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⁽¹⁾ Text with EEA relevance

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II

(Non-legislative acts)

REGULATIONS

COUNCIL IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2016/353

of 10 March 2016

implementing Regulation (EU) No 269/2014 concerning restrictive measures in respect of actions undermining or threatening the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EU) No 269/2014 of 17 March 2014 concerning restrictive measures in respect of actions undermining or threatening the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 14(1) and (3) thereof,

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

Whereas:

- (1) On 17 March 2014, the Council adopted Regulation (EU) No 269/2014.
- (2) The Council has reviewed the individual designations. The Annex should be amended and the entries for three deceased persons should be deleted.
- (3) Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 269/2014 should therefore be amended accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 269/2014 shall be amended as set out in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

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

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 78, 17.3.2014, p. 6.

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

Done at Brussels, 10 March 2016.

For the Council
The President
K.H.D.M. DIJKHOFF

ANNEX

I. The following persons are deleted from the list set out in Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 269/2014:

PERSONS

7.	Yuriy Gennadyevich ZHEREBTSOV
41.	Igor Dmitrievich SERGUN
133	Pavel DREMOV

II. The entries for the following persons and entities set out in Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 269/2014 are replaced by the following:

LIST OF PERSONS

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
1.	Sergey Valeryevich AKSYONOV, Sergei Valerievich AKSENOV (Сергей Валерьевич АКСЕНОВ), Serhiy Valeriyovych AKSYONOV (Сергій Валерійович Аксьонов)	DOB: 26.11.1972. POB: Beltsy (Bălți), now Republic of Moldova	Aksyonov was elected 'Prime Minister of Crimea' in the Crimean Verkhovna Rada on 27 February 2014 in the presence of pro-Russian gunmen. His 'election' was decreed unconstitutional by the acting Ukrainian President Oleksandr Turchynov on 1 March 2014. He actively lobbied for the 'referendum' of 16 March 2014 and was one of the co-signatories of the 'treaty on Crimea's accession to the Russian Federation' of 18 March 2014. On 9 April 2014 he was appointed acting 'Head' of the so-called 'Republic of Crimea' by President Putin. On 9 October 2014, he was formally 'elected' 'Head' of the so-called 'Republic of Crimea'. Aksyonov subsequently decreed that the offices of 'Head' and 'Prime Minister' be combined. Member of the Russia State Council.	17.3.2014
2.	Vladimir Andreevich KONSTANTINOV (Владимир Андреевич Константинов)	DOB: 19.11.1956 POB: Vladimirovka (a.k.a. Vladimirovca), Slobozia Region, Moldavian SSR (now Republic of Moldova) or Bogomol, Moldavian SSR	As speaker of the Supreme Council of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Konstantinov played a relevant role in the decisions taken by the Verkhovna Rada concerning the 'referendum' against territorial integrity of Ukraine and called on voters to cast their votes in favour of Crimean Independence. He was one of the co-signatories of the 'treaty on Crimea's accession to the Russian Federation' of 18 March 2014. Since 17 March 2014 'Chairman' of the 'State Council' of the so-called 'Republic of Crimea'.	17.3.2014

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
3.	Rustam Ilmirovich ТЕМИРГАЛИЕВ (Рустам Ильмирович Темиргалиев)	DOB: 15.8.1976 POB: Ulan-Ude, Buryat ASSR (Russian SFSR)	As former Deputy Minister of Crimea, Temirgaliev played a relevant role in the decisions taken by the Verkhovna Rada concerning the 'ref- erendum' against territorial integrity of Ukraine. He lobbied actively for the integration of Crimea into the Russian Federation. On 11 June 2014 he resigned from his function as 'First Deputy Prime Minister' of the so-called 'Republic of Crimea'.	17.3.2014
5.	Aleksei Mikhailovich ЧАЛИЙ (Алексей Михайлович Чалый)	DOB: 13.6.1961 POB: Moscow or Sevastopol	Chaliy became 'People's Mayor of Se- vastopol' by popular acclamation on 23 February 2014 and accepted this 'vote'. He actively campaigned for Se- vastopol to become a separate entity of the Russian Federation following a referendum on 16 March 2014. He was one of the co-signatories of the 'treaty on Crimea's accession to the Russian Federation' of 18 March 2014. He was acting 'governor' of Sevastopol from 1 to 14 April 2014 and is a former 'elected' Chairman of the Legislative Assembly of the City of Sevastopol.	17.3.2014
6.	Pyotr Anatoliyovych Зима (Пётр Анатольевич Зима)	DOB: 29.3.1965	Zima was appointed as the new head of the Crimean Security Service (SBU) on 3 March 2014 by 'Prime Minister' Aksyonov and accepted this appointment. He has given relevant information including a database to the Russian Intelligence Service (SBU). This included information on Euro-Maidan activists and human rights defenders of Crimea. He played a relevant role in preventing Ukraine's authorities from control- ling the territory of Crimea. On 11 March 2014 the formation of an independent Security Service of Crimea was proclaimed by former SBU officers of Crimea.	17.3.2014

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
8.	Sergey Pavlovych TSEKOV (Сергей Павлович Цеков)	DOB: 29.9.1953 or 23.9.1953 or 28.9.1953 POB: Simferopol	As Vice Speaker of the Verkhovna Rada of Crimea, Tsekov initiated, together with Sergey Aksyonov, the unlawful dismissal of the government of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea (ARC). He drew Vladimir Konstantinov into this endeavour, threatening him with dismissal. He publicly recognized that the MPs from Crimea were the initiators of inviting Russian soldiers to take over the Verkhovna Rada of Crimea. He was one of the first Crimean Leaders to ask in public for the annexation of Crimea to Russia. Member of the Federation Council of the Russian Federation from the so-called 'Republic of Crimea'.	17.3.2014
9.	Ozerov, Viktor Alekseevich (Виктор Алексеевич Озеров)	DOB: 5.1.1958 POB: Abakan, Khakassia	Chairman of the Security and Defence Committee of the Federation Council of the Russian Federation. On 1 March 2014 Ozerov, on behalf of the Security and Defence Committee of the Federation Council, publicly supported, in the Federation Council, the deployment of Russian forces in Ukraine.	17.3.2014
11.	Klishas, Andrei Aleksandrovich (Андрей Александрович Клишас)	DOB: 9.11.1972 POB: Sverdlovsk	Chairman of the Committee on Constitutional Law of the Federation Council of the Russian Federation. On 1 March 2014 Klishas publicly supported, in the Federation Council, the deployment of Russian forces in Ukraine. In public statements Klishas sought to justify a Russian military intervention in Ukraine by claiming that 'the Ukrainian President supports the appeal of the Crimean authorities to the President of the Russian Federation on landing an all-encompassing assistance in defence of the citizens of Crimea'.	17.3.2014
14.	TOTOONOV, Aleksandr Borisovich (Александр Борисович Тотоонов)	DOB: 3.4.1957 POB: Ordzhonikidze, North Ossetia	Member of the Committee of International Affairs of the Federation Council of the Russian Federation. On 1 March 2014 Totoonov publicly supported, in the Federation Council, the deployment of Russian forces in Ukraine.	17.3.2014

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
15.	PANTELEEV, Oleg Evgenevich (Олег Евгеньевич Пантелеев)	DOB: 21.7.1952 POB: Zhitnikovskoe, Kurgan region	Former First Deputy Chairman of the Committee on Parliamentary Issues of the Federation Council. On 1 March 2014 Panteleev publicly supported, in the Federation Council, the deployment of Russian forces in Ukraine. Currently First Deputy Governor of the Kurgan Oblast and Head of the delegation of the Government of Kurgan Oblast to the Government of the Russian Federation.	17.3.2014
19.	VITKO, Aleksandr Viktorovich (Александр Викторович Витко)	DOB: 13.9.1961 POB: Vitebsk (Belarusian SSR)	Commander of the Black Sea Fleet, Admiral. Responsible for commanding Russian forces that have occupied Ukrainian sovereign territory.	17.3.2014
33.	Elena Borisovna MIZULINA (born DMITRIYEVA) (Елена Борисовна Мизулина (born Дмитриева))	DOB: 9.12.1954 POB: Bui, Kostroma region	Former Deputy in the State Duma. Originator and co-sponsor of recent legislative proposals in Russia that would have allowed regions of other countries to join Russia without their central authorities' prior agreement. As of September 2015, a Member of the Federation Council from Omsk region.	21.3.2014
36.	Oleg Genrikhovich SAVELYEV (Олег Генрихович Савельев)	DOB: 27.10.1965 POB: Leningrad	Former Minister for Crimean Affairs. Responsible for the integration of the annexed Autonomous Republic of Crimea into the Russian Federation. Currently Deputy Chief of Staff of the Russian Government, responsible for the organization of the work of the Governmental Commission on the socio-economic development of the so-called 'Republic of Crimea'.	29.4.2014
45.	Andriy Yevgenovych PURGIN (Андрій Євгенович Пургін), Andrei Evgenevich PURGIN (Андрей Евгеньевич Пургин)	DOB: 26.1.1972 POB: Donetsk	Active participant and organiser of separatist actions, coordinator of actions of the 'Russian tourists' in Donetsk. Co-founder of a 'Civic Initiative of Donbass for the Eurasian Union'. Until 4 September 2015 'Chairman' of the 'People's Council of the Donetsk People's Republic'.	29.4.2014

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
46.	Denys Volodymyrovych PUSHYLIN (Денис Володимирович Пушилін), Denis Vladimirovich PUSHILIN (Денис Владимирович Пушилин)	DOB: 9.5.1981 or 9.5.1982 POB: Makiivka (Donetsk oblast)	One of the leaders of the 'Donetsk People's Republic'. Participated in the seizure and occupation of the regional administration. Active spokesperson for the separatists. Until 4 September 2015 so-called Deputy Chairman of the 'People's Council' of the so-called 'Donetsk People's Republic'. Since 4 September 2015 'Chairman' of the 'People's Council of the Donetsk People's Republic'.	29.4.2014
47.	TSYPLAKOV Sergey Gennadevich (Цыплаков Сергей Геннадьевич)	DOB: 1.5.1983 POB: Khartsyzsk, Donetsk Oblast	One of the leaders of ideologically radical organization People's Militia of Donbas. He took active part in the seizure of a number of state buildings in Donetsk region.	29.4.2014
48.	Igor Vsevolodovich GIRKIN (Игорь Всеволодович Гиркин) (a.k.a. Igor STRELKOV Ihor STRIELKOV)	DOB: 17.12.1970 POB: Moscow	Identified as staff of Main Intelligence Directorate of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation (GRU). He was involved in incidents in Sloviansk. Head of 'Novorossia' public movement. Former 'Minister of Defence' of the so-called 'Donetsk People's Republic'.	29.4.2014
53.	Oleg Grigorievich KOZYURA (Олег Григорьевич Козюра)	DOB: 19.12.1962 POB: Zaporozhye	Former Head of the Federal Migration Service office for Sevastopol. Responsible for the systematic and expedited issuance of Russian passports for the residents of Sevastopol. Currently assistant to Sevastopol Municipal Council Deputy Mikhail Chaluy.	12.5.2014
54.	Viacheslav PONOMARIOV, Vyacheslav Volodymyrovich PONOMARYOV (В'ячеслав Володимирович Пономарьов), Viacheslav Vladimirovich PONOMAREV (Вячеслав Владимирович Пономарёв)	DOB: 2.5.1965 POB: Sloviansk (Donetsk oblast)	Former self-declared 'People's Mayor' of Sloviansk (until 10 June 2014). Ponomariov called on Vladimir Putin to send in Russian troops to protect the city and later asked him to supply weapons. Ponomariov's men are involved in kidnappings (they captured Irma Krat and Simon Ostrovsky, a reporter for Vice News, both were later released, they detained military observers under the OSCE Vienna Document). Remains active in supporting separatist actions and policies.	12.5.2014

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
57.	Oleg TSARIOV, Oleh Anatoliyovych TSAROV (Олег Анатолітович Царьов), Oleg Anatolevich TSAREV (Олег Анатольевич Царёв)	DOB: 2.6.1970 POB: Dnepropetrovsk	Former Member of the Rada, as such publicly called for the creation of the so-called 'Federal Republic of Novorossiya', composed of south-eastern Ukrainian regions. Remains active in supporting separatist actions or policies. Former 'Speaker' of the so-called 'Parliament of the Union of the People's Republics' ('Parliament of Novorossiya').	12.5.2014
62.	Aleksandr Yurevich BORODAI (Александр Юрьевич Бородай)	DOB: 25.7.1972 POB: Moscow	Former so-called 'Prime Minister of the Donetsk People's Republic', as such responsible for the separatist 'governmental' activities of the so-called 'government of the Donetsk People's Republic' (e.g. on 8 July 2014 stated 'our military is conducting a special operation against the Ukrainian "fascists"'), signatory of the Memorandum of Understanding on 'Novorossiya union'. Remains active in supporting separatist actions or policies; heads the 'Union of Donbas volunteers'.	12.7.2014
64.	Alexandr Aleksandrovich KALYUSSKY, (Александр Александрович Калюсский)	DOB: 9.10.1975	Former so-called 'de facto Deputy Prime Minister for Social Affairs of the Donetsk People's Republic'. Responsible for the separatist 'governmental' activities of the so-called 'government of the Donetsk People's Republic'.	12.7.2014
65.	Alexander KHRYAKOV, Aleksandr Vitalievich KHRYAKOV (Александр Витальевич Хряков), Oleksandr Vitaliyovych KHRYAKOV (Олександр Віталійович Хряков)	DOB: 6.11.1958 POB: Donetsk	Former so-called 'Information and Mass Communications Minister of the Donetsk People's Republic'. Member of the so-called 'People's Council' of the 'Donetsk People's Republic'. Responsible for the pro-separatist propaganda activities of the so-called 'government' of the 'Donetsk People's Republic'.	12.7.2014
71.	Nikolay KOZITSYN (Николай Козицын)	DOB: 20.6.1956 or 6.10.1956 POB: Djerzjinsk, Donetsk region	Commander of Cossack forces. Responsible for commanding separatists in Eastern Ukraine fighting against the Ukrainian government forces.	12.7.2014

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
81.	Alexander Nikolayevich ТКАЧУОВ (Александр Николаевич Ткачѳв)	DOB: 23.12.1960 POB: Vyselki, Krasnodar region	Former Governor of the Krasnodar Krai. He was awarded the medal 'for the liberation of Crimea' by the Acting head of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea for the support he provided to the unlawful annexation of Crimea. On that occasion, the Acting Head of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea said that Tkachyov was one of the first to express his sup- port to the new 'leadership' of Crimea. Currently Minister of Agriculture of the Russian Federation (since 22 April 2015).	25.7.2014
83.	Ekaterina Iurievna GUBAREVA (Екатерина Юрьевна Губарева), Katerina Yuriyovna GUBARIEVA (Катерина Юрийовна Губарева)	DOB: 5.7.1983 or 10.3.1983 POB: Kakhovka (Kherson oblast)	In her capacity of former so-called 'Minister of Foreign Affairs' she was responsible for defending the so- called 'Donetsk People's Republic', thus undermining the territorial in- tegrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine. In addition, her bank ac- count is used to finance illegal separ- atist groups. In taking on and acting in this capacity she has therefore supported actions and policies which undermine the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine. Remains active in support- ing separatist actions and policies. Member of the 'People's Council' of the so-called 'Donetsk People's Re- public'.	25.7.2014
98.	Miroslav Vladimirovich RUDENKO (Мирослав Владимирович Руденко)	DOB: 21.1.1983 POB: Debalcevo	Associated with the 'Donbass Peo- ple's Militia'. He has, <i>inter alia</i> , stated that they will continue their fighting in the rest of the country. Rudenko has therefore supported actions and policies which undermine the territo- rial integrity, sovereignty and inde- pendence of Ukraine. So-called 'Peo- ple's Deputy' (member) of the so- called 'People's Council of the Do- netsk People's Republic'.	12.9.2014
99.	Gennadiy Nikolaiovych TSYPKALOV, Gennadii Nikolaevich TSYPKALOV (Геннадий Николаевич Цыпкалов)	DOB: 21.6.1973 POB: Rostov oblast (Russia)	Replaced Marat Bashirov as so-called 'Prime Minister' of the so-called 'Lu- gansk People's Republic'. Previously active in the militia 'Army of the Southeast'. Tsyppkalov has therefore supported actions and policies which undermine the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine.	12.9.2014

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
100.	Andrey Yurevich PINCHUK (Андрей Юрьевич Пинчук)	Possible date of birth: 27.12.1977	Former 'State security minister' of the so-called 'Donetsk People's Republic'. Associated with Vladimir Antyufeyev, who is responsible for the separatist 'governmental' activities of the so-called 'government of the Donetsk People's Republic'. He has therefore supported actions and policies which undermine the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine. Remains active in supporting separatist actions or policies. 'Executive director' of the 'Union of Donbas volunteers'.	12.9.2014
102.	Andrei Nikolaevich RODKIN (Андрей Николаевич Родкин)	DOB: 23.9.1976 POB: Moscow	Moscow Representative of the so-called 'Donetsk People's Republic'. In his statements he has, <i>inter alia</i> , talked about the militias' readiness to conduct a guerrilla war and their seizure of weapon systems from the Ukrainian armed forces. He has therefore supported actions and policies which undermine the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine. One of the leaders of the 'Union of Donbas volunteers'.	12.9.2014
105.	Mikhail Sergeyevich SHEREMET (Михаил Сергеевич Шеремет)	DOB 23.5.1971 POB: Dzhankoy	So-called 'First Deputy Prime Minister' of Crimea. Sheremet played a key role in the organization and implementation of the 16 March referendum in Crimea on unification with Russia. At the time of the referendum, Sheremet reportedly commanded the pro-Moscow 'self-defence forces' in Crimea. He has therefore supported actions and policies which undermine the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine.	12.9.2014
116.	Svetlana Sergeevna ZHUROVA (Светлана Сергеевна Журова)	DOB 7.1.1972 POB: Pavlov-on-the- Neva	First Deputy Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, State Duma. On 20 March 2014 she voted in favour of the draft Federal Constitutional Law 'on the acceptance into the Russian Federation of the Republic of Crimea and the formation within the Russian Federation of new federal subjects — the republic of Crimea and the City of Federal Status Sevastopol'.	12.9.2014

