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II

(Non-legislative acts)

REGULATIONS

COUNCIL IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2022/1501**of 9 September 2022****implementing Regulation (EU) No 208/2014 concerning restrictive measures directed against certain persons, entities and bodies in view of the situation in Ukraine**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EU) No 208/2014 of 5 March 2014 concerning restrictive measures directed against certain persons, entities and bodies in view of the situation in Ukraine ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 14(1) thereof,

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

Whereas:

- (1) On 5 March 2014, the Council adopted Regulation (EU) No 208/2014.
- (2) On the basis of a review by the Council, the entries for four persons against whom the application of restrictive measures expired on 6 September 2022, and the information regarding their rights of defence and their right to effective judicial protection, should be deleted from Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 208/2014.
- (3) Regulation (EU) No 208/2014 should therefore be amended accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 208/2014 is amended as set out in the Annex to this Regulation.

*Article 2*This Regulation shall enter into force on the day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 66, 6.3.2014, p. 1.

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

Done at Brussels, 9 September 2022.

For the Council
The President
J. SÍKELA

ANNEX

Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 208/2014 is amended as follows:

- (1) in section A ('List of natural and legal persons, entities and bodies referred to in Article 2'), the entries for the following persons are deleted:
 1. Viktor Fedorovych Yanukovych;
 3. Viktor Pavlovych Pshonka;
 7. Oleksandr Viktorovych Yanukovych;
 9. Artem Viktorovych Pshonka;
 - (2) in section B ('Rights of defence and the right to effective judicial protection'), the information in relation to the following persons is deleted:
 1. Viktor Fedorovych Yanukovych;
 3. Viktor Pavlovych Pshonka;
 7. Oleksandr Viktorovych Yanukovych;
 9. Artem Viktorovych Pshonka.
-

COUNCIL IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2022/1502
of 9 September 2022
implementing Article 21(5) of Regulation (EU) 2016/44 concerning restrictive measures in view of
the situation in Libya

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EU) 2016/44 of 18 January 2016 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Libya and repealing Regulation (EU) No 204/2011 ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 21(5) thereof,

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

Whereas:

- (1) On 18 January 2016, the Council adopted Regulation (EU) 2016/44.
- (2) On 18 July 2022, the United Nations Security Council ('UNSC') Committee established pursuant to UNSC Resolution 1970 (2011) updated the information relating to one person subject to restrictive measures.
- (3) Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2016/44 should therefore be amended accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2016/44 is hereby amended as set out in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 9 September 2022.

For the Council
The President
J. SÍKELA

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 12, 19.1.2016, p. 1.

ANNEX

In Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2016/44, entry 6 is replaced by the following:

‘6. Name: 1: ABU 2: ZAYD 3: UMAR 4: DORDA

Title: na **Designation:** **a)** Director, External Security Organisation. **b)** Head of external intelligence agency. **DOB:** 4 Apr. 1944 **POB:** Alrhaybat **Good quality a.k.a.:** **a)** Dorda Abuzed OE **b)** Abu Zayd Umar Hmeid Dorda **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** na **Passport no:** Libya number FK117RK0, issued on 25 Nov. 2018, issued in Tripoli (Date of expiration: 24 Nov 2026) **National identification no:** na **Address:** Libya (Believed status/location: deceased) **Listed on:** 26 Feb. 2011 (amended on 27 Jun. 2014, 1 Apr. 2016, 25 Feb. 2020, 18 Jul. 2022) **Other information:** Listed pursuant to paragraph 15 of resolution 1970 (Travel Ban). Listed on 17 March 2011 pursuant to paragraph 17 of resolution 1970 (Asset Freeze).’

COUNCIL IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2022/1503
of 9 September 2022
implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic
People's Republic of Korea

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 of 30 August 2017 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and repealing Regulation (EC) No 329/2007 ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 47(5) thereof,

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

Whereas:

- (1) On 30 August 2017, the Council adopted Regulation (EU) 2017/1509.
- (2) On 26 July 2022, the United Nations Security Council ('UNSC') Committee established pursuant to UNSC Resolution 1718 (2006) updated the information relating to 20 persons and 24 entities subject to restrictive measures.
- (3) Annex XIII to Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 should therefore be amended accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Annex XIII to Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 is amended as set out in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 9 September 2022.

For the Council
The President
J. SÍKELA

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 224, 31.8.2017, p. 1.

ANNEX

1. In Annex XIII to Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 under heading '(a) Natural persons', entries 1, 4, 8, 12, 13, 17, 19, 23, 24, 28, 35, 36, 40, 41, 48, 50, 53, 63, 68 and 78 are replaced by the following:

	Name	Alias	Date of birth	Date of UN designation	Statement of reasons
1.	Yun Ho-jin	Yun Ho-chin	DOB: 13.10.1944 Nationality: DPRK Address: Pyongyang, DPRK	16.7.2009	Director of Namchongang Trading Corporation; oversees the import of items needed for the uranium enrichment programme.
4.	Ri Hong-sop		DOB: 1940 Nationality: DPRK Address: Pyongyang, DPRK	16.7.2009	Former director, Yongbyon Nuclear Research Centre, and Head of Nuclear Weapons Institute, oversaw three core facilities that assist in the production of weapons-grade plutonium: the Fuel Fabrication Facility, the Nuclear Reactor, and the Reprocessing Plant.
8.	Ra Ky'ong-Su	Ra Kyung-Su; Chang, Myong Ho; Chang Myo'ng-Ho; Chang Myong-Ho	DOB: 4.6.1954 Passport: 645120196 Nationality: DPRK	22.1.2013	Ra Ky'ong-Su is a Tanchon Commercial Bank (TCB) official. In this capacity he has facilitated transactions for TCB. Tanchon was designated by the Sanctions Committee in April 2009 as the main DPRK financial entity responsible for sales of conventional arms, ballistic missiles, and goods related to the assembly and manufacture of such weapons.
12.	Mun Cho'ng-Ch'o'l		Nationality: DPRK Address: C/O Tanchon Commercial Bank, Pyongyang, DPRK, Saemaeul 1-Dong, Pyongchon District	7.3.2013	Mun Cho'ng-Ch'o'l is a Tanchon Commercial Bank (TCB) official. In this capacity he has facilitated transactions for TCB. Tanchon was designated by the Sanctions Committee in April 2009 and is the main DPRK financial entity for sales of conventional arms, ballistic missiles, and goods related to the assembly and manufacture of such weapons.
13.	Choe Chun-Sik	Choe Chun Sik; Ch'oe Ch'un Sik	DOB: 12.10.1954 Nationality: DPRK Address: DPRK	2.3.2016	Choe Chun-sik was the director of the Second Academy of Natural Sciences (SANS) and was the head of the DPRK's long-range missile programme.

	Name	Alias	Date of birth	Date of UN designation	Statement of reasons
17.	Jang Yong Son		DOB: 20.2.1957 Nationality: DPRK Passport no: 563110024 (issued by the DPRK)	2.3.2016	Korea Mining Development Trading Corporation (KOMID) Representative. Served as the KOMID Representative in Iran.
19.	Kang Mun Kil	Jiang Wen-ji; Jian Wenji	Passport no: PS 472330208 (expires 4.7.2017) Nationality: DPRK Address: DPRK	2.3.2016	Kang Mun Kil has conducted nuclear procurement activities as a representative of Namchongang, also known as Namhung.
23.	Kim Tong My'ong	Kim Chin-So'k; Kim Tong-Myong; Kim Jin-Sok; Kim, Hyok-Chol; Kim Tong-Myo'ng; Kim Tong Myong; Kim Hyok Chol	DOB: a) 1964 b) 28.8.1962 Nationality: DPRK Passport no: 290320764 (issued by the DPRK)	2.3.2016	Kim Tong My'ong is the President of Tanchon Commercial Bank (TCB) and has held various positions within TCB since at least 2002. He has also played a role in managing Amroggang's affairs.
24.	Kim Yong Chol	Kim Yong-Chol; Kim Young-Chol; Kim Young-Cheol; Young-Chul	DOB. 18.2.1962 Nationality: DPRK Passport no: 472310168 (issued by the DPRK)	2.3.2016	KOMID Representative. Served as the KOMID Representative in Iran.

	Name	Alias	Date of birth	Date of UN designation	Statement of reasons
28.	Yu Chol U		DOB: 8.8.1959 Nationality: DPRK Address: DPRK	02.3.2016	Yu Chol U is the Director of the National Aerospace Development Administration.
35.	Kim Chol Sam	Jin Tiesan (金铁三)	DOB: 11.3.1971 Nationality: DPRK Passport no: 645120378 (issued by the DPRK)	30.11.2016	Kim Chol Sam is a representative for Daedong Credit Bank (DCB), who has been involved in managing transactions on behalf of DCB Finance Limited. As an overseas-based representative of DCB, it is suspected that Kim Chol Sam has facilitated transactions worth hundreds of thousands of dollars and likely managed millions of dollars in DPRK-related accounts with potential links to nuclear/missile programmes.
36.	Kim Sok Chol		Passport no: 472310082 DOB: 8.5.1955 Nationality: DPRK Address: Myanmar	30.11.2016	Acted as the DPRK Ambassador to Myanmar and he operates as a KOMID facilitator. He was paid by KOMID for his assistance and arranges meetings on behalf of KOMID, including a meeting between KOMID and Myanmar's defence-related persons to discuss financial matters.
40.	Cho Il U	Cho Il Woo; Cho Ch'o'l; Jo Chol	DOB:10.5.1945 POB: Musan, North Hamgyo'ng Province, DPRK Nationality: DPRK Passport No: 736410010 Address: DPRK	2.6.2017	Director of the Fifth Bureau of the Reconnaissance General Bureau. Cho is believed to be in charge of overseas espionage operations and foreign intelligence collection for the DPRK.
41.	Cho Yon Chun	Jo Yon Jun	DOB: 28.9.1937 Nationality: DPRK Address: DPRK	2.6.2017	Vice Director of the Organization and Guidance Department, which directs key personnel appointments for the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK's military.
48.	Paek Se Bong	Paek Se Pong	DOB: 21.3.1938 Nationality: DPRK	2.6.2017	Paek Se Bong is a former Chairman of the Second Economic Committee, a former member of the National Defence Commission, and a former Vice Director of Munitions Industry Department (MID).

