ISSN 1977-0677

Official Journal of the European Union

L 314

English edition

Legislation

Volume 55

14 November 2012

Contents

(Continued overleaf)

Price: EUR 3

[1] Text with EEA relevance

EN

Acts whose titles are printed in light type are those relating to day-to-day management of agricultural matters, and are generally valid for a limited period.

The titles of all other acts are printed in bold type and preceded by an asterisk.

EN

II

(Non-legislative acts)

REGULATIONS

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 1061/2012

of 7 November 2012

establishing a prohibition of fishing for forkbeards in EU and international waters of VIII and IX by vessels flying the flag of Spain

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 of 20 November 2009 establishing a Community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the common fisheries policy [1], and in particular Article 36(2) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Council Regulation (EU) No 1225/2010 of 13 December 2010 fixing for 2011 and 2012 the fishing opportunities for EU vessels for fish stocks of certain deep-sea fish species [2], lays down quotas for 2012.

(2) According to the information received by the Commission, catches of the stock referred to in the Annex to this Regulation by vessels flying the flag of or registered in the Member State referred to therein have exhausted the quota allocated for 2012.

(3) It is therefore necessary to prohibit fishing activities for that stock,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Quota exhaustion

The fishing quota allocated to the Member State referred to in the Annex to this Regulation for the stock referred to therein for 2012 shall be deemed to be exhausted from the date set out in that Annex.

Article 2

Prohibitions

Fishing activities for the stock referred to in the Annex to this Regulation by vessels flying the flag of or registered in the Member State referred to therein shall be prohibited from the date set out in that Annex. In particular it shall be prohibited to retain on board, relocate, tranship or land fish from that stock caught by those vessels after that date.

Article 3

Entry into force

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

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

Done at Brussels, 7 November 2012.

For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,
Lowri EVANS
Director-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries

[1] OJ L 343, 22.12.2009, p. 1.
[2] OJ L 336, 21.12.2010, p. 1.

ANNEX

No	FS/64/DSS
Member State	Spain
Stock	GFB/89-
Species	Forkbeards (*Phycis* spp.)
Zone	EU and international waters of VIII and IX
Date	18.10.2012

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 1062/2012

of 7 November 2012

establishing a prohibition of fishing for alfonsinos in EU and international waters of III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XII and XIV by vessels flying the flag of Spain

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 of 20 November 2009 establishing a Community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the common fisheries policy [1], and in particular Article 36(2) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Council Regulation (EU) No 1225/2010 of 13 December 2010 fixing for 2011 and 2012 the fishing opportunities for EU vessels for fish stocks of certain deep-sea fish species [2], lays down quotas for 2012.

(2) According to the information received by the Commission, catches of the stock referred to in the Annex to this Regulation by vessels flying the flag of or registered in the Member State referred to therein have exhausted the quota allocated for 2012.

(3) It is therefore necessary to prohibit fishing activities for that stock,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Quota exhaustion

The fishing quota allocated to the Member State referred to in the Annex to this Regulation for the stock referred to therein for 2012 shall be deemed to be exhausted from the date set out in that Annex.

Article 2

Prohibitions

Fishing activities for the stock referred to in the Annex to this Regulation by vessels flying the flag of or registered in the Member State referred to therein shall be prohibited from the date set out in that Annex. In particular it shall be prohibited to retain on board, relocate, tranship or land fish from that stock caught by those vessels after that date.

Article 3

Entry into force

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

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

Done at Brussels, 7 November 2012.

For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,
Lowri EVANS
Director-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries

[1] OJ L 343, 22.12.2009, p. 1.
[2] OJ L 336, 21.12.2010, p. 1.

ANNEX

No	FS/65/DSS
Member State	Spain
Stock	ALF/3X14-
Species	Alfonsinos (*Beryx* spp.)
Zone	EU and international waters of III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XII and XIV
Date	18.10.2012

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 1063/2012

of 13 November 2012

amending Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and implementing Council Directive 97/78/EC as regards certain samples and items exempt from veterinary checks at the border under that Directive

(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 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 [1], and in particular Article 21(6)(d) and Article 40(b), (d) and (f) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 lays down public and animal health rules for animal by-products and derived products, in order to prevent and minimise risks to public and animal health arising from those products. Wool and hair obtained from animals that did not show any signs of disease communicable through that product to humans or animals should be declared as a Category 3 material referred to in Article 10(h) and (n) of that Regulation.

(2) Commission Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 of 25 February 2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and implementing Council Directive 97/78/EC as regards certain samples and items exempt from veterinary checks at the border under that Directive [2], amongst other things lays down implementing rules for placing on the market of wool and hair.

(3) Dry untreated wool and hair securely enclosed in packaging do not present a risk of spreading disease, provided they are dispatched directly to a plant producing derived products for uses outside the feed chain or to a plant carrying out intermediate operations under conditions which prevent the spreading of pathogenic agents. Member States should therefore have the possibility to exempt operators which transport such untreated wool and hair directly to the above mentioned plant from the obligation to notify provided for in Article 23(1)(a) of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009. Article 20(4) of Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 should therefore be amended accordingly.

(4) Point B of Chapter VII of Annex XIII to Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 provides the end point for wool and hair.

(5) Article 8.5.35 of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code of the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) [3], provides for a list of procedures for the inactivation of the foot-and-mouth disease virus in wool and hair of ruminants for industrial use.

(6) Therefore, the current treatments for placing on the market within the EU, as well as for imports from third countries, of wool and hair laid down in Article 25(2) of Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 should be supplemented by internationally recognised procedures for the inactivation of the foot-and-mouth disease virus in wool and hair of ruminants for industrial use.

(7) However, Member States have the opportunity to accept any other method which ensures that no unacceptable risks remain after treatment of wool and hair including a factory washing method which is different to OIE standards.

(8) Untreated wool and hair of ruminants intended for the textile industry do not present an unacceptable animal health risk, provided they are produced from ruminants kept in countries or regions listed in Part 1 of Annex II to Commission Regulation (EU) No 206/2010 of 12 March 2010 laying down lists of third countries, territories or parts thereof authorised for the introduction into the European Union of certain animals and fresh meat and the veterinary certification requirements [4] and authorised for imports into the Union of fresh meat of ruminants not subject to supplementary guarantees A and F mentioned therein.

(9) In addition the third country or region thereof of origin of the wool and hair should be free of foot-and-mouth disease and, in the case of wool and hair from sheep and

[1] OJ L 300, 14.11.2009, p. 1.
[2] OJ L 54, 26.2.2011, p. 1.
[3] http://www.oie.int/index.php?id=169&L=0&htmfile=chapitre_1.8.5.htm
[4] OJ L 73, 20.3.2010, p. 1.

goats, of sheep pox and goat pox in accordance with the basic general criteria listed in Annex II to Council Directive 2004/68/EC of 26 April 2004 laying down animal health rules for the importation into and transit through the Community of certain live ungulate animals, amending Directives 90/426/EEC and 92/65/EEC and repealing Directive 72/462/EEC [1].

(10) In order to provide operators with a sufficiently wide range of methods and procedures to mitigate the risks posed by trade in and imports of wool and hair, complementary requirements should be laid down for placing on the market of wool and hair imported from third countries without restrictions in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 142/2011. Article 25(2) of Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 should be amended accordingly.

(11) For reasons of clarity the rules for imports of untreated wool and hair laid down in row 8 of Table 2 of Section 1 of Chapter II of Annex XIV to Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 should be amended accordingly.

(12) Porcine animals are susceptible to transmission of diseases other than foot-and-mouth disease, in particular of African swine fever, which require specific treatment of wool and hair produced from animals of the porcine species. Placing on the market and as consequence the import from third countries of wool and hair of porcine animals should therefore be subject to the same conditions as laid down for pig bristles. Point A(2) of Chapter VII of Annex XIII to Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 should therefore be amended accordingly.

(13) The additional treatments for wool and hair produced from animals other than those of the porcine species, which is dispatched directly to a plant producing derived products from wool and hair for the textile industry should also be available for operators in the Member States. Point B of Chapter VII of Annex XIII to Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 should therefore be supplemented accordingly.

(14) Imports into the Union of untreated wool and hair from particular third countries or regions thereof should be authorised provided that they meet the necessary requirements and are accompanied by an importer's declaration in accordance with the model provided for in the Annex IV to this Regulation. That declaration is to be presented at one of the approved Union border inspection posts listed in Annex I to Commission Decision 2009/821/EC of 28 September 2009 drawing up a list of approved border inspection posts, laying down certain rules on the inspections carried out by Commission veterinary experts and laying down the veterinary units in Traces [2], where they should undergo, by way of derogation from Article 4(4) of Council Directive 97/78/EC of 18 December 1997 laying down the principles governing the organization of veterinary checks on products entering the Community from third countries [3] the documentary checks provided for in Article 4(3) of that Directive.

(15) Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 should be amended accordingly.

(16) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 is amended as follows:

(1) Article 20(4) is replaced by the following:

"4. The competent authority may exempt the following operators from the obligation to notify, referred to in Article 23(1)(a) of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009:

(a) operators handling or generating game trophies or other preparations referred to in Chapter VI of Annex XIII hereto for private or non-commercial purposes;

(b) operators handling or disposing research and diagnostic samples for educational purposes;

(c) operators transporting dry untreated wool and hair, provided they are securely enclosed in packaging, and directly dispatched to a plant producing derived products for uses outside the feed chain or to a plant carrying out intermediate operations, under conditions which prevent the spreading of pathogenic agents."

(2) Article 25(2) is replaced by the following:

"2. The importation into and the transit through the Union of the following shall not be subject to any animal health conditions:

(a) wool and hair which has been factory-washed or which has been treated by another method which ensures that no unacceptable risks remain;

(b) furs which have been dried at an ambient temperature of 18°C for a period of at least two days at a humidity of 55 %;

(c) wool and hair produced from animals other than those of the porcine species, which has been treated by factory-washing which consisting of the immersion of the wool and hair in series of baths of water, soap and sodium hydroxide or potassium hydroxide;

(d) wool and hair produced from animals other than those of the porcine species, which is dispatched directly to a plant producing derived products from wool and hair for the textile industry and has been treated by at least one of the following methods:

[1] OJ L 226, 25.6.2004, p. 128.
[2] OJ L 296, 12.11.2009, p. 1.
[3] OJ L 24, 30.1.1998, p. 9.

— chemical depilation by means of slaked lime or sodium sulphide,

— fumigation in formaldehyde in a hermetically sealed chamber for at least 24 hours,

— industrial scouring which consists of the immersion of wool and hair in a water-soluble detergent held at 60–70 °C,

— storage, which may include the journey time, at 37 °C for eight days, 18 °C for 28 days or 4 °C for 120 days;

(e) wool and hair that is dry and securely enclosed in packaging, produced from animals other than those of the porcine species, which is intended for dispatch to a plant producing derived products from wool and hair for the textile industry and meets all of the following requirements:

(i) it was produced at least 21 days before the date of entry into the Union kept in a third country or region thereof which is

— listed in Part 1 of Annex II to Regulation (EU) No 206/2010 and authorised for imports into the Union of fresh meat of ruminants not subject to supplementary guarantees A and F mentioned therein,

— free of foot-and-mouth disease, and, in the case of wool and hair from sheep and goats, of sheep pox and goat pox in accordance with the basic general criteria listed in Annex II to Directive 2004/68/EC;

(ii) it is accompanied by a importers' declaration as required in accordance with Chapter 21 of Annex XV;

(iii) it was presented by the operator to one of the approved Union border inspection posts listed in Annex I to Decision 2009/821/EC where it passed with satisfactory result the documentary check carried out in accordance with Article 4(3) of Directive 97/78/EC."

(3) Points 31 and 32 of Annex I shall be replaced by the text in Annex I to this Regulation.

(4) Points A(2) and B of Chapter VII of Annex XIII shall be amended in accordance with the text in Annex II to this Regulation.

(5) Row 8 of Table 2 of Section 1 of Chapter II of Annex XIV shall be replaced by the text in Annex III to this Regulation.

(6) The text in Annex IV to this Regulation shall be added to Annex XV.

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, 13 November 2012.

For the Commission
The President
José Manuel BARROSO

ANNEX I

Points 31 and 32 of Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 shall be replaced by the following:

"31. '**untreated wool**' means wool, other than wool which has:

(a) undergone factory washing;

(b) been obtained from tanning;

(c) been treated by another method that ensures that no unacceptable risks remain;

(d) been produced from animals other than those of the porcine species, and has undergone factory-washing which consisting of the immersion of the wool in series of baths of water, soap and sodium hydroxide or potassium hydroxide; or

(e) been produced from animals other than those of the porcine species, is intended for being dispatched directly to a plant producing derived products from wool for the textile industry and has undergone at least one of the following treatments:

(i) chemical depilation by means of slaked lime or sodium sulphide;

(ii) fumigation in formaldehyde in a hermetically sealed chamber for at least 24 hours;

(iii) industrial scouring which consists of the immersion of wool in a water-soluble detergent held at 60–70 °C;

(iv) storage, which may include the journey time, at 37 °C for eight days, 18 °C for 28 days or 4 °C for 120 days;

32. '**untreated hair**' means hair, other than hair which has:

(a) undergone factory washing;

(b) been obtained from tanning;

(c) been treated by another method that ensures that no unacceptable risks remain;

(d) been produced from animals other than those of the porcine species, and has undergone factory-washing which consisting of the immersion of the hair in series of baths of water, soap and sodium hydroxide or potassium hydroxide; or

(e) been produced from animals other than those of the porcine species, is intended for being dispatched directly to a plant producing derived products from hair for the textile industry and has undergone at least one of the following treatments:

(i) chemical depilation by means of slaked lime or sodium sulphide;

(ii) fumigation in formaldehyde in a hermetically sealed chamber for at least 24 hours;

(iii) industrial scouring which consists of the immersion of hair in a water-soluble detergent held at 60–70 °C;

(iv) storage, which may include the journey time, at 37 °C for eight days, 18 °C for 28 days or 4 °C for 120 days;"

ANNEX II

Chapter VII of Annex XIII to Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 shall be amended as follows:

(1) The introductory phrase of point A(2) is replaced by the following:

"2. Movements of pig bristles and wool and hair of animals of the porcine species from regions in which African swine fever is endemic shall be prohibited except for pig bristles and wool and hair of animals of the porcine species that have:".