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
120.	Serhiy KOZYAKOV (a.k.a. Sergey Kozyakov) (Сергей Козьяков)	DOB: 29.9.1982	<p>In his former capacity as 'Head of the Luhansk Central Election Commission' he was responsible for organising the so-called 'elections' of 2 November 2014 in the so-called 'Luhansk People's Republic'. These 'elections' are in breach of Ukrainian law and therefore illegal. In October 2015 he was appointed as 'Minister of Justice' of the so-called 'Luhansk People's Republic'.</p> <p>In taking on and acting in this capacity, and in organising the illegal 'elections', he has therefore actively supported actions and policies which undermine the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine, and further destabilised Ukraine.</p>	29.11.2014
121.	Oleg Konstantinovich AKIMOV (a.k.a. Oleh AKIMOV) (Олег Константинович Акимов)	DOB: 15.9.1981 POB: Lugansk	<p>Deputy of the 'Lugansk Economic Union' in the 'National Council' of the 'Lugansk People's Republic'. Stood as a candidate in the so-called 'elections', of 2 November 2014 to the post of 'Head' of the so-called 'Lugansk People's Republic'. These 'elections' are in breach of Ukrainian law and therefore illegal. Since 2014 he is the 'Head' of the so-called 'Federation of Trade Unions' of the 'Lugansk People's Republic'.</p> <p>In taking on and acting in this capacity, and in participating formally as a candidate in the illegal 'elections', he has therefore actively supported actions and policies which undermine the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine, and further destabilised Ukraine.</p>	29.11.2014
126.	Dmitry Aleksandrovich SEMYONOV, Dmitrii Aleksandrovich SEMENOV (Дмитрий Александрович Семенов)	DOB: 3.2.1963 POB: Moscow	<p>Former 'Deputy Prime Minister for Finances' of the so-called 'Lugansk People's Republic'.</p> <p>In taking on and acting in this capacity, he has therefore actively supported actions and policies which undermine the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine, and further destabilised Ukraine.</p>	29.11.2014

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
127.	Oleg BUGROV (Олег Бугров)	DOB: 29.8.1969	Former 'Defence Minister' of the so-called 'Lugansk People's Republic'. In taking on and acting in this capacity, he has therefore actively supported actions and policies which undermine the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine, and further destabilised Ukraine.	29.11.2014
134.	Alexey Yurevich MILCHAKOV a.k.a. Fritz, Serbian (Алексей Юрьевич МИЛЬЧАКОВ)	DOB: 30.4.1991 or 30.1.1991 POB: St. Petersburg	Commander of the 'Rusich' unit, an armed separatist group involved in the fighting in eastern Ukraine. In this capacity, he has actively supported actions and policies which undermine the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine, and further destabilised Ukraine.	16.2.2015
135.	Arseny Sergeevich PAVLOV (a.k.a. Motorola) (Арсéний Сергеевич ПÁВЛОВ) (a.k.a. Моторола)	DOB: 2.2.1983 POB: Ukhta, Komi	Commander of the 'Sparta Battalion', an armed separatist group involved in the fighting in eastern Ukraine. In this capacity, he has actively supported actions and policies which undermine the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine, and further destabilised Ukraine.	16.2.2015
137.	Eduard Aleksandrovich BASURIN (Эдуард Александрович Басурин)	DOB: 27.6.1966 or 21.6.1966 POB: Donetsk	So-called 'Deputy Commander' of the Ministry of Defence of the so-called 'Donetsk People's Republic'. In taking on and acting in this capacity, he has therefore actively supported actions and policies which undermine the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine, and further destabilised Ukraine.	16.2.2015
138.	Alexandr Vasilievich SHUBIN (Александр Васильевич ШУБИН)	DOB: 20.5.1972 or 30.5.1972 POB: Luhansk	Former so-called 'Minister of Justice', of the illegal so-called 'Luhansk People's Republic'. Chairman of the 'central election commission' of the so-called 'Luhansk People's Republic' since October 2015. In taking on and acting in this capacity, he has therefore actively supported actions and policies which undermine the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine, and further destabilised the country.	16.2.2015

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
140.	Sergey Yurevich IGNATOV (Сергей Юрьевич ИГНАТОВ) a.k.a. KUZOVLEV		So called Commander in Chief of the People's Militia of the so called 'Luhansk People's Republic'. In taking on and acting in this capacity, he has therefore actively supported actions and policies which undermine the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine, and further destabilised the country.	16.2.2015
141.	Ekaterina FILIPPOVA (Екатерина Владимировна ФИЛИПPOBA)	DOB: 20.11.1988 POB: Krasnoarmëisk	Former so-called 'Minister of Justice' of the so-called 'Donetsk People's Republic'. In taking on and acting in this capacity, she has therefore actively supported actions and policies which undermine the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine, and further destabilised Ukraine.	16.2.2015
143.	Evgeny Vladimirovich MANUILOV (Евгений Владимирович Мануйлов)	DOB: 5.1.1967	So-called 'Minister of Income and Taxes' of the so-called 'Lugansk People's Republic'. In taking on and acting in this capacity, he has therefore actively supported actions and policies which undermine the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine, and further destabilised Ukraine.	16.2.2015
145.	Olga BESEDINA (Ольга Игорева БЕСЕДИНА)	DOB: 10.12.1976	Former so-called 'Minister of Economic Development and Trade' of the so called 'Luhansk People's Republic'. In taking on and acting in this capacity, she has therefore actively supported actions and policies which undermine the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine, and further destabilised Ukraine.	16.2.2015
148.	Arkady Viktorovich BAKHIN (Аркадий Викторович Бахин)	DOB: 8.5.1956 POB: Kaunas, Lithuania	Former First Deputy Minister of Defence (until 17 November 2015) and was, in that capacity, involved in supporting the deployment of Russian troops in Ukraine. According to the present Russian Ministry of Defence structure, in that capacity he participates in shaping and implementing the policy of the Russian Government. These policies threaten the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine.	16.2.2015

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
149.	Andrei Valeryevich KARTAPOLOV (Андрей Валерьевич Картаполов)	DOB: 9.11.1963 POB: GDR (DDR)	Commander of the Western Military District since 10 November 2015. Former Director of the Main Operations Department and deputy chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation. Actively involved in shaping and implementing the military campaign of the Russian forces in Ukraine. According to the stated activities of the general staff, by exercising operational control over the armed forces, he is actively involved in shaping and implementing the Russian government policy threatening the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine.	16.2.2015

LIST OF ENTITIES

	Name	Reasons	Date of listing
1.	State Unitary Enterprise of the Republic of Crimea 'Chernomorneftegaz' (formerly known as PJSC Chernomorneftegaz)	On 17 March 2014 the 'Parliament of Crimea' adopted a resolution declaring the appropriation of assets belonging to Chernomorneftegaz enterprise on behalf of the 'Republic of Crimea'. The enterprise is thus effectively confiscated by the Crimean 'authorities'. Re-registered on 29 November 2014 as State Unitary Enterprise of the Republic of Crimea 'Chernomorneftegaz' (ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ УНИТАРНОЕ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЕ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ 'ЧЕРНОМОРНЕФТЕГАЗ'). Founder: The Ministry of Fuel and Energy of the Republic of Crimea (МИНИСТЕРСТВО ТОПЛИВА И ЭНЕРГЕТИКИ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ).	12.5.2014
2.	Limited Liability Company 'Port Feodosia' (formerly known as Feodosia)	On 17 March 2014 the 'Parliament of Crimea' adopted a resolution declaring the appropriation of assets belonging to Feodosia enterprise on behalf of the 'Republic of Crimea'. The enterprise is thus effectively confiscated by the Crimean 'authorities'. Re-registered as limited liability company 'Port Feodosia' (ОБЩЕСТВО С ОГРАНИЧЕННОЙ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬЮ 'ПОРТ ФЕОДОСИЯ') on 9 February 2015. Founder: Yuri Garyevich Rovinskiy (Юрий Гарьевич Ровинский).	12.5.2014
10.	So called 'Donbass People's Militia' 'Народное ополчение Донбасса'	Illegal armed separatist group responsible for fighting against the Ukrainian government forces in the Eastern Ukraine, thus threatening the stability or security of Ukraine. <i>Inter alia</i> , the militant group seized control of several government buildings in Eastern Ukraine in early April 2014, thus undermining the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine. Its former leader Mr. Pavel Gubarev, is responsible for the taking over of the regional government building in Donetsk with pro-Russian forces and proclaiming himself the 'people's governor'.	25.7.2014

	Name	Reasons	Date of listing
13.	State Unitary Enterprise of the City of Sevastopol, 'Sevastopol seaport' (formerly known as State enterprise 'Sevastopol commercial seaport' Государственное предприятие 'Севастопольский морской торговый порт' Gosudarstvenoye predpriyatiye Sevastopolski morskoy torgovy port)	The ownership of the entity was transferred contrary to the Ukrainian law. On 17 March 2014 the 'Parliament of Crimea' adopted resolution No. 1757-6/14 'On nationalization of some companies belonging to the Ukrainian ministries of infrastructure or agriculture' declaring the appropriation of assets belonging to the state enterprise 'Sevastopol commercial seaport' on behalf of the 'Republic of Crimea'. The enterprise is thus effectively confiscated by the Crimean 'authorities'. In terms of volume of trade, it is the biggest commercial seaport in Crimea. Re-registered on 6 June 2014 as State Unitary Enterprise of the City of Sevastopol, 'Sevastopol seaport' (ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ УНИТАРНОЕ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЕ ГОРОДА СЕВАСТОПОЛЯ 'СЕВАСТОПОЛЬСКИЙ МОРСКОЙ ПОРТ'). Founder: The Government of Sevastopol (Правительство Севастополя).	25.7.2014
14.	Limited Liability Company 'Kerch seaport'/'Kamysh-Burun' (formerly known as State enterprise 'Kerch commercial sea port' Государственное предприятие 'Керченский морской торговый порт' Gosudarstvenoye predpriyatiye Kerchenski morskoy torgovy port)	The ownership of the entity was transferred contrary to the Ukrainian law. The 'Parliament of Crimea' adopted resolution No.1757-6/14 on 17 March 2014 'On nationalization of some companies belonging to the Ukrainian ministries of infrastructure or agriculture' and resolution No. 1865-6/14 on 26 March 2014 'On State-Owned Enterprise "Crimean Sea Ports" ('О Государственном предприятии "Крымские морские порты")' declaring the appropriation of assets belonging to the state enterprise 'Kerch Commercial Sea Port' on behalf of the 'Republic of Crimea'. The enterprise is thus effectively confiscated by the Crimean 'authorities'. In terms of volume of trade, it is the second biggest commercial seaport in Crimea. Re-registered on 9 December 2014 as Limited Liability Company 'Kerch seaport' 'Kamysh-Burun' (ОБЩЕСТВО С ОГРАНИЧЕННОЙ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬЮ "КЕРЧЕНСКИЙ МОРСКОЙ ПОРТ 'КАМЫШ-БУРУН'). Founders: Limited Liability Company 'Vostok-Capital', registered in Donetsk, Ukraine (ОБЩЕСТВО С ОГРАНИЧЕННОЙ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬЮ 'ВОСТОК КЭПИТАЛ'); Limited Liability Company 'Vostok', registered in Donetsk, Ukraine (ОБЩЕСТВО С ОГРАНИЧЕННОЙ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬЮ 'ВОСТОК'); Limited Liability Company 'Altcom Invest-Stroi', registered in Donetsk, Ukraine (ОБЩЕСТВО С ОГРАНИЧЕННОЙ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬЮ 'АЛТКОМ ИНВЕСТ-СТРОЙ') and Limited Liability Company 'Altcom-Beton', registered in Borispol, Ukraine (ОБЩЕСТВО С ОГРАНИЧЕННОЙ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬЮ 'АЛТКОМ-БЕТОН').	25.7.2014
15.	State Unitary Enterprise of the Republic of Crimea 'Universal-Avia' (formerly known as State enterprise Universal -Avia Государственное предприятие 'Универсал-Авиа' Gosudarstvenoye predpriyatiye 'Universal-Avia')	The ownership of the entity was transferred contrary to the Ukrainian law. On 24 March 2014 the 'Presidium of the Parliament of Crimea' adopted a decision 'On State-owned Enterprise "Gosudarstvenoye predpriyatiye Universal- Avia" ('О Государственном предприятии "Универсал-Авиа")' No. 1794-6/14 declaring the appropriation of assets belonging to the state enterprise 'Universal-Avia' on behalf of the 'Republic of Crimea'. The enterprise is thus effectively confiscated by the Crimean 'authorities'. Re-registered on 15 January 2015 as State Unitary Enterprise of the Republic of Crimea 'Universal-Avia' (ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ УНИТАРНОЕ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЕ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ 'УНИВЕРСАЛ-АВИА'). Founder: The Ministry of Transportation of the Republic of Crimea (МИНИСТЕРСТВО ТРАНСПОРТА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ).	25.7.2014

	Name	Reasons	Date of listing
16.	Federal State Budgetary Enterprise 'Sanatorium Nizhnyaya Oreanda' of the Administration of the President of the Russian Federation (formerly known as Resort 'Nizhnyaya Oreanda' Санаторий 'Нижняя Ореанда')	The ownership of the entity was transferred contrary to the Ukrainian law. On 21 March 2014 the 'Presidium of the Parliament of Crimea' adopted a decision 'On the questions of creation of the Association of sanatoria and resorts' No. 1767-6/14 declaring the appropriation of assets belonging to the resort 'Nizhnyaya Oreanda' on behalf of the 'Republic of Crimea'. The enterprise is thus effectively confiscated by the Crimean 'authorities'. Re-registered on 9 October 2014 as Federal State Budgetary Enterprise 'Sanatorium Nizhnyaya Oreanda' of the Administration of the President of the Russian Federation (ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ "САНАТОРИЙ 'НИЖНЯЯ ОРЕАНДА' УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ДЕЛАМИ ПРЕЗИДЕНТА РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ). Founder: The Administration of the President of the Russian Federation (УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ДЕЛАМИ ПРЕЗИДЕНТА РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ).	25.7.2014
18.	Federal State Budgetary Enterprise 'Production-Agrarian Union "Massandra"' of the Administration of the President of the Russian Federation (formerly known as State concern 'National Association of producers "Massandra"' Национальное производственно-аграрное объединение 'Массандра' Nacionalnoye proizvodstvenno agrarnoye obyedinenye 'Massandra')	The ownership of the entity was transferred contrary to the Ukrainian law. On 9 April 2014 the 'Presidium of the Parliament of Crimea' adopted a decision No 1991-6/14 'On the amendments to the Resolution of the State Council of the Republic of Crimea' of 26 March 2014 No. 1836-6/14 'On nationalization of the property of enterprises, institutions and organizations of agro-industrial complex, located in the territory of the Republic of Crimea' declaring the appropriation of assets belonging to the state concern 'National Association of producers "Massandra"' on behalf of the 'Republic of Crimea'. The enterprise is thus effectively confiscated by the Crimean 'authorities'. Re-registered on 1 August 2014 Federal State Budgetary Enterprise 'Production-Agrarian Union "Massandra"' of the Administration of the President of the Russian Federation (ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ УНИТАРНОЕ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЕ 'ПРОИЗВОДСТВЕННО-АГРАРНОЕ ОБЪЕДИНЕНИЕ "МАССАНДРА" УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ДЕЛАМИ ПРЕЗИДЕНТА РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ'). Founder: The Administration of the President of the Russian Federation (УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ДЕЛАМИ ПРЕЗИДЕНТА РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ).	25.7.2014
19.	State Unitary Enterprise of the Republic of Crimea 'National Institute of Wine "Magarach"' (formerly known as 'State enterprise Magarach of the national institute of wine' Государственное предприятие Агрофирма 'Магарач' Национального института винограда и вина 'Магарач' Gosudarstvennoye predpriyatiye 'Agrofirma Magarach' nacionalnogo instituta vinograda i vina 'Magarach')	The ownership of the entity was transferred contrary to the Ukrainian law. On 9 April 2014 the 'Presidium of the Parliament of Crimea' adopted a decision No 1991-6/14 'On the amendments to the Resolution of the State Council of the Republic of Crimea' of 26 March 2014 No. 1836-6/14 'On nationalization of the property of enterprises, institutions and organizations of agro-industrial complex, located in the territory of the Republic of Crimea' declaring the appropriation of assets belonging to the state enterprise 'Gosudarstvennoye predpriyatiye "Agrofirma Magarach" nacionalnogo instituta vinograda i vina "Magarach"' on behalf of the 'Republic of Crimea'. The enterprise is thus effectively confiscated by the Crimean 'authorities'. Re-registered on 15 January 2015 as State Unitary Enterprise of the Republic of Crimea 'National Institute of Wine "Magarach"' (ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ "НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ НАУЧНО-ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ ВИНОГРАДА И ВИНА 'МАГАРАЧ'). Founder: The Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Crimea (МИНИСТЕРСТВО СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ).	25.7.2014

	Name	Reasons	Date of listing
20.	<p>State Unitary Enterprise of the Republic of Crimea 'Factory of sparkling wine "Novy Svet"' (formerly known as State enterprise 'Factory of sparkling wine Novy Svet' Государственное предприятие Завод шампанских вин 'Новый свет' Gosudarstvenoye predpriyatiye 'Zavod shampanskykh vin Novy Svet')</p>	<p>The ownership of the entity was transferred contrary to the Ukrainian law. On 9 April 2014 the 'Presidium of the Parliament of Crimea' adopted a decision No. 1991 -6/14 'On the amendments to the Resolution of the State Council of the Republic of Crimea' of 26 March 2014 No. 1836-6/14 'On nationalization of the property of enterprises, institutions and organizations of agro-industrial complex, located in the territory of the "Republic of Crimea" declaring the appropriation of assets belonging to the state enterprise "Zavod shampanskykh vin Novy Svet"' on behalf of the 'Republic of Crimea'. The enterprise is thus effectively confiscated by the Crimean 'authorities'. Re-registered on 4 January 2015 as State Unitary Enterprise of the Republic of Crimea 'Factory of sparkling wine "Novy Svet"' (ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ УНИТАРНОЕ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЕ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ "ЗАВОД ШАМΠΑНСКИХ ВИН 'НОВЫЙ СВЕТ)'). Founder: The Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Crimea (МИНИСТЕРСТВО СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ).</p>	25.7.2014
23.	<p>RUSSIAN NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK РОССИЙСКИЙ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ КОММЕРЧЕСКИЙ БАНК</p>	<p>After the illegal annexation of Crimea, Russian National Commercial Bank (RNCB) became fully owned by the so-called 'Republic of Crimea'. It has become the dominant player in the market, while it had no presence in Crimea before the annexation. By buying or taking over from branches of retreating banks operating in Crimea, RNCB supported materially and financially the actions of the Russian government to integrate Crimea into the Russian Federation, thus undermining Ukraine's territorial integrity.</p>	30.7.2014

COUNCIL IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2016/354**of 11 March 2016****implementing Article 17(1) of Regulation (EU) No 224/2014 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in the Central African Republic**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EU) No 224/2014 of 10 March 2014 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in the Central African Republic ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 17(1) thereof,

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

Whereas:

- (1) On 10 March 2014, the Council adopted Regulation (EU) No 224/2014.
- (2) On 7 March 2016, the United Nations Security Council Committee, established pursuant to United Nations Security Council Resolution 2127 (2013), added one person and one entity to the list of persons and entities subject to restrictive measures.
- (3) Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 224/2014 should therefore be amended accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 224/2014 is hereby amended as set out in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 11 March 2016.