	Name	Alias	Date of birth	Date of UN designation	Statement of reasons
50.	Pak To Chun	Pak Do Chun; Pak To'-Ch'un	DOB: 9.3.1944 Nationality: DPRK	2.6.2017	Pak To Chun is a former Secretary of Munitions Industry Department (MID) and currently advises on affairs relating to nuclear and missile programs. He is a former State Affairs Commission member and is a member Workers' Party of Korea Political Bureau.
53.	Ri Yong Mu	Ri Yong-Mu	DOB: 25.1.1925 Nationality: DPRK Address: DPRK	2.6.2017	Ri Yong Mu is a Vice Chairman of the State Affairs Commission, which directs and guides all DPRK's military, defence, and security-related affairs, including acquisition and procurement.
63.	Pak Yong Sik	Pak Yo'ng-sik	DOB: 1950 Nationality: DPRK Address: DPRK	11.9.2017	Member of the Workers' Party of Korea Central Military Commission, which is responsible for the development and implementation of the Workers' Party of Korea military policies, commands and controls the DPRK's military, and helps direct the country's military defence industries.
68.	Kim Tong Chol	Kim Tong-ch'o'l	DOB: 28.1.1966 Nationality: DPRK Gender: male Passport no: a) 927234267 b) 108120258 (issued by the DPRK on 14 Feb. 2018; expiration date 14 Feb. 2023)	22.12.2017	Kim Tong Chol is an overseas Foreign Trade Bank representative.
78.	Ri Song Hyok	Li Cheng He	DOB: 19.3.1965 Nationality: DPRK Gender: male Passport no: 654234735 (issued by the DPRK)	22.12.2017	Ri Song Hyok is an overseas representative for Koryo Bank and Koryo Credit Development Bank and has reportedly established front companies to procure items and conduct financial transactions on behalf of the DPRK.'

2. In Annex XIII to Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 under heading '(b) Legal persons, entities and bodies', entries 4, 8, 20, 22, 23, 30, 36, 42, 44, 45, 47, 50, 56, 57, 58, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 67, 68, 70 and 75 are replaced by the following:

	Name	Alias	Location	Date of UN designation	Other information
'4.	Namchongang Trading Corporation	a) NCG, b) NAMCHONGANG TRADING, c) NAM CHON GANG CORPORATION, d) NOMCHONGANG TRADING CO., e) NAM CHONG GAN TRADING CORPORATION, f) Namhung Trading Corporation, g) Korea Daeryonggang Trading Corporation, h) Korea Tearyonggang Trading Corporation	a) Chilgol, Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, b) Sengujadong 11-2/(or Kwangbok-dong), Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Telephone numbers: +850-2-18111, 18222 (ext. 8573); Facsimile number: +850-2-381-4687	16.7.2009	Namchongang is a DPRK trading company subordinate to the General Bureau of Atomic Energy (GBAE). Namchongang has been involved in the procurement of Japanese origin vacuum pumps that were identified at a DPRK nuclear facility, as well as nuclear-related procurement associated with a German individual. It has further been involved in the purchase of aluminium tubes and other equipment specifically suitable for a uranium enrichment program from the late 1990s. Its representative is a former diplomat who served as DPRK's representative for the IAEA inspection of the Yongbyon nuclear facilities in 2007. Namchongang's proliferation activities are of grave concern given the DPRK's past proliferation activities.
8.	Korean Tangun Trading Corporation	a) Kuryonggang Trading Corporation b) Ryungseng Trading Corporation c) Ryung Seng Trading Corporation d) Ryungsong Trading Corporation e) Kore Kuryonggang Trading Corporation	Pyongyang, DPRK	16.7.2009	Korea Tangun Trading Corporation is subordinate to DPRK's Second Academy of Natural Sciences and is primarily responsible for the procurement of commodities and technologies to support DPRK's defence research and development programmes, including, but not limited to, weapons of mass destruction and delivery system programmes and procurement, including materials that are controlled or prohibited under relevant multilateral control regimes.
20.	Ocean Maritime Management Company, Limited (OMM)	a) East Sea Shipping Company; b) Korea Mirae Shipping Co. Ltd c) Haeyang Crew Management Company	Address: Donghung Dong, Central District. PO BOX 120. Pyongyang, DPRK; Alternate address: Dongheung-dong Changwang Street, Chung-Ku, PO Box 125, Pyongyang; IMO number: 1790183	28.7.2014	Ocean Maritime Management Company, Limited is the operator/ manager of the vessel Chong Chon Gang. It played a key role in arranging the shipment of concealed cargo of arms and related materiel from Cuba to the DPRK in July 2013. As such, Ocean Maritime Management Company, Limited contributed to activities prohibited by the resolutions, namely the arms embargo imposed by resolution 1718 (2006), as modified by resolution 1874 (2009), and contributed to the evasion of the measures imposed by these resolutions.

	Name	Alias	Location	Date of UN designation	Other information
	Vessels with IMO Number:				
	(a) Chol Ryong (Ryong Gun Bong) 8606173			2.3.2016	
	(b) Chong Bong (Greenlight) (Blue Nouvelle) 8909575			2.3.2016	
	(c) Chong Rim 2 8916293			2.3.2016	
	(g) Hoe Ryong 9041552			2.3.2016	
	(h) Hu Chang (O Un Chong Nyon) 8330815			2.3.2016	
	(i) Hui Chon (Hwang Gum San 2) 8405270			2.3.2016	
	(j) Ji Hye San (Hyok Sin 2) 8018900			2.3.2016	
	(k) Kang Gye (Pi Ryu Gang) 8829593			2.3.2016	
	(l) Mi Rim 8713471			2.3.2016	

	Name	Alias	Location	Date of UN designation	Other information
	(m) Mi Rim 2 9361407			2.3.2016	
	(n) O Rang (Po Thong Gang) 8829555			2.3.2016	
	(p) Ra Nam 2 8625545			2.3.2016	
	(q) Ra Nam 3 9314650			2.3.2016	
	(r) Ryo Myong 8987333			2.3.2016	
	(s) Ryong Rim (Jon Jin 2) 8018912			2.3.2016	
	(t) Se Pho (Rak Won 2) 8819017			2.3.2016	
	(u) Songjin (Jang Ja San Chong Nyon Ho) 8133530			2.3.2016	
	(v) South Hill 2 8412467			2.3.2016	
	(x) Tan Chon (Ryon Gang 2) 7640378			2.3.2016	

	Name	Alias	Location	Date of UN designation	Other information
	(y) Thae Pyong San (Petrel 1) 9009085			2.3.2016	
	(z) Tong Hung San (Chong Chon Gang) 7937317			2.3.2016	
	(aa) Tong Hung 1 8661575			2.3.2016	
22.	Chongchongang Shipping Company	a) Chong Chon Gang Shipping Co. Ltd. b) Chongchongang Shipping Co LTD	Address: 817 Haeun, Donghung-dong, Central District, Pyongyang, DPRK; Alternate Address: 817, Haeum, Tonghun-dong, Chung-gu, Pyongyang, DPRK; IMO number: 5342883	2.3.2016	The Chongchongang Shipping Company, through its vessel, the Chong Chon Gang, attempted to directly import the illicit shipment of conventional weapons and arms to the DPRK in July 2013.
23.	Daedong Credit Bank (DCB)	a) DCB b) Taedong Credit Bank c) Dae-Dong Credit Bank	Address: Suite 401, Potonggang Hotel, Ansan-Dong, Pyongchon District, Pyongyang, DPRK; Alternate Address: Ansan-dong, Botonggang Hotel, Pongchon, Pyongyang, DPRK; SWIFT: DCBKPPY	2.3.2016	Daedong Credit Bank (DCB) has provided financial services to the Korea Mining Development Trading Corporation (KOMID) and Tanchon Commercial Bank (TCB). Since at least 2007, DCB has facilitated hundreds of financial transactions worth millions of dollars on behalf of KOMID and TCB. In some cases, DCB has knowingly facilitated transactions by using deceptive financial practices.