(2) The following paragraph is added to point B:

"Wool and hair produced from animals other than those of the porcine species may be placed on the market without restrictions in accordance with this Regulation, provided:

(a) it has undergone factory-washing which consists of the immersion of the wool and hair in series of baths of water, soap and sodium hydroxide or potassium hydroxide; or

(b) it is dispatched directly to a plant producing derived products from wool or hair for the textile industry and such wool or hair has undergone at least one of the following treatments:

(i) chemical depilation by means of slaked lime or sodium sulphide;

(ii) fumigation in formaldehyde in a hermetically sealed chamber for at least 24 hours;

(iii) industrial scouring which consists of the immersion of wool and hair in a water-soluble detergent held at 60–70 °C;

(iv) storage, which may include the journey time, at 37 °C for eight days, 18 °C for 28 days or 4 °C for 120 days."

ANNEX III

Row 8 of Table 2 of Section 1 of Chapter II of Annex XIV to Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 is replaced by the following:

"8	Untreated wool and hair produced from animals other than those of the porcine species	Category 3 materials referred to in Article 10(h) and (n).	(1) The dry untreated wool and hair must be (a) securely enclosed in packaging; and (b) sent directly to a plant producing derived products for uses outside the feed chain or a plant carrying out intermediate operations, under conditions which prevent the spreading of pathogenic agents. (2) The wool and hair are wool and hair as referred to in Article 25(2)(e).	(1) Any third country. (2) Third country or region thereof (a) listed in Part 1 of Annex II to Regulation (EU) No 206/2010 and authorised for imports into the Union of fresh meat of ruminants not subject to supplementary guarantees A and F mentioned therein; and (b) free of foot-and-mouth disease and, in case of wool and hair of sheep and goats, of sheep pox and goat pox in accordance with Annex II to Council Directive 2004/68/EC.	(1) For imports of untreated wool and hair, no health certificate is required. (2) A declaration of the importer in accordance with Chapter 21 of Annex XV is required."

ANNEX IV

The following Chapter 21 is added to Annex XV to Regulation (EU) No 142/2011:

"CHAPTER 21

Model declaration

Declaration by the importer of untreated wool and hair referred to in Article 25(2)(e) for import to the European Union

COUNTRY:

Part I: Details of dispatched consignment

I.1. Consignor Name Address Tel.		I.2. Certificate reference No	I.2.a.
		I.3. Central competent authority	
		I.4. Local competent authority	
I.5. Consignee Name Address Country Tel.		I.6. Person responsible for the load in EU Name Address Postcode Tel.	
I.7. Country of origin ISO code	I.8. Region of origin Code	I.9. Country of destination ISO code	I.10. Region of destination Code
I.11. Place of origin Name Approval number Address Country		I.12. Place of destination Name Approval number Address Postal code / Region	
I.13. Place of loading Address		I.14. Date of departure	
I.15. Means of transport Aeroplane ☐ Ship ☐ Railway wagon ☐ Road vehicle ☐ Other ☐ Identification Document:		I.16. Entry BIP in EU Name Unit no	
		I.17. No(s) of CITES	
I.18. Description of commodity		I.19. Commodity code (HS code)	
		I.20. Quantity	
I.21. Temperature of product Ambient ☐		I.22. Number of packages	
I.23. Seal/Container No		I.24. Type of packaging	
I.25. Commodities certified for: Further process ☐			
I.26. For transit through EU to third country Third country ISO code		I.27. For import or admission into EU ☐	
I.28. Identification of the commodities Nature of commodity Net weight			

COUNTRY:

Wool and hair referred to in Article 25(2)(e) of Regulation (EU) No 142/2011

II. Health information	II.a. Certificate reference No	II.b.

Part II: Certification

DECLARATION

I, the undersigned, declare that the untreated wool (1) and/or hair (1) is produced from animals other than those of the porcine species:

(a) at least 21 days before the date of entry into the Union;

(b) in a third country or region thereof as listed in Part 1 of Annex II to Regulation (EU) No 206/2010 and authorised for imports into the Union of fresh meat of ruminants not subject to supplementary guarantees A and F mentioned therein; and

(c) from animals kept in the third country or region thereof referred to in point (b) free of foot-and-mouth disease and, in the case of wool and hair from sheep and goats, of sheep pox and goat pox in accordance with the basic general criteria listed in Annex II to Directive 2004/68/EC.

Notes:

This declaration is only for veterinary purposes and has to accompany the consignment until it reaches the border inspection post and must be issued in at least one official language of the Member State through which the consignment first enters the Union and in at least one official language of the Member State of destination.

Part I:

— Box reference I.11 & I.12: Approval number: the registration number of the esatblishment or plant, which has been issued by the comptent authority.

— Box reference I.19: Use the appropriate Harmonised System (HS) code of the World Customs Organisation of the following headings: 5101 or 5102

— Box reference I.20: Quantity: indicate the total gross and net weight in kg

— Box reference I.28: *Nature of commodity* : Indicate wool and hair

Part II:

(1) Delete as appropriate.

(2) The signature must be in colour different to that of the printing.

The importer

Name (in capital letters): Address:

Date: Signature:"

Place:

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 1064/2012

of 13 November 2012

amending Annex X to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the list of rapid tests

(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 999/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2001 laying down rules for the prevention, control and eradication of certain transmissible spongiform encephalopathies ([1]), and in particular the first paragraph of Article 23 and the introductory phrase and point (a) of Article 23a thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 lays down rules for the prevention, control and eradication of transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs) in animals. It applies to the production and placing on the market of live animals and products of animal origin and in certain specific cases to exports thereof.

(2) Point 4 of Chapter C of Annex X to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 sets out a list of rapid tests approved for the monitoring of TSEs in bovine, ovine and caprine animals.

(3) On 8 May 2012, the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) published an opinion on the evaluation of new TSE rapid tests submitted in the framework of the Commission call for expression of interest 2007/S204-247339 ([2]). EFSA recommended in this opinion that the test Prionics - Check PrioSTRIP SR (visual reading protocol) be considered suitable for approval as rapid test for detection of TSE in small ruminants' central nervous system.

(4) It is therefore appropriate to amend accordingly the lists of rapid tests approved for the monitoring of TSE in small ruminants, set out in point 4 of Chapter C of Annex X to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001.

(5) Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 should therefore be amended accordingly.

(6) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

In Chapter C of Annex X to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001, point 4 is replaced by the text in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 13 November 2012.

For the Commission
The President
José Manuel BARROSO

([1]) OJ L 147, 31.5.2001, p. 1.
([2]) OJ/S S204, 23.10.2007, 247339-2007-EN.

ANNEX

Point 4 of Chapter C of Annex X is replaced by the following:

'4. *Rapid tests*

For the purposes of carrying out the rapid tests in accordance with Articles 5(3) and 6(1), only the following methods shall be used as rapid tests for the monitoring of BSE in bovine animals:

— the immuno-blotting test based on a Western blotting procedure for the detection of the Proteinase K-resistant fragment PrPRes (Prionics-Check Western test),

— the chemiluminescent ELISA test involving an extraction procedure and an ELISA technique, using an enhanced chemiluminescent reagent (Enfer test & Enfer TSE Kit version 2.0, automated sample preparation),

— the microplate-based immunoassay for the detection of PrPSc (Enfer TSE Version 3),

— the sandwich immunoassay for PrPRes detection (short assay protocol) carried out following denaturation and concentration steps (Bio-Rad TeSeE SAP rapid test),

— the microplate-based immunoassay (ELISA) which detects Proteinase K-resistant PrPRes with monoclonal antibodies (Prionics-Check LIA test),

— the immunoassay using a chemical polymer for selective PrP Sc capture and a monoclonal detection antibody directed against conserved regions of the PrP molecule (IDEXX HerdChek BSE Antigen Test Kit, EIA & IDEXX HerdChek BSE-Scrapie Antigen Test Kit, EIA),

— the lateral-flow immunoassay using two different monoclonal antibodies to detect Proteinase K-resistant PrP fractions (Prionics Check PrioSTRIP),

— the two-sided immunoassay using two different monoclonal antibodies directed against two epitopes presented in a highly unfolded state of bovine PrP Sc (Roboscreen Beta Prion BSE EIA Test Kit),

— the sandwich ELISA for the detection of Proteinase K-resistant PrP Sc (Roche Applied Science PrionScreen).

For the purposes of carrying out the rapid tests in accordance with Articles 5(3) and 6(1), only the following methods shall be used as rapid tests for the monitoring of TSE in ovine and caprine animals:

— the sandwich immunoassay for PrPRes detection (short assay protocol) carried out following denaturation and concentration steps (Bio-Rad TeSeE SAP rapid test),

— the sandwich immunoassay for PrPRes detection with the TeSeE Sheep/Goat Detection kit carried out following denaturation and concentration steps with the TeSeE Sheep/Goat Purification kit (Bio-Rad TeSeE Sheep/Goat rapid test),

— the immunoassay using a chemical polymer for selective PrP Sc capture and a monoclonal detection antibody directed against conserved regions of the PrP molecule (IDEXX HerdChek BSE-Scrapie Antigen Test Kit, EIA),

— the lateral-flow immunoassay using two different monoclonal antibodies to detect Proteinase K-resistant PrP fractions (rapid test Prionics - Check PrioSTRIP SR, visual reading protocol).

In all rapid tests, sample tissue on which the test must be applied must comply with the manufacturer's instructions for use.

Producers of rapid tests must have a quality assurance system in place that has been approved by the European Union Reference Laboratory and ensures that the test performance does not change. Producers must provide the European Union Reference Laboratory with the test protocols.

Changes to rapid tests and to test protocols may only be made after prior notification to the European Union Reference Laboratory and provided that the European Union Reference Laboratory finds that the change does not alter the sensitivity, specificity or reliability of the rapid test. That finding shall be communicated to the Commission and to the national reference laboratories.'

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 1065/2012

of 13 November 2012

concerning the authorisation of preparations of *Lactobacillus plantarum* (DSM 23375, CNCM I-3235, DSM 19457, DSM 16565, DSM 16568, LMG 21295, CNCM MA 18/5U, NCIMB 30094, VTT E-78076, ATCC PTSA-6139, DSM 18112, DSM 18113, DSM 18114, ATCC 55943 and ATCC 55944) as feed additives for all animal species

(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 1831/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 September 2003 on additives for use in animal nutrition [1], and in particular Article 9(2) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 provides for the authorisation of additives for use in animal nutrition and for the grounds and procedures for granting such authorisation. Article 10(7) of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 in conjunction with Article 10(1) to (4) thereof sets out specific provisions for the evaluation of products used in the Union as silage additives at the date that Regulation became applicable.

(2) In accordance with Article 10(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003, the preparations of *Lactobacillus plantarum* DSM 23375, CNCM I-3235, DSM 19457, DSM 16565, DSM 16568, LMG 21295, CNCM MA 18/5U, NCIMB 30094, VTT E-78076, ATCC PTSA-6139, DSM 18112, DSM 18113, DSM 18114, ATCC 55943 and ATCC 55944 were entered in the Community Register of Feed Additives as existing products belonging to the functional group of silage additives, for all animal species.

(3) In accordance with Article 10(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 in conjunction with Article 7 thereof, applications were submitted for the authorisation of the preparations of *Lactobacillus plantarum* DSM 23375, CNCM I-3235, DSM 19457, DSM 16565, DSM 16568, LMG 21295, CNCM MA 18/5U, NCIMB 30094, VTT E-78076, ATCC PTSA-6139, DSM 18112, DSM 18113, DSM 18114, ATCC 55943 and ATCC 55944 as feed additives for all animal species, requesting those additives to be classified in the category 'technological additives' and in the functional group 'silage additives'. Those applications were accompanied by the particulars and documents required under Article 7(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003.

