180 Uccle, Belgium</p> <p>1, avenue Bumba, Kinshasa/Ngaliema, DRC</p> <p>Gender: Male</p>	<p>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 Congolese National Police (PNC) in Kasai Central from August 2016, including killings in the territory of Dibaya in February 2017.</p> <p>Alex Kande Mupompa was therefore involved in planning, directing or committing acts that constitute serious human rights violations or abuses in the DRC.</p> <p>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.</p>	29.5.2017

	Name	Identifying information	Grounds for listing	Date of listing
7	Éric RUHORIMBERE	<p>a.k.a. Eric Ruhorimbere Ruhanga; 'Tango Two'; 'Tango Deux'</p> <p>DOB: 16.7.1969</p> <p>POB: Minembwe, DRC</p> <p>Nationality: DRC</p> <p>Military ID number: 1-69-09-51400-64</p> <p>DRC passport number: OB0814241</p> <p>Address: Mbujimayi, Kasai Province, DRC</p> <p>Gender: Male</p>	<p>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 the Congolese Armed Forces (FARDC), in particular against the Nsapu militia and against women and children.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Éric Ruhorimbere was therefore involved in planning, directing or committing acts that constitute serious human rights violations or abuses in the DRC.</p>	29.5.2017
8	Emmanuel Ramazani SHADARY	<p>a.k.a. Emmanuel Ramazani Shadari Mulanda; Shadary</p> <p>DOB: 29.11.1960</p> <p>POB: Kasongo, DRC</p> <p>Nationality: DRC</p> <p>Address: 28, avenue Ntela, Mont Ngafula, Kinshasa, DRC</p> <p>Gender: Male</p>	<p>As Vice Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior and Security until February 2018, Emmanuel Ramazani Shadary 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 from January to February 2017 and the disproportionate use of force and violent repression in the Kasai provinces.</p> <p>In this capacity, Emmanuel Ramazani Shadary was therefore involved in planning, directing or committing acts that constitute serious human rights violations or abuses in the DRC.</p> <p>Since February 2018, Emmanuel Ramazani Shadary has been permanent secretary of the <i>Parti du peuple pour la reconstruction et le développement</i> (PPRD), which until December 2020 was the main party in the coalition under former President Joseph Kabila.</p> <p>In that capacity, in July 2022, he declared that the PPRD was ready to go for the presidential elections in 2023.</p>	29.5.2017

	Name	Identifying information	Grounds for listing	Date of listing
9	Kalev MUTONDO	<p>a.k.a. Kalev Katanga Mutondo; Kalev Motono; Kalev Mutundo; Kalev Mutoid; Kalev Mutombo; Kalev Mutond; Kalev Mutondo Katanga; Kalev Mutund</p> <p>DOB: 3.3.1957</p> <p>Nationality: DRC</p> <p>DRC passport number: DB0004470 (valid from 8.6.2012 to 7.6.2017)</p> <p>Address: 24, avenue Ma Campagne, Kinshasa, DRC</p> <p>Gender: Male</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Kalev Mutondo was therefore involved in planning, directing or committing acts that constitute serious human rights violations or abuses in the DRC.</p> <p>In May 2019, he signed a declaration of past and future loyalty to Joseph Kabila, to whom he remains close.</p> <p>Until early 2021, Kalev Mutondo wielded a high degree of political influence, in his role as 'political advisor' to the Prime Minister of the DRC.</p> <p>It is alleged that he still has influence in some parts of the security forces.</p>	29.5.2017

B. Entities'

COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) 2022/2402**of 16 August 2022****correcting certain language versions of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/1018 supplementing Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on markets in financial instruments with regard to regulatory technical standards specifying information to be notified by investment firms, market operators and credit institutions****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to 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 ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 35(11), the third subparagraph, thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) The Bulgarian, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, Estonian, German, Greek, Italian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Slovak, Slovenian and Swedish language versions of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/1018 ⁽²⁾ contain an error in Article 6(2), point (g)(iii) as regards the particular information that operators need to notify under the concerned provision.
- (2) The Bulgarian, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, Estonian, German, Greek, Italian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Slovak, Slovenian and Swedish language versions of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/1018 should therefore be corrected accordingly. The other language versions are not affected,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

(Does not concern the English language)

Article 2

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

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 173, 12.6.2014, p. 349.

⁽²⁾ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/1018 of 29 June 2016 supplementing Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on markets in financial instruments with regard to regulatory technical standards specifying information to be notified by investment firms, market operators and credit institutions (OJ L 155, 17.6.2017, p. 1).

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

Done at Brussels, 16 August 2022.

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) 2022/2403**of 16 August 2022****correcting certain language versions of Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1151/2014 supplementing Directive 2013/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards on the information to be notified when exercising the right of establishment and the freedom to provide services****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Directive 2013/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on access to the activity of credit institutions and the prudential supervision of credit institutions and investment firms, amending Directive 2002/87/EC and repealing Directives 2006/48/EC and 2006/49/EC ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 35(5), Article 36(5) and Article 39(4) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) The Bulgarian, Croatian, Czech, Danish, German, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Maltese, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian and Swedish language versions of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1151/2014 ⁽²⁾ contain an error in Article 3(2), point (b)(iii), the third indent as regards the particular information that operators need to notify under the concerned provision.
- (2) The Bulgarian, Croatian, Czech, Danish, German, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Maltese, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian and Swedish language versions of Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1151/2014 should therefore be corrected accordingly. The other language versions are not affected,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1**(Does not concern the English language.)**Article 2*

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

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

Done at Brussels, 16 August 2022.

For the Commission
The President

Ursula VON DER LEYEN

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 176, 27.6.2013, p. 338.

⁽²⁾ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1151/2014 of 4 June 2014 supplementing Directive 2013/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards on the information to be notified when exercising the right of establishment and the freedom to provide services (OJ L 309, 30.10.2014, p. 1).

COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) 2022/2404**of 14 September 2022****supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and of the Council by laying down detailed rules for the surveys on protected zone quarantine pests and repealing Commission Directive 92/70/EEC**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 October 2016 on protective measures against pests of plants, amending Regulations (EU) No 228/2013, (EU) No 652/2014 and (EU) No 1143/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Directives 69/464/EEC, 74/647/EEC, 93/85/EEC, 98/57/EC, 2000/29/EC, 2006/91/EC and 2007/33/EC ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 32(5), second subparagraph, and Article 34(1), second subparagraph, thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 provides for the basic rules on plant health in the Union.
- (2) Article 32(4), point (b), of that Regulation establishes the obligation for Member States to include, when applying for a new protected zone, the results of surveys of at least three preceding years to demonstrate the absence of the protected zone quarantine pest ('the pest') in the territory concerned.
- (3) Article 34(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 establishes the obligation for Member States to carry out annual surveys of each protected zone as regards the pests and to report to the Commission and the other Member States each year the results of those surveys.
- (4) The rules concerning the preparation of the surveys should include requirements concerning the consideration of the biology of the pest and host plants concerned, and that the timing of the survey is appropriate for the detection of the pest. Those elements are important for the preparation of the survey to be complete and well-suited for the survey concerned.
- (5) The content of the survey should include indications on maps, description of the survey area, examinations, sampling and testing, target populations, detection methods and risk factors, to ensure their completeness, effectiveness and efficiency.
- (6) The surveys should also be carried out in a buffer zone surrounding the protected zone and be more intensive than the ones in the protected zone, because the pest is not prohibited in the buffer zone and no measures against it are applicable there. This is necessary to confirm the absence of the pest from the buffer zone and better preserve the pest-free status of the protected zone. This is also in line with the applicable International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures for the establishment of pest free areas ⁽²⁾ used correspondingly for the establishment of protected zones pursuant to Union law. Those international standards require the establishment of buffer zones for the establishment and the maintenance of pest free areas, where geographic isolation is not considered adequate to prevent introduction to or re-infestation of such areas, or where there are no other means of preventing pest movement to such areas.
- (7) For the same reasons, the surveys in the inner bands of the protected zone, along the border with the protected zone, should be intensified compared with the ones in the rest of the protected zone.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 317, 23.11.2016, p. 4.

⁽²⁾ ISPM 4 Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas and ISPM 26 Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (*Tephritidae*).

- (8) In order for the content of surveys to be consistent, a reporting template should be established. Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1231 ⁽³⁾ established the format and instructions for the annual reports on the results of surveys in areas where the pests are not known to be present. In order to have a harmonised approach in the reporting of survey results within the Union, a similar format should be adopted for the reporting of survey results in protected zones, taking into account the specific elements of these surveys.
- (9) Commission Directive 92/70/EEC ⁽⁴⁾ also lays down detailed rules for surveys to be carried out for the purpose of the recognition of protected zones. As it was adopted under the previous Union legal acts on plant health, that Directive is now obsolete and should be repealed,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Subject matter

This Regulation lays down detailed rules for:

- (a) surveys for the establishment of a new protected zone pursuant to Article 32(3) or (6) of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031; and
- (b) the preparation and the content of annual surveys pursuant to Article 34(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031.

Article 2

Definitions

For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions apply:

- (a) 'buffer zone' means an area surrounding a protected zone in order to minimize the probability of introduction and spread of the pest into the protected zone;
- (b) 'inner band' means an area inside of a protected zone, of a width equivalent to the width of the buffer zone, surrounding the protected zone on the inner side along its outer border;
- (c) 'survey' means a detection survey targeting the pest in a protected zone and, where appropriate, a buffer zone;
- (d) 'demarcated area' means an area demarcated, following a finding of the pest in a protected zone, as described in Article 18 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031;
- (e) 'statistically-based survey' means a survey carried out on the basis of the European Food Safety Authority General guidelines for statistically sound and risk-based surveys for plant pests ⁽⁵⁾.

⁽³⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1231 of 27 August 2020 on the format and instructions for the annual reports on the results of the surveys and on the format of the multiannual survey programmes and the practical arrangements, respectively provided for in Articles 22 and 23 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and the Council (OJ L 280, 28.8.2020, p. 1).

⁽⁴⁾ Commission Directive 92/70/EEC of 30 July 1992 laying down detailed rules for surveys to be carried out for purposes of the recognition of protected zones in the Community (OJ L 250, 29.8.1992, p. 37).

⁽⁵⁾ EFSA, General guidelines for statistically sound and risk-based surveys of plant pests, 8 September 2020, doi:10.2903/sp.efsa.2020.EN-1919.

*Article 3***Preparation of surveys**

1. The competent authority of the Member State concerned, or other persons under the official supervision of the competent authority, shall prepare the surveys referred to in Article 1 ('the surveys') in accordance with paragraphs 2 to 6.
2. The surveys shall be:
 - (a) risk-based;
 - (b) based on sound scientific and technical principles;
 - (c) carried out taking into account the biology of the pest and the presence of host species within the protected zone; and
 - (d) carried out at the most appropriate times for the detection of the pest.
3. The surveys shall be extended to a buffer zone surrounding the protected zone.

The surveys in the buffer zones shall be more intensive than in the protected zone, with a higher number of survey activities (visual examinations, samples, traps and tests, where appropriate).

The width of the buffer zone shall be determined on the basis of the biology of the pest and its potential spread capacity.

No surveys in the buffer zone shall be required when due to the biology of the pest, the absence of host plants, the geographical location of the protected zone or the nature of its spatial isolation, there is no risk of introduction of the pest into the protected zone through the natural spread from the neighbouring areas.

4. If there is no possibility to establish a buffer zone in the territory adjacent to the protected zone, an inner band shall be established within the protected zone.

The inner band shall not be established when due to the biology of the pest, the absence of host plants, the geographical location of the protected zone or the nature of its spatial isolation, there is no risk of introduction of the pest into the protected zone through the natural spread from the neighbouring areas.

The surveys in the inner bands shall be more intensive than in the rest of the protected zone, with a higher number of survey activities (visual examinations, samples, traps and tests, where appropriate).

5. In case of the competent authority decides to carry out a statistically-based survey, the survey design and the sampling scheme used shall be suitable to identify within the protected zone concerned, with a sufficient level of confidence, a low level of presence of infested plants by the pest.
6. In case of the competent authority decides to carry out a statistically-based survey in the buffer zone or the inner band, the survey design and sampling scheme used shall be suitable to identify, with a higher level of confidence than in the protected zone itself, a low level of presence of the pest.

*Article 4***Content of the surveys**

The surveys shall contain the following elements:

- (a) a map with the geographical delimitation of the protected zone and, where appropriate, the buffer zone or the inner band, detailing the location of the survey activities carried out and indicating the survey points, the findings or outbreaks and any demarcated areas established;

- (b) a description of:
 - (i) the survey area, including the survey sites;
 - (ii) the plant material or commodity, and
 - (iii) where appropriate, the buffer zone or the inner band;
- (c) the list of host plants;
- (d) the identification of the risk areas where the pest can be present;
- (e) information about the months of the year, during which the survey is carried out;
- (f) where appropriate:
 - (i) the number of visual examinations to detect symptoms or signs of the presence of the pest,
 - (ii) the number of samples, type and number of tests and of traps which attract the pest;
 - (iii) any other measure that is appropriate to ensure the detection of the pest;
- (g) in the case of statistically-based surveys, the underlying assumptions for the survey design per pest, including a description of:
 - (i) the target population, epidemiological unit and inspection units;
 - (ii) the detection method and method sensitivity;
 - (iii) any risk factors, indicating risk levels and corresponding relative risks and proportion of host plants; and
 - (iv) in the case of a finding of the pest, measures taken or the reference to EUROPHYT-Outbreaks.

Article 5

Reporting on the results of the surveys

Member States shall report, for each protected zone and using the template set out in Annex I, general information and the results of the surveys.

Member States shall use one of the templates set out in Annex II to this Regulation to report on the results of the surveys pursuant to:

- (a) Article 32(4), point b, of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031; or
- (b) Article 34(2) of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031.

Article 6

Repeal of Directive 92/70/EEC

Directive 92/70/EEC is repealed.

Article 7

Entry into force

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

It shall apply from 1 January 2023.

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

Done at Brussels, 14 September 2022.

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

ANNEX I

Template for general information results of surveys

Member State	
Competent Authority	
Contact person (full name, job title within the competent authority, organisation name, telephone number and functional email account)	
Organisations taking part in the survey	
Laboratories taking part in the survey	
Protected zone quarantine pest	
Name/Description of the protected zone (PZ), as listed in Annex III to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072	
Year of establishment of the PZ	
Year(s) of the survey. In the case of a request for a new PZ, please indicate the years covered by the survey.	
Size of the PZ (ha)	
Establishment of a buffer zone or an inner band (yes/no). Please justify in case this zone is not established.	
Width (m) of the buffer zone or inner band, if applicable	
Map of the boundaries of the PZ, including the buffer zone or the inner band, if applicable. Please indicate the survey points, the findings/outbreaks and, where applicable, the demarcated areas established.	
Statistically-based survey (yes/no)	
Findings/outbreaks during the last survey (yes/no)	
Description of the findings/outbreaks ⁽¹⁾ and actions taken or reference to EUROPHYT-Outbreak	

⁽¹⁾ Including a reference to the notification(s) of actions taken in accordance with Article 33(3) of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament of the Council of 26 October 2016 on protective measures against pests of plants, amending Regulations (EU) No 228/2013, (EU) No 652/2014 and (EU) No 1143/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Directives 69/464/EEC, 74/647/EEC, 93/85/EEC, 98/57/EC, 2000/29/EC, 2006/91/EC and 2007/33/EC (OJ L 317, 23.11.2016, p. 4).

Templates for reporting results of the annual surveys or of surveys to request a new protected zone quarantine pest

PART A

1. Template for the reporting of the results of annual surveys

1. Year of the survey	2. Protected zone quarantine pest	3. Name of the protected zone	4. Zone (Protected zone, buffer zone or inner band)	5. Survey sites		6. Risk areas		7. Target population area	8. Surveyed area of the target population (%)	9. Plant material/Commodity	10. List of plant species	11. Timing	12. Survey details											Findings/Outbreaks (to be linked with EUOPHYT – Outbreaks)		15. Comments	
				Description	Number								A) Number of visual examinations B) Total number of samples C) Number of asymptomatic samples, where applicable D) Type of traps (or other alternative method (e.g. sweep nets)) E) Number of traps (or other alternative method) F) Number of trapping sites (when different from number of traps or alternative method) G) Type of tests (e.g. microscopic identification, PCR, ELISA, etc.) H) Total number of tests I) Other measures (e.g. sniffer dogs, drones, helicopters, etc.) J) Number of other measures											13. Number of positive results	14. Notification number(s) of the outbreaks, in accordance with Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1715		
													A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J			Number (s)		Date (s)

2. Instructions on how to fill in the template

If this template is filled for a protected zone quarantine pest, the template in Part B of this Annex is not to be filled for the same pest.

For column 1:	Indicate the year of the survey. In the case of a survey report to request a protected zone, include the data of at least the three preceding years, using a separate row for each year.
For column 2:	Indicate the scientific name of the protected zone quarantine pest (as listed in Annex III to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 or the most accepted scientific name when the pest is not yet listed), using one row per pest.
For column 3:	Indicate the name of the protected zone, using separate rows when there is more than one protected zone for the same pest in the territory of the Member State, as listed in Annex III to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072.
For column 4:	Indicate the zone: PZ (protected zone), BZ (buffer zone) or IB (inner band), using different rows.
For column 5:	Indicate the number and the description of the survey sites, by choosing one (or more) of the following entries for the description, and the number of surveys done: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Open air (production area): 1.1 field (arable, pasture); 1.2. orchard/vineyard; 1.3. nursery; 1.4. forest;2. Open air (other): 2.1. private gardens; 2.2. public sites; 2.3. conservation area; 2.4. wild plants in areas other than conservation areas; 2.5. other, with specification of the particular case (e.g. garden centre, commercial sites that uses wood packaging material, wood industry, wetlands, irrigation and drainage network, etc.);3. Physically closed conditions: 3.1. greenhouse; 3.2. private site, other than greenhouse; 3.3. public site, other than greenhouse; 3.4. other, with specification of the particular case (e.g. garden centre, commercial sites that uses wood packaging material, wood industry).
For columns 6, 7 and 8:	Optional.
For column 6:	Indicate which are the risk areas identified based on the biology of the pest(s), presence of host plants, eco-climatic conditions and risk locations.
For column 7:	Indicate the total area covered by the target population (ha) in the protected zone.
For column 8:	Indicate the proportion of the surveyed area of the target population (surveyed area/target population area) in percentage.
For column 9:	Indicate plants, fruits, seeds, soil, packaging material, wood, machinery, vehicles, vector, water, other, specifying the specific case, using as many rows as necessary.
For column 10:	Indicate the list of plant species/genera that were surveyed, using one row per plant species/genera.
For column 11:	Indicate the months of the year when the surveys were carried out.

For column 12:	Indicate the details of the survey, taking into account the biology of the pest. Indicate with N/A when the information of certain column is not applicable for the given pest. Use different rows (e.g. to report different types of tests and their number).
For column 13:	Indicate the number of positive results. This number may differ from the number of outbreaks when several positive results are included in one outbreak notification.
For column 14:	Indicate the outbreak notifications of the year when the survey took place. The outbreak notification number does not need to be included when the competent authority has decided that the finding is one of the cases referred to in Article 14(2), Article 15(2) or Article 16 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031. In that case, please indicate the reason for not providing this information in column 15 ('Comments').
For column 15:	Include any other relevant information and, where applicable, information about the results of the surveys of asymptomatic plants with positive results.

					1. Year of the survey
					2. Protected zone quarantine pest
					3. Name of the protected zone
					4. Zone (Protected zone, buffer zone or inner band)
					5. Survey sites
					6. Timing
					A. Survey definition (input parameters for RiBESS+)
					B. Sampling effort
					C. Results of the survey
					Description
					Number
					Host species
					Area (ha or other more relevant unit))
					Inspection units
					Description
					Units
					Visual examinations
					Trapping
					Testing
					Other measures
					10. Sampling effectiveness
					11. Method sensitivity
					Risk factor
					Risk levels
					N° of locations
					Relative risks
					Proportion of the host plant population
					13. Number of epidemiological units inspected
					14. Number of visual examinations
					15. Number of samples
					16. Number of trans
					17. Number of trapping sites
					18. Number of tests
					19. Number of other measures
					Positive
					Negative
					Undetermined
					Number(s)
					Date(s)
					21. Notification number(s) of the outbreaks notified, as applicable, in accordance with Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1715
					22. Achieved Confidence level
					23. Design prevalence
					24. Comments

2. Instructions on how to fill in the template

If this template is filled for a protected zone quarantine pest, the template in Part B of this Annex is not to be filled for the same pest.

Explain the underlying assumptions for the survey design per pest. Summarise and justify:

— the target population, epidemiological unit and inspection units,

— the detection method and method sensitivity,

— the risk factor(s), indicating the risk levels and corresponding relative risks and proportions of host plant population.

For column 1:	Indicate the year of the survey. In the case of a survey report to request a protected zone, include the data of at least the three preceding years, using a separate row for each year.
For column 2:	Indicate the scientific name of the protected zone quarantine pest (as listed in Annex III to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 or the most accepted scientific name when the pest is not yet listed), using one row per pest.
For column 3:	Indicate the name of the protected zone, using separate rows when there is more than one protected zone for the same pest in the territory of the Member State, as listed in Annex III to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072.
For column 4:	Indicate the zone: PZ (protected zone), BZ (buffer zone) or IB (inner band), using different rows.
For column 5:	Indicate the number and the description of the survey sites, by choosing one (or more) of the following entries for the description, and the number of surveys done: <ol style="list-style-type: none">Open air (production area): 1.1 field (arable, pasture); 1.2 orchard/vineyard; 1.3 nursery; 1.4 forest;Open air (other): 2.1 private gardens; 2.2 public sites; 2.3 conservation area; 2.4 wild plants in areas other than conservation areas; 2.5 other, with specification of the particular case (e.g. garden centre, commercial sites that uses wood packaging material, wood industry, wetlands, irrigation and drainage network, etc.);Physically closed conditions: 3.1 greenhouse; 3.2 private site, other than greenhouse; 3.3 public site, other than greenhouse; 3.4 other, with specification of the particular case (e.g. garden centre, commercial sites that uses wood packaging material, wood industry).
For column 6:	Indicate the months of the year when the surveys were carried out.
For column 7:	Indicate the chosen target population providing accordingly the list of host species and area covered. The target population is defined as the ensemble of inspection units. Its size is defined typically for agricultural areas as hectares, but could be lots, fields, greenhouses etc. Please justify the choice made in the underlying assumptions. Indicate the inspection units surveyed. 'Inspection unit' means plants, plant parts, commodities, materials, pest vectors that had been scrutinised for identifying and detecting the pests. If the area of the target population is not available, indicate N/A and include the number of inspection units that compose the target population.

For column 8:	Indicate the epidemiological units surveyed, indicating its description and unit of measurement. 'Epidemiological unit' means a homogeneous area where the interactions between the pest, the host plants and the abiotic and biotic factors and conditions would result into the same epidemiology, should the pest be present. The epidemiological units are a subdivision of the target population that are homogenous in terms of epidemiology with at least one host plant. In some cases the whole host plant population in a region/area/country may be defined as epidemiological unit. They could be NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) regions, urban areas, forests, rose gardens or farms, or hectares. The choice of the epidemiological units has to be justified in the underlying assumptions.
For column 9:	Indicate the methods used during the survey including the number of activities in each case, depending on the specific legal pest survey requirements of each pest. Indicate with NA when the information of certain column is not available.
For column 10:	Indicate an estimation of the sampling effectiveness. Sampling effectiveness means the probability of selecting infected plant parts from an infected plant. For vectors, it is the effectiveness of the method to capture a positive vector when it is present in the survey area. For soil, it is the effectiveness of selecting a soil sample containing the pest when the pest is present in the survey area.
For column 11:	'Method sensitivity' means the probability of a method to correctly detect pest presence. The method sensitivity is defined as the probability that a truly positive host is detected and confirmed as positive and it is not misidentified. It is the multiplication of the sampling effectiveness (i.e. probability of selecting infected plant parts from an infected plant) by the diagnostic sensitivity (characterised by the visual examinations and/or laboratory test used in the identification process).
For column 12:	Provide the risk factors in different rows, using as many rows as necessary. For each risk factor indicate the risk level and corresponding relative risk and proportion of host plant population.
For column B:	Indicate the details of the survey, depending on the specific legal pests survey requirements for each pest. Indicate with N/A when the information of certain column is not applicable. The information to be provided in these columns is related to the information included in the column 9 'Detection methods'.
For column 18:	Indicate the number of trapping sites in case this number differs from the number included in the column 16 'No of traps' (e.g. the same trap is used in different places).
For column 20:	Indicate the number of samples found positive, negative or undetermined. 'Undetermined' are those analysed samples for which no result was obtained due to different factors (e.g. below detection level, unprocessed sample-not identified, old).
For column 21:	Indicate the outbreak notifications of the year when the survey took place. The outbreak notification number does not need to be included when the competent authority has decided that the finding is one of the cases referred to in Articles 14(2), Article 15(2) or Article 16 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031. In this case, please indicate the reason for not providing this information in column 24 ('Comments').
For column 22:	Indicate the sensitivity of the survey, as defined in the International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) No 31 ('Methodologies for sampling of consignments'). This value of the achieved confidence level of pest freedom is calculated based on the examinations (and/or samples) performed given the method sensitivity and the design prevalence.
For column 23:	Indicate the design prevalence based on a pre-survey estimate of the likely actual prevalence of the pest in the field. The design prevalence is set as a goal of the survey and corresponds to the compromise the risk managers are making between the risk of having the pest and the resources available for the survey. Typically, for a detection survey a value of 1 % is set.
For column 24:	Include any other relevant information and, where applicable, information about the results of the surveys of asymptomatic plants with positive results.

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2022/2405**of 7 December 2022****correcting Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/1044 as regards the period of validity of the Union authorisation for the single biocidal product ‘Pesguard® Gel’****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2012 concerning the making available on the market and use of biocidal products ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 44(5), first subparagraph, thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/1044 ⁽²⁾ granted a Union authorisation for the single biocidal product ‘Pesguard® Gel’ containing clothianidin as an active substance that is a candidate for substitution, identified in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/985 ⁽³⁾ in accordance with Article 10(5) of Regulation (EU) No 528/2012.
- (2) According to Article 23(6) of Regulation (EU) No 528/2012, an authorisation for a biocidal product containing an active substance that is a candidate for substitution is to be granted for a period not exceeding five years.
- (3) The Commission, in Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/1044, erroneously granted the Union authorisation for the single biocidal product ‘Pesguard® Gel’ for a period of 10 years.
- (4) Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/1044 should therefore be corrected accordingly.
- (5) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Biocidal Products,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/1044 is corrected as follows:

- (1) in Article 1, in the second paragraph, ‘30 June 2031’ is replaced by ‘30 June 2026’;
- (2) in the Annex, in point 1.2, in the table, in the row ‘Expiry date of the authorisation’, ‘30 June 2031’ is replaced by ‘30 June 2026’.

Article 2

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

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 167, 27.6.2012, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/1044 of 22 June 2021 granting a Union authorisation for the single biocidal product ‘Pesguard® Gel’ (OJ L 225, 25.6.2021, p. 54).

⁽³⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/985 of 24 June 2015 approving clothianidin as an existing active substance for use in biocidal products for product-type 18 (OJ L 159, 25.6.2015, p. 46).

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

Done at Brussels, 7 December 2022.

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2022/2406
of 8 December 2022
on exceptional market support measures for the eggs and poultrymeat sectors in Poland

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 922/72, (EEC) No 234/79, (EC) No 1037/2001 and (EC) No 1234/2007 ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 220(1), first subparagraph, point (a), thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Between 29 December 2019 and 13 May 2020 and between 24 November 2020 and 28 July 2021, 392 outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza of subtype H5 were confirmed and notified by Poland. The species affected are ducks, geese, turkeys, Guinea fowls, *Gallus domesticus* chickens and laying hens.
- (2) Poland immediately and efficiently took all the necessary animal health and veterinary measures required in accordance with Council Directive 2005/94/EC ⁽²⁾ and, as from 21 April 2021, with Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽³⁾, which repealed and replaced that Directive.
- (3) In particular, Poland took control, monitoring and preventive measures and established protection and surveillance zones ('the regulated zones') pursuant to Commission Implementing Decisions (EU) 2020/10 ⁽⁴⁾, (EU) 2020/47 ⁽⁵⁾, (EU) 2020/114 ⁽⁶⁾, (EU) 2020/134 ⁽⁷⁾, (EU) 2020/175 ⁽⁸⁾, (EU) 2020/210 ⁽⁹⁾, (EU)

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 671.

⁽²⁾ Council Directive 2005/94/EC of 20 December 2005 on Community measures for the control of avian influenza and repealing Directive 92/40/EEC (OJ L 10, 14.1.2006, p. 16).

⁽³⁾ Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts in the area of animal health ('Animal Health Law') (OJ L 84, 31.3.2016, p. 1).

⁽⁴⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/10 of 7 January 2020 concerning certain interim protective measures in relation to highly pathogenic avian influenza of subtype H5N8 in Poland (OJ L 5, 9.01.2020, p. 1).

⁽⁵⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/47 of 20 January 2020 on protective measures in relation to outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza of subtype H5N8 in certain Member States (OJ L 16, 21.1.2020, p. 31).

⁽⁶⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/114 of 24 January 2020 amending the Annex to Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/47 on protective measures in relation to highly pathogenic avian influenza of subtype H5N8 in certain Member States (OJ L 21, 27.1.2020, p. 20).

⁽⁷⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/134 of 30 January 2020 amending the Annex to Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/47 on protective measures in relation to highly pathogenic avian influenza of subtype H5N8 in certain Member States (OJ L 27, 31.1.2020, p. 27).

⁽⁸⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/175 of 6 February 2020 amending the Annex to Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/47 on protective measures in relation to highly pathogenic avian influenza of subtype H5N8 in certain Member States (OJ L 35, 7.2.2020, p. 23).

⁽⁹⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/210 of 14 February 2020 amending the Annex to Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/47 on protective measures in relation to highly pathogenic avian influenza of subtype H5N8 in certain Member States (OJ L 43, 17.2.2020, p. 77).

2020/240 ⁽¹⁰⁾, (EU) 2020/281 ⁽¹¹⁾, (EU) 2020/384 ⁽¹²⁾, (EU) 2020/504 ⁽¹³⁾, (EU) 2020/529 ⁽¹⁴⁾, (EU) 2020/549 ⁽¹⁵⁾, (EU) 2020/574 ⁽¹⁶⁾, (EU) 2020/604 ⁽¹⁷⁾, (EU) 2020/1809 ⁽¹⁸⁾, (EU) 2020/2010 ⁽¹⁹⁾, (EU) 2021/18 ⁽²⁰⁾, (EU) 2021/68 ⁽²¹⁾, (EU) 2021/122 ⁽²²⁾, (EU) 2021/151 ⁽²³⁾, (EU) 2021/239 ⁽²⁴⁾, (EU) 2021/335 ⁽²⁵⁾, (EU) 2021/396 ⁽²⁶⁾, (EU) 2021/450 ⁽²⁷⁾,

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- ⁽¹⁰⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/240 of 20 February 2020 amending the Annex to Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/47 on protective measures in relation to highly pathogenic avian influenza of subtype H5N8 in certain Member States (OJ L 48, 21.2.2020, p. 12).
- ⁽¹¹⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/281 of 27 February 2020 amending the Annex to Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/47 on protective measures in relation to highly pathogenic avian influenza of subtype H5N8 in certain Member States (OJ L 59, 28.2.2020, p. 13).
- ⁽¹²⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/384 of 6 March 2020 amending the Annex to Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/47 on protective measures in relation to highly pathogenic avian influenza of subtype H5N8 in certain Member States (OJ L 72, 9.3.2020, p. 5).
- ⁽¹³⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/504 of 6 April 2020 amending the Annex to Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/47 on protective measures in relation to highly pathogenic avian influenza of subtype H5N8 in certain Member States (OJ L 109, 7.4.2020, p. 17).
- ⁽¹⁴⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/529 of 15 April 2020 amending the Annex to Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/47 on protective measures in relation to highly pathogenic avian influenza of subtype H5N8 in certain Member States (OJ L 118, 16.4.2020, p. 29).
- ⁽¹⁵⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/549 of 20 April 2020 amending the Annex to Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/47 on protective measures in relation to highly pathogenic avian influenza of subtype H5N8 in certain Member States (OJ L 123, 21.4.2020, p. 1).
- ⁽¹⁶⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/574 of 24 April 2020 amending Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/47 on protective measures in relation to highly pathogenic avian influenza of subtype H5N8 in certain Member States (OJ L 132, 27.4.2020, p. 23).
- ⁽¹⁷⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/604 of 30 April 2020 amending the Annex to Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/47 on protective measures in relation to highly pathogenic avian influenza of subtype H5N8 in certain Member States (OJ L 139, 4.5.2020, p. 67).
- ⁽¹⁸⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/1809 of 30 November 2020 concerning certain protective measures in relation to outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza in certain Member States (OJ L 402, 1.12.2020, p. 144).
- ⁽¹⁹⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/2010 of 8 December 2020 amending the Annex to Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/1809 concerning certain protective measures in relation to outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza in certain Member States (OJ L 414, 9.12.2020, p. 79).
- ⁽²⁰⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/18 of 8 January 2021 amending the Annex to Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/1809 concerning certain protective measures in relation to outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza in certain Member States (OJ L 8, 11.1.2021, p. 1).
- ⁽²¹⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/68 of 25 January 2021 amending the Annex to Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/1809 concerning certain protective measures in relation to outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza in certain Member States (OJ L 26, 26.1.2021, p. 56).
- ⁽²²⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/122 of 2 February 2021 amending the Annex to Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/1809 concerning certain protective measures in relation to outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza in certain Member States (OJ L 38, 3.2.2021, p. 1).
- ⁽²³⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/151 of 8 February 2021 amending the Annex to Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/1809 concerning certain protective measures in relation to outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza in certain Member States (OJ L 45, 9.2.2021, p. 7).
- ⁽²⁴⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/239 of 16 February 2021 amending the Annex to Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/1809 concerning certain protective measures in relation to outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza in certain Member States (OJ L 56 I, 17.2.2021, p. 1).
- ⁽²⁵⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/335 of 23 February 2021 amending the Annex to Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/1809 concerning certain protective measures in relation to outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza in certain Member States (OJ L 66, 25.2.2021, p. 5).
- ⁽²⁶⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/396 of 3 March 2021 amending the Annex to Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/1809 concerning certain protective measures in relation to outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza in certain Member States (OJ L 78, 5.3.2021, p. 1).
- ⁽²⁷⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/450 of 10 March 2021 amending the Annex to Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/1809 concerning certain protective measures in relation to outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza in certain Member States (OJ L 88, 15.3.2021, p. 1).

(EU) 2021/489 ⁽²⁸⁾, (EU) 2021/562 ⁽²⁹⁾, (EU) 2021/640 ⁽³⁰⁾, (EU) 2021/641 ⁽³¹⁾, (EU) 2021/688 ⁽³²⁾, (EU) 2021/766 ⁽³³⁾, (EU) 2021/846 ⁽³⁴⁾, (EU) 2021/906 ⁽³⁵⁾, (EU) 2021/989 ⁽³⁶⁾, (EU) 2021/1084 ⁽³⁷⁾, (EU) 2021/1146 ⁽³⁸⁾, and (EU) 2021/1186 ⁽³⁹⁾.

- (4) Poland informed the Commission that the necessary health and veterinary measures, which had been applied to contain and eradicate the spread of the disease, had affected a very large number of operators and that those operators suffered income losses not eligible for Union financial contribution under Regulation (EU) No 652/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁴⁰⁾, which was repealed and replaced as of 1 January 2021 by Regulation (EU) 2021/690 ⁽⁴¹⁾.
- (5) On 21 March 2022, the Commission received a formal request from Poland for part-financing of certain exceptional measures pursuant to Article 220(3) of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 for outbreaks confirmed between 29 December 2019 and 13 May 2020, and between 24 November 2020 and 28 July 2021. On 11 May 2022, 24 June 2022, 3 August 2022, 5 October 2022 and 9 November 2022, Polish authorities clarified and documented their request.

⁽²⁸⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/489 of 19 March 2021 amending the Annex to Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/1809 concerning certain protective measures in relation to outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza in certain Member States (OJ L 101, 23.3.2021, p. 2).

⁽²⁹⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/562 of 30 March 2021 amending the Annex to Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/1809 concerning certain protective measures in relation to outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza in certain Member States (OJ L 119, 7.4.2021, p. 3).

⁽³⁰⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/640 of 13 April 2021 amending the Annex to Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/1809 concerning certain protective measures in relation to outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza in certain Member States (OJ L 134, 20.4.2021, p. 1).

⁽³¹⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/641 of 16 April 2021 concerning emergency measures in relation to outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza in certain Member States (OJ L 134, 20.4.2021, p. 166).

⁽³²⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/688 of 23 April 2021 amending the Annex to Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/641 concerning emergency measures in relation to outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza in certain Member States (OJ L 143, 27.4.2021, p. 44).

⁽³³⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/766 of 7 May 2021 amending the Annex to Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/641 concerning emergency measures in relation to outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza in certain Member States (OJ L 165 I, 11.5.2021, p. 1).

⁽³⁴⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/846 of 25 May 2021 amending the Annex to Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/641 concerning emergency measures in relation to outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza in certain Member States (OJ L 187, 27.5.2021, p. 2).

⁽³⁵⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/906 of 3 June 2021 amending the Annex to Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/641 concerning emergency measures in relation to outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza in certain Member States (OJ L 199 I, 7.6.2021, p. 1).