For the Council

The President

A.G. KOENDERS

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 70, 11.3.2014, p. 1.

ANNEX

The following entries are added to Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 224/2014:

A. Persons

9. Joseph KONY (Alias: a) Kony b) Joseph Rao Kony c) Josef Kony d) Le Messie sanglant)

Designation: Commander of the Lord's Resistance Army

Date of birth: a) 1959 b) 1960 c) 1961 d) 1963 e) 18 Sep. 1964 f) 1965 g) (Aug. 1961) h) (Jul. 1961) i) 1 Jan. 1961 j) (Apr. 1963)

Place of birth: a) Palaro Village, Palaro Parish, Omoro County, Gulu District, Uganda b) Odek, Omoro, Gulu, Uganda c) Atyak, Uganda

Nationality: Uganda Passport

Address: a) Vakaga, Central African Republic b) Haute-Kotto, Central African Republic c) Basse-Kotto, Central African Republic d) Haut-Mbomou, Central African Republic e) Mbomou, Central African Republic f) Haut-Uolo, Democratic Republic of the Congo g) Bas-Uolo, Democratic Republic of the Congo h) (Reported address: Kafia Kingi (a territory on the border of Sudan and South Sudan whose final status has yet to be determined). As of January 2015, 500 Lord's Resistance Army elements were reportedly expelled from the Sudan.)

Listed on: 7 March 2016.

Other information:

Kony is the founder and leader of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) (CFe.002). Under his leadership, the LRA has engaged in the abduction, killing, and mutilation of thousands of civilians across Central Africa. The LRA has been responsible for kidnapping, displacing, committing sexual violence against, and killing hundreds of individuals across CAR, and has looted and destroyed civilian property. Father's name is Luizi Obol. Mother's name is Nora Obol.

Information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:

Joseph Kony was listed on 7 March 2016 pursuant to paragraphs 12 and 13 (b), (c), and (d) of resolution 2262 (2016) as "engaging in or providing support for acts that undermine the peace, stability or security of the CAR;" "involved in planning, directing, or committing acts that violate international human rights law or international humanitarian law, as applicable, or that constitute human rights abuses or violations, in the CAR, including acts involving sexual violence, targeting of civilians, ethnic- or religious-based attacks, attacks on schools and hospitals, and abduction and forced displacement;" "recruiting or using children in armed conflict in the CAR, in violation of applicable international law;" and "providing support for armed groups or criminal networks through the illicit exploitation or trade of natural resources, including diamonds, gold, and wildlife products in or from the CAR."

Additional information:

Kony founded the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) and has been described as the group's founder, religious leader, chairman, and commander-in-chief. Emerging in northern Uganda in the 1980s, the LRA engaged in the abduction, killing, and mutilation of thousands of civilians across central Africa. Under increasing military pressure, Kony ordered the LRA to withdraw from Uganda in 2005 and 2006. Since then, the LRA has been operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), CAR, South Sudan and reportedly Sudan.

Kony, as the leader of the LRA, devises and implements LRA strategy, including standing orders to attack and brutalize civilian populations. Since December 2013, the LRA under the leadership of Joseph Kony has kidnapped, displaced, committed sexual violence against, and killed hundreds of individuals across CAR, and has looted and destroyed civilian property. Concentrated in eastern CAR and reportedly in Kafia Kingi, a territory on the border of Sudan and South Sudan whose final status has yet to be determined but militarily controlled by the former, the LRA raids villages to pillage food and supplies. The fighters set ambushes to attack security forces and steal their equipment when they respond to LRA attacks, and LRA fighters also target and loot villages that do not have a military presence. The LRA has also intensified attacks on diamond and gold mining sites.

Kony is subject to an arrest warrant issued by the International Criminal Court. The ICC has charged him with twelve counts of crimes against humanity including murder, enslavement, sexual enslavement, rape, inhumane acts of inflicting serious bodily injury and suffering, and twenty-one counts of war crimes including murder, cruel treatment of civilians, intentionally directing an attack against a civilian population, pillaging, inducing rape, and enlisting, through abduction, of children under the age of 15 years.

Kony has issued standing orders for rebel fighters to loot diamonds and gold from artisanal miners in eastern Central African Republic. Reportedly, some of the minerals are then transported by Kony's group to Sudan, or traded with local civilians and members of the former Séléka.

Kony has also instructed his fighters to poach elephants in the Garamba National Park in the Democratic Republic of Congo, from where elephant tusks are reportedly transported through the east of the Central African Republic to Sudan, where senior LRA officials reportedly sell and trade with Sudanese merchants and local officials. The trade of ivory represents a significant source of income for Kony's group. As of January 2015, 500 Lord's Resistance Army elements were reportedly expelled from the Sudan.'

B. Entities

- '2. LORD'S RESISTANCE ARMY (Alias: a) LRA b) Lord's Resistance Movement (LRM) c) Lord's Resistance Movement/Army (LRM/A)

Address: a) Vakaga, Central African Republic b) Haute-Kotto, Central African Republic c) Basse-Kotto, Central African Republic d) Haut-Mbomou, Central African Republic e) Mbomou, Central African Republic f) HautUolo, Democratic Republic of the Congo g) Bas-Uolo, Democratic Republic of the Congo h) (Reported address: Kafia Kingi (a territory on the border of Sudan and South Sudan whose final status has yet to be determined). As of January 2015, 500 Lord's Resistance Army elements were reportedly expelled from the Sudan.)

Listed on: 7 March 2016.

Other Information: Emerged in northern Uganda in the 1980s. Has engaged in the abduction, killing and mutilation of thousands of civilians in Central Africa, including hundreds in the Central African Republic. The leader is Joseph Kony.

Information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:

The Lord's Resistance Army was listed on 7 March 2016 pursuant to paragraphs 12 and 13 (b), (c), and (d) of resolution 2262 (2016) as "engaging in or providing support for acts that undermine the peace, stability or security of the CAR;" "involved in planning, directing, or committing acts that violate international human rights law or international humanitarian law, as applicable, or that constitute human rights abuses or violations, in the CAR, including acts involving sexual violence, targeting of civilians, ethnic- or religious-based attacks, attacks on schools and hospitals, and abduction and forced displacement;" "recruiting or using children in armed conflict in the CAR, in violation of applicable international law;" and "providing support for armed groups or criminal networks through the illicit exploitation or trade of natural resources, including diamonds, gold, and wildlife products in or from the CAR."

Additional information:

Emerging in northern Uganda in the 1980s, the LRA has engaged in the abduction, killing, and mutilation of thousands of civilians across central Africa. Under increasing military pressure, Joseph Kony, the LRA's leader, ordered the LRA to withdraw from Uganda in 2005 and 2006. Since then, the LRA has been operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), CAR, South Sudan and reportedly Sudan.

Since December 2013, the LRA has kidnapped, displaced, committed sexual violence against, and killed hundreds of individuals across CAR, and has looted and destroyed civilian property. Concentrated in eastern CAR and reportedly in Kafia Kingi, a territory on the border of Sudan and South Sudan whose final status has yet to be determined but militarily controlled by the former, the LRA raids villages to pillage food and supplies. The fighters set ambushes to attack security forces and steal their equipment when they respond to LRA attacks, and LRA fighters also target and loot villages that do not have a military presence. The LRA has also intensified attacks on diamond and gold mining sites.

LRA cells are frequently accompanied by captives who are forced to work as porters, cooks, and sex slaves. The LRA engages in gender-based violence including rapes of women and young girls.

In December 2013, the LRA abducted dozens of people in Haute-Kotto. The LRA is reported to have been involved in the abductions of hundreds of civilians in CAR since the beginning of 2014.

LRA fighters attacked Obo, in eastern CAR's Haut-Mbomou Prefecture, on several occasions in early 2014.

The LRA continued to carry out attacks in Obo and other locations in southeastern CAR between May and July 2014, including apparently coordinated attacks and abductions in Mbomou Prefecture in early June.

Since at least 2014, the LRA has been involved in elephant poaching and elephant trafficking for revenue generation. The LRA reportedly traffics ivory from Garamba National Park in northern DRC to Darfur, to trade for weapons and supplies. The LRA reportedly transports poached elephant tusks through CAR into Darfur, Sudan to sell. Additionally, as of early 2014, Kony had reportedly ordered LRA fighters to loot diamonds and gold from miners in eastern CAR for transport to Sudan. As of January 2015, 500 Lord's Resistance Army elements were reportedly expelled from the Sudan.

In early February 2015, LRA fighters armed with heavy weapons abducted civilians in Kpangbayanga, Haut-Mbomou, and stole food items.

On April 20, 2015, an LRA attack and the abduction of children from Ndambissoua, southeastern CAR led most of the village residents to flee. And in early July 2015, the LRA attacked several villages in southern Haute-Kotto Prefecture; the attacks involved looting, violence against civilians, burning of houses, and kidnapping.

Since January 2016, attacks imputed to the LRA have multiplied in Mbomou, Haut-Mbomou and Haute-Kotto affecting in particular mining areas in Haute-Kotto. These attacks have involved looting, violence against civilians, destruction of property and abductions. They have led to displacements of the population, including around 700 people who have sought refuge in Bria.'

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2016/355**of 11 March 2016****amending Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the specific requirements for gelatine, collagen and highly refined products of animal origin intended for human consumption****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 laying down specific hygiene rules for food of animal origin ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 10(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 lays down specific rules on the hygiene of food of animal origin for food business operators. That Regulation provides in particular that food business operators are to ensure compliance with specific requirements for raw materials for the production of gelatine and collagen intended for human consumption.
- (2) It is necessary to ensure that raw materials for the production of gelatine and collagen for human consumption come from sources that meet the public and animal health requirements laid down in Union legislation.
- (3) The Union is highly dependent on imports of raw materials for the production of gelatine and collagen. Establishments producing those raw materials apply specific treatments to exclude public and animal health risks linked to those raw materials. It is therefore appropriate to allow those treatments prior to placing on the market in the Union.
- (4) It is appropriate to adapt the requirements for the production process for collagen to allow practical changes in cases where a change does not result in a different level of public health protection.
- (5) Analytical methods for verifying residue limits in gelatine and collagen should be adapted to the most appropriate and most recently validated methods.
- (6) In order to ensure the safety of certain highly refined products, to ensure the enforcement of EU provisions and to ensure fair competition as regards raw materials coming from within the Union and from third countries, it is appropriate to harmonise conditions and lay down specific requirements for the production of certain highly refined products of animal origin intended for human consumption. The import of other products of animal origin for which Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 does not lay down specific requirements, remains allowed in accordance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 1079/2013 ⁽²⁾.
- (7) Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (8) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed,

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 139, 30.4.2004, p. 55.

⁽²⁾ Commission Regulation (EU) No 1079/2013 of 31 October 2013 laying down transitional measures for the application of Regulations (EC) No 853/2004 and (EC) No 854/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 292, 1.11.2013, p. 10).

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 is amended as follows:

(1) Section XIV is amended as follows:

(a) in Chapter I, point 4 is replaced by the following:

‘4. (a) Raw materials that have not undergone any preserving treatment other than chilling, freezing or quick-freezing must come from establishments registered or approved pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 or in accordance with this Regulation,

(b) The following treated raw materials may be used:

(i) bones other than specified risk material as defined in Article 3(1)(g) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 coming from establishments under the control of and listed by the competent authority, and that have been subjected to one of the following treatments:

— crushed to pieces of approximately 15 mm and degreased with hot water at a temperature of minimum 70 °C for at least 30 minutes, minimum 80 °C for at least 15 minutes, or minimum 90 °C for at least 10 minutes, and then separated and subsequently washed and dried for at least 20 minutes in a stream of hot air with an initial temperature of minimum 350 °C, or for 15 minutes in a stream of hot air with an initial temperature of more than 700 °C,

— sun-dried for a minimum of 42 days at an average temperature of at least 20 °C,

— acid treatment such that the pH is maintained at less than 6 to the core for at least 1 hour before drying;

(ii) hides and skins of farmed ruminant animals, pig skins, poultry skins and wild game hides and skins coming from establishments under the control of and listed by the competent authority, and that have been subjected to one of the following treatments:

— treatment with alkali to establish a pH > 12 to the core followed by salting for at least 7 days,

— drying for at least 42 days at a temperature of at least 20 °C,

— acid treatment such that the pH is maintained at less than 5 to the core for a minimum of 1 hour,

— alkali treatment throughout at a pH > 12 for at least 8 hours;

(iii) bones other than specified risk material defined in Article 3(1)(g) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001, hides and skins of farmed ruminant animals, pig skins, poultry skins, fish hides and wild game hides and skins that have undergone any other treatment than those specified in point (i) or (ii) and that come from establishments registered or approved pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 or in accordance with this Regulation.

For the purposes of the first 2 indents of point (b)(ii), the duration of the treatments may include the time of transportation.

The treated raw materials referred to in points (b)(i) and (b)(ii) must be derived from:

— domestic and farmed ruminant animals, pigs and poultry which have been slaughtered in a slaughterhouse and the carcasses of which have been found fit for human consumption following ante- and post-mortem inspection, or

- from killed wild game whose carcasses have been found fit for human consumption following post-mortem inspection.’;

(b) in Chapter II, the following point 3 is added:

- ‘3. After the veterinary checks provided for in Directive 97/78/EC, and without prejudice to the conditions laid down in Article 8(4) of that Directive, raw materials for the production of gelatine for human consumption, for which animal health certification is required, must be transported directly to the establishment at the place of destination.

All precautions, including safe disposal of animal by-products, waste, unused or surplus material, shall be taken to avoid risks of spreading diseases to animals.’;

(c) Chapter IV is replaced by the following:

‘CHAPTER IV: REQUIREMENTS FOR FINISHED PRODUCTS

Food business operators must ensure that gelatine complies with the residue limits set out in the following table.

Residue	Limit
As	1 ppm
Pb	5 ppm
Cd	0,5 ppm
Hg	0,15 ppm
Cr	10 ppm
Cu	30 ppm
Zn	50 ppm
SO ₂ (European Pharmacopoeia, latest edition)	50 ppm
H ₂ O ₂ (European Pharmacopoeia, latest edition)	10 ppm’

(2) Section XV is amended as follows:

(a) in the introduction, point 1 is replaced by the following:

- ‘1. Food business operators manufacturing collagen must ensure compliance with the requirements of this section. Without prejudice to other provisions, products derived from collagen must be made from collagen which complies with the requirements of this section.’;

(b) in Chapter I, point 4 is replaced by the following:

- ‘4. (a) Raw materials that have not undergone any preserving treatment other than chilling, freezing or quick-freezing must come from establishments registered or approved pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 or in accordance with this Regulation.

(b) The following treated raw materials may be used:

- (i) bones other than specified risk material as defined in Article 3(1)(g) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 coming from establishments under the control of and listed by the competent authority, and that have been subjected to one of the following treatments:
 - crushed to pieces of approximately 15 mm and degreased with hot water at a temperature of minimum 70 °C for at least 30 minutes, minimum 80 °C for at least 15 minutes, or minimum 90 °C for at least 10 minutes, and then separated and subsequently washed and dried for at least 20 minutes in a stream of hot air with an initial temperature of minimum 350 °C, or for 15 minutes in a stream of hot air with an initial temperature of more than 700 °C,
 - sun-dried for a minimum of 42 days at an average temperature of at least 20 °C,
 - acid treatment such that the pH is maintained at less than 6 to the core for at least 1 hour before drying;
- (ii) hides and skins of farmed ruminant animals, pig skins, poultry skins and wild game hides and skins coming from establishments under the control of and listed by the competent authority, and that have been subjected to one of the following treatments:
 - treatment with alkali to establish a pH > 12 to the core followed by salting for at least 7 days,
 - drying for at least 42 days at a temperature of at least 20 °C,
 - acid treatment such that the pH is maintained at less than 5 to the core for a minimum of 1 hour,
 - alkali treatment throughout at a pH > 12 for at least 8 hours;
- (iii) bones other than specified risk material defined in Article 3(1)(g) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001, hides and skins of farmed ruminant animals, pig skins, poultry skins, fish hides and wild game hides and skins that have undergone any other treatment than those specified in point (i) or (ii) and that come from establishments registered or approved pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 or in accordance with this Regulation.

