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II

(Non-legislative acts)

REGULATIONS

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 1279/2013

of 9 December 2013

approving non-minor amendments to the specification for a name entered in the register of protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications (Aceto balsamico tradizionale di Reggio Emilia (PDO))

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 November 2012 on quality schemes for agricultural products and foodstuffs⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 52(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) By virtue of the first subparagraph of Article 53(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012, the Commission has examined Italy's application for the approval of amendments to the specification for the protected designation of origin 'Aceto balsamico tradizionale di Reggio Emilia', registered under Council Regulation (EC) No 813/2000⁽²⁾.
- (2) Since the amendments in question are not minor within the meaning of Article 53(2) of Regulation (EU) No

1151/2012, the Commission published the amendment application in the *Official Journal of the European Union*⁽³⁾ as required by Article 50(2)(a) of that Regulation.

- (3) As no statement of objection under Article 51 of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 has been received by the Commission, the amendments to the specification should be approved,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The amendments to the specification published in the *Official Journal of the European Union* regarding the name contained in the Annex to this Regulation are hereby approved.

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, 9 December 2013.

For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,
Dacian CIOLOŞ
Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 343, 14.12.2012, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 100, 20.4.2000, p. 5.

⁽³⁾ OJ C 172, 18.6.2013, p. 8.

ANNEX

Agricultural products intended for human consumption listed in Annex I to the Treaty:

Class 1.8. Other products listed in Annex I to the Treaty (spices etc.)

ITALY

Aceto balsamico tradizionale di Reggio Emilia (PDO)

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 1280/2013

of 9 December 2013

approving non-minor amendments to the specification for a name entered in the register of protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications [Cítricos Valencianos/Cítrics Valencians (PDO)]

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 November 2012 on quality schemes for agricultural products and foodstuffs⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 52(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) By virtue of the first subparagraph of Article 53(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012, the Commission has examined Spain's application for the approval of amendments to the specification for the protected designation of origin 'Cítricos Valencianos/Cítrics Valencians', registered under Commission Regulation (EC) No 865/2003⁽²⁾.
- (2) Since the amendments in question are not minor within the meaning of Article 53(2) of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012, the Commission published the

amendment application in the *Official Journal of the European Union*⁽³⁾ as required by Article 50(2)(a) of that Regulation.

- (3) As no statement of objection under Article 51 of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 has been received by the Commission, the amendments should be approved,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*The amendments to the specification published in the *Official Journal of the European Union* regarding the name contained in the Annex to this Regulation are hereby approved.*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, 9 December 2013.

For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,
Dacian CIOLOŞ
Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 343, 14.12.2012, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 124, 20.5.2003, p. 17.

⁽³⁾ OJ C 168, 14.6.2013, p. 26.

ANNEX

Agricultural products intended for human consumption listed in Annex I to the Treaty:

Class 1.6. Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed

SPAIN

Cítricos Valencianos/Cítrics Valencians (PDO)

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 1281/2013

of 10 December 2013

laying down rules for the management and distribution of textile quotas established for the year 2014 under Council Regulation (EC) No 517/94

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 517/94 of 7 March 1994 on common rules for imports of textile products from certain third countries not covered by bilateral agreements, protocols or other arrangements, or by other specific Community import rules⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 17(3) and (6) and Article 21(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EC) No 517/94 established quantitative restrictions on imports of certain textile products originating in certain third countries to be allocated on a first come, first served basis.
- (2) Under that Regulation it is possible, in certain circumstances, to use other allocation methods, to divide quotas into tranches, or to reserve a proportion of a specific quantitative limit exclusively for applications which are supported by evidence of the results of past import performance.
- (3) Rules for management of the quotas established for 2014 should be adopted before the quota year begins so that the continuity of trade flows is not affected unduly.
- (4) The measures adopted in previous years, such as those in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1163/2012⁽²⁾, proved to be satisfactory and it is therefore appropriate to adopt similar rules for 2014.
- (5) In order to satisfy the greatest possible number of operators it is appropriate to make the 'first come, first served' allocation method more flexible by placing a ceiling on the quantities which can be allocated to each operator by that method.
- (6) To guarantee a degree of continuity in trade and efficient quota administration, operators should be allowed to make their initial import authorisation application for 2014 equivalent to the quantity which they imported in 2013.
- (7) To achieve optimum use of the quantities, an operator who has used up at least one half of the amount already authorised should be permitted to apply for a further amount, provided that quantities are available in the quotas.
- (8) To secure a sound administration, import authorisations should be valid for nine months from the date of issue but only until the end of the year at the latest. Member States should issue licences only after being notified by the Commission that quantities are available and only if an operator can prove the existence of a contract and can certify, in the absence of a specific provision to the contrary, that he has not already been allocated a Community import authorisation under this Regulation for the categories and countries concerned. The competent national authorities should, however, be authorised, in response to importers' applications, to extend by three months and up to 31 March 2015 licences of which at least one half has been used by the application date.
- (9) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Textile Committee established by Article 25 of Regulation (EC) No 517/94,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

This Regulation lays down rules on the management of quantitative quotas for imports of certain textile products set out in Annex IV to Regulation (EC) No 517/94 for the year 2014.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 67, 10.3.1994, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1163/2012 of 7 December 2012 laying down rules for the management and distribution of textile quotas established for the year 2013 under Council Regulation (EC) No 517/94 (OJ L 336, 8.12.2012, p. 22).

Article 2

The quotas referred to in Article 1 shall be allocated according to the chronological order of receipt by the Commission of Member States' notifications of applications from individual operators, for amounts not exceeding the maximum quantities per operator set out in Annex I.

The maximum quantities shall not, however, apply to operators able to prove to the competent national authorities, when making their first application for 2014, that, in respect of given categories and given third countries, they imported more than the maximum quantities specified for each category pursuant to import licences granted to them for 2013.

In the case of such operators, the competent authorities may authorise imports not exceeding the quantities imported in 2013 from given third countries and in given categories, provided that enough quota capacity is available.

Article 3

Any importer who has already used up 50 per cent or more of the amount allocated to him under this Regulation may make a further application, in respect of the same category and country of origin, for amounts not exceeding the maximum quantities laid down in Annex I.

Article 4

1. The competent national authorities listed in Annex II may, from 10 a.m. on 8 January 2014, notify the Commission of the amounts covered by requests for import authorisations.

The time fixed in the first subparagraph shall be understood as Brussels time.

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

Done at Brussels, 10 December 2013.

2. The competent national authorities shall issue authorisations only after being notified by the Commission pursuant to Article 17(2) of Regulation (EC) No 517/94 that quantities are available for importation.

They shall issue authorisations only if an operator:

- (a) proves the existence of a contract relating to the provision of the goods; and
- (b) certifies in writing that, in respect of the categories and countries concerned:
 - (i) the operator has not already been allocated an authorisation under this Regulation; or
 - (ii) the operator has been allocated an authorisation under this Regulation but has used up at least 50 per cent of it.

3. Import authorisations shall be valid for nine months from the date of issue, but until 31 December 2014 at the latest.

The competent national authorities may, however, at the importer's request, grant a three-month extension for authorisations which are at least 50 per cent used up at the time of the request. Such extension shall in no circumstances expire later than 31 March 2015.

Article 5

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 January 2014.

For the Commission
The President
José Manuel BARROSO

ANNEX I

Maximum amounts referred to in Articles 2 and 3

Country concerned	Category	Unit	Maximum amount
Belarus	1	Kilograms	20 000
	2	Kilograms	80 000
	3	Kilograms	5 000
	4	Pieces	20 000
	5	Pieces	15 000
	6	Pieces	20 000
	7	Pieces	20 000
	8	Pieces	20 000
	15	Pieces	17 000
	20	Kilograms	5 000
	21	Pieces	5 000
	22	Kilograms	6 000
	24	Pieces	5 000
	26/27	Pieces	10 000
	29	Pieces	5 000
	67	Kilograms	3 000
	73	Pieces	6 000
	115	Kilograms	20 000
117	Kilograms	30 000	
118	Kilograms	5 000	
Country concerned	Category	Unit	Maximum amount
North Korea	1	Kilograms	10 000
	2	Kilograms	10 000
	3	Kilograms	10 000
	4	Pieces	10 000
	5	Pieces	10 000
	6	Pieces	10 000
	7	Pieces	10 000

Country concerned	Category	Unit	Maximum amount
	8	Pieces	10 000
	9	Kilograms	10 000
	12	Pairs	10 000
	13	Pieces	10 000
	14	Pieces	10 000
	15	Pieces	10 000
	16	Pieces	10 000
	17	Pieces	10 000
	18	Kilograms	10 000
	19	Pieces	10 000
	20	Kilograms	10 000
	21	Pieces	10 000
	24	Pieces	10 000
	26	Pieces	10 000
	27	Pieces	10 000
	28	Pieces	10 000
	29	Pieces	10 000
	31	Pieces	10 000
	36	Kilograms	10 000
	37	Kilograms	10 000
	39	Kilograms	10 000
	59	Kilograms	10 000
	61	Kilograms	10 000
	68	Kilograms	10 000
	69	Pieces	10 000
	70	Pairs	10 000
	73	Pieces	10 000
	74	Pieces	10 000
	75	Pieces	10 000
	76	Kilograms	10 000
	77	Kilograms	5 000

Country concerned	Category	Unit	Maximum amount
	78	Kilograms	5 000
	83	Kilograms	10 000
	87	Kilograms	8 000
	109	Kilograms	10 000
	117	Kilograms	10 000
	118	Kilograms	10 000
	142	Kilograms	10 000
	151A	Kilograms	10 000
	151B	Kilograms	10 000
	161	Kilograms	10 000

ANNEX II

List of Licensing offices referred to in Article 4

1. Belgium

FOD Economie, KMO, Middenstand en Energie (FPS Economy, SMEs, Self-Employed and Energy)
Algemene Directie Economisch Potentieel
Dienst Vergunningen
Vooruitgangstraat 50
1210 Brussel
BELGIË
Tel +32 22776713
Fax +32 22775063

SPF Economie, PME, Classes moyennes et Energie (FPS Economy, SMEs, Self-Employed and Energy)
Direction générale Potentiel économique
Service Licences
Rue du Progrès 50
1210 Bruxelles
BELGIQUE
Tél +32 22776713
Fax +32 22775063

2. Bulgaria

Министерство на икономиката, енергетиката и туризма
Дирекция „Регистриране, лицензиране и контрол“
ул. „Славянска“ № 8
1052 София
БЪЛГАРИЯ
Тел. +359 29407008/+359 29407673/+359 29407800
Факс +359 29815041/+359 29804710/+359 29883654

Ministry of Economy, Energy and Tourism
Slavyanska Str. 8
1052 Sofia
BULGARIA
Tel. +359 29407008/+359 29407673/+359 29407800
Fax +359 29815041/+359 29804710/+359 29883654

3. Czech Republic

Ministerstvo průmyslu a obchodu (Ministry of Industry and Trade)
Licenční správa
Na Františku 32
110 15 Praha 1
ČESKÁ REPUBLIKA
Tel. +420 224907111
Fax +420 224212133

4. Denmark

Erhvervs- og Vækstministeriet (Ministry for Business and Growth)
Erhvervsstyrelsen
Langelinje Allé 17
2100 København
DANMARK
Tlf. +45 35466030
Fax +45 35466029

5. Germany

Bundesamt für Wirtschaft und Ausfuhrkontrolle (BAFA) [Federal Office of Economics and Export Control]
Frankfurter Str. 29-35
65760 Eschborn
DEUTSCHLAND
Tel. +49 6196908-0
Fax +49 6196908800

6. Estonia

Majandus- ja Kommunikatsiooniministeerium (Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications)
Harju 11
15072 Tallinn
EESTI/ESTONIA
Tel +372 6256400
Faks +372 6313660

7. Ireland

Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment
Internal Market
Kildare Street
Dublin 2
IRELAND
Tel. +353 16312121
Fax +353 16312826

8. Greece

Υπουργείο Ανάπτυξης, Ανταγωνιστικότητας & Ναυτιλίας
Γενική Διεύθυνση Διεθνούς Οικονομικής Πολιτικής
Διεύθυνση Καθεστώτων Εισαγωγών-Εξαγωγών, Εμπορικής Άμυνας
Κορνάρου 1
105 63 Αθήνα
ΕΛΛΑΔΑ
Τηλ. +30 2103286041-43, 2103286021
Φαξ +30 2103286094

Ministry of Development, Competitiveness and Shipping,
General Directorate for International Economic Policy,
Directorate of Import-Export Regimes, Trade Defence Instruments
Unit A'
Kornarou Str. 1
105 63 Athens
GREECE
Tel. +30 2103286041-43, 2103286021
Fax +30 2103286094