⁽³⁶⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/989 of 17 June 2021 amending the Annex to Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/641 concerning emergency measures in relation to outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza in certain Member States (OJ L 218, 18.6.2021, p. 41).

⁽³⁷⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/1084 of 30 June 2021 amending the Annex to Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/641 concerning emergency measures in relation to outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza in certain Member States (OJ L 235, 2.7.2021, p. 14).

⁽³⁸⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/1146 of 12 July 2021 amending the Annex to Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/641 concerning emergency measures in relation to outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza in certain Member States (OJ L 247 I, 13.7.2021, p. 1).

⁽³⁹⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/1186 of 16 July 2021 amending the Annex to Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/641 concerning emergency measures in relation to outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza in certain Member States (OJ L 257, 19.7.2021, p. 5).

⁽⁴⁰⁾ Regulation (EU) No 652/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 laying down provisions for the management of expenditure relating to the food chain, animal health and animal welfare, and relating to plant health and plant reproductive material, amending Council Directives 98/56/EC, 2000/29/EC and 2008/90/EC, Regulations (EC) No 178/2002, (EC) No 882/2004 and (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directive 2009/128/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Decisions 66/399/EEC, 76/894/EEC and 2009/470/EC (OJ L 189, 27.6.2014, p. 1).

⁽⁴¹⁾ Regulation (EU) 2021/690 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 April 2021 establishing a programme for the internal market, competitiveness of enterprises, including small and medium-sized enterprises, the area of plants, animals, food and feed, and European statistics (Single Market Programme) and repealing Regulations (EU) No 99/2013, (EU) No 1287/2013, (EU) No 254/2014 and (EU) No 652/2014 (OJ L 153, 3.5.2021, p. 1).

- (6) As a result of the animal health and veterinary measures referred to in recital 3, fallowing periods were prolonged, the placing of birds was prohibited and movements were restricted on holdings of all types of poultry in the regulated zones. This led to a loss of production of hatching eggs, consumption eggs, live animals and poultry meat in these holdings, but also to losses due to destroyed and downgraded eggs and meat.
- (7) In accordance with Article 220(5) of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013, the Union part-financing has to be equivalent to 50 % of the expenditure borne by Poland for the exceptional market support measures. The maximum quantities eligible for financing in respect of each exceptional market support measure should be fixed by the Commission after scrutinising the request received from Poland related to outbreaks confirmed between 29 December 2019 and 13 May 2020, and between 24 November 2020 and 28 July 2021.
- (8) To avoid any risk of overcompensation, the flat rate amount of part-financing should be based on technical and economic studies or accounting documents and fixed at an appropriate level for each animal and product according to categories.
- (9) To avoid any risk of double funding, losses suffered should not have been compensated by state aid or insurance and the Union part-financing under this Regulation should be limited to eligible animals and products for which no Union financial contribution has been received under Regulation (EU) No 652/2014, which was repealed and replaced as of 1 January 2021 by Regulation (EU) 2021/690.
- (10) The extent and duration of the exceptional market support measures provided for in this Regulation should be limited to what is strictly necessary to support the market. In particular, the exceptional market support measures should apply only to the production of eggs and poultry in the holdings located in the regulated zones and for the duration of the animal health and veterinary measures laid down in the Union and Polish legislation relevant to the 392 outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza confirmed between 29 December 2019 and 13 May 2020, and between 24 November 2020 and 28 July 2021.
- (11) To ensure flexibility in case the numbers of eggs or animals eligible for compensation differ from the maximum numbers set in this Regulation, which are based on estimates, compensation may be adjusted within certain limits, as long as the maximum amount of expenditure part-financed by the Union is respected.
- (12) For the sake of a sound budgetary management of these exceptional market support measures, only those payments made by Poland to beneficiaries by 30 September 2023 at the latest should be eligible for Union part-financing. Article 5(2) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 907/2014 ⁽⁴²⁾, replaced as of 1 January 2023 by Article 5(2) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/127 ⁽⁴³⁾, should not be applicable.
- (13) In order to ensure the eligibility and the correctness of the payments, Poland should carry out *ex ante* checks.
- (14) To allow the Union to perform its financial control, Poland should communicate to the Commission the clearance of payments.
- (15) Since the restrictions related to the outbreaks of avian influenza came into force at different dates in the regulated zones referred to in the Union legislation listed in the Annex to this Regulation, and since this Regulation does not provide for a deadline for the submission of the applications for aid, it is appropriate to consider, for the purposes of Article 29(4) of Delegated Regulation (EU) No 907/2014, replaced as of 1 January 2023 by Article 30(3) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/127, the date of entry into force of this Regulation as the operative event for the exchange rate regarding the amounts set out in this Regulation.

⁽⁴²⁾ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 907/2014 of 11 March 2014 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to paying agencies and other bodies, financial management, clearance of accounts, securities and use of euro (OJ L 255, 28.8.2014, p. 18).

⁽⁴³⁾ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/127 of 7 December 2021 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2021/2116 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to paying agencies and other bodies, financial management, clearance of accounts, securities and use of euro (OJ L 20, 31.1.2022, p. 95).

- (16) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee for the Common Organisation of the Agricultural Markets,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The Union shall provide part-financing equivalent to 50 % of the expenditure borne by Poland to support the market of eggs and poultrymeat seriously affected by the 392 outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza of subtype H5 which were detected and notified by Poland between 29 December 2019 and 13 May 2020, and between 24 November 2020 and 28 July 2021.

Article 2

1. Expenditure borne by Poland shall be eligible for Union part-financing only:
 - (a) for the duration of the application of animal health and veterinary measures referred to in the Union legislation listed in the Annex and related to the period laid down in Article 1; and
 - (b) for those poultry holdings that have been subject to the animal health and veterinary measures and located in the zones referred to in the Union legislation listed in the Annex ('the regulated zones'); and
 - (c) if it has been paid by Poland to the beneficiaries by 30 September 2023 at the latest; and
 - (d) if the animal or product, for the period referred to in point (a), has not benefitted from any compensation by means of state aid or insurance and for which no Union financial contribution has been received under Regulation (EU) No 652/2014, which was repealed and replaced as of 1 January 2021 by Regulation (EU) 2021/690.
2. None of the expenditure paid by Poland after 30 September 2023 shall be eligible for Union financing, irrespective of the share of the expenditure it represents.

Article 3

1. The maximum amount of Union part-financing shall be EUR 17 043 057, detailed as follows:
 - (a) for the loss of production of eggs and poultry located in the regulated zone, the following flat rates shall apply:
 - (i) for producers of hatching eggs:
 - EUR 0,745 per geese hatching egg falling within the CN code 0407 19 11, destructured, up to a maximum of 3 778 eggs;
 - EUR 0,138 per duck hatching egg falling within the CN code 0407 19 19, destructured, up to a maximum of 1 200 eggs;
 - EUR 0,075 per geese hatching egg falling within the CN code 0407 19 11, downgraded, up to a maximum of 2 703 eggs;
 - EUR 0,080 per laying hen hatching egg falling within the CN code 0407 11 00, downgraded, up to a maximum of 2 782 641 eggs;
 - (ii) for producers of table eggs:
 - EUR 0,026 per egg falling within the CN code 0407 11 00, destructured, up to a maximum of 750 960 eggs;
 - EUR 0,015 per egg falling within the CN code 0407 11 00, downgraded, up to a maximum of 52 355 320 eggs;

(iii) for producers of animals for not producing during prolonged fallowing periods:

- EUR 0,009 per laying hen per day falling within the CN code 0105 94 00 up to a maximum of 5 669 560 animals;
- EUR 0,002 per broiler per day falling within the CN code 0105 94 00 up to a maximum of 37 526 825 animals;
- EUR 0,021 per geese per day falling within the CN code 0105 99 20 up to a maximum of 462 698 animals;
- EUR 0,005 per duck per day falling within the CN code 0105 99 10 up to a maximum of 1 615 850 animals;
- EUR 0,008 per turkey per day falling within the CN code 0105 99 30 up to a maximum of 2 423 042 animals;
- EUR 0,002 per guinea fowl per day falling within the CN code 0105 99 50 up to a maximum of 12 822 animals;
- EUR 0,007 per rearing laying hen per day falling within the CN code 0105 94 00, up to a maximum of 1 981 450 animals;
- EUR 0,002 per rearing turkey per day falling within the CN code 0105 99 30 up to a maximum of 20 791 animals;
- EUR 0,002 per rearing duck per day falling within the CN code 0105 99 10 up to a maximum of 63 282 animals;
- EUR 0,001 per rearing guinea fowl per day falling within the CN code 0105 94 50 up to a maximum of 10 000 animals;
- EUR 0,006 per breeder laying hen per day falling within the CN code 0105 94 00 up to a maximum of 1 812 885 animals;
- EUR 0,034 per breeder geese per day falling within the CN code 0105 99 20 up to a maximum of 25 616 animals;
- EUR 0,001 per breeder duck per day falling within the CN code 0105 99 10 up to a maximum of 340 737 animals;
- EUR 0,010 per breeder turkey per day falling within the CN code 0105 99 30 up to a maximum of 23 171 animals;

(b) for producers of animals for selling animals at reduced price due to movement restrictions in the regulated zones, the following flat rates shall apply:

- (i) EUR 0,072 per kilogram (live weight) of broiler falling within the CN code 0105 94 00, downgraded, up to a maximum of 15 286 496 animals;
- (ii) EUR 0,224 per kilogram (live weight) of duck falling within the CN code 0105 99 10, downgraded, up to a maximum of 76 488 animals;
- (iii) EUR 0,114 per kilogram (live weight) of turkey falling within the CN code 0105 99 30, downgraded, up to a maximum of 4 340 804 animals;

(c) for losses related to the prolonged fattening periods due to movement restrictions in the regulated zones, the following flat rates shall apply per animal:

- (i) EUR 0,041 per broiler per day falling within the CN code 0105 94 00 up to a maximum of 1 142 044 animals;
- (ii) EUR 0,064 per geese per day falling within the CN code 0105 99 20 up to a maximum of 14 598 animals;
- (iii) EUR 0,007 per duck per day falling within the CN code 0105 99 10 up to a maximum of 59 334 animals;
- (iv) EUR 0,101 per turkey per day falling within the CN code 0105 99 30 up to a maximum of 95 361 animals.

2. Where the number of eggs or animals eligible for compensation exceeds the maximum number of eggs or animals per item set in paragraph 1, expenditure eligible for Union part-financing may be adjusted per item and go beyond the amounts resulting from the application of the maximum numbers per item, provided that the total of adjustments remains below 10 % of the maximum amount of expenditure part-financed by the Union referred to in paragraph 1.

Article 4

Poland shall carry out administrative and physical checks in accordance with Articles 58 and 59 of Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁴⁴⁾.

In particular, Poland shall verify:

- (a) the eligibility of the applicant submitting the request for support;
- (b) for each eligible applicant: the eligibility, the quantity and the value of the actual loss of production;
- (c) that funding has not been received by any eligible applicant from any other sources to compensate the losses referred to in Article 2 of this Regulation.

For eligible applicants for which administrative checks are completed, aid can be paid without waiting for all checks being made, notably those on applicants selected for on-the-spot checks.

In cases where the eligibility of an applicant was not confirmed, the aid shall be recovered and sanctions applied in accordance with Article 58(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013.

Article 5

For the purposes of Article 29(4) of Delegated Regulation (EU) No 907/2014, replaced as of 1 January 2023 by Article 30(3) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/127, the operative event for the exchange rate as regards the amounts set out in Article 3 of this Regulation shall be the entry into force of this Regulation.

Article 6

Poland shall communicate to the Commission the clearance of payments.

Article 7

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

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

Done at Brussels, 8 December 2022.

For the Commission

The President

Ursula VON DER LEYEN

⁽⁴⁴⁾ Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on the financing, management and monitoring of the common agricultural policy and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 352/78, (EC) No 165/94, (EC) No 2799/98, (EC) No 814/2000, (EC) No 1290/2005 and (EC) No 485/2008 (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 549).

ANNEX

List of the Union legislation listing the regulated zones and periods as referred to in Article 2

Parts of Poland and periods established in accordance with Directive 2005/94/EC, repealed and replaced as from 21 April 2021 by Regulation (EU) 2016/429, and defined in:

- Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/10;
 - Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/47;
 - Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/114;
 - Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/134;
 - Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/175;
 - Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/210;
 - Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/240;
 - Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/281;
 - Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/384;
 - Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/504;
 - Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/529;
 - Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/549;
 - Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/574;
 - Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/604;
 - Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/1809;
 - Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/2010;
 - Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/18;
 - Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/68;
 - Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/122;
 - Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/151;
 - Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/239;
 - Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/335;
 - Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/396;
 - Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/450;
 - Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/489;
 - Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/562;
 - Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/640;
 - Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/641;
 - Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/688;
 - Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/766;
 - Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/846;
 - Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/906;
 - Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/989;
 - Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/1084;
 - Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/1146;
 - Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/1186.
-

DIRECTIVES

COMMISSION DELEGATED DIRECTIVE (EU) 2022/2407

of 20 September 2022

amending the Annexes to Directive 2008/68/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council to take into account scientific and technical progress

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Directive 2008/68/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 September 2008 on the inland transport of dangerous goods ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 8(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Section I.1 of Annex I, Section II.1 of Annex II and Section III.1 of Annex III to Directive 2008/68/EC refer to provisions set out in international agreements on the inland transport of dangerous goods by road, rail and inland waterways.
- (2) The provisions of those international agreements are updated every two years. Their last amended versions apply as from 1 January 2023, with a transitional period until 30 June 2023.
- (3) In accordance with the Joint Political Declaration of 28 September 2011 of Member States and the Commission on explanatory documents, Member States have undertaken to accompany, in justified cases, the notification of their transposition measures with one or more documents explaining the relationship between the components of a Directive and the corresponding parts of national transposition instruments.
- (4) Section I.1 of Annex I, Section II.1 of Annex II and Section III.1 of Annex III to Directive 2008/68/EC should therefore be amended accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

Article 1

Amendments to Directive 2008/68/EC

Directive 2008/68/EC is amended as follows:

1. in Annex I, Section I.1 is replaced by the following:

I.1. ADR

Annexes A and B to the ADR, as applicable with effect from 1 January 2023, it being understood that “contracting party” is replaced by “Member State” as appropriate.;

2. in Annex II, Section II.1 is replaced by the following:

II.1. RID

The Annex to the RID, as applicable with effect from 1 January 2023, it being understood that “RID Contracting State” is replaced by “Member State” as appropriate.;

3. in Annex III, Section III.1 is replaced by the following:

III.1. ADN

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 260, 30.9.2008, p. 13.

The Regulations annexed to the ADN, as applicable with effect from 1 January 2023, as well as Article 3, points (f) and (h) and Article 8(1) and (3) of the ADN, it being understood that “contracting party” is replaced by “Member State” as appropriate.’.

Article 2

Transposition

1. Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive by 30 June 2023 at the latest. They shall forthwith communicate to the Commission the text of those provisions.

When Member States adopt those provisions, they shall contain a reference to this Directive or be accompanied by such a reference on the occasion of their official publication. Member States shall determine how such reference is to be made.

2. Member States shall communicate to the Commission the text of the main provisions of national law which they adopt in the field covered by this Directive.

Article 3

Entry into force

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

Article 4

Addressees

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 20 September 2022.

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

DECISIONS

COUNCIL DECISION (EU) 2022/2408

of 5 December 2022

on the position to be taken on behalf of the European Union in the Regional Steering Committee of the Transport Community as regards the amendment of the Regional Steering Committee rules of procedure, of the Staff Regulations, and as regards the introduction of the rules of procedure of the Conciliation Committee and of the rules on dispute settlement for the Transport Community Permanent Secretariat

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 91 and Article 100(2), in conjunction with Article 218(9) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

Whereas:

- (1) The Treaty establishing the Transport Community (the ‘TCT’) was signed by the Union in accordance with Council Decision (EU) 2017/1937 ⁽¹⁾.
- (2) The TCT was approved on behalf of the Union on 4 March 2019 ⁽²⁾ and entered into force on 1 May 2019.
- (3) The Regional Steering Committee was established by the TCT for the administration and the proper implementation of the TCT.
- (4) Article 24(5) of the TCT provides that the Regional Steering Committee shall adopt its rules of procedure. In addition, Article 30 of the TCT provides that it shall lay down the rules of the Permanent Secretariat of the Transport Community.
- (5) It is envisaged that the Regional Steering Committee will adopt a decision amending its rules of procedure, in order to provide for a shorter time limit for the distribution of the draft agenda and any related documents prior to a Regional Steering Committee meeting, a decision adopting rules of procedure of the Conciliation Committee and dispute settlement rules applicable to the Permanent Secretariat, to govern disputes between the Permanent Secretariat and members of its staff, and a decision on amendments to the Staff Regulations of the Transport Community required by the adoption of those rules.
- (6) It is appropriate to establish the position to be taken on behalf of the Union in the Regional Steering Committee regarding the adoption of those decisions, as they are necessary for the smooth functioning of the Permanent Secretariat,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The position to be taken on behalf of the Union in the Regional Steering Committee of the Transport Community regarding the amendment of its rules of procedure, the rules of procedure of the Conciliation Committee and the rules on dispute settlement for the Transport Community Permanent Secretariat, and the amendments to the Staff Regulations of the Transport Community shall be based on the draft decisions of the Regional Steering Committee attached to this Decision.

⁽¹⁾ Council Decision (EU) 2017/1937 of 11 July 2017 on the signing, on behalf of the European Union, and provisional application of the Treaty establishing the Transport Community (OJ L 278, 27.10.2017, p. 1).

⁽²⁾ Council Decision (EU) 2019/392 of 4 March 2019 on the conclusion, on behalf of the European Union, of the Treaty establishing the Transport Community (OJ L 71, 13.3.2019, p. 1).

Minor changes to the draft decisions may be agreed to by the representatives of the Union in the Regional Steering Committee without a further decision by the Council.

Article 2

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

Done at Brussels, 5 December 2022.

For the Council
The President
M. KUPKA

DRAFT
DECISION No .../2022 OF THE REGIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE OF THE TRANSPORT
COMMUNITY
of ...
on the amendment of the Staff Regulations of the Transport Community

THE REGIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE OF THE TRANSPORT COMMUNITY,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the Transport Community, and in particular Article 24(1) and Article 30 thereof,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Sole Article

The Staff Regulations of the Transport Community, adopted as set out in Annex II to Decision No 3/2019 of the Regional Steering Committee of the Transport Community of 5 June 2019, are amended as follows:

(a) Section 14 is amended as follows:

(i) point b, subparagraph (iii) is replaced by the following:

‘(iii) a representative of the preceding Presidency of the Regional Steering Committee’;

(ii) point (c) is replaced by the following:

‘(c) The Conciliation Committee shall decide by unanimity.’;

(b) Section 15 is amended as follows:

(i) point (a) is replaced by the following:

‘(a) Any dispute between the Secretariat and a staff member concerning these Staff Regulations, the rules on recruitment, working conditions and geographical equilibrium or other relevant rules shall, in the second instance, be settled by the European Commission acting as the arbitrator.’;

(ii) point (c) is replaced by the following:

‘(c) All dispute settlement proceedings shall take place in Belgrade or online, and the language of these proceedings shall be English. The Steering Committee shall lay down the rules on dispute settlement with a view to facilitating a timely procedure with reasonable costs to the parties.’.

For the Regional Steering Committee
The President

DRAFT**DECISION No .../2022 OF THE REGIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE OF THE TRANSPORT
COMMUNITY****of ...****on the adoption of Rules of Procedure of the Conciliation Committee and of dispute settlement rules
applicable to the Transport Community Permanent Secretariat**

THE REGIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE OF THE TRANSPORT COMMUNITY,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the Transport Community, and in particular Article 24(1) and Article 30 thereof,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Sole Article

The detailed Rules of Procedure of the Conciliation Committee and the rules on dispute settlement for the Transport Community Permanent Secretariat, attached to this decision, are hereby adopted.

*For the Regional Steering Committee
The President*

Rules of Procedure of the Conciliation Committee

I. General

1. These Rules of Procedure establish the internal procedures for operation of the Conciliation Committee as referred to in Section 14 of the Staff Regulations of the Transport Community, adopted pursuant to Decision No 3/2019 of the Regional Steering Committee of the Transport Community.
2. In case of any contradiction between these Rules of Procedure and the Staff Regulations, the Rules on recruitment, working conditions and geographical equilibrium or other relevant rules adopted by the Regional Steering Committee, the provisions of the latter shall apply.
3. For the purpose of the present Rules of Procedure, the expression 'staff members' shall mean all officials of the Secretariat, namely the Director, Deputy Directors and all other staff from the Contracting Parties, working permanently at the Secretariat in accordance with the Staff Regulations, excluding local staff, seconded experts and locally contracted experts.
4. Any dispute between the Secretariat and a staff member concerning the Staff Regulations, the rules on recruitment, working conditions and geographical equilibrium or other relevant rules shall, in the first instance, be submitted to a Conciliation Committee (hereinafter referred to as the 'Committee').
5. The staff members may submit an appeal to the Conciliation Committee in relation to Section 2.1, point 12 of the Staff Regulations of the Transport Community or when they have been subject to unjustifiable or unfair treatment by a superior.

II. Conciliation Committee

1. The Committee shall have authority to propose decisions on appeals filed by staff members against administrative decisions affecting them.
2. The Committee shall be composed of:
 - (a) a representative of the current Presidency of the Regional Steering Committee;
 - (b) a representative of the Presidency of the Regional Steering Committee for the next term; and
 - (c) a representative of the preceding Presidency of the Regional Steering Committee.

The Committee shall be chaired by the current Presidency of the Regional Steering Committee.

3. In discharge of their duties, the Committee members shall be completely independent and guided solely by their independent judgment. They shall neither seek nor receive any instructions from the Secretariat, shall carry out their tasks in full independence and shall avoid conflicts of interest. The deliberations of the Committee shall be confidential. The Committee members shall ensure the confidentiality of personal data processed in the context of a staff appeal.
4. The Committee shall be set up within 30 calendar days from the date an appeal is lodged with the Director or the Presidency of the Steering Committee. The Director shall forward the appeal within 10 calendar days, from the date of receiving, to the Chair of the Committee.
5. Once an appeal to the Committee is received by the Chair of the Committee, the Chair shall bring together the Committee members to examine the appeal. In the event of a dispute as to whether the Committee has competence, the matter shall be decided by the Committee.

6. To the extent possible, the Committee shall have the same composition for the entire period needed to settle the case.
7. The Committee shall determine:
 - (a) the receivability of the appeal;
 - (b) the time limits for the presentation of the response to the appeal by the Secretariat and the submission of evidence and other relevant procedural matters;
 - (c) other matters relating to the conciliation, including whether oral hearings shall be held or whether the appeal shall be decided on the basis only of the documents submitted; and,
 - (d) the procedure to be followed with regard to hearings of the Committee.

The procedure shall be conducted in such a way as to give the parties concerned the opportunity to put forward facts and circumstances relevant to the appeal.

8. The Committee shall decide on the appeal in accordance with the Staff Regulations, the rules on recruitment, working conditions and geographical equilibrium or other relevant rules. Matters concerning the interpretation of the Treaty establishing the Transport Community shall not be within the competence of the Committee.
9. The Chairperson shall inform the Director, the Deputy-Director of the Secretariat and the staff member concerned of all procedural steps relating to the case.
10. Committee sessions shall be held either in Belgrade or online, and the language of the proceedings shall be English. Administrative support to the Committee shall be provided by the Human Resources and Administration of the Secretariat.
11. If concurrent appeals filed with the Committee relate to the same problem, the Committee may decide to handle the appeals together and formulate a single decision.
12. The appeal proceeding shall be immediately put to an end if the staff member concerned withdraws his/her appeal or if a settlement by mutual agreement is reached. The staff member concerned shall inform the Chair of the Committee thereof in writing. The appeal proceeding shall be immediately put to an end in case of violation of part III, point 5.

III. Appeal procedure

1. Both the staff member and the Secretariat may initiate informal resolution of the issues involved, at any time before or after the staff member chooses to pursue the matter formally.
2. An appeal shall not be receivable by the Committee if the dispute arising from a contested decision has been resolved by an agreement reached through informal resolution.
3. However, a staff member may submit an appeal directly to the Committee in order to enforce the implementation of an agreement reached through informal resolution within 90 calendar days of the deadline for implementation as specified in the informal resolution agreement or, when the informal resolution agreement is silent on the matter, within 90 calendar days of the thirtieth calendar day from the date on which the agreement was signed.
4. A staff member wishing to formally contest an administrative decision, shall, as a first step, submit in writing to the Director or the Presidency of the Steering Committee, when the complaint concerns the Director – an appeal for a Committee evaluation of the administrative decision.
5. Neither the staff member concerned nor any representative of the Secretariat shall be allowed to discuss the issue of the appeal with the Committee members during the appeal procedure or to approach them on the issue of the appeal, in any form, other than as provided for in in part II, point 7.

6. An appeal for Committee evaluation of the administrative decision shall not be receivable by the Director or the Presidency of the Steering Committee unless it is sent within 30 calendar days from the date on which the staff member received notification of the administrative decision to be contested. This deadline may be extended by the Secretariat pending efforts for informal resolution of the dispute.
7. At the end of the assessment, the Committee shall draw up a report. The report shall set out the procedural steps followed, the facts and circumstances relevant to the appeal and its final proposal for decision.

IV. Decision making

1. The Committee shall decide by unanimity.
2. The proposal for a decision on the contested administrative decision shall be made within 120 calendar days of the day the appeal was submitted to the Director or the Presidency of the Steering Committee.
3. The proposal for a decision shall be communicated in writing to the staff member concerned, as well as to the Director and the Deputy-Directors. The decision may be inserted in the staff member's personal file.
4. The Secretariat's response, reflecting the outcome of the Committee evaluation, shall be communicated in writing to the staff member within 30 calendar days of receipt of the proposal for a decision from the Committee.

V. Suspension of action

1. Neither the submission of an appeal for a Committee evaluation nor the filing of an appeal with the Arbitrator shall have the effect of suspending the implementation of the contested administrative decision.
2. However, where a Committee evaluation of an administrative decision is required:
 - (a) a staff member may submit a request to the Secretariat to suspend the implementation of the contested administrative decision until the Committee evaluation has been completed and the staff member has received notification of the outcome. The Secretariat may suspend the implementation of a decision in cases of particular urgency and where its implementation would cause irreparable damage. The Secretariat's decision on such request is not subject to appeal;
 - (b) in cases involving separation from service, a staff member may opt to first request the Secretariat to suspend the implementation of the decision until the Committee evaluation has been completed and the staff member has received notification of the outcome. The Secretariat may suspend the implementation of a decision where it determines that the contested decision has not yet been implemented, in cases of particular urgency and where its implementation would cause irreparable damage to the staff member's rights. If the Secretariat rejects the request, the staff member may then submit a request for suspension of action to the Committee.

VI. Final provisions

1. Any amendments to these Rules of Procedure shall be adopted by a decision of the Steering Committee.
 2. One year from the entry into force of these Rules or at any time thereafter, based on practical experience with their application, the Secretariat may propose amendments to these Rules as it deems useful or necessary. Where a member of the Steering Committee wishes to propose such an amendment, the member shall consult first with the Secretariat.
 3. These Rules shall enter into force on the day of their adoption by the Steering Committee.
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Rules on Dispute Settlement

I. General

1. These Rules on dispute settlement refer to Section 15 of the Staff Regulations of the Transport Community, adopted pursuant to Decision No 3/2019 of the Regional Steering Committee of the Transport Community, in order to facilitate a timely procedure with reasonable costs to the parties.
2. In case of any contradiction between these Rules and the Staff Regulations, the Rules on recruitment, working conditions and geographical equilibrium or other relevant rules adopted by the Regional Steering Committee, the provisions of the latter shall apply.
3. Staff members or the Secretariat can submit an appeal to an Arbitrator only for contesting the proposal for decision done in the first instance by the Conciliation Committee.
4. Any remaining dispute between the Secretariat and the staff member concerning the Staff Regulations, the rules on recruitment, working conditions and geographical equilibrium or other relevant rules shall, in the second instance, be submitted to an Arbitrator.

II. Arbitrator

1. The European Commission shall act as Arbitrator in the second instance.
2. The Arbitrator shall be completely independent and guided solely by its independent judgement. It shall neither seek nor receive any instructions from the Secretariat, shall carry out its tasks in full independence and shall avoid conflicts of interest. The proceedings of the Arbitration shall be confidential. The Arbitrator shall ensure the confidentiality of personal data processed in the context of a staff appeal.
3. The Arbitrator shall be appointed within 30 calendar days from the date on which an appeal is lodged with the Presidency of the Regional Steering Committee.
4. The Arbitrator shall have a mandate for the entire period needed to settle the case.
5. The Arbitrator shall determine:
 - (a) the time limits for the presentation of the response to the dispute appeal by the Secretariat and the staff member concerned on submission of evidence; and,
 - (b) other matters relating to the proceedings, including whether oral hearings shall be held or whether the appeal shall be decided on the basis only of the documents submitted.

The procedure shall be conducted in such a way as to give the parties concerned the opportunity to put forward facts and circumstances relevant to the appeal.

6. The Arbitrator shall decide on the dispute in accordance with the Staff Regulations, the rules on recruitment, working conditions and geographical equilibrium or other relevant rules. Matters concerning the interpretation of the Treaty establishing the Transport Community shall not be within the competence of the Arbitrator.
7. The competence of the Arbitrator includes the authority to order, at any time during the proceedings, an interim measure, which is not subject to appeal, to provide temporary relief to either party where the contested decision appears *prima facie* to be unlawful, in cases of particular urgency, and where the implementation of the decision would cause irreparable damage. Such temporary relief may include the suspension of the implementation of the contested administrative decision, except in cases of appointment or termination.
8. Dispute proceedings shall be held in Belgrade or online and the language of the proceedings shall be English. Administrative support to the Arbitrator shall be provided by the Human Resources and Administration of the Secretariat.

9. The Arbitrator shall inform the staff member concerned and the Secretariat of all procedural steps relating to the case.
10. If two or more appeals filed with the Arbitrator relate to the same problem, the Arbitrator may decide to handle them together and formulate a single decision.
11. The dispute proceeding shall be immediately put to an end if the staff member concerned withdraws his/her appeal or if a settlement by mutual agreement is reached. The staff member concerned shall inform the Arbitrator thereof in writing. The appeal proceeding shall immediately be put to an end in case of violation of part III, point 3.

III. Appeal procedure

1. An appeal may be filed by either party against a contested administrative decision. It is to be lodged with the Presidency of the Regional Steering Committee within 30 calendar days following receipt of the Conciliation Committee's proposal for a decision. An appeal shall not be receivable by the Presidency of the Regional Steering Committee unless the deadline has been met.
2. The filing of an appeal with the Presidency of the Regional Steering Committee in second instance shall have the effect of suspending the execution of a decision that is contested, and which is based upon proposal of the Conciliation Committee.
3. Neither the staff member concerned, nor any representative of the Secretariat shall be allowed to discuss the issue of appeal with the Arbitrator or to approach the Arbitrator in any form, during the proceeding, other than as provided for in part II, point 5.
4. At the dispute settlement, the Arbitrator shall draw up a report. The report shall set out the procedural steps followed, the facts and circumstances relevant to the appeal and its final resolution.

IV. Decision making

1. The decision by the Arbitrator on the contested administrative decision shall be made within 90 calendar days of the day appeal was submitted to the Presidency of the Steering Committee.
2. The decision shall be communicated in writing to the staff member concerned and to the Secretariat and the decision may be inserted in the staff member's personal file.
3. The decision by Arbitrator is final and binding for all parties.

V. Final provisions

1. Any amendments to these Rules on dispute settlements shall be adopted by a decision of the Steering Committee.
 2. One year from the entry into force of these Rules or at any time thereafter, based on practical experience with their application, the Secretariat may propose amendments to these Rules as it deems useful or necessary. Where a member of the Steering Committee wishes to propose such an amendment, it shall consult first with the Secretariat.
 3. These Rules shall enter into force on the day of their adoption by the Steering Committee.
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DRAFT
DECISION No .../2022 OF THE REGIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE OF THE TRANSPORT
COMMUNITY
of ...
on the amendment of the rules of procedure of the Regional Steering Committee of the Transport
Community

THE REGIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE OF THE TRANSPORT COMMUNITY,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the Transport Community, and in particular Article 24(5) thereof,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Sole Article

Heading IV, point 4 of the Rules of Procedure of the Regional Steering Committee of the Transport Community is replaced by the following:

- ‘4. The draft agenda of the meeting shall be agreed by the Presidency and the Vice-Presidency. The draft agenda and any documents related to it shall be distributed to the members and the observers at least four weeks prior to the relevant meeting. The members may make comments and propose that new items be added. Material of interest to other states, international organisations or other bodies invited in accordance with paragraph 3 of Section II shall also be distributed to those other states, international organisations and other bodies.’

For the Regional Steering Committee
The President

COUNCIL DECISION (EU) 2022/2409**of 5 December 2022****as regards the revision of the financial rules for the Transport Community**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 91 and Article 100(2), in conjunction with Article 218(9) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

Whereas:

- (1) The Treaty establishing the Transport Community (the ‘TCT’) was signed by the Union in accordance with Council Decision (EU) 2017/1937 ⁽¹⁾.
- (2) The TCT was approved on behalf of the Union on 4 March 2019 ⁽²⁾ and entered into force on 1 May 2019.
- (3) The Regional Steering Committee was established by the TCT for the administration and the proper implementation of the TCT. The TCT requires the Regional Steering Committee to adopt rules on the implementation of the budget and for presenting and auditing accounts.
- (4) The Regional Steering Committee is soon to adopt decisions on the revision of financial rules and auditing procedures applicable to the Transport Community.
- (5) It is appropriate to establish the position to be taken on behalf of the Union within the Regional Steering Committee, as such decisions are necessary for the good functioning of the Permanent Secretariat of the Transport Community, and will be binding upon the Union,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The position to be taken on behalf of the Union in the Regional Steering Committee of the Transport Community as regards the revision of the financial rules applicable to the Transport Community shall be based on the draft decision of the Regional Steering Committee attached to this Decision.

Minor changes to the draft decision may be agreed to by the representatives of the Union within the Regional Steering Committee without a further decision by the Council.

Article 2

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

Done at Brussels, 5 December 2022.

For the Council
The President
M. KUPKA

⁽¹⁾ Council Decision (EU) 2017/1937 of 11 July 2017 on the signing, on behalf of the European Union, and provisional application of the Treaty establishing the Transport Community (OJ L 278, 27.10.2017, p. 1).

⁽²⁾ Council Decision (EU) 2019/392 of 4 March 2019 on the conclusion, on behalf of the European Union, of the Treaty establishing the Transport Community (OJ L 71, 13.3.2019, p. 1).

DRAFT**DECISION No .../2022 OF THE REGIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE OF THE TRANSPORT
COMMUNITY****of ...****on the revised procedure for the implementation of the budget and the presenting and auditing of
accounts, applicable to the Transport Community**

THE REGIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE OF THE TRANSPORT COMMUNITY,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the Transport Community, and in particular Article 24(1) and Article 35 thereof,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Sole Article

The revised financial rules and auditing procedures applicable to the Transport Community, attached to this Decision, are hereby adopted.

*For the Regional Steering Committee
The President*

FINANCIAL RULES AND AUDITING PROCEDURES APPLICABLE TO THE TRANSPORT COMMUNITY

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TITLE I**SUBJECT MATTER***Article 1*

These rules establish the procedure for the implementation of the budget and for the presenting and auditing of accounts in accordance with Article 35 of the Treaty establishing the Transport Community (the 'Treaty') ⁽¹⁾.

TITLE II**OBLIGATIONS OF THE PARTIES***Article 2*

1. The Parties shall transfer 75 % of their financial contributions to the Transport Community no later than the 31 March of each year. The Parties shall transfer the remaining 25 % of their contributions no later than 30 June of each year.
2. The financial contributions of the Parties to the Transport Community must be made in euro.
3. The Transport Community shall bear the transaction cost levied by its payment service provider and the Contracting Parties to the Treaty shall bear the transaction cost levied by their payment service provider.

TITLE III**BUDGETARY PRINCIPLES***Article 3*

The implementation of the budget of the Transport Community ('the budget') shall comply with the principles of budgetary accuracy, annuality, equilibrium, unit of account, universality, specification, sound financial management which requires effective and efficient internal control, and transparency as set out in these rules.

Chapter 1**Principle of budgetary accuracy***Article 4*

No expenditure shall be committed or authorised in excess of the authorised appropriations.

Chapter 2**Principle of annuality***Article 5*

Administrative expenditure arising from contracts covering periods that extend beyond the financial year, either in accordance with local practice or relating to the supply of equipment, shall be charged to the budget of the financial year in which they are effected.

⁽¹⁾ OJ EU L 278, 27.10.2017, p. 3.

Article 6

1. The appropriations authorised in the budget for a relevant year may be used solely to cover expenditure incurred and legally committed in that financial year.
2. Commitment appropriations shall be entered in the accounts for the financial year on the basis of the legal commitments entered into up to 31 December of that year.
3. Payment appropriations shall be entered in the accounts for the financial year on the basis of the payments effected by the accounting officer by 31 December of that year.
4. Appropriations corresponding to legal obligations duly contracted at the end of the financial year shall be carried forward automatically to the following financial year only, and shall be identified respectively in the accounts.
5. Appropriations which have not been used by the end of the financial year for which they were entered shall be cancelled, unless they are carried over in accordance with paragraph 4.
6. Appropriations placed in reserve and appropriations for staff expenditure shall not be carried over. For the purposes of this Article, staff expenditure comprises remuneration and allowances for staff who are subject to the Staff Regulations.
7. Appropriations which have not been used and have not been committed at the end of the financial years for which they were entered shall be cancelled and paid back to the Parties in accordance with the percentages established in Annex V of the Treaty and the actual contributions paid by the parties.

