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⁽¹⁾ Text with EEA relevance.

EN

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

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

II

(Non-legislative acts)

REGULATIONS

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2022/462

of 16 March 2022

granting a transitional period for use of the protected geographical indication ‘Λουκάνικο Πιτσιλιάς’ (Loukaniko Pitsilias) (PGI)

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 15(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) By letter of 15 September 2017, the authorities of Cyprus proposed to the Commission to grant a transitional period for the use of the name ‘Λουκάνικο Πιτσιλιάς’ (Loukaniko Pitsilias) to the company ‘Γρηγορίου Β.Ε. Λτδ’ (Grigoriou B.E. Ltd), which during the national objection procedure proved that it had lawfully marketed the product under a name identical to the registered name for more than five years. The Cypriot authorities pointed out that this company is a member of the *Cyprus Meat Products Association*, which lodged an admissible objection at national level against the application for registration of the name ‘Λουκάνικο Πιτσιλιάς’ (Loukaniko Pitsilias), which was rejected by the competent authority. Considering that this company met the conditions laid down in Article 15(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012, the Cypriot authorities proposed to the European Commission to grant it a transitional period.
- (2) By means of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/154 ⁽²⁾, the Commission entered the name ‘Λουκάνικο Πιτσιλιάς’ (Loukaniko Pitsilias) (PGI) in the register of protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications, without granting the ‘Γρηγορίου Β.Ε. Λτδ’ (Grigoriou B.E. Ltd) the transitional period provided for in Article 15(1) as proposed by the Cypriot authorities. Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/154 entered into force on 2 March 2021.
- (3) By letter of 1 March 2021, the Cypriot authorities reminded the Commission of the proposal for a transitional period included in the letter of 15 September 2017.
- (4) By letter of 4 May 2021, the Commission replied, asking the Cypriot authorities to specify and justify the length of the requested transitional period.
- (5) By letter of 28 September 2021, the Cypriot authorities indicated that they considered a transitional period of five years to be appropriate. The company ‘Γρηγορίου Β.Ε. Λτδ’ (Grigoriou B.E. Ltd) had been lawfully marketing a product with the same name as the name registered by Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/154 for a continuous period of over 10 years before the protected geographical indication was registered. Granting the proposed transitional period would allow the company to adapt and restructure its operating cycle in light of the new situation.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 343, 14.12.2012, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/154 of 3 February 2021 entering a name in the register of protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications ‘Λουκάνικο Πιτσιλιάς’ (Loukaniko Pitsilias) (PGI) (OJ L 46, 10.2.2021, p. 4).

- (6) According to the information provided by the Cypriot authorities, the company in question does not follow the specification and would therefore contravene Article 13(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 if it were to use the designation concerned.
- (7) The company 'Γρηγορίου Β.Ε. Λτδ' (Grigoriou B.E. Ltd) therefore met the conditions laid down in Article 15(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 for the granting of a transitional period to continue to use the designation of the product under which it was marketed. A transitional period of five years should therefore be granted, during which time 'Γρηγορίου Β.Ε. Λτδ' (Grigoriou B.E. Ltd) may make use of the protected name 'Λουκάνικο Πιτσιλιάς' (Loukaniko Pitsilias).
- (8) Since the name has been protected since 2 March 2021, when Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/154 registering the name 'Λουκάνικο Πιτσιλιάς' (Loukaniko Pitsilias) (PGI) entered into force, the authorisation to use the protected name should apply retroactively from that date.
- (9) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee for Agricultural Product Quality Policy Committee,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The company 'Γρηγορίου Β.Ε. Λτδ' (Grigoriou B.E. Ltd) is hereby authorised to use the registered name 'Λουκάνικο Πιτσιλιάς' (Loukaniko Pitsilias) for a transitional period lasting until 1 March 2026. This transitional period shall apply retroactively from 2 March 2021.

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 the Member States in accordance with the Treaties.

Done at Brussels, 16 March 2022.