For the purposes of the first 2 indents of point (b)(ii), the duration of the treatments may include the time of transportation.

The treated raw materials referred to in point (b) must be derived from:

- domestic and farmed ruminant animals, pigs and poultry which have been slaughtered in a slaughterhouse and the carcasses of which have been found fit for human consumption following ante- and post-mortem inspection, or
- from killed wild game whose carcasses have been found fit for human consumption following post-mortem inspection.;

(c) in Chapter II, the following point 3 is added:

- '3. After the veterinary checks provided for in Directive 97/78/EC, and without prejudice to the conditions laid down in Article 8(4) of that Directive, raw materials for the production of collagen for human consumption, for which animal health certification is required, must be transported directly to the establishment at the place of destination.

All precautions, including safe disposal of animal by-products, waste, unused or surplus material, shall be taken to avoid risks of spreading diseases to animals.;

(d) in Chapter III, point 1 is replaced by the following:

‘1. The production process for collagen must ensure that:

(a) all ruminant bone material derived from animals born, reared or slaughtered in countries or regions with a controlled or undetermined BSE risk as determined in accordance with Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 is subjected to a process which ensures that all bone material is finely crushed and degreased with hot water and treated with dilute hydrochloric acid (at a minimum concentration of 4 % and pH < 1,5) over a period of at least 2 days; this treatment must be followed by pH adjustment using acid or alkali followed by:

(i) either one or more rinses and at least one of the following processes:

- filtration,
- milling,
- extrusion,

(ii) or any approved equivalent process;

(b) raw materials other than that referred to in point (a) must be subjected to a treatment involving washing, pH adjustment using acid or alkali followed by:

(i) either one or more rinses and at least one of the following processes:

- filtration,
- milling,
- extrusion,

(ii) or any approved equivalent process.’;

(e) Chapter IV is replaced by the following:

‘CHAPTER IV: REQUIREMENTS FOR FINISHED PRODUCTS

Food business operators must ensure that collagen complies with the residue limits set out in the following table.

Residue	Limit
As	1 ppm
Pb	5 ppm
Cd	0,5 ppm
Hg	0,15 ppm
Cr	10 ppm
Cu	30 ppm

Residue	Limit
Zn	50 ppm
SO ₂ (European Pharmacopoeia, latest edition)	50 ppm
H ₂ O ₂ (European Pharmacopoeia, latest edition)	10 ppm'

(3) the following Section XVI is added:

'SECTION XVI: HIGHLY REFINED CHONDROITIN SULPHATE, HYALURONIC ACID, OTHER HYDROLYSED CARTILAGE PRODUCTS, CHITOSAN, GLUCOSAMINE, RENNET, ISINGLASS AND AMINO ACIDS

1. Food business operators manufacturing the following highly refined products of animal origin:

- (a) chondroitin sulphate,
- (b) hyaluronic acid,
- (c) other hydrolysed cartilage products,
- (d) chitosan,
- (e) glucosamine,
- (f) rennet,
- (g) isinglass,
- (h) amino acids that are authorised as food additives in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council (*),

must ensure that the treatment of the raw materials used eliminates any animal or public health risk.

2. The raw materials used for the manufacturing of the highly refined products referred to in point 1 must derive from:

- (a) animals, including feathers thereof, which have been slaughtered in a slaughterhouse and whose carcasses have been found fit for human consumption following ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection, or;
- (b) fishery products complying with Section VIII.

Human hair may not be used as a source for the manufacture of amino acids.

(*) Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on food additives (OJ L 354, 31.12.2008, p. 16).'

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, 11 March 2016.

For the Commission

The President

Jean-Claude JUNCKER

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2016/356**of 11 March 2016****establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

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

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

Whereas:

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

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

Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 11 March 2016.

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

Director-General for Agriculture and Rural Development

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 671.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 157, 15.6.2011, p. 1.

ANNEX

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

(EUR/100 kg)		
CN code	Third country code ⁽¹⁾	Standard import value
0702 00 00	IL	135,3
	MA	100,8
	SN	176,8
	TN	112,1
	TR	107,6
	ZZ	126,5
0707 00 05	MA	84,8
	TR	154,5
	ZZ	119,7
0709 93 10	MA	62,1
	TR	156,5
	ZZ	109,3
0805 10 20	EG	43,8
	IL	76,8
	MA	51,1
	TN	54,3
	TR	64,7
	ZZ	58,1
0805 50 10	MA	123,2
	TR	82,8
	ZZ	103,0
0808 10 80	BR	88,6
	CL	93,0
	CN	66,5
	US	177,0
	ZZ	106,3
	0808 30 90	AR
CL		152,2
CN		103,0
TR		143,8
ZA		114,0
ZZ		123,1

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

DECISIONS

COUNCIL DECISION (EU) 2016/357

of 15 January 2016

on the position to be adopted by the European Union within the EU-the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia Stabilisation and Association Council on the participation of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia as an observer in the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights' work and the respective modalities thereof, within the framework set out in Articles 4 and 5 of Regulation (EC) No 168/2007, including provisions relating to participation in initiatives undertaken by the Agency, to the financial contribution and to staff

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 352, in conjunction with Article 218(9) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

Whereas:

- (1) The Luxembourg European Council of December 1997 made participation in Union agencies a way of stepping up the pre-accession strategy. The conclusions of that European Council state that the Union 'agencies in which applicant countries will be able to participate will be determined on a case-by-case basis'.
- (2) Council Regulation (EC) No 168/2007 ⁽¹⁾ provides that the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (the 'Agency') is to be open to the participation of candidate countries within the framework set out in Articles 4 and 5 thereof.
- (3) The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia shares the aims and objectives of the Agency and subscribes to the scope and description of the tasks of the Agency, as provided for in Regulation (EC) No 168/2007.
- (4) The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia's ultimate objective is to become a member of the Union, and its participation in the Agency will help it achieve this objective,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Sole Article

The position to be adopted by the European Union in the EU-the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia Stabilisation and Association Council on the participation of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia as an observer in the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights' work and the respective modalities thereof shall be based on the draft Decision of the EU-the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia Stabilisation and Association Council attached to this Decision.

Done at Brussels, 15 January 2016.

For the Council

The President

J.R.V.A. DIJSSELBLOEM

⁽¹⁾ Council Regulation (EC) No 168/2007 of 15 February 2007 establishing a European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (OJ L 53, 22.2.2007, p. 1).

DRAFT

**DECISION No .../2016 OF THE EU-THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA
STABILISATION AND ASSOCIATION COUNCIL**

of ...

on the participation of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia as an observer in the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights' work and the respective modalities thereof, within the framework set in Articles 4 and 5 of Council Regulation (EC) No 168/2007, including provisions relating to participation in initiatives undertaken by the Agency, to the financial contribution and to staff

THE EU-THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA STABILISATION AND ASSOCIATION COUNCIL,

Having regard the Stabilisation and Association Agreement between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, of the other part ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 168/2007 of 15 February 2007 establishing a European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 28(2) thereof,

Whereas

- (1) The Luxembourg European Council of December 1997 made participation in Union agencies a way of stepping up the pre-accession strategy. The conclusions of that European Council state that the 'agencies in which applicant countries will be able to participate will be determined on a case-by-case basis'.
- (2) The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia shares the aims and objectives of the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (the 'Agency') and subscribes to the scope and description of the tasks of the Agency, as provided for in Regulation (EC) No 168/2007.
- (3) It is appropriate to enable the participation of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia as an observer in the Agency's work and to lay down the modalities of such participation including provisions relating to participation in initiatives undertaken by the Agency, to the financial contribution and to staff.
- (4) It is also appropriate that the Agency should deal with fundamental rights issues within the scope of Article 3(1) of Regulation (EC) No 168/2007 in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the extent necessary for its gradual alignment to Union law.
- (5) In accordance with point (a) of Article 12(2) of the Conditions of Employment of Other Servants of the European Communities provided for in Council Regulation (EEC, Euratom, ECSC) No 259/68, the Director of the Agency may authorise the engagement of nationals of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia enjoying their full rights as citizens,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, as a candidate country, shall participate as an observer in the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights set up by Regulation (EC) No 168/2007.

Article 2

1. The Agency may deal with fundamental rights issues within the scope of Article 3(1) of Regulation (EC) No 168/2007 in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the extent necessary for its gradual alignment to Union law.
2. To that end, the Agency will be able to carry out, in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the tasks set out in Articles 4 and 5 of Regulation (EC) No 168/2007.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 84, 20.3.2004, p. 13.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 53, 22.2.2007, p. 1.

Article 3

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia shall contribute financially to the activities of the Agency referred to in Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 168/2007 in accordance with the Annex to this Decision.

Article 4

1. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia shall appoint persons complying with the criteria set out in Article 12(1) of Regulation (EC) No 168/2007 as observer and alternate observer. They may participate in the works of the Management Board on an equal footing with the members and alternate members appointed by Member States, but without a right to vote.
2. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia shall nominate a government official as a National Liaison Officer, as referred to in Article 8(1) of Regulation (EC) No 168/2007.
3. Within four months of the entry into force of this Decision, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia shall inform the European Commission of the names, qualifications and contact details of the persons referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2.

Article 5

The data supplied to or emanating from the Agency may be published and shall be made accessible to the public, provided that confidential information is afforded the same degree of protection in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia as it is afforded within the Union.

Article 6

The Agency shall enjoy in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia the same capacity as that accorded to legal entities under the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia's law.

Article 7

To enable the Agency and its staff to perform their tasks, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia shall grant the privileges and immunities identical to those set out in Articles 1 to 4, 5, 6, 10 to 13, 15, 17 and 18 of Protocol No 7 on the privileges and immunities of the European Union, attached to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

Article 8

The Parties shall each take any general or specific measures required to fulfil their obligations under this Decision and shall notify them to the Stabilisation and Association Council.

Article 9

This Decision shall enter into force on the first day of the second month following the date of its adoption.

Done at ...,

*For the Stabilisation and Association Council
The President*

ANNEX

FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION OF THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA TO THE EUROPEAN UNION AGENCY FOR FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

1. The financial contribution to be paid by the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the general budget of the European Union to participate in the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (the 'Agency'), as laid down in point 2, represents the full cost of its participation therein.
2. The financial contribution to be paid by the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the general budget of the European Union shall be as follows:

Year 1:	EUR 165 000
Year 2:	EUR 170 000
Year 3:	EUR 175 000

3. The possible financial support from Union assistance programmes will be agreed separately according to the relevant Union programme.
4. The contribution of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia will be managed in accordance with the Financial Regulation ⁽¹⁾ applicable to the general budget of the European Union.
5. Travel costs and subsistence costs incurred by representatives and experts of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia for the purposes of participating in the Agency's work or in meetings related to the implementation of the Agency's work program shall be reimbursed by the Agency on the same basis as, and in accordance with, the procedures currently in force for the Member States of the Union.
6. After the entry into force of this Decision and at the beginning of each following year, the Commission will send to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia a call for funds corresponding to its contribution to the Agency under this Decision. For the first calendar year of its participation, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia will pay a contribution calculated from the date of participation to the end of the year on a pro rata basis. For the following years, the contribution will be in accordance with this Decision.
7. This contribution shall be expressed in EUR and paid into a EUR bank account of the Commission.
8. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia will pay its contribution according to the call for funds, for its own part, at the latest within a period of 30 days after the call for funds is sent by the Commission.
9. Any delay in the payment of the contribution shall give rise to the payment of interest by the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia on the outstanding amount as from the due date. The interest rate corresponds to the rate applied by the European Central Bank, on the due date, for its operations in EUR, increased by 1,5 percentage points.

⁽¹⁾ Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union and repealing Council Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1605/2002 (OJ L 298, 26.10.2012, p. 1).

COUNCIL IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2016/358**of 8 March 2016****authorising the French Republic to apply reduced levels of taxation to petrol and gas oil used as motor fuels in accordance with Article 19 of Directive 2003/96/EC**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

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

Having regard to Council Directive 2003/96/EC of 27 October 2003 restructuring the Community framework for the taxation of energy products and electricity ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 19 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

Whereas:

- (1) Council Implementing Decision 2013/193/EU ⁽²⁾ authorises the French Republic (hereinafter 'France') to apply, for a period of three years, reduced levels of taxation to gas oil and unleaded petrol used as motor fuels for the purposes of an administrative reform involving the decentralisation of certain specific powers previously exercised by central government. Decision 2013/193/EU expired on 31 December 2015.
- (2) By letter dated 20 October 2015, France requested authorisation to allow the French regions to continue to apply reductions to the rates of taxation no greater than 17,7 EUR per 1 000 litres of unleaded petrol and 11,5 EUR per 1 000 litres of gas oil for a further period of two years after 31 December 2015.
- (3) Implementing Decision 2013/193/EU was adopted on the basis that the measure requested by France met the requirements set out in Article 19 of Directive 2003/96/EC, allowing tax exemptions or reductions exclusively for specific policy reasons. In particular, it was considered that the measure would not hinder the proper functioning of the internal market. It was also considered to be in conformity with the relevant Union policies.
- (4) The national measure is part of a policy designed to increase administrative effectiveness by improving the quality and reducing the cost of public services, as well as a policy of decentralisation. France intends to offer its regions an additional incentive to improve the quality of their administration in a transparent fashion. In this respect, Implementing Decision 2013/193/EU requires that the reductions be linked to the objective socioeconomic circumstances of the regions in which they are applied. Consequently, a number of regions with either lower than average gross domestic product or higher than average unemployment have applied lower rates. Overall, the national measure is based on specific policy considerations.
- (5) The tight limits set for the reduction of rates on a regional basis as well as the exclusion of commercial gas oil used as propellant from the measure imply that the risk of competitive distortions in the internal market is very low.
- (6) No obstacles to the proper functioning of the internal market have been reported as regards, in particular, the circulation of the products in question in their capacity as products subject to excise duty.
- (7) The measure will be preceded by a tax increase. Against this background and in light of the conditions of the authorisation as well as experience gathered, the national measure does not, at this stage, appear to be in conflict with Union energy and climate change policies.
- (8) It follows from Article 19(2) of Directive 2003/96/EC that each authorisation granted thereunder must be strictly limited in time. France requested that the authorisation be granted for a period of two years. It is therefore appropriate to limit the period of application of this Decision to two years.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 283, 31.10.2003, p. 51.

⁽²⁾ Council Implementing Decision 2013/193/EU of 22 April 2013 authorising the French Republic to apply differentiated levels of taxation to motor fuels in accordance with Article 19 of Directive 2003/96/EC (OJ L 113, 25.4.2013, p. 15).

- (9) It should be ensured that France can apply the specific reduction to which this Decision relates seamlessly following on from the situation existing before 1 January 2016, under Implementing Decision 2013/193/EU. The authorisation requested should therefore be granted with effect from 1 January 2016.
- (10) This Decision is without prejudice to the application of the Union rules regarding State aid,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

1. France is hereby authorised to apply reduced rates of taxation to unleaded petrol and gas oil used as motor fuels. Commercial gas oil used as propellant within the meaning of Article 7(2) of Directive 2003/96/EC shall not be eligible for any such reductions.

2. Administrative regions may be permitted to apply differentiated reductions provided the following conditions are fulfilled:

- (a) the reductions are no greater than 17,7 EUR per 1 000 litres of unleaded petrol and 11,5 EUR per 1 000 litres of gas oil;
- (b) the reductions are no greater than the difference between the levels of taxation of non-commercial gas oil used as propellant and commercial gas oil used as propellant;
- (c) the reductions are linked to the objective socioeconomic conditions of the regions in which they are applied;
- (d) the application of regional reductions does not have the effect of granting a region a competitive advantage in intra-Union trade.

3. The reduced rates must comply with the requirements of Directive 2003/96/EC, and in particular the minimum rates laid down in Article 7 thereof.

Article 2

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

It shall apply from 1 January 2016.

It shall expire on 31 December 2017.

Article 3

This Decision is addressed to the French Republic.

Done at Brussels, 8 March 2016.

For the Council
The President
J.R.V.A. DIJSSELBLOEM

COUNCIL DECISION (CFSP) 2016/359**of 10 March 2016****amending Decision 2014/145/CFSP concerning restrictive measures in respect of actions undermining or threatening the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine**

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 17 March 2014, the Council adopted Decision 2014/145/CFSP ⁽¹⁾ concerning restrictive measures in respect of actions undermining or threatening the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine.
- (2) On 14 September 2015, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2015/1524 ⁽²⁾ thereby renewing the measures for a further six months.
- (3) In view of the continuing undermining or threatening of the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine, Decision 2014/145/CFSP should be extended for a further six months.
- (4) The Council has reviewed the individual designations. The Annex should be amended and the entries for three persons who are deceased should be deleted.
- (5) Decision 2014/145/CFSP should therefore be amended accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Decision 2014/145/CFSP is amended as follows:

- (1) in Article 6, the second paragraph is replaced by the following:
‘This Decision shall apply until 15 September 2016.’;
- (2) the Annex is amended as set out in the Annex to this Decision.

Article 2

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

Done at Brussels, 10 March 2016.

For the Council
The President
K.H.D.M. DIJKHOFF

⁽¹⁾ Council Decision 2014/145/CFSP of 17 March 2014 concerning restrictive measures in respect of actions undermining or threatening the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine (OJ L 78, 17.3.2014, p. 16).

⁽²⁾ Council Decision (CFSP) 2015/1524 of 14 September 2015 amending Decision 2014/145/CFSP concerning restrictive measures in respect of actions undermining or threatening the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine (OJ L 239, 15.9.2015, p. 157).