Chapter 3**Principle of equilibrium***Article 7*

The Transport Community shall not raise loans.

Chapter 4**Principle of unit of account***Article 8*

The budget shall be implemented in euro and the accounts shall be presented in euro. However, for cash-flow purposes, the Permanent Secretariat shall be authorised to carry out operations in other currencies.

Chapter 5**Principle of universality***Article 9*

1. The following deductions may be made from payment requests, invoices or statements, which shall then be passed for payment of the net amount:
 - (a) penalties imposed on parties to contracts, including procurement contracts;
 - (b) adjustments for amounts paid unduly, which can be made by means of direct deduction against a new payment of the same type to the same payee under the chapter, article and financial year in respect of which the excess payment was made, and which give rise to interim payments or payments of balances.
2. Discounts, refunds and rebates on invoices and payment requests shall not be recorded as revenue of the Transport Community.

3. Any negative balance shall be entered in the budget as expenditure.

Chapter 6

Principle of specification

Article 10

1. The Director may take decisions on transfers of appropriations (excluding the human resources budget line) within the budget up to a maximum of 15 % of the appropriations for the year shown on the line from which the transfer is made.
2. The Director shall inform the Chairs of the Budget Committee and the Regional Steering Committee within 7 days upon taking a decision in accordance with paragraph 1.
3. Transfers of budget appropriations other than those referred to in paragraph 1 must receive the preliminary agreement of the Regional Steering Committee.
4. Appropriations carried over in order to meet legal obligations signed at the end of the given year shall not be eligible for the use referred to in paragraph 1. They shall not be taken into account for determining the maximum amount corresponding to the limit of 15 % referred to in that paragraph.

Chapter 7

Principle of sound financial management

Article 11

1. Budget appropriations shall be used in accordance with the principle of sound financial management, which comprises the principles of economy, efficiency and effectiveness.
2. The principle of economy requires that the resources used by the Transport Community for the pursuit of its activities shall be made available in due time, in appropriate quantity and quality and at the best price.
3. The principle of efficiency concerns the best relationship between resources employed and results achieved.
4. The principle of effectiveness concerns attaining the specific objectives set and achieving the intended results. Those results shall be evaluated.

Chapter 8

Principle of transparency

Article 12

1. The budget shall be implemented and the accounts presented in compliance with the principle of transparency.
2. The budget and amending budgets, as finally adopted, shall be published on the website of the Permanent Secretariat.

Chapter 9

Internal control of budget implementation

Article 13

1. The budget of the Transport Community shall be implemented in compliance with effective and efficient internal control.

2. For the purposes of the implementation of the budget of the Transport Community, internal control is defined as a process applicable at all levels of the management and designed to provide reasonable assurance of achieving the following objectives:

- (a) effectiveness, efficiency and economy of operations;
- (b) reliability of reporting;
- (c) safeguarding of assets and information;
- (d) prevention, detection, correction and follow-up of fraud and irregularities;
- (e) adequate management of the risks relating to the legality and regularity of the underlying transactions, taking into account the multi-annual character of programmes as well as the nature of the payments concerned.

3. Effective and efficient internal control shall be based on best international practices and include, in particular, the elements laid down in Article 36(3) and (4) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽²⁾, taking into account the structure and size of the Transport Community, the nature of the tasks entrusted to it and the amounts and financial and operational risks involved.

TITLE IV

BUDGET COMMITTEE

Article 14

1. A Budget Committee is hereby established.
2. The Budget Committee shall advise the Director in the financial management of the operations of the Transport Community. In order to fulfil this task, the Budget Committee shall be provided with all the necessary information or explanations regarding budgetary matters and matters with potential budgetary impact.
3. The Budget Committee may report to the Regional Steering Committee and issue recommendations on budgetary matters and on any matter which may have an impact on the budget.

Article 15

1. The Budget Committee shall consist of one member from each of the South East European Parties and two members of the European Union, represented by the European Commission.
2. Meetings of the Budget Committee shall be chaired by the European Commission. The Chairperson may appoint a Co-chair.
3. The Budget Committee shall hold at least two ordinary meetings a year. In addition, it shall meet at the instance of the Chairperson or at the request of at least one third of its members.
4. The Budget Committee shall adopt its internal rules of procedure. Its recommendations may be adopted by written procedure. The Budget Committee shall act by simple majority of the votes including the positive vote of the European Union. In case of an equal vote, the European Union shall have the deciding vote.
5. The Permanent Secretariat shall provide administrative support to the Budget Committee.

⁽²⁾ Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 (OJ EU L 193, 30.7.2018, p. 1).

6. The Permanent Secretariat shall be represented at the meetings of the Budget Committee without voting rights.

TITLE V

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BUDGET

Chapter 1

General provisions

Article 16

The Director shall perform the duties of authorising officer.

Article 17

The Director may delegate powers of budget implementation to staff of the Permanent Secretariat. Those so empowered may act only within the limits of the powers expressly conferred upon them and are bound by these rules. The Director shall send a copy of any delegation decision taken under this Article to the Regional Steering Committee.

Article 18

1. All financial actors within the meaning of Chapter 2 of this Title shall be prohibited from taking any measures of budget implementation which may bring their own interests into conflict with those of the Transport Community. Should such a case arise, the actor in question must refrain from such measures and refer the matter to the competent authority.
2. There is a conflict of interests where the impartial and objective exercise of the functions of an actor in the implementation of the budget or an auditor is compromised for reasons involving family, private life, political or national affinity, economic interest or any other shared interest with the beneficiary or contractor.
3. The competent authority referred to in paragraph 1 shall be the immediate superior of the member of staff concerned. If the member of staff is the Director, the competent authority shall be the Regional Steering Committee.

Article 19

Technical expertise tasks and administrative, preparatory or ancillary tasks involving neither the exercise of public authority nor the use of discretionary powers of judgement may be entrusted by contract to external entities or bodies, where this proves to be indispensable.

Chapter 2

Financial actors

Section 1

Principle of segregation of duties

Article 20

The duties of authorising officer and accounting officer shall be segregated and mutually incompatible.

Section 2

Authorising officer

Article 21

1. The authorising officer shall be responsible for implementing revenue and expenditure.
2. To implement expenditure, the authorising officer shall make budget commitments and legal commitments, shall validate expenditure and authorise payments in accordance with the relevant provisions of these rules and shall undertake the implementation of appropriations.
3. Implementation of revenue shall comprise drawing up estimates of amounts receivable, establishing entitlements to be recovered and issuing recovery orders. It shall involve waiving established entitlements where appropriate.
4. The authorising officer shall assure that all the supporting documents related to operations are properly preserved for a period of five years.

Article 22

1. Having due regard to the risks associated with the management environment and the nature of the actions financed, the authorising officer shall put in place the organisational structure, internal management, control systems and procedures suited to the performance of the duties of the authorising officer, including where appropriate, *ex post* verifications.
2. Before an operation is authorised, the operational and financial aspects shall be verified by staff members other than those initiating the operation. Initiation and the *ex ante* and *ex post* verification of an operation shall be separate functions.
3. The staff responsible for the verifications shall be different from those initiating the operation and shall not be their subordinates.

Article 23

The Director, as authorising officer, shall submit to the Regional Steering Committee an annual activity report which contains financial and management information.

Article 24

Any member of staff who is involved in the financial management and control of transactions shall inform the Director in writing if they consider that a decision which their superior requires them to apply or agree to is irregular or contrary to these rules or to the professional rules the staff member is required to observe. The Director shall take action within a reasonable period. If the Director fails to do so, the staff member shall inform the Regional Steering Committee.

Article 25

Where powers of budget implementation are delegated, Article 21 of these rules shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the authorised officer.

Section 3

Accounting officer

Article 26

1. Upon proposal of the European Commission, the Director shall appoint an accounting officer, in accordance with the rules of procedure in force for the recruitment, working conditions and geographic equilibrium of the staff of the Permanent Secretariat, who shall be responsible in the Permanent Secretariat for:

- (a) proper implementation of payments, collection of revenue and recovery of amounts established as being receivable;
- (b) preparing and presenting the accounts in accordance with Title V;
- (c) keeping the accounts in accordance with Title V;
- (d) implementing, in accordance with Title V, the accounting rules and methods and the chart of accounts;
- (e) laying down and validating the accounting systems and where appropriate validating systems laid down by the authorising officer to supply or justify accounting information;
- (f) treasury management.

2. Subject to paragraph 3, only the accounting officer is empowered to manage monies and other assets and shall be responsible for their safekeeping.

3. If necessary, the accounting officer may delegate certain tasks, without prejudice to the principle of segregation of duties.

Chapter 3

Liability of the financial actors

Section 1

General rules

Article 27

1. The responsibility under these rules is personal.

2. In the event of any illegal activity, fraud, corruption or irregularity which may harm the financial interests of the Transport Community, the financial actor affected shall without delay inform the Director or, if considered useful, the Regional Steering Committee, or the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF). The 'financial interests of the Transport Community' means all revenues, expenditure and assets covered by, acquired through, or due to the Transport Community budget.

3. Where an activity has been subject to irregularities or fraud, the authorising officer responsible shall suspend the procedure and may take any necessary measures, including the cancellation of any decision taken in the framework of the said activity. The authorising officer responsible shall inform all competent authorities, including where applicable OLAF and the European Public Prosecutor's Office (EPPO), immediately of suspected cases of fraud or irregularities.

Article 28

1. The authorising officer may withdraw any delegation at any time temporarily or definitively. The Regional Steering Committee and the Chairman of the Budget Committee shall be immediately informed of such an action with a proper justification.
2. The accounting officer may at any time be suspended temporarily or definitively from duty by the Director, upon preliminary agreement of the European Commission. On a proposal of the European Commission, the Director shall appoint an interim accounting officer and consequently a permanent accounting officer in accordance with the recruitment rules of the Transport Community.

Article 29

1. The provisions of this chapter are without prejudice to the criminal law liability which the authorising officer and the persons referred to in this Chapter may incur as provided in the applicable national law of the country of domicile and in the provisions in force on the protection of the financial interests of the Transport Community and on the fight against corruption involving officials of the Transport Community or officials of the Contracting Parties to the Treaty.
2. In the event of evidence of illegal activity, fraud or corruption which may harm the financial interests of the Transport Community, the matter shall be referred to the competent authorities and bodies.

Section 2**Rules applicable to the authorising officer***Article 30*

1. The authorising officer may be required to make good, in whole or in part, any damage suffered by the Transport Community as a result of serious misconduct on his part in the course of or in connection with the performance of his duties, in particular if he determines entitlements to be recovered or issues recovery orders, commits expenditure or signs a payment order without complying with these rules. The same shall apply where, through serious misconduct, the authorising officer:
 - (a) fails to draw up a document establishing an amount receivable;
 - (b) fails to issue a recovery order or is, without justification, late in issuing it;
 - (c) fails to issue a payment order or is late in issuing it, thereby rendering the Transport Community liable to civil action by third parties.
2. An authorising officer by delegation who considers that a decision falling under their responsibility is irregular or contrary to the principles of sound financial management shall inform the delegating authority in writing. If the delegating authority then gives a reasoned instruction in writing to the authorising officer by delegation to implement the decision in question, the authorising officer by delegation must implement it and may not be held liable.
3. In the event of delegation, the delegating authority shall continue to be responsible for the effectiveness of the internal management rules put in place and for the choice of the authorising officer by delegation.
4. The authorising officer shall not be held responsible for any decisions taken by the Regional Steering Committee, in case they are strictly followed. Should the authorising officer disagree with any of those decisions, they have the right to notify the relevant authority in writing. However, the authorising officer is obliged to follow the relevant decisions.

Chapter 4

Revenue operations

Section 1

General provisions

Article 31

Interest accrued on the accounts of the Transport Community shall form part of its revenue, in addition to the contributions of the Contracting Parties to the Treaty.

Section 2

Estimate of amounts receivable

Article 32

An estimate of the amount receivable shall first be made by the authorising officer responsible in respect of any measure or situation which may give rise to or modify an amount owing to the Transport Community.

Section 3

Establishment of amounts receivable from third parties

Article 33

1. Establishment of an amount receivable is the act by which the authorising officer or authorising officer by delegation:
 - (a) verifies that the debt exists;
 - (b) determines or verifies the reality and the amount of the debt;
 - (c) verifies the conditions in which the debt is due.
2. Any amount receivable that is identified as being certain, of a fixed amount and due must be established by a recovery order given to the accounting officer, accompanied by a debit note sent to the debtor. Both of those documents shall be drawn up and sent by the authorising officer responsible.
3. In duly substantiated cases, certain routine revenue items may be established provisionally.

Provisional establishment shall cover the recovery of several individual amounts which therefore do not need be established individually.

Before the end of the financial year, the authorising officer shall amend the amounts established provisionally to ensure that they correspond to the amounts receivable actually established.

Article 34

The authorisation of recovery is the act whereby, having established an amount receivable, the authorising officer responsible, by issuing a recovery order, instructs the accounting officer to recover that amount receivable.

Article 35

1. Amounts wrongly paid shall be recovered.

2. The accounting officer shall act on recovery orders for amounts receivable duly established by the authorising officer or authorising officer responsible. The accounting officer shall exercise due diligence to ensure that the Transport Community receives its revenue and shall see that its rights are safeguarded.

3. Where the authorising officer responsible is planning to waive recovery of an established amount receivable, the authorising officer shall ensure that the waiver is in order and complies with the principle of sound financial management. Such a waiver shall be by decision of the authorising officer, which must be substantiated. The authorising officer may not delegate such a decision. The waiver decision shall state what action has been taken to secure recovery and the points of law and fact on which it is based.

4. The authorising officer responsible shall cancel an established amount receivable when the discovery of a mistake as to a point of law or fact reveals that the amount had not been correctly established. Such cancellation shall be by decision of the authorising officer responsible and shall be suitably substantiated.

5. The authorising officer responsible shall adjust the amount of an established debt upwards or downwards when the discovery of a factual error entails the alteration of the amount of the debt, provided that this correction does not involve the loss of the established entitlement of the Transport Community. Such an adjustment shall be by decision of the authorising officer responsible and shall be suitably substantiated.

6. Where a debtor has a claim against the Transport Community, of a fixed amount and due relating to a sum established by a payment order, the accounting officer shall, after expiry of the deadline specified in the debit note, recover established amounts receivable by offsetting.

In exceptional circumstances, where it is necessary to safeguard the financial interests of the Transport Community and where the accounting officer has justified grounds to believe that the amount due to the Transport Community would be lost, the accounting officer may recover by offsetting before the expiry of the deadline specified in the debit note.

The accounting officer may also recover by offsetting before the expiry of the deadline specified in the debit note when the debtor agrees.

7. Before proceeding with any recovery in accordance with paragraph 6, the accounting officer shall consult the authorising officer and inform the debtor(s) concerned.

8. The offsetting referred to in paragraph 6 shall have the same effect as payment and discharge the Transport Community for the amount of the debt and, where appropriate, of the interest due.

Article 36

1. Upon actual recovery of the sum due, the accounting officer shall make an entry in the accounts and shall inform the authorising officer responsible.

2. A receipt shall be issued in respect of all cash payments made to the accounting officer.

Article 37

1. If actual recovery has not taken place by the due date stipulated in the debit note, the accounting officer shall inform the authorising officer responsible and immediately launch the procedure for effecting recovery by any means offered by the law.

2. The accounting officer shall recover amounts by offsetting them against equivalent claims that the debtor has on the Transport Community, provided that the claim is certain, of a fixed amount and due, and that offsetting is legally possible.

Article 38

The accounting officer, in collaboration with the authorising officer responsible, may allow additional time for payment only at the written request of the debtor, with due indication of the reasons, provided that the following two conditions are met:

- (a) the debtor undertakes to pay interest for the entire additional period allowed, starting from the date on which the payment was originally due at the rate applied by the European Central Bank for its main refinancing operations in euro (the reference rate) plus eight points. The reference rate is the rate in force, as published in the C series of the *Official Journal of the European Union*, on the first day of the month in which the payment period ends;
- (b) in order to safeguard the rights of the Transport Community, the debtor provides a financial guarantee covering both the principal sum and the interest.

Chapter 5**Expenditure operations***Article 39*

Every item of expenditure shall be committed and paid.

Section 1**Commitment of expenditure***Article 40*

1. The budget commitment is the operation reserving the appropriation necessary to cover subsequent payments to honour a legal commitment.
2. The legal commitment is the act whereby the authorising officer responsible enters into or establishes an obligation which results in a charge for the budget.

Article 41

1. In respect of any measure which may give rise to expenditure chargeable to the budget, the authorising officer responsible must first make a budget commitment before entering into a legal commitment with third parties.
2. Individual legal commitments relating to individual budget commitments shall be concluded by 31 December of the financial year concerned.

Article 42

1. The unused balance of budget commitments relating to year N shall be de-committed by the authorising officer responsible by 31 March of year N+1.
2. The legal commitments entered into for actions extending over more than one financial year and the corresponding budget commitments shall, save in the case of staff expenditure, have a final date for implementation set in compliance with the principle of sound financial management. Any parts of such commitments which have not been executed six months after that final date shall be de-committed.
3. Where a legal commitment has not then resulted in a payment after a period of three years, the authorising officer responsible shall de-commit it.

Article 43

When adopting a budget commitment, the authorising officer responsible shall ensure that:

- (a) the expenditure has been charged to the correct item in the budget;
- (b) the appropriations are available;
- (c) the expenditure conforms to the applicable provisions, in particular those of the Treaty and the internal management rules of the Transport Community;
- (d) the principle of sound financial management is complied with.

Section 2**Validation of expenditure***Article 44*

Validation of expenditure is the act whereby the authorising officer responsible:

- (a) verifies the existence of the creditor's entitlement;
- (b) verifies the conditions in which payment is due;
- (c) determines or verifies the reality and the amount of the claim.

Article 45

1. Validation of any expenditure shall be based on supporting documents attesting the creditor's entitlement, on the basis of a statement of services actually rendered, supplies actually delivered or work actually carried out, or on the basis of other documents justifying payment.

2. The validation decision shall be expressed by the signing of a 'passed for payment' voucher by the authorising officer responsible.

Section 3**Authorisation of expenditure***Article 46*

1. Authorisation of expenditure is the act whereby the authorising officer responsible, by issuing a payment order, instructs the accounting officer to pay an item of expenditure which the authorising officer responsible has validated.

2. The payment order shall be dated and signed by the authorising officer responsible, then sent to the accounting officer. The supporting documents shall be kept by the authorising officer responsible in accordance with Article 21(4).

3. Where appropriate, the payment order sent to the accounting officer shall be accompanied by a document certifying that the goods have been entered in the inventories referred to in Article 60.

Section 4**Payment of expenditure***Article 47*

1. Payment of expenditure shall be made on production of proof that the relevant action has been carried out in accordance with the basic act and shall cover one of the following operations:

- (a) payment of the entire amount due;

- (b) payment of the amount due in any of the following ways:
- (i) pre-financing, which may be divided into a number of payments;
 - (ii) one or more interim payments;
 - (iii) payment of the balance of the amounts due. Pre-financing shall count in full or in part against the interim payments.

The entire pre-financing and interim payments shall count against the payment of balances.

2. A distinction shall be made in the accounts between the different types of payment referred to in paragraph 1 at the time they are made.

Article 48

Payment of expenditure shall be made by the accounting officer within the limits of the funds available.

TITLE VI

PROCUREMENT

Article 49

Directive 2014/24/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽³⁾ shall apply.

For procurement procedures with a total value below the threshold set in Directive 2014/24/EU, detailed rules are laid down in Annex I to these Financial Rules.

TITLE VII

PRESENTATION OF THE ACCOUNTS AND ACCOUNTING

Chapter 1

Presentation of the accounts

Article 50

The annual accounts of the Transport Community shall comprise:

- (a) the financial statements of the Transport Community and accompanying annexes;
- (b) the report on implementation of the budget of the Transport Community.

Article 51

The accounts must comply with the accounting rules set out in Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 and be accurate and comprehensive and present a true and fair view:

- (a) as regards the financial statements, of the assets and liabilities, charges and income, entitlements and obligations not shown as assets or liabilities and cash flow;
- (b) as regards report on budget implementation, of revenue and expenditure operations.

Article 52

The financial statements shall present information, including information on accounting policies, in a manner that ensures it is relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable. The financial statements shall be drawn in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles as outlined in the accounting rules in accordance with Article 80 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 or the accrual based International Public Sector Accounting Standards ('IPSAS').

⁽³⁾ Directive 2014/24/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on public procurement and repealing Directive 2004/18/EC (OJ EU L 94, 28.3.2014, p. 65).

Article 53

1. In accordance with the principle of accrual-based accounting, revenue and expenses are recorded in the period in which they are earned or incurred regardless of the date of payment or collection.
2. The value of assets and liabilities shall be determined in accordance with the valuation rules laid down by the accounting methods provided for in the International Accounting Standard and, if necessary, in National standards of the country of domicile.

Article 54

1. The financial statements shall be presented in euro and shall comprise:
 - (a) the balance sheet and the statement of financial performance, which represent all assets and liabilities, the financial situation and the economic result at 31 December of the preceding financial year; they shall be presented in accordance with the accounting rules in Article 80 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 or the accrual based IPSAS;
 - (b) the cash-flow statement showing amounts collected and disbursed during the financial year and the final treasury position;
 - (c) the statement of changes in equity during the financial year.
2. The annex to the financial statements shall supplement and comment on the information presented in the financial statements referred to in paragraph 1 and shall supply all the additional information prescribed by internationally accepted accounting practice where such information is relevant to the Transport Community's activities.

Chapter 2**Accounting****Section 1****Common provisions***Article 55*

1. The accounting system of the Transport Community is the set of manual and computerised procedures and controls that provide for identifying relevant transactions or events, preparing accurate source documents, entering data into the accounting records accurately, processing transactions accurately, updating master files properly, and generating accurate documents and reports.
2. The accounts shall consist of general accounts and budget accounts. These accounts shall be kept in euro on the basis of the calendar year.
3. The figures in the general accounts and the budget accounts shall be adopted at the close of the budget year so that the accounts referred to in Chapter 1 can be drawn up.
4. The accounting officer shall apply accounting rules and methods which take account of the IPSAS, and if necessary of the rules applied by the public authorities of the host country.

Section 2

General accounts

Article 56

The general accounts shall record, in chronological order using the double entry method, all events and operations which affect the economic and financial situation and the assets and liabilities of the Transport Community.

Article 57

1. Movements on the accounts and the balances shall be entered in the accounting ledgers.
2. All accounting entries, including adjustments to the accounts, shall be based on supporting documents, to which they shall refer.
3. The accounting system must be such as to leave a trail for all accounting entries.

Article 58

The accounting officer of the Transport Community shall, after the close of the budget year and up to the date of presentation of the final accounts, make any adjustments which, without involving disbursement or collection in respect of that year, are necessary for a true and fair presentation of the accounts in compliance with these rules.

Section 3

Budget accounts

Article 59

1. The budget accounts shall provide a detailed record of budget implementation.
2. For the purposes of paragraph 1, the budget accounts shall record all budget revenue and expenditure operations.
3. The Permanent Secretariat shall establish an annual report at the latest on 30 March of each year. The annual report shall include:
 - an operational report explaining the work carried out by the Permanent Secretariat and the results achieved, giving an overview of the progress towards the objectives set in the annual work programme of the Permanent Secretariat;
 - a financial report on the budget implementation.

Chapter 3

Property inventories

Article 60

The Transport Community shall keep inventories showing the quantity and value of all the tangible, intangible and financial assets constituting Transport Community property.

TITLE VIII**EXTERNAL AUDIT AND PROTECTION OF FINANCIAL INTERESTS***Article 61*

Each year, the accounting officer shall establish the accounts of the previous year no later than 31 March. Those accounts shall be validated by the Director.

Article 62

Independent external auditors, to be designated by the Regional Steering Committee, shall carry out the annual audit of the Transport Community (the 'external auditors'). The term of service of the external auditors is renewable every year, unless otherwise specified by the Regional Steering Committee.

Article 63

1. The external auditors shall submit to the Regional Steering Committee a report, together with the statement of assets and liabilities and certified accounts, not later than eight months after the end of the financial year to which they relate.
2. The Director shall make such observations as the Director considers appropriate on the external auditors' report.
3. The external auditors shall conduct such audits as deemed necessary, in accordance with their approved Terms of Reference. The external auditors shall, in particular, inspect the accounting records and procedures of the Transport Community for the purpose of verifying the accuracy and completeness of the records. The external audit determines the overall validity of financial statements.
4. The external auditors shall submit an audit report and certified accounts, together with a statement of assurance relating to the reliability of the accounts and the legality and regularity of the underlying transactions, to the Regional Steering Committee not later than eight months after the end of the financial year to which the accounts relate. If so requested by the Regional Steering Committee, the Budget Committee shall make such observations to the Regional Steering Committee as it considers appropriate on the documents submitted by the external auditors.

Article 64

1. The authorising officer and the Regional Steering Committee shall transmit without delay to OLAF and the European Commission any information obtained in accordance with Article 27.
2. The Regional Steering Committee and the staff of the Transport Community shall fully cooperate in the protection of the financial interests of the Union, in particular with the EPPO and OLAF and provide them with the relevant information and, upon request, any assistance necessary to exert their respective competences, including to carry out investigations in accordance with Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1939 ⁽⁴⁾ and Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 883/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁵⁾. The authorising officer shall also assure that any third person involved in the implementation of the Transport Community's budget will fully cooperate and grant the EPPO and OLAF equivalent rights.

⁽⁴⁾ Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1939 of 12 October 2017 implementing enhanced cooperation on the establishment of the European Public Prosecutor's Office ('the EPPO') (OJ EU L 283, 31.10.2017, p. 1).

⁽⁵⁾ Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 883/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 September 2013 concerning investigations conducted by the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1073/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Regulation (Euratom) No 1074/1999 (OJ EU L 248, 18.9.2013, p. 1).

3. OLAF shall have the power to carry out administrative investigations at the premises of the Transport Community, including the right of access for inspection in accordance with Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 883/2013.

TITLE IX

TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 65

The Regional Steering Committee shall be empowered to obtain any necessary information or explanations regarding the implementation of the budget.

Article 66

Upon approval of the European Commission, the Director may adopt, where necessary, guidelines for the implementation of these rules.

Article 67

Until the appointment of the members of the Budget Committee, its functions under Article 14(2) will be performed by the European Commission.

Article 68

These rules shall be binding in their entirety on the Contracting Parties to the Treaty and the bodies set up under the Treaty.

Article 69

These rules shall apply from the day following their adoption.

ANNEX

TO THE FINANCIAL RULES AND AUDITING PROCEDURES APPLICABLE TO THE TRANSPORT COMMUNITY

1. PREAMBLE

The present Annex shall apply to the Permanent Secretariat of the Transport Community ('the Secretariat') when procuring goods, works or services on its own account below the threshold set out in Directive 2014/24/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council. It does not cover operations such as staff recruitment, to which different rules apply.

2. SECTION 1

2.1. Scope and principles applicable to contracts

All procurement procedures concluded by the Secretariat on its own account must comply with the budgetary principles of transparency, proportionality, equal treatment and non-discrimination as well as sound financial management. This shall ensure fair competition between economic operators.

Contracts shall be planned on the basis of clearly defined objectives which shall support fulfilling the objectives of the Transport Community Treaty (the 'Treaty') and of the bodies established thereunder, as well as to allow the Secretariat to fulfil its mandate as per Article 28 of the Treaty.

The estimated value of a contract shall neither be determined with a view to circumventing the applicable rules, nor shall a contract be split up for that purpose.

The Secretariat shall divide a contract into lots, whenever appropriate, with due regard to broad competition.

The Secretariat shall not use framework contracts improperly or in such a way that their purpose or effect is to prevent, restrict or distort competition.

In general, participation in procurement procedures is open to all natural persons who are nationals of, and all legal persons who are effectively established in a Member State of the European Union, a Member State of the European Economic Area or a South East European signing party of the Treaty. Natural persons who are nationals of, and all legal persons established in, a third country which has a special agreement with the Union in the field of procurement can participate in a procurement procedure under the conditions laid down in such an agreement. Participation is also open to international organisations.

All stages of each procurement procedure shall be properly documented and reported in writing for each procurement file, in order to ensure transparency and auditability.

The Secretariat is not legally bound vis-à-vis an economic operator until the contract is signed. This shall be made clear in all contacts with economic operators. Up to the time of signature, the Secretariat may cancel the procedure without the tenderers being entitled to any compensation. Reasons must be given for the decision and the tenderers must be notified in writing within 15 days from the day when the decision was made.

The tasks entrusted to contractors may not involve exercising public authority powers or budgetary implementation tasks.

Procurement procedures below the threshold set out in Directive 2014/24/EU may be used for the following types of purchase:

- 'services', which cover all intellectual and non-intellectual services other than those covered by supply contracts, works contracts and buildings contracts;
- 'supplies', which cover the purchase, leasing, rental or hire purchase, with or without option to buy, of goods (also including siting, installation and maintenance); and,
- 'works', which cover either the building, or the design and building, of works corresponding to the requirements specified by the Secretariat. A "work" means the outcome of building or civil engineering works taken as a whole that is sufficient of itself to fulfil an economic or technical function.;

3. SECTION 2

3.1. Framework contracts and publicity

3.1.1. Framework contracts and specific contracts

A framework contract (FWC) is concluded between the contracting authority and one or more economic operators to lay down the basic terms for a series of specific contracts to be concluded over a given period, particularly the duration, subject, price, implementing conditions and quantities envisaged. Signing a FWC does not commit the authorising officer to purchasing.

3.1.2. Advertising of procedures for contracts with a value below the thresholds referred to in Article 49 of the Treaty Financial Rules and forms of advertising

Contracts of a value exceeding EUR 20 000 and below the thresholds referred to in Directive 2014/24/EU shall be deemed of middle value. The Secretariat shall apply a simplified tender procedure and at least five candidates/tenderers must be invited. Request for expression of interest shall be published on the website of the Secretariat, at least one month before the launch of the procurement procedure envisaged.

A contract of a value equal to or below EUR 20 000 shall be deemed of low value. A simplified tender procedure shall be applied and the Secretariat must invite at least three candidates/tenderers of its choice. Ex ante publicity stated in point 3.1.2 is not mandatory.

Payments of amounts not exceeding EUR 2 500 in respect of items of expenditure may be carried out simply as payment against invoices, without prior acceptance of a tender.

By 31 March every year, the Secretariat shall publish on its website a procurement plan containing the list of planned procurements for the current year of a value exceeding EUR 20 000, containing: the subject, estimated value and estimated launching time.

4. SECTION 3

4.1. Middle and low value procurement procedures

4.1.1. Preliminary market consultation

The contracting authority may conduct a preliminary market analysis with a view to preparing the procurement procedure.

4.1.2. Procurement documents

The procurement documents shall consist, as a minimum, of:

- (a) if applicable, the ex-ante publicity;
- (b) the invitation to tender;
- (c) the tender specifications, including technical specification and the relevant criteria;
- (d) the draft contract.

In the procurement documents, the Secretariat shall identify the subject matter of the procurement procedure by providing a description of their needs and the characteristics of the works, supplies or services to be acquired. These documents must contain all the provisions and information that candidates need in order to submit a tender: the procedure to follow, the documents to provide, the exclusion, selection and award criteria as well as the duration and the estimated value of the contract. The Secretariat shall also indicate which elements define the minimum requirements to be met by all tenders. Minimum requirements shall include compliance with applicable environmental, social and labour law obligations established by Union law, national law, collective agreements or the applicable international social and environmental conventions listed in Annex X to Directive 2014/24/EU.

The three documents mentioned above (b to d) may be sent by e-mail to the prospective candidates/tenderers.

4.1.3. Invitation to tender

An invitation to tender shall:

- (a) specify the rules governing the submission of tenders, including in particular the conditions to maintain them confidential until opening, the closing date and time for receipt and the address to which they are to be sent or delivered or the internet address in case of electronic submission;
- (b) state that submission of a tender implies acceptance of the terms and conditions set out in the procurement documents and that such submission binds the contractor to whom the contract is awarded during performance of the contract;
- (c) specify the period during which a tender will remain valid and shall not be modified in any respect;
- (d) forbid any contact between the contracting authority and the tenderer during the procedure, save, exceptionally, under the conditions laid down in the procurement documents, and, where provision is made for an on-the-spot visit, specify the arrangements for such a visit;
- (e) specify the means of proof for compliance with the time limit for receipt of tenders; and,
- (f) state that submission of a tender implies acceptance of receiving notification of the outcome of the procedure by electronic means.

4.1.4. Tender specifications

Tender specifications shall contain the following:

- (a) the exclusion and selection criteria;
- (b) the award criteria and their relative weighting or, where weighting is not possible for objective reasons, their decreasing order of importance, which shall also apply to variants if they are authorised in the contract notice;
- (c) the technical specifications referred to in point 4.1.6; and,
- (d) the requirement to indicate in which country the tenderers are established and to present the supporting evidence normally acceptable under the law of that country.

4.1.5. Draft Contract

The draft contract shall contain at least:

- (a) data on the contracting parties;
- (b) the subject matter of the procurement;
- (c) duration;
- (d) the terms of payment;
- (e) guarantee requirements (if applicable);
- (f) data protection;
- (g) intellectual property rights;
- (h) the law applicable to the contract and the competent court for hearing disputes.

4.1.6. Technical specifications

The technical specifications shall be comprehensive, clear and precise and shall not have the effect of creating unjustified obstacles to competitive tendering. They shall define (lot by lot where appropriate) the characteristics required of supplies, services or works, taking into account the purpose for which they are intended by the Secretariat. They shall be proportionate to the objective and/or to the budget for the required services, supplies and works.

The technical specifications shall not refer to or describing product of a given brands or origins, and they may not have the effect of creating unjustified obstacle to competitive tendering.

The technical specifications shall include as minimum:

- (a) the exclusion and selection criteria;
- (b) the award criteria;
- (c) the evidence of access to procurement;
- (d) the subject matter of the procurement procedure;
- (e) background information;
- (f) type of tasks;
- (g) scope of work;
- (h) duration and expected results;
- (i) assumption and risks;
- (j) logistics and timing;
- (k) requirements; and
- (l) reports and monitoring of the contract.

The technical specifications shall serve as the contractor's mandate during contract implementation. They shall be included as an annex to the resulting contract.

4.1.7. Exclusion criteria

These criteria are applicable in all procurement procedures and must be announced. No modification of the criteria is allowed during the procedure.

The purpose of the exclusion criteria is to determine whether an operator is allowed to participate in the procurement procedure or to be awarded the contract. Potential tenderers are obliged to declare that they are not in one of the exclusion situations through a declaration on honour, signed and dated. To this aim, a template for the declaration on honour must be provided by the Secretariat.

Article 136(1) and Article 137, paragraphs 1 to 4 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046, on exclusion criteria and decision on exclusions, and declaration and evidence of absence of an exclusion situation, shall apply.

Exclusion criteria are verified on a pass/fail basis on the appropriate required evidence.

4.1.8. Selection criteria

- 4.1.8.1. The purpose of the selection criteria is to determine whether a tenderer has the capacity necessary to implement the contract. To this end, the selection criteria must be clear, non-discriminatory, appropriate and proportionate to the subject matter and value of the contract. The Secretariat shall also make sure that it imposes criteria that can be easily verified.
- 4.1.8.2. The contracting authority shall indicate in the procurement documents the selection criteria, the minimum levels of capacity and the evidence required to prove that capacity. All requirements shall be related and proportionate to the subject matter of the contract.
- 4.1.8.3. The contracting authority shall specify in the procurement documents how groups of economic operators are to meet the selection criteria.
- 4.1.8.4. Where a contract is divided into lots, the contracting authority may set minimum levels of capacity for each lot. It may set additional minimum levels of capacity in the event that several lots are awarded to the same contractor.
- 4.1.8.5. With regard to capacity to pursue the professional activity, the contracting authority may require an economic operator to fulfil at least one of the following conditions:
 - (a) be enrolled in a relevant professional or trade register, except when the economic operator is an international organisation;

- (b) for service contracts, hold a particular authorisation proving that it is authorised to perform the contract in its country of establishment or be a member of a specific professional organisation.
- 4.1.8.6. When receiving requests to participate or tenders, the contracting authority shall accept a declaration on honour stating that the candidate or tenderer fulfils the selection criteria.
- 4.1.8.7. The contracting authority may ask tenderers and candidates at any moment during the procedure to submit an updated declaration or all or part of the supporting documents where this is necessary to ensure the proper conduct of the procedure.
- 4.1.8.8. The contracting authority shall require the candidates or successful tenderers to submit up-to-date supporting documents except where it has already received them for the purpose of another procedure and provided that the documents are still up-to-date or it can access them in a national database free of charge.
- 4.1.8.9. The contracting authority may, depending on its assessment of risks, decide not to require evidence of the legal, regulatory, financial, economic, technical and professional capacity of economic operators in the procedures for contracts awarded with a value not exceeding the thresholds referred to in 3.1.2.
- 4.1.8.10. Where the contracting authority decides not to require evidence of the legal, regulatory, financial, economic, technical and professional capacity of economic operators, no pre-financing shall be made except in duly justified cases.
- 4.1.8.11. An economic operator may, where appropriate and for a particular contract, rely on the capacities of other entities, regardless of the legal nature of the links which it has with them. It shall in that case prove to the contracting authority that it will have at its disposal the resources necessary for the performance of the contract by producing a commitment by those entities to that effect.
- 4.1.8.12. With regard to technical and professional criteria, an economic operator shall only rely on the capacities of other entities where the latter will perform the works or services for which those capacities are required.
- 4.1.8.13. Where an economic operator relies on the capacities of other entities with regard to criteria relating to economic and financial capacity, the contracting authority may require that the economic operator and those entities be jointly liable for the performance of the contract.
- 4.1.8.14. The contracting authority may request information from the tenderer on any part of the contract that the tenderer intends to subcontract and on the identity of any subcontractors.
- 4.1.8.15. For works or services provided at a facility directly under the oversight of the contracting authority, the contracting authority shall require the contractor to indicate the names, contacts and authorised representatives of all subcontractors involved in the performance of the contract, including any changes of subcontractors.
- 4.1.8.16. The contracting authority shall verify whether the entities on whose capacity the economic operator intends to rely and the envisaged subcontractors, when subcontracting represents a significant part of the contract, fulfil the relevant selection criteria. The contracting authority shall require that the economic operator replaces an entity or subcontractor which does not meet a relevant selection criterion.
- 4.1.8.17. In the case of works contracts, service contracts and siting or installation operations in the context of a supply contract, the contracting authority may require that certain critical tasks be performed directly by the tenderer itself or, where the tender is submitted by a group of economic operators, a participant in the group.