(4) The European Food Safety Authority ('the Authority') concluded in its opinion of 23 May 2012 [2] that, under the proposed conditions of use, the preparations of *Lactobacillus plantarum* DSM 23375, CNCM I-3235, DSM 19457, DSM 16565, DSM 16568, LMG 21295, CNCM MA 18/5U, NCIMB 30094, VTT E-78076, ATCC PTSA-6139, DSM 18112, DSM 18113, DSM 18114, ATCC 55943 and ATCC 55944 do not have an adverse effect on animal health, human health or the environment. The preparations of *Lactobacillus plantarum* DSM 23375, CNCM I-3235, DSM 19457, DSM 16565, DSM 16568, LMG 21295, CNCM MA 18/5U and NCIMB 30094 have the potential to improve the production of silage from all forages by increasing the preservation of dry matter and reducing the pH. The preparation of *Lactobacillus plantarum* VTT E-78076 has the potential to improve the production of silage from easy and moderately difficult to ensile material by reducing the pH and ammonia nitrogen. The preparations of *Lactobacillus plantarum* ATCC PTSA-6139, DSM 18112, DSM 18113, DSM 18114, ATCC 55943 and ATCC 55944 have the potential to improve the production of silage from easy ensile material by reducing the pH and dry matter loss. The Authority does not consider that there is a need for specific requirements of post-market monitoring. It also verified the report on the method of analysis of the feed additives in feed submitted by the Community Reference Laboratory set up by Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003.

(5) The assessment of the preparations of *Lactobacillus plantarum* DSM 23375, CNCM I-3235, DSM 19457, DSM 16565, DSM 16568, LMG 21295, CNCM MA 18/5U, NCIMB 30094, VTT E-78076, ATCC PTSA-6139, DSM 18112, DSM 18113, DSM 18114, ATCC 55943 and ATCC 55944 shows that the conditions for authorisation, as provided for in Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003, are satisfied. Accordingly, the use of those preparations should be authorised as specified in the Annex to this Regulation.

(6) Since safety reasons do not require the immediate application of the modifications to the conditions of authorisation, it is appropriate to allow a transitional period for interested parties to prepare themselves to meet the new requirements resulting from the authorisation.

(7) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health,

[1] OJ L 268, 18.10.2003, p. 29.

[2] *EFSA Journal* 2012; 10(6):2732.

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Authorisation

The preparations specified in the Annex belonging to the additive category 'technological additives' and to the functional group 'silage additives', are authorised as additives in animal nutrition, subject to the conditions laid down in that Annex.

Article 2

Transitional measures

The preparations specified in the Annex and feed containing them, which are produced and labelled before 4 June 2013 in accordance with the rules applicable before 4 December 2012 may continue to be placed on the market and used until the existing stocks are exhausted.

Article 3

Entry into force

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

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

Done at Brussels, 13 November 2012.

For the Commission
The President
José Manuel BARROSO

ANNEX

Identification number of the additive	Name of the holder of authorisation	Additive	Composition, chemical formula, description, analytical method	Species or category of animal	Maximum age	Minimum content	Maximum content	Other provisions	End of period of authorisation
						CFU/kg of fresh material			
Category of technological additives. Functional group: silage additives									
1k20716	—	*Lactobacillus plantarum* (DSM 23375)	*Additive composition* Preparation of *Lactobacillus plantarum* (DSM 23375) containing a minimum of 2×10^{10} CFU/g additive *Characterisation of the active substance* *Lactobacillus plantarum* (DSM 23375) *Analytical method* (1) Enumeration in the feed additive: spread plate method using MRS agar (EN 15787) Identification in the feed additive: pulsed-field gel electrophoresis (PFGE).	All animal species	—		—	1. In the directions for use of the additive and premixture, indicate the storage temperature and storage life. 2. Minimum dose of the additive when used without combination with other micro-organisms as silage additives: 1×10^8 CFU/kg fresh material. 3. For safety: it is recommended to use breathing protection and gloves during handling.	4 December 2022
1k20717	—	*Lactobacillus plantarum* (CNCM I-3235)	*Additive composition* Preparation of *Lactobacillus plantarum* (CNCM I-3235) containing a minimum of 5×10^{10} CFU/g additive *Characterisation of the active substance* *Lactobacillus plantarum* (CNCM I-3235) *Analytical method* (1) Enumeration in the feed additive: spread plate method using MRS agar (EN 15787) Identification in the feed additive: pulsed-field gel electrophoresis (PFGE).	All animal species	—		—	1. In the directions for use of the additive and premixture, indicate the storage temperature and storage life. 2. Minimum dose of the additive when used without combination with other micro-organisms as silage additives: 2×10^7 CFU/kg fresh material. 3. For safety: it is recommended to use breathing protection and gloves during handling.	4 December 2022
1k20718	—	*Lactobacillus plantarum* (DSM 19457)	*Additive composition* Preparation of *Lactobacillus plantarum* (DSM 19457) containing a minimum of 1×10^{10} CFU/g additive *Characterisation of the active substance* *Lactobacillus plantarum* (DSM 19457) *Analytical method* (1) Enumeration in the feed additive: spread plate method using MRS agar (EN 15787) Identification in the feed additive: pulsed-field gel electrophoresis (PFGE).	All animal species	—		—	1. In the directions for use of the additive and premixture, indicate the storage temperature and storage life. 2. Minimum dose of the additive when used without combination with other micro-organisms as silage additives: 5×10^7 CFU/kg fresh material. 3. For safety: it is recommended to use breathing protection and gloves during handling.	4 December 2022

Identification number of the additive	Name of the holder of authorisation	Additive	Composition, chemical formula, description, analytical method	Species or category of animal	Maximum age	Minimum content	Maximum content	Other provisions	End of period of authorisation
						CFU/kg of fresh material			
1k20719	—	*Lactobacillus plantarum* (DSM 16565)	*Additive composition* Preparation of *Lactobacillus plantarum* (DSM 16565) containing a minimum of 5×10^{10} CFU/g additive *Characterisation of the active substance* *Lactobacillus plantarum* (DSM 16565) *Analytical method* (1) Enumeration in the feed additive: spread plate method using MRS agar (EN 15787) Identification in the feed additive: pulsed-field gel electrophoresis (PFGE).	All animal species	—		—	1. In the directions for use of the additive and premixture, indicate the storage temperature and storage life. 2. Minimum dose of the additive when used without combination with other micro-organisms as silage additives: 1×10^8 CFU/kg fresh material. 3. For safety: it is recommended to use breathing protection and gloves during handling.	4 December 2022
1k20720	—	*Lactobacillus plantarum* (DSM 16568)	*Additive composition* Preparation of *Lactobacillus plantarum* (DSM 16568) containing a minimum of 5×10^{10} CFU/g additive *Characterisation of the active substance* *Lactobacillus plantarum* (DSM 16568) *Analytical method* (1) Enumeration in the feed additive: spread plate method using MRS agar (EN 15787) Identification in the feed additive: pulsed-field gel electrophoresis (PFGE).	All animal species	—		—	1. In the directions for use of the additive and premixture, indicate the storage temperature and storage life. 2. Minimum dose of the additive when used without combination with other micro-organisms as silage additives: 1×10^8 CFU/kg fresh material. 3. For safety: it is recommended to use breathing protection and gloves during handling.	4 December 2022
1k20721	—	*Lactobacillus plantarum* (LMG 21295)	*Additive composition* Preparation of *Lactobacillus plantarum* (LMG 21295) containing a minimum of 5×10^{10} CFU/g additive *Characterisation of the active substance* *Lactobacillus plantarum* (LMG 21295) *Analytical method* (1) Enumeration in the feed additive: spread plate method using MRS agar (EN 15787) Identification in the feed additive: pulsed-field gel electrophoresis (PFGE).	All animal species	—		—	1. In the directions for use of the additive and premixture, indicate the storage temperature and storage life. 2. Minimum dose of the additive when used without combination with other micro-organisms as silage additives: 1×10^8 CFU/kg fresh material. 3. For safety: it is recommended to use breathing protection and gloves during handling.	4 December 2022

Identification number of the additive	Name of the holder of authorisation	Additive	Composition, chemical formula, description, analytical method	Species or category of animal	Maximum age	Minimum content	Maximum content	Other provisions	End of period of authorisation
						CFU/kg of fresh material			
1k20722	—	*Lactobacillus plantarum* (CNCM MA 18/5U)	*Additive composition* Preparation of *Lactobacillus plantarum* (CNCM MA 18/5U) containing a minimum of 2×10^{10} CFU/g additive *Characterisation of the active substance* *Lactobacillus plantarum* (CNCM MA 18/5U) *Analytical method* (1) Enumeration in the feed additive: spread plate method using MRS agar (EN 15787) Identification in the feed additive: pulsed-field gel electrophoresis (PFGE).	All animal species	—		—	1. In the directions for use of the additive and premixture, indicate the storage temperature and storage life. 2. Minimum dose of the additive when used without combination with other micro-organisms as silage additives: 1×10^8 CFU/kg fresh material. 3. For safety: it is recommended to use breathing protection and gloves during handling.	4 December 2022
1k20723	—	*Lactobacillus plantarum* (NCIMB 30094)	*Additive composition* Preparation of *Lactobacillus plantarum* (NCIMB 30094) containing a minimum of 5×10^{10} CFU/g additive *Characterisation of the active substance* *Lactobacillus plantarum* (NCIMB 30094) *Analytical method* (1) Enumeration in the feed additive: spread plate method using MRS agar (EN 15787) Identification in the feed additive: pulsed-field gel electrophoresis (PFGE).	All animal species	—		—	1. In the directions for use of the additive and premixture, indicate the storage temperature and storage life. 2. Minimum dose of the additive when used without combination with other micro-organisms as silage additives: 1×10^9 CFU/kg fresh material. 3. For safety: it is recommended to use breathing protection and gloves during handling.	4 December 2022
1k20724	—	*Lactobacillus plantarum* (VTT E-78076)	*Additive composition* Preparation of *Lactobacillus plantarum* (VTT E-78076) containing a minimum of 1×10^{11} CFU/g additive *Characterisation of the active substance* *Lactobacillus plantarum* (VTT E-78076) *Analytical method* (1) Enumeration in the feed additive: spread plate method using MRS agar (EN 15787) Identification in the feed additive: pulsed-field gel electrophoresis (PFGE).	All animal species	—		—	1. In the directions for use of the additive and premixture, indicate the storage temperature and storage life. 2. Minimum dose of the additive when used without combination with other micro-organisms as silage additives: 1×10^9 CFU/Kg fresh material. 3. The additive shall be used in easy and moderately difficult to ensile material (2). 4. For safety: it is recommended to use breathing protection and gloves during handling.	4 December 2022

Identification number of the additive	Name of the holder of authorisation	Additive	Composition, chemical formula, description, analytical method	Species or category of animal	Maximum age	Minimum content	Maximum content	Other provisions	End of period of authorisation
						CFU/kg of fresh material			
1k20725	—	*Lactobacillus plantarum* (ATCC PTSA-6139)	*Additive composition* Preparation of *Lactobacillus plantarum* (ATCC PTSA-6139) containing a minimum of 1×10^{10} CFU/g additive *Characterisation of the active substance* *Lactobacillus plantarum* (ATCC PTSA-6139) *Analytical method* (1) Enumeration in the feed additive: spread plate method using MRS agar (EN 15787) Identification in the feed additive: pulsed-field gel electrophoresis (PFGE).	All animal species	—	—	—	1. In the directions for use of the additive and premixture, indicate the storage temperature and storage life. 2. Minimum dose of the additive when used without combination with other micro-organisms as silage additives: 2×10^7 CFU/kg fresh material. 3. The additive shall be used in easy to ensile material (3). 4. For safety: it is recommended to use breathing protection and gloves during handling.	4 December 2022
1k20726	—	*Lactobacillus plantarum* (DSM 18112)	*Additive composition* Preparation of *Lactobacillus plantarum* (DSM 18112) containing a minimum of 1×10^{10} CFU/g additive *Characterisation of the active substance* *Lactobacillus plantarum* (DSM 18112) *Analytical method* (1) Enumeration in the feed additive: spread plate method using MRS agar (EN 15787) Identification in the feed additive: pulsed-field gel electrophoresis (PFGE).	All animal species	—	—	—	1. In the directions for use of the additive and premixture, indicate the storage temperature and storage life. 2. Minimum dose of the additive when used without combination with other micro-organisms as silage additives: 5×10^6 CFU/kg fresh material. 3. The additive shall be used in easy to ensile material (3). 4. For safety: it is recommended to use breathing protection and gloves during handling.	4 December 2022
1k20727	—	*Lactobacillus plantarum* (DSM 18113)	*Additive composition* Preparation of *Lactobacillus plantarum* (DSM 18113) containing a minimum of 1×10^{10} CFU/g additive *Characterisation of the active substance* *Lactobacillus plantarum* (DSM 18113) *Analytical method* (1) Enumeration in the feed additive: spread plate method using MRS agar (EN 15787) Identification in the feed additive: pulsed-field gel electrophoresis (PFGE).	All animal species	—	—	—	1. In the directions for use of the additive and premixture, indicate the storage temperature and storage life. 2. Minimum dose of the additive when used without combination with other micro-organisms as silage additives: 2×10^7 CFU/kg fresh material. 3. The additive shall be used in easy to ensile material (3). 4. For safety: it is recommended to use breathing protection and gloves during handling.	4 December 2022