ANNEX

I. The following persons are deleted from the list set out in the Annex to Decision 2014/145/CFSP:

PERSONS

7.	Yuriy Gennadyevich ZHEREBTSOV
41.	Igor Dmitrievich SERGUN
133	Pavel DREMOV

II. The entries for the following persons and entities set out in the Annex to Decision 2014/145/CFSP are replaced by the following:

LIST OF PERSONS

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
1.	Sergey Valeryevich AKSYONOV, Sergei Valerievich AKSENOV (Сергей Валерьевич АКСЕНОВ), Serhiy Valeriyovych AKSYONOV (Сергій Валерійович Аксьонов)	DOB: 26.11.1972. POB: Beltsy (Bălți), now Republic of Moldova	Aksyonov was elected 'Prime Minister of Crimea' in the Crimean Verkhovna Rada on 27 February 2014 in the presence of pro-Russian gunmen. His 'election' was decreed unconstitutional by the acting Ukrainian President Oleksandr Turchynov on 1 March 2014. He actively lobbied for the 'referendum' of 16 March 2014 and was one of the co-signatories of the 'treaty on Crimea's accession to the Russian Federation' of 18 March 2014. On 9 April 2014 he was appointed acting 'Head' of the so-called 'Republic of Crimea' by President Putin. On 9 October 2014, he was formally 'elected' 'Head' of the so-called 'Republic of Crimea'. Aksyonov subsequently decreed that the offices of 'Head' and 'Prime Minister' be combined. Member of the Russia State Council.	17.3.2014
2.	Vladimir Andreevich KONSTANTINOV (Владимир Андреевич Константинов)	DOB: 19.11.1956 POB: Vladimirovka (a.k.a. Vladimirovca), Slobozia Region, Moldavian SSR (now Republic of Moldova) or Bogomol, Moldavian SSR	As speaker of the Supreme Council of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Konstantinov played a relevant role in the decisions taken by the Verkhovna Rada concerning the 'referendum' against territorial integrity of Ukraine and called on voters to cast their votes in favour of Crimean Independence. He was one of the co-signatories of the 'treaty on Crimea's accession to the Russian Federation' of 18 March 2014. Since 17 March 2014 'Chairman' of the 'State Council' of the so-called 'Republic of Crimea'.	17.3.2014

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
3.	Rustam Ilmirovich ТЕМИРГАЛИЕВ (Рустам Ильмирович Темиргалиев)	DOB: 15.8.1976 POB: Ulan-Ude, Buryat ASSR (Russian SFSR)	As former Deputy Minister of Crimea, Temirgaliev played a relevant role in the decisions taken by the Verkhovna Rada concerning the 'ref- erendum' against territorial integrity of Ukraine. He lobbied actively for the integration of Crimea into the Russian Federation. On 11 June 2014 he resigned from his function as 'First Deputy Prime Minister' of the so-called 'Republic of Crimea'.	17.3.2014
5.	Aleksei Mikhailovich ЧАЛИЙ (Алексей Михайлович Чалый)	DOB: 13.6.1961 POB: Moscow or Sevastopol	Chaliy became 'People's Mayor of Se- vastopol' by popular acclamation on 23 February 2014 and accepted this 'vote'. He actively campaigned for Se- vastopol to become a separate entity of the Russian Federation following a referendum on 16 March 2014. He was one of the co-signatories of the 'treaty on Crimea's accession to the Russian Federation' of 18 March 2014. He was acting 'governor' of Sevastopol from 1 to 14 April 2014 and is a former 'elected' Chairman of the Legislative Assembly of the City of Sevastopol.	17.3.2014
6.	Pyotr Anatoliyovych Зима (Пётр Анатольевич Зима)	DOB: 29.3.1965	Zima was appointed as the new head of the Crimean Security Service (SBU) on 3 March 2014 by 'Prime Minister' Aksyonov and accepted this appointment. He has given relevant information including a database to the Russian Intelligence Service (SBU). This included information on Euro-Maidan activists and human rights defenders of Crimea. He played a relevant role in preventing Ukraine's authorities from control- ling the territory of Crimea. On 11 March 2014 the formation of an independent Security Service of Crimea was proclaimed by former SBU officers of Crimea.	17.3.2014

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
8.	Sergey Pavlovych TSEKOV (Сергей Павлович Цеков)	DOB: 29.9.1953 or 23.9.1953 or 28.9.1953 POB: Simferopol	As Vice Speaker of the Verkhovna Rada of Crimea, Tsekov initiated, together with Sergey Aksyonov, the unlawful dismissal of the government of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea (ARC). He drew Vladimir Konstantinov into this endeavour, threatening him with dismissal. He publicly recognised that the MPs from Crimea were the initiators of inviting Russian soldiers to take over the Verkhovna Rada of Crimea. He was one of the first Crimean Leaders to ask in public for the annexation of Crimea to Russia. Member of the Federation Council of the Russian Federation from the so-called 'Republic of Crimea'.	17.3.2014
9.	Ozerov, Viktor Alekseevich (Виктор Алексеевич Озеров)	DOB: 5.1.1958 POB: Abakan, Khakassia	Chairman of the Security and Defence Committee of the Federation Council of the Russian Federation. On 1 March 2014 Ozerov, on behalf of the Security and Defence Committee of the Federation Council, publicly supported, in the Federation Council, the deployment of Russian forces in Ukraine.	17.3.2014
11.	Klishas, Andrei Aleksandrovich (Андрей Александрович Клишас)	DOB: 9.11.1972 POB: Sverdlovsk	Chairman of the Committee on Constitutional Law of the Federation Council of the Russian Federation. On 1 March 2014 Klishas publicly supported, in the Federation Council, the deployment of Russian forces in Ukraine. In public statements Klishas sought to justify a Russian military intervention in Ukraine by claiming that 'the Ukrainian President supports the appeal of the Crimean authorities to the President of the Russian Federation on landing an all-encompassing assistance in defence of the citizens of Crimea'.	17.3.2014
14.	TOTOONOV, Aleksandr Borisovich (Александр Борисович Тотоонов)	DOB: 3.4.1957 POB: Ordzhonikidze, North Ossetia	Member of the Committee of International Affairs of the Federation Council of the Russian Federation. On 1 March 2014 Totoonov publicly supported, in the Federation Council, the deployment of Russian forces in Ukraine.	17.3.2014

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
15.	PANTELEEV, Oleg Evgenevich (Олег Евгеньевич Пантелеев)	DOB: 21.7.1952 POB: Zhitnikovskoe, Kurgan region	Former First Deputy Chairman of the Committee on Parliamentary Issues of the Federation Council. On 1 March 2014 Panteleev publicly supported, in the Federation Council, the deployment of Russian forces in Ukraine. Currently First Deputy Governor of the Kurgan Oblast and Head of the delegation of the Government of Kurgan Oblast to the Government of the Russian Federation.	17.3.2014
19.	VITKO, Aleksandr Viktorovich (Александр Викторович Витко)	DOB: 13.9.1961 POB: Vitebsk (Belarusian SSR)	Commander of the Black Sea Fleet, Admiral. Responsible for commanding Russian forces that have occupied Ukrainian sovereign territory.	17.3.2014
33.	Elena Borisovna MIZULINA (born DMITRIYEVA) (Елена Борисовна Мизулина (born Дмитриева))	DOB: 9.12.1954 POB: Bui, Kostroma region	Former Deputy in the State Duma. Originator and co-sponsor of recent legislative proposals in Russia that would have allowed regions of other countries to join Russia without their central authorities' prior agreement. As of September 2015, a Member of the Federation Council from Omsk region.	21.3.2014
36.	Oleg Genrikhovich SAVELYEV (Олег Генрихович Савельев)	DOB: 27.10.1965 POB: Leningrad	Former Minister for Crimean Affairs. Responsible for the integration of the annexed Autonomous Republic of Crimea into the Russian Federation. Currently Deputy Chief of Staff of the Russian Government, responsible for the organisation of the work of the Governmental Commission on the socio-economic development of the so-called 'Republic of Crimea'.	29.4.2014
45.	Andriy Yevgenovych PURGIN (Андрій Євгенович Пургін), Andrei Evgenevich PURGIN (Андрей Евгеньевич Пургин)	DOB: 26.1.1972 POB: Donetsk	Active participant and organiser of separatist actions, coordinator of actions of the 'Russian tourists' in Donetsk. Co-founder of a 'Civic Initiative of Donbas for the Eurasian Union'. Until 4 September 2015 'Chairman' of the 'People's Council of the Donetsk People's Republic'.	29.4.2014

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
46.	Denys Volodymyrovych PUSHYLIN (Денис Володимирович Пушилін), Denis Vladimirovich PUSHILIN (Денис Владимирович Пушилин)	DOB: 9.5.1981 or 9.5.1982 POB: Makiivka (Donetsk oblast)	One of the leaders of the 'Donetsk People's Republic'. Participated in the seizure and occupation of the regional administration. Active spokesperson for the separatists. Until 4 September 2015 so-called Deputy Chairman of the 'People's Council' of the so-called 'Donetsk People's Republic'. Since 4 September 2015 'Chairman' of the 'People's Council of the Donetsk People's Republic'.	29.4.2014
47.	TSYPLAKOV Sergey Gennadevich (Цыплаков Сергей Геннадьевич)	DOB: 1.5.1983 POB: Khartsyzsk, Donetsk Oblast	One of the leaders of ideologically radical organisation People's Militia of Donbas. He took active part in the seizure of a number of state buildings in Donetsk region.	29.4.2014
48.	Igor Vsevolodovich GIRKIN (Игорь Всеволодович Гиркин) (a.k.a. Igor STRELKOV Ihor STRIELKOV)	DOB: 17.12.1970 POB: Moscow	Identified as staff of Main Intelligence Directorate of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation (GRU). He was involved in incidents in Sloviansk. Head of 'Novorossia' public movement. Former 'Minister of Defence' of the so-called 'Donetsk People's Republic'.	29.4.2014
53.	Oleg Grigorievich KOZYURA (Олег Григорьевич Козюра)	DOB: 19.12.1962 POB: Zaporozhye	Former Head of the Federal Migration Service office for Sevastopol. Responsible for the systematic and expedited issuance of Russian passports for the residents of Sevastopol. Currently assistant to Sevastopol Municipal Council Deputy Mikhail Chaluy.	12.5.2014
54.	Viacheslav PONOMARIOV, Vyacheslav Volodymyrovich PONOMARYOV (В'ячеслав Володимирович Пономарьов), Viacheslav Vladimirovich PONOMAREV (Вячеслав Владимирович Пономарёв)	DOB: 2.5.1965 POB: Sloviansk (Donetsk oblast)	Former self-declared 'People's Mayor' of Sloviansk (until 10 June 2014). Ponomariov called on Vladimir Putin to send in Russian troops to protect the city and later asked him to supply weapons. Ponomariov's men are involved in kidnappings (they captured Irma Krat and Simon Ostrovsky, a reporter for Vice News, both were later released, they detained military observers under the OSCE Vienna Document). Remains active in supporting separatist actions and policies.	12.5.2014

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
57.	Oleg TSARIOV, Oleh Anatoliyovych TSAROV (Олег Анатолітович Царьов), Oleg Anatolevich TSAREV (Олег Анатольевич Царёв)	DOB: 2.6.1970 POB: Dnepropetrovsk	Former Member of the Rada, as such publicly called for the creation of the so-called 'Federal Republic of Novorossiya', composed of south-eastern Ukrainian regions. Remains active in supporting separatist actions or policies. Former 'Speaker' of the so-called 'Parliament of the Union of the People's Republics' ('Parliament of Novorossiya').	12.5.2014
62.	Aleksandr Yurevich BORODAI (Александр Юрьевич Бородай)	DOB: 25.7.1972 POB: Moscow	Former so-called 'Prime Minister of the Donetsk People's Republic', as such responsible for the separatist 'governmental' activities of the so-called 'government of the Donetsk People's Republic' (e.g. on 8 July 2014 stated 'our military is conducting a special operation against the Ukrainian "fascists"'), signatory of the Memorandum of Understanding on 'Novorossiya union'. Remains active in supporting separatist actions or policies; heads the 'Union of Donbas volunteers'.	12.7.2014
64.	Alexandr Aleksandrovich KALYUSSKY, (Александр Александрович Калюсский)	DOB: 9.10.1975	Former so-called 'de facto Deputy Prime Minister for Social Affairs of the Donetsk People's Republic'. Responsible for the separatist 'governmental' activities of the so-called 'government of the Donetsk People's Republic'.	12.7.2014
65.	Alexander KHRYAKOV, Aleksandr Vitalievich KHRYAKOV (Александр Витальевич Хряков), Oleksandr Vitaliyovych KHRYAKOV (Олександр Віталійович Хряков)	DOB: 6.11.1958 POB: Donetsk	Former so-called 'Information and Mass Communications Minister of the Donetsk People's Republic'. Member of the so-called 'People's Council' of the 'Donetsk People's Republic'. Responsible for the pro-separatist propaganda activities of the so-called 'government' of the 'Donetsk People's Republic'.	12.7.2014
71.	Nikolay KOZITSYN (Николай Козицын)	DOB: 20.6.1956 or 6.10.1956 POB: Djerzjinsk, Donetsk region	Commander of Cossack forces. Responsible for commanding separatists in Eastern Ukraine fighting against the Ukrainian government forces.	12.7.2014

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
81.	Alexander Nikolayevich ТКАЧУОВ (Александр Николаевич Ткачёв)	DOB: 23.12.1960 POB: Vyselki, Krasnodar region	Former Governor of the Krasnodar Krai. He was awarded the medal 'for the liberation of Crimea' by the Acting head of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea for the support he provided to the unlawful annexation of Crimea. On that occasion, the Acting Head of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea said that Tkachyov was one of the first to express his sup- port to the new 'leadership' of Crimea. Currently Minister of Agriculture of the Russian Federation (since 22 April 2015).	25.7.2014
83.	Ekaterina Iurievna GUBAREVA (Екатерина Юрьевна Губарева), Katerina Yuriyovna GUBARIEVA (Катерина Юрійовна Губарева)	DOB: 5.7.1983 or 10.3.1983 POB: Kakhovka (Kherson oblast)	In her capacity of former so-called 'Minister of Foreign Affairs' she was responsible for defending the so- called 'Donetsk People's Republic', thus undermining the territorial in- tegrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine. In addition, her bank ac- count is used to finance illegal separ- atist groups. In taking on and acting in this capacity she has therefore supported actions and policies which undermine the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine. Remains active in support- ing separatist actions and policies. Member of the 'People's Council' of the so-called 'Donetsk People's Re- public'.	25.7.2014
98.	Miroslav Vladimirovich RUDENKO (Мирослав Владимирович Руденко)	DOB: 21.1.1983 POB: Debalcevo	Associated with the 'Donbas People's Militia'. He has, inter alia, stated that they will continue their fighting in the rest of the country. Rudenko has therefore supported actions and poli- cies which undermine the territorial integrity, sovereignty and indepen- dence of Ukraine. So-called 'People's Deputy' (member) of the so-called 'People's Council of the Donetsk Peo- ple's Republic'.	12.9.2014
99.	Gennadiy Nikolaiovych TSYPKALOV, Gennadii Nikolaevich TSYPKALOV (Геннадий Николаевич Цыпкалов)	DOB: 21.6.1973 POB: Rostov oblast (Russia)	Replaced Marat Bashirov as so-called 'Prime Minister' of the so-called 'Lu- gansk People's Republic'. Previously active in the militia 'Army of the Southeast'. Tsyppkalov has therefore supported actions and policies which undermine the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine.	12.9.2014

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
100.	Andrey Yurevich PINCHUK (Андрей Юрьевич Пинчук)	Possible date of birth: 27.12 1977	Former 'State security minister' of the so-called 'Donetsk People's Republic'. Associated with Vladimir Antyufeyev, who is responsible for the separatist 'governmental' activities of the so-called 'government of the Donetsk People's Republic'. He has therefore supported actions and policies which undermine the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine. Remains active in supporting separatist actions or policies. 'Executive director' of the 'Union of Donbas volunteers'.	12.9.2014
102.	Andrei Nikolaevich RODKIN (Андрей Николаевич Родкин)	DOB: 23.9.1976 POB: Moscow	Moscow Representative of the so-called 'Donetsk People's Republic'. In his statements he has, inter alia, talked about the militias' readiness to conduct a guerrilla war and their seizure of weapon systems from the Ukrainian armed forces. He has therefore supported actions and policies which undermine the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine. One of the leaders of the 'Union of Donbas volunteers'.	12.9.2014
105.	Mikhail Sergeyevich SHEREMET (Михаил Сергеевич Шеремет)	DOB 23.5.1971 POB: Dzhankoy	So-called 'First Deputy Prime Minister' of Crimea. Sheremet played a key role in the organisation and implementation of the 16 March referendum in Crimea on unification with Russia. At the time of the referendum, Sheremet reportedly commanded the pro-Moscow 'self-defence forces' in Crimea. He has therefore supported actions and policies which undermine the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine.	12.9.2014
116.	Svetlana Sergeevna ZHUROVA (Светлана Сергеевна Журова)	DOB 7.1.1972 POB: Pavlov-on-the- Neva	First Deputy Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, State Duma. On 20 March 2014 she voted in favour of the draft Federal Constitutional Law 'on the acceptance into the Russian Federation of the Republic of Crimea and the formation within the Russian Federation of new federal subjects — the republic of Crimea and the City of Federal Status Sevastopol'.	12.9.2014