	Name	Alias	Location	Date of UN designation	Other information
30.	Office 39	Office #39; Office No. 39; Bureau 39; Central Committee Bureau 39; Third Floor; Division 39	a) Second KWP Government Building (Korean – Ch'o'ngsa, Urban Town (Korean-Dong), Chung Ward, Pyongyang, DPRK b) Chung-Guyok (Central District), Sosong Street, Kyongrim-Dong, Pyongyang, DPRK c) Changwang Street, Pyongyang DPRK	2.3.2016	DPRK government entity.
36.	Singwang Economics and Trading General Corporation		Address: DPRK; IMO number: 5905801	30.11.2016	Is a DPRK firm for trading in coal. DPRK generates a significant share of the money for its nuclear and ballistic missile programmes by mining natural resources and selling those resources abroad.
42.	Korea Daesong General Trading Corporation	Daesong Trading; Daesong Trading Company; Korea Daesong Trading Company; Korea Daesong Trading Corporation	Address: Pulgan Gori Dong 1, Potonggang District, Pyongyang City, DPRK; Telephone: +850-2-18111-8208. Fax: +850-2-381-4432; Email: daesong@star-co.net.kp	30.11.2016	Is affiliated with Office 39 through minerals (gold) exports, metals, machinery, agricultural products, ginseng, jewellery, and light industry products.
44.	Korea Kumsan Trading Corporation		Address: Haeun 2-dong, Pyogchon District, Pyongyang City/ Mangyongdae, DPRK; Telephone: +850-2-18111-8550. Fax: +850-2-381-4410/4416; Email: mhs-ip@star-co.net.kp	2.6.2017	Korea Kumsan Trading Corporation is owned or controlled by, or acting or purporting to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, the General Bureau of Atomic Energy, which oversees the DPRK's nuclear programme.
45.	Koryo Bank		Koryo Bank Building, Pulgun Street, Pyongyang, DPRK	2.6.2017	Koryo Bank operates in the financial services industry in the DPRK's economy and is associated with Office 38 and Office 39 of the KWP.

	Name	Alias	Location	Date of UN designation	Other information
47.	Foreign Trade Bank	a) Mooyokbank b) Korea Trading Bank	Address: FTB Building, Jungsong-dong, Central District, Pyongyang, DPRK; SWIFT/BIC: FTBDKPPY	4.8.2017	Foreign Trade Bank is a state-owned bank and acts as the DPRK's primary foreign exchange bank and has provided key financial support to the Korea Kwangson Banking Corporation.
50.	Mansudae Overseas Project Group of Companies	Mansudae Art Studio	Yanggakdo International Hotel, RYUS, Pyongyang, DPRK	4.8.2017	Mansudae Overseas Project Group of Companies engaged in, facilitated, or was responsible for the exportation of workers from the DPRK to other nations for construction-related activities including for statues and monuments to generate revenue for the Government of the DPRK or the Workers' Party of Korea. The Mansudae Overseas Project Group of Companies has been reported to conduct business in countries in Africa and Southeast Asia including Algeria, Angola, Botswana, Benin, Cambodia, Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Malaysia, Mozambique, Madagascar, Namibia, Syria, Togo, and Zimbabwe.
56.	CHONMYONG SHIPPING CO	CHON MYONG SHIPPING COMPANY LIMITED	Address: Kalrimgil 2-dong, Mangyongdae-guyok, Pyongyang, DPRK; Saemaul 2-dong, Pyongchong-guyok, Pyongyang, DPRK; IMO number: 5571322	30.3.2018	Registered owner of CHON MYONG 1, a DPRK-flagged vessel that conducted ship-to-ship transfer of fuel in late December 2017.
57.	FIRST OIL JV CO LTD		Address: Jongbaek 1-dong, Rakrang-guyok, Pyongyang, DPRK; IMO number: 5963351	30.3.2018	Owner of the DPRK tanker PAEK MA, which was involved in ship to ship transfer operations for oil in mid-January 2018.
58.	HAPJANGGANG SHIPPING CORP		Address: Kumsong 3-dong, Mangyongdae-guyok, Pyongyang, DPRK; IMO number: 5787684	30.3.2018	Registered owner of the DPRK tanker NAM SAN 8, which is believed to have been involved in ship to ship transfer operations for oil, and owner of vessel HAP JANG GANG 6.

	Name	Alias	Location	Date of UN designation	Other information
61.	KOREA ACHIM SHIPPING CO		Address: Sochang-dong, Chung-guyok, Pyongyang, DPRK IMO number: 5936312	30.3.2018	Registered owner of DPRK tanker CHON MA SAN. DPRK-flagged CHON MA SAN prepared for likely ship to ship transfer operations in late January 2018. The master of the DPRK-flagged motor tanker YU JONG 2 reported on November 18, 2017 to an unidentified DPRK-based controller that the vessel was avoiding a storm in advance of a ship to ship transfer. The master suggested that the YU JONG 2 load fuel oil before the DPRK-flagged tanker CHON MA SAN since the CHON MA SAN's larger size was better suited to conduct ship to ship transfers in a storm. After the CHON MA SAN loaded fuel oil from a vessel, the YU JONG 2 loaded 1 168 kilolitres of fuel oil on November 19, 2017 through a ship to ship transfer operation.
62.	KOREA ANSAN SHIPPING COMPANY	a) KOREA ANSAN SHPG COMPANY b) Korea Ansan SHPG CO	Address: Pyongchon 1-dong, Pyongchon-guyok, Pyongyang, DPRK; IMO number: 5676084	30.3.2018	Registered owner of DPRK tanker AN SAN 1 believed to have been involved in ship to ship transfer operations for oil.
63.	KOREA MYONGDOK SHIPPING CO		Address: Chilgol 2-dong, Mangyongdae-guyok, Pyongyang, DPRK; IMO number: 5985863	30.3.2018	Registered owner of the YU PHYONG 5. In late November 2017, the YU PHYONG 5 conducted a ship-to-ship transfer of 1 721 metric tons of fuel oil.
64.	KOREA SAMJONG SHIPPING		Address: Tonghung-dong, Chung-guyok, Pyongyang, DPRK; IMO number: 5954061	30.3.2018	Registered owner of DPRK tankers SAM JONG 1 and SAM JONG 2. Both vessels are believed to have imported refined petroleum to DPRK in violation of UN sanctions in late January 2018.

	Name	Alias	Location	Date of UN designation	Other information
65.	KOREA SAMMA SHIPPING CO	Korea Samma SHPG CO	Address: Rakrang 3-dong, Rakrang-guyok, Pyongyang, DPRK; IMO number: 5145892	30.3.2018	A DPRK-flagged tanker, SAM MA 2 owned by Korea Samma Shipping Company, conducted a ship-to-ship transfer of oil and fabricated documents in mid-October 2017, loading almost 1 600 metric tons of fuel oil in one transaction. The ship master was instructed to erase SAMMA SHIPPING and the Korean words found on the ship's seal and instead put 'Hai Xin You 606' to mask its identity as a DPRK vessel.
67.	KOTI CORP		Address: Panama City, Panama; IMO number: 5982254	30.3.2018	Ship manager and commercial manager of the Panama-flagged vessel KOTI, which conducted ship-to-ship transfers of likely petroleum product to the DPRK-flagged KUM UN SAN 3 on December 9, 2017.
68.	MYOHYANG SHIPPING CO		Address: Kumsong 3-dong, Mangyondae-guyok, Pyongyang, DPRK; IMO number: 5988369	30.3.2018	Ship manager of DPRK oil products tanker YU SON, which is believed to have been involved in ship to ship transfer operations for oil.
70.	PHYONGCHON SHIPPING & MARINE	PHYONGCHON SHIPPING AND MARINE	Address: Otan-dong, Chung-guyok, Pyongyang, DPRK; IMO number: 5878561	30.3.2018	Registered owner of DPRK tanker JI SONG 6, which is believed to have been involved in ship to ship transfer operations of oil in late January 2018. The company also owns vessels JI SONG 8 and WOORY STAR.
75.	YUK TUNG ENERGY PTE LTD		Address: 80 Raffles Place, #17-22 UOB Plaza, Singapore, 048624, Singapore; IMO number: 5987860	30.3.2018	Ship manager and commercial manager of the YUK TUNG, which conducted ship-to-ship transfer of refined petroleum product.'

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2022/1504**of 6 April 2022****laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EU) No 904/2010 as regards the creation of a central electronic system of payment information (CESOP) to combat VAT fraud**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EU) No 904/2010 of 7 October 2010 on administrative cooperation and combating fraud in the field of value added tax ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 24e thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Council Directive 2006/112/EC ⁽²⁾, as amended by Directive (EU) 2020/284 ⁽³⁾, introduces reporting obligations for payment service providers from 1 January 2024. From then on, payment service providers who are established or provide payment services in the European Union are to keep certain records of cross-border payments originating from payers within Member States and certain information of the payees, and transmit those records to the Member States for the fight against value added tax (VAT) fraud.
- (2) Pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 904/2010, as amended by Regulation (EU) 2020/283 ⁽⁴⁾, Member States are to transmit those records to a central electronic system of payment information ('CESOP'), which is to be developed, maintained, hosted and technically managed by the Commission.
- (3) To ensure the proper functioning of CESOP, and pursuant to Article 24e, point (a), of Regulation (EU) No 904/2010, it is necessary to adopt the technical measures for establishing CESOP. Those measures should provide for the necessary CESOP functionalities for the development of CESOP's capabilities as described in Article 24c of Regulation (EU) No 904/2010. The measures should also ensure a high level of user-friendliness by providing search and visualisation tools in CESOP. In addition, CESOP should facilitate exchanges of information between Eurofisc liaison officials by allowing them to quickly and securely exchange information on VAT fraud directly in CESOP. The measures that the Commission should take to maintain CESOP after it becomes operational should also be laid down in order to ensure the operational quality standards of CESOP's IT infrastructure and its functionalities, and that the required updates are made when needed to handle the system's incidents between the Commission and Member States.
- (4) While Member States, as controllers of CESOP, are responsible for its management, the Commission has a series of responsibilities limited to the technical management of CESOP as its host and processor, pursuant to Article 24e, point (b), of Regulation (EU) No 904/2010. These should include the technical tasks necessary for the daily administration of CESOP such as keeping records of the Eurofisc liaison official accessing CESOP, keeping records of the payment service providers which transmitted data to Member States, establishing appropriate organisational security measures for CESOP, as well as providing the necessary training and support for Eurofisc liaison officials to use CESOP effectively.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 268, 12.10.2010, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ Council Directive 2006/112/EC of 28 November 2006 on the common system of value added tax (OJ L 347, 11.12.2006, p. 1).