Identification number of the additive	Name of the holder of authorisation	Additive	Composition, chemical formula, description, analytical method	Species or category of animal	Maximum age	Minimum content	Maximum content	Other provisions	End of period of authorisation
						CFU/kg of fresh material			
1k20728	—	*Lactobacillus plantarum* (DSM 18114)	*Additive composition* Preparation of *Lactobacillus plantarum* (DSM 18114) containing a minimum of 1×10^{10} CFU/g additive *Characterisation of the active substance* *Lactobacillus plantarum* (DSM 18114) *Analytical method* (1) Enumeration in the feed additive: spread plate method using MRS agar (EN 15787) Identification in the feed additive: pulsed-field gel electrophoresis (PFGE).	All animal species	—	—	—	1. In the directions for use of the additive and premixture, indicate the storage temperature and storage life. 2. Minimum dose of the additive when used without combination with other micro-organisms as silage additives: 2×10^7 CFU/kg fresh material. 3. The additive shall be used in easy to ensile material (3). 4. For safety: it is recommended to use breathing protection and gloves during handling.	4 December 2022
1k20729	—	*Lactobacillus plantarum* (ATCC 55943)	*Additive composition* Preparation of *Lactobacillus plantarum* (ATCC 55943) containing a minimum of 1×10^{10} CFU/g additive *Characterisation of the active substance* *Lactobacillus plantarum* (ATCC 55943) *Analytical method* (1) Enumeration in the feed additive: spread plate method using MRS agar (EN 15787) Identification in the feed additive: pulsed-field gel electrophoresis (PFGE).	All animal species	—	—	—	1. In the directions for use of the additive and premixture, indicate the storage temperature and storage life. 2. Minimum dose of the additive when used without combination with other micro-organisms as silage additives: 2×10^7 CFU/kg fresh material. 3. The additive shall be used in easy to ensile material (3). 4. For safety: it is recommended to use breathing protection and gloves during handling.	4 December 2022
1k20730	—	*Lactobacillus plantarum* (ATCC 55944)	*Additive composition* Preparation of *Lactobacillus plantarum* (ATCC 55944) containing a minimum of 1×10^{10} CFU/g additive *Characterisation of the active substance* *Lactobacillus plantarum* (ATCC 55944) *Analytical method* (1) Enumeration in the feed additive: spread plate method using MRS agar (EN 15787)	All animal species	—	—	—	1. In the directions for use of the additive and premixture, indicate the storage temperature and storage life. 2. Minimum dose of the additive when used without combination with other micro-organisms as silage additives: 5×10^6 CFU/kg fresh material. 3. The additive shall be used in easy to ensile material (3).	4 December 2022

Identification number of the additive	Name of the holder of authorisation	Additive	Composition, chemical formula, description, analytical method	Species or category of animal	Maximum age	Minimum content	Maximum content	Other provisions	End of period of authorisation
						CFU/kg of fresh material			
			Identification in the feed additive: pulsed-field gel electrophoresis (PFGE).					4. For safety: it is recommended to use breathing protection and gloves during handling.	

(1) Details of the analytical methods are available at the following address of the Reference Laboratory: http://irmm.jrc.ec.europa.eu/EURLs/EURL_feed_additives/Pages/index.aspx

(2) Easy to ensile forage: > 3 % soluble carbohydrates in fresh material (e.g. whole plant maize, ryegrass, brome grass or sugar beet pulp). Moderately difficult to ensile forages: 1,5-3,0 % soluble carbohydrate in fresh material (e.g. meadow grass, fescue or wilted alfalfa). Commission Regulation (EC) No 429/2008 (OJ L 133, 22.5.2008, p. 1).

(3) Easy to ensile forage: > 3 % soluble carbohydrates in fresh material (e.g. whole plant maize, ryegrass, brome grass or sugar beet pulp). Regulation (EC) No 429/2008.

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 1066/2012

of 13 November 2012

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

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 of 22 October 2007 establishing a common organisation of agricultural markets and on specific provisions for certain agricultural products (Single CMO Regulation) [1],

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

Whereas:

(1) Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 lays down, pursuant to the outcome of the Uruguay Round 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, 13 November 2012.

For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,
José Manuel SILVA RODRÍGUEZ
Director-General for Agriculture and Rural Development

[1] OJ L 299, 16.11.2007, p. 1.
[2] OJ L 157, 15.6.2011, p. 1.

ANNEX

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

(EUR/100 kg)

CN code	Third country code (1)	Standard import value
0702 00 00	AL	37,9
	MA	45,8
	MK	30,8
	TR	50,7
	ZZ	41,3
0707 00 05	AL	42,6
	EG	140,2
	MK	37,4
	TR	83,8
	ZZ	76,0
0709 93 10	TR	112,4
	ZZ	112,4
0805 20 10	ZA	158,8
	ZZ	158,8
0805 20 30, 0805 20 50, 0805 20 70, 0805 20 90	HR	39,9
	PE	42,6
	TR	78,3
	ZA	34,7
	ZZ	48,9
0805 50 10	AR	57,4
	TR	82,6
	ZA	91,4
	ZZ	77,1
0806 10 10	BR	273,9
	LB	256,9
	PE	264,2
	TR	164,0
	US	301,5
	ZZ	252,1
0808 10 80	CA	157,0
	CL	151,5
	CN	83,7
	MK	25,2
	NZ	150,3
	ZA	143,6
	ZZ	118,6
0808 30 90	CN	50,0
	TR	105,8
	ZZ	77,9

(1) Nomenclature of countries laid down by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1833/2006 (OJ L 354, 14.12.2006, p. 19). Code 'ZZ' stands for 'of other origin'.

DECISIONS

COUNCIL DECISION 2012/698/CFSP

of 13 November 2012

on the establishment of a warehouse for civilian crisis management missions

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on European Union, and in particular Article 26, Article 42(4) and Article 43(2) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) In December 2004, the Council approved the Civilian Headline Goal (CHG) 2008, in which it stated that the Union should be able to take the decision to launch a mission within 5 days of the approval of the Crisis Management Concept by the Council and that specific civilian capabilities of the European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP) should be deployable within 30 days of the decision to launch the mission.

(2) Upon the approval of the CHG 2008, further political impetus to address civilian rapid deployment was provided by the Council's adoption of the CHG 2010 in November 2007 and by its Declaration on strengthening capabilities, endorsed by the European Council in December 2008.

(3) To ensure rapid deployment capability in a sustainable and cost-efficient manner, the establishment of a warehouse for civilian crisis management missions is needed. A study has confirmed the feasibility of warehousing as an effective tool for establishing the means of rapid deployment of physical assets required by civilian crisis management missions.

(4) In January 2010, a temporary solution for the storage of assets required for civilian crisis management missions was found by storing surplus equipment within the premises of the European Union Police Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina. At the moment, assets which allow 200 staff to deploy in a new mission are also stored within those premises. However, due to the temporary nature of this arrangement, a longer term solution needs to be found.

(5) In accordance with the chain of command in civilian crisis management missions, the Civilian Operation Commander, in cooperation with the Commission, needs to be able to ensure that the rapid deployment needs and operational requirements of the civilian crisis management missions are met.

(6) To that end, the Council emphasised in its Conclusions on ESDP of 17 November 2009 that a permanent capacity to store new and existing strategic material is a vital resource to ensure rapid deployment of equipment to new and existing missions, as well as ensuring sound financial management. Such a warehouse should be established through a procurement procedure resulting in a contract between the Commission and the warehouse operator. The Commission has prepared appropriate terms of reference for the procurement procedure, in cooperation with the European External Action Service (EEAS),

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Objectives

1. For the purposes of ensuring the rapid deployment of equipment to existing and future civilian crisis management missions, the Union shall strengthen its capabilities, in particular by seeking to ensure quick and continuous access to key assets.

2. To that end, the Union shall take appropriate measures to improve the deployment and functioning of its ongoing and future civilian crisis management missions through the establishment of a warehouse with a capacity to store new and used equipment for such missions.

Article 2

Establishment of a warehouse

1. For the purposes set out in Article 1, a warehouse shall be established. It shall be located in a Member State and shall operate in accordance with the contract and the terms of reference referred to in paragraph 2.

2. The Commission shall conclude a contract, including terms of reference, with a warehouse operator to be selected in accordance with the applicable procurement procedures and in close coordination with the EEAS.

Article 3

Implementation

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

2. Detailed arrangements for the implementation of this Decision, including the terms of reference for the warehouse, shall be agreed between the Commission and the Civilian Operation Commander. Such arrangements shall be without prejudice to the respective roles of the Commission and the Civilian Operation Commander in civilian crisis management missions. In particular, the Civilian Operation Commander shall have access to the warehouse to exercise technical and operational oversight in order to ensure the deployment capability and the proper functioning of civilian crisis management missions. The Civilian Operation Commander shall also assess the technical suitability of used assets for storage and future use, and inform on the need to refresh and roll over stocks.

Article 4

Financial arrangements

1. The financial reference amount for the implementation of this Decision for the duration of the contract referred to in Article 2(2) shall be EUR 4 312 234.

2. The expenditure financed by the amount referred to in paragraph 1 shall be managed in accordance with the procedures and rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, including the principle of sound financial management.

Article 5

Reporting

1. The High Representative shall report to the Council on the implementation of this Decision twice a year.

2. The Commission shall provide the Council with information on the financial aspects of the functioning of the warehouse.

Article 6

Review

This Decision shall be reviewed by the end of 2014. This review shall assess the utility, effectiveness and cost-efficiency of the warehouse in the context of other mechanisms for the management of assets for civilian crisis management operations.

Article 7

Entry into force

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

Done at Brussels, 13 November 2012.

For the Council
The President
V. SHIARLY

COUNCIL DECISION 2012/699/CFSP

of 13 November 2012

on the Union support for the activities of the Preparatory Commission of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organisation in order to strengthen its monitoring and verification capabilities and in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on European Union, and in particular Article 26(2) and Article 31(1) thereof,

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

Whereas:

(1) On 12 December 2003, the European Council adopted the EU Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (the Strategy), Chapter III of which contains a list of measures that need to be taken both within the Union and in third countries to combat such proliferation.

(2) The Union is actively implementing the Strategy and is giving effect to the measures listed in Chapter III thereof, in particular through releasing financial resources to support specific projects conducted by multilateral institutions, such as the Provisional Technical Secretariat of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organisation (CTBTO).

(3) On 17 November 2003, the Council adopted Common Position 2003/805/CFSP on the universalisation and reinforcement of multilateral agreements in the field of non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and means of delivery [1]. That Common Position calls, inter alia, for the promotion of the signature and ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT).

(4) The States Signatories of the CTBT have decided to establish a Preparatory Commission, endowed with legal capacity, and which has standing as an international organisation, for the purpose of carrying out the effective implementation of the CTBT, pending the establishment of the CTBTO.

(5) The early entry into force and universalisation of the CTBT and the strengthening of the monitoring and verification system of the Preparatory Commission of the CTBTO are important objectives of the Strategy. In this context, the nuclear tests carried out by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in October 2006 and May 2009 further underlined the importance of the early entry into force of the CTBT and the need for an accelerated building-up and strengthening of the CTBT monitoring and verification system.

(6) The Preparatory Commission of the CTBTO is engaged in identifying how its verification regime could best be strengthened, including through the development of noble gas monitoring capabilities and efforts aimed at fully involving States Signatories of the CTBT in the implementation of the verification regime.

(7) In the framework of the implementation of the Strategy, the Council has adopted three Joint Actions and one Decision supporting the activities of the Preparatory Commission of the CTBTO, namely Joint Action 2006/243/CFSP [2] in the area of training and capacity building for verification, and Joint Action 2007/468/CFSP [3], Joint Action 2008/588/CFSP [4] and Decision 2010/461/CFSP [5] in order to strengthen the monitoring and verification capabilities of the Preparatory Commission of the CTBTO.

(8) That Union support should be continued.

(9) The technical implementation of this Decision should be entrusted to the Preparatory Commission of the CTBTO which, on the basis of its unique expertise and capabilities through the network of the International Monitoring System (comprising over 280 facilities in 85 countries) and the International Data Centre, is the sole international organisation having the ability and legitimacy to implement this Decision. The projects as supported by the Union can only be financed through an extra-budgetary contribution to the Preparatory Commission of the CTBTO,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

1. For the purpose of ensuring the continuous and practical implementation of certain elements of the Strategy, the Union shall support the activities of the Preparatory Commission of the CTBTO in order to further the following objectives:

(a) to strengthen the capabilities of the CTBT monitoring and verification system, including in the field of radionuclide detection;

(b) to strengthen the capabilities of the States Signatories of the CTBT to fulfil their verification responsibilities under the CTBT and to enable them to benefit fully from participation in the CTBT regime.

[1] OJ L 302, 20.11.2003, p. 34.

[2] OJ L 88, 25.3.2006, p. 68.
[3] OJ L 176, 6.7.2007, p. 31.
[4] OJ L 189, 17.7.2008, p. 28.
[5] OJ L 219, 20.8.2010, p. 7.

2. The projects to be supported by the Union shall have the following specific objectives:

(a) to provide technical assistance to countries in Eastern Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, South-East Asia, the Pacific and the Far East, to enable them to fully participate in and contribute to the CTBT monitoring and verification system;

(b) to support the International Monitoring System in order to improve the detection of possible nuclear explosions, specifically by supporting selected auxiliary seismic stations and radioxenon background measurement and mitigation;

(c) to strengthen the verification capabilities of the Preparatory Commission of the CTBTO in the areas of ón-site inspections, specifically by supporting the preparation and conduct of the next Integrated Field Exercise;

(d) to support the promotion of the CTBT and the long-term sustainability of its verification regime through the Capacity Development Initiative, that is focused on selected training and education programmes provided worldwide, including programmes hosted by the Preparatory Commission of the CTBTO.