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
120.	Serhiy KOZYAKOV (a.k.a. Sergey Kozyakov) (Сергей Козьяков)	DOB: 29.9.1982	<p>In his former capacity as 'Head of the Luhansk Central Election Commission' he was responsible for organising the so-called 'elections' of 2 November 2014 in the so-called 'Luhansk People's Republic'. These 'elections' are in breach of Ukrainian law and therefore illegal. In October 2015 he was appointed as 'Minister of Justice' of the so-called 'Luhansk People's Republic'.</p> <p>In taking on and acting in this capacity, and in organising the illegal 'elections', he has therefore actively supported actions and policies which undermine the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine, and further destabilised Ukraine.</p>	29.11.2014
121.	Oleg Konstantinovich AKIMOV (a.k.a. Oleh AKIMOV) (Олег Константинович Акимов)	DOB: 15.9.1981 POB: Lugansk	<p>Deputy of the 'Lugansk Economic Union' in the 'National Council' of the 'Lugansk People's Republic'. Stood as a candidate in the so-called 'elections', of 2 November 2014 to the post of 'Head' of the so-called 'Lugansk People's Republic'. These 'elections' are in breach of Ukrainian law and therefore illegal. Since 2014 he is the 'Head' of the so-called 'Federation of Trade Unions' of the 'Lugansk People's Republic'.</p> <p>In taking on and acting in this capacity, and in participating formally as a candidate in the illegal 'elections', he has therefore actively supported actions and policies which undermine the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine, and further destabilised Ukraine.</p>	29.11.2014
126.	Dmitry Aleksandrovich SEMYONOV, Dmitrii Aleksandrovich SEMENOV (Дмитрий Александрович Семенов)	DOB: 3.2.1963 POB: Moscow	<p>Former 'Deputy Prime Minister for Finances' of the so-called 'Lugansk People's Republic'.</p> <p>In taking on and acting in this capacity, he has therefore actively supported actions and policies which undermine the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine, and further destabilised Ukraine.</p>	29.11.2014

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
127.	Oleg BUGROV (Олег Бугров)	DOB: 29.8.1969	Former 'Defence Minister' of the so-called 'Lugansk People's Republic'. In taking on and acting in this capacity, he has therefore actively supported actions and policies which undermine the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine, and further destabilised Ukraine.	29.11.2014
134.	Alexey Yurevich MILCHAKOV a.k.a. Fritz, Serbian (Алексей Юрьевич МИЛЬЧАКОВ)	DOB: 30.4.1991 or 30.1.1991 POB: St. Petersburg	Commander of the 'Rusich' unit, an armed separatist group involved in the fighting in eastern Ukraine. In this capacity, he has actively supported actions and policies which undermine the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine, and further destabilised Ukraine.	16.2.2015
135.	Arseny Sergeevich PAVLOV (a.k.a. Motorola) (Арсéний Сергеевич ПÁВЛОВ) (a.k.a. Моторола)	DOB: 2.2.1983 POB: Ukhta, Komi	Commander of the 'Sparta Battalion', an armed separatist group involved in the fighting in eastern Ukraine. In this capacity, he has actively supported actions and policies which undermine the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine, and further destabilised Ukraine.	16.2.2015
137.	Eduard Aleksandrovich BASURIN (Эдуард Александрович Басурин)	DOB: 27.6.1966 or 21.6.1966 POB: Donetsk	So-called 'Deputy Commander' of the Ministry of Defence of the so-called 'Donetsk People's Republic'. In taking on and acting in this capacity, he has therefore actively supported actions and policies which undermine the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine, and further destabilised Ukraine.	16.2.2015
138.	Alexandr Vasilievich SHUBIN (Александр Васильевич ШУБИН)	DOB: 20.5.1972 or 30.5.1972 POB: Luhansk	Former so-called 'Minister of Justice', of the illegal so-called 'Luhansk People's Republic'. Chairman of the 'central election commission' of the so-called 'Luhansk People's Republic' since October 2015. In taking on and acting in this capacity, he has therefore actively supported actions and policies which undermine the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine, and further destabilised the country.	16.2.2015

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
140.	Sergey Yurevich IGNATOV (Сергей Юрьевич ИГНАТОВ) a.k.a. KUZOVLEV		So called Commander in Chief of the People's Militia of the so called 'Luhansk People's Republic'. In taking on and acting in this capacity, he has therefore actively supported actions and policies which undermine the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine, and further destabilised the country.	16.2.2015
141.	Ekaterina FILIPPOVA (Екатерина Владимировна ФИЛИППОВА)	DOB: 20.11.1988 POB: Krasnoarmëisk	Former so-called 'Minister of Justice' of the so-called 'Donetsk People's Republic'. In taking on and acting in this capacity, she has therefore actively supported actions and policies which undermine the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine, and further destabilised Ukraine.	16.2.2015
143.	Evgeny Vladimirovich MANUILOV (Евгений Владимирович Мануйлов)	DOB: 5.1.1967	So-called 'Minister of Income and Taxes' of the so-called 'Lugansk People's Republic'. In taking on and acting in this capacity, he has therefore actively supported actions and policies which undermine the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine, and further destabilised Ukraine.	16.2.2015
145.	Olga BESEDINA (Ольга Игорева БЕСЕДИНА)	DOB: 10.12.1976	Former so-called 'Minister of Economic Development and Trade' of the so called 'Luhansk People's Republic'. In taking on and acting in this capacity, she has therefore actively supported actions and policies which undermine the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine, and further destabilised Ukraine.	16.2.2015
148.	Arkady Viktorovich BAKHIN (Аркадий Викторович Бахин)	DOB: 8.5.1956 POB: Kaunas, Lithuania	Former First Deputy Minister of Defence (until 17 November 2015) and was, in that capacity, involved in supporting the deployment of Russian troops in Ukraine. According to the present Russian Ministry of Defence structure, in that capacity he participates in shaping and implementing the policy of the Russian Government. These policies threaten the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine.	16.2.2015

	Name	Identifying information	Reasons	Date of listing
149.	Andrei Valeryevich KARTAPOLOV (Андрей Валерьевич Картаполов)	DOB: 9.11.1963 POB: GDR (DDR)	Commander of the Western Military District since 10 November 2015. Former Director of the Main Operations Department and deputy chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation. Actively involved in shaping and implementing the military campaign of the Russian forces in Ukraine. According to the stated activities of the general staff, by exercising operational control over the armed forces, he is actively involved in shaping and implementing the Russian government policy threatening the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine.	16.2.2015

LIST OF ENTITIES

	Name	Reasons	Date of listing
1.	State Unitary Enterprise of the Republic of Crimea 'Chernomorneftegaz' (formerly known as PJSC Chernomorneftegaz)	On 17 March 2014 the 'Parliament of Crimea' adopted a resolution declaring the appropriation of assets belonging to Chernomorneftegaz enterprise on behalf of the 'Republic of Crimea'. The enterprise is thus effectively confiscated by the Crimean 'authorities'. Re-registered on 29 November 2014 as State Unitary Enterprise of the Republic of Crimea 'Chernomorneftegaz' (ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ УНИТАРНОЕ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЕ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ 'ЧЕРНОМОРНЕФТЕГАЗ'). Founder: The Ministry of Fuel and Energy of the Republic of Crimea (МИНИСТЕРСТВО ТОПЛИВА И ЭНЕРГЕТИКИ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ).	12.5.2014
2.	Limited Liability Company 'Port Feodosia' (formerly known as Feodosia)	On 17 March 2014 the 'Parliament of Crimea' adopted a resolution declaring the appropriation of assets belonging to Feodosia enterprise on behalf of the 'Republic of Crimea'. The enterprise is thus effectively confiscated by the Crimean 'authorities'. Re-registered as limited liability company 'Port Feodosia' (ОБЩЕСТВО С ОГРАНИЧЕННОЙ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬЮ 'ПОРТ ФЕОДОСИЯ') on 9 February 2015. Founder: Yuri Garyevich Rovinskiy (Юрий Гарьевич Ровинский).	12.5.2014
10.	So called 'Donbas People's Militia' 'Народное ополчение Донбасса'	Illegal armed separatist group responsible for fighting against the Ukrainian government forces in the Eastern Ukraine, thus threatening the stability or security of Ukraine. Inter alia, the militant group seized control of several government buildings in Eastern Ukraine in early April 2014, thus undermining the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine. Its former leader Mr. Pavel Gubarev, is responsible for the taking over of the regional government building in Donetsk with pro-Russian forces and proclaiming himself the 'people's governor'.	25.7.2014

	Name	Reasons	Date of listing
13.	State Unitary Enterprise of the City of Sevastopol, 'Sevastopol seaport' (formerly known as State enterprise 'Sevastopol commercial seaport' Государственное предприятие 'Севастопольский морской торговый порт' Gosudarstvenoye predpriyatiye Sevastopolski morskoy torgovy port)	The ownership of the entity was transferred contrary to the Ukrainian law. On 17 March 2014 the 'Parliament of Crimea' adopted resolution No 1757-6/14 'On nationalisation of some companies belonging to the Ukrainian ministries of infrastructure or agriculture' declaring the appropriation of assets belonging to the state enterprise 'Sevastopol commercial seaport' on behalf of the 'Republic of Crimea'. The enterprise is thus effectively confiscated by the Crimean 'authorities'. In terms of volume of trade, it is the biggest commercial seaport in Crimea. Re-registered on 6 June 2014 as State Unitary Enterprise of the City of Sevastopol, 'Sevastopol seaport' (ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ УНИТАРНОЕ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЕ ГОРОДА СЕВАСТОПОЛЯ 'СЕВАСТОПОЛЬСКИЙ МОРСКОЙ ПОРТ'). Founder: The Government of Sevastopol (Правительство Севастополя).	25.7.2014
14.	Limited Liability Company 'Kerch seaport' / 'Kamysh-Burun' (formerly known as State enterprise 'Kerch commercial seaport' Государственное предприятие 'Керченский морской торговый порт' Gosudarstvenoye predpriyatiye Kerchenski morskoy torgovy port)	The ownership of the entity was transferred contrary to the Ukrainian law. The 'Parliament of Crimea' adopted resolution No 1757-6/14 on 17 March 2014 'On nationalisation of some companies belonging to the Ukrainian ministries of infrastructure or agriculture' and resolution No 1865-6/14 on 26 March 2014 'On State-Owned Enterprise "Crimean Sea Ports" ('О Государственном предприятии "Крымские морские порты") declaring the appropriation of assets belonging to the state enterprise 'Kerch Commercial Sea Port' on behalf of the 'Republic of Crimea'. The enterprise is thus effectively confiscated by the Crimean 'authorities'. In terms of volume of trade, it is the second biggest commercial seaport in Crimea. Re-registered on 9 December 2014 as Limited Liability Company 'Kerch seaport' 'Kamysh-Burun' (ОБЩЕСТВО С ОГРАНИЧЕННОЙ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬЮ 'КЕРЧЕНСКИЙ МОРСКОЙ ПОРТ "КАМЫШ-БУРУН"). Founders: Limited Liability Company 'Vostok-Capital', registered in Donetsk, Ukraine (ОБЩЕСТВО С ОГРАНИЧЕННОЙ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬЮ 'ВОСТОК КЭПИТАЛ'); Limited Liability Company 'Vostok', registered in Donetsk, Ukraine (ОБЩЕСТВО С ОГРАНИЧЕННОЙ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬЮ 'ВОСТОК'); Limited Liability Company 'Altcom Invest-Stroi', registered in Donetsk, Ukraine (ОБЩЕСТВО С ОГРАНИЧЕННОЙ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬЮ 'АЛТКОМ ИНВЕСТ-СТРОЙ') and Limited Liability Company 'Altcom-Beton', registered in Borispol, Ukraine (ОБЩЕСТВО С ОГРАНИЧЕННОЙ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬЮ 'АЛТКОМ-БЕТОН').	25.7.2014
15.	State Unitary Enterprise of the Republic of Crimea 'Universal-Avia' (formerly known as State enterprise Universal -Avia Государственное предприятие 'Универсал-Авиа' Gosudarstvenoye predpriyatiye 'Universal-Avia')	The ownership of the entity was transferred contrary to the Ukrainian law. On 24 March 2014 the 'Presidium of the Parliament of Crimea' adopted a decision 'On State-owned Enterprise "Gosudarstvenoye predpriyatiye Universal-Avia" ('О Государственном предприятии "Универсал-Авиа") No 1794-6/14 declaring the appropriation of assets belonging to the state enterprise 'Universal-Avia' on behalf of the 'Republic of Crimea'. The enterprise is thus effectively confiscated by the Crimean 'authorities'. Re-registered on 15 January 2015 as State Unitary Enterprise of the Republic of Crimea 'Universal-Avia' (ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ УНИТАРНОЕ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЕ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ 'УНИВЕРСАЛ-АВИА'). Founder: The Ministry of Transportation of the Republic of Crimea (МИНИСТЕРСТВО ТРАНСПОРТА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ).	25.7.2014

	Name	Reasons	Date of listing
16.	Federal State Budgetary Enterprise 'Sanatorium Nizhnyaya Oreanda' of the Administration of the President of the Russian Federation (formerly known as Resort 'Nizhnyaya Oreanda' Санаторий 'Нижняя Ореанда')	The ownership of the entity was transferred contrary to the Ukrainian law. On 21 March 2014 the 'Presidium of the Parliament of Crimea' adopted a decision 'On the questions of creation of the Association of sanatoria and resorts' No 1767-6/14 declaring the appropriation of assets belonging to the resort 'Nizhnyaya Oreanda' on behalf of the 'Republic of Crimea'. The enterprise is thus effectively confiscated by the Crimean 'authorities'. Re-registered on 9 October 2014 as Federal State Budgetary Enterprise 'Sanatorium Nizhnyaya Oreanda' of the Administration of the President of the Russian Federation (ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ 'САНАТОРИЙ "НИЖНЯЯ ОРЕАНДА" УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ДЕЛАМИ ПРЕЗИДЕНТА РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ). Founder: The Administration of the President of the Russian Federation (УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ДЕЛАМИ ПРЕЗИДЕНТА РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ).	25.7.2014
18.	Federal State Budgetary Enterprise 'Production-Agrarian Union "Massandra" of the Administration of the President of the Russian Federation' (formerly known as State concern 'National Association of producers "Massandra"' Национальное производственно-аграрное объединение 'Массандра' Национальное производственно аграрное obyedinenye 'Massandra')	The ownership of the entity was transferred contrary to the Ukrainian law. On 9 April 2014 the 'Presidium of the Parliament of Crimea' adopted a decision No 1991-6/14 'On the amendments to the Resolution of the State Council of the Republic of Crimea' of 26 March 2014 No 1836-6/14 'On nationalisation of the property of enterprises, institutions and organisations of agro-industrial complex, located in the territory of the Republic of Crimea' declaring the appropriation of assets belonging to the state concern 'National Association of producers 'Massandra' on behalf of the 'Republic of Crimea'. The enterprise is thus effectively confiscated by the Crimean 'authorities'. Re-registered on 1 August 2014 Federal State Budgetary Enterprise 'Production-Agrarian Union "Massandra"' of the Administration of the President of the Russian Federation (ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ УНИТАРНОЕ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЕ 'ПРОИЗВОДСТВЕННО-АГРАРНОЕ ОБЪЕДИНЕНИЕ "МАССАНДРА" УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ДЕЛАМИ ПРЕЗИДЕНТА РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ). Founder: The Administration of the President of the Russian Federation (УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ДЕЛАМИ ПРЕЗИДЕНТА РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ).	25.7.2014
19.	State Unitary Enterprise of the Republic of Crimea 'National Institute of Wine "Magarach"' (formerly known as 'State enterprise Magarach of the national institute of wine' Государственное предприятие Агрофирма 'Магарач' Национального института винограда и вина 'Магарач' Gosudarstvenoye predpriyatiye 'Agrofirma Magarach' nacionalnogo instituta vinograda i vina 'Magarach')	The ownership of the entity was transferred contrary to the Ukrainian law. On 9 April 2014 the 'Presidium of the Parliament of Crimea' adopted a decision No 1991-6/14 'On the amendments to the Resolution of the State Council of the Republic of Crimea' of 26 March 2014 No 1836-6/14 'On nationalisation of the property of enterprises, institutions and organisations of agro-industrial complex, located in the territory of the Republic of Crimea' declaring the appropriation of assets belonging to the state enterprise 'Gosudarstvenoye predpriyatiye 'Agrofirma Magarach' nacionalnogo instituta vinograda i vina 'Magarach' on behalf of the 'Republic of Crimea'. The enterprise is thus effectively confiscated by the Crimean 'authorities'. Re-registered on 15 January 2015 as State Unitary Enterprise of the Republic of Crimea 'National Institute of Wine "Magarach"' (ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ 'НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ НАУЧНО-ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ ВИНОГРАДА И ВИНА "МАГАРАЧ"). Founder: The Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Crimea (МИНИСТЕРСТВО СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ).	25.7.2014

	Name	Reasons	Date of listing
20.	State Unitary Enterprise of the Republic of Crimea 'Factory of sparkling wine "Novy Svet"' (formerly known as State enterprise 'Factory of sparkling wine Novy Svet' Государственное предприятие Завод шампанских вин 'Новый свет' Gosudarstvenoye predpriyatiye 'Zavod shampanskykh vin Novy Svet')	The ownership of the entity was transferred contrary to the Ukrainian law. On 9 April 2014 the 'Presidium of the Parliament of Crimea' adopted a decision No 1991 -6/14 'On the amendments to the Resolution of the State Council of the Republic of Crimea' of 26 March 2014 No 1836-6/14 'On nationalisation of the property of enterprises, institutions and organisations of agro-industrial complex, located in the territory of the 'Republic of Crimea' declaring the appropriation of assets belonging to the state enterprise 'Zavod shampanskykh vin Novy Svet' on behalf of the 'Republic of Crimea'. The enterprise is thus effectively confiscated by the Crimean 'authorities'. Re-registered on 4 January 2015 as State Unitary Enterprise of the Republic of Crimea 'Factory of sparkling wine "Novy Svet"' (ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ УНИТАРНОЕ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЕ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ 'ЗАВОД ШАМΠΑНСКИХ ВИН "НОВЫЙ СВЕТ"). Founder: The Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Crimea (МИНИСТЕРСТВО СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ).	25.7.2014
23.	RUSSIAN NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK РОССИЙСКИЙ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ КОММЕРЧЕСКИЙ БАНК	After the illegal annexation of Crimea, Russian National Commercial Bank (RNCB) became fully owned by the so-called 'Republic of Crimea'. It has become the dominant player in the market, while it had no presence in Crimea before the annexation. By buying or taking over from branches of retreating banks operating in Crimea, RNCB supported materially and financially the actions of the Russian government to integrate Crimea into the Russian Federation, thus undermining Ukraine's territorial integrity.	30.7.2014

COUNCIL IMPLEMENTING DECISION (CFSP) 2016/360
of 11 March 2016
implementing Decision 2013/798/CFSP concerning restrictive measures against the Central African Republic

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on European Union, and in particular Article 31(2) thereof,

Having regard to Council Decision 2013/798/CFSP of 23 December 2013 concerning restrictive measures against the Central African Republic ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 2c thereof,

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

Whereas:

- (1) On 23 December 2013, the Council adopted Decision 2013/798/CFSP.
- (2) On 7 March 2016, the United Nations Security Council Committee, established pursuant to United Nations Security Council Resolution 2127 (2013), added one person and one entity to the list of persons and entities subject to restrictive measures.
- (3) The Annex to Decision 2013/798/CFSP should therefore be amended accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The Annex to Decision 2013/798/CFSP is hereby amended as set out in the Annex 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, 11 March 2016.