4.1.8.18. The contracting authority shall not demand that a group of economic operators have a given legal form in order to submit a tender or request to participate, but the selected group may be required to adopt a given legal form after it has been awarded the contract if such change is necessary for the proper performance of the contract.

4.1.8.19. Selection criteria are verified on a pass/fail basis.

4.1.8.20. The selection criteria remain applicable throughout the whole performance of the contract, i.e. the contractor must comply with these criteria at all times.

4.1.9. Economic and financial capacity

To ensure that economic operators possess the necessary economic and financial capacity to perform the contract, the contracting authority may require in particular that:

- (a) economic operators have a certain minimum yearly turnover, including certain minimum turnover in the area covered by the contract;
- (b) economic operators provide information on their annual accounts showing ratios between assets and liability; and
- (c) economic operators provide an appropriate level of professional risk indemnity insurance.

For the purposes of the first subparagraph, point (a), the minimum yearly turnover shall not exceed two times the estimated annual contract value, except in duly justified cases linked to the nature of the purchase, which the contracting authority shall explain in the procurement documents.

For the purposes of the first subparagraph, point (b), the contracting authority shall explain the methods and criteria for such ratios in the procurement documents.

The contracting authority shall define in the procurement documents the evidence to be provided by an economic operator to demonstrate its economic and financial capacity. It may request in particular one or more of the following documents:

- (a) appropriate statements from banks or, where appropriate, evidence of relevant professional risk indemnity insurance;
- (b) financial statements or their extracts for a period equal to or less than the last three financial years for which accounts have been closed;
- (c) a statement of the economic operator's overall turnover and, where appropriate, turnover in the area covered by the contract for a maximum of the last three financial years available.

If, for any valid reason, the economic operator is unable to provide the references requested by the contracting authority, it may prove its economic and financial capacity by any other document which the contracting authority considers appropriate

4.1.10. Technical and professional capacity

The contracting authority shall verify that candidates or tenderers fulfil the minimum selection criteria concerning technical and professional capacity in accordance with the following paragraphs.

The contracting authority shall define in the procurement documents the evidence to be provided by an economic operator to demonstrate its technical and professional capacity. It may request one or more of the following documents:

- (a) for works:
 - (i) supplies requiring siting or installation operations or services, information on the educational and professional qualifications, skills, experience and expertise of the persons responsible for performance, a list of the following:
 1. the principal services provided and supplies delivered in the past three years, with the sums, dates and clients, public or private accompanied upon request by statements issued by the clients;
 2. the works carried out in the last five years, accompanied by certificates of satisfactory execution for the most important works;

3. a statement of the technical equipment, tools or the plant available to the economic operator for performing a service or works contract;
 4. a description of the technical facilities and means available to the economic operator for ensuring quality, and a description of available study and research facilities;
 5. a reference to the technicians or technical bodies available to the economic operator, whether or not belonging directly to it, especially those responsible for quality control;
- (b) for supplies:
- (i) samples, descriptions or authentic photographs or certificates drawn up by official quality control institutes or agencies of recognised competence attesting the conformity of the products clearly identified by references to technical specifications or standards;
- (c) for works or services:
- (i) a statement of the average annual manpower and the number of managerial staff of the economic operator for the last three years;
 - (ii) an indication of the supply chain management and tracking systems that the economic operator will be able to apply when performing the contract;
 - (iii) an indication of the environmental management measures that the economic operator will be able to apply when performing the contract.

For the purposes of points a) and b), where necessary in order to ensure an adequate level of competition, the contracting authority may indicate that evidence of relevant supplies or services delivered or performed more than three years before will be taken into account.

For the purposes of point c), where necessary in order to ensure an adequate level of competition, the contracting authority may indicate that evidence of relevant works delivered or performed more than five years before will be taken into account.

A contracting authority may conclude that an economic operator does not possess the required professional capacity to perform the contract to an appropriate quality standard where the contracting authority has established that the economic operator has conflicting interests which may negatively affect its performance.

4.1.11. Award criteria

The purpose of the award criteria is to evaluate the technical and financial offer with a view to choosing the most economically advantageous tender which consists in lowest price or best price-quality ratio after verifying that the tender complies with the minimum requirements of the procurement documents.

The Secretariat shall announce in the tender document show each criteria will be assessed, the relative importance of each of the quality award criteria and of the price (if a weighting formula between quality and price is applied).

Quality criteria may include elements such as technical merit, aesthetic and functional characteristics, accessibility, design for all users, social, environmental and innovative characteristics, production, provision and trading process and any other specific process at any stage of the life cycle of the works, supplies or services, organisation of the staff assigned to performing the contract, after-sales service, technical assistance or delivery conditions such as delivery date, delivery process and delivery period or period of completion.

The contracting authority shall specify in the procurement documents the relative weighting which it gives to each of the criteria chosen to determine the most economically advantageous tender except when using the lowest price method. Those weightings may be expressed as a range with an appropriate maximum spread.

The weighting applied to price or cost in relation to the other criteria shall not result in the neutralisation of price or cost.

If weighting is not possible for objective reasons, the contracting authority shall indicate the criteria in decreasing order of importance.

The contracting authority may lay down minimum levels of quality. Tenders below those levels of quality shall be rejected.

4.1.12. Time limits

Time limits for receipt of tenders

The time-limit for receipt of tenders for low value contract shall be minimum 10 calendar days counting from the day after the dispatch of the invitation to tender to the potential tenderers.

The time-limit for receipt of tenders for middle value contract shall be minimum 15 calendar days counting from the day after the dispatch of the invitation to tender to the potential tenderers.

Time limits in urgent cases

In the case of urgency, if properly justified and documented, the minimum deadline can be reduced.

4.1.13. Opening of tenders

The authorising officer shall decide about the appropriate organisation of the opening session by evaluation committee. The person(s) in charge of opening shall verify whether the offers have been received within the deadline.

The procedure shall be still valid if not all invited candidates submit a tender, as long as at least one tender passes all criteria.

Exceptionally, where no tenders or no suitable tenders have been submitted after that initial procedure has been completed, provided that the original procurement documents are not substantially altered, the procedure may be repeated with one invited candidate.

4.1.14. Evaluation of tenders

Tenders shall be opened and evaluated by an evaluation committee formally and promptly appointed by the authorising officer.

An evaluation committee must be appointed for middle value contracts. For low value contracts, an evaluation committee may be established when there is more than one offer received. There must be a minimum of three evaluators in the evaluation committee.

The content thereof shall be recorded in an evaluation report, which shall be signed by all its members and it should be a separate document to the award decision (it is the basis for feedback to the tenderer). The evaluation report should include conclusion on the awarding the contract.

The tenders must be evaluated in time to allow the procedure to be completed within the validity period of the tenders. Once the evaluation has been completed, the authorising officer may take the award decision.

4.1.15. Contact with tenderers

A functional mailbox shall be provided where the economic operators may express their interest or ask information on the procurement procedures that have been launched.

Contacts between the Secretariat and potential tenderers are prohibited throughout the procedure except in exceptional circumstances, i.e. during the submission phase.

Contacts with tenderers are allowed during the submission phase, by way of exception, in the following circumstances: at the request of economic operators, the Secretariat may supply additional information solely for the purpose of clarifying the procurement documents; on its own initiative, the Secretariat may inform interested parties if it finds any error, inaccuracy, omission or other clerical error in the procurement documents. If the Secretariat has to correct the procurement documents with a significant change, it shall extend the time limit for receipt of tenders or requests to participate so that tenderers can take these changes into account.

Contacts shall always take place in writing (preferably by electronic means so to guarantee prompt reaction and avoid risk of delays due to issues with postal services).

Any additional information provided at the request of a tenderer and any information provided by the Secretariat on its own initiative must be accessible simultaneously to all tenderers by the same means as for the procurement documents.

The tenderers may request additional information no later than 4 calendar days before the deadline for submission of tenders. The Secretariat shall provide the requested information as soon as possible and no later than 3 calendar days before the deadline for submission of tenders.

If the information is given less than 3 calendar days before the deadline, the Secretariat shall extend the time limit for receipt of tenders.

The Secretariat shall not be bound to reply to requests for additional information made less than 4 calendar days before the deadline for receipt of tenders but may do so if feasible. In case the deadline for receipt of requests for additional information does fall on public holiday, Sunday or Saturday, the period shall end with the expiry of the last hour of the following working day.

In line with good administration, it is obligatory to contact the tenderers to ask for missing information or documents in relation to exclusion or selection criteria or missing signatures. The absence of contact in these cases must be duly justified and documented by a note in the procurement file. However, the request for clarification must not result in alteration of the content or price of the already submitted tender.

4.1.16. Results of the evaluation and award decision

Following the evaluation, the authorising officer shall decide to whom a contract is to be awarded, in compliance with the selection and award criteria specified in the procurement documents, and sign an award decision.

The Secretariat shall inform the successful tenderer as well as the unsuccessful tenderers of the grounds on which the decision was taken, as well as the duration of the standstill periods referred to in point 4.1.18 of these rules. Afterwards, the authorising officer may sign the contract with the successful tenderer. The successful tenderer shall sign the contract first.

4.1.17. Information for candidates and tenderers

Contracts between EUR 20 001 and the threshold referred to in Directive 2014/24/EU awarded in one financial year shall be published on the Permanent Secretariat of the Transport Community's website before 30 June of the following year.

4.1.18. Standstill period before signature of the contract

A standstill period of at least 7 calendar days shall apply to procedures with more than one tenderer. The standstill period shall start from the day after simultaneous dispatch of the notification on outcome of the selection procedure by electronic means to all tenderers (successful and unsuccessful). The authorising officer shall not sign the contract before the end of the standstill period.

Where appropriate, the Secretariat may suspend the signing of the contract for additional examination if justified by the requests or comments made by unsuccessful tenderers during the standstill period or any other relevant information received during that period.

4.1.19. Cancellation of procurement procedures

The Secretariat may, before the contract is signed, cancel the procedure without the candidates or tenderers being entitled to claim any compensation.

Cancellation is decided when the contract is not awarded (e.g. because no tender was acceptable, no tender complied with the selection criteria or with the technical specifications, no tender reached the minimum quality thresholds, etc.), the needs that triggered the procurement procedure become obsolete (e.g. due to a change in policy priorities) or in case the financing of the expected contract is not secured.

The cancellation decision shall be signed by the authorising officer.

No later than 15 days after the signature of the cancellation decision, the Secretariat shall notify all tenderers in writing (by e-mail or mail) of the reasons for the cancellation.

COUNCIL DECISION (EU) 2022/2410**of 5 December 2022****on the position to be taken on behalf of the European Union in the Regional Steering Committee of the Transport Community as regards certain changes to administrative and staff rules and the introduction of an education allowance and rules on secondment and locally contracted experts**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 91 and Article 100(2), in conjunction with Article 218(9) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

Whereas:

- (1) The Treaty establishing the Transport Community (the ‘TCT’) was signed by the Union in accordance with Council Decision (EU) 2017/1937 ⁽¹⁾.
- (2) The TCT was approved on behalf of the Union on 4 March 2019 ⁽²⁾ and entered into force on 1 May 2019.
- (3) The Regional Steering Committee was established by the TCT for the administration and proper implementation of the TCT.
- (4) It is envisaged that the Regional Steering Committee will adopt decisions on amendments to its Decision No 2019/3, on rules on education allowances for the Transport Community Permanent Secretariat and on rules on secondment and locally contracted experts, respectively.
- (5) As such decisions are necessary for the good functioning of the Permanent Secretariat of the Transport Community, it is appropriate to establish the position to be taken on behalf of the Union in the Regional Steering Committee with regard to their adoption,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The position to be taken on behalf of the Union in the Regional Steering Committee of the Transport Community regarding the decisions amending Decision No 2019/3 on rules on education allowances for the Transport Community Permanent Secretariat and rules on secondment and locally contracted experts, respectively, shall be based on the draft decisions of the Regional Steering Committee attached to this Decision.

Minor changes to the draft decisions may be agreed to by the representatives of the Union in the Regional Steering Committee without further decision by the Council.

Article 2

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

⁽¹⁾ Council Decision (EU) 2017/1937 of 11 July 2017 on the signing, on behalf of the European Union, and provisional application of the Treaty establishing the Transport Community (OJ L 278, 27.10.2017, p. 1).

⁽²⁾ Council Decision (EU) 2019/392 of 4 March 2019 on the conclusion, on behalf of the European Union, of the Treaty establishing the Transport Community (OJ L 71, 13.3.2019, p. 1).

Done at Brussels, 5 December 2022.

For the Council
The President
M. KUPKA

DRAFT
DECISION No .../2022 OF THE REGIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE OF THE TRANSPORT
COMMUNITY
of ...
amending Decision N° 2019/3 of the Regional Steering Committee of the Transport Community of
5 June 2019

THE REGIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE OF THE TRANSPORT COMMUNITY,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the Transport Community, and in particular Article 24(1) and Article 30 thereof,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Sole Article

Decision N° 2019/3 of the Regional Steering Committee of the Transport Community of 5 June 2019 is hereby amended as follows:

- (1) Heading 3 of Annex I, point 30, first sentence shall read as follows:

‘In the selection procedure, the Director shall be supported by a Selection Committee, which shall consist of at least four members: one representative from the Permanent Secretariat of the Transport Community, one representative of the Presidency and two representatives of the European Commission.’;

- (2) Heading 5 of Annex II, ‘Staff regulations of the Transport Community’ is amended and shall read as follows:

‘5. WORKING HOURS, PART-TIME WORK AND TELEWORKING’;

- (3) a new Article 5.3 is added to Annex II, Staff Regulations of the Transport Community, and shall read as follows:

‘5.3 Teleworking

Teleworking shall be applicable in exceptional circumstances and only when it is within the clear interest and priorities of the Secretariat.

Teleworking shall be granted by the Director or a Deputy Director.

Teleworking shall be limited in time and duration.

The Director shall issue detailed rules on teleworking within the normal working week.’;

- (4) Heading 9 of Annex II, Staff Regulations of the Transport Community shall read as follows:

‘9. SALARIES, TRAVEL, MOVING EXPENSES AND EDUCATION ALLOWANCE’;

5. a new Article 9.4 is added to Annex II, Staff Regulations of the Transport Community, and shall read as follows:

‘9.4 Education allowance

The Transport Community may contribute to the education allowance for a dependent child or children of staff members who is or are attending an educational institution charging schooling fees at the place where the seat of the Permanent Secretariat is located, in accordance with detailed rules to be laid down by the Steering Committee.’

For the Regional Steering Committee
The President

DRAFT**DECISION No .../2022 OF THE REGIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE OF THE TRANSPORT
COMMUNITY****of ...****on the rules on education allowance for the Transport Community Permanent Secretariat**

THE REGIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE OF THE TRANSPORT COMMUNITY,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the Transport Community, and in particular Article 24(1) and Article 30 thereof,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Sole Article

The rules on the education allowance for the Transport Community Permanent Secretariat, attached to this Decision, are hereby adopted.

*For the Regional Steering Committee
The President*

Rules on Education allowances for the Transport Community Permanent Secretariat

1. Definitions

- 1.1 'Secretariat' means the Permanent Secretariat of the Transport Community.
- 1.2 'Director' means the Director of the Secretariat.
- 1.3 'Staff members' means all officials of the Secretariat, namely the Director and Deputy Directors and all other staff from the Contracting parties, working permanently at the Secretariat in accordance with the Staff regulations, excluding the seconded national experts and locally contracted experts.
- 1.4 'dependent child' means:
 - a) the legitimate, natural or adopted child of an official, or of his/her spouse, who is actually being supported by the staff member. The same shall apply to a child for whom an application for adoption has been lodged and the adoption procedure started;
 - b) any child whom the staff member has a responsibility to support, under a judicial decision on the protection of minors.
- 1.5 'Headquarters' refers the place where the seat of the Secretariat is.
- 1.6 'educational institutions' means nurseries, kindergarten, pre-school, primary and secondary educational institutions, which provide tuition and teaching curriculums.
- 1.7 'education allowance' means a flat rate amount to contribute to schooling/enrolment fees or general fees for schooling and education charged by the educational institution.

2. Applicability

- 2.1 Educational allowances are applicable to all staff members provided that:

Transport Community Permanent Secretariat staff member dependent child/children are registered at the General Secretariat of the Government of the Republic of Serbia and,

dependent child/children are attending educational institution that charges schooling fees and is located at the seat of the Permanent Secretariat in Belgrade.
- 2.2 The entitlement shall cease in cases when:
 - a) the child is no longer in full-time attendance at an educational institution which charges schooling fees, or
 - b) the child reaches the age of 18 years, or
 - c) the employment of the staff member ends.

3. Payment of educational allowance

- 3.1 Staff members shall receive an education allowance for each dependent child within the meaning of point 1.4, who is less than six years old and who is attending nursery, kindergarten or pre-school educational institution. This pre-school allowance is granted until the year in which the child reaches the age of six (6th year inclusive) or until the child starts primary school.
- 3.2 Staff members shall receive an education allowance for each dependent child, within the meaning of point 1.4, who is at least five years old and in regular full-time attendance at primary or secondary school. As soon as the child starts primary school, eligibility for the pre-school allowance is no longer applicable.

3.3 The following items of expenditure shall be taken into account for the educational allowance:

- a) school/educational institution enrolment fee(s), or
- b) general fees for schooling and education charged by the educational institution.

The education allowance shall not include any cost directly related to the schooling: transportation of children, books, meals, extra lessons, additional tutors, equipment, exams or examination expenses, expenses for special courses and activities (including equipment), correspondence courses mentioned in 3.8, nor any other cost different from the yearly schooling or enrolment fees. This limitation also applies to other indirectly related costs: potential credits, loans or similar, for which the staff member may apply for in order to cover the schooling expenses.

3.4 The entitlement to the education allowance shall commence on the first day of the month in which the child begins to attend the educational institution as described in points 3.1 and 3.2 and shall cease at the end of the last month of the school year in which the child reaches the age of 18 years.

3.5 The ceiling paid for education allowance for primary or secondary school shall be EUR 285,81/month, whereas the ceiling paid for education allowance for nursery, kindergarten or pre-school educational institution shall be EUR 102,90/month.

No expenses over these ceilings will be reimbursed.

3.6 Payment of the education allowance shall be made upon presentation of payment evidence/original invoice issued by the educational institution of registration/schooling fees and other supporting documentation, confirming that the child attends the educational institution charging the fees at the place where the Secretariat sits.

The payment shall be made, based on actual costs incurred for registration/schooling fees and up to the maximum ceilings of point 3.5, as a monthly payment equal to one twelfth of the total eligible costs.

3.7 If the child's education is interrupted for at least one school year by illness or other compelling reasons, the period of eligibility shall be extended by the period of interruption.

3.8 The education allowance shall not be payable in respect of correspondence courses or for private tuition.

3.9 In case the child receives a scholarship or any other funding or allowances from other sources in support of the enrolment cost at the educational institution, the staff member shall inform the Secretariat in writing and the education allowance shall be reduced and calculated based on the remaining amount to be covered by the staff member.

3.10 The school year shall consist of the actual number of days between the first day of the opening term and the last day of the final term at the educational institution attended by the child.

3.11 Claims for payment of education allowance shall be submitted to the Director in writing and shall be supported by documentary evidence as required in provision 3.6.

4. Final provision

4.1 Education allowances for dependent child/children who started the schooling in the year preceding the year of the adoption of the education rules shall be reimbursed in line with the adopted education rules upon presentation of the supporting documentation on the actual cost incurred and up to the maximum ceilings adopted.

- 4.2 Members of staff shall declare any change in the education situation, such as end of education, interruption of education and restarting education after an interruption, change of school etc., in writing to the Director. The corresponding change in the education allowance will be applied retroactively from the first day of the month that follows the month in which the change took place.
- 4.3 The Director is responsible for the proper implementation of these rules.
- 4.4 Depending on the development of prices, the Director may propose to the Regional Steering Committee to review these rules.
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DRAFT**DECISION No .../2022 OF THE REGIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE OF THE TRANSPORT
COMMUNITY****of ...****on the rules on secondment and locally contracted experts**

THE REGIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE OF THE TRANSPORT COMMUNITY,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the Transport Community, and in particular Article 24(1) and Article 30 thereof,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Sole Article

The rules on secondment and locally contracted experts, attached to this Decision, are hereby adopted.

*For the Regional Steering Committee
The President*

Rules on Secondment and locally contracted experts

1. Definitions

- 1.1 'TCT Secretariat' means the Permanent Secretariat of the Transport Community;
- 1.2 'Director' means the Director of the TCT Secretariat;
- 1.3 'Staff members' means all officials of the TCT Secretariat, namely the Director, Deputy-Director and all other staff from the Contracting parties, working permanently at the TCT Secretariat in accordance with the Staff regulations, excluding the seconded and locally contracted experts.
- 1.4 'South East European Party' means one of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo *, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia;
- 1.5 'seconded' means an employee employed by the original (actual) employer, but temporarily sent to Headquarters for rendering services to the TCT Secretariat.
- 1.6 'Secondment' means the temporary assignment of an employee from a separate organization to the TCT Secretariat for a specified period, to carry out a specific activity.
- 1.7 'Headquarters' refers to the place where the seat of the TCT Secretariat is located.
- 1.8 'Transport public institutions' means all transport-related administrative bodies at all state levels, such as ministries and other public entities and institutions, within the parties to the TCT.
- 1.9 'TCT' means the Transport Community Treaty.
- 1.10 'Locally contracted person' means any expert engaged for a limited period of time and performing the activities locally in any of the South East European parties.

2. Secondments

- 2.1 When planning the secondment, the TCT Secretariat shall ensure that the needs of the TCT Secretariat are a primary guiding principle, in accordance with the Transport Community Treaty and the agreed Annual Work Programme.
- 2.2 The Transport public institutions of the TCT Contracting Parties are entitled to secondment of experts for an assignment within the TCT Secretariat.
- 2.3 A seconded shall be staff employed in public administration, having worked for their employer on a permanent or contract basis for at least two years before their secondment and remaining in the service of that employer throughout the period of secondment. They shall have at least three years' experience of legal, scientific, technical, advisory or supervisory functions in a transport-related field.
- 2.4 The seconded's employer shall undertake to continue to pay the seconded's salary and maintain the seconded's administrative status throughout the period of secondment. The seconded's employer shall also continue to be responsible for the social rights of the seconded, in particular health and pension insurance and other social security contributions as required by the domestic legislation. The termination of or change in the seconded's administrative status may lead to the termination of the secondment by the TCT Secretariat.
- 2.5 The seconded shall be a citizen of any Member State of the European Union or of any South East European Party.

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

- 2.6 The TCT Secretariat does not cover any other engagement costs to the secondee, aside of what is stipulated in point 10.
- 2.7 The place of secondment shall be the seat of the TCT Secretariat in Belgrade.
- 2.8 The secondee shall have an excellent command of the English language.
- 2.9 The Director of the TCT Secretariat shall inform the Regional Steering Committee, through the Annual operational report, on the state of play of the secondments for the previous year.
3. Selection procedure
 - 3.1 The TCT Secretariat shall carry out a yearly assessment of its administrative and financial capacity for the number of secondees that could be accommodated in the TCT Secretariat. The TCT Secretariat shall define the expertise/profile of the secondees needed, following the plan of activities described in the Annual Working Programme for the particular year. The financial capacity will be determined by the annual budget availability.
 - 3.2 Secondees shall be selected through an open and transparent procedure that includes a selection panel consisting of a European Commission representative, the Chair or Co-Chair of the TCT Regional Steering Committee, and a representative of the TCT Secretariat.
 - 3.3 An invitation for submitting secondment applications in a given year shall be sent by the TCT Secretariat to the South East European Parties, according to their alphabetical order, as described in 1.4, and the EU. Each South East European Party and the EU shall be invited to submit a shortlist of minimum two and maximum three candidates that fulfil the selection criteria for a subsequent interview with the selection panel.
 - 3.4 The selection procedure and criteria shall be drafted by the TCT Secretariat and presented to the Regional Steering Committee.
 - 3.5 In the event that the secondment applications come from the South East European Party holding the Presidency of the Regional Steering Committee, the selection panel shall consist of the European Commission representative, the Chair or Co-Chair of the next TCT Regional Steering Committee, and the representative of the TCT Secretariat.
 - 3.6 Following a proposal of the Selection Panel, the secondment shall be authorised by the TCT Secretariat Director
 - 3.7 The secondment shall require an act of appointment by the TCT Secretariat Director and written agreement on the terms and conditions governing secondment, including that of the respective institution which is the formal employer of the secondee. This will be effected by an exchange of letters between the TCT Secretariat Director and the Head of the institution proposing the secondee.
4. Period of secondment
 - 4.1 The period of secondment shall be limited to six months.
 - 4.2 Secondees shall serve on a full-time basis throughout the period of secondment.
5. Tasks of the secondee
 - 5.1 Secondees will receive a work plan with clearly defined tasks and responsibilities, as well as lines of reporting.

5.2 All work-related arrangements shall be made in writing. The department to which the seconded person is assigned shall inform the seconded person and his/her employer, before the start of the secondment, of the intended duties and tasks and ask them to confirm in writing that they do not know of any reason (such as a conflict of interest, or non-compatibility with the professional competencies of the seconded person) against the assignment of those duties and tasks to the seconded person.

5.3 The seconded person shall not represent the TCT Secretariat or enter into commitments, whether financial or otherwise, or negotiations with third parties, on behalf of the TCT Secretariat. In particular, the seconded person:

- a) shall not engage in any activity outside the Transport Community during the secondment period, which is incompatible with the proper performance of his/her duties or may cause a conflict between personal interests and the interests of the Transport Community, or may cause damage to the reputation of the Transport Community;
- b) shall not engage in any paid activity during the secondment period outside the Transport Community without prior written approval of the Director.

A seconded person who has a share, directly or indirectly, in a company involved in the transport sector, which allows him or her to influence the management of the company, shall notify in writing the Director about that fact.

5.4 The TCT Secretariat shall remain solely responsible for approving the results of any tasks performed by the seconded person and for signing any official documents resulting from those tasks.

5.5 The employer and the seconded person shall also undertake to inform the TCT Secretariat of any change of circumstances during the secondment, in particular those which could give rise to any conflict of interest as referred to in 5.3.(a).

5.6 Failure on the part of the seconded person to comply with the assigned tasks or to comply with the provisions under 5.3 shall entitle the TCT Secretariat Director, if he or she sees fit, to terminate the secondment.

5.7. At the end of the Secondment, an exit interview and an evaluation report will be produced by the Secretariat. The report will be shared with the seconded person and the institution that proposed him/her.

6. Rights and obligations of the seconded person

6.1 During the period of secondment:

The seconded person shall carry out duties and conduct himself or herself solely in the interests of the TCT Secretariat following the aims and goals of Transport Community Treaty.

The seconded person shall neither seek nor take instructions from any government, authority, organisation or person outside the TCT Secretariat.

The seconded person shall carry out the duties assigned objectively, impartially and in keeping with loyalty to the TCT Secretariat.

The seconded person shall refrain from any unauthorised disclosure of information received in the line of duty unless that information has already been made public or is accessible to the public.

The seconded person has the right to freedom of expression, with due regard for the principles of loyalty and impartiality.

There shall not be any publication or public performance made by the seconded person without prior approval of the TCT Secretariat Director.

All rights in any work done by the seconded person in the performance of the duties during secondment shall be the property of the TCT Secretariat.

Any failure to comply with any of the provisions of these secondment rules shall entitle the TCT Secretariat Director to terminate the secondee's secondment.

7. Suspension of secondment

7.1 At the written request of either the secondee or his/her employer, and with the latter's agreement, the TCT Secretariat Director may authorise the suspension of periods of secondment and specify the terms applicable. During such suspensions, the subsistence allowances provided for by the secondment rules shall not be payable.

8. Termination of periods of secondment

8.1 The secondment may be terminated:

- a) by the secondee's employer, if the employer's essential interests so require;
- b) by the TCT Secretariat Director and the employer acting jointly, at the request of the secondee addressed to both parties, if the secondee's personal or professional interests so require;
- c) by the TCT Secretariat Director in the event of failure by the secondees or their employers to comply with the duties and tasks assigned and/or with the secondment rules. The TCT Secretariat shall immediately inform the secondee and secondee's employer accordingly;
- d) in case of termination of or change in the secondee's administrative status.

8.2 The termination will be subject to a one-month notice.

9. Social security of the secondee

9.1 Before the period of secondment begins, the secondee's employer shall certify that the secondee shall remain, throughout the period of secondment, subject to health and pension insurance and other social security contributions required by the domestic legislation of the employer, who will also confirm their responsibility for related expenses incurred abroad.

9.2 From the day on which the secondment begins, the secondee shall be insured against the risk of occupational disease or accident, attributable to the performance of official duties by the TCT Secretariat, in line with the Rules on the contribution of the Transport Community to the health, unemployment, pension and disability insurance for staff of the TCT Secretariat of the Transport Community, Article 4.

10. Subsistence allowances for the secondee

10.1 The secondee shall be entitled to a daily subsistence allowance (DSA) per calendar day throughout the period of secondment.

10.2 The purpose of the DSA is to cover all the expenses at the place of the secondment. The DSA shall be payable for every calendar day of the month, including periods of mission, annual leave, special leave and holidays granted by the TCT Secretariat.

The DSA shall be paid to a bank account of the secondee.

In the event of unauthorised absence, no DSAs shall be paid to the secondee, and the TCT Secretariat Director may decide to terminate the secondment.

10.3 The DSA rate shall be EUR 91,28.

10.4 Before the secondment, the employer shall certify to the TCT Secretariat that during the secondment it will maintain the level of remuneration the secondee was receiving at the time of secondment.

10.5 The secondee shall not engage in any paid activity outside of the TCT Secretariat during the secondment.

- 10.6 When the secondee starts the secondment, the first 45 days of the subsistence allowance to which the secondee is entitled shall be advanced in a form of a lump sum. For secondments starting on the first day of the month, this lump sum shall be paid by the 25th day of the month. For secondments starting on the 16th day of the month, this lump sum shall be paid by the 10th day of the following month. If the secondment is ended during the first 45 days, the secondee shall return the amount corresponding to the remainder of that period.
- 10.7 Secondees, as well as their dependants, shall not be entitled to any other benefits, allowances or compensations such as travel and relocation costs upon taking up duties and termination of service, contribution to the health, unemployment, pension and disability insurance, education allowance, etc., aside from the ones stipulated in these secondment rules.
11. General provisions applicable to the secondee
- 11.1 The working hours for secondees shall be in line with Article 5 of the Staff Regulations.
- 11.2 Sick leave may not extend beyond the duration of the secondment of the person concerned.
- 11.3 The rules in force at the TCT Secretariat on annual, special, sick, bereavement leave ⁽¹⁾ shall apply to secondees.
- 11.4 Any unused leave with the employer before the start of the secondment shall not be considered nor made available when seconded to the TCT Secretariat.
- 11.5 During the secondment, leave shall be subject to prior authorisation by the department to which the secondee is assigned as well as the TCT Secretariat's Management.
- 11.6 Days of annual leave not taken by the end of the period of secondment shall be forfeited.
- 11.7 Secondees may be sent on mission by the TCT Secretariat. Mission expenses shall be reimbursed in accordance with the Travel rules for staff of the Transport Community.
- 11.8 Secondees shall be entitled to attend training courses organised by the TCT Secretariat, if in the interests of the TCT Secretariat.
- 11.9 Secondees shall sign a declaration of absence of conflict of interest and of confidentiality before taking up their work.
- 11.10 The relation between the Transport Community and the secondee shall not be governed by Serbian law or the law of any other local jurisdiction, but by the Staff Regulations and Headquarters Agreement of the TCT Secretariat.
- 11.11 The Transport Community shall not be liable for any contributions to systems of social security, insurances or any other arrangement entered into or requested by the secondee in his/her individual capacity.
- 11.12 Secondees shall present the TCT Secretariat a written confirmation of their health and pension insurance coverage before taking up work.
- 11.13 Secondees shall not have any claim to employment at the TCT Secretariat.
- 11.14 In case of a dispute between the TCT Secretariat and the secondee, Article 14 of the Annex II "Staff Regulations of the Transport Community" shall apply.

⁽¹⁾ TCT Staff Regulations: https://www.transport-community.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/transport-community-staffrules_annexe2.pdf

12. Locally contracted experts

12.1 The Director may engage locally contracted persons under an hourly rate ("locally contracted expert"), for the TCT Secretariat or South East European parties, subject to the following cumulative conditions:

- a) there is a need of additional administrative or expert support related to the implementation of the TCT;
- b) there is a lack of corresponding capacities or knowledge;
- c) a limited period; and,
- d) budget availability.

12.2 The engagement of locally contracted experts shall be done by way of a service agreement which shall determine the hourly rate, a description of assigned tasks, the period of engagement and confidentiality obligations. The service agreement shall not be governed by Serbian law or the law of any other local jurisdiction.

12.3 Locally contracted experts shall be selected in a transparent procedure led by the TCT Secretariat and will be deployed on an ad hoc basis. Locally contracted experts may not be deployed for more than 320 working hours per year. In any event, the deployment of locally contracted persons should not lead to a circumvention of the Recruitment Rules. The TCT Secretariat or each of the South East European Parties can engage a maximum of one locally contracted person per year.

12.4 Locally contracted experts shall not be considered either staff members or officials of the TCT Secretariat and shall neither be governed by the Staff Regulations nor by the Headquarters Agreement of the Transport Community.

12.5 Locally contracted experts, as well as their dependents, shall not be entitled to any other benefits, allowances or compensations besides the hourly rate agreed and included in the service agreement.

12.6 Locally contracted experts shall not have any claim to employment at the Transport Community TCT Secretariat.

13. Final provisions

13.1 The Director is responsible for the proper implementation of these rules.

13.2 These rules shall apply from the first day of the calendar month following their adoption.

13.3 The Director may propose to the Regional Steering Committee to review these rules if any reasonable circumstance arises.

COUNCIL IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2022/2411**of 6 December 2022****amending Decision 2007/441/EC authorising the Italian Republic to apply measures derogating from Articles 26(1)(a) and 168 of Directive 2006/112/EC on the common system of value added tax**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

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

Having regard to Council Directive 2006/112/EC of 28 November 2006 on the common system of value added tax ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 395(1), first subparagraph, thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

Whereas:

- (1) Article 168 of Directive 2006/112/EC establishes a taxable person's right to deduct value added tax (VAT) charged on supplies of goods and services received by them for the purposes of their taxed transactions. Article 26(1), point (a), of that Directive lays down that, when a business asset is put to use for the private purposes of the taxable person or their staff or, more generally, for purposes other than those of their business, this is to be considered as a service for consideration which, subsequently, is subject to VAT.
- (2) Council Decision 2007/441/EC ⁽²⁾ authorises Italy to limit the right to deduct VAT under Article 168 of Directive 2006/112/EC to 40 % with respect to the purchase of certain motorised road vehicles, including contracts of assembly and the like, manufacture, intra-Community acquisition, importation, leasing or hire, modification, repair or maintenance, and related expenditure, including lubricants and fuel, where the vehicle in question is not entirely used for business purposes. For vehicles subject to that 40 % limit, Italy requires that taxable persons do not treat the use for private purposes of vehicles included in the assets of a taxable person's business as a supply of services for consideration in accordance with Article 26(1), point (a), of Directive 2006/112/EC (the 'special measures').
- (3) Decision 2007/441/EC is due to expire on 31 December 2022.
- (4) By letter registered with the Commission on 19 April 2022, Italy requested authorisation to continue to apply the special measures for a further period until 31 December 2025.
- (5) By letter dated 2 May 2022, the Commission requested further information which Italy provided by letter dated 1 June 2022.
- (6) In response to the Commission's request, Italy submitted an explanation regarding the percentage limitation applied to the right to deduct VAT. Italy maintains that a rate of 40 % is still justified. It also maintains that the derogation from the requirement in Article 26(1)(a) of Directive 2006/112/EC is still necessary to avoid double taxation. It further maintains that those special measures are justified by the need to simplify the procedure for collecting VAT and to prevent tax evasion resulting from incorrect record-keeping and false tax declarations.
- (7) In accordance with Article 395(2), second subparagraph, of Directive 2006/112/EC, the Commission transmitted the request made by Italy to the other Member States, by letter dated 23 June 2022. By letter dated 24 June 2022, the Commission notified Italy that it had all the information necessary for the appraisal of the request.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 347, 11.12.2006, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ Council Decision 2007/441/EC of 18 June 2007 authorising the Italian Republic to apply measures derogating from Articles 26(1)(a) and 168 of Directive 2006/112/EC on the common system of value added tax (OJ L 165, 27.6.2007, p. 33).