9. Spain

Ministerio de Economía y Competitividad (Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness)
Dirección General de Comercio e Inversiones
Paseo de la Castellana, 162
28046 Madrid
ESPAÑA
Tel. +34 913493817, 3493874
Fax +34 913493831
E-mail: sgindustrial.sccc@comercio.mineco.es

10. France

Ministère du Redressement Productif
(Ministry for Production Recovery)
Direction générale de la compétitivité, de l'industrie et des services
Bureau des matériaux
BP 80001
67 rue Barbès
94201 Ivry-sur-Seine CEDEX
FRANCE
Tél. +33 179843449
E-mail: isabelle.paimblanc@finances.gouv.fr

11. Croatia

Ministarstvo vanjskih i europskih poslova (Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs)
Trg N. Š. Zrinskog 7-8
HR-10000 Zagreb
HRVATSKA
Tel. +385 16444626
Faks +385 16444601

12. Italy

Ministero dello Sviluppo Economico (Ministry of Economic Development)
Dipartimento per l'impresa e l'internazionalizzazione
Direzione Generale per la Politica Commerciale Internazionale
Divisione III - Politiche settoriali
Viale Boston 25
00144 Roma
ITALIA
Tel. +39 0659647517, 59932202, 59932406
Fax +39 0659932263, 59932636
E-mail: polcom3@mise.gov.it

13. Cyprus

Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism
Trade Department
Andrea Araouzou Str. 6
1421 Nicosia
CYPRUS
Tel. +357 2867100
Fax +357 2375120

14. Latvia

Latvijas Republikas Ekonomikas ministrija (Ministry of Economics of the Republic of Latvia)
Brīvības iela 55
Rīga, LV-1519
LATVIJA
Tālr. +371 67013248
Fakss +371 67280882

15. Lithuania

Lietuvos Respublikos ūkio ministerija (Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Lithuania)
Gedimino pr. 38 / Vasario 16-osios g. 2
LT-01104 Vilnius
LIETUVA/LITHUANIA
Tel. +370 70664658, +370 70664808
Faks. +370 70664762
E-mail: vienaslangelis@ukmin.lt

16. Luxembourg

Ministère de l'Economie et du Commerce Extérieur (Ministry of Economy and Foreign Trade)
Office des licences
Boîte postale 113
2011 Luxembourg
LUXEMBOURG
Tél. +352 4782371
Fax +352 466138

17. Hungary

Magyar Kereskedelmi Engedélyezési Hivatal
(Hungarian Trade Licencing Office)
Budapest
Németvölgyi út 37-39.
1124
MAGYARORSZÁG/HUNGARY
Tel. +36 14585503
Fax +36 14585814
E-mail: keo@mkeh.gov.hu

18. Malta

Ministry of Finance, Economy and Investment
Commerce Department, Trade Services Directorate
Lascaris
Valletta LTV 2000
MALTA
Tel. +356 25690202
Faks +356 21237112

19. Netherlands

Belastingdienst/Douane (Customs Administration)
centrale dienst voor in- en uitvoer
Kempkensberg 12
Postbus 30003
9700 RD Groningen
NEDERLAND
Tel. +31 881512122
Fax +31 881513182

20. Austria

Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft, Familie und Jugend (Federal Ministry of Economy, Family and Youth)
Außenwirtschaftskontrolle
Abteilung C2/9
Stubenring 1
1011 Wien
ÖSTERREICH
Tel. +43 171100-0
Fax +43 171100-8386

21. Poland

Ministerstwo Gospodarki (Ministry of Economy)
Pl. Trzech Krzyży 3/5
00-950 Warszawa
POLSKA/POLAND
Tel. +48 226935553
Faks +48 226934021

22. Portugal

Ministério das Finanças (Ministry of Finance)
Direcção Geral das Alfândegas e dos Impostos Especiais sobre o Consumo
Rua Terreiro do Trigo
Edifício da Alfândega
1149-060 Lisboa
PORTUGAL
Tel. +351 1218814263
Fax +351 1218814261
E-mail: dsl@dgaiec.min-financas.pt

23. Romania

Ministerul Economiei (Ministry of Economy)
Comerțului și Mediului de Afaceri
Direcția Politici Comerciale
Calea Victoriei nr. 152, sector 1
010096 București
ROMÂNIA
Tel. +40 213150081
Fax +40 213150454
E-mail: clc@dce.gov.ro

24. Slovenia

Ministrstvo za finance (*Ministry of Finance*)
Carinska uprava Republike Slovenije
Carinski urad Jesenice
Center za TARIC in kvote
Spodnji Plavž 6 c
SI-4270 Jesenice
SLOVENIJA
Tel. +386 42974470
Faks +386 42974472
E-mail: taric.cuje@gov.si

25. Slovakia

Ministerstvo hospodárstva SR (*Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic*)
Odbor výkonu obchodných opatrení
Mierová 19
827 15 Bratislava
SLOVENSKO/SLOVAKIA
Tel. +421 248547019
Fax +421 243423915
E-mail: jan.krocka@mhsr.sk

26. Finland

Tullihallitus (*National Board of Customs*)
PL 512
FI-00101 Helsinki
SUOMI/FINLAND
P. +358 96141
F. +358 204922852

Tullstyrelsen (*National Board of Customs*)
PB 512
FI-00101 Helsingfors
FINLAND
Fax +358 204922852

27. Sweden

Kommerskollegium (*National Board of Trade*)
Box 6803
SE-113 86 Stockholm
SVERIGE
Tfn +46 86904800
Fax +46 8306759
E-mail: registrator@kommers.se

28. United Kingdom

Import Licensing Branch (ILB)
Department for Business Innovation and Skills
E-mail: enquiries.ilb@bis.gsi.gov.uk

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 1282/2013**of 10 December 2013****correcting the Polish language version of Regulation (EC) No 2508/2000 laying down the detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 104/2000 as regards operational programmes in the fisheries sector**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 104/2000 of 17 December 1999 on the common organisation of the markets in fishery and aquaculture products ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 9(5) and Article 10(4) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) An error has occurred in Article 12 of the Polish language version of Commission Regulation (EC) No 2508/2000 of 15 November 2000 laying down the detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 104/2000 as regards operational programmes in the fisheries sector ⁽²⁾. Therefore a correction of the Polish language version is necessary. The other language versions are not affected.

- (2) Regulation (EC) No 2508/2000 should therefore be corrected accordingly. In order to eliminate the errors in the act being corrected as soon as possible, this Regulation should enter into force on the third day following that of its publication.

- (3) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Fishery Products,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Concerns only the Polish language version.

*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, 10 December 2013.

For the Commission
The President
José Manuel BARROSO

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 17, 21.1.2000, p. 22.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 289, 16.11.2000, p. 8.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 1283/2013
of 10 December 2013

correcting the French language version of Regulation (EC) No 865/2006 laying down detailed rules concerning the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 of 9 December 1996 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 19(2), (3) and (4) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) There is an error in the French language version of Annex VII to Commission Regulation (EC) No 865/2006 of 4 May 2006 laying down detailed rules concerning the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein⁽²⁾. The error, which does not affect the validity of permits and

certificates or permit and certificate applications, concerns the code assigned to the description of the specimen 'Caviar'.

- (2) Regulation (EC) No 865/2006 should therefore be corrected accordingly.
- (3) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee on Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Concerns only the French language version.

Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 10 December 2013.

For the Commission
The President

José Manuel BARROSO

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 61, 3.3.1997, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 166, 19.6.2006, p. 1.

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 1284/2013**of 10 December 2013****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 multi-lateral 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, 10 December 2013.

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

Jerzy PLEWA
*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	45,1
	IL	200,7
	MA	84,7
	TN	102,7
	TR	130,3
	ZZ	112,7
0707 00 05	AL	59,9
	MA	158,2
	TR	134,0
	ZZ	117,4
0709 93 10	MA	158,9
	TR	183,4
	ZZ	171,2
0805 10 20	AR	30,3
	MA	36,7
	TR	64,2
	ZA	58,8
	ZW	19,7
	ZZ	41,9
0805 20 10	MA	54,1
	ZZ	54,1
0805 20 30, 0805 20 50, 0805 20 70, 0805 20 90	IL	107,2
	JM	138,2
	TR	67,3
	ZZ	104,2
0805 50 10	TR	65,9
	ZZ	65,9
0808 10 80	BA	78,8
	MK	39,0
	US	165,4
	ZA	199,9
	ZZ	120,8
0808 30 90	TR	121,5
	US	211,2
	ZZ	166,4

⁽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

of 2 December 2013

establishing the position to be taken by the European Union within the Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization as regards an extension of the moratorium on customs duties on electronic transmissions and the moratorium on non-violation and situation complaints

(2013/728/EU)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

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

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

Whereas:

- (1) A moratorium on customs duties on electronic transmissions ('e-commerce moratorium') to the effect that WTO members are to continue their current practice of not imposing customs duties on electronic transmissions was adopted in the form of a declaration at the 1998 Ministerial conference of the World Trade Organization (WTO).
- (2) Currently the moratorium takes the form of a WTO Ministerial Conference decision, which has been renewed every two years since 1998. The moratorium was last extended at the WTO Ministerial Conference in December 2011 till 2013.
- (3) No consensus on banning or allowing non-violation or situation complaints under the TRIPS Agreement has been possible up to now. The Declaration adopted at the WTO Ministerial Conference in Hong Kong in 2005 states: 'We take note of the work done by the Council for Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights pursuant to paragraph 11.1 of the Doha Decision on Implementation-Related Issues and Concerns and paragraph 1.h of the Decision adopted by the General Council on 1 August 2004, and direct it to continue its examination of the scope and modalities for complaints of the types provided for under subparagraphs 1(b) and 1(c) of Article XXIII of GATT 1994 and make recommendations to our next Session. It is agreed that, in the meantime, Members will not initiate such complaints under the TRIPS Agreement.'
- (4) The procedure for the successive extensions of the moratorium on non-violation and situation complaints has so

far been the adoption of a decision by the WTO Ministerial Conference following a recommendation from the Council for Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights.

- (5) It is in the interest of the Union to give its support to the extension of the e-commerce moratorium and the moratorium on non-violation and situation complaints.
- (6) It is appropriate, therefore, to establish the position to be taken by the Union within the Ministerial conference of the WTO concerning the extension of the e-commerce moratorium and the moratorium on non-violation and situation complaints,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The position of the Union within the Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organisation shall be to support the extension until the next Ministerial conference of the WTO of the moratorium on customs duties on electronic transmissions ('e-commerce moratorium') and of the moratorium on non-violation and situation complaints, as set out in the following draft WTO decisions:

- TRIPS non-violation and situation complaints [...],
- e-commerce [...].

Article 2

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

Done at Brussels, 2 December 2013.

For the Council

The President

E. GUSTAS

COUNCIL DECISION 2013/729/CFSP

of 9 December 2013

amending Decision 2013/34/CFSP on a European Union military mission to contribute to the training of the Malian Armed Forces (EUTM Mali)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

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

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

Whereas:

- (1) On 17 January 2013, the Council adopted Decision 2013/34/CFSP⁽¹⁾ establishing the European Union military mission to contribute to the training of the Malian Armed Forces (EUTM Mali).
- (2) On 18 February 2013, the Council adopted Decision 2013/87/CFSP⁽²⁾ on the launch of EUTM Mali.
- (3) EUTM Mali should be provided with a project cell to manage projects in support of its objectives.
- (4) Decision 2013/34/CFSP should be amended accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

In Decision 2013/34/CFSP the following Article is added:

'Article 3a

Project cell

1. EUTM Mali shall have a project cell for identifying and implementing projects. The Mission shall, as appropriate, coordinate, facilitate, and provide advice on projects imple-

mented by Member States and third States, under their responsibility, in areas related to the Mission's mandate and in support of its objectives.

2. Subject to paragraph 3, the EU Mission Commander shall be authorised to seek recourse to financial contributions from the Member States or third States to implement projects identified as supplementing EUTM Mali's other actions in a consistent manner. In such a case, the EU Mission Commander shall conclude an arrangement with those States, covering in particular the specific procedures for dealing with any complaint from third parties concerning damage caused as a result of acts or omissions by the EU Mission Commander in the use of the funds provided by those States.

Under no circumstances shall the Union or the HR be held liable by contributing States as a result of acts or omissions by the EU Mission Commander in the use of funds from those States.

3. The PSC shall agree on the acceptance of a financial contribution from third States to the project cell.'

Article 2

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

Done at Brussels, 9 December 2013.

For the Council

The President

A. PABEDINSKIENĒ

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 14, 18.1.2013, p. 19.

⁽²⁾ Council Decision 2013/87/CFSP of 18 February 2013 on the launch of a European Union military mission to contribute to the training of the Malian Armed Forces (EUTM Mali) (OJ L 46, 19.2.2013, p 27).