For the Council
The President
A.G. KOENDERS

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 352, 24.12.2013, p. 51.

ANNEX

The following entries are added to the Annex to Decision 2013/798/CFSP:

A. Persons

‘9. Joseph KONY (Alias: a) Kony b) Joseph Rao Kony c) Josef Kony d) Le Messie sanglant)

Designation: Commander of the Lord’s Resistance Army

Date of birth: a) 1959 b) 1960 c) 1961 d) 1963 e) 18 Sep. 1964 f) 1965 g) (Aug. 1961) h) (Jul. 1961) i) 1 Jan. 1961 j) (Apr. 1963)

Place of birth: a) Palaro Village, Palaro Parish, Omoro County, Gulu District, Uganda b) Odek, Omoro, Gulu, Uganda c) Atyak, Uganda

Nationality: Uganda Passport

Address: a) Vakaga, Central African Republic b) Haute-Kotto, Central African Republic c) Basse-Kotto, Central African Republic d) Haut-Mbomou, Central African Republic e) Mbomou, Central African Republic f) Haut-Uolo, Democratic Republic of the Congo g) Bas-Uolo, Democratic Republic of the Congo h) (Reported address: Kafia Kingi (a territory on the border of Sudan and South Sudan whose final status has yet to be determined). As of January 2015, 500 Lord’s Resistance Army elements were reportedly expelled from the Sudan.)

Listed on: 7 March 2016.

Other information:

Kony is the founder and leader of the Lord’s Resistance Army (LRA) (CFe.002). Under his leadership, the LRA has engaged in the abduction, killing, and mutilation of thousands of civilians across Central Africa. The LRA has been responsible for kidnapping, displacing, committing sexual violence against, and killing hundreds of individuals across CAR, and has looted and destroyed civilian property. Father’s name is Luizi Obol. Mother’s name is Nora Obol.

Information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:

Joseph Kony was listed on 7 March 2016 pursuant to paragraphs 12 and 13 (b), (c), and (d) of resolution 2262 (2016) as “engaging in or providing support for acts that undermine the peace, stability or security of the CAR;”, “involved in planning, directing, or committing acts that violate international human rights law or international humanitarian law, as applicable, or that constitute human rights abuses or violations, in the CAR, including acts involving sexual violence, targeting of civilians, ethnic- or religious-based attacks, attacks on schools and hospitals, and abduction and forced displacement;”, “recruiting or using children in armed conflict in the CAR, in violation of applicable international law;” and “providing support for armed groups or criminal networks through the illicit exploitation or trade of natural resources, including diamonds, gold, and wildlife products in or from the CAR.”

Additional information:

Kony founded the Lord’s Resistance Army (LRA) and has been described as the group’s founder, religious leader, chairman, and commander-in-chief. Emerging in northern Uganda in the 1980s, the LRA engaged in the abduction, killing, and mutilation of thousands of civilians across central Africa. Under increasing military pressure, Kony ordered the LRA to withdraw from Uganda in 2005 and 2006. Since then, the LRA has been operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), CAR, South Sudan and reportedly Sudan.

Kony, as the leader of the LRA, devises and implements LRA strategy, including standing orders to attack and brutalize civilian populations. Since December 2013, the LRA under the leadership of Joseph Kony has kidnapped, displaced, committed sexual violence against, and killed hundreds of individuals across CAR, and has looted and destroyed civilian property. Concentrated in eastern CAR and reportedly in Kafia Kingi, a territory on the border of Sudan and South Sudan whose final status has yet to be determined but militarily controlled by the former, the LRA raids villages to pillage food and supplies. The fighters set ambushes to attack security forces and steal their equipment when they respond to LRA attacks, and LRA fighters also target and loot villages that do not have a military presence. The LRA has also intensified attacks on diamond and gold mining sites.

Kony is subject to an arrest warrant issued by the International Criminal Court. The ICC has charged him with twelve counts of crimes against humanity including murder, enslavement, sexual enslavement, rape, inhumane acts of inflicting serious bodily injury and suffering, and twenty-one counts of war crimes including murder, cruel treatment of civilians, intentionally directing an attack against a civilian population, pillaging, inducing rape, and enlisting, through abduction, of children under the age of 15 years.

Kony has issued standing orders for rebel fighters to loot diamonds and gold from artisanal miners in eastern Central African Republic. Reportedly, some of the minerals are then transported by Kony's group to Sudan, or traded with local civilians and members of the former Séléka.

Kony has also instructed his fighters to poach elephants in the Garamba National Park in the Democratic Republic of Congo, from where elephant tusks are reportedly transported through the east of the Central African Republic to Sudan, where senior LRA officials reportedly sell and trade with Sudanese merchants and local officials. The trade of ivory represents a significant source of income for Kony's group. As of January 2015, 500 Lord's Resistance Army elements were reportedly expelled from the Sudan.'

B. Entities

- '2. LORD'S RESISTANCE ARMY (Alias: a) LRA b) Lord's Resistance Movement (LRM) c) Lord's Resistance Movement/Army (LRM/A)

Address: a) Vakaga, Central African Republic b) Haute-Kotto, Central African Republic c) Basse-Kotto, Central African Republic d) Haut-Mbomou, Central African Republic e) Mbomou, Central African Republic f) HautUolo, Democratic Republic of the Congo g) Bas-Uolo, Democratic Republic of the Congo h) (Reported address: Kafia Kingi (a territory on the border of Sudan and South Sudan whose final status has yet to be determined). As of January 2015, 500 Lord's Resistance Army elements were reportedly expelled from the Sudan.)

Listed on: 7 March 2016.

Other Information: Emerged in northern Uganda in the 1980s. Has engaged in the abduction, killing and mutilation of thousands of civilians in Central Africa, including hundreds in the Central African Republic. The leader is Joseph Kony.

Information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:

The Lord's Resistance Army was listed on 7 March 2016 pursuant to paragraphs 12 and 13 (b), (c), and (d) of resolution 2262 (2016) as "engaging in or providing support for acts that undermine the peace, stability or security of the CAR;" "involved in planning, directing, or committing acts that violate international human rights law or international humanitarian law, as applicable, or that constitute human rights abuses or violations, in the CAR, including acts involving sexual violence, targeting of civilians, ethnic- or religious-based attacks, attacks on schools and hospitals, and abduction and forced displacement;" "recruiting or using children in armed conflict in the CAR, in violation of applicable international law;" and "providing support for armed groups or criminal networks through the illicit exploitation or trade of natural resources, including diamonds, gold, and wildlife products in or from the CAR."

Additional information:

Emerging in northern Uganda in the 1980s, the LRA has engaged in the abduction, killing, and mutilation of thousands of civilians across central Africa. Under increasing military pressure, Joseph Kony, the LRA's leader, ordered the LRA to withdraw from Uganda in 2005 and 2006. Since then, the LRA has been operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), CAR, South Sudan and reportedly Sudan.

Since December 2013, the LRA has kidnapped, displaced, committed sexual violence against, and killed hundreds of individuals across CAR, and has looted and destroyed civilian property. Concentrated in eastern CAR and reportedly in Kafia Kingi, a territory on the border of Sudan and South Sudan whose final status has yet to be determined but militarily controlled by the former, the LRA raids villages to pillage food and supplies. The fighters set ambushes to attack security forces and steal their equipment when they respond to LRA attacks, and LRA fighters also target and loot villages that do not have a military presence. The LRA has also intensified attacks on diamond and gold mining sites.

LRA cells are frequently accompanied by captives who are forced to work as porters, cooks, and sex slaves. The LRA engages in gender-based violence including rapes of women and young girls.

In December 2013, the LRA abducted dozens of people in Haute-Kotto. The LRA is reported to have been involved in the abductions of hundreds of civilians in CAR since the beginning of 2014.

LRA fighters attacked Obo, in eastern CAR's Haut-Mbomou Prefecture, on several occasions in early 2014.

The LRA continued to carry out attacks in Obo and other locations in southeastern CAR between May and July 2014, including apparently coordinated attacks and abductions in Mbomou Prefecture in early June.

Since at least 2014, the LRA has been involved in elephant poaching and elephant trafficking for revenue generation. The LRA reportedly traffics ivory from Garamba National Park in northern DRC to Darfur, to trade for weapons and supplies. The LRA reportedly transports poached elephant tusks through CAR into Darfur, Sudan to sell. Additionally, as of early 2014, Kony had reportedly ordered LRA fighters to loot diamonds and gold from miners in eastern CAR for transport to Sudan. As of January 2015, 500 Lord's Resistance Army elements were reportedly expelled from the Sudan.

In early February 2015, LRA fighters armed with heavy weapons abducted civilians in Kpangbayanga, Haut-Mbomou, and stole food items.

On April 20, 2015, an LRA attack and the abduction of children from Ndambissoua, southeastern CAR led most of the village residents to flee. And in early July 2015, the LRA attacked several villages in southern Haute-Kotto Prefecture; the attacks involved looting, violence against civilians, burning of houses, and kidnapping.

Since January 2016, attacks imputed to the LRA have multiplied in Mbomou, Haut-Mbomou and Haute-Kotto affecting in particular mining areas in Haute-Kotto. These attacks have involved looting, violence against civilians, destruction of property and abductions. They have led to displacements of the population, including around 700 people who have sought refuge in Bria.'

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2016/361**of 10 March 2016****amending Annex I to Decision 2004/211/EC as regards the entry for China in the list of third countries and parts thereof from which imports into the Union of live equidae and semen, ova and embryos of the equine species are authorised***(notified under document C(2016) 1450)***(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Council Directive 92/65/EEC of 13 July 1992 laying down animal health requirements governing trade in and imports into the Community of animals, semen, ova and embryos not subject to animal health requirements laid down in specific Community rules referred to in Annex A(I) to Directive 90/425/EEC ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 17(3)(a) thereof,

Having regard to Council Directive 2009/156/EC of 30 November 2009 on animal health conditions governing the movement and importation from third countries of equidae ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 12(1) and (4), and the introductory phrase and points (a) and (b) of Article 19 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Directive 92/65/EEC lays down conditions applicable to imports into the Union, inter alia, of semen, ova and embryos of the equine species. Those conditions are to be at least equivalent to those applicable to trade between Member States.
- (2) Directive 2009/156/EC lays down animal health conditions for the importation into the Union of live equidae. It provides that imports of equidae into the Union are only authorised from those third countries that meet certain animal health requirements.
- (3) Commission Decision 2004/211/EC ⁽³⁾ establishes a list of third countries, or parts thereof where regionalisation applies, from which Member States are to authorise the importation of equidae and semen, ova and embryos thereof, and indicates other conditions applicable to such imports. That list is set out in Annex I to Decision 2004/211/EC.
- (4) In order to host an equestrian event of the Global Champions Tour on 29 April-1 May 2016, carried out under the auspices of the Fédération Equestre Internationale (FEI), the competent Chinese authorities requested the recognition of an equine disease-free zone in the Metropolitan area of Shanghai, directly accessible from the nearby international airport. In view of the temporary nature of the purpose-built facilities at the EXPO 2010 parking it is appropriate to foresee only a temporary approval of that zone.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 268, 14.9.1992, p. 54.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 192, 23.7.2010, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ Commission Decision 2004/211/EC of 6 January 2004 establishing the list of third countries and parts of territory thereof from which Member States authorise imports of live equidae and semen, ova and embryos of the equine species, and amending Decisions 93/195/EEC and 94/63/EC (OJ L 73, 11.3.2004, p. 1).

- (5) In the light of the guarantees and information provided by the Chinese authorities and in order to allow for a limited period of time from a part of the territory of China the re-entry of registered horses after temporary export in accordance with the requirements of Commission Decision 93/195/EEC ⁽¹⁾, the Commission adopted Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/557 ⁽²⁾ by which the region CN-2 of China was temporarily approved for the purposes of the equestrian event of the Global Champions Tour on 8-10 May 2015.
- (6) Because the equestrian event will be repeated in 2016 under the same animal health and quarantine conditions as those that were applicable in 2015, it is appropriate to adapt for the region CN-2 the date in column 15 of the table in Annex I to Decision 2004/211/EC accordingly.
- (7) Decision 2004/211/EC should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (8) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

In column 15 of the line corresponding to the region CN-2 of China in the table in Annex I to Decision 2004/211/EC, the words 'Valid from 25 April to 25 May 2015' are replaced by the words: 'Valid from 15 April to 15 May 2016'.

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 10 March 2016.

For the Commission
Vytenis ANDRIUKAITIS
Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ Commission Decision 93/195/EEC of 2 February 1993 on animal health conditions and veterinary certification for the re-entry of registered horses for racing, competition and cultural events after temporary export (OJ L 86, 6.4.1993, p. 1).

⁽²⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/557 of 31 March 2015 amending Annex I to Decision 2004/211/EC as regards the entry for China in the list of third countries and parts thereof from which imports into the Union of live equidae and semen, ova and embryos of the equine species are authorised (OJ L 92, 8.4.2015, p. 107).

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2016/362**of 11 March 2016****on the approval of the MAHLE Behr GmbH & Co. KG enthalpy storage tank as an innovative technology for reducing CO₂ emissions from passenger cars pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 443/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 443/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 setting emissions performance standards for new passenger cars as part of the Community's integrated approach to reduce CO₂ emissions from light-duty vehicles ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 12(4) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) The supplier MAHLE Behr GmbH & Co. KG (the 'Applicant') submitted an application for the approval of an enthalpy storage tank as an innovative technology on 29 April 2015. The completeness of that application was assessed in accordance with Article 4 of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 725/2011 ⁽²⁾. The Commission identified certain relevant information as missing in the original application and requested the Applicant to complete it. The Applicant provided the required information on 27 May 2015. The application was found to be complete and the period for the Commission's assessment of the application started on the day following the date of official receipt of the complete information, i.e. 28 May 2015.
- (2) The application has been assessed in accordance with Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 443/2009, Implementing Regulation (EU) No 725/2011 and the Technical Guidelines for the preparation of applications for the approval of innovative technologies pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 443/2009 (the Technical Guidelines, version February 2013) ⁽³⁾.
- (3) The application refers to an enthalpy storage tank that reduces the CO₂ emissions and fuel consumption after a cold start of an internal combustion engine due to a faster engine warm-up.
- (4) The Commission finds that the information provided in the application demonstrates that the conditions and criteria referred to in Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 443/2009 and in Articles 2 and 4 of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 725/2011 have been met.
- (5) The Applicant has demonstrated that enthalpy storage tanks were not fitted in 3 % or more of the new passenger cars registered in the reference year 2009 in accordance with Article 2(2)(a) of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 725/2011.
- (6) The Applicant has used a comprehensive testing procedure in accordance with the Technical Guidelines, and defined the baseline vehicle as the vehicle fitted with a deactivated enthalpy storage tank.
- (7) The Applicant has provided a methodology for testing the CO₂ reductions. The Commission considers that the testing methodology will provide testing results that are verifiable, repeatable and comparable and that it is capable of demonstrating in a realistic manner the CO₂ emissions benefits of the innovative technology with strong statistical significance in accordance with Article 6 of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 725/2011.
- (8) Against that background the Applicant has demonstrated satisfactorily that the emission reduction achieved by the enthalpy storage tank is at least 1 g CO₂/km.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 140, 5.6.2009, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 725/2011 of 25 July 2011 establishing a procedure for the approval and certification of innovative technologies for reducing CO₂ emissions from passenger cars pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 443/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 194, 26.7.2011, p. 19).

⁽³⁾ <https://circabc.europa.eu/w/browse/42c4a33e-6fd7-44aa-adac-f28620bd436f>

- (9) Since the enthalpy storage tank is not activated during the CO₂ emissions type approval test referred to in Regulation (EC) No 715/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽¹⁾ and Commission Regulation (EC) No 692/2008 ⁽²⁾, the Commission is satisfied that the technology in question is not covered by the standard test cycle.
- (10) The activation of the enthalpy storage tank is not dependant on the choice of the driver. On that basis the Commission finds that the manufacturer should be considered accountable for the CO₂ emission reduction due to the use of the innovative technology.
- (11) The Commission finds that the verification report has been prepared by TÜV SÜD Auto Service GmbH which is an independent and certified body and that the report supports the findings set out in the application.
- (12) Against that background, the Commission finds that no objections should be raised as regards the approval of the innovative technology in question.
- (13) For the purposes of determining the general eco-innovation code to be used in the relevant type approval documents in accordance with Annexes I, VIII and IX to Directive 2007/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽³⁾, the individual code to be used for the innovative technology approved through this Decision should be specified,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

1. The enthalpy storage tank described in the application of MAHLE Behr GmbH & Co. KG is approved as an innovative technology within the meaning of Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 443/2009.
2. The CO₂ emissions reduction from the use of the enthalpy storage tank shall be determined using the methodology set out in the Annex.
3. The individual eco-innovation code to be entered into type approval documentation to be used for the innovative technology approved through this Implementing Decision shall be '18'.