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2022/463
of 22 March 2022

**correcting the German language version of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/1998 laying down
detailed measures for the implementation of the common basic standards on aviation security**

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 300/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2008 on common rules in the field of civil aviation security and repealing Regulation (EC) No 2320/2002 ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 4(3) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) The German language version of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/1998 ⁽²⁾ contains an error in point 1.1.2.3, first sentence, of the Annex that alters the meaning of the provision.
- (2) The German language version of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/1998 should therefore be corrected accordingly. The other language versions are not affected.
- (3) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee referred to in Article 19 of Regulation (EC) No 300/2008,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

(Does not concern the English language.)

Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 22 March 2022.

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 97, 9.4.2008, p. 72.

⁽²⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/1998 of 5 November 2015 laying down detailed measures for the implementation of the common basic standards on aviation security (OJ L 299, 14.11.2015, p. 1).

DECISIONS

COUNCIL IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2022/464

of 21 March 2022

amending Implementing Decision 2013/54/EU as regards the authorisation granted to the Republic of Slovenia to continue to apply the special measure derogating from Article 287 of Directive 2006/112/EC on the common system of value added tax

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

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

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

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

Whereas:

- (1) Article 287, point (15), of Directive 2006/112/EC allows Slovenia to exempt from value added tax (VAT) taxable persons whose annual turnover is no higher than EUR 25 000.
- (2) By Council Implementing Decision 2013/54/EU ⁽²⁾, Slovenia was authorised, until 31 December 2015, to introduce a special measure derogating from Article 287, point (15), of Directive 2006/112/EC and thus to exempt from VAT taxable persons whose annual turnover is no higher than EUR 50 000 ('the special measure'). The application of the special measure was extended twice, most recently by Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2018/1700 ⁽³⁾, until 31 December 2021.
- (3) By letter registered with the Commission on 27 October 2021, Slovenia requested a further authorisation to continue to apply the special measure until 31 December 2024, the date by which Member States are to transpose Council Directive (EU) 2020/285 ⁽⁴⁾. It follows from that Directive that, from 1 January 2025, Member States will be allowed to exempt from VAT the supply of goods and services made by taxable persons whose annual turnover in a given Member State does not exceed the threshold of EUR 85 000 or the equivalent in national currency.
- (4) Pursuant to Article 395(2), second subparagraph, of Directive 2006/112/EC, the Commission transmitted the request made by Slovenia to the other Member States by letter dated 15 November 2021. By letter dated 16 November 2021, the Commission notified Slovenia that it had all the information necessary for the appraisal of the request.
- (5) The special measure is in line with Directive (EU) 2020/285, which seeks to reduce the compliance burden of small enterprises and avoid distortions of competition in the internal market.
- (6) The special measure will remain optional for taxable persons as they may still opt for the normal VAT arrangements pursuant to Article 290 of Directive 2006/112/EC.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 347, 11.12.2006, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ Council Implementing Decision 2013/54/EU of 22 January 2013 authorising the Republic of Slovenia to introduce a special measure derogating from Article 287 of Directive 2006/112/EC on the common system of value added tax (OJ L 22, 25.1.2013, p. 15).

⁽³⁾ Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2018/1700 of 6 November 2018 amending Implementing Decision 2013/54/EU authorising the Republic of Slovenia to introduce a special measure derogating from Article 287 of Directive 2006/112/EC on the common system of value added tax (OJ L 285, 13.11.2018, p. 78).

⁽⁴⁾ Council Directive (EU) 2020/285 of 18 February 2020 amending Directive 2006/112/EC on the common system of value added tax as regards the special scheme for small enterprises and Regulation (EU) No 904/2010 as regards the administrative cooperation and exchange of information for the purpose of monitoring the correct application of the special scheme for small enterprises (OJ L 62, 2.3.2020, p. 13).