COUNCIL DECISION 2013/730/CFSP

of 9 December 2013

in support of SEESAC disarmament and arms control activities in South East Europe in the framework of the EU Strategy to Combat the Illicit Accumulation and Trafficking of SALW and their Ammunition

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

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

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

Whereas:

- (1) On 13 December 2003, the European Council adopted a European Security Strategy identifying five key challenges to be faced by the Union: terrorism, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, regional conflicts, State failure and organised crime. The consequences of the illicit manufacture, transfer and circulation of conventional weapons, including small arms and light weapons (hereinafter 'SALW'), and their excessive accumulation and uncontrolled spread are central to four of these five challenges. They fuel insecurity in South East Europe, its neighbouring regions and many other parts of the world, exacerbating conflict and undermining post-conflict peace-building, thus posing a serious threat to peace and security.
- (2) On 15 and 16 December 2005, the European Council adopted the EU Strategy to combat the illicit accumulation and trafficking of SALW and their ammunition (hereinafter the 'Strategy'), which sets the guidelines for Union action in the field of SALW. The Strategy identifies the Balkans and South-East Europe as regions particularly affected by the excessive accumulation and spread of SALW. It states that the Union will give priority attention to Central and Eastern Europe and underlines, with specific reference to the Balkans, that support for effective multilateralism as well as for relevant regional initiatives will provide an effective instrument for its implementation. It also specifically promotes the need to participate in the efforts to reduce surplus stocks of SALW left over in Eastern Europe from the Cold War.
- (3) At the 2012 Second Review Conference on the UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in SALW in All Its Aspects (hereinafter 'UN Programme of Action'), which was adopted on 20 July 2001, all UN Member States reaffirmed their commitment to prevent illicit trafficking in SALW and encouraged measures to further enhance the effective role that regional and sub-regional organisations can play in implementing the UN Programme of Action and the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons (hereinafter the 'International Tracing Instrument').
- (4) The South-Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC), established in 2002 in Belgrade and functioning under the joint mandate of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Regional Cooperation Council (successor to the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe) assists national and regional stakeholders to control and reduce the spread and misuse of SALW and ammunition, and thus contributes to enhanced stability, security and development in South-Eastern and Eastern Europe. SEESAC places particular emphasis on the development of regional projects to address the reality of cross-border flows of weapons.
- (5) The Union previously supported SEESAC by Council Decision 2002/842/CFSP, extended and amended by Council Decisions 2003/807/CFSP⁽¹⁾ and 2004/791/CFSP⁽²⁾. Most recently, the Union supported SEESAC arms control activities through Council Decision 2010/179/CFSP⁽³⁾.

⁽¹⁾ Council Decision 2003/807/CFSP of 17 November 2003 extending and amending Decision 2002/842/CFSP concerning the implementation of Joint Action 2002/589/CFSP with a view to a European Union contribution to combating the destabilising accumulation and spread of small arms and light weapons in South East Europe (OJ L 302, 20.11.2003, p. 39).

⁽²⁾ Council Decision 2004/791/CFSP of 22 November 2004 extending and amending Decision 2002/842/CFSP implementing Joint Action 2002/589/CFSP with a view to a European Union's contribution to combating the destabilising accumulation and spread of small arms and light weapons in South East Europe (OJ L 348, 24.11.2004, p. 46).

⁽³⁾ Council Decision 2010/179/CFSP of 11 March 2010 in support of SEESAC arms control activities in the Western Balkans, in the framework of the EU Strategy to combat the illicit accumulation and trafficking of SALW and their ammunition (OJ L 80, 26.3.2010, p. 48).

(6) The Union wishes to finance a further SEESAC Project on Reducing the Threat of the Illicit Spread and Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) and their Ammunition in South East Europe, to continue its contribution to reducing the risk of their illicit trade in order to achieve the goals described above,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

1. With a view to the implementation of the EU Strategy to combat the illicit accumulation and trafficking of small arms and light weapons (SALW) and their ammunition, and the promotion of peace and security, the project on Reducing the Threat of the Illicit Spread and Trafficking of SALW and their Ammunition in South East Europe activities to be supported by the Union shall have the following specific objectives:

- to increase the security of stockpiles of SALW and their ammunition in South East Europe,
- to reduce the available stockpiles of SALW and their ammunition through destruction activities in South East Europe,
- to improve marking and tracing through the provision of support to the establishment or enhancement of the existing electronic weapons registration and record keeping systems in South East Europe,
- to enhance controls on SALW and their ammunition through fostering and facilitating knowledge sharing, information exchange and awareness-raising through closer regional cooperation in South East Europe,
- to support the collection of illegal SALW, explosive devices, ordnance and associated ammunition held by the population of South East European countries.

The Union shall finance the project, a detailed description of which is set out in the Annex.

Article 2

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

2. The technical implementation of the project referred to in Article 1 shall be carried out by SEESAC.

3. SEESAC shall perform its tasks under the responsibility of the HR. For this purpose, the HR shall enter into the necessary arrangements with UNDP acting on behalf of SEESAC.

Article 3

1. The financial reference amount for the implementation of the project financed by the Union referred to in Article 1 shall be EUR 5 127 650. The total estimated budget of the overall programme shall be EUR 14 335 403. The programme shall be co-financed by the Union, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Norway and the beneficiary.

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

3. The Commission shall supervise the proper management of the expenditure referred to in paragraph 1. For that purpose, it shall conclude the necessary agreement with UNDP, acting on behalf of SEESAC. The agreement shall stipulate that SEESAC has to ensure the visibility of the Union's contribution, appropriate to its size.

4. The Commission shall endeavour to conclude the 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 agreement.

Article 4

1. The HR shall report to the Council on the implementation of this Decision on the basis of regular quarterly reports prepared by SEESAC. Those reports shall form the basis of the evaluation carried out by the Council.

2. The Commission shall report on the financial aspects of the project referred to in Article 1.

Article 5

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

Done at Brussels, 9 December 2013.

For the Council
The President

A. PABEDINSKIENĖ

ANNEX

European Union Contribution to the SEESAC Project on Reducing the Threat of the Illicit Spread and Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) and their Ammunition in South East Europe**1. Introduction and objectives**

The history of large scale accumulation of small arms and light weapons and ammunition stockpiles in South East Europe (SEE), an insufficient number of secure storage locations and the persistent lack of sufficient capacities to fully secure them has made the countries in the region a particular concern as well as an important challenge in the European Union Strategy to combat illicit accumulation and trafficking of small arms and light weapons (SALW) and their ammunition. Hence, the continuation of the Union's previous support to combat the threat posed by the spread and illicit trafficking in SALW in and from South East Europe forms an essential part in its efforts to achieve the EU SALW Strategy goals.

The overall objective of the project is to promote international peace and security through continuous support for efforts to reduce the threat posed by the widespread accumulation and illicit trade in SALW and their ammunition in South East Europe. Specifically, the project will reduce the availability of surplus SALW and their ammunition; improve the security of storage facilities; improve tracing of weapons through enhanced registration and marking; as well as increase information and knowledge transfers and awareness-raising of the threat posed by SALW. In addition, the programme will contribute to stability in South East Europe by working through the framework of the Regional Cooperation Council (RCC).

Building upon the successful implementation of Council Decision 2010/179/CFSP in particular, and in line with the EU SALW Strategy, this follow-up project thus aims to further strengthen national control systems and to continue to foster multilateralism, forging regional mechanisms for countering the supply and destabilising spread of SALW and their ammunition. Furthermore, in order to ensure a more comprehensive regional dimension, this follow-up project will also include the Republic of Moldova and Kosovo (*) in the regional processes of SALW control to ensure a truly holistic, regional approach with long-term impact and sustainability.

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

SEESAC is a joint initiative of the United Nations Development Programme and the Regional Cooperation Council (RCC; successor to the Stability Pact for South East Europe) and as such is the focal point for SALW-related activities in South East Europe. As the executive arm of the South East Europe Regional Implementation Plan on Combating the Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW), SEESAC has been working for over 11 years with national stakeholders in South East Europe on implementing a holistic approach to SALW control through the execution of a wide spectrum of activities including: awareness raising and SALW collection campaigns, stockpile management, surplus reduction, improved marking and tracing capabilities, as well as improved arms exports control. In this way, SEESAC has acquired a unique capacity and experience implementing multi-stakeholder regional interventions against the shared political and economic background of the countries in the region, ensuring national and regional ownership and long-term sustainability of its actions and establishing itself as the primary regional authority in the SALW control field.

SEESAC has open bilateral and multilateral channels of communication with all relevant actors and organisations. SEESAC is also the Secretariat of the South East Europe Regional Steering Group for Small Arms and Light Weapons (RSG). In addition, SEESAC is a member and former Chair of the Steering Committee of the Regional Approach to Stockpile Reduction (RASR) Initiative. SEESAC is regularly invited to take part in all relevant regional fora such as the EU – Western Balkans annual meetings of ministers of justice and home affairs; the NATO Structural Information Exchange Process on SALW; the South-East Europe Defence Ministerial (SEDM) Process. It has a wide network of formal and informal partnerships with organisations such as RACVIAC (Regional Arms Control Verification and Implementation Assistance Centre) – Centre for Security Cooperation, the OSCE Forum for Security Co-operation (FSC). Regular coordination meetings with other UN agencies such as UNODC and UNODA take place through UN Coordinating Action on Small Arms (CASA) as well as other mechanisms. SEESAC

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

thus developed into a regional hub for a wide spectrum of security sector reform-related issues, with a particular focus on SALW control and stockpile management. Based in Belgrade, SEESAC currently operates throughout South East Europe, with activities in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM). Regional ownership is ensured through the RCC as well as the Regional Steering Group on SALW, where representatives of all states in SEE provide the strategic guidance, initiatives and requests for SEESAC activities.

Tackling shared problems through regional initiatives has proven to be beneficial in South East Europe not only because of the crucial information sharing and promotion of healthy regional competition which it sparks, but also because it helps achieve consistent and easily measurable results through holistic implementation. Participation by SEESAC in all relevant regional processes and initiatives (such as SEDM, RASR and RACVIAC) provides timely and candid information exchange, strong situational awareness and the foresight necessary to ensure implementation not prone to overlap, and in line with the current needs of the Governments and the regions, as well as developing trends.

SEESAC grounds all of its activities on collected baseline data, secures endorsement and political support from national stakeholders as a precondition for action. It implemented its previous EU-funded projects with a very high delivery rate of the envisaged activities, delivering sustainable project results by developing and fostering national ownership of its projects and activities, promoting regional coordination, experience and best practices sharing as well as regional research. Its SALW expertise and in-depth knowledge of regional affairs and relevant stakeholders makes them the most suitable implementing partner in this particular action.

The project also complements a parallel SEESAC initiative on arms transfers control which seeks to increase the capacity to control the arms trade through improved transparency and regional cooperation⁽¹⁾. Moreover, with specific regard to Bosnia and Herzegovina, the project is complementary to two other projects, in particular:

- the EXPLODE project, funded by the EU's Instrument for Stability short-term component and implemented by the UNDP Office in Sarajevo in partnership with the OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina, to enhance the safety of the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina by decreasing unstable ammunition stockpiles and enhancing storage safety,
- the SECUP Bosnia and Herzegovina project for security upgrades of ammunition and weapons storage sites, which is implemented jointly by the OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Bosnia and Herzegovina Ministry of Defence, with EUFOR providing expert technical advice and monitoring of safety and security aspects of the project implementation, SEESAC will regularly liaise with EUFOR Althea, the OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina and the UNDP Office in Sarajevo to ensure continuous coordination and complementarity with those projects as well as with the on-going efforts of the international community to address the issue of surplus stocks of conventional ammunition held by the Bosnia and Herzegovina Ministry of Defence and in view of any possible future plans for a campaign to collect illegal conventional weapons in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

With regard to other countries covered by the project, SEESAC will work in coordination with the following international assistance efforts:

- In Montenegro, the MONDEM project, managed by the United Nations Development Programme in partnership with the OSCE is designed to work on the reduction of counter-proliferation risks through the development of safe and secure conventional ammunition storage infrastructure and management systems, reduction of explosive risk to communities by the environmentally- benign demilitarisation, destruction of toxic hazardous waste (liquid rocket propellant) and support to defence reform by the destruction of a limited quantity of heavy weapons systems designated by the Ministry of Defence of Montenegro.
- In Kosovo (*), the KOSSAC Project, designed initially to reduce armed violence in Kosovo (*) and increase community safety, KOSSAC has, throughout the years, evolved into a comprehensive armed-violence prevention project with a strong focus on security sector reform and capacity development.

⁽¹⁾ The arms transfers control component is funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Norway and is implemented by SEESAC.

- In Serbia, the CASM project, funded by the United Nations Development Programme and the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe, is designed to enhancing security and safety of pre-defined conventional ammunition storage locations and the disposal of reported surplus ammunition.

SEESAC also regularly liaises with OSCE, NATO and Norwegian Peoples Aid as well as with other relevant actors in order to secure complementarities of action, timelines of intervention and cost effectiveness in the use of resources.