Those projects shall be carried out for the benefit of all States Signatories of the CTBT.

A detailed description of the projects is set out in the Annex.

Article 2

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

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

Article 3

1. The financial reference amount for the implementation of the projects referred to in Article 1(2) shall be EUR 5 185 028.

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

3. The Commission shall supervise the proper management of the financial reference amount referred to in paragraph 1. For that purpose, it shall conclude a financing agreement with the Preparatory Commission of the CTBTO. The financing agreement shall stipulate that the Preparatory Commission of the CTBTO is to ensure visibility of the Union contribution, commensurate with its size.

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

Article 4

1. The High Representative shall report to the Council on the implementation of this Decision on the basis of regular reports prepared by the Preparatory Commission of the CTBTO. Those reports shall form the basis for the evaluation carried out by the Council.

2. The Commission shall provide information on the financial aspects of the implementation of the projects referred to in Article 1(2).

Article 5

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

It shall expire 24 months after the date of the conclusion of the financing agreement referred to in Article 3(3), or six months after the date of its entry into force if no financing agreement has been concluded by then.

Done at Brussels, 13 November 2012.

For the Council

The President

V. SHIARLY

ANNEX

Union support for the activities of the Preparatory Commission of the CTBTO in order to strengthen its monitoring and verification capabilities, enhance the prospects of early entry into force and support the universalisation of the CTBT and in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction

1. INTRODUCTION

The building up of a well-functioning monitoring and verification system of the Preparatory Commission of the CTBTO (the Preparatory Commission) is a crucial element for preparing the implementation of the CTBT once it will have entered into force. The development of the capabilities of the Preparatory Commission in the area of noble gas monitoring is an important tool for assessing whether or not an observed explosion is a nuclear test. In addition, the operability and performance of the CTBT monitoring and verification system depends on the contribution of all States Signatories of the CTBT. Therefore, it is important to enable States Signatories of the CTBT to participate in and contribute fully to the CTBT monitoring and verification system. The work undertaken in implementing this Decision will also be important for enhancing the prospect of early entry into force and the universalisation of the CTBT.

The projects described in this Decision will significantly contribute to achieving the objectives of the EU Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction.

To this end, the Union will support the following six projects:

(1) to provide technical assistance and capacity building to States Signatories of the CTBT to enable them to fully participate in and contribute to the implementation of the CTBT verification regime;

(2) to develop capacity for future generations of CTBT Experts through the Capacity Development Initiative (CDI);

(3) to enhance the Atmospheric Transport Model (ATM);

(4) to characterise and mitigate radioxenon;

(5) to support the Integrated Field Exercise in 2014 (IFE14) through the development of an integrated multi-spectral array;

(6) to improve the sustainment of certified International Monitoring System (IMS) auxiliary seismic stations.

The prospects of entry into force of the CTBT have improved due to a more favourable political environment, which is also demonstrated by recent new signatures and ratifications of the CTBT, including by Indonesia, one of the States listed in Annex 2 to the CTBT. Given this positive dynamic, in the coming years an increased and urgent focus needs to be put on both completing the build-up of the CTBT verification regime and ensuring its readiness and operational capability, as well as continuing work towards the entry into force and universalisation of the CTBT. The nuclear tests carried out by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in October 2006 and May 2009 not only demonstrated the importance of a universal ban on nuclear tests, they also underscored the need for an effective verification regime to monitor compliance with such a ban. A fully operational and credible CTBT verification regime will provide the international community with reliable and independent means to ensure that this ban is respected.

Moreover, the CTBTO data also play a crucial role in timely tsunami warning and the assessment of the dispersal of radioactive emissions after the Fukushima nuclear accident of March 2011.

Supporting those projects reinforces the objectives of the Common Foreign and Security Policy. The implementation of those complex projects will contribute significantly to improving effective multilateral responses to current security challenges. In particular, those projects will further the objectives of the EU Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction, including to further universalise and strengthen the norms contained in the CTBT as well as its verification regime. The Preparatory Commission is building an IMS to ensure that no nuclear explosion goes undetected. Based on its unique expertise through a worldwide network, comprising over 280 facilities in 85 countries, and the International Data Centre (IDC), the Preparatory Commission is the sole organisation with the capacity to implement those projects, which can only be financed through an extra-budgetary contribution to the Preparatory Commission.

In Joint Action 2006/243/CFSP, Joint Action 2007/468/CFSP, Joint Action 2008/588/CFSP and Decision 2010/461/CFSP, the Union has supported the following: the establishment of an E-learning training programme, the Integrated Field Exercise 2008 in respect of On-Site Inspections (OSI), Radio-Xenon Assessment and Measurement, technical assistance to Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean, auxiliary seismic stations,

strengthening cooperation with the scientific community and strengthening the OSI capabilities with the development of a noble gas detection system. The projects described in this Decision build upon the previous Joint Action projects and progress achieved through their implementation. The projects described in this Decision were elaborated in a manner to avoid any potential overlaps with Decision 2010/461/CFSP. Some of them contain elements that are similar to activities undertaken under previous Joint Actions, but differ in material scope or target different recipient countries or regions.

The six projects in support of the activities of the Preparatory Commission mentioned above will be implemented and managed by its Provisional Technical Secretariat (PTS).

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECTS

2.1. *Project 1: Technical Assistance and Capacity Building*

2.1.1. Background

One of the unique features of the CTBT verification regime within the non-proliferation and disarmament regime is the real-time provision of compliance-relevant information directly to States Signatories of the CTBT. In addition to the primary verification purpose of the CTBT monitoring and verification system, the technologies and the data of the IMS are of considerable use to civilian and government agencies in their analyses of (for example) earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, underwater explosions, climate change and tsunamis.

While interest among developing countries in the establishment of National Data Centres (NDCs) has grown significantly over the past years — there has been an increase of approximately 36 subscribers to the IDC since 2008 — many developing countries still do not yet have full access to the CTBT monitoring and verification system.

Therefore, additional efforts are being made by the Preparatory Commission to increase the number of established NDCs, the number of Secure Signatory Accounts and the number of authorised users. In particular, the 62 remaining States Signatories of the CTBT that do not yet have access to IMS Data and IDC products are targeted (25 in Africa, 9 in Latin America, 6 in the Middle East and South Asia, 12 in South-East Asia, the Pacific and the Far East, 3 in Eastern Europe and 7 in North America and Western Europe). These efforts are directed towards those who need technical support in order to increase their use of these data and products.

To sustain the activities of the NDCs, the necessary resources for the operation of the facility must be provided by the recipient countries. The commitment of the recipient countries is regarded as a prerequisite for the success of this project.

This project consists of four complementary components which will enhance the scope and reach of the existing capacity building capabilities of the Preparatory Commission. This project builds upon the existing framework of providing capacity building training and equipment to developing countries by including countries and regions that have not yet benefitted from such support, and by enlarging the scope to also include training on radionuclide monitoring and ATM. Software will be developed and promoted to process waveform data from seismic, hydroacoustic and infrasound data in real time. A new fellowship programme will foster State-to-State knowledge exchange and collaboration, while scientific research and collaboration will be supported by the virtual Data Exploitation Centre (vDEC).

2.1.2. Project Scope

This project consists of the following four components that will be conducted in an integrated manner in order to reinforce each other:

1. Component 1:

   Integrating States Signatories of the CTBT in Eastern Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, South-East Asia, the Pacific and the Far East, to enable them to fully participate in and contribute to the implementation of the CTBT verification regime and disaster and emergency response, as well as to related scientific development.

2. Component 2:

   Develop and promote the software package Seiscomp 3 (SC3) for NDCs to process all types of waveform data in real time.

3. Component 3:

   Develop and promote a fellowship programme to broaden the knowledge base and understanding of the Preparatory Commission by utilising the knowledge and expertise developed by staff at NDCs and Station Operators, and assist in fostering State-to-State knowledge exchange and collaboration, where the PTS acts as a coordinator.

4. Component 4:

Sustain and promote the vDEC, which is a platform for scientific research and collaboration using IMS data and IDC products.

Component 1:

This component is a follow-up of the technical assistance programmes of the Preparatory Commission and will extend the technical assistance to other countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, and to two other regions (Eastern Europe and South-East Asia, the Pacific and the Far East).

The PTS will identify and provide technical experts as consultants who will coordinate all their activities in consultation with, and under approval of, IDC management. This component will comprise the following three elements:

Element 1: Comprehensive evaluation: An evaluation will be carried out in potential recipient countries with the objective of assessing awareness and usage of PTS data and products. This will involve desk evaluation and, where necessary, visits to recipient countries, in order to understand the current needs and perceptions, and to increase the awareness of PTS data and products, including their potential use for civil and scientific purposes. In addition, contacts will be established with other relevant institutes in each country that may benefit from utilising PTS data and products. Networking will be facilitated between the National Authority and relevant institutes, where appropriate. In cases where an NDC exists, the status of each NDC in terms of personnel and infrastructure (including computer and internet infrastructure) will be assessed, in order to formulate priority activities. In order to facilitate the optimum impact of component 2, special attention will be given to the current spread and usage of SC3.

Where appropriate, the above-mentioned evaluation will be complemented by regional workshops. Such workshops will provide an opportunity to explain the role and functions of NDCs within the CTBT's framework, and to assess the level of knowledge and needs in the participating countries.

Element 2: Training and technical support: Regional training sessions will be held, which will bring together participants from the institutions identified under element 1. This training will provide technical instruction on PTS data and products. During this training, participants will work with PTS software developed for NDCs, which can be used to access and analyse PTS data and products.

The scope will be expanded to cover radionuclide and ATM technologies. In addition, some countries will be part of the pilot project of SC3 (as described in component 2). This training will also provide an opportunity to foster cooperation among technical staff at relevant institutes in the region.

Subsequently, extended technical support will be provided to selected NDCs to help apply the lessons learned from the regional training to specific NDCs. This support will be customised, based on the needs of the NDC, the skill set of the NDC staff and taking into account other specificities (application fields of data and products, languages, etc.). Participants will install and configure NDC software with the assistance of the technical expert and establish a routine data acquisition, processing, analysis and reporting regime according to the needs of the National Authority. In addition, NDC basic equipment including computer hardware and peripherals will be provided to certain countries, based on their assessed needs. If equipment is provided, training on the installation, maintenance and operation of that equipment will also be provided by the technical expert.

Element 3: Follow up: In order to consolidate the acquired skills and/or to close remaining gaps, follow-up visits to the recipient countries will be made to assess how the participants are making use of what was learned at the training sessions under Element 2. The objective of these follow-up visits is to ensure that the local technical staff can routinely use PTS data and products.

The visits will be customised, based on local needs and skills, with a view to sustainability, so that the activities continue even after the conclusion of this project. A concluding comprehensive report for each recipient country will form the basis for further follow-up activities in each country.

As in Decision 2010/461/CFSP, this project will involve the provision of regional group training on the processing of IMS data and analysis of IDC products, as well as the provision of basic equipment where needed. If feasible, tailored training and capacity-building activities will be devised for recipient countries in which particular needs regarding NDC establishment and Secure Signatory Accounts, as well as civil and scientific benefits, have been identified and assessed.

All activities in recipient countries will be carried out in close coordination with, and with support from, the PTS to ensure efficiency and sustainability of training and other capacity-building efforts undertaken within this project. In addition, this will ensure adequate harmonisation with the activities undertaken in previous Council Decisions/Joint Actions and within the framework of the Preparatory Commission's mandate.

Applying the above-mentioned criteria, the PTS foresees activities in as many of the following states as possible, subject to a prior assessment of feasibility by the PTS given local conditions prevailing at that time:

(i) in Latin America and the Caribbean: States listed, but not selected for Decision 2010/461/CFSP (Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Bahamas, Belize, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Panama, Paraguay, Suriname and Uruguay); as well as Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Dominica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela;

(ii) in Eastern Europe: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Montenegro, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia;

(iii) in South-East Asia, the Pacific and the Far East: Brunei Darussalam, Burma/Myanmar, Cambodia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Mongolia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Vietnam.

Component 2: SC3 software package

This component offers a user-friendly, open, integrated platform using SC3, a software already widely used in seismology and tsunami warning for disaster and emergency response together with specific software for array processing (PMCC, Fk) and interactive review tools (geotool, Jade). This software is well suited to the needs of NDCs in terms of automatic reception and processing of waveform data, array processing, automatic bulletin production and interactive data review.

As for capacity development, there already exists a broad community of SC3 users among NDCs and other institutions. This integrated platform, when broadly implemented, will attract the community of emerging NDCs and speed up the capacity development among them. Also, SC3 allows easy exchange of data between NDCs. The format is widely used in the international community and its use amongst NDCs and the IDC would greatly enhance and simplify the data exchanges, and in real time as well (which is not featured today with 'NDC in a box').

It has been mentioned many times that there is a strong link between an active NDC and well-operating stations. Therefore, developing the SC3 software package should provide significant help in supporting auxiliary seismic stations. In the long term, the implementation of SC3 will allow developing NDCs to efficiently use their station data and to observe the operational status on a permanent basis.