⁽³⁾ Council Directive (EU) 2020/284 of 18 February 2020 amending Directive 2006/112/EC as regards introducing certain requirements for payment service providers (OJ L 62, 2.3.2020, p. 7).

⁽⁴⁾ Council Regulation (EU) 2020/283 of 18 February 2020 amending Regulation (EU) No 904/2010 as regards measures to strengthen administrative cooperation in order to combat VAT fraud (OJ L 62, 2.3.2020, p. 1).

- (5) Pursuant to Article 24b(1), point (b), of Regulation (EU) No 904/2010, Member States are to send data to CESOP in a common format. The data elements to be reported by payment service providers in the format of an XML document should be set out. In order to ensure the overall operability between national electronic systems and CESOP pursuant to Article 24b(3) of Regulation (EU) No 904/2010, Member States should check that the data transmitted by payment service providers includes the compulsory and syntactically correct data elements pursuant to Article 243d of Directive 2006/112/EC, as CESOP can only operate if the mandatory data is correctly logged into CESOP.
- (6) Member States should designate the Eurofisc liaison officials who will have access to CESOP and inform the Commission of their decision. In that regard, the Commission should provide those officials with a unique identifier to access CESOP and maintain a list of all Eurofisc liaison officials who have access to CESOP based on the information received from Member States.
- (7) Pursuant to Article 24e, point (g), of Regulation (EU) No 904/2010, the Commission is to establish procedures to ensure that appropriate technical and organisational security measures for the development and operation of CESOP are in place. Several security aspects of CESOP's central components of also depend on the implementation of national security measures, such as measures to control the safety of the data transmitted and measures to ensure that only the Eurofisc liaison official with a valid unique identifier may access CESOP. Therefore, Member States should provide the Commission with information on their own security measures. The Member States and the Commission should keep each other informed of the security measures taken and of the need of any upgrade to those measures.
- (8) The processing of personal data under this Regulation as well as the responsibilities of Member States and the Commission is subject to the rules laid down in Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁵⁾ and in Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁶⁾. Pursuant to Article 24e, point (h), of Regulation (EU) No 904/2010, the roles and responsibilities of Member States and the Commission regarding controllership of CESOP should be laid down. Member States should jointly be considered as controllers of CESOP as they decide on the means of processing and use of the data in CESOP. The Commission should be considered as processor as it acts on behalf of Member States in performing all its tasks.
- (9) This Regulation should only apply from 1 January 2024 in order to align it with the application of Regulation (EU) 2020/283 and Directive (EU) 2020/284.
- (10) The European Data Protection Supervisor was consulted in accordance with Article 42(1) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 and delivered an opinion on 2 February 2022.
- (11) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Administrative Cooperation,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Technical measures for establishing and maintaining CESOP

1. The Commission shall develop technical measures for the establishment of CESOP with the following functionalities:
 - (a) receiving payment data transmitted by Member States;

⁽⁵⁾ Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation) (OJ L 119, 4.5.2016, p. 1).

⁽⁶⁾ Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2018 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by the Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 and Decision No 1247/2002/EC (OJ L 295, 21.11.2018, p. 39).

- (b) storing the payment data securely for a maximum period of 5 years from the end of the calendar year in which the Member States transmitted the information to it;
 - (c) cleansing the payment data of anomalies and mistakes, including duplications of the same payment;
 - (d) aggregating the payment data in relation to each payee;
 - (e) allowing searches and visualisation of the payment data in CESOP;
 - (f) analysing and performing crosschecks of the payment data with the data stored and exchanged in accordance with Article 17(1), points (a), (b), (d), (e) and (f), and Article 33(2), point (b), of Regulation (EU) No 904/2010;
 - (g) performing automatic analytics and flag suspicious payees;
 - (h) allowing Eurofisc liaison officials to perform non-automatic controls and analysis;
 - (i) generating reports on the results of the analysis and controls performed by CESOP and the Eurofisc liaison officials;
 - (j) providing user access control management infrastructure for the Eurofisc liaison officials;
 - (k) allowing Eurofisc liaison officials to exchange information relating to cross-border VAT fraud investigation and detection directly in CESOP;
 - (l) providing the technical infrastructure for Member States to manage access rights for their Eurofisc liaison officials.
2. The Commission shall perform the following tasks for maintaining CESOP:
- (a) ensuring that CESOP and its functionalities are operational;
 - (b) performing maintenance outside working hours;
 - (c) providing the necessary technical updates for the proper functioning and improvement of CESOP;
 - (d) handling technical problems.

Article 2

Tasks of the Commission for technically managing CESOP

The Commission shall perform the following tasks to technically manage CESOP:

- (a) retaining and updating the list of Eurofisc liaison officials who have access to CESOP and their unique personal user identification in accordance with Article 5;
- (b) implementing the organisational and technical security measures referred to in Article 6;
- (c) establishing, keeping and maintaining a list of payment service providers who reported data pursuant to Article 24b(1) of Regulation (EU) No 904/2010, according to the data provided by Member States;

- (d) giving Eurofisc liaison officials who have access to CESOP automated access to the list maintained pursuant to point (c);
- (e) providing technical assistance to Eurofisc liaison officials when using CESOP;
- (f) providing training to Eurofisc liaison officials regarding the use of CESOP.

Article 3

Connection and overall interoperability between CESOP and national electronic systems

1. Member States shall take all the necessary measures to ensure that the national electronic systems for the collection of payment information set up pursuant to Article 24b(2) of Regulation (EU) No 904/2010 are functional and able to collect the payment information pursuant to Article 24b(1) of that Regulation.
2. Member States shall transmit to CESOP only the payment information that is complete with all the mandatory fields pursuant to Article 243d of Directive 2006/112/EC and is in line with the requirements laid down in the Annex to this Regulation.
3. The Commission shall ensure the interoperability between CESOP and the national electronic systems referred to in paragraph 1.

Article 4

Standard electronic form

The electronic standard form referred to in Article 24b(1), point (b), of Regulation (EU) No 904/2010, shall be submitted in a standardised XML format in accordance with the data table in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 5

Practical arrangements regarding Eurofisc liaison officials who will have access to CESOP

1. Member States shall designate the Eurofisc liaison officials who will have access to CESOP and communicate their names and email addresses to the Commission.
2. Member States shall inform the Commission of any changes in the information provided under paragraph 1, including changes in the designated Eurofisc liaison officials, in a timely manner and no later than 30 calendar days after the change occurred.
3. The Commission shall immediately provide the Eurofisc liaison officials referred to in paragraph 1 with a unique personal user identification to access CESOP.

Article 6

Procedures for the technical and organisational security measures for the development and operation of CESOP

1. The Member States shall provide the Commission with information on the application and every update of their own security measures at national level.

That information shall include details on the measures adopted to ensure only Eurofisc liaison officials referred to in Article 5 have access to CESOP and details on the measures adopted to ensure the encryption of the data transmitted by the Member States.

2. The Commission shall, by 30 April each year from the year following the date of application of this Regulation, inform the Member States of the measures taken for the security of CESOP.

That information shall at least indicate the following:

- (a) the security incidents that occurred during the previous year and how they have been resolved;
- (b) details on security measures adopted or changes to the existing security measures;
- (c) an assessment of the existing security measures and whether the Commission considers any changes to those measures is needed.

Article 7

Roles and responsibilities of the controllers and the processor

1. Member States shall jointly be controllers, as defined in Article 4, point (7), of Regulation (EU) 2016/679, of CESOP. The responsibilities of the controllers of CESOP shall be determined in an agreement between the controllers, which shall set out the rules for the exercise of rights of the data subject and their duties in relation to the provision of the information referred to in Article 13 and 14 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679.

Member States shall be responsible for the following:

- (a) drawing up the technical specifications of CESOP, and where necessary adapting them, for the Commission to be able to:
 - (a) establish and maintain CESOP pursuant to Article 1 of this Regulation;
 - (b) technically manage CESOP pursuant to Article 2 of this Regulation;
 - (c) ensure the interoperability of the national electronic systems referred to in Article 24b of Regulation (EU) No 904/2010 and CESOP pursuant to Article 3(3) of this Regulation;
 - (d) take the security measures pursuant to Article 6(2), first subparagraph, of this Regulation;
 - (b) setting out the rules and procedures for the selection of Eurofisc liaison officials who will have access to CESOP;
 - (c) answering requests from data subjects regarding the exercise of the rights laid down in Chapter III of Regulation (EU) 2016/679.
2. The Commission shall be processor, as defined in Article 3, point (12), of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725, of CESOP.