3. Project Description

The implementation of the project will result in increased security and stability in South East Europe and beyond by combating the spread and illicit trafficking of SALW and their ammunition. The project will directly contribute to the implementation of the EU Security Strategy, the EU SALW Strategy, the UN Programme of Action, the International Tracing Instrument, and the UN Firearms Protocol and will specifically enhance regional cooperation in combating the threat posed by the spread of SALW and their ammunition. In particular, the project will result in:

- Improved security and stockpile management of SALW through the enhancement of storage sites;
- Reduced surplus and confiscated stocks of SALW and their ammunition through destruction;
- Improved capacities for SALW marking, tracing and record-keeping;
- Strengthened regional cooperation and information sharing;
- Reduced number of illicit weapons held by the population through the implementation of awareness rising and weapons collection campaigns.

The project's geographic scope is South East Europe, with direct project beneficiaries being Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo (*), the Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia and FYROM.

3.1. Increased Security of Stockpiles through Infrastructure Improvements and Capacity Development

Objective

This activity will reduce the threat of the spread and illicit trafficking of SALW and their ammunition by improving security provisions and stockpile management for the storage of conventional weapons and ammunition stockpiles in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo (*), the Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia and FYROM.

Description

The successful implementation of Council Decision 2010/179/CFSP with a two-pronged approach of (1) improving the security of storage locations in three countries⁽¹⁾ and (2) building the capacity of the personnel tasked with managing stockpiles⁽²⁾, significantly increased security provisions and reduced the risk of the unwanted proliferation of stockpiles of SALW and their ammunition. Building on these achievements, the second phase of the project will continue to improve the security of weapons and ammunition storages in South East Europe by providing further specific technical and infrastructural assistance in line with international best practices and standards. The project activities will provide support to the Ministries of Defence in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Moldova, Montenegro and FYROM as well as the Ministries of Interior of the Republic of Serbia, FYROM and Kosovo (*) by procuring and installing the necessary equipment for securing weapons and ammunition stockpiles. In addition, where necessary, training will be provided for staff in charge of stockpile management. The sites at which security will be improved will be selected based on an assessment of the priorities as well as the security risks they pose.

⁽¹⁾ In Croatia, the security of the Ministry of Interior's Central Weapons Storage 'MURAT' was improved through the installation of video surveillance; in Bosnia and Herzegovina 41 security doors were installed and security at four SALW and ammunition storage locations of the Ministry of Defence was bolstered; security at Montenegro's Ministry of Defence ammunition depot 'TARAS' was upgraded to international security standards.

⁽²⁾ A Stockpile Management Course was developed and a total of 58 operation level officials from the Ministries of Defence, the Armed Forces and Ministries of Interior of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, FYROM, Montenegro and Serbia were trained in stockpile management.

Specifically, the project envisages the following activities:

- Bosnia and Herzegovina: security upgrades at ammunition and conventional weapons storage sites of the Ministry of Defence including through the installation and/or refurbishment of perimeter fencing and lighting, intruder alarm systems, close circuit television cameras (CCTV) and telecommunications equipment, complementing the work on safety of stockpiles done by UNDP and OSCE.
- Kosovo (*): improvement of the Police Department stockpile management capabilities through training and assessment of the current state. Refurbishment of one small local SALW and ammunition storage.
- FYROM: security upgrade of the Ministry of Interior central storage site (Orman) through procurement of security equipment and implementation of infrastructure upgrades including the refurbishment of the perimeter fence; CCTV equipment and lighting; and new security doors for storage buildings. Security upgrade of the central storage site of the FYROM Armed Forces through the procurement and installation of video surveillance and improvement of perimeter- and building security by repairing fences, installation of new entry gates, and magazine security doors refurbishment.
- The Republic of Moldova: security upgrades at the Central Arms and Munitions Depot (CAMD) of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, including the installation of security fences, entry control systems and procurement of an e-register of weapons.
- Montenegro: physical improvements to the Brezovik ammunition site including overall improvements to storage security infrastructure. Development of a central register of stored weapons and ammunition.
- Serbia: security upgrade at the main SALW storage site of the Ministry of Interior, including video surveillance and access control.
- Regional Training on Stockpile Management: to be implemented at both regional (yearly) and national level (when needed).

Project results and implementation indicators:

The project will result in improved security in South East Europe through the reduction of the risk of illicit trade by:

- Increasing the security of SALW storage sites in BiH (4), Kosovo (*) (1), the Republic of Moldova (2), Montenegro (1), Serbia (1) and FYROM (2) through measurable security oriented infrastructure upgrades.
- Increasing the capacity of staff to safeguard stockpiles by training at least 60 staff from the beneficiary countries in three workshops and providing targeted training at national level.

3.2. Stockpile reduction through SALW and ammunition destruction

Objective

To increase security and diminish the risk of proliferation by significantly reducing the number of surplus conventional weapons and ammunition in storages.

Description

Building upon the success of the previous phase, which oversaw the destruction of a total of 78,366 weapons (45,275 in Serbia and 33,091 in Croatia), and in order to further reduce the surplus SALW held by state institutions and civilians and thus lower the risk of diversion or illicit trade in these weapons, the project will dispose of up to 165,000 SALW by conducting several destruction activities in:

- Albania (up to 120,000 pieces)
- Bosnia and Herzegovina (up to 4,500 pieces)
- Kosovo (*) (up to 2,500 pieces)
- FYROM (up to 1,500 pieces)
- the Republic of Moldova (up to 2,500 pieces)

- Montenegro (up to 4,000 pieces)

- Serbia (up to 30,000 pieces)

In Albania, the gains achieved in the disposal of surplus ammunition held by the Ministry of Defence need to be matched by the destruction of SALW, particularly considering the size of the surplus stockpile and the challenge of securing it. In Serbia, the gains achieved under Council Decision 2010/179/CFSP need to be reinforced with further disposal of surplus and confiscated weapons, while it is essential to initiate similar actions in other countries in order to significantly reduce the risk of the spread and illicit trafficking of surplus weapons. In addition, the project will conduct the destruction of surplus and confiscated explosives and SALW ammunition held by the Ministries of Interior as well as the Ministries of Defence.

Project results/implementation indicators:

The project will result in a significant decrease of SALW proliferation vulnerabilities through the reduction of the number of surplus and confiscated small arms and light weapons, explosives and ammunition held in storages in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo (*), the Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia and FYROM:

- a total of up to 165,000 pieces of conventional weapons destroyed;

- a total of up to 12,442 pieces of ammunition and explosives at risk of proliferation demilitarised and destroyed.

3.3. *Improved Marking, Tracing and Registration of SALW*

Objective

To improve marking and tracing capabilities through the provision of support to the establishment or enhancement of the existing electronic weapons registration and record keeping systems in South East Europe.

Description

This part of the project supports the strengthening of the effective rule of law, limiting, registering and measuring the quantities of and demand for SALW. The project is designed in line with and will therefore enhance the implementation of the UN Programme of Action, the International Tracing Instrument, the UN Firearms Protocol and Council Directive 91/477/EEC as well as Common Position 2008/944/CFSP by improving the capacity of South East European states for marking, tracing and record-keeping of weapons, focusing in particular on the capabilities of national authorities to keep records of legal weapons in the possession of civilians by supporting the enhancement and digitalisation of such systems. At the same time, capacity will be improved for the marking, tracing and ballistic analysis of weapons.

The project will pay attention to ensuring coherence and complementarity of UN and EU activities, under national, regional and thematic programmes and all activities under this objective will pursue a high level of synergy and complementarity with Interpol (iARMS) and EUROPOL initiatives in this area.

The project will support the enhancement of capabilities for SALW marking, tracing and record-keeping in South East Europe through a mixture of trainings and technical level assistance, re-enforced by normative and institutional analysis:

- Albania: it will provide support to the Albanian State Police in developing and implementing a central electronic weapons register by designing the system, procuring and installing the necessary hardware as well as providing training for personnel.

- Bosnia and Herzegovina: it will support the State Investigation and Protection Agency (SIPA) in continuing its efforts and results in enforcing SALW non-proliferation through the improvement of technical capabilities in investigating and enforcing SALW control.

- FYROM: it will work with the national authorities to further enhance the existing weapons registration system by upgrading the software to include weapons owned by security forces and by further training personnel to keep records of firearms in line with legislation.

- Kosovo (*): it will work with the Kosovo (*) Police Service to develop standard operating procedures and provide training on their implementation. At the same time it will seek to map the structure of the illicit trade in SALW by working with the relevant authorities to identify key risk areas.
- Serbia: it will support the enhancement of technical capabilities, of the Ministry of Interior ballistics laboratory, to mark and trace weapons and ammunition through procurement of specialized equipment and provision of training.

At regional level:

- The project will support the establishment of a South East Europe regional firearms experts' network and organise up to six regional workshops in order to increase knowledge sharing;
- The Network will be supported by an online platform to facilitate knowledge and information exchange;
- SEESAC will liaise closely with Conflict Armament Research (CAR) to facilitate information sharing on illicit weapons between SEESAC, the Regional Firearms Expert's Network and CAR's iTrace project.
- A feasibility study mapping the legal and technical possibilities for closer and more institutionalised tracing and ballistics data sharing will be conducted.

Project results/implementation indicators:

- Centralised electronic weapons register in Albania introduced;
- Technical capabilities of the State Investigation and Protection Agency in Bosnia and Herzegovina to trace and investigate SALW and ammunition improved;
- Electronic weapons register in FYROM upgraded to include weapons owned by the security forces; at least 25 personnel trained in new provisions;
- Standard operating procedures on marking, tracing and record-keeping of SALW for the Kosovo (*) Police developed; study mapping the structure of the illicit trade completed;
- Technical capabilities of the Serbian Ministry of Interior ballistics laboratory to trace weapons and ammunition improved;
- A regional network of firearms experts established and functional; six workshops conducted;
- An online platform to facilitate knowledge and information exchange of the regional network of firearms experts established;
- Enhanced information sharing between SEESAC, the Regional Firearms Expert's Network and the iTrace project;
- Feasibility study on linking registration systems completed.

3.4. Regional Cooperation on Awareness Raising, Information Sharing and Knowledge Transfer

Objective

To further increase the capacity to combat the threat posed by SALW and their ammunition in South East Europe by fostering and facilitating knowledge sharing, information exchange and awareness-raising through closer regional cooperation.

Description

The project will increase the capacity of National SALW Commissions and relevant institutions engaged in arms control by providing technical assistance and capacity development while at the same time facilitating information sharing. The project will work closely with the institutions to map their needs and develop the necessary support tools to enable them to further strengthen their capabilities to control conventional arms and their ammunition. At the same time, the project will establish and facilitate a regional information exchange process bringing together representatives of National SALW Commissions and institutions engaged in arms control in order to increase regional cooperation and knowledge sharing. The regional information exchange process will consist of:

- Formal regional meetings of National SALW Commissions twice per year;
- Formalised collection of lessons learned on SALW control in South East Europe;
- Development of South East Europe National SALW legislation compendium; briefing notes and other knowledge products necessary for effective SALW control implementation;
- Development of a regional study on the impact of SALW on domestic and gender based violence;
- Development of an online knowledge sharing platform and web portal which will enable regular knowledge and experience sharing on SALW control projects, activities and interventions;
- Facilitation of bilateral information exchange through organising study visits and experts' exchanges.

The formalised collection of lessons learned and the creation of a knowledge base will further enhance the capacity of South East European countries to design, conceptualise and implement SALW control activities while at the same time making them exporters of knowledge to other regions. The considerable experience in South East Europe thus collected will also be of use in other parts of the world.

Project results/implementation indicators:

Increased regional cooperation on combating the threat posed by the widespread accumulation and illicit trafficking in SALW and their ammunition through:

- Up to six formal meetings of SALW Commissions organised;
- Bi-lateral knowledge sharing and information exchange facilitated;
- Development of National SALW Strategies where applicable;
- Delivery of national level trainings and capacity building based on needs assessment;
- Increased awareness of the impact of SALW on domestic and gender-based violence through development and promotion of a regional study.

Increased capacity of national SALW Commissions and other institutions engaged in arms control through:

- Knowledge sharing platform established;
- Arms control legislation compendium published and collection of lessons learned on SALW control in South East Europe formalised;
- Technical advice provided.

3.5. *Collection and Awareness Raising Campaigns*

Objective

To increase security and reduce the threat of illicit trafficking of SALW and their ammunition by:

- Supporting the collection of illegal and unwanted weapons, explosive devices, ordnance and associated ammunition held by the population of South East European countries;
- Assisting in the legalisation of weapons in civilian possession through their registration;
- Raising the awareness on the dangers posed by the possession of illicit weapons.