This component focuses on the software development and implementation, including deployment and training.

A few pilot countries with institutions that have demonstrated sufficient technical capability and interest to participate will be selected for deployment and training for the beginning of the project (e.g. in Africa, Eastern Europe, Latin America, and South-East Asia, the Pacific and the Far East).

Component 3: Fellowship programme

The goals of the fellowship programme are to develop the next generation of scientific talent in the field of nuclear explosion monitoring, to support their national establishments and at the same time to address scientific research needs that are vital to improving the current CTBT verification capabilities and applications in disaster mitigation and earth science.

In the initial phase of the fellowship programme potential partners who will host the visiting fellows will be identified. The PTS will do this by announcing the fellowship programme, and soliciting NDCs, universities, and other potential partners to identify areas of competence which they can offer to host fellows. Institutes that have previously benefited from Joint Action 2008/588/CFSP and Decision 2010/461/CFSP as well as other IMS/IDC activities such as technical meetings, experts meetings and workshops, and have developed expertise, will be encouraged to apply as hosting institutions.

The fellowship opportunities will be advertised by the PTS, including the areas of competence supported by the hosting institutions. The candidates will be asked, in their applications, to describe their project, and how it interfaces with the advertised competencies. The candidates and proposals will be evaluated and selected by the PTS, possibly with modifications according to the PTS' needs. Each fellow will provide regular reports to the PTS concerning achievements and feedback. Expert meetings, the 'CTBTO Science, Technology and Innovation 2013 Conference' and similar gatherings will be used to promote this project, to solicit participation, and to provide venues for the fellows to show their results. This project is designed to leverage external expertise as a force multiplier, bearing in mind the available PTS staff resources.

Component 4: vDEC

The vDEC development platform (hardware and software) provides a platform for scientific exchange by providing access to a large archive of parametric, waveform and radionuclide data to researchers working on improving the processing at the IDC. vDEC also provides access to software and access to test versions of the processing pipelines to be able to insert and test alternate modules.

In particular, SC3 will be implemented in vDEC during its development and testing phase. vDEC also provides a platform for integrating additional data with IMS data to investigate improvements resulting from this addition. Special emphasis will be put on making vDEC available to fellows selected under component 3, as required.

Funding will be used to contract expert services to provide assistance to researchers using vDEC, and to ensure that the system is working properly.

2.1.3. Benefits and Outcome

More developing countries will be enabled to fulfil their verification responsibilities under the CTBT and make use of IMS data and IDC products. The technical assistance and training will be expanded to further countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, and to two other regions (Eastern Europe and South-East Asia, the Pacific and the Far East).

The scope of data applications for capacity building will be broadened by developing and promoting an integrated software platform around SC3. That software will be extended to the processing of hydroacoustic and infrasound data. Since SC3 is already widely used and facilitates easy data exchange, it will be a vehicle to reach out to many more NDCs and other establishments than before.

A fellowship programme will be started for the next generation of scientific talent in nuclear explosion monitoring, to support their national establishments and at the same time to address scientific research needs vital for CTBT verification as well as civil and scientific applications.

The vDEC platform, that provides a platform for scientific exchange, will be maintained and expanded to include the SC3 platform.

2.2. *Project 2: Developing Capacity for Future Generations of CTBT Experts – the Capacity Development Initiative (CDI)*

2.2.1. Background

The CDI, established in 2010, forms a key part of the Preparatory Commission's training and education activities aimed at building and maintaining the necessary capacity in the technical, scientific, legal and political aspects of the CTBT and its verification regime. It is based on the recognition that the entry into force and universalisation of the CTBT and the strengthening of the verification regime is dependent on the active and informed involvement of future generations of policy, legal and technical experts, particularly from the developing world.

2.2.2. Project Scope

In view of the continued delay in entry into force of the CTBT, it is of vital importance to maintain both political support for and technical expertise in all aspects of the CTBT. By expanding the pool of expertise beyond the traditional stakeholders, the CDI will enhance opportunities for the wider community to participate in strengthening and effectively implementing the CTBT's multilaterally established verification regime.

The project consists of three components:

1. Component 1:

   Participation in 'Train the Trainers' Seminars in 2013 & 2014.

2. Component 2:

   Participation of Experts from Developing Countries in CDI Training Courses and Support for Joint Research Projects.

3. Component 3:

   Enhancing CDI e-learning Platform and Multimedia Educational Tools.

Component 1: Participation in 'Train the Trainers' Seminars in 2013 & 2014

Through the 'Train the Trainers' seminars, the Preparatory Commission will provide methodological guidance for academics and research institutions involved in the CTBT related fields, thereby increasing awareness and understanding of the CTBT in the academic community and among policy practitioners. Funding provided will

contribute to the participation of representatives from academia and research institutions – with an emphasis on universities and research institutions in Europe and the developing world – who will teach courses and offer training programmes on the CTBT, particularly on its scientific and technical aspects.

The seminars, to be held in 2013 and 2014, will welcome professors and researchers from all corners of the world, including those from the States listed in Annex 2 to the CTBT, who will share best practices on teaching CTBT-related issues and receive training on how to integrate CDI course materials into their curricula. The seminars will also explore modalities to increase the amount of CTBT-related research projects within target universities, and encourage participants to nominate students to participate in CDI courses.

Component 2: Participation of Experts from Developing Countries in CDI Training Courses and Support for Joint Research Projects

— Participation in CDI Training Courses

In line with the unparalleled success of the 2011 Advanced Science Course, which trained hundreds of individuals including Station Operators, NDC analysts, diplomats, students and members of civil society, the Preparatory Commission will continue to offer annual science-based CTBT courses. The Preparatory Commission will convene a two-week intensive science and technology based course during November 2012 and a similar course in late 2013. These courses will be offered in Vienna and utilise a specially tailored online learning environment, including live streaming lectures for those participating from all around the world.

Funding provided will contribute to the participation of approximately 15 experts per year – with an emphasis on women and developing countries – in CDI scientific and technical training courses.

— Joint Research Projects

Funding will contribute to supporting joint research projects on the CTBT verification regime, through merit-based research scholarships to PhD and post-doctoral candidates from Europe and developing countries. This research will be linked to existing projects of the Preparatory Commission.

Component 3: Enhancing CDI e-learning Platform and Multimedia Educational Tools

— Technical Development of the e-learning Platform

Funding will contribute to the further enhancement of the e-learning Platform, as well as the design and development of additional multimedia tools that will assist the objectives of the CDI – including implementing strategies to increase the availability of CDI resources in the developing world. In particular, the consultant will explore opportunities to further enhance CDI resources for mobile learning platforms, and other additional educational multimedia tools and promotional materials.

— Content Creation for CDI Resources

Funding will contribute to the development of CDI educational and training content that will be used to populate the e-learning Platform, and for the creation of other CDI multimedia tools. This approach will also focus on the integration of CDI materials into new media, and the utilisation of mass social networks for the promotion of the CTBT and its verification regime.

2.2.3. Benefits and Outcome

The CDI experience has demonstrated that with relatively minimal investment, coupled with a strategic vision, maximum returns for the Union could be achieved. With a CDI infrastructure already in place and the approach institutionalised within the Preparatory Commission's work, additional funding will enable the Preparatory Commission to further enhance ongoing projects and develop more innovative ways of providing training and education in CTBT related issues to the broadest possible target group.

This initiative also furthers actions outlined in the EU strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD). Specifically, CDI courses and training activities bolster efforts to develop and sustain multilateralism as the cornerstone for an effective WMD non-proliferation strategy, by developing capacity in the legal, political, scientific and technical fields. Moreover, engaging with a broader community of stakeholders in the international community on CTBT-related issues raises awareness of the CTBT and furthers efforts to achieve its universality and entry into force.

2.3. *Project 3: Enhancing the Atmospheric Transport Model (ATM)*

2.3.1 Background

The ATM deployed and used by the Preparatory Commission has demonstrated its considerable usefulness for civilian applications, for example by providing forecasts of the dispersion of radionuclides emitted from the Daiichi nuclear power plant in 2011.

The current ATM system has now reached a certain maturity, and any further enhancement requires an investment in terms of computational resources and expert knowledge. Therefore, the voluntary contribution of Japan to support the acquisition of the new ATM hardware which shall host the future ATM system has been noted with great interest. In order to assist the Preparatory Commission in accelerating the process of drawing benefits from this additional computational power, this project will enable the Preparatory Commission to contract expert ATM services to supplement the limited staffing of the ATM team at the IDC (the ATM expert).

2.3.2. Project Scope

The ATM expert shall focus on enhancing the ATM capacities. The tasks assigned to the ATM expert will focus on making the most effective use of the additional computational power funded by the Japanese contribution, to ensure the most accurate possible modelling of dispersion of radionuclides in special cases. These tasks shall be aligned with the Preparatory Commission's mission.

The tasks shall comprise but will not be limited to:

(a) acquisition of the high quality meteorological fields at high resolution in collaboration with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the specialised institutes of its member states;

(b) enhancement of the radionuclide-relevant modules and specification of an optimal configuration of an atmospheric transport model(s);

(c) identification of the needs in terms of the ATM support to civilian applications through interactions with external experts, including collaboration with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA);

(d) incorporation of these developments into the enhancement of the ATM support to the CTBT-relevant events.

The ATM expert shall therefore have a strong background in understanding the atmospheric processes and the phenomenon of transport of radionuclides in particular, expert knowledge of numerical weather prediction and dispersion, technical capacities of coding and scripting as well as inter-personal skills necessary to ensure smooth and strengthened co-operation between the CTBTO, WMO, IAEA and the Inter-Agency Committee for Response to Nuclear Emergencies (IACRNE).

2.3.3. Benefits and Outcome

An outcome of this project shall be a cutting-edge ATM capacity to support both the Preparatory Commission's mission and pertinent civilian application. It shall also facilitate a better co-ordination of the ATM resources between international organisations and facilitate communication and information exchange.

2.4. *Project 4: Characterisation and Mitigation of Radioxenon*

2.4.1. Background

Radioxenon is a key indicator to determine whether a nuclear explosion has occurred. In the past 10-15 years, the measuring technologies of the IMS have improved significantly. The sensitivity of IMS' noble gas network is, as a result, increasingly influenced by the global radioxenon background emitted from civil nuclear applications (such as medical isotope production facilities). This project builds on the actions supported through Joint Action 2008/588/CFSP.

2.4.2. Project Scope

This project consists of two components:

1. Component 1: Characterisation of radioxenon background.

2. Component 2: Mitigation of radioxenon.

Component 1:

The Preparatory Commission measures radioxenon in the environment with very sensitive systems as an important part of the CTBT verification regime. With the contribution received from the Union within the framework of Joint Action 2008/588/CFSP, the Preparatory Commission has purchased two transportable systems for measuring the radioisotopes ^{133}Xe, ^{135}Xe, ^{133m}Xe and ^{131m}Xe. The systems will be used to measure the radioxenon background in Indonesia and Kuwait. For this purpose co-operation agreements with partner institutes (BATAN, Indonesia and KISR, Kuwait) have been established.

Since both locations provide considerable information on the characterisation of the global radioxenon background, the purpose of this project is, firstly, to extend the measurement campaigns in Indonesia and Kuwait by an additional six to 12 months. The extension of the measurement campaigns would allow characterisation of these two locations throughout the whole 12 month cycle, covering all seasonal conditions.

Secondly, after the end of these campaigns, the PTS is planning to perform additional measurements in areas where the global radioxenon background is not fully known and its effects on the IMS are unknown. The Persian Gulf and South America are considered as the next locations.

To continue these measurement campaigns, funds are required for the shipment of the mobile Noble Gas systems to new locations, and for the operation of both systems for a period of preferably at least 12 months in each location, including periodic maintenance.

After these measurement campaigns, the systems will be available for use by the PTS for follow-up studies of the radioxenon background and/or as training systems.

Component 2:

This component entails a pilot study that examines the possibilities for absorbing radioxenon isotopes by different materials and methods and develops a filtration system. It aims at improving the detection capability of IMS and the reliability and quality of the data of the IDC.

This component aims at developing a small sized and versatile system, which can be easily deployed in different steps of the production process in order to determine the optimum location of the reduction system within the set-up of a facility. The versatility of the reduction system will also facilitate deployment in other isotope production facilities.

While past activities supported by the Union have allowed the issue of noble gas emissions to be mapped, this pilot study goes a step further and works out concrete solutions to remedy the problem. This component will build upon a preliminary study that has been conducted by the Belgian Nuclear Research Centre (SCK•CEN, Belgium) and the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (USA).

This component consists of three elements:

Element 1: radioxenon absorption experiments: construction of an experimental set-up and testing of various absorption materials (silver-zeolite, carbon molecular sieve) under different conditions (temperature, flow, carrier gas).

Element 2: design of a portable filtration system based on the analysis of the absorption experiments conducted in phase 1.

Element 3: construction of an optimised portable filtration system and testing at the laboratory scale. After this step, the portable filtration system will be ready to be tested at the radiopharmaceutical production facilities at the Belgian National Institute for Radio elements (IRE, Belgium). The system will include radiation detection instruments to determine the radioxenon reduction factor obtained in the field.

After each step all knowledge acquired will be collected in a detailed report.