The Commission shall:

- (a) process the personal data on behalf of the Member States on their instructions and keep documentation for those instructions;
- (b) ensure the confidentiality of personal data when processed under this Regulation;
- (c) provide the necessary technical infrastructure for Member States to respond to the requests referred to in paragraph 1, point (c);
- (d) assist the Member States to comply with the obligations laid down in Articles 33 to 41 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679;
- (e) ensure the deletion of all personal data stored in CESOP in accordance with Article 24c(2), of Regulation (EU) No 904/2010;
- (f) make available to Member States all information necessary to demonstrate compliance with the obligations laid down in this Article and allow for and contribute to audits, including inspections, conducted by Member States or another auditor mandated by Member States, in full respect of Protocol (No 7) to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union on the Privileges and Immunities of the European Union.

Article 8

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

It shall apply from 1 January 2024.

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

Done at Brussels, 6 April 2022.

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

ANNEX

Electronic form for the transmission of data

Box N°	Data Element name	Article 243d	Description	Format example	Mandatory	Checks performed at transmission to CESOP
1	BIC/ID reporting PSP	(1), point (a)	BIC as defined in Article 2, point (16), of Regulation (EU) No 260/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽¹⁾ or any other business identifier code that unambiguously identifies the payment service provider transmitting the data.	BIC of the payment service provider providing the data.	Yes	Presence, syntactic check of the BIC
2	Payee name	(1), point (b)	All names of the payee as available in the records of the payment service providers, including legal name and business name.	Card acceptor name, Merchant name, Creditor name.	Yes	Presence
3	Payee VAT/TIN	(1), point (c)	VAT identification number and/or any other national tax number of the payee.		Optional Mandatory	Syntactic check of the VAT numbers from EU Member States
4	Payee account ID	(1), point (d)	IBAN as defined in Article 2, point (15), of Regulation (EU) No 260/2012 or, if not available, any other identifier, which unambiguously identifies and gives the location of the payee involved in the transaction.	IBAN, card acceptor ID, Merchant ID, E-account identifier.	Yes when funds are transferred to a payment account of the payee	Presence, syntactic check of the IBAN
5	BIC/ID Payee PSP	(1), point (e)	BIC or any other business identifier code that unambiguously identifies and gives the location of the payment service provider acting on behalf of the payee where the payee receives funds without having a payment account.	BIC.	Only when the payee receives funds without having a payment account	Presence, syntactic check of the BIC
6	Payee Address	(1), point (f)	All addresses of the payee as available in the records of the payment service providers (legal address, business address, warehouse address).	Card acceptor street, Merchant address, account owner address.	Optional Mandatory	

7	Refund	(1), point (h)	Any reference that the transaction is a refund and link to the previous transaction reported.		If applicable	Presence
8	Date/time	(2), point (a)	Date and time of the execution of the payment transaction or of the payment refund.	Purchase date, execution date, transaction created date.	Yes	Presence, syntactic check
9	Amount	(2), point (b)	Amount of the payment transaction or of the payment refund.		Yes	Presence
10	Currency	(2), point (b)	Currency of the payment transaction or of the payment refund.		Yes	Presence, syntactic check of the currency code
11	MS origin payment	(2), point (c)	Member State of origin of the payment received by the payee.	Payer country code.	If transaction is a payment	Presence, syntactic check of the country code
12	MS Destination refund	(2), point (c)	Member State of destination of the refund.	Country code of the refund's beneficiary.	If transaction is a refund under box 7	Presence, syntactic check of the country code
13	Payer Location information	(2), point (c)	Indication of the information used to determine the origin of the payment or the destination of the refund. The details of the information shall not be transmitted to avoid identification of the payer.	Payment service providers indicate that the location was deduced from — IBAN Payer, — Card-holder BIN range, — Other. The ID itself (IBAN number, BIN number, address) should never be transmitted.	Yes	Presence

14	Transaction ID	(2), point (d)	Any reference which unambiguously identifies the payment transaction.	Acquirer Reference, transaction ID.	Yes	Presence
15	Physical presence	(2), point (e)	Any reference which indicates the presence of the payer in the physical premises of the merchant when initiating the payment.	Point of Sale (POS) Entry Mode	If applicable	Presence

(¹) Regulation (EU) No 260/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2012 establishing technical and business requirements for credit transfers and direct debits in euro and amending Regulation (EC) No 924/2009 (OJ L 94, 30.3.2012, p. 22).

DECISIONS

COUNCIL DECISION (CFSP) 2022/1505

of 9 September 2022

amending Decision 2012/392/CFSP on the European Union CSDP mission in Niger (EUCAP Sahel Niger)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

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

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

Whereas:

- (1) On 16 July 2012, the Council adopted Decision 2012/392/CFSP ⁽¹⁾ establishing a European Union CSDP mission in Niger to support the capacity building of the Nigerien security actors to fight terrorism and organised crime (EUCAP Sahel Niger).
- (2) On 7 September 2020, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2020/1254 ⁽²⁾ and extended the Mission until 30 September 2022.
- (3) On 15 June 2022, the Political and Security Committee (PSC) examined the Strategic Review of the Mission and agreed to extend EUCAP Sahel Niger until 30 September 2024. On 28 June 2022, when closing the Strategic Review of the Mission, PSC furthermore agreed inter alia that the Mission should be able to exchange EU classified information with the Union Justice and Home Affairs agencies, in the framework of its mandate.
- (4) Decision 2012/392/CFSP should be amended accordingly.
- (5) EUCAP Sahel Niger will be conducted in the context of a situation which may deteriorate and could impede the achievement of the objectives of the Union's external action as set out in Article 21 of the Treaty on European Union,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Decision 2012/392/CFSP is amended as follows:

- (1) in Article 3, paragraph 4 is replaced and a new paragraph is added, as follows:

‘4. EUCAP Sahel Niger shall develop and implement, in close coordination with the Union's delegation in Niamey, a communication strategy to foster EU values and promote EU action in the Sahel, in particular in Niger.

5. EUCAP Sahel Niger shall not carry-out any executive function.’;

- (2) in Article 13(1), the following subparagraph is added:

‘The financial reference amount to cover the expenditure related to EUCAP Sahel Niger for the period from 1 October 2022 to 30 September 2024 shall be EUR 72 161 381,16.’;

⁽¹⁾ Council Decision 2012/392/CFSP of 16 July 2012 on the European Union CSDP mission in Niger (EUCAP Sahel Niger) (OJ L 187, 17.7.2012, p. 48).

⁽²⁾ Council Decision (CFSP) 2020/1254 of 7 September 2020 amending Decision 2012/392/CFSP on the European Union CSDP mission in Niger (EUCAP Sahel Niger) (OJ L 294, 8.9.2020, p. 3).

(3) in Article 14, the following paragraph is added:

‘4. The Head of Mission shall cooperate with other CSDP Missions, in particular with EUCAP Sahel Mali, including the Regional Advisory and Coordination Cell, and with EUBAM Libya.’;

(4) in Article 15, paragraph 4 is replaced, and a new paragraph is added, as follows:

‘4. The High Representative shall be authorised to release to the Union Justice and Home Affairs agencies, in particular to Frontex and Europol, EU classified information generated for the purposes of EUCAP Sahel Niger up to the relevant level of classification respectively for each of them, in accordance with Decision 2013/488/EU. Technical arrangements shall be drawn up for that purpose.

5. The High Representative may delegate the powers referred to in paragraphs 1 to 4, as well as the ability to conclude the arrangements referred to in paragraphs 2 and 4, to persons placed under his/her authority, to the Civilian Operation Commander and/or to the Head of Mission.’;

(5) in Article 16, the second sentence is replaced by the following:

‘It shall apply until 30 September 2024.’.

Article 2

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

Done at Brussels, 9 September 2022.

For the Council

The President

J. SÍKELA

COUNCIL DECISION (CFSP) 2022/1506**of 9 September 2022****on a European Union action to support the development of information technology tools to improve the dissemination of information on Union restrictive measures**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on European Union, and in particular Article 28(1) thereof,

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

Whereas:

- (1) Restrictive measures adopted by the Council on the basis of Article 29 of the Treaty on European Union as well as of Article 215 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union are an essential foreign policy tool for the Union's external action.
- (2) The wide dissemination of, and easy access to, information on restrictive measures in force in the Union as well as information exchange between the Member States, stakeholders and the Commission are an essential condition of their efficacy.
- (3) Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine has shown the urgent need to launch an action to better enable Member States and operators to implement the restrictive measures adopted since 24 February 2022. Increased demands on effective implementation of restrictive measures, new requirements set by the unprecedented scope and nature of restrictive measures, and the need for secure communications and close cooperation between Member States, stakeholders and the Commission for their implementation require new or improved and more secure information technology tools.
- (4) An operational action under the common foreign and security policy should support the development of the required applications and databases as a matter of urgency,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

*Article 1***Objective and scope**

1. The Union shall support the development of the applications and databases necessary to provide information on restrictive measures in force in the Union and to ensure easy access to such information, in particular, by the operators participating in their implementation, as well as the development of information technology tools to allow secure information exchanges between the Member States, stakeholders and the Commission.
2. These upgraded information technology tools shall, in particular, support the implementation of reporting obligations of Member States without creating additional ones. Reporting arrangements with significant consequences for national administrations shall be subject to consultations within the Council, as appropriate.