- (8) The application of the special measures beyond 31 December 2022 will only have a negligible effect on the overall amount of tax revenue Italy collects at the stage of final consumption and will not adversely affect the Union's own resources accruing from VAT.
- (9) It is therefore appropriate to extend the authorisation set out in Decision 2007/441/EC. The extension of the special measures should be limited in time, to allow the Commission to evaluate their effectiveness and the appropriateness of the percentage limitation applied to the right to deduct VAT.
- (10) Italy should therefore be authorised to continue to apply the special measures until 31 December 2025.
- (11) In the case that Italy considers that the special measures are necessary beyond the date of expiry of Decision 2007/441/EC, and in order to ensure a timely examination of any request to extend the special measures, it is necessary to lay down requirements for such a request.
- (12) Decision 2007/441/EC should be therefore amended accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Decision 2007/441/EC is amended as follows:

- (1) Article 6 is replaced by the following:

'Article 6

Any request for an extension of the authorisation provided for in this Decision shall be submitted to the Commission by 31 March 2025. Such request shall be accompanied by a report including a review of the percentage limitation applied on the right to deduct VAT on the basis of this Decision.'

- (2) Article 7 is replaced by the following:

'Article 7

This Decision shall expire on 31 December 2025.'

Article 2

This Decision shall take effect on the day of its notification.

Article 3

This Decision is addressed to the Italian Republic.

Done at Brussels, 6 December 2022.

For the Council
The President
Z. STANJURA

COUNCIL DECISION (CFSP) 2022/2412
of 8 December 2022
amending Decision 2010/788/CFSP concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in 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 from 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⁾.
- (2) On 12 December 2016, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2016/2231 ⁽²⁾ in response to the obstruction of the electoral process and the related human rights violations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). Decision (CFSP) 2016/2231 amended Decision 2010/788/CFSP and introduced additional restrictive measures in Article 3(2) of Decision 2010/788/CFSP.
- (3) Following a review of the restrictive measures laid down in Article 3(2) of Decision 2010/788/CFSP, and considering the continuing violations of human rights, instability and insecurity in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, those measures should be renewed until 12 December 2023.
- (4) The statements of reasons relating to certain persons listed in Annex II to Decision 2010/788/CFSP should also be amended.
- (5) Decision 2010/788/CFSP should therefore be amended accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Decision 2010/788/CFSP is amended as follows:

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

‘2. The measures referred to in Article 3(2) shall apply until 12 December 2023. They shall be renewed, or amended as appropriate, if the Council deems that their objectives have not been met.’;
- (2) Annex II is replaced by the text appearing 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*.

⁽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).

Done at Brussels, 8 December 2022.

For the Council
The President
V. RAKUŠAN

LIST OF NATURAL OR LEGAL PERSONS, ENTITIES AND BODIES REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 3(2)

A. Persons

	Name	Identifying information	Grounds for listing	Date of listing
1	Ilunga KAMPETE	<p>a.k.a. Gaston Hughes Ilunga Kampete; Hugues Raston Ilunga Kampete</p> <p>DOB: 24.11.1964</p> <p>POB: Lubumbashi, DRC</p> <p>Nationality: DRC</p> <p>Military ID number: 1-64-86-22311-29</p> <p>Address: 69, avenue Nyangwile, Kinsuka Mimosas, Kinshasa/Ngaliema, DRC</p> <p>Gender: Male</p>	<p>As Commander of the Republican Guard (GR) until April 2020, 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.</p> <p>He was also responsible for the repression and infringement of human rights committed by GR agents, such as the violent repression of an opposition rally in Lubumbashi in December 2018.</p> <p>Since July 2020, he has been a high-ranking soldier, as a Lieutenant General in the Congolese Armed Forces (FARDC) and Commander of the Kitona military base in the province of Kongo Central. By virtue of his functions, he bears responsibility for the recent human rights violations committed by the FARDC.</p> <p>Ilunga Kampete was therefore involved in planning, directing or committing acts that constitute serious human rights violations or abuses in the DRC.</p>	12.12.2016
2	Gabriel Amisi KUMBA	<p>a.k.a. Gabriel Amisi Nkumba; ‘Tango Fort’; ‘Tango Four’</p> <p>DOB: 28.5.1964</p> <p>POB: Malela, DRC</p> <p>Nationality: DRC</p> <p>Military ID number: 1-64-87-77512-30</p> <p>Address: 22, avenue Mbenseke, Ma Campagne, Kinshasa/Ngaliema, DRC</p> <p>Gender: Male</p>	<p>Former Commander of the first defence zone of the Congolese Armed Forces (FARDC), which took part in the disproportionate use of force and violent repression in September 2016 in Kinshasa.</p> <p>Gabriel Amisi Kumba was Deputy Chief of Staff of the FARDC in charge of operations and intelligence from July 2018 to July 2020.</p> <p>Since then, he has held the functions of Inspector General of the FARDC. Owing to his high functions, he bears responsibility for recent human rights violations committed by the FARDC.</p> <p>Gabriel Amisi Kumba has therefore been involved in planning, directing or committing acts that constitute serious human rights violations or abuses in the DRC.</p>	12.12.2016

	Name	Identifying information	Grounds for listing	Date of listing
3	Célestin KANYAMA	<p>a.k.a. Kanyama Tshisiku Celestin; Kanyama Celestin Cishiku Antoine; Kanyama Cishiku Bilolo Célestin; 'Esprit de mort'</p> <p>DOB: 4.10.1960</p> <p>POB: Kananga, DRC</p> <p>Nationality: DRC</p> <p>DRC passport number: OB0637580 (valid from 20.5.2014 to 19.5.2019)</p> <p>Schengen visa number 011518403, issued on 2.7.2016</p> <p>Address: 56, avenue Usika, Kinshasa/Gombe, DRC</p> <p>Gender: Male</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>In July 2017, Célestin Kanyama was appointed Director-General of the PNC's training schools.</p> <p>In October 2018, when he was serving this function, police officers intimidated and deprived journalists of freedom, after the publication of a series of articles on the misappropriation of police cadet rations and the role that Célestin Kanyama played in these events.</p> <p>Owing to his role as a senior PNC official, which he still retains, he bears responsibility for the recent human rights violations committed by the PNC. Célestin Kanyama was therefore involved in planning, directing or committing acts that constitute serious human rights violations or abuses in the DRC.</p>	12.12.2016
4	John NUMBI	<p>a.k.a. John Numbi Banza Tambo; John Numbi Banza Ntambo; Tambo Numbi</p> <p>DOB: 16.8.1962</p> <p>POB: Jadotville-Likasi-Kolwezi, DRC</p> <p>Nationality: DRC</p> <p>Address: 5, avenue Oranger, Kinshasa/Gombe, DRC</p> <p>Gender: Male</p>	<p>John Numbi was Inspector General of the Congolese Armed Forces (FARDC) from July 2018 until July 2020. Owing to his role, he bears responsibility for the human rights violations committed by the FARDC between July 2018 and July 2020, such as disproportionate violence against illegal miners from June to July 2019 committed by FARDC troops under his direct authority.</p> <p>John Numbi was therefore involved in planning, directing or committing acts that constitute serious human rights violations or abuses in the DRC.</p> <p>Until early 2021, John Numbi retained a position of influence in the FARDC, especially in Katanga, where serious human rights violations committed by the FARDC have been reported.</p> <p>John Numbi is still a threat to the human rights situation in the DRC, especially in Katanga.</p>	12.12.2016

	Name	Identifying information	Grounds for listing	Date of listing
5	Evariste BOSHAB	<p>a.k.a. Evariste Boshab Mabub Ma Bileng</p> <p>DOB: 12.1.1956</p> <p>POB: Tete Kalamba, DRC</p> <p>Nationality: DRC</p> <p>Diplomatic passport number: DP0000003 (valid from 21.12.2015 to 20.12.2020)</p> <p>Schengen visa expired on 5.1.2017</p> <p>Address: 3, avenue du Rail, Kinshasa/Gombe, DRC</p> <p>Gender: Male</p>	<p>In his capacity as Vice Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior and Security from December 2014 to December 2016, Evariste Boshab was officially responsible for the police and security services and for coordinating the work of provincial governors. In this capacity, he was responsible for arrests of activists and opposition members, as well as for 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.</p> <p>Evariste Boshab was therefore involved in planning, directing or committing acts that constitute serious human rights violations or abuses in the DRC.</p> <p>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, in particular since becoming Senator of Kasai in March 2019.</p>	29.5.2017
6	Alex Kande MUPOMPA	<p>a.k.a. Alexandre Kande Mupomba; Kande-Mupompa</p> <p>DOB: 23.9.1950</p> <p>POB: Kananga, DRC</p> <p>Nationality: DRC and Belgian</p> <p>DRC passport number: OP0024910 (valid from 21.3.2016 to 20.3.2021)</p> <p>Addresses: Messidorlaan 217/25, 1180 Uccle, Belgium</p> <p>1, avenue Bumba, Kinshasa/Ngaliema, DRC</p> <p>Gender: Male</p>	<p>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 Congolese National Police (PNC) in Kasai Central from August 2016, including killings in the territory of Dibaya in February 2017.</p> <p>Alex Kande Mupompa was therefore involved in planning, directing or committing acts that constitute serious human rights violations or abuses in the DRC.</p> <p>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.</p>	29.5.2017

	Name	Identifying information	Grounds for listing	Date of listing
7	Éric RUHORIMBERE	<p>a.k.a. Eric Ruhorimbere Ruhanga; 'Tango Two'; 'Tango Deux'</p> <p>DOB: 16.7.1969</p> <p>POB: Minembwe, DRC</p> <p>Nationality: DRC</p> <p>Military ID number: 1-69-09-51400-64</p> <p>DRC passport number: OB0814241</p> <p>Address: Mbujimayi, Kasai Province, DRC</p> <p>Gender: Male</p>	<p>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 the Congolese Armed Forces (FARDC), in particular against the Nsapu militia and against women and children.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Éric Ruhorimbere was therefore involved in planning, directing or committing acts that constitute serious human rights violations or abuses in the DRC.</p>	29.5.2017
8	Emmanuel Ramazani SHADARY	<p>a.k.a. Emmanuel Ramazani Shadari Mulanda; Shadary</p> <p>DOB: 29.11.1960</p> <p>POB: Kasongo, DRC</p> <p>Nationality: DRC</p> <p>Address: 28, avenue Ntela, Mont Ngafula, Kinshasa, DRC</p> <p>Gender: Male</p>	<p>As Vice Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior and Security until February 2018, Emmanuel Ramazani Shadary 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 from January to February 2017 and the disproportionate use of force and violent repression in the Kasai provinces.</p> <p>In this capacity, Emmanuel Ramazani Shadary was therefore involved in planning, directing or committing acts that constitute serious human rights violations or abuses in the DRC.</p> <p>Since February 2018, Emmanuel Ramazani Shadary has been permanent secretary of the <i>Parti du peuple pour la reconstruction et le développement</i> (PPRD), which until December 2020 was the main party in the coalition under former President Joseph Kabila.</p> <p>In that capacity, in July 2022, he declared that the PPRD was ready to go for the presidential elections in 2023.</p>	29.5.2017

	Name	Identifying information	Grounds for listing	Date of listing
9	Kalev MUTONDO	<p>a.k.a. Kalev Katanga Mutondo; Kalev Motono; Kalev Mutundo; Kalev Mutoid; Kalev Mutombo; Kalev Mutond; Kalev Mutondo Katanga; Kalev Mutund</p> <p>DOB: 3.3.1957</p> <p>Nationality: DRC</p> <p>DRC passport number: DB0004470 (valid from 8.6.2012 to 7.6.2017)</p> <p>Address: 24, avenue Ma Campagne, Kinshasa, DRC</p> <p>Gender: Male</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Kalev Mutondo was therefore involved in planning, directing or committing acts that constitute serious human rights violations or abuses in the DRC.</p> <p>In May 2019, he signed a declaration of past and future loyalty to Joseph Kabila, to whom he remains close.</p> <p>Until early 2021, Kalev Mutondo wielded a high degree of political influence, in his role as 'political advisor' to the Prime Minister of the DRC.</p> <p>It is alleged that he still has influence in some parts of the security forces.</p>	29.5.2017

B. Entities'

**COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2022/2413
of 5 December 2022**

**on the mechanism and the procedures for carrying out quality checks and appropriate requirements
for data quality compliance, and the specification of quality standards pursuant to Regulation (EC)
No 767/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 767/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 concerning the Visa Information System (VIS) and the exchange of information between Member States on short-stay visas, long-stay visas and residence permits (VIS Regulation) ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 29(2a), second subparagraph, and Article 29a(3), second subparagraph thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EC) No 767/2008 established the Visa Information System (VIS) for the exchange of data between Member States on applications for short-stay visas, long-stay visas and residence permits, and on the decision taken to annul, revoke or extend the short-stay visas, long-stay visas and residence permits.
- (2) The European Union Agency for the Operational Management of Large-Scale IT systems in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice ('eu-LISA') should develop and maintain an automated mechanism and procedures for ensuring the quality of data stored in the VIS. The solution implemented by eu-LISA should contain rules preventing the users of the system from entering low quality data. The users of the system should further be assisted by guidance within the system to further increasing the quality of data entered into VIS.
- (3) eu-LISA should regularly monitor the compliance with data quality rules set out in this Decision and take appropriate remedial measures where required. In particular, eu-LISA should verify if each data is complete, accurate, consistent, unique and conforms to data quality rules.
- (4) Given that Regulation (EU) 2021/1134 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽²⁾ builds upon the Schengen *acquis*, in accordance with Article 4 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 notified the implementation of Regulation (EU) 2021/1134 in its national law. Denmark is therefore, bound by this Decision.
- (5) This Decision constitutes a development of the provisions of the Schengen *acquis* in which Ireland does not take part ⁽³⁾. Ireland is therefore not taking part in the adoption of this Decision and is not bound by it or subject to its application.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 218, 13.8.2008, p. 60.

⁽²⁾ Regulation (EU) 2021/1134 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 July 2021 amending Regulations (EC) No 767/2008, (EC) No 810/2009, (EU) 2016/399, (EU) 2017/2226, (EU) 2018/1240, (EU) 2018/1860, (EU) 2018/1861, (EU) 2019/817 and (EU) 2019/1896 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Decisions 2004/512/EC and 2008/633/JHA, for the purpose of reforming the Visa Information System (OJ L 248, 13.7.2021, p. 11).

⁽³⁾ This Decision falls outside the scope of the measures provided for in Council Decision 2002/192/EC of 28 February 2002 concerning Ireland's request to take part in some of the provisions of the Schengen *acquis* (OJ L 64, 7.3.2002, p. 20).

- (6) As regards Iceland and Norway, this Decision constitutes a development of the provisions of the Schengen *acquis* within the meaning of the Agreement concluded by the Council of the European Union and the Republic of Iceland and the Kingdom of Norway concerning the association of those two States with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen *acquis* ⁽⁴⁾ which fall within the area referred to in Article 1, point B of Council Decision 1999/437/EC ⁽⁵⁾.
- (7) As regards Switzerland, this Decision constitutes a development of the provisions of the Schengen *acquis* within the meaning of the Agreement between the European Union, the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on the Swiss Confederation's association with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen *acquis* ⁽⁶⁾ which fall within the area referred to in Article 1, point B, of Decision 1999/437/EC read in conjunction with Article 3 of Council Decision 2008/146/EC ⁽⁷⁾.
- (8) As regards Liechtenstein, this Decision constitutes a development of the provisions of the Schengen *acquis* within the meaning of the Protocol between the European Union, the European Community, the Swiss Confederation and the Principality of Liechtenstein on the accession of the Principality of Liechtenstein to the Agreement between the European Union, the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on the Swiss Confederation's association with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen *acquis* ⁽⁸⁾ which fall within the area referred to in Article 1, point B, of Decision 1999/437/EC read in conjunction with Article 3 of Council Decision 2011/350/EU ⁽⁹⁾.
- (9) This Decision constitutes an act building upon, or otherwise relating to, the Schengen *acquis*, within, respectively, the meaning of Article 3(2) of the 2003 Act of Accession, Article 4(2) of the 2005 Act of Accession and Article 4(2) of the 2011 Act of Accession.
- (10) The European Data Protection Supervisor was consulted in accordance with Article 42(1) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽¹⁰⁾ and delivered an opinion on 13 July 2022.
- (11) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Smart Borders Committee,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Scope

1. This Decision lays down the detailed rules on the automated mechanism and procedures for carrying out quality checks and data quality compliance pursuant to Article 29(2a) of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 176, 10.7.1999, p. 36.

⁽⁵⁾ Council Decision 1999/437/EC of 17 May 1999 on certain arrangements for the application of the Agreement concluded by the Council of the European Union and the Republic of Iceland and the Kingdom of Norway concerning the association of those two States with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen *acquis* (OJ L 176, 10.7.1999, p. 31).

⁽⁶⁾ OJ L 53, 27.2.2008, p. 52.

⁽⁷⁾ Council Decision 2008/146/EC of 28 January 2008 on the conclusion, on behalf of the European Community, of the Agreement between the European Union, the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on the Swiss Confederation's association with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen *acquis* (OJ L 53, 27.2.2008, p. 1).

⁽⁸⁾ OJ L 160, 18.6.2011, p. 21.

⁽⁹⁾ Council Decision 2011/350/EU of 7 March 2011 on the conclusion, on behalf of the European Union, of the Protocol between the European Union, the European Community, the Swiss Confederation and the Principality of Liechtenstein on the accession of the Principality of Liechtenstein to the Agreement between the European Union, the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on the Swiss Confederation's association with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen *acquis*, relating to the abolition of checks at internal borders and movement of persons (OJ L 160, 18.6.2011, p. 19).

⁽¹⁰⁾ 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. This Decision also lays down the detailed rules concerning the specifications of the data quality standards for entering data when creating or updating application files in the Visa Information System (VIS) pursuant to Article 29a of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008.

3. This Decision shall not apply to the following:

- (a) the data contained in the read-only database referred to in Article 45c(6) of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008;
- (b) data fields marked for deletion.

Article 2

Definitions

For the purposes of this Decision, the following definitions apply:

- (1) 'user' means duly authorised staff of the visa authorities and the authorities competent to collect or decide on an application for a long-stay visa or residence permit;
- (2) 'input data' means data, subject to data quality checks for the purpose of being stored in the VIS Central System;
- (3) 'blocking rules' means rules or a set of rules that measure the degree to which input data is compliant with defined data requirements on their storage or use or both, including data quality rules that must be complied with before data can be entered in the VIS Central System.
- (4) 'soft rules' means rules or a set of rules that measure the degree to which the input data is compliant with the defined data requirements conditioning its relevance or optimal use or both, including data quality rules applicable before data can be entered in the VIS Central System.

Article 3

Data-quality compliance mechanism and procedures

1. The automated mechanism established for ensuring data quality compliance shall apply to the entry or amendment of data when creating or updating application files in VIS by the competent authorities pursuant to Article 6(1) of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008.

2. For enhanced data quality compliance, eu-LISA shall set up a mechanism to avoid:

- (a) syntax errors by allowing only correctly formatted data fields to be entered, or stored;
- (b) semantic errors by, where possible, limiting the use of free text fields.

3. The data-quality compliance mechanism shall allow the application of blocking rules. When blocking rules do not apply, soft rules shall be applied to data entered or amended by the competent authorities pursuant to Article 6(1) of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008, in accordance with Articles 6, 8, 9, 9c, 9d, 9e, 9g, 10, 12, 13, 14, 22a, 22c, 22d, 22e, 22f, 24, 25 of that Regulation.

4. In order to determine data quality compliance with the blocking or soft rules, the data quality compliance mechanism referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article shall comply with points 1 and 2 of the Annex.

5. The data-quality compliance mechanism shall assess the extent to which the data complies with each data quality indicator by applying the data quality standard of each indicator. As a result of that assessment, the data-quality compliance mechanism shall assign to the input data a data quality classification pursuant to the process laid down in point 3 of the Annex.

6. eu-LISA shall implement the data quality standards for each indicator in accordance with the Annex.

*Article 4***Special provisions for blocking rules and for soft rules**

1. Input data not complying with a blocking rule shall be rejected from being entered and stored in the VIS Central System. Where the input data does not comply with a blocking rule, the data-quality compliance mechanism shall return an error message and provide guidance to the user on the correct way to make the input data comply with the blocking rule.
2. Input data not complying with a soft rule shall be entered into the VIS Central System with a data quality issue flag, notification or warning message. Where the input data does not comply with a soft rule, the data-quality compliance mechanism shall allow the entry of the data, return a warning message and provide guidance to the user on the correct way to make the input data comply with the soft rule.
3. Data fields which are essential for the functioning of the VIS shall have a blocking rule. The data fields to which a blocking or a soft rule shall apply are defined in the technical specifications. The technical specifications shall be developed by eu-LISA.

*Article 5***General requirements for ensuring data quality compliance**

The competent authorities pursuant to Article 6(1) of the Regulation (EC) No 767/2008 shall ensure the accuracy, completeness, consistency, timeliness and uniqueness of the data processed in the VIS Central System.

*Article 6***Reports on data quality compliance**

The information for the purpose of providing the different reports pursuant to Article 29(2a) of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008 shall be automatically generated from the central repository for reporting and statistics referred to in Article 39 of Regulation (EU) 2019/817 and shall include:

- (a) for alphanumeric and biometric data assessed against blocking rules and soft rules, compliance with data quality indicators:
 - (1) completeness (%);
 - (2) accuracy (%);
 - (3) uniqueness (%);
 - (4) timeliness (%);
 - (5) consistency (%);
- (b) completeness of application files (%);
- (c) compliance of data with the 'good quality' classification (%);
- (d) compliance of data with the 'low quality' classification (%);
- (e) data fields that cause frequent quality issues.

The different reports pursuant to Article 29(2a) of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008 shall be produced on a monthly basis.

*Article 7***Maintenance of data quality mechanism and procedures**

Based on the reports referred to in Article 6 and in cooperation with Member States, when appropriate, eu-LISA may address any data quality issues and where necessary, adjust the compliance mechanism and procedures, as appropriate.

*Article 8***Entry into force and applicability**

This Decision shall enter into force on the day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*. The provisions in this Decision shall apply from the date of the start of operations of the VIS pursuant to Article 11 of Regulation (EU) 2021/1134.

Done at Brussels, 5 December 2022.

For the Commission

The President

Ursula VON DER LEYEN

ANNEX

1. Data-quality compliance mechanism for data to be entered

Data entered in the Visa Information System will be subject to data quality compliance mechanism based on blocking and soft rules defined in Articles 2 and 4. These rules determine whether the entry of the data will be allowed or rejected. The blocking and soft rules are established based on the following parameters: syntax, semantics, conformity to quality standards, length, format, type and repetition.

2. Data-quality indicators for data to be entered

The data-quality compliance mechanism will measure the quality of the data according to each relevant indicator. The data-quality compliance mechanism will take into account a weighing coefficient to calculate the relative weight of each indicator on the overall quality of the input data. The weighing coefficient will be further defined in the technical specifications.

After applying the weighing coefficient to the input data, the data-quality compliance mechanism will produce an input data profile containing the results of the application of the indicator standards, for example, numerical values evaluating the quality of the input data under each indicator.

Table 1 lists the set of data quality indicators that will always apply to data. Such indicators are: completeness, accuracy, consistency, timeliness and uniqueness.

Table 1

List of data quality indicators

Indicators	Description	Main scope of applicability	Unit of measurement
Completeness	Means the degree to which the input data has values for all the expected attributes and related requirements in a specific context of use. Measures whether all the mandatory data are provided.	Mandatory data fields (alphanumeric and biometric)	Data completeness rate: ratio of the number of data cells provided to the number of data cells required
Accuracy	Means the degree to which the input data represents closeness of estimates to the unknown true values.	Alphanumeric and biometric data	Sampling error rates, unit non-response rate, item non-response rate, data capture error rates, etc.
Consistency	Means the degree to which the input data has attributes that are free from contradiction and are coherent with other data in a specific context of use. Measures the degree to which a set of data satisfies defined business rules applying to those data across them, means the absence of a conflict of data content.	Alphanumeric data	Percentage
Timeliness	Means the degree to which the input data is provided within a predefined date or time that condition the validity of the data or its context of use. Measures how up-to-date the data is, and whether the data required can be provided by the required time.	Alphanumeric and biometric data	Time lag -final: number of days from the last day of the reference to the day the input data is provided
Uniqueness	Means the degree to which two separate records will not be identical based on all fields.	Alphanumeric and biometric data	Percentage of data units which are not identical

The accuracy indicator for biometric data also includes resolution. Resolution measures the degree to which the input data contains the required amount of points or pixels by unit of length. Unit to display on screen pixel: *pi unit* for printing; *dot pi* for output systems. Pixel one or several bits (range of colours ex: 16 colours 4b, 256 8b, 16b 65k, 24b 16.5mio).

3. Data Quality Classification

After the development of the input data profile referred to in point 2, the input data will be assigned with a data quality classification. The following data quality classification will apply:

- (a) 'good quality' means the data demonstrates the required compliance with the applicable data quality indicator;
- (b) 'low quality' means the data does not demonstrate the required compliance with the applicable data quality indicator, in the case of a soft rule;
- (c) 'rejected' means the data profile does not demonstrate the required compliance with the applicable data quality indicator, in case of a blocking rule.

Where the data is assigned with a 'good quality' classification, the data will be stored into the VIS Central System without any data quality alert.

Where the data is assigned with a 'low quality' classification, an alert will indicate that the data will be rectified and the reason why the data does not demonstrate the required compliance with the data quality indicator. Where possible, the alert will identify the data field(s) or the data content(s) or both affected by data quality issues and suggest the changes necessary for the input data to meet the 'good quality' classification.

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2022/2414**of 6 December 2022**

amending Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/668 as regards harmonised standards on requirements, testing and marking of particle filters for respiratory protective devices, general requirements for protective clothing, requirements for eye protectors for squash and eye protectors for racquetball and squash 57 and requirements and test methods for footwear protecting against risks in foundries and during welding and allied processes

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on European standardisation, amending Council Directives 89/686/EEC and 93/15/EEC and Directives 94/9/EC, 94/25/EC, 95/16/EC, 97/23/EC, 98/34/EC, 2004/22/EC, 2007/23/EC, 2009/23/EC and 2009/105/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Decision 87/95/EEC and Decision No 1673/2006/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 10(6) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) In accordance with Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2016/425 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽²⁾, personal protective equipment that is in conformity with harmonised standards or parts thereof the references of which have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*, is to be presumed to be in conformity with the essential health and safety requirements set out in Annex II to that Regulation covered by those standards or parts thereof.
- (2) By letter M/031, entitled 'Standardisation mandate to CEN/Cenelec concerning standards for personal protective equipment', the Commission made a request to the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) and the European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization (Cenelec) to develop and draw up harmonised standards in support of Council Directive 89/686/EEC ⁽³⁾.
- (3) On the basis of the standardisation request M/031, CEN drafted several new standards and revised a number of existing harmonised standards.
- (4) On 19 November 2020 the standardisation request M/031 expired and was replaced by a new standardisation request as set out in Commission Implementing Decision C(2020)7924 ⁽⁴⁾.
- (5) As Regulation (EU) 2016/425 took over the essential health and safety requirements applicable to personal protective equipment laid down by Directive 89/686/EEC, draft harmonised standards developed under standardisation request M/031 are covered by the standardisation request set out in Implementing Decision C(2020)7924. Their references should therefore be published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*. It can therefore exceptionally be accepted that such standards developed and published by CEN and Cenelec during the period of transition between the standardisation request M/031 and the standardisation request set out in Implementing Decision C(2020)7924 do not contain an explicit reference to the standardisation request set out in Implementing Decision C(2020)7924.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 316, 14.11.2012, p. 12.

⁽²⁾ Regulation (EU) 2016/425 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on personal protective equipment and repealing Council Directive 89/686/EEC (OJ L 81, 31.3.2016, p. 51).

⁽³⁾ Council Directive 89/686/EEC of 21 December 1989 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to personal protective equipment (OJ L 399, 30.12.1989, p. 18).

⁽⁴⁾ Commission Implementing Decision C(2020)7924 of 19.11.2020 on a standardisation request to the European Committee for Standardization and the European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization as regards personal protective equipment in support of Regulation (EU) 2016/425 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

- (6) On the basis of the standardisation request M/031 and the standardisation request set out in Implementing Decision C(2020)7924, CEN drafted the following new harmonised standards: EN ISO 18527-2:2021 on requirements for eye protectors for squash and eye protectors for racquetball and squash 57, EN ISO 20349-1:2017/A1:2020 amending EN ISO 20349-1:2017 on requirements and test methods for footwear protecting against risks in foundries and EN ISO 20349-2:2017/A1:2020 amending EN ISO 20349-2:2017 on requirements and test methods for footwear protecting against risks during welding and allied processes.
- (7) On the basis of the standardisation request M/031 and the standardisation request set out in Implementing Decision C(2020)7924, CEN revised the harmonised standards EN 143:2000 on requirements, testing and marking of particle filters for respiratory protective devices, as corrected by EN 143:2000/AC:2005 and amended by EN 143:2000/A1:2006, and EN ISO 13688:2013 on general requirements for protective clothing, the references of which are published by Commission communication (2018/C 209/03) ⁽⁵⁾. That revision resulted in the adoption of harmonised standard EN 143:2021 and the amendment EN ISO 13688:2013/A1:2021 to the harmonised standard EN ISO 13688:2013.
- (8) The Commission together with CEN has assessed whether the harmonised standards drafted and revised by CEN comply with the standardisation request set out in Implementing Decision C(2020)7924.
- (9) The harmonised standards EN 143:2021, EN ISO 13688:2013 as amended by EN ISO 13688:2013/A1:2021, EN ISO 18527-2:2021, EN ISO 20349-1:2017 as amended by EN ISO 20349-1:2017/A1:2020 and EN ISO 20349-2:2017 as amended by EN ISO 20349-2:2017/A1:2020 satisfy the requirements which they aim to cover and which are set out in Regulation (EU) 2016/425. It is therefore appropriate to publish the references of those harmonised standards in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.
- (10) Annex I to Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/668 ⁽⁶⁾ lists the references of harmonised standards conferring a presumption of conformity with Regulation (EU) 2016/425. In order to ensure that the references of harmonised standards drafted in support of Regulation (EU) 2016/425 are listed in one act, the references of the harmonised standards EN 143:2021, EN ISO 13688:2013 and of its amendment EN ISO 13688:2013/A1:2021, EN ISO 18527-2:2021, EN ISO 20349-1:2017 and of its amendment EN ISO 20349-1:2017/A1:2020 and EN ISO 20349-2:2017 and of its amendment EN ISO 20349-2:2017/A1:2020 should be included in that Annex.
- (11) It is therefore necessary to withdraw the references of harmonised standard EN 143:2000, and of its correction EN 143:2000/AC:2005 and amendment EN 143:2000/A1:2006, and of harmonised standard EN ISO 13688:2013 from the C series of the *Official Journal of the European Union*.
- (12) Annex II to Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/668 lists the references of harmonised standards drafted in support of Regulation (EU) 2016/425 that are withdrawn from the C series of the *Official Journal of the European Union*. It is therefore appropriate to include the references of harmonised standard EN 143:2000, and of its correction EN 143:2000/AC:2005 and amendment EN 143:2000/A1:2006, and of harmonised standard EN ISO 13688:2013 in that Annex.
- (13) Harmonised standards EN 352-1:2002, EN 352-2:2002, EN 352-3:2002, EN 352-4:2001, as amended by EN 352-4:2001/A1:2005, EN 352-5:2002, as amended by EN 352-5:2002/A1:2005, EN 352-6:2002, EN 352-7:2002 and EN 352-8:2008 on hearing protectors have been revised by CEN and their references have been included in Annex II to Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/668 with 21 January 2023 indicated as the date of withdrawal. The new versions of the superseded standards introduced new technical requirements regarding the calculation of the

⁽⁵⁾ Commission communication in the framework of the implementation of Regulation (EU) 2016/425 of the European Parliament and of the Council on personal protective equipment and repealing Council Directive 89/686/EEC (Publication of titles and references of harmonised standards under Union harmonisation legislation) (OJ C 209, 15.6.2018, p. 17).

⁽⁶⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/668 of 18 May 2020 on the harmonised standards for personal protective equipment drafted in support of Regulation (EU) 2016/425 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 156, 19.5.2020, p. 13).

attenuation and new head sizes, which implies additional testing of hearing protectors together with head protection and/or face protection devices in more varied combinations. Consequentially, manufacturers need more time to adapt their production for it to comply with the new standards. Moreover, notified bodies and testing laboratories are required to adapt the test methods and revise their accreditation in accordance with the new requirements. It is therefore appropriate to postpone the date of withdrawal of harmonised standards EN 352-1:2002, EN 352-2:2002, EN 352-3:2002, EN 352-4:2001, and of its amendment EN 352-4:2001/A1:2005, EN 352-5:2002, and of its amendment EN 352-5:2002/A1:2005, EN 352-6:2002, EN 352-7:2002 and EN 352-8:2008 for additional 18 months. This postponement is not expected to have a detrimental effect on the safety levels of the concerned products as the revised standards mainly improve the clarity of the test procedures and do not bring significant changes to the applicable substantive requirements. The entries in Annex II to Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/668 concerning the harmonised standards EN 352-1:2002, EN 352-2:2002, EN 352-3:2002, EN 352-4:2001, and its amendment EN 352-4:2001/A1:2005, EN 352-5:2002 and its amendment EN 352-5:2002/A1:2005, EN 352-6:2002, EN 352-7:2002 and EN 352-8:2008 should therefore be replaced.

- (14) Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/668 should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (15) In order to give manufacturers sufficient time to prepare for the application of harmonised standards EN 143:2021 and EN ISO 13688:2013, as amended by EN ISO 13688:2013/A1:2021, it is necessary to defer the withdrawal of the references of harmonised standard EN 143:2000, as corrected by EN 143:2000/AC:2005 and amended by EN 143:2000/A1:2006, and of harmonised standard EN ISO 13688:2013.
- (16) Compliance with a harmonised standard confers a presumption of conformity with the corresponding essential requirements set out in Union harmonisation legislation from the date of publication of the reference of such standard in the *Official Journal of the European Union*. This Decision should enter into force on the day of its publication,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/668 is amended as follows:

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

Article 2

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

Done at Brussels, 6 December 2022.

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

ANNEX I

In Annex I to Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/668, the following entries are added:

No	Reference of standard
39.	EN 143:2021 Respiratory protective devices – Particle filters – Requirements, testing, marking
40.	EN ISO 13688:2013 Protective clothing – General requirements (ISO 13688:2013) EN ISO 13688:2013/A1:2021
41.	EN ISO 18527-2:2021 Eye and face protection for sports use – Part 2: Requirements for eye protectors for squash and eye protectors for racquetball and squash 57 (ISO 18527-2:2021)
42.	EN ISO 20349-1:2017 Personal protective equipment – Footwear protecting against risks in foundries and welding – Part 1: Requirements and test methods for protection against risks in foundries (ISO 20349-1:2017) EN ISO 20349-1:2017/A1:2020
43.	EN ISO 20349-2:2017 Personal protective equipment – Footwear protecting against risks in foundries and welding – Part 2: Requirements and test methods for protection against risks in welding and allied processes (ISO 20349-2:2017) EN ISO 20349-2:2017/A1:2020

ANNEX II

Annex II to Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/668 is amended as follows:

(1) entries No 22 to 29 are replaced by the following entries:

No	Reference of standard	Date of withdrawal
'22.	EN 352-1:2002 Hearing protectors – General requirements – Part 1: Ear-Muffs	21 July 2024
23.	EN 352-2:2002 Hearing protectors – General requirements – Part 2: Ear-plugs	21 July 2024
24.	EN 352-3:2002 Hearing protectors – General requirements – Part 3: Ear-muffs attached to an industrial safety helmet	21 July 2024
25.	EN 352-4:2001 Hearing protectors – Safety requirements and testing – Part 4: Level-dependent ear-muffs EN 352-4:2001/A1:2005	21 July 2024
26.	EN 352-5:2002 Hearing protectors – Safety requirements and testing – Part 5: Active noise reduction ear-muffs EN 352-5:2002/A1:2005	21 July 2024
27.	EN 352-6:2002 Hearing protectors – Safety requirements and testing – Part 6: Ear-muffs with electrical audio input	21 July 2024
28.	EN 352-7:2002 Hearing protectors – Safety requirements and testing – Part 7: Level-dependent ear-plugs	21 July 2024
29.	EN 352-8:2008 Hearing protectors – Safety requirements and testing – Part 8: Entertainment audio ear-muffs	21 July 2024'

(2) the following entries are added:

No	Reference of standard	Date of withdrawal
'30.	EN 143:2000 Respiratory protective devices – Particle filters – Requirements, testing, marking EN 143:2000/AC:2005 EN 143:2000/A1:2006	9 June 2024
31.	EN ISO 13688:2013 Protective clothing – General requirements (ISO 13688:2013)	9 June 2024'

RECOMMENDATIONS

COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION (EU) 2022/2415

of 2 December 2022

on the guiding principles for knowledge valorisation

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 182(5) and the first and second sentences of Article 292 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

Whereas:

- (1) On 10 April 2008, the Commission adopted Recommendation 2008/416/EC ⁽¹⁾ concerning the management of intellectual property (IP) in knowledge transfer activities and a Code of Practice for universities and other public research organisations. The Council welcomed and supported that Recommendation and Code of Practice in its Resolution of 30 May 2008 ⁽²⁾. Together, that Recommendation and Code of Practice gave impetus to many publicly funded knowledge producers. Some Member States have made strategic investments in knowledge transfer infrastructures and services such as technology transfer offices and other intermediaries, and some have implemented IP-specific policies. Further activities promoting knowledge transfer at Union level have been developed as part of the Innovation Union (2010).
- (2) The Council conclusions of 29 May 2018 on ‘Accelerating knowledge circulation in the EU’ considered that the Union needs to make full use of the relevant scientific and technological knowledge it produces and to ensure a more effective transfer of research and innovation (R&I) project results to society and industry in order to maximise the impact of R&I investment. The Council also invited Member States to step up efforts to examine and share best practices on knowledge transfer and called on the Commission to develop and implement a strategy for the dissemination and exploitation of R&I project results in order to further increase their availability and use and to accelerate their potential uptake.
- (3) The Commission communication of 10 March 2020 entitled “A New Industrial Strategy for Europe” and its 2021 update underlined the importance of IP management, in particular raising the research community’s awareness of IP, and announced a strategy on standardisation to support a more assertive stance regarding Union interests. The key priorities of the Union’s IP Action Plan of 25 November 2020 ⁽³⁾ to support the Union’s recovery and resilience include promoting the effective use and deployment of IP and ensuring easier access to and sharing of IP-protected assets in times of crisis.