- (7) According to information provided by Slovenia, the special measure will only have a negligible effect on the overall amount of the tax revenue Slovenia collects at the stage of final consumption.
- (8) Following entry into force of Council Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2021/769 ⁽³⁾, there is to be no compensation calculation carried out by Slovenia with regard to the VAT own resource statement for the financial year 2021 onwards.
- (9) Given that the special measure has had a positive impact on the simplification of VAT-related obligations, as it has reduced the administrative burden and compliance costs for both small enterprises and the tax authorities, and given that it lacks any major impact on the total VAT revenue generated, Slovenia should be authorised to continue to apply the special measure.
- (10) The application of the special measure should be limited in time. The time limit should be sufficient to allow the Commission to evaluate the effectiveness and appropriateness of the current threshold. Moreover, pursuant to Article 3(1) of Directive (EU) 2020/285, Member States are to adopt and publish, by 31 December 2024, the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with Article 1 of that Directive, which amends Directive 2006/112/EC, and apply those provisions from 1 January 2025. It is therefore appropriate to authorise Slovenia to apply the special measure until 31 December 2024.
- (11) In order to avoid any disruption, Slovenia should be allowed to continue to apply the special measure without interruption. The authorisation requested should therefore be granted with effect from 1 January 2022, in order to follow seamlessly on from the prior arrangements under Implementing Decision 2013/54/EU.
- (12) Implementing Decision 2013/54/EU should therefore be amended accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

In Article 2 of Implementing Decision 2013/54/EU, the second paragraph is replaced by the following:

'It shall apply from 1 January 2013 until 31 December 2024.'

Article 2

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

Article 3

This Decision is addressed to the Republic of Slovenia.

Done at Brussels, 21 March 2022.

For the Council
The President
J. BORRELL FONTELLES

⁽³⁾ Council Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2021/769 of 30 April 2021 amending Regulation (EEC, Euratom) No 1553/89 on the definitive uniform arrangements for the collection of own resources accruing from value added tax (OJ L 165, 11.5.2021, p. 9).

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2022/465**of 21 March 2022****amending Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/570 as regards rescEU mobile laboratory capacities and rescEU CBRN detection, sampling, identification and monitoring capacities***(notified under document C(2022) 1831)***(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Decision No 1313/2013/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on a Union Civil Protection Mechanism ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 32(1), point (g), thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Decision No 1313/2013/EU sets out the legal framework of rescEU, which is a reserve of capacities at Union level aiming to provide assistance in overwhelming situations where overall existing capacities at national level and those committed by Member States to the European Civil Protection Pool are not able to ensure an effective response to natural and man-made disasters.
- (2) In accordance with Article 12(2) of Decision No 1313/2013/EU, rescEU's capacities are to be determined by taking into account identified and emerging risks, overall capacities and gaps at Union level. There are four areas on which rescEU should particularly focus, namely aerial forest firefighting, chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear ("CBRN") incidents, emergency medical response, as well as transport and logistics.
- (3) Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/570 ⁽²⁾ sets out the initial composition of rescEU in terms of capacities and quality requirements. The rescEU reserve so far consists of aerial forest firefighting capacities, medical aerial evacuation capacities, emergency medical teams, stockpiling of medical equipment or personal protective equipment, or both, CBRN decontamination capacities, CBRN stockpiling capacities, temporary shelter capacities and transport and logistics capacities.
- (4) An analysis of identified and emerging risks as well as of capacities and gaps at Union level reveals a need to support civil protection activities by providing in-field CBRN detection, sampling, identification and monitoring capacities for the response to emergencies (i.e. to mitigate adverse consequences for human life or health resulting from CBRN substances), for search activities (i.e. to determine the location of CBRN substances out of regulatory control), for the response to security events (i.e. to respond to potentially criminal or intentional unauthorized acts involving or directed at CBRN substances), and for the surveillance of major events (i.e. to prevent criminal or intentional unauthorized acts involving CBRN substances).
- (5) The capacity should include reach back technical assessment support for CBRN detection, sampling, identification and monitoring activities implemented under the Union Mechanism. That reach back component should also be made available to national authorities. The reach back could be provided by a single institution or a pool of specialised institutions.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 924.

⁽²⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/570 of 8 April 2019 laying down rules for the implementation of Decision No 1313/2013/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards rescEU capacities and amending Commission Implementing Decision 2014/762/EU (OJ L 99, 10.4.2019, p. 41).