*Article 2***Financial arrangements**

1. The financial reference amount for the implementation of the action referred to in Article 1 shall be EUR 450 000.
2. All expenditure shall be managed by the Commission, in accordance with the rules and procedures applicable to the general budget of the Union.

*Article 3***Commercially sensitive information**

In developing the upgraded sanctions information technology tools, the Commission shall ensure that commercially sensitive information is properly protected through appropriate technical safeguards.

*Article 4***Entry into force and duration**

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

It shall apply until 31 December 2024.

Done at Brussels, 9 September 2022.

For the Council
The President
J. SÍKELA

COUNCIL DECISION (CFSP) 2022/1507**of 9 September 2022****amending Decision 2014/119/CFSP concerning restrictive measures directed against certain persons, entities and bodies in view of the situation in Ukraine**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on European Union, and in particular Article 29 thereof,

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

Whereas:

- (1) On 5 March 2014, the Council adopted Decision 2014/119/CFSP ⁽¹⁾.
- (2) On the basis of a review by the Council, the entries for four persons against whom the application of restrictive measures expired on 6 September 2022, and the information regarding their rights of defence and their right to effective judicial protection, should be deleted from the Annex to Decision 2014/119/CFSP.
- (3) Decision 2014/119/CFSP should therefore be amended accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Decision 2014/119/CFSP is amended as follows:

- (1) in Article 5, the second paragraph is replaced by the following:
‘This Decision shall apply until 6 March 2023.’;
- (2) the Annex is amended as set out in the Annex to this Decision.

Article 2

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

Done at Brussels, 9 September 2022.

For the Council
The President
J. SÍKELA

⁽¹⁾ Council Decision 2014/119/CFSP of 5 March 2014 concerning restrictive measures directed against certain persons, entities and bodies in view of the situation in Ukraine (OJ L 66, 6.3.2014, p. 26).

ANNEX

The Annex to Decision 2014/119/CFSP is amended as follows:

- (1) in Section A ('List of persons, entities and bodies referred to in Article 1'), the entries for the following persons are deleted:
 1. Viktor Fedorovych Yanukovych;
 3. Viktor Pavlovych Pshonka;
 7. Oleksandr Viktorovych Yanukovych;
 9. Artem Viktorovych Pshonka;
 - (2) in Section B ('Rights of defence and the right to effective judicial protection'), the information in relation to the following persons is deleted:
 1. Viktor Fedorovych Yanukovych;
 3. Viktor Pavlovych Pshonka;
 7. Oleksandr Viktorovych Yanukovych;
 9. Artem Viktorovych Pshonka.
-

COUNCIL DECISION (CFSP) 2022/1508**of 9 September 2022****concerning the temporary reception by Member States of the European Union of certain Palestinians**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on European Union, and in particular Article 29 and Article 31(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) On 4 May 2020, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2020/610 ⁽¹⁾, which provided for an extension of the validity of the national permits of certain Palestinians for entry into, and stay in, the territory of the Member States referred to in Council Common Position 2002/400/CFSP ⁽²⁾ for a further period of 24 months.
- (2) On the basis of an evaluation of the application of Common Position 2002/400/CFSP, the Council considers it appropriate that the validity of those permits be extended for a further period of 24 months,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The Member States referred to in Article 2 of Common Position 2002/400/CFSP shall extend the validity of national permits for entry and stay granted pursuant to Article 3 of the Common Position for a further period of 24 months, as from 31 January 2022.

Article 2

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

Done at Brussels, 9 September 2022.

For the Council
The President
J. SÍKELA

⁽¹⁾ Council Decision (CFSP) 2020/610 of 4 May 2020 concerning the temporary reception by Member States of the European Union of certain Palestinians (OJ L 142, 5.5.2020, p. 5).

⁽²⁾ Council Common Position 2002/400/CFSP of 21 May 2002 concerning the temporary reception by Member States of the European Union of certain Palestinians (OJ L 138, 28.5.2002, p. 33).

COUNCIL IMPLEMENTING DECISION (CFSP) 2022/1509
of 9 September 2022
implementing Decision (CFSP) 2015/1333 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in
Libya

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

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

Having regard to Council Decision (CFSP) 2015/1333 of 31 July 2015 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Libya, and repealing Decision 2011/137/CFSP ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 12(1) thereof,

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

Whereas:

- (1) On 31 July 2015, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2015/1333.
- (2) On 18 July 2022, the United Nations Security Council ('UNSC') Committee established pursuant to UNSC Resolution 1970 (2011) updated the information relating to one person subject to restrictive measures.
- (3) Annexes I and III to Decision (CFSP) 2015/1333 should therefore be amended accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Annexes I and III to Decision (CFSP) 2015/1333 are hereby amended as set out in the Annex to this Decision.

Article 2

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

Done at Brussels, 9 September 2022.

For the Council
The President
J. SÍKELA

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 206, 1.8.2015, p. 34.

ANNEX

In Annex I and Annex III to Decision (CFSP) 2015/1333, entry 6 is replaced by the following:

‘6. Name: 1: ABU 2: ZAYD 3: UMAR 4: DORDA

Title: n/a **Designation:** **a)** Director, External Security Organisation. **b)** Head of external intelligence agency. **DOB:** 4 Apr. 1944 **POB:** Alrhaybat **Good quality a.k.a.:** **a)** Dorda Abuzed OE **b)** Abu Zayd Umar Hmeid Dorda **Low quality a.k.a.:** n/a **Nationality:** n/a **Passport no:** Libya number FK117RK0, issued on 25 Nov. 2018, issued in Tripoli (Date of expiration: 24 Nov. 2026) **National identification no:** n/a **Address:** Libya (Believed status/location: deceased) **Listed on:** 26 Feb. 2011 (amended on 27 Jun. 2014, 1 Apr. 2016, 25 Feb. 2020, 18 Jul. 2022) **Other information:** Listed pursuant to paragraph 15 of resolution 1970 (Travel Ban). Listed on 17 March 2011 pursuant to paragraph 17 of resolution 1970 (Asset Freeze).’

COUNCIL IMPLEMENTING DECISION (CFSP) 2022/1510
of 9 September 2022
implementing Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic
People's Republic of Korea

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

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

Having regard to Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 of 27 May 2016 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and repealing Decision 2013/183/CFSP ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 33(1) thereof,

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

Whereas:

- (1) On 27 May 2016, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2016/849.
- (2) On 26 July 2022, the United Nations Security Council ('UNSC') Committee established pursuant to UNSC Resolution 1718 (2006) updated the information relating to 20 persons and 24 entities subject to restrictive measures.
- (3) Annex I to Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 should therefore be amended accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Annex I to Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 is amended as set out in the Annex to this Decision.

Article 2

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

Done at Brussels, 9 September 2022.

For the Council
The President
J. SÍKELA

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 141, 28.5.2016, p. 79.

ANNEX

1. In Annex I to Decision (CFSP) 2016/849, under the heading 'A. Persons', entries 1, 4, 8, 12, 13, 17, 19, 23, 24, 28, 35, 36, 40, 41, 48, 50, 53, 63, 68 and 78 are replaced by the following:

	Name	Alias	Date of birth	Date of UN designation	Statement of reasons
1.	Yun Ho-jin	Yun Ho-chin	DOB: 13.10.1944 Nationality: DPRK Address: Pyongyang, DPRK	16.7.2009	Director of Namchongang Trading Corporation; oversees the import of items needed for the uranium enrichment programme.
4.	Ri Hong-sop		DOB: 1940 Nationality: DPRK Address: Pyongyang, DPRK	16.7.2009	Former director, Yongbyon Nuclear Research Centre, and Head of Nuclear Weapons Institute, oversaw three core facilities that assist in the production of weapons-grade plutonium: the Fuel Fabrication Facility, the Nuclear Reactor, and the Reprocessing Plant.
8.	Ra Ky'ong-Su	Ra Kyung-Su; Chang, Myong Ho; Chang Myo'ng-Ho; Chang Myong-Ho	DOB: 4.6.1954 Passport: 645120196 Nationality: DPRK	22.1.2013	Ra Ky'ong-Su is a Tanchon Commercial Bank (TCB) official. In this capacity he has facilitated transactions for TCB. Tanchon was designated by the Sanctions Committee in April 2009 as the main DPRK financial entity responsible for sales of conventional arms, ballistic missiles, and goods related to the assembly and manufacture of such weapons.
12.	Mun Cho'ng-Ch'o'l		Nationality: DPRK Address: C/O Tanchon Commercial Bank, Pyongyang, DPRK, Saemaeul 1-Dong, Pyongchon District	7.3.2013	Mun Cho'ng-Ch'o'l is a Tanchon Commercial Bank (TCB) official. In this capacity he has facilitated transactions for TCB. Tanchon was designated by the Sanctions Committee in April 2009 and is the main DPRK financial entity for sales of conventional arms, ballistic missiles, and goods related to the assembly and manufacture of such weapons.
13.	Choe Chun-Sik	Choe Chun Sik; Ch'oe Ch'un Sik	DOB: 12.10.1954 Nationality: DPRK Address: DPRK	2.3.2016	Choe Chun-sik was the director of the Second Academy of Natural Sciences (SANS) and was the head of the DPRK's long-range missile programme.
17.	Jang Yong Son		DOB: 20.2.1957 Nationality: DPRK Passport no: 563110024 (issued by the DPRK)	2.3.2016	Korea Mining Development Trading Corporation (KOMID) Representative. Served as the KOMID Representative in Iran.