Article 2

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

Done at Brussels, 11 March 2016.

For the Commission
The President
Jean-Claude JUNCKER

⁽¹⁾ Regulation (EC) No 715/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2007 on type approval of motor vehicles with respect to emissions from light passenger and commercial vehicles (Euro 5 and Euro 6) and on access to vehicle repair and maintenance information (OJ L 171, 29.6.2007, p. 1).

⁽²⁾ Commission Regulation (EC) No 692/2008 of 18 July 2008 implementing and amending Regulation (EC) No 715/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council on type-approval of motor vehicles with respect to emissions from light passenger and commercial vehicles (Euro 5 and Euro 6) and on access to vehicle repair and maintenance information (OJ L 199, 28.7.2008, p. 1).

⁽³⁾ Directive 2007/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 September 2007 establishing a framework for the approval of motor vehicles and their trailers, and of systems, components and separate technical units intended for such vehicles (Framework Directive) (OJ L 263, 9.10.2007, p. 1).

ANNEX

METHODOLOGY TO DETERMINE THE CO₂ SAVINGS OF THE ENTHALPY STORAGE TANK TECHNOLOGY

1. INTRODUCTION

In order to determine the CO₂ reduction that can be attributed to the use of the enthalpy storage tank technology (EST system), it is necessary to establish the following:

- (a) the testing procedure to be followed for determining the cool-down curves of the baseline vehicle (the vehicle fitted with a deactivated enthalpy storage tank) and the eco-innovation vehicle;
- (b) the testing procedure to be followed for determining the CO₂ emission at different engine coolant start temperature;
- (c) the testing procedure to be followed for determining the theoretical temperature of the engine after discharging the EST system;
- (d) the testing procedure to be followed for determining the Hot start benefit;
- (e) the formulae to be used for determining the CO₂ savings;
- (f) the formulae to be used for determining the statistical error and significance of the results.

2. SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Latin symbols

B_{TA}	— CO ₂ emission of the vehicle under type approval conditions [g CO ₂ /km]
C_{CO_2}	— CO ₂ savings [g CO ₂ /km]
CO ₂	— Carbon dioxide
CO ₂ (T _k)	— Arithmetic mean of the CO ₂ emissions of the vehicle measured using NEDC cycle, ambient temperature of 14 °C and engine coolant start temperatures T _k [g CO ₂ /km]
d_{eng}	— Temperature decay factor of the engine coolant cool down curve [1/h]
d_{EST}	— Temperature decay factor of the EST cool down curve [1/h]
EST	— Enthalpy Storage Tank
K	— Effective ratio of thermal inertias [-]
m	— Number of measurements of the sample
NEDC	— New European Driving Cycle
$NP(T_{ti}^{eng})$	— Normalised fuel consumption potential at the engine coolant start temperature for the selected parking times t _i [-]
pt	— Parking time [h]
T _{eng}	— Temperature of the engine coolant during parking time [°C]
T _{engmod}	— Theoretical engine coolant temperature after discharging the EST system [°C]
T _{EST}	— Temperature of the EST coolant during parking time [°C]

T_{cold}	— Cold start temperature [°C] which is 14 °C
T_{hot}	— Hot start temperature [°C] which is the coolant temperature reached at the end of the NEDC cycle
SOC	— State of charge
SVS_{pt}	— Share of parking time distribution [%] as defined in Table 6
WF_{t_i}	— Weighting factor for the parking time t_i [%] as defined in Table 3

Subscripts

Index t_i refers to the selected parking times as defined in Table 1

Index j refers to measurements of the sample

Index k refers to engine coolant start temperatures

3. DETERMINING THE COOL-DOWN CURVES AND TEMPERATURES

The cool-down curves shall be determined experimentally for the baseline vehicle engine coolant and the eco-innovation vehicle coolant. The same curves shall be applicable for vehicle variants with the same heat capacities, engine bay packaging, engine heat insulation and EST system. The experimental tests shall include continuous measurements of the representative coolant temperatures of the engine coolant and the coolant stored in the EST system by means of thermocouples at a constant ambient temperature of at least 14 °C for 24 h. The engine shall be heated up to the maximum coolant temperature before cut-off by a sufficient number of consecutive NEDC tests. After preconditioning, the ignition shall be switched off and the dash key pulled out. The car's bonnet shall be closed completely. Any artificial ventilation system inside the test cell shall be switched off.

The resulting measured cool-down curves shall be converged by the mathematical approach described by Formula 1 and Formula 2 for the engine and the EST system respectively.

Formula 1

$$T_{\text{pt}}^{\text{eng}} = T_{\text{cold}} + (T_{\text{hot}} - T_{\text{cold}})e^{-d_{\text{eng}} \cdot \text{pt}}$$

Formula 2

$$T_{\text{pt}}^{\text{EST}} = T_{\text{cold}} + (T_{\text{hot}} - T_{\text{cold}})e^{-d_{\text{EST}} \cdot \text{pt}}$$

The least squares method shall be used for the fitting of the curves. To do that, at least the temperature measurement data of the first 30 minutes after engine cut-off are not to be considered because of the untypical behaviour of the coolant temperature after switching off the coolant system.

Using Formula 1, the engine temperature at specific parking time conditions ($T_{t_i}^{\text{eng}}$) should be calculated and given in Table 1.

Table 1

Engine temperature at selected parking time conditions

Selected parking time (t_i)	t1	t2	t3
pt [h]	2,5	4,5	16,5
$T_{t_i}^{\text{eng}}$ [°C]			

4. DETERMINING THE CO₂ EMISSION AT DIFFERENT COOLANT START TEMPERATURES

The emission of CO₂ and fuel consumptions of the vehicle have to be measured in accordance with Annex 6 to UN/ECE Regulation No 101 (Method of measuring emission of carbon dioxide and fuel consumption of vehicles powered by an internal combustion engine only). The procedure should be modified accordingly to the following:

1. the ambient temperature in the test cell shall be below 14 °C;
2. the 5 engine coolant start temperatures shall be the followings: T_{cold} , T_{hot} , $T_{\text{t1}}^{\text{eng}}$, $T_{\text{t2}}^{\text{eng}}$ and $T_{\text{t3}}^{\text{eng}}$.

The tests can be performed at any order. It is possible to perform one or two preconditioning NEDC tests between the tests. It shall be ensured and documented that the state of charge (SOC) of the starter battery (for example, using its Controller Area Network signal) after each test is within 5 %.

The complete tests procedure shall be repeated at least three times (i.e. $m \geq 3$). Arithmetic means of the CO₂ results at each engine coolant start temperatures (T_k) shall be calculated using Formula 3 and given in Table 2.

Formula 3

$$\text{CO}_2(T_k) = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^m \text{CO}_2(T_k)_j}{m}$$

where $k = 1, 2, \dots, 5$

$$T_1 = T_{\text{cold}}$$

$$T_2 = T_{\text{hot}}$$

$$T_3 = T_{\text{t1}}^{\text{eng}}$$

$$T_4 = T_{\text{t2}}^{\text{eng}}$$

$$T_5 = T_{\text{t3}}^{\text{eng}}$$

Table 2

CO₂ emission at different engine coolant start temperatures

Engine coolant starting temperature T_k	T_{cold}	T_{hot}	$T_{\text{t1}}^{\text{eng}}$	$T_{\text{t2}}^{\text{eng}}$	$T_{\text{t3}}^{\text{eng}}$
CO ₂ (T_k) [g CO ₂ /km]					

5. DETERMINING THE THEORETICAL TEMPERATURE OF THE ENGINE AFTER DISCHARGING THE EST SYSTEM

Using the test results defined in paragraph 4 and reported in Table 2, the Normalised fuel consumption potential $\text{NP}(T_{\text{ti}}^{\text{eng}})$ at the selected parking time conditions reported in Table 1, shall be calculated using Formula 4.

Formula 4

$$\text{NP}(T_{\text{ti}}^{\text{eng}}) = \frac{\text{CO}_2(T_{\text{cold}}) - \text{CO}_2(T_{\text{ti}}^{\text{eng}})}{\text{CO}_2(T_{\text{cold}}) - \text{CO}_2(T_{\text{hot}})}$$

Then, the theoretical engine coolant temperature after discharging the EST system for the selected parking time conditions $T_{\text{ti}}^{\text{engmod}}$, shall be calculated using Formula 5.

Formula 5

$$T_{\text{ti}}^{\text{engmod}} = (2^{\text{NP}(T_{\text{ti}}^{\text{eng}})} - 1) \cdot (T_{\text{hot}} - T_{\text{cold}}) + T_{\text{cold}}$$

The relative ratio of thermal inertias K_{ti} at the selected parking time conditions shall be defined using Formula 6.

6. DETERMINING THE HOT START BENEFIT

The hot start benefit (HSB) of the vehicle fitted with the technology shall be determined experimentally with Formula 9. This value describes the difference of CO₂ emissions between a cold start and a hot start NEDC test in relation to the cold start result.

Formula 9

$$HSB = 1 - \frac{CO_2(T_{hot})}{CO_2(T_{cold})}$$

7. DETERMINING THE CO₂ SAVINGS

Prior to the launch of the official Type I test to be performed in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 692/2008, the type approval authority shall verify that the coolant temperature, including inside the enthalpy storage tank, is within ± 2 K of the temperature of the room. Where this temperature is not achieved, the methodology for determining the CO₂ savings for the EST may not be applied.

The verification may be performed either by a measurement inside the Enthalpy Storage Tank (e.g. by means of a thermocouple), or by turning off the EST system before the conditioning procedure in order not to store heated coolant inside the tank. The temperature inside the enthalpy storage tank shall be recorded in the test report.

The relative CO₂ reduction potential ΔCO_{2pt} at different parking times shall be calculated using Formula 10.

Formula 10

$$\Delta CO_{2pt} = 1,443 \cdot \ln \left(\frac{T_{pt}^{engmod} + T_{hot} - 2 \cdot T_{cold}}{T_{pt}^{eng} + T_{hot} - 2 \cdot T_{cold}} \right) \cdot HSB$$

The calculation results shall be given in Table 5

Table 5

Relative CO₂ reduction potential ΔCO_{2pt} for different parking times

pt [h]	0,5	1,5	2,5	3,5	4,5	5,5	6,5	7,5	8,5	9,5	10,5	11,5
$\Delta CO_2(pt)$ [%]												
pt [h]	12,5	13,5	14,5	15,5	16,5	17,5	18,5	19,5	20,5	21,5	22,5	23,5
$\Delta CO_2(pt)$ [%]												

The CO₂ savings weighted by the parking times (pt) shall be calculated using Formula 11.

Formula 11

$$C_{CO_2} = B_{TA} \cdot \sum_{pt=1}^{24} \Delta CO_{2pt} \cdot SVS_{pt}$$

where:

SVS_{pt} — Share of parking time distribution [%] as defined in Table 6

Table 6

Parking time distribution (share of vehicle stops)

pt [h]	0,5	1,5	2,5	3,5	4,5	5,5	6,5	7,5	8,5	9,5	10,5	11,5
SVS _{pt} [%]	36	13	6	4	2	2	1	1	3	4	3	1
pt [h]	12,5	13,5	14,5	15,5	16,5	17,5	18,5	19,5	20,5	21,5	22,5	23,5
SVS _{pt} [%]	1	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

8. CALCULATION OF THE STATISTICAL ERROR

The statistical errors in the outcomes of the testing methodology caused by the measurements are to be quantified. For each test performed at the different engine coolant start temperatures, the standard deviation of the arithmetic mean is calculated as defined by Formula 12.

Formula 12

$$S_{CO_2(T_k)} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{j=1}^m (CO_2(T_k)_j - CO_2(T_k))^2}{m(m-1)}}$$

where $k = 1, 2, \dots, 5$

$$T_1 = T_{cold}$$

$$T_2 = T_{hot}$$

$$T_3 = T_{t1}^{eng}$$

$$T_4 = T_{t2}^{eng}$$

$$T_5 = T_{t3}^{eng}$$

The standard deviation of the CO₂ savings $S_{C_{CO_2}}$ is to be calculated by means of Formula 13.

Formula 13

$$S_{C_{CO_2}} = \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^5 \left(\frac{\partial C_{CO_2}}{\partial CO_2(T_k)} \cdot S_{CO_2(T_k)} \right)^2}$$

where

$$\frac{\partial C_{CO_2}}{\partial CO_2(T_k)} = B_{TA} \cdot \ln(2) \cdot SVS_{pt} \cdot \sum_{pt=1}^{24} \left[\ln(2) \cdot HSB \cdot \frac{1}{T_{pt}^{engmod} + T_{hot} - 2 \cdot T_{cold}} \cdot (T_{hot} - T_{cold}) \cdot \sum_{i=1}^3 \left(2^{NP(T_{ti}^{eng})} - 1 \right) \cdot \frac{1}{T_{ti}^{EST} - T_{ti}^{eng}} \cdot WF_{ti} \cdot \frac{\partial NP(T_{ti}^{eng})}{\partial CO_2(T_k)} \right] + \ln \left(\frac{T_{pt}^{engmod} + T_{hot} - 2 \cdot T_{cold}}{T_{pt}^{eng} + T_{hot} - 2 \cdot T_{cold}} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial HSB}{\partial CO_2(T_k)}$$

$$\frac{\partial \text{HSB}}{\partial \text{CO}_2(T_{\text{hot}})} = - \frac{1}{\text{CO}_2(T_{\text{cold}})}$$

$$\frac{\partial \text{HSB}}{\partial \text{CO}_2(T_{\text{cold}})} = \frac{\text{CO}_2(T_{\text{hot}})}{\text{CO}_2(T_{\text{cold}})^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial \text{HSB}}{\partial \text{CO}_2(T_{\text{ti}}^{\text{eng}})} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \text{NP}(T_{\text{ti}}^{\text{eng}})}{\partial \text{CO}_2(T_{\text{hot}})} = \frac{\text{NP}(T_{\text{ti}}^{\text{eng}})}{\text{CO}_2(T_{\text{cold}}) - \text{CO}_2(T_{\text{hot}})}$$

$$\frac{\partial \text{NP}(T_{\text{ti}}^{\text{eng}})}{\partial \text{CO}_2(T_{\text{hot}})} = \frac{\text{CO}_2(T_{\text{cold}}) - \text{CO}_2(T_{\text{hot}})}{[\text{CO}_2(T_{\text{cold}}) - \text{CO}_2(T_{\text{hot}})]^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial \text{NP}(T_{\text{ti}}^{\text{eng}})}{\partial \text{CO}_2(T_{\text{ti}}^{\text{eng}})} = - \frac{1}{\text{CO}_2(T_{\text{cold}}) - \text{CO}_2(T_{\text{hot}})}$$

9. STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE

It has to be demonstrated for each type, variant and version of a vehicle fitted with the EST system that the error in the CO₂ savings calculated with Formula 13 is not greater than the difference between the total CO₂ savings and the minimum savings threshold specified in Article 9(1) of Regulation (EU) No 725/2011 (see Formula 14).

Formula 14

$$\text{MT} \leq C_{\text{CO}_2} - S_{\text{CO}_2} - \Delta\text{CO}_{2\text{m}}$$

where:

MT: Minimum threshold [gCO₂/km], which is 1 gCO₂/km

ΔCO_{2m}: CO₂ correction coefficient due to the mass increase due to the installation of the EST system. For ΔCO_{2m} the data in Table 7 is to be used.

Table 7

CO₂ correction coefficient due to the extra mass

Type of fuel	CO ₂ correction coefficient due to the extra mass (ΔCO _{2m}) [g CO ₂ /km]
Petrol	0,0277 · Δm
Diesel	0,0383 · Δm

In Table 7 Δm is the extra mass due to the installation of the EST system. It is the mass of the EST system fully charged with the coolant.

10. THE EST SYSTEM TO BE FITTED IN VEHICLES

The type approval authority is to certify the CO₂ savings based on measurements of the EST system using the test methodology set out in this Annex. Where the CO₂ emission savings are below the threshold specified in Article 9(1), the second subparagraph of Article 11(2) of Regulation (EU) No 725/2011 shall apply.

CORRIGENDA

Corrigendum to Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/2362 of 15 December 2015 concerning exemptions from the extended anti-dumping duty on certain bicycle parts originating in the People's Republic of China pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 88/97

(Official Journal of the European Union L 331 of 17 December 2015)

On page 36, in Article 5, Table 4 'Parties under examination', in column 'Date of effect', for company 'CICLI EUROPA s.r.l':

for: '10.9.2014',

read: '10.11.2014'.

Corrigendum to the definitive adoption (EU, Euratom) 2016/70 of Amending budget No 8 of the European Union for the financial year 2015

(Official Journal of the European Union L 18 of 26 January 2016)

On page 3, the table shall be replaced with the following one:

Description	Budget 2015 ⁽¹⁾	Budget 2014 ⁽²⁾	Change (%)
1. Smart and inclusive growth	66 853 308 910	65 300 076 773	+ 2,38
2. Sustainable growth: natural resources	55 978 784 039	56 443 752 595	- 0,82
3. Security and citizenship	1 926 965 795	1 665 510 850	+ 15,70
4. Global Europe	7 478 225 907	6 840 903 616	+ 9,32
5. Administration	8 658 632 705	8 405 389 881	+ 3,01
6. Compensation	p.m.	28 600 000	—
Special instruments	384 505 583	350 000 000	+ 9,86
Total expenditure ⁽³⁾	141 280 422 939	139 034 233 715	+ 1,62

⁽¹⁾ The figures in this column correspond to those in the 2015 budget (OJ L 69, 13.3.2015) plus Amending Budgets No 1 to 8/2015.

⁽²⁾ The figures in this column correspond to those in the 2014 budget (OJ L 51, 20.2.2014) plus amending budgets No 1/2014 to No 7/2014.

⁽³⁾ The third subparagraph of Article 310(1) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union reads: "The revenue and expenditure shown in the budget shall be in balance".

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