Description

During the first phase of the project (Council Decision 2010/179/CFSP) a year-and-a-half long collection and awareness raising campaign was conducted in Croatia resulting in the collection of 1,753 weapons, 16,368 illicit fragmentation weapons, 818,153 pieces of ammunition and 620kg of explosives, and resulting in heightened public awareness. In Serbia, an innovative awareness raising campaign using an online platform helped SEESAC gather invaluable information about the prevalent attitudes and about the presence of SALW. Armed with lessons learned from those campaigns, the second phase of the project will focus on three mutually reinforcing tracks:

- Design and implementation of collection campaigns which will be based on targeted awareness-raising actions in order to properly disseminate details of the legalisation and voluntary surrender of illegal firearms;
- Development and implementation of awareness raising activities on the dangers posed by the possession of illicit firearms, ammunition and explosives;
- Use of innovative tools such as crowdsourcing to map the illegal possession of firearms and raise the awareness of the population as to the threat posed by illicit weapons.

Project results/implementation indicators:

The project will enhance security in South East Europe reducing the illicit possession of weapons by the population:

- Reducing the number of weapons, ordnances, ammunition and explosive devices in civilian possession;
- Increasing awareness through the design and implementation of campaigns in at least six countries.

4. **Beneficiaries**

The direct beneficiaries of the project will be the national institutions responsible for SALW control in South East Europe. With regard to stockpile management, the Ministries of Defence of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, FYROM as well as the Ministries of Interior of Kosovo (*), the Republic of Moldova, Serbia and FYROM will benefit from capacity development and improved infrastructure at storage sites. The direct beneficiaries of the stockpile reduction efforts will be the Ministries of Interior of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo (*), the Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia and FYROM and Ministry of Defence in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, FYROM and the Republic of Moldova. The direct beneficiaries of enhanced capabilities for SALW marking, tracing and record-keeping will be the Ministries of Interior of Albania, FYROM, Kosovo (*), and Serbia and the State Investigation and Protection Agency in Bosnia and Herzegovina, while remaining Ministries of Interior will reap the benefits of the regional firearms experts network. Finally, National SALW Commissions and other institutions responsible for the control of small arms and light weapons in South East Europe will benefit from training and information sharing as well as regional cooperation.

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

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

5. EU Visibility

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

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

6. Duration

Based on the experience of implementing Council Decision 2010/179/CFSP, and taking into consideration the regional scope of the project, the number of beneficiaries, as well as the number and the complexity of planned activities, the timeframe for implementation is 36 months.

7. General set-up

The technical implementation of this Action is entrusted to SEESAC, the regional initiative working under the mandate of the United Nations Development Programme and the Regional Cooperation Council, successor to the Stability Pact for South East Europe. SEESAC is the executive arm of the Regional Implementation Plan on Combating the Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) and as such acts as focal point for all SALW related issues in the SEE region.

SEESAC will have the overall responsibility for the implementation of project activities and accountability for project implementation. The project duration is foreseen for 3 years (36 months) and the total estimated budget of the project is EUR 14 335 403 with secured co-financing from Norway.

8. Partners

SEESAC will directly implement the Action in close cooperation with Ministries of Defence of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, FYROM; with Ministries of Interior of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo (*), the Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia, FYROM and the State Investigation and Protection Agency in Bosnia and Herzegovina; as well as National SALW Commissions in Albania, BiH, Kosovo (*), the Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia and FYROM.

This action is part of a wider Arms Control Programme in the Western Balkans and is complemented by a project on arms exports controls, funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Norway and the Capacity Development Programme for Ammunition Stockpile Management in the Republic of Serbia (CASM). The total estimated budget of the Programme is EUR 14 335 403 with the contribution of the Union amounting up to EUR 5 127 650 covering up to 35,77 % of the estimated total budget. The Norway contribution totals EUR 411,689 (NOK 3 140 000,00) according to the UN Operational Rate of Exchange for June 2013) covering 2,87 % of the total Programme budget. The beneficiary contribution totals 61,36 % of the total Programme budget.

9. Reporting

Reporting, narrative as well as financial, shall cover the whole of the Action described in the relevant contribution-specific agreement and its attached budget, regardless of whether this Action is wholly financed or co-financed by the Commission.

On a quarterly basis, narrative progress reports shall be submitted to record and monitor progress towards the completion of key results.

10. Estimated Budget

The total estimated cost of the EU financed project is EUR 5 127 650.

COMMISSION DECISION

of 9 December 2013

on the notification by Ireland of a transitional national plan referred to in Article 32 of Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on industrial emissions

(notified under document C(2013) 8638)

(Only the English text is authentic)

(2013/731/EU)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 32(5), second subparagraph thereof,

Whereas:

(1) In accordance with Article 32(5) first subparagraph of Directive 2010/75/EU, Ireland submitted to the Commission its transitional national plan (TNP) on 31 December 2012 ⁽²⁾.

(2) During its assessment of the completeness of the TNP, the Commission found some inconsistencies between the list of plants included in the TNP and those reported by Ireland in its emission inventory under Directive 2001/80/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽³⁾, as well as missing information for one plant, all of which hampered the assessment of the TNP data.

(3) By letter of 3 June 2013 ⁽⁴⁾, the Commission requested the Irish authorities to provide clarification about any inconsistencies between the TNP and the inventory under Directive 2001/80/EC, as well as a clarification concerning one combustion plant.

(4) Ireland submitted additional information to the Commission by letter of 10 July 2013 concerning, *inter alia*, the removal of one plant from the TNP ⁽⁵⁾.

(5) After further assessment of the TNP and the additional information provided, the Commission sent a second letter on 4 September 2013 ⁽⁶⁾ in which it requested for clarification of the date on which the first permit was granted for several plants, and on the correct application of the aggregation rules defined in Article 29 of the IED. The Commission also requested a revision of the calculation of the contribution to the TNP ceilings for multi-fuel fired plants.

(6) By e-mail of 23 September 2013 ⁽⁷⁾ Ireland provided the requested additional information and clarifications, in conformity with Commission Implementing Decision 2012/115/EU ⁽⁸⁾.

(7) The TNP has therefore been assessed by the Commission in accordance with Article 32(1), (3) and (4) of Directive 2010/75/EU and with Implementing Decision 2012/115/EU.

(8) In particular, the Commission has examined the consistency and correctness of the data, assumptions and calculations used for determining the contributions of each of the combustion plants covered by the TNP to the emission ceilings set out in the TNP, and has analysed whether it contains objectives and related targets, measures and timetables for reaching these objectives and a monitoring mechanism to assess future compliance.

(9) Further to the additional information submitted, the Commission found that the emission ceilings for the years 2016 and 2019 were calculated using the appropriate data and formulae and that the calculations were correct. Ireland has provided sufficient information regarding the measures that will be implemented in order to achieve the emission ceilings, the monitoring and the reporting to the Commission on the implementation of the TNP.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 334, 17.12.2010, p. 17.

⁽²⁾ The notification by Ireland was received by letter dated 31 December 2012 sent to the Commission by mail on 31 December 2012 registered under number: Ares(2012)10636.

⁽³⁾ Directive 2001/80/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2001 on the limitation of emissions of certain pollutants into the air from large combustion plants (OJ L 309, 27.11.2001, p. 1)

⁽⁴⁾ Ares(2013) 1636798

⁽⁵⁾ Ares(2013)2640846

⁽⁶⁾ Ares(2013)2991162

⁽⁷⁾ Ares(2013)3103789

⁽⁸⁾ Commission Implementing Decision 2012/115/EU of 10 February 2012 laying down rules concerning the transitional national plans referred to in Directive 2010/75/EU of European Parliament and the Council on industrial emissions (OJ L 52, 24.2.2012, p. 12)

- (10) The Commission is satisfied that the Irish authorities have taken into consideration the provisions listed in Article 32(1), (3) and (4) of Directive 2010/75/EU and in Implementing Decision 2012/115/EU.
- (11) The implementation of the TNP should be without prejudice to other applicable national and Union law. In particular, when setting individual permit conditions for the combustion plants covered by the TNP, Ireland should ensure that compliance with the requirements set out in, *inter alia*, Directive 2010/75/EU, Directive 2008/50/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽¹⁾ and Directive 2001/81/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽²⁾ is not jeopardised.
- (12) Article 32(6) of Directive 2010/75/EU requires Ireland to inform the Commission of any subsequent changes to the TNP. The Commission should assess whether those changes comply with the provisions laid down in Article 32(1), (3) and (4) of Directive 2010/75/EU and in Implementing Decision 2012/115/EU.

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

1. On the basis of Article 32(1), (3) and (4) of Directive 2010/75/EU and of Implementing Decision 2012/115/EU, no objections are raised against the transitional national plan, which Ireland notified to the Commission on 31 December 2012 pursuant to Article 32(5) of Directive 2010/75/EU, as amended in accordance with the additional information sent on 10 July 2013 and 23 September 2013 ⁽³⁾.

2. The list of plants covered by the transitional national plan, the pollutants for which those plants are covered, and the applicable emission ceilings are laid down in the Annex.

3. The implementation of the transitional national plan by the Irish authorities shall not exempt Ireland from compliance with the provisions of Directive 2010/75/EU concerning the emissions from the individual combustion plants covered by the plan, and with other relevant bodies of the European Union environmental law.

Article 2

The Commission shall assess if any subsequent changes to the transitional national plan, notified by Ireland in the future, comply with the provisions listed in Article 32(1), (3) and (4) of Directive 2010/75/EU and in Implementing Decision 2012/115/EU.

Article 3

This Decision is addressed to Ireland.

Done at Brussels, 9 December 2013.

For the Commission

Janez POTOČNIK

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ Directive 2008/50/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2008 on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe (OJ L 152, 11.6.2008, p. 1)

⁽²⁾ Directive 2001/81/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2001 on national emission ceilings for certain atmospheric pollutants (OJ L 309, 27.11.2001, p. 22)

⁽³⁾ The consolidated version of the TNP was registered by the Commission on 26 November 2013 under registration number Ares(2013)3571076.

ANNEX

List of plants included in the TNP

Number	Plant name in the TNP	Total rated thermal input on 31.12.2010 (MW)	Pollutants covered by the TNP		
			SO ₂	NO _x	dust
1	P0605-MP1/2 Units 1 and 2, Moneypoint Generating Station	1 540	√	√	√
2	P0605-MP3 Unit 3, Moneypoint Generating Station	770	√	√	√
3	P0561-AD1 Unit 1, Aghada Generating Station	670	√	√	√
4	P0561-AT1 Turbine CT11, Aghada Generating Station	283	—	√	—
5	P0561-AT2 Turbine CT12, Aghada Generating Station	283	—	√	—
6	P0561-AT4 Turbine CT14, Aghada Generating Station	283	—	√	—
7	P0578-MR1 CT Unit, Marina Generating Station	277	—	√	—
8	P0606-GR1/2 Units 1 and 2, Great Island Generating Station	346	√	√	√
9	P0606-GR3 Unit 3, Great Island Generating Station	303	√	√	√
10	P0607-TB1/2 Units 1 and 2, Tarbert Generating Station	340	√	√	√
11	P0607-TB3/4 Units 3 and 4, Tarbert Generating Station	1 232	√	√	√
12	P0482-EP1 Edenderry Power Limited	299	√	√	√

Emission ceilings (tonnes)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	1.1 – 30.6.2020
SO ₂	15 202	12 076	8 950	5 824	2 912
NO _x	8 811	7 853	6 896	5 938	2 969
dust	1 514	1 196	878	560	280

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION

of 9 December 2013

establishing the best available techniques (BAT) conclusions, under Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on industrial emissions, for the production of chlor-alkali*(notified under document C(2013) 8589)***(Text with EEA relevance)**

(2013/732/EU)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

with the best available techniques, associated monitoring, associated consumption levels and, where appropriate, relevant site remediation measures.

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

Having regard to Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 13(5) thereof,

(4) In accordance with Article 14(3) of Directive 2010/75/EU, BAT conclusions are to be the reference for setting permit conditions for installations covered by Chapter II of that Directive.

Whereas:

(1) Article 13(1) of Directive 2010/75/EU requires the Commission to organise an exchange of information on industrial emissions between it and Member States, the industries concerned and non-governmental organisations promoting environmental protection in order to facilitate the drawing up of best available techniques (BAT) reference documents as defined in Article 3(11) of that Directive.

(5) Article 15(3) of Directive 2010/75/EU requires the competent authority to set emission limit values that ensure that, under normal operating conditions, emissions do not exceed the emission levels associated with the best available techniques as laid down in the decisions on BAT conclusions referred to in Article 13(5) of Directive 2010/75/EU.

(2) In accordance with Article 13(2) of Directive 2010/75/EU, the exchange of information is to address the performance of installations and techniques in terms of emissions, expressed as short- and long-term averages, where appropriate, and the associated reference conditions, consumption and nature of raw materials, water consumption, use of energy and generation of waste and the techniques used, associated monitoring, cross-media effects, economic and technical viability and developments therein and best available techniques and emerging techniques identified after considering the issues mentioned in points (a) and (b) of Article 13(2) of that Directive.