19.	Kang Mun Kil	Jiang Wen-ji; Jian Wenji	Passport no: PS 472330208 (expires 4.7.2017) Nationality: DPRK Address: DPRK	2.3.2016	Kang Mun Kil has conducted nuclear procurement activities as a representative of Namchongang, also known as Namhung.
23.	Kim Tong My'ong	Kim Chin-So'k; Kim Tong-Myong; Kim Jin-Sok; Kim, Hyok-Chol; Kim Tong-Myo'ng; Kim Tong Myong; Kim Hyok Chol	DOB: a) 1964 b) 28.8.1962 Nationality: DPRK Passport no: 290320764 (issued by the DPRK)	2.3.2016	Kim Tong My'ong is the President of Tanchon Commercial Bank (TCB) and has held various positions within TCB since at least 2002. He has also played a role in managing Amroggang's affairs.
24.	Kim Yong Chol	Kim Yong-Chol; Kim Young-Chol; Kim Young-Cheol; Young-Chul	DOB: 18.2.1962 Nationality: DPRK Passport no: 472310168 (issued by the DPRK)	2.3.2016	KOMID Representative. Served as the KOMID Representative in Iran.
28.	Yu Chol U		DOB: 8.8.1959 Nationality: DPRK Address: DPRK	2.3.2016	Yu Chol U is the Director of the National Aerospace Development Administration.
35.	Kim Chol Sam	Jin Tiesan (金铁三)	DOB: 11.3.1971 Nationality: DPRK Passport no: 645120378 (issued by the DPRK)	30.11.2016	Kim Chol Sam is a representative for Daedong Credit Bank (DCB), who has been involved in managing transactions on behalf of DCB Finance Limited. As an overseas-based representative of DCB, it is suspected that Kim Chol Sam has facilitated transactions worth hundreds of thousands of dollars and likely managed millions of dollars in DPRK-related accounts with potential links to nuclear/missile programmes.
36.	Kim Sok Chol		Passport no: 472310082 DOB: 8.5.1955 Nationality: DPRK Address: Myanmar	30.11.2016	Acted as the DPRK Ambassador to Myanmar and he operates as a KOMID facilitator. He was paid by KOMID for his assistance and arranges meetings on behalf of KOMID, including a meeting between KOMID and Myanmar's defence-related persons to discuss financial matters.

40.	Cho Il U	Cho Il Woo; Cho Ch'o'l; Jo Chol	DOB:10.5.1945 POB: Musan, North Hamgyo'ng Province, DPRK Nationality: DPRK Passport No: 736410010 Address: DPRK	2.6.2017	Director of the Fifth Bureau of the Reconnaissance General Bureau. Cho is believed to be in charge of overseas espionage operations and foreign intelligence collection for the DPRK.
41.	Cho Yon Chun	Jo Yon Jun	DOB: 28.9.1937 Nationality: DPRK Address: DPRK	2.6.2017	Vice Director of the Organization and Guidance Department, which directs key personnel appointments for the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK's military.
48.	Paek Se Bong	Paek Se Pong	DOB: 21.3.1938 Nationality: DPRK	2.6.2017	Paek Se Bong is a former Chairman of the Second Economic Committee, a former member of the National Defence Commission, and a former Vice Director of Munitions Industry Department (MID).
50.	Pak To Chun	Pak Do Chun; Pak To'-Ch'un	DOB: 9.3.1944 Nationality: DPRK	2.6.2017	Pak To Chun is a former Secretary of Munitions Industry Department (MID) and currently advises on affairs relating to nuclear and missile programs. He is a former State Affairs Commission member and is a member Workers' Party of Korea Political Bureau.
53.	Ri Yong Mu	Ri Yong-Mu	DOB: 25.1.1925 Nationality: DPRK Address: DPRK	2.6.2017	Ri Yong Mu is a Vice Chairman of the State Affairs Commission, which directs and guides all DPRK's military, defence, and security-related affairs, including acquisition and procurement.
63.	Pak Yong Sik	Pak Yo'ng-sik	DOB: 1950 Nationality: DPRK Address: DPRK	11.9.2017	Member of the Workers' Party of Korea Central Military Commission, which is responsible for the development and implementation of the Workers' Party of Korea military policies, commands and controls the DPRK's military, and helps direct the country's military defence industries.
68.	Kim Tong Chol	Kim Tong-ch'o'l	DOB: 28.1.1966 Nationality: DPRK Gender: male Passport no: a) 927234267 b) 108120258 (issued by the DPRK on 14 Feb. 2018; expiration date 14 Feb. 2023)	22.12.2017	Kim Tong Chol is an overseas Foreign Trade Bank representative.

78.	Ri Song Hyok	Li Cheng He	DOB: 19.3.1965 Nationality: DPRK Gender: male Passport no: 654234735 (issued by the DPRK)	22.12.2017	Ri Song Hyok is an overseas representative for Koryo Bank and Koryo Credit Development Bank and has reportedly established front companies to procure items and conduct financial transactions on behalf of the DPRK.
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2. In Annex I to Decision (CFSP) 2016/849, under the heading 'B. Entities', entries 4, 8, 20, 22, 23, 30, 36, 42, 44, 45, 47, 50, 56, 57, 58, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 67, 68, 70 and 75 are replaced by the following:

	Name	Alias	Location	Date of UN designation	Other information
'4.	Namchongang Trading Corporation	a) NCG, b) NAMCHONGANG TRADING, c) NAMCHONGANG CORPORATION, d) NOMCHONGANG TRADING CO., e) NAMCHONGANG TRADING CORPORATION, f) Namhung Trading Corporation, g) Korea Daeryonggang Trading Corporation, h) Korea Tearyonggang Trading Corporation	a) Chilgol, Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, b) Sengujadong 11-2/(or Kwangbok-dong), Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Telephone numbers: +850-2-18111, 18222 (ext. 8573); Facsimile number: +850-2-381-4687	16.7.2009	Namchongang is a DPRK trading company subordinate to the General Bureau of Atomic Energy (GBAE). Namchongang has been involved in the procurement of Japanese origin vacuum pumps that were identified at a DPRK nuclear facility, as well as nuclear-related procurement associated with a German individual. It has further been involved in the purchase of aluminium tubes and other equipment specifically suitable for a uranium enrichment program from the late 1990s. Its representative is a former diplomat who served as DPRK's representative for the IAEA inspection of the Yongbyon nuclear facilities in 2007. Namchongang's proliferation activities are of grave concern given the DPRK's past proliferation activities.
8.	Korean Tangun Trading Corporation	a) Kuryonggang Trading Corporation b) Ryungseng Trading Corporation c) Ryung Seng Trading Corporation d) Ryungsong Trading Corporation e) Kore Kuryonggang Trading Corporation	Pyongyang, DPRK	16.7.2009	Korea Tangun Trading Corporation is subordinate to DPRK's Second Academy of Natural Sciences and is primarily responsible for the procurement of commodities and technologies to support DPRK's defence research and development programmes, including, but not limited to, weapons of mass destruction and delivery system programmes and procurement, including materials that are controlled or prohibited under relevant multilateral control regimes.

20.	Ocean Maritime Management Company, Limited (OMM)	a) East Sea Shipping Company; b) Korea Mirae Shipping Co. Ltd c) Haeyang Crew Management Company	Address: Donghung Dong, Central District. PO BOX 120. Pyongyang, DPRK; Alternate address: Dongheung-dong Changwang Street, Chung-Ku, PO Box 125, Pyongyang; IMO number: 1790183	28.7.2014	Ocean Maritime Management Company, Limited is the operator/ manager of the vessel Chong Chon Gang. It played a key role in arranging the shipment of concealed cargo of arms and related materiel from Cuba to the DPRK in July 2013. As such, Ocean Maritime Management Company, Limited contributed to activities prohibited by the resolutions, namely the arms embargo imposed by resolution 1718 (2006), as modified by resolution 1874 (2009), and contributed to the evasion of the measures imposed by these resolutions.
	Vessels with IMO Number:				
	(a) Chol Ryong (Ryong Gun Bong) 8606173			2.3.2016	
	(b) Chong Bong (Greenlight) (Blue Nouvelle) 8909575			2.3.2016	
	(c) Chong Rim 2 8916293			2.3.2016	
	(g) Hoe Ryong 9041552			2.3.2016	
	(h) Hu Chang (O Un Chong Nyon) 8330815			2.3.2016	
	(i) Hui Chon (Hwang Gum San 2) 8405270			2.3.2016	
	(j) Ji Hye San (Hyok Sin 2) 8018900			2.3.2016	

(k) Kang Gye (Pi Ryu Gang) 8829593			2.3.2016	
(l) Mi Rim 8713471			2.3.2016	
(m) Mi Rim 2 9361407			2.3.2016	
(n) O Rang (Po Thong Gang) 8829555			2.3.2016	
(p) Ra Nam 2 8625545			2.3.2016	
(q) Ra Nam 3 9314650			2.3.2016	
(r) Ryo Myong 8987333			2.3.2016	
(s) Ryong Rim (Jon Jin 2) 8018912			2.3.2016	
(t) Se Pho (Rak Won 2) 8819017			2.3.2016	
(u) Songjin (Jang Ja San Chong Nyon Ho) 8133530			2.3.2016	
(v) South Hill 2 8412467			2.3.2016	
(x) Tan Chon (Ryon Gang 2) 7640378			2.3.2016	