⁽¹⁾ Commission Recommendation 2008/416/EC of 10 April 2008 on the management of intellectual property in knowledge transfer activities and Code of Practice for universities and other public research organisations (OJ L 146, 5.6.2008, p. 19).

⁽²⁾ Council Resolution on the management of intellectual property in knowledge transfer activities and on a Code of Practice for universities and other public research organisations.

⁽³⁾ Making the most of the EU’s innovative potential. An intellectual property action plan to support the EU’s recovery and resilience.

- (4) The Union's Strategy on Standardisation emphasises the importance of raising strategic awareness of standardisation among researchers and innovators and engaging the R&I community early on in standardisation, as a way of developing relevant expertise and skills. That Strategy also states that the Commission will develop a Code of Practice for researchers on standardisation to strengthen the link between standardisation and R&I.
- (5) The Council conclusions of 1 December 2020 on 'The New European Research Area' recognised that additional efforts are needed to translate the Union's intellectual and scientific assets into new products and services that meet societal demands. The Council welcomed the Commission's initiative to review Recommendation 2008/416/EC in accordance with the New Industrial Strategy for Europe.
- (6) The Council conclusions of 28 May 2021 on "Deepening the European Research Area: Providing Researchers with Attractive and Sustainable Careers and Working Conditions and Making Brain Circulation a Reality" stressed the importance of supporting reforms in the national research systems to ensure the attractiveness of research careers and address the divergence in remuneration levels while improving the reward and assessment systems.
- (7) Council Recommendation (EU) 2021/2122 ⁽⁴⁾ on "A Pact for Research and Innovation in Europe" identifies knowledge valorisation as one of the priority areas for joint action in support of the European Research Area (ERA). That Pact also recognises value creation and societal and economic impact as part of the common set of values and principles for R&I in the Union that Member States should take into account in developing their R&I systems.
- (8) The ERA Policy Agenda for 2022-2024 annexed to the Council conclusions of 26 November 2021 on the 'Future governance of the European Research Area' includes an action to 'Upgrade EU guidance for better knowledge valorisation'. The first outcome of that action is to be to 'Develop and endorse Guiding Principles for knowledge valorisation'. That action also includes the development of a Code of Practice for the smart use of IP and a Code of Practice for researchers on standardisation, which are to provide more detailed guidance on how to implement certain aspects of knowledge valorisation.
- (9) Open Science, which is an approach to the scientific process based on open cooperative work, tools and diffusing knowledge, as defined in Regulation (EU) 2021/695 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁵⁾, is a standard method for working under the Union framework programmes for R&I and is identified as another priority area for joint action in Recommendation (EU) 2021/2122. Commission Recommendation (EU) 2018/790 ⁽⁶⁾ encourages Member States to set and implement national policies for dissemination of and open access to scientific publications and for the management of research data, in particular through the European Open Science Cloud. The final report of the Open Science Policy Platform ⁽⁷⁾ lists boosting awareness of the value of IP and management of IP assets among the elements that a shared research system for innovation should include. The Council conclusions of 10 June 2022 on 'Research assessment and implementation of Open Science' suggest that the evolution of the research assessment systems in Europe should take, inter alia, knowledge valorisation into consideration.
- (10) The Commission communication of 19 February 2020 entitled 'A European strategy for data' urges the public sector and businesses to seize the opportunity presented by data for social and economic good and considers that data potential should be put to work to address the needs of individuals and thus create value for the economy and society. Data-driven innovation can bring enormous benefits for citizens, for example through improved personalised medicine, new mobility and through its contribution to the European Green Deal.

⁽⁴⁾ Council Recommendation (EU) 2021/2122 of 26 November 2021 on a Pact for Research and Innovation in Europe (OJ L 431, 2.12.2021, p. 1).

⁽⁵⁾ Regulation (EU) 2021/695 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 April 2021 establishing Horizon Europe – the Framework Programme for Research and Innovation, laying down its rules for participation and dissemination, and repealing Regulations (EU) No 1290/2013 and (EU) No 1291/2013 (OJ L 170, 12.5.2021, p. 1).

⁽⁶⁾ Commission Recommendation (EU) 2018/790 of 25 April 2018 on access to and preservation of scientific information (OJ L 134, 31.5.2018, p. 12).

⁽⁷⁾ European Commission, Directorate-General for Research and Innovation, Mendez, E., Progress on open science: towards a shared research knowledge system: final report of the open science policy platform, Lawrence, R.(editor), Publications Office, 2020.

- (11) The Commission communication of 29 April 2021 entitled ‘Better regulation: Joining forces to make better laws’ underlines that scientific evidence is one of the cornerstones of better regulation, vital to establishing an accurate description of the problem, a real understanding of causality and therefore intervention logic, and to evaluating impact. High quality research cannot be done within a very short time period, so ensuring pertinent evidence is available when needed requires better anticipation and coordination of the needs for evidence. It also means better mobilisation and engagement of the research community in the regulatory process.
- (12) Fostering transversal skills such as entrepreneurship, creativity, critical thinking and civic engagement are among the objectives of the Commission communications ‘on achieving the European Education Area by 2025’, ‘the European strategy for universities’ and ‘the European Skills Agenda for sustainable competitiveness, social fairness and resilience’. The European Education Area (EEA) strategic framework promotes collaboration and peer learning between the Member States and key stakeholders, for example in the form of working groups.
- (13) The R&I ecosystem has profoundly changed since Recommendation 2008/416/EC, which was mainly aimed at public research organisations ⁽⁸⁾. An update is needed, to focus on maximising the value of all knowledge assets generated by different types of actors in a dynamic R&I ecosystem. New challenges and developments should be addressed, such as increasingly complex knowledge value-chains, new market opportunities created by emerging technologies, new forms of collaboration between industry and academia and between public sector and academia, involvement of citizens, as well as R&I foreign interference and reciprocity in the management of intellectual assets in the context of international R&I cooperation.
- (14) The diversity of knowledge valorisation channels and tools ⁽⁹⁾ should be reflected to address sustainability, social challenges and other sectoral policy priorities and to encourage multidisciplinary collaborations, not only within the traditional domain of knowledge transfer in technological areas, but also involving disciplines such as social sciences, the humanities and the arts, including looking at the interlinkages between social, environmental and economic policies.
- (15) The aim of the guiding principles for knowledge valorisation should be to adopt a common line on measures and policy initiatives for improving knowledge valorisation in the Union, in particular by: (a) broadening the scope of actors and activities compared to Recommendation 2008/416/EC; (b) implying a focus on the whole R&I ecosystem and its connections, on co-creation between actors and on the creation of societal value; (c) widening their scope to include intellectual asset management and emphasise the importance of developing entrepreneurial culture, practices and skills; and (d) emphasising new needs for increasing the impact of R&I, such as addressing new and persistent policy challenges, enhancing citizen engagement and sharing of best practices among various R&I actors.
- (16) The main concepts in the guiding principles for knowledge valorisation should be defined as follows:

“Knowledge valorisation” is the process of creating social and economic value from knowledge by linking different areas and sectors and by transforming data, know-how and research results into sustainable products, services, solutions and knowledge-based policies that benefit society. Focusing on knowledge valorisation makes it necessary to broaden the scope of Recommendation 2008/416/EC to encompass the entire R&I ecosystem and its increasingly diverse range of actors.

Knowledge valorisation is a paradigm shift, bringing in new aspects that will maximise the value of existing and future R&I and of knowledge assets including tacit knowledge, tacit knowledge being any knowledge that cannot be codified and transmitted as information through documentation, academic papers, lectures, conferences or other communication channels. Such knowledge is more effectively transferred among individuals with a common social

⁽⁸⁾ The term ‘public research organisation’ includes both specialised technology research organisations and higher education institutions that engage in research and development and research training (RDT) activities with substantial funding support from public and quasi-public (e.g. charitable and non-profit organisation).

⁽⁹⁾ European Commission, Directorate-General for Research and Innovation, Research & innovation valorisation channels and tools: boosting the transformation of knowledge into new sustainable solutions, Publications Office, 2020.

context and physical proximity ⁽¹⁰⁾. Knowledge valorisation will lead to benefits for policymaking and to new ways of monitoring and evaluating R&I through the development of indicators and measurement tools. It will affect R&I funding and add value to science and research and their results. Knowledge valorisation requires the participation of the actors in the R&I ecosystem and the knowledge and innovation users/beneficiaries, with particular emphasis on the use, re-use and cross-fertilisation of knowledge among different sectors for the benefit of society. As such, it is a broader concept than dissemination, which involves making knowledge and results known and accessible. Finally, knowledge valorisation is expected to contribute to the implementation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals ⁽¹¹⁾ and the European Green Deal.

“Intellectual assets” is considered to cover any results, services or products generated by any R&I activities, such as patents, copyrights, trademarks, publications, data, know-how, prototypes, processes, practices, technologies, inventions, software or business models. Widening the scope from a narrow focus on management and protection of IP rights will also broaden the value creation opportunities. Leveraging the full value of intellectual assets generated by R&I activities requires organisations performing R&I activities to manage intellectual assets in a broad sense, both those that can be legally protected, such as patents, copyrights and trademarks and other intellectual assets that could be used in valorisation activities. This requires the development of management strategies and promotion of specific and transversal skills to leverage the full value of intellectual assets generated. Efficient management of intellectual assets is crucial for knowledge valorisation.

- (17) Openness as a principle supports value creation, and the use of intellectual asset management tools can lead to a better use of results, positively contribute to innovation and increase the overall added value of scientific results ⁽¹²⁾. Subject to the respect of IP rules, with the principle of ‘as open as possible and as closed as necessary’, it is important to recognise that both Open Science and Open Innovation, the basic premise of the latter being to open up the innovation process to all active players so that knowledge can circulate more freely and be transformed into products and services that create new markets thereby fostering a stronger culture of entrepreneurship ⁽¹³⁾, use and draw on the tools for intellectual asset management. Sensible use of research results to create socioeconomic benefits will also add to the overall value and importance of scientific research for society.
- (18) Entrepreneurial practices, processes, competences and skills, and those that facilitate engagement with citizens, civil society and policy makers, are necessary components of successful knowledge valorisation initiatives. Turning knowledge into novel value, regardless of whether it concerns incremental or disruptive innovations, evidence-based policymaking or wellbeing of citizens, requires proactive/enterprising and co-creation/cross-sectoral engagement attitudes, practices or cultures, combined with entrepreneurial efforts, at some or all stages of the valorisation process. In that way, the valorisation process could inspire adjustments in educational systems and researchers’ careers so that they better cater for the skills, competences and behaviours that would lead to higher creativity and societal value creation. Developing and using entrepreneurial approaches and diversity- and engagement/collaboration-oriented approaches is therefore crucial for valorisation to be effective.
- (19) Entrepreneurial processes and methods are experiment-based discovery and co-created actions, spanning organisational borders and involving many complementary competences. In this context, the entrepreneurial process is viewed as a discovery-driven method to address market- and society-related challenges and opportunities by experimentally developing and exploiting intellectual assets into novel and useful values (innovations) for a given set of stakeholders. Such processes and methods require the necessary social-entrepreneurial skills and capacities to facilitate social knowledge spillovers beyond commercialisation. Using open method of coordination of networks, tools and instruments from ERA and the EEA strategic framework will stimulate knowledge valorisation and the development of related skills.

⁽¹⁰⁾ OECD Report Global Competition for Talent: Mobility of the Highly Skilled.

⁽¹¹⁾ United Nations Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 25 September 2015, Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/70/1).

⁽¹²⁾ European Commission, Directorate-General for Research and Innovation, Open science and intellectual property rights: How can they better interact?: state of the art and reflections: executive summary, Publications Office, 2022.

⁽¹³⁾ European Commission, Directorate-General for Research and Innovation, Open innovation, open science, open to the world: a vision for Europe, Publications Office, 2016, p. 13.

- (20) Guiding principles should therefore cover the development, use and management of entrepreneurial practices, processes and skills at all levels of society in the private and public sectors involved in knowledge valorisation. That new scope requires policymakers to align their policy objectives accordingly and to put in place new approaches necessary for knowledge valorisation. Those guiding principles aim to help policymakers in Member States to meet such requirements.
- (21) The guiding principles in this Recommendation should therefore concern policy initiatives aimed at all categories of ecosystem actors involved in R&I activities, such as:
- academia, universities and other higher education institutions, research, innovation and technology organisations and other public research organisations, academies and learned societies, and intergovernmental initiatives and networks, such as Eureka;
 - civil society organisations, including citizen and non-governmental organisations;
 - private investors and funding and investment organisations, including foundations and charities;
 - individuals, such as innovators, entrepreneurs, researchers, scientists, teachers and students;
 - industry, including small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), start-ups, spin-offs, scale-ups and social enterprises;
 - intermediaries, such as knowledge and technology transfer professionals, incubators, science parks, Union, national and regional innovation hubs or clusters, IP experts, consultants and innovation support professionals, science communication and policy engagement teams, knowledge for policy/science advice organisations and citizen engagement professionals;
 - national, regional and local authorities and policymakers;
 - private research organisations, public and private service providers such as hospitals, public transportation providers and energy providers;
 - research infrastructures, technology infrastructures and other facilities and networks supporting R&I activities;
 - standardisation bodies.
- (22) The guiding principles should be formulated to be applicable to all or most of the categories listed in Recital 21. The implementation of the guiding principles should be adapted to the target actors through Code of Practice documents, namely a Code of Practice for smart use of IP and a Code of Practice for researchers on standardisation. If needed, other relevant Code of Practice documents could be co-created with stakeholders.
- (23) The guiding principles should be non-binding. Their application should respect international, Union and national law and they should be taken into account in efforts to make the Union legal framework supportive of knowledge valorisation. The guiding principles should be applied with the intention of the broadest possible societal use, including contribution to sustainable society in accordance with the Union guidelines for tackling R&I foreign interference ⁽¹⁴⁾. Where possible and depending on the context, valorisation activities should consider the needs of and the benefits for society, besides traditional profit drivers. One example is socially responsible licensing, where the licensing of intellectual assets should ensure that the price-setting of the final products and services does not undermine accessibility. The guiding principles should focus on maximising the value of R&I investments beyond traditional knowledge transfer and on involving all actors in the R&I ecosystem.
- (24) Knowledge valorisation is a complex process requiring significant resources to ensure that the necessary range of skills and scalable capacity is developed and maintained in the Union. It will require continued and up-scaled investment in the development of knowledge transfer and brokerage professionals and facilitators who act as intermediaries between relevant R&I actors. It is especially important to encourage SMEs to participate through strong national and regional innovation ecosystems. Additionally, proactivity in start-ups and scale-ups of all sizes should be encouraged and industrial partners should be persuaded to be open to taking risks,

⁽¹⁴⁾ European Commission, Directorate-General for Research and Innovation, Tackling R&I foreign interference: staff working document, Publications Office, 2022.

HEREBY RECOMMENDS:

that Member States and the European Commission apply the following guiding principles for knowledge valorisation:

1. Knowledge valorisation in research and innovation policy

- (a) Ensure that Union, national and regional support structures are in place to help organisations become aware of the scope of this Recommendation on knowledge valorisation, assess its implications for them, where appropriate mobilise financial and non-financial resources to put this Recommendation into practice and develop the necessary strategies and practices to implement and publicise it.
- (b) Ensure that value creation policies and practices are defined, implemented, shared and publicised at relevant organisational level.
- (c) Ensure that publicly funded R&I activities consider the broadest possible societal use and valorisation of intellectual assets generated by R&I activities while taking into account sovereignty issues and involving all ecosystem actors.
- (d) Strengthen structures, processes and practices in the use of research results and scientific knowledge for designing and implementing public policies and developing and revising standards.
- (e) Promote equality, diversity and inclusion as well as avoid gender bias in knowledge valorisation objectives and activities and the people involved in such activities, for example through diverse research teams and R&I content that reflect the perspectives, behaviours and needs of diverse groups in society.

2. Skills and capacities

- (a) Promote the development of the competences, skills and capacities needed to support knowledge valorisation operations involving all stakeholders, from students, researchers and inventors to entrepreneurs and professional intermediaries, and from knowledge users to policymakers.
- (b) Ensure that mobility schemes are in place between academia, industry and the public sector to facilitate skill development and cross-fertilisation of competences, culture and practices, also as a life-long learning process, among knowledge valorisation actors at Union, national and regional levels.
- (c) Ensure that the tacit knowledge of those generating the intellectual assets is recognised as one of the elements in the valorisation process. It is important to promote participatory collaboration approaches that make it possible to include talents, skills and tacit knowledge in innovation and valorisation
- (d) Encourage and facilitate multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary collaboration going beyond technological areas and involving disciplines such as social sciences, the humanities and the arts, as well as co-creative approaches.

3. System of incentives

- (a) Develop and put in place a relevant and fair system to incentivise all R&I ecosystem actors, in particular researchers, innovators, students and the staff of universities and public research organisations, to learn, apply and practice knowledge valorisation, as well as to attract and retain talent.
- (b) Provide measures for businesses, particularly SMEs, civil society, citizens, end-users and public authorities to be active partners in co-creating value-adding innovation, thereby improving access to and the use of knowledge, increasing skills acquisition and encouraging joint experimentation.
- (c) Encourage, support and incentivise organisations that undertake knowledge valorisation to collect, share and use metrics that improve learning and the performance of knowledge valorisation actors in the Union.

4. Intellectual asset management

- (a) Ensure that policies and practices for intellectual asset management are defined, implemented, shared, publicised and promoted in all organisations involved in knowledge valorisation.
- (b) Raise awareness among universities, research organisations, public authorities and businesses of the importance of managing intellectual assets in an international environment, while taking into account sovereignty issues.
- (c) Ensure that intellectual assets developed by publicly funded R&I activities in the Union are managed and controlled in such a way that the socioeconomic benefit, including contribution to sustainability for the Union as a whole, is taken into account and maximised.
- (d) Increase awareness and uptake of intellectual asset management practices and tools in Open Science as well as in Open Innovation to facilitate the use of results and data for innovation.
- (e) Increase efficient management of intellectual assets, for example by supporting active portfolio building and by promoting platforms linking offer and demand for intellectual assets, in order to maximise value creation for all involved.

5. Relevancy in public funding schemes

- (a) Consider how to strengthen the application of knowledge valorisation principles in publicly funded research.
- (b) Consider specific funding schemes to complement research funding in order to ensure that knowledge valorisation is incentivised early on in research, including support to intermediaries.

6. Peer learning

- (a) Promote and support national and transnational peer learning processes and practices for disseminating and encouraging the sharing of best practices ⁽¹⁵⁾, case studies, role models and lessons learned and for developing common specifications for knowledge valorisation.
- (b) Benchmark successful knowledge valorisation organisations, ecosystems and initiatives in order to develop and promote common concepts, models and incentives to serve as a guide for assessing and implementing knowledge valorisation management and processes. Also, use the expertise, networks and lessons learned from relevant organisations, such as the European Union Intellectual Property Office, the European Patent Office, the Enterprise Europe Network, European Institute of Innovation and Technology and their knowledge and innovation communities and other international, European, national or regional organisations.
- (c) Encourage universities and public research organisations to pool their resources, expertise, data and infrastructure across disciplines, countries and regions to promote more peer-learning practices.

7. Metrics, monitoring and evaluation

- (a) Promote collaborative efforts to adopt common agreed definitions, metrics and indicators, encompassing the variety of valorisation channels, to help improve the Union's knowledge valorisation performance, taking into consideration the contextual differences between Member States and knowledge valorisation actors and the specificities of different sectors.
- (b) Ensure that the monitoring and evaluation practices used to assess and evaluate knowledge valorisation operations are aligned with the wider ERA monitoring framework and minimise the administrative burden on Member States and stakeholders, while developing synergies with other relevant ERA policy actions.

⁽¹⁵⁾ A repository of best practice examples is available on the knowledge valorisation platform of the European Commission which is continually open for submissions of new best practice examples.

Recommendation 2008/416/EC is replaced by this Recommendation.

Done at Brussels, 2 December 2022.

For the Council
The President
J. SÍKELA

ACTS ADOPTED BY BODIES CREATED BY INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

DECISION No 2/2022 OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE of 17 November 2022

concerning the amendment of Annex 12 to the Agreement between the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on trade in agricultural products [2022/2416]

THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,

Having regard to the Agreement between the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on trade in agricultural products ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 11 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) The Agreement between the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on trade in agricultural products (hereinafter referred to as 'the Agreement') entered into force on 1 June 2002.
- (2) Annex 12 to the Agreement concerns the protection of designations of origin and geographical indications (GIs) for agricultural products and foodstuffs.
- (3) In accordance with Article 16(1) of Annex 12 to the Agreement, Switzerland and the European Union examined the GIs registered in the European Union and Switzerland respectively in 2017, 2018 and 2019 and carried out the public consultation provided for in Article 3 of the said Annex, with a view to their protection. Further to that examination, Annex 12 should be amended to include the GIs registered in the European Union and Switzerland during that period.
- (4) Following the conclusion of the Agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community ⁽²⁾ and the end of the transition period provided for in Article 126 of that Agreement, the GIs originating in the United Kingdom are no longer considered as originating in the European Union and should therefore be deleted from Annex 12.
- (5) For reasons of transparency, to take account of the fact that some European Union GIs originate in more than one Member State, a column specifying the origin of the GIs has been added to the list of European Union GIs.
- (6) Pursuant to Article 15(6) of Annex 12 to the Agreement, the Working Group on PDOs and PGIs set up in accordance with Article 6(7) of the Agreement assists the Committee at the latter's request. The Working Group has recommended to the Committee that the list of GIs in Appendix 1 and the list of the Parties' legislation in Appendix 2 to Annex 12 to the Agreement be amended,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

Appendices 1 and 2 to Annex 12 to the Agreement between the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on trade in agricultural products are hereby replaced by the text set out in the Annex to this Decision.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 114, 30.4.2002, p. 132.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 29, 31.1.2020, p. 7.

Article 2

This Decision shall enter into force on 1 January 2023.

Done at Brussels, 17 November 2022.

For the Joint Committee on Agriculture

*The Chair and Head of the European
Union Delegation*
Frank BOLLEN

The Head of the Swiss Delegation
Michèle DÄPPEN

The Committee Secretary
Luis QUEVEDO LEY

ANNEX

‘Appendix 1

LISTS OF THE PARTIES’ GIs PROTECTED BY THE OTHER PARTY

1. List of Swiss GIs

Type of product	Name	Protection ⁽¹⁾
Spices:	Munder Safran	PDO
Cheeses:	Berner Alpkäse/Berner Hobelkäse	PDO
	Formaggio d’alpe ticinese	PDO
	Glarner Alpkäse	PDO
	L’Etivaz	PDO
	Gruyère	PDO
	Raclette du Valais/Walliser Raclette	PDO
	Sbrinz	PDO
	Tête de Moine, Fromage de Bellelay	PDO
	Vacherin fribourgeois	PDO
	Vacherin Mont-d’Or	PDO
	Werdenberger Sauerkäse/Liechtensteiner Sauerkäse/ Bloderkäse	PDO
Fruit:	Poire à Botzi	PDO
Vegetables:	Cardon épineux genevois	PDO
Meat products and charcuterie:	Appenzeller Mostbröckli	PGI
	Appenzeller Pantli	PGI
	Appenzeller Siedwurst	PGI
	Berner Zungenwurst	PGI
	Bündnerfleisch	PGI
	Glarner Kalberwurst	PGI
	Jambon cru du Valais	PGI
	Lard sec du Valais	PGI
	Longeole	PGI
	Saucisse aux choux vaudoise	PGI
	Saucisse d’Ajoie	PGI
	Saucisson neuchâtelois/Saucisse neuchâteloise	PGI
	Saucisson vaudois	PGI
	St. Galler Bratwurst/St. Galler Kalbsbratwurst	PGI
	Viande séchée du Valais	PGI
Baked products:	Cuchaule/Freiburger Safranbrot	PDO

Type of product	Name	Protection ⁽¹⁾
	Zuger Kirschtorte	PGI
	Pain de seigle valaisan/Walliser Roggenbrot	PDO
Milled products:	Rheintaler Ribel/Türggen Ribel	PDO

⁽¹⁾ In accordance with current Swiss legislation, as listed in Appendix 2.

2. List of the EU's GIs

The classes of products are listed in Annex XI to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 668/2014 (OJ L 179, 19.6.2014, p. 36).

Name	Transcription in Latin characters	Protection ⁽¹⁾	Type of product	Origin
Gailtaler Almkäse		PDO	Cheeses	Austria
Gailtaler Speck		PGI	Meat products	Austria
Marchfeldspargel		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Austria
Pöllauer Hirschbirne		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Austria
Steirische Käferbohne		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Austria
Steirischer Kren		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Austria
Steirisches Kürbiskernöl		PGI	Oils and fats	Austria
Tiroler Almkäse/Tiroler Alpkäse		PDO	Cheeses	Austria
Tiroler Bergkäse		PDO	Cheeses	Austria
Tiroler Graukäse		PDO	Cheeses	Austria
Tiroler Speck		PGI	Meat products	Austria
Vorarlberger Alpkäse		PDO	Cheeses	Austria
Vorarlberger Bergkäse		PDO	Cheeses	Austria
Wachauer Marille		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Austria
Waldviertler Graumohn		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Austria
Beurre d'Ardenne		PDO	Oils and fats	Belgium
Brussels grondwitloof		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Belgium
Fromage de Herve		PDO	Cheeses	Belgium
Gentse azalea		PGI	Flowers and ornamental plants	Belgium

Name	Transcription in Latin characters	Protection (1)	Type of product	Origin
Geraardsbergse Mattentaart		PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Belgium
Jambon d'Ardenne		PGI	Meat products	Belgium
Liers vlaaike		PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Belgium
Pâté gaumais		PGI	Other products listed in Annex I to the Treaty	Belgium
Plate de Florenville		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Belgium
Poperingse Hopscheuten/ Poperingse Hoppescheuten		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Belgium
Potjesvlees uit de Westhoek		PGI	Meat products	Belgium
Saucisson d'Ardenne/ Collier d'Ardenne/Pipe d'Ardenne		PGI	Meat products	Belgium
Vlaams-Brabantse Tafeldruif		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Belgium
Vlaamse laurier		PGI	Flowers and ornamental plants	Belgium
Vlees van het rood ras van West-Vlaanderen		PDO	Fresh meat (and offal)	Belgium
Българско розово масло	Bulgarsko rozovo maslo	PGI	Essential oils	Bulgaria
Горнооряховски суджук	Gornooryahovski sudzhuk	PGI	Meat products	Bulgaria
Странджански манов мед/Манов мед от Странджа	Strandzhanski manov med/Manov med ot Strandzha	PDO	Other products of animal origin	Bulgaria
Γλυκό Τριαντάφυλλο Αγρού	Glyko Triantafyllo Agrou	PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Cyprus
Κολοκάσι Σωτήρας/ Κολοκάσι-Πούλλες Σωτήρας	Kolakasi Sotiras/ Kolakasi-Poules Sotiras	PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Cyprus
Κουφέτα Αμυγδάλου Γεροσκήπου	Koufeta Amygdalou Geroskipou	PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Cyprus
Λουκούμι Γεροσκήπου	Loukoumi Geroskipou	PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Cyprus

Name	Transcription in Latin characters	Protection (1)	Type of product	Origin
Παφίτικο Λουκανίκο	Pafitiko Loukaniko	PGI	Meat products	Cyprus
Březnický ležák		PGI	Beer	Czech Republic
Brněnské pivo/ Starobrněnské pivo		PGI	Beer	Czech Republic
Budějovické pivo		PGI	Beer	Czech Republic
Budějovický měšťanský var		PGI	Beer	Czech Republic
Černá Hora		PGI	Beer	Czech Republic
České pivo		PGI	Beer	Czech Republic
Českobudějovické pivo		PGI	Beer	Czech Republic
Český kmín		PDO	Other products listed in Annex I to the Treaty	Czech Republic
Chamomilla bohémica		PDO	Other products listed in Annex I to the Treaty	Czech Republic
Chelčicko – Lhenické ovoce		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Czech Republic
Chodské pivo		PGI	Beer	Czech Republic
Hořické trubičky		PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Czech Republic
Jihočeská Niva		PGI	Cheeses	Czech Republic
Jihočeská Zlatá Niva		PGI	Cheeses	Czech Republic
Karlovarské oplatky		PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Czech Republic
Karlovarské trojhránky		PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Czech Republic
Karlovarský suchar		PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Czech Republic
Lomnické suchary		PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Czech Republic
Mariánskolázeňské oplatky		PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Czech Republic

Name	Transcription in Latin characters	Protection (¹)	Type of product	Origin
Nošovické kysané zelí		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Czech Republic
Olomoucké tvarůžky		PGI	Cheeses	Czech Republic
Pardubický perník		PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Czech Republic
Pohořelický kapr		PDO	Fresh fish, molluscs and crustaceans and products derived therefrom	Czech Republic
Štramberské uši		PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Czech Republic
Třeboňský kapr		PGI	Fresh fish, molluscs and crustaceans and products derived therefrom	Czech Republic
VALAŠSKÝ FRGÁL		PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Czech Republic
Všestarská cibule		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Czech Republic
Žatecký chmel		PDO	Other products listed in Annex I to the Treaty	Czech Republic
Znojenské pivo		PGI	Beer	Czech Republic
Aachener Printen		PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Germany
Aachener Weihnachts-Leberwurst/Oecher Weihnachtsleberwurst		PGI	Meat products	Germany
Abensberger Spargel/ Abensberger Qualitätsspargel		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Germany
Aischgründer Karpfen		PGI	Fresh fish, molluscs and crustaceans and products derived therefrom	Germany
Allgäuer Bergkäse		PDO	Cheeses	Germany
Allgäuer Sennalpkäse		PDO	Cheeses	Germany
Altenburger Ziegenkäse		PDO	Cheeses	Germany
Ammerländer Dielenrauschschinken/ Ammerländer Katenschinken		PGI	Meat products	Germany

Name	Transcription in Latin characters	Protection (¹)	Type of product	Origin
Ammerländer Schinken/ Ammerländer Knochenschinken		PGI	Meat products	Germany
Bamberger Hörnla/ Bamberger Hörnle/ Bamberger Hörnchen		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Germany
Bayerische Breze/ Bayerische Brezn/ Bayerische Brez'n/ Bayerische Brezel		PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Germany
Bayerischer Meerrettich/ Bayerischer Kren		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Germany
Bayerisches Bier		PGI	Beer	Germany
Bayerisches Rindfleisch/ Rindfleisch aus Bayern		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	Germany
Bayrisch Blockmalz/ Bayrischer Blockmalz/Echt Bayrisch Blockmalz/Aecht Bayrischer Blockmalz		PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Germany
Beelitzer Spargel		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Germany
Bornheimer Spargel/Spargel aus dem Anbaugebiet Bornheim		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Germany
Bremer Bier		PGI	Beer	Germany
Bremer Klaben		PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Germany
Diepholzer Moorschnucke		PDO	Fresh meat (and offal)	Germany
Dithmarscher Kohl		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Germany
Dortmunder Bier		PGI	Beer	Germany
Dresdner Christstollen/ Dresdner Stollen/Dresdner Weihnachtsstollen		PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Germany
Düsseldorfer Mostert/ Düsseldorfer Senf Mostert/ Düsseldorfer Urtyp Mostert/Aechter Düsseldorfer Mostert		PGI	Mustard paste	Germany

Name	Transcription in Latin characters	Protection (*)	Type of product	Origin
Elbe-Saale Hopfen		PGI	Other products listed in Annex I to the Treaty	Germany
Eichsfelder Feldgieker/ Eichsfelder Feldkieker		PGI	Meat products	Germany
Feldsalat von der Insel Reichenau		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Germany
Filderkraut/ Filderspitzkraut		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Germany
Flönz		PGI	Meat products	Germany
Frankfurter Grüne Soße/ Frankfurter Grie Soß		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Germany
Fränkischer Grünkern		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Germany
Fränkischer Karpfen/ Frankenkarpfen/Karpfen aus Franken		PGI	Fresh fish, molluscs and crustaceans and products derived therefrom	Germany
Glückstädter Matjes		PGI	Fresh fish, molluscs and crustaceans and products derived therefrom	Germany
Göttinger Feldkieker		PGI	Meat products	Germany
Göttinger Stracke		PGI	Meat products	Germany
Greußener Salami		PGI	Meat products	Germany
Gurken von der Insel Reichenau		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Germany
Halberstädter Würstchen		PGI	Meat products	Germany
Hessischer Apfelwein		PGI	Other products listed in Annex I to the Treaty	Germany
Hessischer Handkäse/ Hessischer Handkäs		PGI	Cheeses	Germany
Hofer Bier		PGI	Beer	Germany
Hofer Rindfleischwurst		PGI	Meat products	Germany
Holsteiner Karpfen		PGI	Fresh fish, molluscs and crustaceans and products derived therefrom	Germany
Holsteiner Katenschinken/ Holsteiner Schinken/ Holsteiner Katenrauchschinken/ Holsteiner Knochenschinken		PGI	Meat products	Germany

Name	Transcription in Latin characters	Protection (¹)	Type of product	Origin
Hopfen aus der Hallertau		PGI	Other products listed in Annex I to the Treaty	Germany
Höri Bülle		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Germany
Kölsch		PGI	Beer	Germany
Kulmbacher Bier		PGI	Beer	Germany
Lausitzer Leinöl		PGI	Oils and fats	Germany
Lübecker Marzipan		PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Germany
Lüneburger Heidekartoffeln		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Germany
Lüneburger Heidschnucke		PDO	Fresh meat (and offal)	Germany
Mainfranken Bier		PGI	Beer	Germany
Meißner Fummel		PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Germany
Münchener Bier		PGI	Beer	Germany
Nieheimer Käse		PGI	Cheeses	Germany
Nürnberger Bratwürste/ Nürnberger Rostbratwürste		PGI	Meat products	Germany
Nürnberger Lebkuchen		PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Germany
Obazda/Obatzter		PGI	Other products of animal origin	Germany
Oberlausitzer Biokarpfen		PGI	Fresh fish, molluscs and crustaceans and products derived therefrom	Germany
Oberpfälzer Karpfen		PGI	Fresh fish, molluscs and crustaceans and products derived therefrom	Germany
Odenwälder Frühstückskäse		PDO	Cheeses	Germany
Oecher Puttes/Aachener Puttes		PGI	Meat products	Germany
Reuther Bier		PGI	Beer	Germany
Rheinisches Apfelkraut		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Germany

Name	Transcription in Latin characters	Protection (¹)	Type of product	Origin
Rheinisches Zuckerrübenkraut/ Rheinischer Zuckerrübensirup/ Rheinisches Rübenkraut		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Germany
Salate von der Insel Reichenau		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Germany
Salzwedeler Baumkuchen		PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Germany
Schrobenhausener Spargel/Spargel aus dem Schrobenhausener Land/Spargel aus dem Anbaugebiet Schrobenhausen		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Germany
Schwäbische Maultaschen/ Schwäbische Suppenmaultaschen		PGI	Pasta	Germany
Schwäbische Spätzle/ Schwäbische Knöpfle		PGI	Pasta	Germany
Schwäbisch-Hällisches Qualitätsschweinefleisch		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	Germany
Schwarzwälder Schinken		PGI	Meat products	Germany
Schwarzwaldforelle		PGI	Fresh fish, molluscs and crustaceans and products derived therefrom	Germany
Spalt Spalter		PDO	Other products listed in Annex I to the Treaty	Germany
Spargel aus Franken/ Fränkischer Spargel/ Franken-Spargel		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Germany
Spreewälder Gurken		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Germany
Spreewälder Meerrettich		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Germany
Stromberger Pflaume		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Germany
Tettlinger Hopfen		PGI	Other products listed in Annex I to the Treaty	Germany
Thüringer Leberwurst		PGI	Meat products	Germany