The implementation work of this component will be carried out by contractors. The Preparatory Commission will provide its expertise on xenon trapping as necessary.

The Preparatory Commission will also continue to monitor the radioxenon emissions as detected by the close-by stations. The reduction of the emissions should have an imminent effect on the levels of radioxenon detected. The use of emission measurements at the facility in Belgium (i.e. stack monitoring) can also provide information on the success of the reduction, and the Preparatory Commission can assist in the analysis of this data.

2.4.3. Benefits and Outcome

In line with Union non-proliferation objectives, this project will contribute to making the CTBT monitoring and verification system more robust, and strengthening the Preparatory Commission's capacities to more accurately monitor radioxenon. By mitigating the radioxenon emissions from civilian applications, future emissions – which remain a key indicator to monitor and verify nuclear activity – would be more reliably attributed to nuclear explosions.

The building and maintaining of a robust verification regime reinforces the capacities and the credibility of the CTBT, which in turn contributes to strengthening the arguments in favour of its entry into force and universalisation.

While past activities in the framework of Joint Action 2008/588/CFSP and Decision 2010/461/CFSP have allowed the problem of noble gas emissions to be mapped, additional funding would complement previous Union funding and allow the remedying of the problem of noble gas emissions to begin. Close cooperation between the Preparatory Commission and the assigned institutions (SCK•CEN and IRE) would assure continuity in the work that has been done, and optimise the pool of existing knowledge and expertise.

2.5. *Project 5: Support to the Integrated Field Exercise 2014 (IFE14): Development of an Integrated Multispectral Array*

2.5.1. Background

This project aims at supporting the IFE14 through the development of an integrated multispectral array using purchased equipment and contribution in kind.

The Preparatory Commission is mandated to continue its activities related to Multispectra and Infrared (MSIR) technology in order to determine the specification of equipment and operation procedures for an OSI.

Decision 2010/461/CFSP funded the Expert Meeting on Multi-spectral Imaging and Infrared for Ón-Site Inspections (MSEM-11) held between 30 March and 1 April 2011 in Rome, Italy, which concluded that Commercial Off-The-Shelf (COTS) instruments should be considered for OSI use since they represent the most cost-effective option for this technology. The value of MSIR technology for OSI was reinforced during the MSIR test in Hungary in September 2011.

OSI-relevant features were identified using an integrated MSIR sensor array. Hungary has offered as a contribution in kind the use of two airborne sensors, detecting in the visible/near infrared (VNIR) and short wave infrared (SWIR). Airborne remote sensing using MSIR technology offers considerable opportunities for an OSI but different systems are currently comprised of several, individual sensors with individual, discrete processing routines using different bespoke software packages. As such, few integrated MSIR systems capable of acquiring simultaneous data across the spectral range of interest to OSI exist.

2.5.2. Project Scope

To optimise the application of MSIR airborne remote sensing technology within an OSI, this project seeks to assemble a system that would comprise of a compact array of selected OSI-relevant sensors with a pre-defined post-processing chain using OSI specific software routines that would ease quantitative analysis of data and expedite the availability of outputs to the Inspection Team.

This one box/one software approach has the potential to greatly enhance the work of the Inspection Team.

The MSIR system can be considered to be modular, with the possibility of adding additional sensors to the array when funds permit.

Ideally, the system would comprise of:

(a) a multi/hyperspectral sensor detecting in the VNIR to identify features such as anthropogenic surfaces, vegetation patterns and stress;

(b) a multi/hyperspectral sensor detecting in the SWIR to identify moisture content patterns and changes in the distribution of different inorganic materials;

(c) an RGB digital camera (used in combination with the LIDAR) to generate an orthophoto of the inspection area to enable orientation of field teams and to provide contextual information;

(d) a LIDAR instrument to enable the generation of a topographic model for orthorectification of the imagery and used as a means of detecting features under canopy;

(e) a thermal digital camera to enable the detection of thermal patterns caused by vehicle movements and warm or cool water at or near the surface;

(f) a downward looking video, which will provide a fly-through of the inspection area for the information technologies (IT);

(g) a GPS and all ancillary equipment including monitors and certified instrument housing for the simultaneous operation of the sensors.

Items (a), (b) and part of (g) are offered as contribution in kind from Hungary, which would form the core of the MSIR system. Additional sensors and ancillary items should be added to the system based on the following hierarchy and according to the availability of funds: (c), (e), (d) and (f).

In the first phase of development the purchase of items (c), (e) and (d) would be desirable since these have the potential of offering the greatest insight to the Inspection Team.

In addition to hardware, the development of a software platform would provide an optimised, pre-defined post-processing chain using OSI specific routines to ease quantitative analysis of airborne remotely sensed data.

2.5.3. Benefits and Outcome

This project ties in with the objectives of and promotes the Union non-proliferation policy and would enhance the Preparatory Commission's detection and verification capabilities. This project would also create an element of innovation and developmental work.

2.6. *Project 6: Sustainment of Certified IMS Auxiliary Seismic Stations*

2.6.1. Background

This project aims to build on progress achieved through implementation of Decision 2010/461/CFSP. The main focus of that Decision was to address failed stations which needed urgent maintenance action, to address obsolete equipment and to improve equipment sparing levels at selected stations.

The purpose of this project is to build on lessons learnt and focus on strengthening the sustainment structures for these stations to enable them to benefit in the long run, by establishing 'zero/low' budget sustainment enabling contracts with the Station Operators. This project also has a component of supplying/replacing a required means of transportation which is necessary for the Station Operators to perform their tasks in an efficient and timely manner.

2.6.2. Project Scope

This project aims at implementing a 'zero value/low value' sustainment enabling contract with the nominated Station Operator institution of host countries that have demonstrated their willingness to implement the required support structure in their country for their stations, in order to facilitate PTS contracting work at these stations.

Until a proper level of sustainment is secured for the targeted stations, an annual technical assistance visit from the PTS to ensure the maintenance level of the station is acceptable could be required. The purchase of vehicles (or suitable means of transportation) for the sustainment at technically evaluated locations may be required. As part of the establishment of several auxiliary seismic stations, vehicles for Station Operators were provided to allow prompt reaction in case of failures and to ensure transportation means for routine operation and maintenance. Many of these vehicles have now reached their end-of-life and are due for replacement. Many Station Operators and host countries, however, do not have the necessary resources for such planned replacement. Funds will also be used to contract experts' services.

The Preparatory Commission foresees activities in support of as many stations as possible to also include countries pertaining to the following regions: Eastern Europe, South Asia, Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean and the Middle East. The determination of benefitting stations will be subject to prior assessment of feasibility by the Preparatory Commission given local conditions prevailing at that time.

2.6.3. Benefits and Outcome

As lasting results of this project depend heavily on the participation of the host countries of targeted certified IMS auxiliary seismic stations facilities, current experience demonstrates that their level of response is often slow and considerable effort is needed in terms of information, training and education. This project would support those efforts and enhance understanding as to what is required to be put into place and to sustain such stations.

This project should emphasise the role of the host country, their respective National Authorities and Permanent Missions and the need to establish a facility agreement and nominate a Station Operator in order to eventually reach a level of acceptable data availability for these stations.

This project will contribute to an increase of data availability of the auxiliary seismic stations network as a result of better trained Station Operators, strengthened sustainment structures, increased sparing and increased visibility for the Union.

3. DURATION

The total estimated duration of the implementation of the projects is 24 months.

4. BENEFICIARIES

The beneficiaries of the projects to be supported pursuant to this Decision are all the States Signatories of the CTBT, as well as the Preparatory Commission.

5. IMPLEMENTING ENTITY

The Preparatory Commission will be entrusted with the technical implementation of the projects. The projects will be implemented directly by staff of the Preparatory Commission, experts from the States Signatories of the CTBT and contractors.

It is envisaged that funding will be used to contract a project management consultant who will be responsible for assisting the Preparatory Commission in the implementation of this Decision; for the reporting obligations during the entire implementation period, including the final narrative report and the final financial report; for maintaining an archive of all documents related to this Decision, especially in view of possible verification missions; for ensuring the Union visibility in all its aspects; for ensuring that all activities involving finance, legal and procurement are in compliance with the Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement (FAFA) and for ensuring that all information, including budgetary information, is complete, accurate and provided in a timely manner.

The implementation of the projects will be in accordance with the FAFA and the financing agreement to be concluded between the Commission and the Preparatory Commission.

6. THIRD PARTY PARTICIPANTS

The projects will be financed in their entirety by this Decision. Experts from the Preparatory Commission and from the States Signatories of the CTBT may be considered as third-party participants. They will work under the standard rules of operation for experts of the Preparatory Commission.

COUNCIL DECISION 2012/700/CFSP

of 13 November 2012

in the framework of the European Security Strategy in support of the implementation of the Cartagena Action Plan 2010-2014, adopted by the States Parties to the 1997 Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on European Union, and in particular Articles 26(2) and 31(1) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) The Union should aim for a high degree of cooperation in all fields of international relations, in order, inter alia, to preserve peace, prevent conflicts and strengthen international security, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter.

(2) On 12 December 2003, the European Council adopted the European Security Strategy identifying global challenges and threats, and calling for a rule-based international order based on effective multilateralism and well-functioning international institutions.

(3) The European Security Strategy acknowledges the United Nations Charter as the fundamental framework for international relations and advocates strengthening the United Nations ('the UN') and equipping it to fulfil its responsibilities and to act effectively.

(4) United Nations General Assembly Resolution 51/45 of 10 December 1996 urged all States to pursue vigorously an effective, legally-binding international agreement to ban the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines.

(5) The Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction ('the Convention') was opened for signature on 3 December 1997 and entered into force on 1 March 1999. It constitutes the only comprehensive international instrument dealing with all aspects of anti-personnel mines, including their use, stockpiling, production, trade, clearance and victim assistance.

(6) On 23 June 2008 the Council adopted Joint Action 2008/487/CFSP [1] in support of the universalisation and implementation of the Convention. As of 1 October 2012, 160 States have expressed their consent to be bound by the Convention.

(7) On 3 December 2009, the States Parties to the Convention adopted the Cartagena Action Plan 2010-2014 ('the Cartagena Action Plan') on the universalisation and implementation of all aspects of the Convention. They thereby recognised and further encouraged the full participation in and contribution to the implementation of the Convention by the International Campaign to Ban Landmines ('the ICBL'), the International Committee of the Red Cross ('the ICRC'), national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies ('the IFRC'), the UN, the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining ('the GICHD'), international and regional organisations, mine survivors and their organisations, and other civil society organisations, as provided for in action No 62 of the Cartagena Action Plan.

(8) On 3 December 2010, the States Parties to the Convention adopted the 'Directive of the States Parties to the Implementation Support Unit' ('the ISU') in which the States Parties agreed that the ISU should provide advice and technical support to States Parties on the implementation and universalisation of the Convention, facilitate communication among the States Parties, and promote communication and information regarding the Convention both towards States not parties to the Convention and to the public. The ISU was mandated to liaise and coordinate as appropriate with relevant international organisations participating in the work of the Convention, including the ICBL, the ICRC, the IFRC, the UN and the GICHD.

(9) On 2 December 2011, the United Nations General Assembly adopted Resolution 66/29 on the implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction. The General Assembly recalled that at the Second Review Conference of the Convention the international community had reviewed the implementation of the Convention, and that the States Parties to the Convention had adopted the Cartagena Action Plan, stressing the importance of the full and effective implementation of, and compliance with, the Convention, including through the implementation of the Cartagena Action Plan. The States Parties to the Convention invited all States that had not yet done so to ratify or accede to the Convention, and urged all States to remain seized of the issue at the highest political level and to promote adherence to the Convention through bilateral, sub-regional, regional and multilateral contacts, outreach, seminars and other means.

[1] OJ L 165, 26.6.2008, p. 41.

(10) In 2012 and 2013, Meetings of the States Parties to the Convention will take place. The international community will then gather in 2014 for the Convention's Third Review Conference to assess progress in the implementation of the Cartagena Action Plan. By that time it will be expected that the implementation of the Action Plan will have brought about a substantial contribution to progress towards ending the suffering and casualties caused by anti-personnel mines,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

1. With a view to supporting the implementation of the Cartagena Action Plan 2010-2014 ('the Cartagena Action Plan') adopted by the States Parties to the 1997 Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction ('the Convention'), in the framework of the European Security Strategy and in line with relevant decisions of the international community, the Union shall pursue the following objectives:

(a) supporting the efforts of States Parties to the Convention to implement the victim assistance aspects of the Cartagena Action Plan;

(b) supporting the efforts of States Parties to the Convention to implement the mine clearance aspects of the Cartagena Action Plan;

(c) promotion of the universalisation of the Convention;

(d) demonstrating the ongoing commitment of the Union and its Member States to the Convention and their resolve to cooperate with, and extend assistance to, those States that need support in meeting their commitments under the Convention, and enhancing the leading role of the Union in pursuing the Convention's vision of a conclusive end to the suffering and casualties caused by anti-personnel mines.

2. All the objectives referred to in paragraph 1 shall be pursued in such a way that they reinforce the Convention's historic culture of partnership and collaboration between States, non-governmental and other organisations and local partners, particularly by working closely with relevant actors to enhance specific manifestations of such a collaboration.