(6) Article 15(4) of Directive 2010/75/EU provides for derogations from the requirement laid down in Article 15(3) only where the costs associated with the achievement of the emission levels associated with the BAT disproportionately outweigh the environmental benefits due to the geographical location, the local environmental conditions or the technical characteristics of the installation concerned.

(3) 'BAT conclusions' as defined in Article 3(12) of Directive 2010/75/EU are the key element of BAT reference documents and lay down the conclusions on best available techniques, their description, information to assess their applicability, the emission levels associated

(7) Article 16(1) of Directive 2010/75/EU provides that the monitoring requirements in the permit referred to in point (c) of Article 14(1) of the Directive are to be based on the conclusions on monitoring as described in the BAT conclusions.

(8) In accordance with Article 21(3) of Directive 2010/75/EU, within 4 years of publication of decisions on BAT conclusions, the competent authority is to reconsider and, if necessary, update all the permit conditions and ensure that the installation complies with those permit conditions.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 334, 17.12.2010, p. 17.

- (9) Commission Decision of 16 May 2011 establishes a forum ⁽¹⁾ for the exchange of information pursuant to Article 13 of Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial emissions, which is composed of representatives of Member States, the industries concerned and non-governmental organisations promoting environmental protection.
- (10) In accordance with Article 13(4) of Directive 2010/75/EU, the Commission obtained the opinion of that forum on the proposed content of the BAT reference document for the production of chlor-alkali on 6 June 2013 and made it publicly available ⁽²⁾.
- (11) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee established by Article 75(1) of Directive 2010/75/EU,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The BAT conclusions for the production of chlor-alkali are set out in the Annex to this Decision.

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 9 December 2013.

For the Commission
Janez POTOČNIK
Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ C 146, 17.5.2011, p. 3.

⁽²⁾ <https://circabc.europa.eu/w/browse/d4fbf23d-0da7-47fd-a954-0ada9ca91560>

ANNEX

BAT CONCLUSIONS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF CHLOR-ALKALI

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SCOPE

These BAT conclusions cover certain industrial activities specified in Sections 4.2(a) and 4.2(c) of Annex I to Directive 2010/75/EU, namely the production of chlor-alkali chemicals (chlorine, hydrogen, potassium hydroxide and sodium hydroxide) by the electrolysis of brine.

In particular, these BAT conclusions cover the following processes and activities:

- the storage of salt;
- the preparation, purification and resaturation of brine;
- the electrolysis of brine;
- the concentration, purification, storage and handling of sodium/potassium hydroxide;
- the cooling, drying, purification, compression, liquefaction, storage and handling of chlorine;
- the cooling, purification, compression, storage and handling of hydrogen;
- the conversion of mercury cell plants to membrane cell plants;
- the decommissioning of mercury cell plants;
- the remediation of chlor-alkali production sites.

These BAT conclusions do not address the following activities or processes:

- the electrolysis of hydrochloric acid for the production of chlorine;
- the electrolysis of brine for the production of sodium chlorate; this is covered by the BAT reference document on Large Volume Inorganic Chemicals – Solids and Others Industry (LVIC-S);
- the electrolysis of molten salts for the production of alkali or alkaline earth metals and chlorine; this is covered by the BAT reference document on Non-ferrous Metals Industries (NFM);
- the production of specialities such as alcoholates, dithionites and alkali metals by using alkali metal amalgam produced with the mercury cell technique;
- the production of chlorine, hydrogen or sodium/potassium hydroxide by processes other than electrolysis.

These BAT conclusions do not address the following aspects of chlor-alkali production as they are covered by the BAT reference document on Common Waste Water and Waste Gas Treatment/Management Systems in the Chemical Sector (CWW);

- the treatment of waste water in a downstream treatment plant;
- environmental management systems;
- noise emissions.

Other reference documents which are of relevance for the activities covered by these BAT conclusions are the following:

Reference document	Subject
Common Waste Water and Waste Gas Treatment/Management Systems in the Chemical Sector BREF (CWW)	Common waste water and waste gas treatment/management systems
Economics and Cross-Media Effects (ECM)	Economics and cross-media effects of techniques

Reference document	Subject
Emissions from Storage (EFS)	Storage and handling of materials
Energy Efficiency (ENE)	General aspects of energy efficiency
Industrial Cooling Systems (ICS)	Indirect cooling with water
Large Combustion Plants (LCP)	Combustion plants with a rated thermal input of 50 MW or more
General Principles of Monitoring (MON)	General aspects of emissions and consumption monitoring
Waste Incineration (WI)	Waste incineration
Waste Treatments Industries (WT)	Waste treatment

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

The techniques listed and described in these BAT conclusions are neither prescriptive nor exhaustive. Other techniques may be used that ensure at least an equivalent level of environmental protection.

Unless otherwise stated, the BAT conclusions are generally applicable.

Emission levels associated with the best available techniques (BAT-AELs) for emissions to air given in these BAT conclusions refer to:

- concentration levels expressed as mass of emitted substances per volume of waste gas under standard conditions (273,15 K, 101,3 kPa), after deduction of the water content but without correction of the oxygen content, with the unit mg/m³;

BAT-AELs for emissions to water given in these BAT conclusions refer to:

- concentration levels expressed as mass of emitted substances per volume of waste water, with the unit mg/l.

DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of these BAT conclusions, the following definitions apply:

Term used	Definition
New plant	A plant first operated at the installation following the publication of these BAT conclusions or a complete replacement of a plant on the existing foundations of the installation following the publication of these BAT conclusions.
Existing plant	A plant which is not a new plant.
New chlorine liquefaction unit	A chlorine liquefaction unit first operated at the plant following the publication of these BAT conclusions or a complete replacement of a chlorine liquefaction unit following the publication of these BAT conclusions.
Chlorine and chlorine dioxide, expressed as Cl ₂	The sum of chlorine (Cl ₂) and chlorine dioxide (ClO ₂), measured together and expressed as chlorine (Cl ₂).
Free chlorine, expressed as Cl ₂	The sum of dissolved elementary chlorine, hypochlorite, hypochlorous acid, dissolved elementary bromine, hypobromite, and hypobromic acid, measured together and expressed as Cl ₂
Mercury, expressed as Hg	The sum of all inorganic and organic mercury species, measured together and expressed as Hg.

BAT CONCLUSIONS

1. Cell technique

BAT 1: BAT for the production of chlor-alkali is to use one or a combination of the techniques given below. The mercury cell technique cannot be considered BAT under any circumstances. The use of asbestos diaphragms is not BAT.

	Technique	Description	Applicability
a	Bipolar membrane cell technique	Membrane cells consist of an anode and a cathode separated by a membrane. In a bipolar configuration, individual membrane cells are electrically connected in series.	Generally applicable.
b	Monopolar membrane cell technique	Membrane cells consist of an anode and a cathode separated by a membrane. In a monopolar configuration, individual membrane cells are electrically connected in parallel.	Not applicable to new plants with a chlorine capacity of > 20 kt/yr.
c	Asbestos-free diaphragm cell technique	Asbestos-free diaphragm cells consist of an anode and a cathode separated by an asbestos-free diaphragm. Individual diaphragm cells are electrically connected in series (bipolar) or in parallel (monopolar).	Generally applicable.

2. Decommissioning or conversion of mercury cell plants

BAT 2: In order to reduce emissions of mercury and to reduce the generation of waste contaminated with mercury during the decommissioning or conversion of mercury cell plants, BAT is to elaborate and implement a decommissioning plan that incorporates all of the following features:

- (i) inclusion of some of the staff experienced in running the former plant at all stages of elaboration and implementation;
- (ii) provision of procedures and instructions for all stages of implementation;
- (iii) provision of a detailed training and supervision programme for personnel with no experience in mercury handling;
- (iv) determination of the quantity of metallic mercury to be recovered and estimation of the quantity of waste to be disposed of and of the mercury contamination contained therein;
- (v) provision of working areas which are:
 - (a) covered with a roof;
 - (b) equipped with a smooth, sloped, impervious floor to direct mercury spills to a collection sump;
 - (c) well lit;
 - (d) free of obstructions and debris that may absorb mercury;
 - (e) equipped with a water supply for washing;
 - (f) connected to a waste water treatment system.
- (vi) emptying of the cells and transfer of metallic mercury to containers by:
 - (a) keeping the system closed, if possible;
 - (b) washing of mercury;
 - (c) using gravity transfer, if possible;

- (d) removing solid impurities from mercury, if necessary;
 - (e) filling the containers to ≤ 80 % of their volumetric capacity;
 - (f) hermetically sealing the containers after filling;
 - (g) washing of the empty cells, followed by filling with water.
- (vii) carrying out of all dismantling and demolition operations by:
- (a) replacing hot cutting of equipment by cold cutting, if possible;
 - (b) storing contaminated equipment in suitable areas;
 - (c) frequent washing of the floor of the working area;
 - (d) rapid clean-up of mercury spills by using aspiration equipment with activated carbon filters;
 - (e) accounting of waste streams;
 - (f) separating mercury-contaminated waste from non-contaminated waste;
 - (g) decontaminating waste contaminated with mercury by using mechanical and physical treatment techniques (e.g. washing, ultrasonic vibration, vacuum cleaners), chemical treatment techniques (e.g. washing with hypochlorite, chlorinated brine or hydrogen peroxide) and/or thermal treatment techniques (e.g. distillation/retorting);
 - (h) reusing or recycling decontaminated equipment, if possible;
 - (i) decontaminating the cell room building by cleaning the walls and the floor, followed by coating or painting to give them an impermeable surface if the building is to be reused;
 - (j) decontaminating or renewing the waste water collection systems in or around the plant;
 - (k) confining the working area and treating ventilation air when high concentrations of mercury are expected (e.g. for high-pressure washing); treatment techniques for ventilation air include adsorption on iodised or sulphurised activated carbon, scrubbing with hypochlorite or chlorinated brine or adding chlorine to form solid dimercyry dichloride;
 - (l) treating mercury-containing waste water, including laundry wash water arising from the cleaning of protective equipment;
 - (m) monitoring of mercury in air, water and waste, including for an appropriate time after the finalisation of the decommissioning or conversion;
- (viii) if needed, interim storage of metallic mercury on site in storage facilities that are:
- (a) well lit and weatherproof;
 - (b) equipped with a suitable secondary containment capable of retaining 110 % of the liquid volume of any single container;
 - (c) free of obstructions and debris that may absorb mercury;

- (d) equipped with aspiration equipment with activated carbon filters;
- (e) periodically inspected, both visually and with mercury-monitoring equipment.
- (ix) if needed, transport, potential further treatment and disposal of waste.

BAT 3: In order to reduce emissions of mercury to water during the decommissioning or conversion of mercury cell plants, BAT is to use one or a combination of the techniques given below.

	Technique	Description
a	Oxidation and ion exchange	Oxidising agents such as hypochlorite, chlorine or hydrogen peroxide are used to fully convert mercury into its oxidised form, which is subsequently removed by ion-exchange resins.
b	Oxidation and precipitation	Oxidising agents such as hypochlorite, chlorine or hydrogen peroxide are used to fully convert mercury into its oxidised form, which is subsequently removed by precipitation as mercury sulphide, followed by filtration.
c	Reduction and adsorption on activated carbon	Reducing agents such as hydroxylamine are used to fully convert mercury into its elemental form, which is subsequently removed by coalescence and recovery of metallic mercury, followed by adsorption on activated carbon.

The **BAT-associated environmental performance level** ⁽¹⁾ for mercury emissions to water, expressed as Hg, at the outlet of the mercury treatment unit during decommissioning or conversion is 3 – 15 µg/l in 24-hour flow-proportional composite samples taken daily. The associated monitoring is in BAT 7.

3. Generation of waste water

BAT 4: In order to reduce the generation of waste water, BAT is to use a combination of the techniques given below.

	Technique	Description	Applicability
a	Brine recirculation	The depleted brine from the electrolysis cells is resaturated with solid salt or by evaporation and fed back to the cells.	Not applicable to diaphragm cell plants. Not applicable to membrane cell plants using solution-mined brine when abundant salt and water resources and a saline receiving water body, which tolerates high chloride emission levels, are available. Not applicable to membrane cell plants using the brine purge in other production units.
b	Recycling of other process streams	Process streams from the chlor-alkali plant such as condensates from chlorine, sodium/potassium hydroxide and hydrogen processing are fed back to various steps of the process. The degree of recycling is limited by the purity requirements of the liquid stream to which the process stream is recycled and the water balance of the plant.	Generally applicable.
c	Recycling of salt-containing waste water from other production processes	Salt-containing waste water from other production processes is treated and fed back into the brine system. The degree of recycling is limited by the purity requirements of the brine system and the water balance of the plant.	Not applicable to plants where an additional treatment of this waste water offsets the environmental benefits.