- (6) The capacity is envisaged to be a single package with a high degree of internal scalability and modularity; making it possible, if needed, to separately deploy its individual components tailored to emergency response, search, security response or surveillance activities, as well as tailored to the specific chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear hazard or threat.
- (7) The analysis of identified and emerging risks as well as of capacities and gaps at Union level also revealed the need for mobile laboratory capacities. The main goal of the mobile laboratory capacities is to provide flexible and adaptable support where Member States are overwhelmed in their capacity to detect, analyse or verify pathogens or CBRN substances. The mobile laboratory capacities could focus on different specialisations with a high degree of scalability, modularity and interoperability.
- (8) In accordance with Article 12(4) of Decision No 1313/2013/EU, quality requirements under rescEU should be based on established international standards, where such standards already exist. The quality requirements for the biological component of the mobile laboratories should therefore be based on the Rapid response mobile laboratories classifications ⁽³⁾ provided by the World Health Organization.
- (9) CBRN detection, sampling, identification and monitoring capacities and mobile laboratory capacities should be established to respond to low probability risks with a high impact, in accordance with the categories referred to in Article 3d of Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/570 and after consultation with the Member States.
- (10) Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/570 should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (11) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the committee referred to in Article 33(1) of Decision No 1313/2013/EU,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/570 is amended as follows:

- (1) in Article 1a, the following point 4 is added:

‘(4) “reach back” means the process of obtaining support from entities that are not deployed in the field.’;

- (2) in Article 2, paragraph 2 is amended as follows:

- (a) point (j) is replaced by the following:

‘(j) transport and logistics capacities.’;

- (b) the following points are added:

‘(k) CBRN detection, sampling, identification and monitoring capacities for the response to emergencies, for search activities, for the response to security events, and for the surveillance of major events;

(l) mobile laboratory capacities.’;

- (3) Article 3a is replaced by the following:

‘Article 3a

Eligible costs of rescEU medical aerial evacuation, emergency medical team type 2 and type 3, medical stockpiling, CBRN decontamination, CBRN stockpiling, temporary shelter, transport, logistics, CBRN detection, sampling, identification and monitoring, and mobile laboratory capacities

All cost categories referred to in Annex Ia to Decision No 1313/2013/EU shall be taken into account when calculating the total eligible cost of rescEU capacities.’;

⁽³⁾ Guidance for rapid response mobile laboratory (RRML) classification. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2021.

(4) in Article 3e, paragraphs 3 and 4 are replaced by the following:

‘3. rescEU capacities referred to in points (c) to (l) of Article 2(2) shall be established with the objective of managing low probability risks with a high impact.

4. Where rescEU capacities referred to in points (c) to (l) of Article 2(2) are deployed under the Union Mechanism, Union financial assistance shall cover 100 % of the operational costs, pursuant to Article 23(4b) of Decision No 1313/2013/EU.’;

(5) the Annex is amended in accordance with the Annex to this Decision.

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 21 March 2022.

For the Commission
Janez LENARČIČ
Member of the Commission

ANNEX

In the Annex to Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/570, the following Sections 11 and 12 are added:

‘11. CBRN detection, sampling, identification and monitoring capacity, for the response to emergencies, for search activities, for the response to security events and for the surveillance of major events

Tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Deployable and reach back CBRN detection, sampling, identification and monitoring capacity, for the response to emergencies, for search activities, for the response to security events and for the surveillance of major events ⁽¹⁾.
Capacities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Ability to provide operational support for the response to emergencies ⁽²⁾, through in-field CBRN detection, sampling, identification and monitoring. — Ability to support search activities, through in-field CBRN detection, sampling, identification and monitoring. — Ability to provide operational support for the response to security events, through in-field CBRN detection, sampling, identification and monitoring. This shall include the ability to support the competent authority of the requesting Member State or third country ⁽³⁾ in its effort to preserve and gather forensic evidence, to secure the chain of custody and to protect classified information. — Ability to support surveillance operations for major events through in-field CBRN detection, sampling, identification and monitoring. — Ability to provide non-deployed reach back technical assessment support for CBRN detection, sampling, identification and monitoring activities, as well as to address safety concerns related to these activities. — Ability to prepare for and address operational challenges to implement CBRN detection, sampling, identification and monitoring activities in the requesting Member State or third country, considering the hazard and threat assessments, plans, procedures and protocols of the requesting Member State or third country. — Ability to operate under the direction of the requesting Member State, as referred to in Article 12(6) and (7) of Decision No 1313/2013/EU, and to provide effective operational liaison and coordination abilities with the relevant authorities of the requesting Member State. ⁽⁴⁾
Main components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Pool of experts capable of assessing and planning CBRN detection, sampling, identification and monitoring activities, based on hazard and threat assessments of the Member State or third country. — Deployable pool of experts capable to perform CBRN detection, sampling, identification and monitoring, for the response to emergencies, for search activities, for the response to security events and for surveillance activities. — Deployable CBRN detection, sampling, identification and monitoring equipment and tools, as well as all required supporting equipment, tools, resources, vehicles, consumables, secured communication, data exchange and information technologies, and small field laboratories ⁽⁵⁾, as deemed necessary to ensure the capacity's functionality. — Deployable equipment, tools, resources and consumables, as well as an appropriate management system, to handle the contaminated waste caused by the detection, sampling, identification and monitoring activities. — Operational reach back capability for technical and operational assessment, especially in the area of identification, sampling and safety.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Appropriate equipment, procedures, tools, resources and consumables to ensure the safety of the personnel while operating in a hazardous environment, such as appropriate detectors, personal protective equipment or decontamination components, in accordance with existing applicable legal requirements and applicable international standards.
Self-sufficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Article 12 of Implementing Decision 2014/762/EU applies.
Deployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Availability for departure of the deployable components and availability to provide reach back technical assessment support maximum 12 hours after the acceptance of the offer. — Ability to maintain operations for at least 14 continuous days. — The capacity may be pre-positioned in cases of requests of assistance according with Article 15(2) of Decision 1313/2013/EU and based on national threat assessments indicating an exceptional situation of increased risk.

(¹) Any event that based on national threat assessments may require CBRN surveillance activities (e.g. large public gatherings, sport events, meetings of heads of state, music concerts, world expositions).

(²) This shall cover any type of natural or man-made emergency involving hazardous materials or CBRN substances. Examples are emergencies resulting from natural disasters, from industrial, transport or research activities, from criminal or intentional unauthorized acts, terrorist acts or armed conflicts, or from satellite crashes and space debris.

(³) In accordance with Article 12(10) of Decision 1313/2013/EU, if a disaster outside the Union could significantly affect one or more Member States or their citizens, rescEU capacities may be deployed.

(⁴) Such as authorities related to civil protection, law enforcement, intelligence, explosive ordnance disposal or technical support.

(⁵) E.g. to support the initial analysis of samples.

12. Mobile laboratory capacities

Tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Provide a modular, flexible and adaptable mobile laboratory capable of detecting, analysing or verifying pathogens or CBRN substances.
Capacities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Ability to manage laboratory activities. — Ability to conduct testing and analysis following existing applicable international standards, guidelines and best practices. — Ability to handle pathogens or CBRN substances of different risk groups and store, transmit and manage related data and analytical results in a secure and safe manner. — Ability to support public health investigation, report results, and perform verification while preserving the chain of custody and protecting classified information.
Main components	<p>Experts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Appropriately trained and adequately equipped personnel to perform the different tasks as defined under tasks. <p>Logistics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Develop appropriate operational procedures. — Knowledge of custom rules and specific requirements related to border crossing of mobile laboratory equipment, reagents and staff members. <p>Information management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Communication system with secure and non-secure IT network (LAN) to ensure internet connection, data management and data exchange, including in remote areas

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Laboratory information management system. <p>Equipment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Appropriate equipment and consumables required to perform essential tasks and functions. — Appropriate supporting systems tools and resources to perform essential tasks and functions. <p>Safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Appropriate equipment, procedures, tools, resources and consumables, including appropriate waste management systems, to ensure the safety of the personnel, the surrounding population and the environment while operating with hazardous CBRN substances or pathogens, in accordance with existing applicable legal requirements and applicable international standards.
Self-sufficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — The capacity should ensure self-sufficiency for at least 14 days. — Article 12(1) and (2) of Implementing Decision 2014/762/EU applies.
Deployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Availability for departure in maximum 12 hours after the acceptance of the offer'.

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