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

(a) Victim assistance: providing technical support in up to eight instances, carrying out up to five mid-term appraisals and executing up to five follow-up actions;

(b) Mine clearance: carrying out up to five mid-term appraisals and executing up to five follow-up actions;

(c) Universalisation of the Convention: supporting a high level task force, producing a study on border security without anti-personnel mines, and organising up to three universalisation workshops;

(d) Demonstrating the commitment of the Union: staging launch and wrap-up events, ensuring the accessibility of the Convention's website, making the victim assistance commitments of the States Parties to the Convention widely available, organising a press visit, and producing communications materials and publications.

A detailed description of the projects is set out in the Annex.

Article 2

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

2. The technical implementation of the projects referred to in Article 1(3) shall be carried out by the Implementation Support Unit ('the ISU'), represented by the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining ('the GICHD'). The ISU shall perform these tasks under the control of the High Representative. For this purpose, the High Representative shall enter into the necessary arrangements with the GICHD.

Article 3

1. The financial reference amount for the implementation of the projects referred to in Article 1(3) shall be EUR 1 030 000.

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

3. The Commission shall supervise the proper management of the expenditure referred to in paragraph 1. For this purpose, it shall conclude a financing agreement with the GICHD, stipulating that the ISU is to ensure visibility of the Union contribution, appropriate to its size.

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

Article 4

The High Representative shall report to the Council on the implementation of this Decision on the basis of regular reports to be prepared by the ISU. Those reports shall form the basis for the evaluation by the Council. The Commission shall provide information on the financial aspects of the implementation of this Decision.

Article 5

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

It shall expire 24 months after the date of conclusion of the financing agreement referred to in Article 3(3) or six months after the date of its entry into force if no financing agreement has been concluded within that period.

Done at Brussels, 13 November 2012.

For the Council
The President
V. SHIARLY

ANNEX

1. **Objective**

The overall objective of this Decision is the promotion of peace and security by supporting the implementation of the Cartagena Action Plan, regarding the universalisation and implementation of all aspects of the Convention.

2. **Description of the projects**

In order to achieve the objectives referred to in Article 1(1) of this Decision, the Union will undertake the following projects:

2.1. *Victim assistance*

2.1.1. Project objective

States Parties to the Convention are supported in implementing the victim assistance aspects of the Cartagena Action Plan in such a way that they are better able to coordinate and implement activities which will result in a meaningful positive difference in the lives of women, men, girls and boys who have fallen victim to landmines and other explosive remnants of war.

2.1.2. Project description

— National technical support will be provided by the ISU in up to three instances, including by initiating and/or supporting inter-ministerial processes to implement victim assistance obligations in national contexts, to States Parties to the Convention that either (a) have engaged little in the effort to implement the victim assistance elements of the Cartagena Action Plan and therefore could benefit from a stimulus to begin doing so, or (b) have established, or are well on the way to establishing a national plan and therefore would have some implementation experience to assess, thus rendering themselves more likely to be candidates for a comprehensive national mid-term appraisal of efforts to implement the Cartagena Action Plan.

— Comprehensive national mid-term appraisals, in up to three instances, will be made. Those appraisals will involve the ISU, in collaboration with key actors such as the ICBL, assisting beneficiary States in drawing up a detailed background paper for a national workshop, organising a national workshop, and drafting a detailed outcome document constituting the 'appraisal' in which remaining challenges will be outlined, objectives set and recommendations made.

— Follow-up actions, in up to three instances, will be undertaken in response to recommendations contained in the mid-term appraisals. Those follow-up actions will involve the provision by the ISU of additional technical support (e.g. for the revision of national plans, the development of a project proposal or proposals, etc.).

— A global, high level conference on assistance to the victims of landmines and other explosive remnants of war will be organised by the ISU, in collaboration with key actors such as the ICBL, with the aim of building upon the experience of assisting victims in the context of the Convention in order to take advantage of potential synergy/efficiencies with regard to the implementation of international instruments (e.g. the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM), Protocol V to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be Deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects (CCW) and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)) which deal with the same subject matter and affected States.

2.1.3. Project results

— Beneficiary States of technical support which have engaged little in the effort to implement the victim assistance aspects of the Cartagena Action Plan will identify a focal point which will further advance with the implementation of victim assistance obligations and participate in subsequent Convention activities.

— Each beneficiary State of technical support in all instances will be provided with a report containing recommendations on the logical next steps it could take in implementing the victim assistance aspects of the Cartagena Action Plan.

— Beneficiary States of technical support in five instances will have the concept paper developed and a list of participants proposed for national workshops to take place as part of a mid-term appraisal.

— Beneficiary States of mid-term appraisals will receive a detailed outcome document setting out the remaining challenges, with objectives and recommendations for further action.

— Beneficiary States of follow-up support will be better able to express their intentions to fulfil the Cartagena Action Plan commitments and their need for support (e.g. for the revision of national plans, the development of a project proposal or proposals, etc.).

— Ways will be identified to take advantage of potential synergy/efficiencies with regard to the implementation of international instruments (e.g. CCM, Protocol V to the CCW and CRPD) which deal with the same subject matter and affected States.

— Awareness of the global effort to address the needs and guarantee the rights of survivors through broad participation in a high-level conference will be raised.

2.1.4. Beneficiaries

— States Parties to the Convention which have reported their responsibility for significant numbers of landmine survivors.

— Women, men, girls and boys who have fallen victim to landmines and other explosive remnants of war, as well as their families and communities.

2.2. *Mine clearance*

2.2.1. Project objective

States Parties to the Convention are supported in implementing the mine clearance aspects of the Cartagena Action Plan in such a way that they are better able to complete mine clearance implementation in as short a period of time as necessary to enable individuals, communities and nations to benefit from land once considered dangerous being returned for normal human activity.

2.2.2. Project description

— Comprehensive national mid-term appraisals, in up to five instances, will be made. Those appraisals will involve the ISU, in collaboration with key actors such as the ICBL, and with the support of the GICHD, assisting beneficiary States in drawing up a detailed background paper for a national workshop, organising a national workshop, and drafting a detailed outcome document constituting the 'appraisal' in which remaining challenges will be outlined, objectives set and recommendations made.

— Follow-up actions, in up to three instances, will be undertaken in response to recommendations contained in the mid-term appraisals. Those follow-up actions will involve either the provision of additional technical support by the ISU (e.g. for the revision of national plans, the development of a project proposal or proposals, etc.) or the organisation of south-south exchange visits for beneficiary States to benefit mutually from lessons learned and improve future implementation.

2.2.3. Project results

— Beneficiary States of mid-term appraisals will receive a detailed outcome document setting out the remaining challenges, with objectives and recommendations for further action.

— Beneficiary States of follow-up support will be better able to express their intentions to fulfil the Cartagena Action Plan commitments and their need for support (e.g. for the revision of national plans, the development of a project proposal or proposals, etc.), and beneficiary States will have enhanced understanding of particular aspects of mine clearance implementation.

2.2.4. Beneficiaries

— States Parties to the Convention, other than Member States, which are in the process of implementing their mine clearance obligations under the Convention.

— Women, men, girls and boys whose lives are affected by the presence or suspected presence of anti-personnel mines, as well as their families and communities.

2.3. *Universalisation of the Convention*

2.3.1. Project objective

Barriers to adherence to the Convention are addressed in such a way that advances are made towards universalisation of the Convention by States not parties to the Convention.

2.3.2. Project description

— A High Level Task Force on the universalisation of the Convention will be supported by the ISU, including support for high-level personalities to engage with the leaders of up to six States not parties to the Convention. Task Force members will participate in up to two other events to draw attention to ongoing efforts to universalise and implement the Convention.

— A study on border security without anti-personnel mines will be produced by the ISU, working with those having expertise in this area and building on work carried out by the ICRC in the mid-1990s. A study report will be made accessible in various ways, including translation, production of summaries, production of materials in accessible formats, etc.

— Universalisation workshops, in up to three instances, will be organised by the ISU, in collaboration with key actors such as the ICBL and the Coordinator of the Convention's informal Universalisation Contact Group. Those workshops will take place at the national, sub-regional or regional levels to promote the Convention amongst States and to assist States not parties to the Convention in addressing real or perceived barriers to accession, particularly by making use of the study report on border security without anti-personnel mines.

2.3.3. Project results

— Up to six States not parties to the Convention will be engaged with at ministerial or a higher level regarding adherence to the Convention.

— Updated knowledge on the anti-personnel mine policies of States not parties to the Convention will be obtained. That information will be used in the preparation of substantive documents for the Third Review Conference, including through a comprehensive report on progress made towards achieving the aims of universalising the Convention, as well as scope for further progress.

— Advocacy on the part of States Parties to the Convention and non-governmental organisations will be revitalised on the basis of follow-up actions resulting from High Level Task Force visits.

— Increased knowledge will be amassed and compiled in a publication which addresses the most frequently raised perceived barriers to accession to the Convention and which can be used to support universalisation efforts.

— Progress will be made towards accession to the Convention and/or an embracing of its norms by States not parties to the Convention which have been engaged with.

2.3.4. Beneficiaries

— States, other than Member States, which have not yet ratified, approved, accepted, or acceded to, the Convention.

— States Parties to the Convention and non-governmental and international organisations involved in efforts to promote the universalisation of the Convention.

2.4. *Demonstrating the commitment of the Union*

2.4.1. Project objective

— The ongoing commitment of the Union and its Member States to the Convention is demonstrated as is their resolve to cooperate with, and extend assistance to, those States that need support in meeting their commitments under the Convention, and the leading role of the Union in pursuing the Convention's vision of a conclusive end to the suffering and casualties caused by anti-personnel mines is enhanced.

2.4.2. Project description

— A launch event will be staged to promote this Decision, and a wrap-up event will be organised to publicise the activities provided for in this Decision and their outcomes, thereby underlining the Union contribution.

— Taking into account the importance of disseminating the awareness of the commitments made by the States Parties to the Convention at the Cartagena Conference and of ways and means of implementing them, as well as the need in those efforts to take into account a variety of audiences (e.g. different language audiences, persons with disabilities), the Convention's website will be audited to ensure that high standards of accessibility are in place and the ISU's existing publication documenting the victim assistance commitments made by the States Parties to the Convention are translated and published on the Convention's website to extend the availability of those commitments in different languages.

— A press visit will be organised to a mine-affected country in advance of the Convention's Third Review Conference in 2014.

— Communications materials (e.g. posters, advertising, video footage, publicity materials, etc.) will be acquired to take advantage of communications opportunities that arise.

2.4.3. Project results

— Officials of the Union and its Member States will be aware of this Decision and how it may relate to their work.

— The reach of understandings on victim assistance within the States Parties to the Convention will be extended, particularly in French-speaking mine-affected countries.

— Information on the Convention will be made more accessible.

— Exposure of the commitment of the Union to the Convention will be increased, and awareness of, and appreciation for, this Decision will be created and sustained, as demonstrated by press reports acknowledging the Union's commitment and reporting appreciation for it made by States Parties to the Convention at their meetings.

— Awareness of continuing efforts to promote the universalisation of the Convention will be raised.

2.4.4. Beneficiaries

States Parties to the Convention and non-governmental and international organisations, their representatives and other individuals interested or engaged in the effort to implement the Convention.

2012 SUBSCRIPTION PRICES (excluding VAT, including normal transport charges)

EU Official Journal, L + C series, paper edition only	22 official EU languages	EUR 1 200 per year
EU Official Journal, L + C series, paper + annual DVD	22 official EU languages	EUR 1 310 per year
EU Official Journal, L series, paper edition only	22 official EU languages	EUR 840 per year
EU Official Journal, L + C series, monthly DVD (cumulative)	22 official EU languages	EUR 100 per year
Supplement to the Official Journal (S series), tendering procedures for public contracts, DVD, one edition per week	multilingual: 23 official EU languages	EUR 200 per year
EU Official Journal, C series — recruitment competitions	Language(s) according to competition(s)	EUR 50 per year

Subscriptions to the *Official Journal of the European Union*, which is published in the official languages of the European Union, are available for 22 language versions. The Official Journal comprises two series, L (Legislation) and C (Information and Notices).

A separate subscription must be taken out for each language version.

In accordance with Council Regulation (EC) No 920/2005, published in Official Journal L 156 of 18 June 2005, the institutions of the European Union are temporarily not bound by the obligation to draft all acts in Irish and publish them in that language. Irish editions of the Official Journal are therefore sold separately.

Subscriptions to the Supplement to the Official Journal (S Series — tendering procedures for public contracts) cover all 23 official language versions on a single multilingual DVD.

On request, subscribers to the *Official Journal of the European Union* can receive the various Annexes to the Official Journal. Subscribers are informed of the publication of Annexes by notices inserted in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

Sales and subscriptions

Subscriptions to various priced periodicals, such as the subscription to the *Official Journal of the European Union*, are available from our sales agents. The list of sales agents is available at:

http://publications.europa.eu/others/agents/index_en.htm

EUR-Lex (http://eur-lex.europa.eu) offers direct access to European Union legislation free of charge. The *Official Journal of the European Union* can be consulted on this website, as can the Treaties, legislation, case-law and preparatory acts.

For further information on the European Union, see: http://europa.eu

Publications Office of the European Union
2985 Luxembourg
LUXEMBOURG

EN