⁽¹⁾ Given that this performance level does not relate to normal operating conditions, it is not an emission level associated with the Best Available Techniques in the sense of Article 3(13) of the Industrial Emissions Directive (2010/75/EU).

	Technique	Description	Applicability
d	Use of waste water for solution mining	Waste water from the chlor-alkali plant is treated and pumped back to the salt mine.	Not applicable to membrane cell plants using the brine purge in other production units. Not applicable if the mine is located at a significantly higher altitude than the plant.
e	Concentration of brine filtration sludges	Brine filtration sludges are concentrated in filter presses, rotary drum vacuum filters or centrifuges. The residual water is fed back into the brine system.	Not applicable if the brine filtration sludges can be removed as dry cake. Not applicable to plants that reuse waste water for solution mining.
f	Nanofiltration	A specific type of membrane filtration with membrane pore sizes of approximately 1 nm, used to concentrate sulphate in the brine purge, thereby reducing the waste water volume.	Applicable to membrane cell plants with brine recirculation, if the brine purge rate is determined by the sulphate concentration.
g	Techniques to reduce chlorate emissions	Techniques to reduce chlorate emissions are described in BAT 14. These techniques reduce the brine purge volume.	Applicable to membrane cell plants with brine recirculation, if the brine purge rate is determined by the chlorate concentration.

4. Energy efficiency

BAT 5: In order to use energy efficiently in the electrolysis process, BAT is to use a combination of the techniques given below.

	Technique	Description	Applicability
a	High-performance membranes	High-performance membranes show low voltage drops and high current efficiencies while ensuring mechanical and chemical stability under the given operating conditions.	Applicable to membrane cell plants when renewing membranes at the end of their lifetime.
b	Asbestos-free diaphragms	Asbestos-free diaphragms consist of a fluorocarbon polymer and fillers such as zirconium dioxide. These diaphragms show lower resistance overpotentials than asbestos diaphragms.	Generally applicable
c	High-performance electrodes and coatings	Electrodes and coatings with improved gas release (low gas bubble overpotential) and low electrode overpotentials.	Applicable when renewing coatings at the end of their lifetime.
d	High-purity brine	The brine is sufficiently purified to minimise contamination of the electrodes and diaphragms/membranes, which could otherwise increase energy consumption.	Generally applicable.

BAT 6: In order to use energy efficiently, BAT is to maximise the use of the co-produced hydrogen from the electrolysis as a chemical reagent or fuel.

Description

Hydrogen can be used in chemical reactions (e.g. production of ammonia, hydrogen peroxide, hydrochloric acid, and methanol; reduction of organic compounds; hydrodesulphurisation of petroleum; hydrogenation of oils and greases; chain termination in polyolefin production) or as a fuel in a combustion process to produce steam and/or electricity or to heat a furnace. The degree to which hydrogen is used depends on a number of factors (e.g. demand for hydrogen as reagent on the site, demand for steam on the site, distance to potential users).

5. Monitoring of emissions

BAT 7: BAT is to monitor emissions to air and water by using monitoring techniques in accordance with EN standards with at least the minimum frequency given below. If EN standards are not available, BAT is to use ISO, national or other international standards that ensure the provision of data of an equivalent scientific quality.

Environmental medium	Substance(s)	Sampling point	Method	Standard(s)	Minimum monitoring frequency	Monitoring associated with
Air	Chlorine and chlorine dioxide, expressed as Cl ₂ (1)	Outlet of chlorine absorption unit	Electrochemical cells	No EN or ISO standard available	Continuous	—
			Absorption in a solution, with subsequent analysis	No EN or ISO standard available	Yearly (at least three consecutive hourly measurements)	BAT 8
Water	Chlorate	Where the emission leaves the installation	Ion chromatography	EN ISO 10304-4	Monthly	BAT 14
	Chloride	Brine purge	Ion chromatography or flow analysis	EN ISO 10304-1 or EN ISO 15682	Monthly	BAT 12
	Free chlorine (1)	Close to the source	Reduction potential	No EN or ISO standard available	Continuous	—
		Where the emission leaves the installation	Free chlorine	EN ISO 7393-1 or -2	Monthly	BAT 13
	Halogenated organic compound	Brine purge	Adsorbable organically-bound halogens (AOX)	Annex A to EN ISO 9562	Yearly	BAT 15
Mercury	Outlet of the mercury treatment unit	Atomic absorption spectrometry or atomic fluorescence spectrometry	EN ISO 12846 or EN ISO 17852	Daily	BAT 3	

Environmental medium	Substance(s)	Sampling point	Method	Standard(s)	Minimum monitoring frequency	Monitoring associated with
	Sulphate	Brine purge	Ion chromatography	EN ISO 10304-1	Yearly	—
	Relevant heavy metals (e.g. nickel, copper)	Brine purge	Inductively-coupled plasma optical emission spectrometry or inductively-coupled plasma mass spectrometry	EN ISO 11885 or EN ISO 17294-2	Yearly	—

(¹) Monitoring encompasses both continuous and periodic monitoring as indicated.

6. Emissions to air

BAT 8: In order to reduce channelled emissions of chlorine and chlorine dioxide to air from the processing of chlorine, BAT is to design, maintain and operate a chlorine absorption unit that incorporates an appropriate combination of the following features:

- (i) absorption unit based on packed columns and/or ejectors with an alkaline solution (e.g. sodium hydroxide solution) as scrubbing liquid;
- (ii) hydrogen peroxide dosing equipment or a separate wet scrubber with hydrogen peroxide if necessary to reduce chlorine dioxide concentrations;
- (iii) size suitable for the worst case scenario (derived from a risk assessment), in terms of produced chlorine quantity and flowrate (absorption of the full cell room production for a sufficient duration until the plant is shut down);
- (iv) size of the scrubbing liquid supply and storage capacity suitable to ensure an excess at all times;
- (v) in the case of packed columns, their size should be suitable to prevent flooding at all times;
- (vi) prevention of ingress of liquid chlorine into the absorption unit;
- (vii) prevention of backflow of scrubbing liquid into the chlorine system;
- (viii) prevention of solids precipitation in the absorption unit;
- (ix) use of heat exchangers to limit the temperature in the absorption unit below 55 °C at all times;
- (x) supply of dilution air after chlorine absorption to prevent the formation of explosive gas mixtures;
- (xi) use of construction materials which withstand the extremely corrosive conditions at all times;
- (xii) use of backup equipment, such as an additional scrubber in series with the one in operation, an emergency tank with scrubbing liquid feeding the scrubber by gravity, stand-by and spare fans, stand-by and spare pumps;
- (xiii) provision of an independent backup system for critical electrical equipment;
- (xiv) provision of an automatic switch to the backup system in case of emergencies, including periodic tests on this system and the switch;
- (xv) provision of a monitoring and alarm system for the following parameters:
 - (a) chlorine in the outlet of the absorption unit and the surrounding area;
 - (b) temperature of the scrubbing liquids;

- (c) reduction potential and alkalinity of the scrubbing liquids;
- (d) suction pressure;
- (e) flowrate of scrubbing liquids.

The **BAT-associated emission level** for chlorine and chlorine dioxide, measured together and expressed as Cl₂, is 0,2 – 1,0 mg/m³, as an average value of at least three consecutive hourly measurements performed at least once every year at the outlet of the chlorine absorption unit. The associated monitoring is in BAT 7.

BAT 9: The use of carbon tetrachloride for the elimination of nitrogen trichloride or the recovery of chlorine from tail gas is not BAT.

BAT 10: The use of refrigerants with a high global warming potential, and in any case higher than 150 (e.g. many hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)), in new chlorine liquefaction units cannot be considered BAT.

Description

Suitable refrigerants include, for example:

- a combination of carbon dioxide and ammonia in two cooling circuits;
- chlorine;
- water.

Applicability

The refrigerant selection should take into account operational safety and energy efficiency.

7. Emissions to water

BAT 11: In order to reduce emissions of pollutants to water, BAT is to use an appropriate combination of the techniques given below.

	Technique	Description
a	Process-integrated techniques ⁽¹⁾	Techniques that prevent or reduce the generation of pollutants
b	Waste water treatment at source ⁽¹⁾	Techniques to abate or recover pollutants prior to their discharge to the waste water collection system
c	Waste water pre-treatment ⁽²⁾	Techniques to abate pollutants before the final waste water treatment
d	Final waste water treatment ⁽²⁾	Final waste water treatment by mechanical, physico-chemical and/or biological techniques before discharge to a receiving water body

⁽¹⁾ Covered by BAT 1, 4, 12, 13, 14 and 15.

⁽²⁾ Within the scope of the BAT reference document on Common Waste Water and Waste Gas Treatment/Management Systems in the Chemical Sector (CWW BREF).

BAT 12: In order to reduce emissions of chloride to water from the chlor-alkali plant, BAT is to use a combination of the techniques given in BAT 4.

BAT 13: In order to reduce emissions of free chlorine to water from the chlor-alkali plant, BAT is to treat waste water streams containing free chlorine as close as possible to the source, to prevent stripping of chlorine and/or the formation of halogenated organic compounds, by using one or a combination of the techniques given below.

	Technique	Description
a	Chemical reduction	The free chlorine is destroyed by reaction with reducing agents, such as sulphite and hydrogen peroxide, in stirred tanks.
b	Catalytic decomposition	The free chlorine is decomposed to chloride and oxygen in catalytic fixed-bed reactors. The catalyst can be a nickel oxide promoted with iron on an alumina support.

	Technique	Description
c	Thermal decomposition	The free chlorine is converted to chloride and chlorate by thermal decomposition at approximately 70 °C. The resulting effluent requires further treatment to reduce emissions of chlorate and bromate (BAT 14).
d	Acidic decomposition	The free chlorine is decomposed by acidification, with a subsequent release and recovery of chlorine. Acidic decomposition can be carried out in a separate reactor or by recycling of the waste water to the brine system. The degree of recycling of waste water to the brine circuit is restricted by the water balance of the plant.
e	Waste water recycling	Waste water streams from the chlor-alkali plant that contain free chlorine are recycled to other production units.

The **BAT-associated emission level** for free chlorine, expressed as Cl₂, is 0,05 – 0,2 mg/l in spot samples taken at least once every month at the point where the emission leaves the installation. The associated monitoring is in BAT 7.

BAT 14: In order to reduce emissions of chlorate to water from the chlor-alkali plant, BAT is to use one or a combination of the techniques given below.

	Technique	Description	Applicability
a	High-performance membranes	Membranes showing high current efficiencies, that reduce chlorate formation while ensuring mechanical and chemical stability under the given operating conditions.	Applicable to membrane cell plants when renewing membranes at the end of their lifetime.
b	High-performance coatings	Coatings with low electrode overpotentials leading to reduced chlorate formation and increased oxygen formation at the anode.	Applicable when renewing coatings at the end of their lifetime. The applicability may be restricted by the quality requirements of the produced chlorine (oxygen concentration).
c	High-purity brine	The brine is sufficiently purified to minimise contamination of electrodes and diaphragms/membranes, which could otherwise increase the formation of chlorate.	Generally applicable.
d	Brine acidification	The brine is acidified prior to electrolysis, in order to reduce the formation of chlorate. The degree of acidification is limited by the resistivity of the equipment used (e.g. membranes and anodes).	Generally applicable.
e	Acidic reduction	Chlorate is reduced with hydrochloric acid at pH values of 0 and at temperatures higher than 85 °C.	Not applicable to once-through brine plants.
f	Catalytic reduction	In a pressurised trickle-bed reactor, chlorate is reduced to chloride by using hydrogen and a rhodium catalyst in a three-phase reaction.	Not applicable to once-through brine plants.

	Technique	Description	Applicability
g	Use of waste water streams containing chlorate in other production units	The waste water streams from the chlor-alkali plant are recycled to other production units, most typically to the brine system of a sodium chlorate production unit.	Restricted to sites that can make use of waste water streams of this quality in other production units.

BAT 15: *In order to reduce emissions of halogenated organic compounds to water from the chlor-alkali plant, BAT is to use a combination of the techniques given below.*

	Technique	Description
a	Selection and control of salt and ancillary materials	Salt and ancillary materials are selected and controlled to reduce the level of organic contaminants in the brine.
b	Water purification	Techniques such as membrane filtration, ion exchange, UV irradiation and adsorption on activated carbon can be used to purify process water, thereby reducing the level of organic contaminants in the brine.
c	Selection and control of equipment	Equipment, such as cells, tubes, valves and pumps, is carefully selected to reduce the potential leaching of organic contaminants into the brine.

8. Generation of waste

BAT 16: *In order to reduce the quantity of spent sulphuric acid sent for disposal, BAT is to use one or a combination of the techniques given below. The neutralisation of spent sulphuric acid from chlorine drying with virgin reagents is not BAT.*

	Technique	Description	Applicability
a	Use on site or off site	The spent acid is used for other purposes, such as to control the pH in process and waste water, or to destroy surplus hypochlorite.	Applicable to sites with an on-site or off-site demand for spent acid of this quality.
b	Reconcentration	The spent acid is reconcentrated on site or off site in closed-loop evaporators under vacuum by indirect heating or by strengthening using sulphur trioxide.	Off-site reconcentration is restricted to sites where a service provider is located nearby.