Name	Transcription in Latin characters	Protection (*)	Type of product	Origin
Thüringer Rostbratwurst		PGI	Meat products	Germany
Thüringer Rotwurst		PGI	Meat products	Germany
Tomaten von der Insel Reichenau		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Germany
Walbecker Spargel		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Germany
Weideochse vom Limpurger Rind		PDO	Fresh meat (and offal)	Germany
Weißlacker/Allgäuer Weißlacker		PDO	Cheeses	Germany
Westfälischer Knochenschinken		PGI	Meat products	Germany
Westfälischer Pumpernickel		PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Germany
Danablu		PGI	Cheeses	Denmark
Esrom		PGI	Cheeses	Denmark
Lammefjordsgulerod		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Denmark
Lammefjordskartofler		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Denmark
Vadehavslam		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	Denmark
Vadehavsstude		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	Denmark
Άγιος Ματθαίος Κέρκυρας	Agios Mattheos Kerkyras	PGI	Oils and fats	Greece
Αγκινάρα Ιρίων	Agkinara Irion	PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Greece
Αγουρέλαιο Χαλκιδικής	Agoureleo Chalkidikis	PDO	Oils and fats	Greece
Ακτινίδιο Πιερίας	Aktinidio Pierias	PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Greece
Ακτινίδιο Σπερχειού	Aktinidio Sperchiou	PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Greece
Ανεβato	Anevato	PDO	Cheeses	Greece
Αποκορώνας Χανίων Κρήτης	Apokoronas Chanion Kritis	PDO	Oils and fats	Greece
Αρνάκι Ελασσόνας	Arnaki Elassonas	PDO	Fresh meat (and offal)	Greece

Name	Transcription in Latin characters	Protection (*)	Type of product	Origin
Αρχάνες Ηρακλείου Κρήτης	Arxanes Irakliou Kritis	PDO	Oils and fats	Greece
Αυγοτάραχο Μεσολογγίου	Avgotaracho Messolongiou	PDO	Fresh fish, molluscs and crustaceans and products derived therefrom	Greece
Βιάννος Ηρακλείου Κρήτης	Viannos Irakliou Kritis	PDO	Oils and fats	Greece
Βόρειος Μυλοπόταμος Ρεθύμνης Κρήτης	Vorios Mylopotamos Rethymnis Kritis	PDO	Oils and fats	Greece
Γαλανό Μεταγγισίου Χαλκιδικής	Galano Metaggitsiou Chalkidikis	PDO	Oils and fats	Greece
Γαλοτύρι	Galotyri	PDO	Cheeses	Greece
Γραβιέρα Αγράφων	Graviera Agrafon	PDO	Cheeses	Greece
Γραβιέρα Κρήτης	Graviera Kritis	PDO	Cheeses	Greece
Γραβιέρα Νάξου	Graviera Naxou	PDO	Cheeses	Greece
Ελιά Καλαμάτας	Elia Kalamatas	PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Greece
Εξαιρετικό παρθένο ελαιόλαδο "Τριζινία"	Exeretiko partheno eleolado "Trizinia"	PDO	Oils and fats	Greece
Εξαιρετικό παρθένο ελαιόλαδο Θραψανό	Exeretiko partheno eleolado Thrapsano	PDO	Oils and fats	Greece
Εξαιρετικό Παρθένο Ελαιόλαδο Σέλινο Κρήτης	Exeretiko Partheno Eleolado Selino Kritis	PDO	Oils and fats	Greece
Ζάκυνθος	Zakynthos	PGI	Oils and fats	Greece
Θάσος	Thassos	PGI	Oils and fats	Greece
Θρούμπα Αμπαδιάς Ρεθύμνης Κρήτης	Throumpa Ampadias Rethymnis Kritis	PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Greece
Θρούμπα Θάσου	Throumpa Thassou	PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Greece
Θρούμπα Χίου	Throumpa Chiou	PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Greece
Καλαθάκι Λήμνου	Kalathaki Limnou	PDO	Cheeses	Greece
Καλαμάτα	Kalamata	PDO	Oils and fats	Greece
Κασέρι	Kasseri	PDO	Cheeses	Greece

Name	Transcription in Latin characters	Protection (*)	Type of product	Origin
Κατίκι Δομοκού	Katiki Domokou	PDO	Cheeses	Greece
Κατσικάκι Ελασσόνας	Katsikaki Elasonas	PDO	Fresh meat (and offal)	Greece
Κελυφωτό φυστίκι Φθιώτιδας	Kelifoto fystiki Fthiotidas	PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Greece
Κεράσια τραγανά Ροδοχωρίου	Kerassia Tragana Rodochoriou	PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Greece
Κεφαλογραβιέρα	Kefalograviera	PDO	Cheeses	Greece
Κεφαλονιά	Kefalonia	PGI	Oils and fats	Greece
Κολυμβάρι Χανίων Κρήτης	Kolymvari Chanion Kritis	PDO	Oils and fats	Greece
Κονσερβολιά Αμφίσσης	Konservolia Amfissis	PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Greece
Κονσερβολιά Άρτας	Konservolia Artas	PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Greece
Κονσερβολιά Αταλάντης	Konservolia Atalantis	PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Greece
Κονσερβολιά Πηλίου Βόλου	Konservolia Piliou Volou	PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Greece
Κονσερβολιά Ροβίων	Konservolia Rovion	PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Greece
Κονσερβολιά Στυλίδας	Konservolia Stylidas	PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Greece
Κοπανιστή	Kopanisti	PDO	Cheeses	Greece
Κορινθιακή Σταφίδα Βοστίτσα	Korinthiaki Stafida Vostitsa	PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Greece
Κουμ Κουάτ Κέρκυρας	Koum kouat Kerkyras	PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Greece
Κρανίδι Αργολίδας	Kranidi Argolidas	PDO	Oils and fats	Greece
Κρασοτύρι Κω/Τυρί της Πόσας	Krasotiri Ko – Tiri tis Possias	PGI	Cheeses	Greece
Κρητικό παξιμάδι	Kritiko paximadi	PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Greece
Κριτσά	Kritsa	PGI	Oils and fats	Greece
Κροκέες Λακωνίας	Krokees Lakonias	PDO	Oils and fats	Greece
Κρόκος Κοζάνης	Krokos Kozanis	PDO	Other products listed in Annex I to the Treaty	Greece

Name	Transcription in Latin characters	Protection (*)	Type of product	Origin
Λαδοτύρι Μυτιλήνης	Ladotyri Mytilinis	PDO	Cheeses	Greece
Λακωνία	Lakonia	PGI	Oils and fats	Greece
Λέσβος/Μυτιλήνη	Lesvos/Mytilini	PGI	Oils and fats	Greece
Λυγουριό Ασκληπείου	Lygourio Asklepiou	PDO	Oils and fats	Greece
Μανούρι	Manouri	PDO	Cheeses	Greece
Μανταρίνι Χίου	Mandarini Chiou	PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Greece
Μαστίχα Χίου	Masticha Chiou	PDO	Natural gums and resins	Greece
Μαστιχέλαιο Χίου	Mastichelaio Chiou	PDO	Essential oils	Greece
Μελεκούνι	Melekouni	PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Greece
Μέλι Ελάτης Μαινάλου Βανίλια	Meli Elatis Menalou Vanilia	PDO	Other products listed in Annex I to the Treaty	Greece
Μεσσαρά	Messara	PDO	Oils and fats	Greece
Μετσοβόνη	Metsovone	PDO	Cheeses	Greece
Μήλα Ζαγοράς Πηλίου	Mila Zagoras Piliou	PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Greece
Μήλα Ντελίσσιους Πιλαφά Τριπόλεως	Mila Delicious Pilafa Tripoleos	PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Greece
Μήλο Καστοριάς	Milo Kastorias	PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Greece
Μπάτζος	Batzos	PDO	Cheeses	Greece
Ξερά σύκα Κύμης	Xera syka Kymis	PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Greece
Ξύγαλο Σητείας/Ξίγαλο Σητείας	Xygalo Siteias/Xigalo Siteias	PDO	Cheeses	Greece
Ξηρά Σύκα Ταξιάρχη	Xira Syka Taxiarchi	PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Greece
Ξυνομυζήθρα Κρήτης	Xynomyzithra Kritis	PDO	Cheeses	Greece
Ολυμπία	Olympia	PGI	Oils and fats	Greece
Πατάτα Κάτω Νευροκοπίου	Patata Kato Nevrokopiou	PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Greece
Πατάτα Νάξου	Patata Naxou	PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Greece

Name	Transcription in Latin characters	Protection (*)	Type of product	Origin
Πευκοθυμαρόμελο Κρήτης	Pefkothymaromelo Kritis	PDO	Other products of animal origin	Greece
Πεζά Ηρακλείου Κρήτης	Peza Irakliou Kritis	PDO	Oils and fats	Greece
Πέτρινα Λακωνίας	Petrina Lakonias	PDO	Oils and fats	Greece
Πηχτόγαλο Χανίων	Pichtogalo Chanion	PDO	Cheeses	Greece
Πορτοκάλια Μάλεμε Χανίων Κρήτης	Portokalia Maleme Chanion Kritis	PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Greece
Πράσινες Ελιές Χαλκιδικής	Prasines Elies Chalkidikis	PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Greece
Πρέβεζα	Preveza	PGI	Oils and fats	Greece
Ροδάκινα Νάουσας	Rodakina Naoussas	PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Greece
Ρόδος	Rodos	PGI	Oils and fats	Greece
Σάμος	Samos	PGI	Oils and fats	Greece
Σαν Μιχάλη	San Michali	PDO	Cheeses	Greece
Σητεία Λασιθίου Κρήτης	Sitia Lasithiou Kritis	PDO	Oils and fats	Greece
Σταφίδα Ζακύνθου	Stafida Zakynthou	PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Greece
Σταφίδα Ηλείας	Stafida Ilias	PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Greece
Σταφίδα Σουλτανίνα Κρήτης	Stafida Soultanina Kritis	PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Greece
Σύκα Βραβρόνας Μαρκοπούλου Μεσογείων	Syka Vavronas Markopoulou Messongeion	PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Greece
Σφέλα	Sfela	PDO	Cheeses	Greece
Τοματάκι Σαντορίνης	Tomataki Santorinis	PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Greece
Τσακωνική μελιτζάνα Λεωνιδίου	Tsakoniki Melitzana Leonidiou	PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Greece
Τσίχλα Χίου	Tsikla Chiou	PDO	Natural gums and resins	Greece
Φάβα Σαντορίνης	Fava Santorinis	PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Greece
Φάβα Φενεού	Fava Feneou	PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Greece

Name	Transcription in Latin characters	Protection (*)	Type of product	Origin
Φασόλια Βανίλιες Φενεού	Fasolia Vanilies Feneou	PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Greece
Φασόλια (Γίγαντες Ελέφαντες) Πρεσπών Φλώρινας	Fassolia Gigantes Elefantes Prespon Florinas	PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Greece
Φασόλια (πλακέ μεγαλόσπερμα) Πρεσπών Φλώρινας	Fassolia (plake megalosperma) Prespon Florinas	PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Greece
Φασόλια γίγαντες – ελέφαντες Καστοριάς	Fassolia Gigantes Elefantes Kastorias	PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Greece
Φασόλια γίγαντες ελέφαντες Κάτω Νευροκοπίου	Fassolia Gigantes Elefantes Kato Nevrokopiou	PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Greece
Φασόλια κοινά μεσόσπερμα Κάτω Νευροκοπίου	Fassolia kina Messosperma Kato Nevrokopiou	PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Greece
Φέτα	Feta	PDO	Cheeses	Greece
Φιρίκι Πηλίου	Firiki Piliou	PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Greece
Φοινίκι Λακωνίας	Finiki Lakonias	PDO	Oils and fats	Greece
Φορμαέλλα Αράχωβας Παρνασσού	Formaella Arachovas Parnassou	PDO	Cheeses	Greece
Φυστίκι Αίγινας	Fystiki Eginas	PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Greece
Φυστίκι Μεγάρων	Fystiki Megaron	PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Greece
Χανιά Κρήτης	Chania Kritis	PGI	Oils and fats	Greece
Aceite Campo de Calatrava		PDO	Oils and fats	Spain
Aceite Campo de Montiel		PDO	Oils and fats	Spain
Aceite de La Alcarria		PDO	Oils and fats	Spain
Aceite de la Rioja		PDO	Oils and fats	Spain
Aceite de la Comunitat Valenciana		PDO	Oils and fats	Spain

Name	Transcription in Latin characters	Protection (1)	Type of product	Origin
Aceite de Mallorca/Aceite mallorquín/Oli de Mallorca/Oli mallorquí		PDO	Oils and fats	Spain
Aceite de Terra Alta/Oli de Terra Alta		PDO	Oils and fats	Spain
Aceite del Baix Ebre-Montsià/Oli del Baix Ebre-Montsià		PDO	Oils and fats	Spain
Aceite del Bajo Aragón		PDO	Oils and fats	Spain
Aceite de Lucena		PDO	Oils and fats	Spain
Aceite de Navarra		PDO	Oils and fats	Spain
Aceite Monterrubbio		PDO	Oils and fats	Spain
Aceite Sierra del Moncayo		PDO	Oils and fats	Spain
Aceituna Aloreña de Málaga		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Spain
Aceituna de Mallorca/Aceituna Mallorquina/Oliva de Mallorca/Oliva Mallorquina		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Spain
Afuega'l Pitu		PDO	Cheeses	Spain
Ajo Morado de las Pedroñeras		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Spain
Alcachofa de Benicarló/Carxofa de Benicarló		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Spain
Alcachofa de Tudela		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Spain
Alfajor de Medina Sidonia		PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Spain
Almendra de Mallorca/Almendra Mallorquina/Ametlla de Mallorca/Ametlla Mallorquina		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Spain
Alubia de La Bãneza-León		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Spain
Antequera		PDO	Oils and fats	Spain
Arroz de Valencia/Arròs de València		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Spain
Arroz del Delta del Ebro/Arròs del Delta de l'Ebre		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Spain

Name	Transcription in Latin characters	Protection (¹)	Type of product	Origin
Arzúa-Ulloa		PDO	Cheeses	Spain
Avellana de Reus		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Spain
Azafrán de la Mancha		PDO	Other products listed in Annex I to the Treaty	Spain
Baena		PDO	Oils and fats	Spain
Berenjena de Almagro		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Spain
Botillo del Bierzo		PGI	Meat products	Spain
Caballa de Andalucía		PGI	Fresh fish, molluscs and crustaceans and products derived therefrom	Spain
Cabrales		PDO	Cheeses	Spain
Calasparra		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Spain
Calçot de Valls		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Spain
Capón de Vilalba		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	Spain
Carne de Ávila		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	Spain
Carne de Cantabria		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	Spain
Carne de la Sierra de Guadarrama		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	Spain
Carne de Salamanca		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	Spain
Carne de Vacuno del País Vasco/Euskal Okela		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	Spain
Castaña de Galicia		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Spain
Cebolla Fuentes de Ebro		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Spain
Cebreiro		PDO	Cheeses	Spain
Cecina de León		PGI	Meat products	Spain
Cereza del Jerte		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Spain
Cerezas de la Montaña de Alicante		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Spain
Chirimoya de la Costa tropical de Granada-Málaga		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Spain
Chorizo de Cantimpalos		PGI	Meat products	Spain
Chorizo Riojano		PGI	Meat products	Spain

Name	Transcription in Latin characters	Protection (¹)	Type of product	Origin
Chosco de Tineo		PGI	Meat products	Spain
Chufa de Valencia		PDO	Other products listed in Annex I to the Treaty	Spain
Cítricos Valencianos/ Cítrics Valencians		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Spain
Clementinas de las Tierras del Ebro/Clementines de les Terres de l'Ebre		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Spain
Coliflor de Calahorra		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Spain
Cordero de Extremadura		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	Spain
Cordero de Navarra/ Nafarroako Arkumea		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	Spain
Cordero Manchego		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	Spain
Cordero Segureño		PGI	Meat products	Spain
Dehesa de Extremadura		PDO	Meat products	Spain
Ensaimada de Mallorca/ Ensaimada mallorquina		PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Spain
Espárrago de Huétor-Tájar		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Spain
Espárrago de Navarra		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Spain
Estepa		PDO	Oils and fats	Spain
Faba Asturiana		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Spain
Faba de Lourenzá		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Spain
Fesols de Santa Pau		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Spain
Gall del Penedès		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	Spain
Gamoneu/Gamonedo		PDO	Cheeses	Spain
Garbanzo de Escacena		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Spain
Garbanzo de Fuentesauco		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Spain
Gata-Hurdes		PDO	Oils and fats	Spain
Gofio Canario		PGI	Other products listed in Annex I to the Treaty	Spain

Name	Transcription in Latin characters	Protection (¹)	Type of product	Origin
Granada Mollar de Elche/Granada de Elche		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Spain
Grelos de Galicia		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Spain
Guijuelo		PDO	Meat products	Spain
Idiazabal		PDO	Cheeses	Spain
Jabugo		PDO	Meat products	Spain
Jamón de Serón		PGI	Meat products	Spain
Jamón de Teruel/Paleta de Teruel		PDO	Meat products	Spain
Jamón de Trevélez		PGI	Meat products	Spain
Jijona		PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Spain
Judías de El Barco de Ávila		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Spain
Kaki Ribera del Xúquer		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Spain
Lacón Gallego		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	Spain
Lechazo de Castilla y León		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	Spain
Lenteja de La Armuña		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Spain
Lenteja de Tierra de Campos		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Spain
Les Garrigues		PDO	Oils and fats	Spain
Los Pedroches		PDO	Meat products	Spain
Mahón-Menorca		PDO	Cheeses	Spain
Mantecadas de Astorga		PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Spain
Mantecados de Estepa		PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Spain
Mantequilla de l'Alt Urgell y la Cerdanya/Mantega de l'Alt Urgell i la Cerdanya		PDO	Oils and fats	Spain
Mantequilla de Soria		PDO	Oils and fats	Spain
Manzana de Girona/Poma de Girona		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Spain

Name	Transcription in Latin characters	Protection (1)	Type of product	Origin
Manzana Reineta del Bierzo		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Spain
Mazapán de Toledo		PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Spain
Mejillón de Galicia/ Mexillón de Galicia		PDO	Fresh fish, molluscs and crustaceans and products derived therefrom	Spain
Melocotón de Calanda		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Spain
Melón de la Mancha		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Spain
Melón de Torre Pacheco-Murcia		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Spain
Melva de Andalucía		PGI	Fresh fish, molluscs and crustaceans and products derived therefrom	Spain
Miel de Galicia/Mel de Galicia		PGI	Other products of animal origin	Spain
Miel de Granada		PDO	Other products of animal origin	Spain
Miel de La Alcarria		PDO	Other products of animal origin	Spain
Miel de Liébana		PDO	Other products of animal origin	Spain
Miel de Tenerife		PDO	Other products of animal origin	Spain
Miel Villuercas-Ibores		PDO	Other products of animal origin	Spain
Mojama de Barbate		PGI	Fresh fish, molluscs and crustaceans and products derived therefrom	Spain
Mojama de Isla Cristina		PGI	Fresh fish, molluscs and crustaceans and products derived therefrom	Spain
Mongeta del Ganxet		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Spain
Montes de Granada		PDO	Oils and fats	Spain
Montes de Toledo		PDO	Oils and fats	Spain
Montoro-Adamuz		PDO	Oils and fats	Spain
Morcilla de Burgos		PGI	Meat products	Spain
Nísperos Callosa d'En Sarrià		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Spain
Oli de l'Empordà/Aceite de l'Empordà		PDO	Oils and fats	Spain

Name	Transcription in Latin characters	Protection (1)	Type of product	Origin
Pa de Pagès Català		PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Spain
Pan Galego/Pan Gallego		PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Spain
Pan de Alfacar		PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Spain
Pan de Cea		PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Spain
Pan de Cruz de Ciudad Real		PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Spain
Papas Antiguas de Canarias		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Spain
Pasas de Málaga		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Spain
Pataca de Galicia/Patata de Galicia		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Spain
Patatas de Prades/Patates de Prades		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Spain
Pemento da Arnoia		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Spain
Pemento de Herbón		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Spain
Pemento de Mougán		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Spain
Pemento de Oímbra		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Spain
Pemento do Couto		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Spain
Pera de Jumilla		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Spain
Pera de Lleida		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Spain
Peras de Rincón de Soto		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Spain
Picón Bejes-Tresviso		PDO	Cheeses	Spain
Pimentón de la Vera		PDO	Other products listed in Annex I to the Treaty	Spain
Pimentón de Murcia		PDO	Other products listed in Annex I to the Treaty	Spain
Pimiento Asado del Bierzo		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Spain

Name	Transcription in Latin characters	Protection (*)	Type of product	Origin
Pimiento de Fresno-Benavente		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Spain
Pimiento de Gernika/Gernikako Piperra		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Spain
Pimiento Riojano		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Spain
Pimientos del Piquillo de Lodosa		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Spain
Plátano de Canarias		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Spain
Polvorones de Estepa		PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Spain
Pollo y Capón del Prat		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	Spain
Poniente de Granada		PDO	Oils and fats	Spain
Priego de Córdoba		PDO	Oils and fats	Spain
Queso Camerano		PDO	Cheeses	Spain
Queso Casin		PDO	Cheeses	Spain
Queso de Flor de Guía/Queso de Media Flor de Guía/Queso de Guía		PDO	Cheeses	Spain
Queso de La Serena		PDO	Cheeses	Spain
Queso de l'Alt Urgell y la Cerdanya		PDO	Cheeses	Spain
Queso de Murcia		PDO	Cheeses	Spain
Queso de Murcia al vino		PDO	Cheeses	Spain
Queso de Valdeón		PGI	Cheeses	Spain
Queso Ibores		PDO	Cheeses	Spain
Queso Los Beyos		PGI	Cheeses	Spain
Queso Majorero		PDO	Cheeses	Spain
Queso Manchego		PDO	Cheeses	Spain
Queso Nata de Cantabria		PDO	Cheeses	Spain
Queso Palmero/Queso de la Palma		PDO	Cheeses	Spain
Queso Tetilla/Queixo Tetilla		PDO	Cheeses	Spain

Name	Transcription in Latin characters	Protection (1)	Type of product	Origin
Queso Zamorano		PDO	Cheeses	Spain
Quesucos de Liébana		PDO	Cheeses	Spain
Roncal		PDO	Cheeses	Spain
Rosée des Pyrénées Catalanes		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	Spain, France
Salchichón de Vic/Llonganissa de Vic		PGI	Meat products	Spain
San Simón da Costa		PDO	Cheeses	Spain
Sidra de Asturias/Sidra d'Asturies		PDO	Other products listed in Annex I to the Treaty	Spain
Sierra de Cadiz		PDO	Oils and fats	Spain
Sierra de Cazorla		PDO	Oils and fats	Spain
Sierra de Segura		PDO	Oils and fats	Spain
Sierra Mágina		PDO	Oils and fats	Spain
Siurana		PDO	Oils and fats	Spain
Sobao Pasiego		PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Spain
Sobrasada de Mallorca		PGI	Meat products	Spain
Tarta de Santiago		PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Spain
Ternasco de Aragón		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	Spain
Tenera Asturiana		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	Spain
Tenera de Aliste		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	Spain
Tenera de Extremadura		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	Spain
Tenera de los Pirineos Catalanes/Vedella dels Pirineus Catalans/Vedell des Pyrénées Catalanes		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	Spain, France
Tenera de Navarra/Nafarroako Aratzexa		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	Spain
Tenera Gallega		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	Spain
Tomate La Cañada		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Spain

Name	Transcription in Latin characters	Protection (1)	Type of product	Origin
Torta del Casar		PDO	Cheeses	Spain
Turrón de Agramunt/Torró d'Agramunt		PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Spain
Turrón de Alicante		PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Spain
Uva de mesa embolsada "Vinalopó"		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Spain
Vinagre de Jerez		PDO	Other products listed in Annex I to the Treaty	Spain
Vinagre del Condado de Huelva		PDO	Other products listed in Annex I to the Treaty	Spain
Vinagre de Montilla-Moriles		PDO	Other products listed in Annex I to the Treaty	Spain
Kainuun rönttönen		PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Finland
Kitkan viisas		PDO	Fresh fish, molluscs and crustaceans and products derived therefrom	Finland
Lapin Poron kuivaliha		PDO	Meat products	Finland
Lapin Poron kylmäsavuliha		PDO	Meat products	Finland
Lapin Poron liha		PDO	Fresh meat (and offal)	Finland
Lapin Puikula		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Finland
Puruveden muikku		PGI	Fresh fish, molluscs and crustaceans and products derived therefrom	Finland
Abondance		PDO	Cheeses	France
Abricots rouges du Roussillon		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	France
Agneau de lait des Pyrénées		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Agneau de l'Aveyron		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Agneau de Lozère		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Agneau de Pauillac		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Agneau du Périgord		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Agneau de Sisteron		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	France

Name	Transcription in Latin characters	Protection (¹)	Type of product	Origin
Agneau du Bourbonnais		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Agneau du Limousin		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Agneau du Poitou-Charentes		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Agneau du Quercy		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Ail blanc de Lomagne		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	France
Ail de la Drôme		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	France
Ail fumé d'Arleux		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	France
Ail rose de Lautrec		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	France
Ail violet de Cadours		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	France
Anchois de Collioure		PGI	Fresh fish, molluscs and crustaceans and products derived therefrom	France
Artichaut du Roussillon		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	France
Asperge des sables des Landes		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	France
Asperges du Blayais		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	France
Banon		PDO	Cheeses	France
Barèges-Gavarnie		PDO	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Béa du Roussillon		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	France
Beaufort	—	PDO	Cheeses	France
Bergamote(s) de Nancy		PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	France
Beurre Charentes-Poitou/ Beurre des Charentes/ Beurre des Deux-Sèvres		PDO	Oils and fats	France
Beurre de Bresse		PDO	Oils and fats	France
Beurre d'Isigny		PDO	Oils and fats	France
Bleu d'Auvergne		PDO	Cheeses	France
Bleu de Gex Haut-Jura/Bleu de Septmoncel		PDO	Cheeses	France
Bleu des Causses		PDO	Cheeses	France

Name	Transcription in Latin characters	Protection (1)	Type of product	Origin
Bleu du Vercors-Sassenage		PDO	Cheeses	France
Bœuf charolais du Bourbonnais		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Bœuf de Bazas		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Bœuf de Chalosse		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Bœuf de Charolles		PDO	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Bœuf de Vendée		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Bœuf du Maine		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Boudin blanc de Rethel		PGI	Meat products	France
Brie de Meaux		PDO	Cheeses	France
Brie de Melun		PDO	Cheeses	France
Brillat-Savarin		PGI	Cheeses	France
Brioche vendéenne		PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	France
Brocciu Corse/Brocciu		PDO	Cheeses	France
Bulot de la Baie de Granville		PGI	Fresh fish, molluscs and crustaceans and products derived therefrom	France
Camembert de Normandie		PDO	Cheeses	France
Canard à foie gras du Sud-Ouest (Chalosse, Gascogne, Gers, Landes, Périgord, Quercy)		PGI	Meat products	France
Cantal/Fourme de Cantal		PDO	Cheeses	France
Chabichou du Poitou		PDO	Cheeses	France
Chaource		PDO	Cheeses	France
Chapon du Périgord		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Charolais		PDO	Cheeses	France
Charolais de Bourgogne		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Chasselas de Moissac		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	France
Châtaigne d'Ardèche		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	France

Name	Transcription in Latin characters	Protection (1)	Type of product	Origin
Chevrotin		PDO	Cheeses	France
Choucroute d'Alsace		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	France
Cidre Cotentin/Cotentin		PDO	Other products listed in Annex I to the Treaty	France
Cidre de Bretagne/Cidre breton		PGI	Other products listed in Annex I to the Treaty	France
Cidre de Normandie/Cidre normand		PGI	Other products listed in Annex I to the Treaty	France
Citron de Menton		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	France
Clémentine de Corse		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	France
Coco de Paimpol		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	France
Comté		PDO	Cheeses	France
Coppa de Corse/Coppa de Corse – Coppa di Corsica		PDO	Meat products	France
Coquille Saint-Jacques des Côtes d'Armor		PGI	Fresh fish, molluscs and crustaceans and products derived therefrom	France
Cornouaille		PDO	Other products listed in Annex I to the Treaty	France
Crème de Bresse		PDO	Other products of animal origin	France
Crème d'Isigny/Crème fraîche d'Isigny		PDO	Other products of animal origin	France
Crème fraîche fluide d'Alsace		PGI	Other products of animal origin	France
Crottin de Chavignol/Chavignol		PDO	Cheeses	France
Dinde de Bresse		PDO	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Domfront		PDO	Other products listed in Annex I to the Treaty	France
Echalote d'Anjou		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	France
Époisses		PDO	Cheeses	France
Farine de blé noir de Bretagne/Farine de blé noir de Bretagne – Gwinizh du Breizh		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	France
Farine de châtaigne corse/Farina castagnina corsa		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	France

Name	Transcription in Latin characters	Protection (¹)	Type of product	Origin
Farine de Petit Epeautre de Haute Provence		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	France
Figue de Solliès		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	France
Fin Gras/Fin Gras du Mézenc		PDO	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Foin de Crau		PDO	Hay	France
Fourme d'Ambert		PDO	Cheeses	France
Fourme de Montbrison		PDO	Cheeses	France
Fraise du Périgord		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	France
Fraises de Nîmes		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	France
Gâche vendéenne		PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	France
Génisse Fleur d'Aubrac		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Gruyère (²)		PGI	Cheeses	France
Haricot tarbais		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	France
Huile d'olive d'Aix-en-Provence		PDO	Oils and fats	France
Huile d'olive de Corse/Huile d'olive de Corse-Oliu di Corsica		PDO	Oils and fats	France
Huile d'olive de Haute-Provence		PDO	Oils and fats	France
Huile d'olive de la Vallée des Baux-de-Provence		PDO	Oils and fats	France
Huile d'olive de Nice		PDO	Oils and fats	France
Huile d'olive de Nîmes		PDO	Oils and fats	France
Huile d'olive de Nyons		PDO	Oils and fats	France
Huile essentielle de lavande de Haute-Provence/ Essence de lavande de Haute-Provence		PDO	Oils and fats	France
Huîtres Marennes Oléron		PGI	Other products listed in Annex I to the Treaty	France

Name	Transcription in Latin characters	Protection (¹)	Type of product	Origin
Jambon d'Auvergne		PGI	Meat products	France
Jambon de Bayonne		PGI	Meat products	France
Jambon noir de Bigorre		PDO	Meat products	France
Jambon sec de Corse/Jambon sec de Corse – Prisuttu		PDO	Meat products	France
Jambon de Lacaune		PGI	Meat products	France
Jambon de l'Ardèche		PGI	Meat products	France
Jambon de Vendée		PGI	Meat products	France
Jambon sec des Ardennes/Noix de Jambon sec des Ardennes		PGI	Meat products	France
Jambon du Kintoa		PDO	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Kintoa		PDO	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Kiwi de l'Adour		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	France
Laguiole		PDO	Cheeses	France
Langres		PDO	Cheeses	France
Lentille verte du Puy		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	France
Lentilles vertes du Berry		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	France
Lingot du Nord		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	France
Livarot		PDO	Cheeses	France
Lonzo de Corse/Lonzo de Corse – Lonzu		PDO	Meat products	France
Lucques de Languedoc		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	France
Mâche nantaise		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	France
Mâconnais		PDO	Cheeses	France
Maine – Anjou		PDO	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Maroilles/Marolles		PDO	Cheeses	France

Name	Transcription in Latin characters	Protection (1)	Type of product	Origin
Melon de Guadeloupe		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	France
Melon du Haut-Poitou		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	France
Melon du Quercy		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	France
Miel d'Alsace		PGI	Other products of animal origin	France
Miel des Cévennes		PGI	Other products of animal origin	France
Miel de Corse – Mele di Corsica		PDO	Other products of animal origin	France
Miel de Provence		PGI	Other products of animal origin	France
Miel de sapin des Vosges		PDO	Other products of animal origin	France
Mirabelles de Lorraine		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	France
Mogette de Vendée		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	France
Mont d'Or/Vacherin du Haut-Doubs		PDO	Cheeses	France
Morbier		PDO	Cheeses	France
Moules de Bouchot de la Baie du Mont-Saint-Michel		PDO	Fresh fish, molluscs and crustaceans and products derived therefrom	France
Moutarde de Bourgogne		PGI	Mustard paste	France
Munster/Munster-Géromé		PDO	Cheeses	France
Muscat du Ventoux		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	France
Neufchâtel		PDO	Cheeses	France
Noisette de Cervione – Nuciola di Cervioni		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	France
Noix de Grenoble		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	France
Noix du Périgord		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	France
Œufs de Loué		PGI	Other products of animal origin	France
Oie d'Anjou		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Oignon de Roscoff		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	France

Name	Transcription in Latin characters	Protection (¹)	Type of product	Origin
Oignon doux des Cévennes		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	France
Olive de Nice		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	France
Olive de Nîmes		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	France
Olives cassées de la Vallée des Baux-de-Provence		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	France
Olives noires de la Vallée des Baux de Provence		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	France
Olives noires de Nyons		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	France
Ossau-Iraty		PDO	Cheeses	France
Pâté de Campagne Breton		PGI	Meat products	France
Pâtes d'Alsace		PGI	Pasta	France
Pays d'Auge/Pays d'Auge-Cambremer		PDO	Other products listed in Annex I to the Treaty	France
Pélardon		PDO	Cheeses	France
Petit Épeautre de Haute-Provence		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	France
Picodon		PDO	Cheeses	France
Piment d'Espelette/Piment d'Espelette – Ezpeletako Biperra		PDO	Other products listed in Annex I to the Treaty	France
Pintadeau de la Drôme		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Pintade de l'Ardèche		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Poireaux de Créances		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	France
Pomelo de Corse		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	France
Pomme de terre de l'Île de Ré		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	France
Pomme du Limousin		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	France
Pommes des Alpes de Haute Durance		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	France
Pommes de terre de Merville		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	France

Name	Transcription in Latin characters	Protection (*)	Type of product	Origin
Pommes et poires de Savoie/Pommes de Savoie/Poires de Savoie		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	France
Pont-l'Évêque		PDO	Cheeses	France
Porc d'Auvergne		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Porc de Franche-Comté		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Porc de la Sarthe		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Porc de Normandie		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Porc de Vendée		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Porc du Limousin		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Porc du Sud-Ouest		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Porc noir de Bigorre		PDO	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Poularde du Périgord		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Poulet de l'Ardèche/Chapon de l'Ardèche		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Poulet des Cévennes/Chapon des Cévennes		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Poulet du Périgord		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Poulligny-Saint-Pierre		PDO	Cheeses	France
Prés-salés de la baie de Somme		PDO	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Prés-salés du Mont-Saint-Michel		PDO	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Pruneaux d'Agen/Pruneaux d'Agen mi-cuits		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	France
Raclette de Savoie		PGI	Cheeses	France
Raviole du Dauphiné		PGI	Pasta	France
Reblochon/Reblochon de Savoie		PDO	Cheeses	France
Rigotte de Condrieu		PDO	Cheeses	France
Rillettes de Tours		PGI	Meat products	France

Name	Transcription in Latin characters	Protection (1)	Type of product	Origin
Riz de Camargue		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	France
Rocamadour		PDO	Cheeses	France
Roquefort		PDO	Cheeses	France
Sainte-Maure de Touraine		PDO	Cheeses	France
Saint-Marcellin		PGI	Cheeses	France
Saint-Nectaire		PDO	Cheeses	France
Salers		PDO	Cheeses	France
Saucisse de Montbéliard		PGI	Meat products	France
Saucisse de Morteau/Jésus de Morteau		PGI	Meat products	France
Saucisson de Lacaune/Saucisse de Lacaune		PGI	Meat products	France
Saucisson de l'Ardèche		PGI	Meat products	France
Saucisson sec d'Auvergne/Saucisse sèche d'Auvergne		PGI	Meat products	France
Selles-sur-Cher		PDO	Cheeses	France
Soumaintrain		PGI	Cheeses	France
Taureau de Camargue		PDO	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Thym de Provence		PGI	Other products listed in Annex I to the Treaty	France
Tome des Bauges		PDO	Cheeses	France
Tomme de Savoie		PGI	Cheeses	France
Tomme des Pyrénées		PGI	Cheeses	France
Valençay		PDO	Cheeses	France
Veau d'Aveyron et du Ségala		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Veau du Limousin		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Volailles d'Alsace		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Volailles d'Ancenis		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Volailles d'Auvergne		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Volailles de Bourgogne		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	France