The **BAT-associated environmental performance level** for the quantity of spent sulphuric acid sent for disposal, expressed as H₂SO₄ (96 wt-%), is ≤ 0,1 kg per tonne of chlorine produced.

9. Site remediation

BAT 17: *In order to reduce contamination of soil, groundwater and air, as well as to halt pollutant dispersion and transfer to biota from contaminated chlor-alkali sites, BAT is to devise and implement, a site remediation plan that incorporates all of the following features:*

- (i) implementation of emergency techniques to cut off the exposure pathways and the expansion of the contamination;
- (ii) desk study to identify the origin, extent and composition of the contamination (e.g. mercury, PCDDs/PCDFs, polychlorinated naphthalenes);
- (iii) characterisation of the contamination, including surveys and the preparation of a report;
- (iv) risk assessment over time and space as a function of the current and approved future use of the site;
- (v) preparation of an engineering project including:
 - (a) decontamination and/or permanent containment;

- (b) timetables;
- (c) monitoring plan;
- (d) financial planning and investment to achieve the target;
- (vi) implementation of the engineering project so that the site, taking into account its current and approved future use, no longer poses any significant risk to human health or the environment. Depending on other obligations, the engineering project might have to be implemented in a more stringent manner;
- (vii) site use restrictions if necessary due to residual contamination and taking into account the current and approved future use of the site;
- (viii) associated monitoring at the site and in the surrounding areas to verify that the objectives are achieved and maintained.

Description

A site remediation plan is often devised and implemented after taking the decision to decommission the plant, although other requirements may dictate a (partial) site remediation plan while the plant is still in operation.

Some features of the site remediation plan can overlap, be skipped, or be carried out in another order, depending on other requirements.

Applicability

The applicability of BAT 17(v) to 17(viii) is subject to the results of the risk assessment mentioned under BAT 17(iv).

GLOSSARY

Anode	Electrode through which electric current flows into a polarised electrical device. The polarity can be positive or negative. In electrolytic cells, oxidation occurs at the positively charged anode.
Asbestos	Set of six naturally occurring silicate minerals exploited commercially for their desirable physical properties. Chrysotile (also called white asbestos) is the only form of asbestos used in diaphragm cell plants.
Brine	Solution saturated or nearly saturated with sodium chloride or potassium chloride.
Cathode	Electrode through which electric current flows out of a polarised electrical device. The polarity can be positive or negative. In electrolytic cells, reduction occurs at the negatively charged cathode.
Electrode	Electrical conductor used to make contact with a non-metallic part of an electric circuit.
Electrolysis	Passage of a direct electric current through an ionic substance, resulting in chemical reactions at the electrodes. The ionic substance is either molten or dissolved in a suitable solvent.
EN	European Standard adopted by CEN (European Committee for Standardisation).
HFC	Hydrofluorocarbon.
ISO	International Organisation for Standardisation or standard adopted by this organisation.
Overpotential	Voltage difference between a half-reaction's thermodynamically determined reduction potential and the potential at which the redox event is experimentally observed. In an electrolytic cell the overpotential leads to the consumption of more energy than thermodynamically expected to drive a reaction.
PCDD	Polychlorinated dibenzo- <i>p</i> -dioxin.
PCDF	Polychlorinated dibenzofuran.

ACTS ADOPTED BY BODIES CREATED BY INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

DECISION No 1/2013 OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE of 28 November 2013

amending Annex 10 to the Agreement between the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on trade in agricultural products

(2013/733/EU)

THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,

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

Whereas:

- (1) The Agreement between the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on trade in agricultural products (hereinafter referred to as the 'Agreement') entered into force on 1 June 2002.
- (2) Annex 10 to the Agreement concerns the recognition of conformity checks for fruit and vegetables that are subject to marketing standards.
- (3) Under Article 6 of Annex 10 to the Agreement, the Working Group on Fruit and Vegetables considers any matter arising in connection with Annex 10 and its implementation and periodically reviews the Parties' internal laws and regulations in the fields covered by Annex 10. In particular, the working group puts forward proposals to the Committee with a view to the adaptation and updating of the Appendices to the Annex. In this regard the working group has concluded that the content of the articles as well as the appendices to Annex 10 need to be adapted,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

Annex 10 to the Agreement between the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on trade in agricultural products shall be replaced by the text in the Annex to this Decision.

Article 2

This Decision shall enter into force on 17 December 2013.

Done at Berne, 28 November 2013.

For the Joint Committee on Agriculture

*The Head of the EU
Delegation*

Susana MARAZUELA-AZPIROZ

*The President and Head of
the Swiss Delegation*

Jacques CHAVAZ

The Committee Secretary

Michaël WÜRZNER

ANNEX

'ANNEX 10

ON RECOGNITION OF CONFORMITY CHECKS FOR FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLES SUBJECT TO MARKETING STANDARDS*Article 1***Scope**

This Annex shall apply to fresh fruit and vegetables to be consumed fresh or dried, in respect of which marketing standards have been laid down or are recognised by the European Union as alternatives to the general standard under 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⁾, with the exception of citrus fruits.

*Article 2***Subject matter**

1. When products as referred to in Article 1 originating in Switzerland or originating in the European Union and re-exported to the European Union from Switzerland are accompanied by the certificate of conformity referred to in Article 3, they shall not be subject in the European Union to a check of compliance with the standards before their introduction into Swiss customs territory.

2. The *Office fédéral de l'agriculture* is hereby designated as the agency responsible for checking compliance with European Union or equivalent standards of products originating in Switzerland or originating in the European Union and re-exported to the European Union from Switzerland. To that end the *Office fédéral de l'agriculture* may delegate its powers to carry out such checks to the bodies listed in Appendix 1, on the following conditions:

- the *Office fédéral de l'agriculture* shall notify the European Commission of the bodies empowered to carry out the checks,
- those bodies shall issue the certificates provided for in Article 3,
- the empowered bodies must have inspectors who have received training approved by the *Office fédéral de l'agriculture*, the plant and equipment needed for carrying out the checks and analyses that inspection will require, and suitable communications facilities.

3. Should Switzerland apply checks of compliance with marketing standards in respect of products as referred to in Article 1 before their introduction into Swiss customs territory, it shall adopt provisions equivalent to those laid down in this Annex to dispense products originating in the European Union from such checks.

*Article 3***Certificate of conformity**

1. For the purposes of this Annex, "certificate of conformity" means either:

- the form laid down in Annex III 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⁾,
- the Swiss form laid down in Appendix 2 to this Annex,
- the UN/ECE form annexed to the Geneva Protocol on standardisation of fresh fruit and vegetables, nuts and dried fruit, or
- the OECD form annexed to the OECD Council decision on arrangements for applying international standards on fruit and vegetables.

2. Consignments of products originating in Switzerland or originating in the European Union and re-exported to the European Union from Switzerland shall be accompanied by certificates of conformity until they are released for free circulation in the territory of the European Union.

3. The certificate of conformity must bear the stamp of one of the bodies listed in Appendix 1 to this Annex.

4. Where delegation of powers as provided for in Article 2(2) is withdrawn from one of the inspection bodies so empowered, certificates of conformity issued by that body shall no longer be recognised for the purposes of this Annex.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 299, 16.11.2007, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 157, 15.6.2011, p. 1.

Article 4

Exchange of information

1. Pursuant to Article 8 of the Agreement, the Parties shall send each other, inter alia, their lists of competent agencies and empowered inspection bodies. The European Commission shall notify the *Office fédéral de l'agriculture* of any irregularities or infringements detected with respect to compliance with the standards in force of consignments of fruit and vegetables originating in Switzerland or originating in the European Union and re-exported to the European Union from Switzerland under cover of certificates of conformity.
2. With a view to ascertaining compliance with the conditions laid down in the third indent of Article 2(2), the *Office fédéral de l'agriculture* shall agree, at the European Commission's request, to joint inspections being carried out at the premises of empowered bodies.
3. Such joint inspections shall be carried out in accordance with the procedure to be proposed by the Working Group on Fruit and Vegetables and adopted by the Committee.

Article 5

Safeguard clause

1. Where either Party considers that the other has failed to fulfil an obligation under this Annex, the two Parties shall hold consultations.
2. The Party which requests the consultations shall provide the other with all information necessary for a detailed examination of the case in question.
3. Where consignments of fruit and vegetables originating in Switzerland or originating in the European Union and re-exported to the European Union from Switzerland under cover of certificates of conformity are found not to comply with the standards in force and any time limit or delay might impair the effectiveness of fraud prevention measures or distort competition, temporary safeguard measures may be taken without prior consultations, provided that consultations are held immediately after the said measures have been taken.
4. If, following the consultations provided for in paragraphs 1 or 3, the Parties fail to reach agreement within three months of starting the consultations, the Party which requested the consultations or took the measures provided for in paragraph 3 may take suitable protective measures, which may include the partial or total suspension of this Annex.

Article 6

Working Group on Fruit and Vegetables



1. The Working Group on Fruit and Vegetables set up under Article 6(7) of the Agreement shall consider any matter which may arise in connection with this Annex and its implementation. It shall periodically review the Parties' internal laws and regulations in the fields covered by this Annex.
2. It shall in particular put forward proposals to the Committee with a view to the adaptation and updating of the Appendices hereto.

Appendix 1

Swiss inspection bodies authorised to issue certificates of conformity as provided for in Article 3 of Annex 10

Qualiservice
P.O. Box 7960
CH-3001 Bern

Appendix 2

1. Händler / Opérateur		Bescheinigung der Konformität mit den Vermarktungsnormen der Europäischen Union für Obst und Gemüse Certificat de conformité avec les normes de commercialisation de l'Union Européenne applicables aux fruits et légumes Nur für die Kontrollstellen bestimmt Le présent certificat est destiné exclusivement aux organismes de contrôle		N ^o	
2. Auf der Verpackung angegebener Packbetrieb (wenn es sich nicht um den Händler handelt) Emballleur identifié sur emballage (si différent de l'opérateur)		3. Kontrollstelle / Organisme de contrôle Qualiservice GmbH Postfach 7960 3001 Bern			
		4. Kontrollort / Ursprungsland (¹) Lieu du contrôle/pays d'origine (¹)	5. Bestimmungsregion bzw. -land Région ou pays de destination		
6. Kennzeichen des Transportmittels / Identification du moyen de transport			7. <input type="checkbox"/> Intern / Interne <input type="checkbox"/> Einfuhr / Import <input type="checkbox"/> Ausfuhr / Export		
8. Verpackung (Anzahl und Art) Nombre et type d'emballages	9. Art des Erzeugnisses (Sorte, falls in der Norm vorgesehen) Nature du produit (variété si la norme le prévoit)	10. Güteklasse Catégorie de qualité	11. Gesamtgewicht brutto/netto in kg (²) Poids total en kg brut / net (²)		
12. Die vorgenannte Kontrollstelle bescheinigt auf der Grundlage einer Stichprobenuntersuchung, dass die oben bezeichneten Waren zum Zeitpunkt der Kontrolle den geltenden Vermarktungsnormen der Europäischen Union entsprechen. L'organisme de contrôle susmentionné certifie sur la base d'un examen par sondage que la marchandise indiquée ci-dessus correspondait, au moment du contrôle, aux normes de commercialisation de l'Union Européenne en vigueur.					
Vorgesehenes Zollamt: Eingang/ Ausgang (²) / Bureau de douane prévu: entrée / sortie (²)		Stempel der Kontrollstelle Cachet du service de contrôle			
Gültigkeitsdauer / Durée de validité: Tage / Jours		Ort und Datum der Ausstellung / Lieu et date de délivrance			
Kontrollleur (Name in Druckbuchstaben) Contrôleur: (nom en majuscules)		Unterschrift Signature	Unterschrift des Händlers Signature de l'opérateur		
13. Bemerkungen / observations:					
Kontrollzeit / Heures de contrôle von bis de h à h km					
Exemplar für: Weiss (Original): Empfänger Exemplaire pour: Blanc (original): destinataire		Rosa: Verlager Rose: expéditeur	Gelb: Qualiservice Jaune: Qualiservice	Grün: Kontrollleur Vert: contrôleur	 S SCHWEIZERISCHER INSPEKTIONSDIENST I SERVICE SUISSE D'INSPECTION S SERVIZIO SVIZZERO D'ISPEZIONE S SWISS INSPECTION SERVICE SIS 039

(¹) Bei Wiederausfuhr des Erzeugnisses ist sein Ursprung in Feld 9 anzugeben / Lorsque le produit est réexporté, mentionner son origine dans la case 9

(²) Nicht zutreffendes streichen / Biffer la mention inutile

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