Name	Transcription in Latin characters	Protection (¹)	Type of product	Origin
Volaille de Bresse/Poulet de Bresse/Poularde de Bresse/Chapon de Bresse		PDO	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Volailles de Bretagne		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Volailles de Challans		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Volailles de Cholet		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Volailles de Gascogne		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Volailles de Houdan		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Volailles de Janzé		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Volailles de la Champagne		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Volailles de la Drôme		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Volailles de l'Ain		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Volailles de Licques		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Volailles de l'Orléanais		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Volailles de Normandie		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Volailles de Vendée		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Volailles des Landes		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Volailles du Béarn		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Volailles du Berry		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Volailles du Charolais		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Volailles du Forez		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Volailles du Gatinais		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Volailles du Gers		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Volailles du Languedoc		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Volailles du Lauragais		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Volailles du Maine		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	France

Name	Transcription in Latin characters	Protection (*)	Type of product	Origin
Volailles du plateau de Langres		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Volailles du Val de Sèvres		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Volailles du Velay		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	France
Baranjski kulen		PGI	Meat products	Croatia
Dalmatinski pršut		PGI	Meat products	Croatia
Drniški pršut		PGI	Meat products	Croatia
Ekstra djevičansko maslinovo ulje Cres		PDO	Oils and fats	Croatia
Istarski pršut/Istrski pršut		PDO	Meat products	Croatia, Slovenia
Istra		PDO	Oils and fats	Croatia, Slovenia
Korčulansko maslinovo ulje		PDO	Oils and fats	Croatia
Krčki pršut		PGI	Meat products	Croatia
Krčko maslinovo ulje		PDO	Oils and fats	Croatia
Lička janjetina		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	Croatia
Lički krumpir		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Croatia
Međimursko meso 'z tiblice		PGI	Meat products	Croatia
Neretvanska mandarina		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Croatia
Ogulinski kiseli kupus/Ogulinsko kiselo zelje		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Croatia
Paška janjetina		PDO	Fresh meat (and offal)	Croatia
Paški sir		PDO	Cheeses	Croatia
Poljički soparnik/Poljički zeljanik/Poljički uljenjak		PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Croatia
Slavonski kulen/Slavonski kulin		PGI	Meat products	Croatia
Slavonski med		PDO	Other products of animal origin	Croatia
Šoltansko maslinovo ulje		PDO	Oils and fats	Croatia
Varaždinsko zelje		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Croatia

Name	Transcription in Latin characters	Protection (¹)	Type of product	Origin
Zagorski mlinci		PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Croatia
Zagorski puran		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	Croatia
Alföldi kamillavirágzat		PDO	Other products listed in Annex I to the Treaty	Hungary
Budapesti szalámi/ Budapesti téliszalámi		PGI	Meat products	Hungary
Csabai kolbász/Csabai vastagkolbász		PGI	Meat products	Hungary
Gönci kajszibarack		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Hungary
Gyulai kolbász/Gyulai pároskolbász		PGI	Meat products	Hungary
Hajdúsági torma		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Hungary
Kalocsai fűszerpaprika őrlemény		PDO	Other products listed in Annex I to the Treaty	Hungary
Magyar szürkemarha hús		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	Hungary
Makói petrezselyemgyökér		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Hungary
Makói vöröshagyma/ Makói hagyma		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Hungary
Szegedi fűszerpaprika- őrlemény/Szegedi paprika		PDO	Other products listed in Annex I to the Treaty	Hungary
Szegedi szalámi/Szegedi téliszalámi		PDO	Meat products	Hungary
Szentesi paprika		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Hungary
Szőregi rózsatő		PGI	Flowers and ornamental plants	Hungary
Clare Island Salmon		PGI	Fresh fish, molluscs and crustaceans and products derived therefrom	Ireland
Connemara Hill lamb/Uain Sléibhe Chonamara		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	Ireland
Imokilly Regato		PDO	Cheeses	Ireland
Sneem Black Pudding		PGI	Meat products	Ireland
Timoleague Brown Pudding		PGI	Meat products	Ireland

Name	Transcription in Latin characters	Protection (*)	Type of product	Origin
Waterford Blaa/Blaa		PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Ireland
Abbacchio Romano		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	Italy
Acciughe Sotto Sale del Mar Ligure		PGI	Fresh fish, molluscs and crustaceans and products derived therefrom	Italy
Aceto balsamico di Modena		PGI	Other products listed in Annex I to the Treaty	Italy
Aceto balsamico tradizionale di Modena		PDO	Other products listed in Annex I to the Treaty	Italy
Aceto balsamico tradizionale di Reggio Emilia		PDO	Other products listed in Annex I to the Treaty	Italy
Aglione Bianco Polesano		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Aglione di Voghera		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Agnello del Centro Italia		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	Italy
Agnello di Sardegna		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	Italy
Alto Crotonese		PDO	Oils and fats	Italy
Amarene Brusche di Modena		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Anguria Reggiana		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Aprutino Pescarese		PDO	Oils and fats	Italy
Arancia del Gargano		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Arancia di Ribera		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Arancia Rossa di Sicilia		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Asiago		PDO	Cheeses	Italy
Asparago Bianco di Bassano		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Asparago bianco di Cimadolmo		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Asparago di Badoere		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Asparago di Cantello		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy

Name	Transcription in Latin characters	Protection (¹)	Type of product	Origin
Asparago verde di Altedo		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Basilico Genovese		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Bergamotto di Reggio Calabria – Olio essenziale		PDO	Essential oils	Italy
Bitto		PDO	Cheeses	Italy
Bra		PDO	Cheeses	Italy
Bresaola della Valtellina		PGI	Meat products	Italy
Brisighella		PDO	Oils and fats	Italy
Brovada		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Bruzio		PDO	Oils and fats	Italy
Burrata di Andria		PGI	Cheeses	Italy
Caciocavallo Silano		PDO	Cheeses	Italy
Canestrato di Moliterno		PGI	Cheeses	Italy
Canestrato Pugliese		PDO	Cheeses	Italy
Canino		PDO	Oils and fats	Italy
Cantuccini Toscani/ Cantucci Toscani		PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Italy
Cappellacci di zucca ferraresi		PGI	Pasta	Italy
Capocollo di Calabria		PDO	Meat products	Italy
Cappero di Pantelleria		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Carciofo Brindisino		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Carciofo di Paestum		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Carciofo Romanesco del Lazio		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Carciofo Spinoso di Sardegna		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Carota dell'Altopiano del Fucino	—	PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Carota Novella di Ispica		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy

Name	Transcription in Latin characters	Protection (¹)	Type of product	Origin
Cartoceto		PDO	Oils and fats	Italy
Casatella Trevigiana		PDO	Cheeses	Italy
Casciotta d'Urbino		PDO	Cheeses	Italy
Castagna Cuneo	—	PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Castagna del Monte Amiata		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Castagna di Montella		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Castagna di Vallerano		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Castelmagno		PDO	Cheeses	Italy
Chianti Classico		PDO	Oils and fats	Italy
Ciauscolo		PGI	Meat products	Italy
Cilento		PDO	Oils and fats	Italy
Ciliegia dell'Etna		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Ciliegia di Marostica		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Ciliegia di Vignola		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Cinta Senese		PDO	Fresh meat (and offal)	Italy
Cioccolato di Modica		PGI	Chocolate and derived products	Italy
Cipolla bianca di Margherita		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Cipolla Rossa di Tropea Calabria		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Cipollotto Nocerino		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Clementine del Golfo di Taranto		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Clementine di Calabria		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Collina di Brindisi		PDO	Oils and fats	Italy
Colline di Romagna		PDO	Oils and fats	Italy
Colline Pontine		PDO	Oils and fats	Italy
Colline Salernitane	—	PDO	Oils and fats	Italy
Colline Teatine		PDO	Oils and fats	Italy

Name	Transcription in Latin characters	Protection (¹)	Type of product	Origin
Coppa di Parma		PGI	Meat products	Italy
Coppa Piacentina		PDO	Meat products	Italy
Coppia Ferrarese		PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Italy
Cotechino Modena		PGI	Meat products	Italy
Cozza di Scardovari		PDO	Fresh fish, molluscs and crustaceans and products derived therefrom	Italy
Crudo di Cuneo		PDO	Meat products	Italy
Culatello di Zibello		PDO	Meat products	Italy
Culurgionis d'Ogliastra		PGI	Pasta	Italy
Dauno		PDO	Oils and fats	Italy
Fagioli Bianchi di Rotonda		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Fagiolo Cannellino di Atina		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Fagiolo Cuneo		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Fagiolo di Lamon della Vallata Bellunese		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Fagiolo di Sarconi		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Fagiolo di Sorana		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Farina di castagne della Lunigiana		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Farina di Neccio della Garfagnana		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Farro di Monteleone di Spoleto		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Farro della Garfagnana		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Fichi di Cosenza		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Fico Bianco del Cilento		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Ficodindia dell'Etna		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Ficodindia di San Cono		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Finocchiona		PGI	Meat products	Italy

Name	Transcription in Latin characters	Protection (¹)	Type of product	Origin
Fiore Sardo		PDO	Cheeses	Italy
Focaccia di Recco col formaggio		PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Italy
Fontina		PDO	Cheeses	Italy
Formaggella del Luinese		PDO	Cheeses	Italy
Formaggio di Fossa di Sogliano		PDO	Cheeses	Italy
Formai de Mut dell'Alta Valle Brembana		PDO	Cheeses	Italy
Fungo di Borgotaro		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Garda		PDO	Oils and fats	Italy
Gorgonzola		PDO	Cheeses	Italy
Grana Padano		PDO	Cheeses	Italy
Insalata di Lusia		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Irpinia – Colline dell'Ufita		PDO	Oils and fats	Italy
Kiwi Latina		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
La Bella della Daunia	—	PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Laghi Lombardi	—	PDO	Oils and fats	Italy
Lametia		PDO	Oils and fats	Italy
Lardo di Colonnata		PGI	Meat products	Italy
Lenticchia di Altamura		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Lenticchia di Castelluccio di Norcia		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Limone Costa d'Amalfi		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Limone di Rocca Imperiale		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Limone di Siracusa		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Limone di Sorrento		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Limone Femminello del Gargano		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Limone Interdonato Messina		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy

Name	Transcription in Latin characters	Protection (*)	Type of product	Origin
Liquirizia di Calabria		PDO	Other products listed in Annex I to the Treaty	Italy
Lucanica di Picerno		PGI	Meat products	Italy
Lucca		PDO	Oils and fats	Italy
Maccheroncini di Campofilone		PGI	Pasta	Italy
Marche		PGI	Oils and fats	Italy
Marrone della Valle di Susa		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Marrone del Mugello		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Marrone di Caprese Michelangelo		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Marrone di Castel del Rio		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Marrone di Combai		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Marrone di Roccadaspide		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Marrone di San Zeno		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Marrone di Serino/Castagna di Serino		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Marroni del Monfenera		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Mela Alto Adige/Südtiroler Apfel		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Mela di Valtellina		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Mela Rossa Cuneo		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Mela Val di Non		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Melannurca Campana		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Melanzana Rossa di Rotonda		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Melone Mantovano		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Miele della Lunigiana		PDO	Other products of animal origin	Italy
Miele delle Dolomiti Bellunesi		PDO	Other products of animal origin	Italy

Name	Transcription in Latin characters	Protection (¹)	Type of product	Origin
Miele Varesino		PDO	Other products of animal origin	Italy
Molise		PDO	Oils and fats	Italy
Montasio		PDO	Cheeses	Italy
Monte Etna		PDO	Oils and fats	Italy
Monte Veronese		PDO	Cheeses	Italy
Monti Iblei		PDO	Oils and fats	Italy
Mortadella Bologna		PGI	Meat products	Italy
Mortadella di Prato		PGI	Meat products	Italy
Mozzarella di Bufala Campana		PDO	Cheeses	Italy
Murazzano		PDO	Cheeses	Italy
Nocciola del Piemonte/ Nocciola Piemonte		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Nocciola di Giffoni		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Nocciola Romana		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Nocellara del Belice		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Nostrano Valtrompia		PDO	Cheeses	Italy
Oliva Ascolana del Piceno		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Olio di Calabria		PGI	Oils and fats	Italy
Olio di Puglia		PGI	Oils and fats	Italy
Oliva di Gaeta		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Ossolano		PDO	Cheeses	Italy
Pagnotta del Dittaino		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Pampapato di Ferrara/ Pampepato di Ferrara		PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Italy
Pancetta di Calabria		PDO	Meat products	Italy
Pancetta Piacentina		PDO	Meat products	Italy
Pane casareccio di Genzano	—	PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Italy

Name	Transcription in Latin characters	Protection (1)	Type of product	Origin
Pane di Altamura	—	PDO	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Italy
Pane di Matera		PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Italy
Pane Toscano		PDO	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Italy
Panforte di Siena		PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Italy
Parmigiano Reggiano	—	PDO	Cheeses	Italy
Pasta di Gragnano		PGI	Pasta	Italy
Patata del Fucino		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Patata dell'Alto Viterbese		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Patata della Sila		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Patata di Bologna		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Patata novella di Galatina		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Patata Rossa di Colfiorito		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Pecorino Crotonese		PDO	Cheeses	Italy
Pecorino delle Balze Volterrane		PDO	Cheeses	Italy
Pecorino di Filiano		PDO	Cheeses	Italy
Pecorino di Picinisco		PDO	Cheeses	Italy
Pecorino Romano		PDO	Cheeses	Italy
Pecorino Sardo		PDO	Cheeses	Italy
Pecorino Siciliano		PDO	Cheeses	Italy
Pecorino Toscano		PDO	Cheeses	Italy
Penisola Sorrentina		PDO	Oils and fats	Italy
Peperone di Pontecorvo		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Peperone di Senise		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy

Name	Transcription in Latin characters	Protection (*)	Type of product	Origin
Pera dell'Emilia Romagna		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Pera mantovana		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Pescabivona		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
PESCA di Leonforte		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
PESCA di Verona		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
PESCA e nettarina di Romagna		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Piacentinu Ennese		PDO	Cheeses	Italy
Piadina Romagnola/Piada Romagnola		PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Italy
Piave		PDO	Cheeses	Italy
Pistacchio verde di Bronte		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Pitina		PGI	Meat products	Italy
Pizzoccheri della Valtellina		PGI	Pasta	Italy
Pomodorino del Piennolo del Vesuvio		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Pomodoro di Pachino		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Pomodoro S. Marzano dell'Agro Sarnese-Nocerino		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Porchetta di Ariccia		PGI	Meat products	Italy
Pretuziano delle Colline Teramane		PDO	Oils and fats	Italy
Prosciutto Amatriciano		PGI	Meat products	Italy
Prosciutto di Carpegna		PDO	Meat products	Italy
Prosciutto di Modena		PDO	Meat products	Italy
Prosciutto di Norcia		PGI	Meat products	Italy
Prosciutto di Parma		PDO	Meat products	Italy
Prosciutto di Sauris		PGI	Meat products	Italy

Name	Transcription in Latin characters	Protection (*)	Type of product	Origin
Prosciutto di San Daniele		PDO	Fresh meat (and offal)	Italy
Prosciutto Toscano		PDO	Meat products	Italy
Prosciutto Veneto Berico-Euganeo		PDO	Meat products	Italy
Provolone del Monaco		PDO	Cheeses	Italy
Provolone Valpadana		PDO	Cheeses	Italy
Puzzone di Moena/Spretz Tzaorì		PDO	Cheeses	Italy
Quartirolo Lombardo		PDO	Cheeses	Italy
Radicchio di Chioggia		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Radicchio di Verona		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Radicchio Rosso di Treviso		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Radicchio Variegato di Castelfranco		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Ragusano		PDO	Cheeses	Italy
Raschera		PDO	Cheeses	Italy
Ricciarelli di Siena		PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Italy
Ricotta di Bufala Campana		PDO	Other products of animal origin	Italy
Ricotta Romana		PDO	Cheeses	Italy
Riso del Delta del Po		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Riso di Baraggia Biellese e Vercellese		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Riso Nano Vialone Veronese		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Riviera Ligure		PDO	Oils and fats	Italy
Robiola di Roccaverano		PDO	Cheeses	Italy
Sabina		PDO	Oils and fats	Italy
Salama da sugo		PGI	Meat products	Italy
Salame Brianza		PDO	Meat products	Italy
Salame Cremona		PGI	Meat products	Italy

Name	Transcription in Latin characters	Protection (*)	Type of product	Origin
Salame di Varzi		PGI	Meat products	Italy
Salame d'oca di Mortara		PGI	Meat products	Italy
Salame Felino		PGI	Meat products	Italy
Salame Piacentino		PDO	Meat products	Italy
Salame Piemonte		PGI	Meat products	Italy
Salame S. Angelo		PGI	Meat products	Italy
Salamini italiani alla cacciatora		PDO	Meat products	Italy
Salmerino del Trentino		PGI	Fresh fish, molluscs and crustaceans and products derived therefrom	Italy
Salsiccia di Calabria		PDO	Meat products	Italy
Salva Cremasco		PDO	Cheeses	Italy
Sardegna		PDO	Oils and fats	Italy
Scalogni di Romagna		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Sedano Bianco di Sperlonga		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Seggiano		PDO	Oils and fats	Italy
Sicilia		PGI	Oils and fats	Italy
Silter		PDO	Cheeses	Italy
Soppressata di Calabria		PDO	Meat products	Italy
Sopressa Vicentina		PDO	Meat products	Italy
Speck dell'Alto Adige/ Südtiroler Markenspeck/ Südtiroler Speck		PGI	Meat products	Italy
Spresa delle Giudicarie		PDO	Cheeses	Italy
Squacquerone di Romagna		PDO	Cheeses	Italy
Stelvio/Stilfser		PDO	Cheeses	Italy
Strachitunt		PDO	Cheeses	Italy
Susina di Dro		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Taleggio		PDO	Cheeses	Italy
Tergeste		PDO	Oils and fats	Italy
Terra di Bari		PDO	Oils and fats	Italy

Name	Transcription in Latin characters	Protection (¹)	Type of product	Origin
Terra d'Otranto		PDO	Oils and fats	Italy
Terre Aurunche		PDO	Oils and fats	Italy
Terre di Siena		PDO	Oils and fats	Italy
Terre Tarentine		PDO	Oils and fats	Italy
Tinca Gobba Dorata del Pinalto di Poirino		PDO	Fresh fish, molluscs and crustaceans and products derived therefrom	Italy
Toma Piemontese		PDO	Cheeses	Italy
Torrone di Bagnara		PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Italy
Toscano		PGI	Oils and fats	Italy
Trote del Trentino		PGI	Fresh fish, molluscs and crustaceans and products derived therefrom	Italy
Tuscia		PDO	Oils and fats	Italy
Umbria		PDO	Oils and fats	Italy
Uva da tavola di Canicattì		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Uva da tavola di Mazzarrone		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Uva di Puglia		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Italy
Val di Mazara		PDO	Oils and fats	Italy
Valdemone		PDO	Oils and fats	Italy
Valle d'Aosta Fromadzo		PDO	Cheeses	Italy
Valle d'Aosta Jambon de Bosses		PDO	Meat products	Italy
Valle d'Aosta Lard d'Arnad		PDO	Meat products	Italy
Valle del Belice		PDO	Oils and fats	Italy
Valli Trapanesi		PDO	Oils and fats	Italy
Valtellina Casera		PDO	Cheeses	Italy
Vastedda della valle del Belice		PDO	Cheeses	Italy
Veneto Valpolicella, Veneto Euganei e Berici, Veneto del Grappa		PDO	Oils and fats	Italy
Vitellone bianco dell'Appennino Centrale		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	Italy

Name	Transcription in Latin characters	Protection (*)	Type of product	Origin
Vitelloni Piemontesi della coscia		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	Italy
Vulture		PDO	Oils and fats	Italy
Zafferano dell'Aquila		PDO	Other products listed in Annex I to the Treaty	Italy
Zafferano di San Gimignano		PDO	Other products listed in Annex I to the Treaty	Italy
Zafferano di Sardegna		PDO	Other products listed in Annex I to the Treaty	Italy
Zampone Modena		PGI	Meat products	Italy
Daujėnų naminė duona		PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Lithuania
Džiugas		PGI	Cheeses	Lithuania
Kaimiškas Jovarų alus		PGI	Beer	Lithuania
Lietuviškas varškės sūris		PGI	Cheeses	Lithuania
Liliputas		PGI	Cheeses	Lithuania
Seinų/Lazdijų krašto medus/Miód z Sejneńszczyzny/Łódziejszczyzny		PDO	Other products of animal origin	Lithuania, Poland
Stakliškės		PGI	Other products listed in Annex I to the Treaty	Lithuania
Beurre rose – Marque nationale du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg		PDO	Oils and fats	Luxembourg
Miel – Marque nationale du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg		PDO	Other products of animal origin	Luxembourg
Salaisons fumées, marque nationale du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg		PGI	Meat products	Luxembourg
Viande de porc, marque nationale du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	Luxembourg
Carnikavas nēģi		PGI	Fresh fish, molluscs and crustaceans and products derived therefrom	Latvia
Latvijas lielie pelēkie zirņi		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Latvia

Name	Transcription in Latin characters	Protection (*)	Type of product	Origin
Rucavas baltais sviests		PGI	Oils and fats	Latvia
Boeren-Leidse met sleutels		PDO	Cheeses	Netherlands
Brabantse Wal asperges		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Netherlands
De Meerlander		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Netherlands
Edam Holland		PGI	Cheeses	Netherlands
Gouda Holland		PGI	Cheeses	Netherlands
Hollandse geitenkaas		PGI	Cheeses	Netherlands
Kanterkaas/ Kanterkamelkaas/ Kanterkomijnkaas		PDO	Cheeses	Netherlands
Noord-Hollandse Edammer		PDO	Cheeses	Netherlands
Noord-Hollandse Gouda		PDO	Cheeses	Netherlands
Oppehoezer Ronde		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Netherlands
Westlandse druif		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Netherlands
Andruty Kaliskie		PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Poland
Bryndza Podhalańska		PDO	Cheeses	Poland
Cebularz lubelski		PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Poland
Chleb prądnicki		PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Poland
Czosnek galicyjski		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Poland
Fasola korczyńska		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Poland
Fasola Piękny Jaś z Doliny Dunajca/Fasola z Doliny Dunajca		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Poland
Fasola Wrzawska		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Poland
Jabłka grójeckie		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Poland

Name	Transcription in Latin characters	Protection (*)	Type of product	Origin
Jablka łuckie		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Poland
Jagnięcina podhalańska		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	Poland
Karp zatorski		PDO	Fresh fish, molluscs and crustaceans and products derived therefrom	Poland
Kiełbasa biała parzona wielkopolska		PGI	Meat products	Poland
Kiełbasa lisiecka		PGI	Meat products	Poland
Kiełbasa piaszczańska		PGI	Meat products	Poland
Kołocz śląski/kołacz śląski		PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Poland
Krupnioki śląskie		PGI	Meat products	Poland
Miód drahimski		PGI	Other products of animal origin	Poland
Miód kurpiowski		PGI	Other products of animal origin	Poland
Miód wrzosowy z Borów Dolnośląskich		PGI	Other products of animal origin	Poland
Obwarzanek krakowski		PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Poland
Oscypek		PDO	Cheeses	Poland
Podkarpacki miód spadziowy		PDO	Other products of animal origin	Poland
Redykołka		PDO	Cheeses	Poland
Rogal świętomarciński		PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Poland
Ser koryciński swojski		PGI	Cheeses	Poland
Śliwka szydłowska		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Poland
Suska sechłńska		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Poland
Truskawka kaszubska/ Kaszëbskô malëna		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Poland
Wielkopolski ser smażony		PGI	Cheeses	Poland
Wiśnia nadwiślanka		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Poland

Name	Transcription in Latin characters	Protection (¹)	Type of product	Origin
Alheira de Barroso-Montalegre		PGI	Meat products	Portugal
Alheira de Mirandela		PGI	Meat products	Portugal
Alheira de Vinhais		PGI	Meat products	Portugal
Ameixa d'Elvas		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Portugal
Amêndoa Coberta de Moncorvo		PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Portugal
Amêndoa Douro		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Portugal
Ananás dos Açores/São Miguel		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Portugal
Anona da Madeira		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Portugal
Arroz Carolino do Baixo Mondego		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Portugal
Arroz Carolino Lezírias Ribatejanas		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Portugal
Azeite de Moura		PDO	Oils and fats	Portugal
Azeite de Trás-os-Montes		PDO	Oils and fats	Portugal
Azeite do Alentejo Interior		PDO	Other products of animal origin	Portugal
Azeites da Beira Interior (Azeite da Beira Alta, Azeite da Beira Baixa)		PDO	Oils and fats	Portugal
Azeites do Norte Alentejano		PDO	Oils and fats	Portugal
Azeites do Ribatejo		PDO	Oils and fats	Portugal
Azeitona de conserva Negrinha de Freixo		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Portugal
Azeitonas de Conserva de Elvas e Campo Maior		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Portugal
Batata de Trás-os-montes		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Portugal
Batata doce de Aljezur		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Portugal
Borrego da Beira		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	Portugal

Name	Transcription in Latin characters	Protection (¹)	Type of product	Origin
Borrego de Montemor-o-Novo		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	Portugal
Borrego do Baixo Alentejo		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	Portugal
Borrego do Nordeste Alentejano		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	Portugal
Borrego Serra da Estrela		PDO	Fresh meat (and offal)	Portugal
Borrego Terrincho		PDO	Fresh meat (and offal)	Portugal
Butelo de Vinhais/Bucho de Vinhais/Chouriço de Ossos de Vinhais		PGI	Meat products	Portugal
Cabrito da Beira		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	Portugal
Cabrito da Gralheira		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	Portugal
Cabrito das Terras Altas do Minho		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	Portugal
Cabrito de Barroso		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	Portugal
Cabrito do Alentejo		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	Portugal
Cabrito Transmontano		PDO	Fresh meat (and offal)	Portugal
Cacholeira Branca de Portalegre		PGI	Meat products	Portugal
Capão de Freamunde		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	Portugal
Carnalentejana		PDO	Fresh meat (and offal)	Portugal
Carne Arouquesa		PDO	Fresh meat (and offal)	Portugal
Carne Barrosã		PDO	Fresh meat (and offal)	Portugal
Carne Cachena da Peneda		PDO	Fresh meat (and offal)	Portugal
Carne da Charneca		PDO	Fresh meat (and offal)	Portugal
Carne de Bísaro Transmonano/Carne de Porco Transmontano		PDO	Fresh meat (and offal)	Portugal
Carne de Bovino Cruzado dos Lameiros do Barroso		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	Portugal
Carne de Bravo do Ribatejo		PDO	Fresh meat (and offal)	Portugal

Name	Transcription in Latin characters	Protection (*)	Type of product	Origin
Carne de Porco Alentejano		PDO	Fresh meat (and offal)	Portugal
Carne dos Açores		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	Portugal
Carne Marinhola		PDO	Fresh meat (and offal)	Portugal
Carne Maronesa		PDO	Fresh meat (and offal)	Portugal
Carne Mertolenga		PDO	Fresh meat (and offal)	Portugal
Carne Mirandesa		PDO	Fresh meat (and offal)	Portugal
Castanha da Terra Fria		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Portugal
Castanha de Padrela		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Portugal
Castanha dos Soutos da Lapa		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Portugal
Castanha Marvão-Portalegre		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Portugal
Cereja da Cova da Beira		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Portugal
Cereja de São Julião-Portalegre		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Portugal
Chouriça de carne de Barroso-Montalegre		PGI	Meat products	Portugal
Chouriça de carne de Melgaço		PGI	Meat products	Portugal
Chouriça de Carne de Vinhais/Linguica de Vinhais		PGI	Meat products	Portugal
Chouriça de sangue de Melgaço		PGI	Meat products	Portugal
Chouriça doce de Vinhais		PGI	Meat products	Portugal
Chouriço azedo de Vinhais/Azedo de Vinhais/Chouriço de Pão de Vinhais		PGI	Meat products	Portugal
Chouriço de Abóbora de Barroso-Montalegre		PGI	Meat products	Portugal
Chouriço de Carne de Estremoz e Borba		PGI	Meat products	Portugal
Chouriço de Portalegre		PGI	Meat products	Portugal
Chouriço grosso de Estremoz e Borba		PGI	Meat products	Portugal

Name	Transcription in Latin characters	Protection (¹)	Type of product	Origin
Chouriço Mouro de Portalegre		PGI	Meat products	Portugal
Citrinos do Algarve		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Portugal
Cordeiro Bragançano		PDO	Fresh meat (and offal)	Portugal
Cordeiro de Barroso/Anho de Barroso/Cordeiro de leite de Barroso		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	Portugal
Cordeiro Mirandês/Canhono Mirandês		PDO	Fresh meat (and offal)	Portugal
Farinheira de Estremoz e Borba		PGI	Meat products	Portugal
Farinheira de Portalegre		PGI	Meat products	Portugal
Fogaça da Feira		PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Portugal
Folar de Valpaços		PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Portugal
Ginja de Óbidos e Alcobaça		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Portugal
Linguiça de Portalegre		PGI	Meat products	Portugal
Linguiça do Baixo Alentejo/Chouriço de carne do Baixo Alentejo		PGI	Meat products	Portugal
Lombo Branco de Portalegre		PGI	Meat products	Portugal
Lombo Enguitado de Portalegre		PGI	Meat products	Portugal
Maçã Bravo de Esmolfe		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Portugal
Maçã da Beira Alta		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Portugal
Maçã da Cova da Beira		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Portugal
Maçã de Alcobaça		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Portugal
Maçã de Portalegre		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Portugal
Maçã Riscadinha de Palmela		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Portugal

Name	Transcription in Latin characters	Protection (1)	Type of product	Origin
Maracujá dos Açores/S. Miguel		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Portugal
Mel da Serra da Lousã		PDO	Other products of animal origin	Portugal
Mel da Serra de Monchique		PDO	Other products of animal origin	Portugal
Mel da Terra Quente		PDO	Other products of animal origin	Portugal
Mel das Terras Altas do Minho		PDO	Other products of animal origin	Portugal
Mel de Barroso		PDO	Other products of animal origin	Portugal
Mel do Alentejo		PDO	Other products of animal origin	Portugal
Mel do Parque de Montezinho		PDO	Other products of animal origin	Portugal
Mel do Ribatejo Norte (Serra d'Aire, Albufeira de Castelo de Bode, Bairro, Alto Nabão)		PDO	Other products of animal origin	Portugal
Mel dos Açores		PDO	Other products of animal origin	Portugal
Meloa de Santa Maria – Açores		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Portugal
Morcela de Assar de Portalegre		PGI	Meat products	Portugal
Morcela de Cozer de Portalegre		PGI	Meat products	Portugal
Morcela de Estremoz e Borba		PGI	Meat products	Portugal
Ovos moles de Aveiro		PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Portugal
Paio de Estremoz e Borba		PGI	Meat products	Portugal
Paia de Lombo de Estremoz e Borba		PGI	Meat products	Portugal
Paia de Toucinho de Estremoz e Borba		PGI	Meat products	Portugal
Painho de Portalegre		PGI	Meat products	Portugal
Paio de Beja		PGI	Meat products	Portugal
Pão de Ló de Ovar		PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Portugal

Name	Transcription in Latin characters	Protection (1)	Type of product	Origin
Pastel de Chaves		PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Portugal
Pastel de Tentúgal		PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Portugal
Pêra Rocha do Oeste		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Portugal
Pêssego da Cova da Beira		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Portugal
Presunto de Barrancos/ Paleta de Barrancos		PDO	Meat products	Portugal
Presunto de Barroso		PGI	Meat products	Portugal
Presunto de Camp Maior e Elvas/Paleta de Campo Maior e Elvas		PGI	Meat products	Portugal
Presunto de Melgaço		PGI	Meat products	Portugal
Presunto de Santana da Serra/Paleta de Santana da Serra		PGI	Meat products	Portugal
Presunto de Vinhais/ Presunto Bísaro de Vinhais		PGI	Meat products	Portugal
Presunto do Alentejo/Paleta do Alentejo		PDO	Meat products	Portugal
Queijo de Azeitão		PDO	Cheeses	Portugal
Queijo de cabra Transmontano		PDO	Cheeses	Portugal
Queijo de Évora		PDO	Cheeses	Portugal
Queijo de Nisa		PDO	Cheeses	Portugal
Queijo do Pico		PDO	Cheeses	Portugal
Queijo mestiço de Tolosa		PGI	Cheeses	Portugal
Queijo Rabaçal		PDO	Cheeses	Portugal
Queijo São Jorge		PDO	Cheeses	Portugal
Queijo Serpa		PDO	Cheeses	Portugal
Queijo Serra da Estrela		PDO	Cheeses	Portugal
Queijo Terrincho		PDO	Cheeses	Portugal

Name	Transcription in Latin characters	Protection (*)	Type of product	Origin
Queijos da Beira Baixa (Queijo de Castelo Branco, Queijo Amarelo da Beira Baixa, Queijo Picante da Beira Baixa)		PDO	Cheeses	Portugal
Requeijão da Beira Baixa		PDO	Other products of animal origin	Portugal
Requeijão Serra da Estrela		PDO	Other products of animal origin	Portugal
Salpicão de Barroso- Montalegre		PGI	Meat products	Portugal
Salpicão de Melgaço		PGI	Meat products	Portugal
Salpicão de Vinhais		PGI	Meat products	Portugal
Sangueira de Barroso- Montalegre		PGI	Meat products	Portugal
Travia da Beira Baixa		PDO	Other products of animal origin	Portugal
Vitela de Lafões		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	Portugal
Cârnați de Pleșcoi		PGI	Meat products	Romania
Magiun de prune Topoloveni		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Romania
Novac afumat din Țara Bârsei		PGI	Fresh fish, molluscs and crustaceans and products derived therefrom	Romania
Salam de Sibiu		PGI	Meat products	Romania
Scrumbie de Dunăre afumată		PGI	Fresh fish, molluscs and crustaceans and products derived therefrom	Romania
Telemea de Ibănești		PDO	Cheeses	Romania
Telemea de Sibiu		PGI	Cheeses	Romania
Bruna bönor från Öland		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Sweden
Hännlamb		PDO	Fresh meat (and offal)	Sweden
Kalix Ljörom		PDO	Fresh fish, molluscs and crustaceans and products derived therefrom	Sweden
Skånsk spettekaka		PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Sweden
Svecia		PGI	Cheeses	Sweden
Upplandskubb		PDO	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Sweden

Name	Transcription in Latin characters	Protection (¹)	Type of product	Origin
Bovški sir		PDO	Cheeses	Slovenia
Ekstra deviško oljčno olje Slovenske Istre		PDO	Oils and fats	Slovenia
Jajca izpod Kamniških planin		PGI	Other products of animal origin	Slovenia
Kočevski gozdni med		PDO	Other products of animal origin	Slovenia
Kranjska klobasa		PGI	Meat products	Slovenia
Kraška panceta		PGI	Meat products	Slovenia
Kraški med		PDO	Other products of animal origin	Slovenia
Kraški pršut		PGI	Meat products	Slovenia
Kraški zašink		PGI	Meat products	Slovenia
Mohant		PDO	Cheeses	Slovenia
Nanoški sir		PDO	Cheeses	Slovenia
Prekmurska šunka		PGI	Fresh meat (and offal)	Slovenia
Prleška tünka		PGI	Meat products	Slovenia
Ptujski lük		PGI	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Slovenia
Šebreljski želodec		PGI	Meat products	Slovenia
Slovenski med		PGI	Other products of animal origin	Slovenia
Štajerski hmelj		PGI	Other products listed in Annex I to the Treaty	Slovenia
Štajersko prekmursko bučno olje		PGI	Oils and fats	Slovenia
Tolminc		PDO	Cheeses	Slovenia
Zgornjesavinjski želodec		PGI	Meat products	Slovenia
Klenovecký syrec		PGI	Cheeses	Slovakia
Levický Slad		PGI	Other products listed in Annex I to the Treaty	Slovakia
Oravský korbáčik		PGI	Cheeses	Slovakia
Paprika Žitava/Žitavská paprika		PDO	Other products listed in Annex I to the Treaty	Slovakia
Skalický trdelník		PGI	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares	Slovakia
Slovenská bryndza		PGI	Cheeses	Slovakia
Slovenská parenica		PGI	Cheeses	Slovakia

Name	Transcription in Latin characters	Protection ⁽¹⁾	Type of product	Origin
Slovenský oštiepok		PGI	Cheeses	Slovakia
Stupavské zelé		PDO	Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed	Slovakia
Tekovský salámový syr		PGI	Cheeses	Slovakia
Zázrivské vojky		PGI	Cheeses	Slovakia
Zázrivský korbáčik		PGI	Cheeses	Slovakia

⁽¹⁾ In accordance with current EU legislation, as listed in Appendix 2.

⁽²⁾ The terms of use for the Gruyère PGI are outlined in recitals 8 and 9 of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 110/2013 of 6 February 2013 entering a name in the register of protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications [Gruyère (PGI)] (OJ L 36, 7.2.2013, p. 1).

Appendix 2

THE PARTIES' LEGISLATION

European Union legislation

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

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 664/2014 of 18 December 2013 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to the establishment of the Union symbols for protected designations of origin, protected geographical indications and traditional specialties guaranteed and with regard to certain rules on sourcing, certain procedural rules and certain additional transitional rules (OJ L 179, 19.6.2014, p. 17).

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 668/2014 of 13 June 2014 laying down rules for the application of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council on quality schemes for agricultural products and foodstuffs (OJ L 179, 19.6.2014, p. 36).

Legislation of the Swiss Confederation

Ordinance of 28 May 1997 on the protection of designations of origin and geographical indications for agricultural products, processed agricultural products, forestry products and processed forestry products, as last amended on 14 December 2018 (SR 910.12, AS 2020 5445).'

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