	(y) Thae Pyong San (Petrel 1) 9009085			2.3.2016	
	(z) Tong Hung San (Chong Chon Gang) 7937317			2.3.2016	
	(aa) Tong Hung 1 8661575			2.3.2016	
22.	Chongchongang Shipping Company	a) Chong Chon Gang Shipping Co. Ltd. b) Chongchongang Shipping Co LTD	Address: 817 Haeun, Donghung-dong, Central District, Pyongyang, DPRK; Alternate Address: 817, Haeum, Tonghun-dong, Chung-gu, Pyongyang, DPRK; IMO number: 5342883	2.3.2016	The Chongchongang Shipping Company, through its vessel, the Chong Chon Gang, attempted to directly import the illicit shipment of conventional weapons and arms to the DPRK in July 2013.
23.	Daedong Credit Bank (DCB)	a) DCB b) Taedong Credit Bank c) Dae-Dong Credit Bank	Address: Suite 401, Potonggang Hotel, Ansan-Dong, Pyongchon District, Pyongyang, DPRK; Alternate Address: Ansan-dong, Botonggang Hotel, Pongchon, Pyongyang, DPRK; SWIFT: DCBKKPPY	2.3.2016	Daedong Credit Bank (DCB) has provided financial services to the Korea Mining Development Trading Corporation (KOMID) and Tanchon Commercial Bank (TCB). Since at least 2007, DCB has facilitated hundreds of financial transactions worth millions of dollars on behalf of KOMID and TCB. In some cases, DCB has knowingly facilitated transactions by using deceptive financial practices.
30.	Office 39	Office #39; Office No. 39; Bureau 39; Central Committee Bureau 39; Third Floor; Division 39	a) Second KWP Government Building (Korean – Ch'o'ngsa, Urban Town (Korean-Dong), Chung Ward, Pyongyang, DPRK b) Chung-Guyok (Central District), Sosong Street, Kyongrim-Dong, Pyongyang, DPRK c) Changwang Street, Pyongyang DPRK	2.3.2016	DPRK government entity.

36.	Singwang Economics and Trading General Corporation		Address: DPRK; IMO number: 5905801	30.11.2016	Is a DPRK firm for trading in coal. DPRK generates a significant share of the money for its nuclear and ballistic missile programmes by mining natural resources and selling those resources abroad.
42.	Korea Daesong General Trading Corporation	Daesong Trading; Daesong Trading Company; Korea Daesong Trading Company; Korea Daesong Trading Corporation	Address: Pulgan Gori Dong 1, Potonggang District, Pyongyang City, DPRK; Telephone: +850-2-18111-8208. Fax: +850-2-381-4432; Email: daesong@star-co.net.kp	30.11.2016	Is affiliated with Office 39 through minerals (gold) exports, metals, machinery, agricultural products, ginseng, jewellery, and light industry products.
44.	Korea Kumsan Trading Corporation		Address: Haeun 2-dong, Pyogchon District, Pyongyang City/Mangyongdae, DPRK; Telephone: +850-2-18111-8550. Fax: +850-2-381-4410/4416; Email: mhs-ip@star-co.net.kp	2.6.2017	Korea Kumsan Trading Corporation is owned or controlled by, or acting or purporting to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, the General Bureau of Atomic Energy, which oversees the DPRK's nuclear programme.
45.	Koryo Bank		Koryo Bank Building, Pulgun Street, Pyongyang, DPRK	2.6.2017	Koryo Bank operates in the financial services industry in the DPRK's economy and is associated with Office 38 and Office 39 of the KWP.
47.	Foreign Trade Bank	a) Mooyokbank b) Korea Trading Bank	Address: FTB Building, Jungsong-dong, Central District, Pyongyang, DPRK; SWIFT/BIC: FTBDKPPY	4.8.2017	Foreign Trade Bank is a state-owned bank and acts as the DPRK's primary foreign exchange bank and has provided key financial support to the Korea Kwangson Banking Corporation.
50.	Mansudae Overseas Project Group of Companies	Mansudae Art Studio	Yanggakdo International Hotel, RYUS, Pyongyang, DPRK	4.8.2017	Mansudae Overseas Project Group of Companies engaged in, facilitated, or was responsible for the exportation of workers from the DPRK to other nations for construction-related activities including for statues and monuments to generate revenue for the Government of the DPRK or the Workers' Party of Korea. The Mansudae Overseas Project Group of Companies has been reported to conduct business in countries in Africa and Southeast Asia including Algeria, Angola, Botswana, Benin, Cambodia, Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Malaysia, Mozambique, Madagascar, Namibia, Syria, Togo, and Zimbabwe.

56.	CHONMYONG SHIPPING CO	CHON MYONG SHIPPING COMPANY LIMITED	Address: Kalrimgil 2-dong, Mangyongdae-guyok, Pyongyang, DPRK; Saemaul 2-dong, Pyongchon-guyok, Pyongyang, DPRK; IMO number: 5571322	30.3.2018	Registered owner of CHON MYONG 1, a DPRK-flagged vessel that conducted ship-to-ship transfer of fuel in late December 2017.
57.	FIRST OIL JV CO LTD		Address: Jongbaek 1-dong, Rakrang-guyok, Pyongyang, DPRK; IMO number: 5963351	30.3.2018	Owner of the DPRK tanker PAEK MA, which was involved in ship to ship transfer operations for oil in mid-January 2018.
58.	HAPJANGGANG SHIPPING CORP		Address: Kumsong 3-dong, Mangyongdae-guyok, Pyongyang, DPRK; IMO number: 5787684	30.3.2018	Registered owner of the DPRK tanker NAM SAN 8, which is believed to have been involved in ship to ship transfer operations for oil, and owner of vessel HAP JANG GANG 6.
61.	KOREA ACHIM SHIPPING CO		Address: Sochang-dong, Chung-guyok, Pyongyang, DPRK IMO number: 5936312	30.3.2018	Registered owner of DPRK tanker CHON MA SAN. DPRK-flagged CHON MA SAN prepared for likely ship to ship transfer operations in late January 2018. The master of the DPRK-flagged motor tanker YU JONG 2 reported on November 18, 2017 to an unidentified DPRK-based controller that the vessel was avoiding a storm in advance of a ship to ship transfer. The master suggested that the YU JONG 2 load fuel oil before the DPRK-flagged tanker CHON MA SAN since the CHON MA SAN's larger size was better suited to conduct ship to ship transfers in a storm. After the CHON MA SAN loaded fuel oil from a vessel, the YU JONG 2 loaded 1 168 kilolitres of fuel oil on November 19, 2017 through a ship to ship transfer operation.
62.	KOREA ANSAN SHIPPING COMPANY	a) KOREA ANSAN SHPG COMPANY b) Korea Ansan SHPG CO	Address: Pyongchon 1-dong, Pyongchon-guyok, Pyongyang, DPRK; IMO number: 5676084	30.3.2018	Registered owner of DPRK tanker AN SAN 1 believed to have been involved in ship to ship transfer operations for oil.
63.	KOREA MYONGDOK SHIPPING CO		Address: Chilgol 2-dong, Mangyongdae-guyok, Pyongyang, DPRK; IMO number: 5985863	30.3.2018	Registered owner of the YU PHYONG 5. In late November 2017, the YU PHYONG 5 conducted a ship-to-ship transfer of 1 721 metric tons of fuel oil.

64.	KOREA SAMJONG SHIPPING		Address: Tonghung-dong, Chung-guyok, Pyongyang, DPRK; IMO number: 5954061	30.3.2018	Registered owner of DPRK tankers SAM JONG 1 and SAM JONG 2. Both vessels are believed to have imported refined petroleum to DPRK in violation of UN sanctions in late January 2018.
65.	KOREA SAMMA SHIPPING CO	Korea Samma SHPG CO	Address: Rakrang 3-dong, Rakrang-guyok, Pyongyang, DPRK; IMO number: 5145892	30.3.2018	A DPRK-flagged tanker, SAM MA 2 owned by Korea Samma Shipping Company, conducted a ship-to-ship transfer of oil and fabricated documents in mid-October 2017, loading almost 1 600 metric tons of fuel oil in one transaction. The ship master was instructed to erase SAMMA SHIPPING and the Korean words found on the ship's seal and instead put 'Hai Xin You 606' to mask its identity as a DPRK vessel.
67.	KOTI CORP		Address: Panama City, Panama; IMO number: 5982254	30.3.2018	Ship manager and commercial manager of the Panama-flagged vessel KOTI, which conducted ship-to-ship transfers of likely petroleum product to the DPRK-flagged KUM UN SAN 3 on December 9, 2017.
68.	MYOHYANG SHIPPING CO		Address: Kumsong 3-dong, Mangyondae-guyok, Pyongyang, DPRK; IMO number: 5988369	30.3.2018	Ship manager of DPRK oil products tanker YU SON, which is believed to have been involved in ship to ship transfer operations for oil.
70.	PHYONGCHON SHIPPING & MARINE	PHYONGCHON SHIPPING AND MARINE	Address: Otan-dong, Chung-guyok, Pyongyang, DPRK; IMO number: 5878561	30.3.2018	Registered owner of DPRK tanker JI SONG 6, which is believed to have been involved in ship to ship transfer operations of oil in late January 2018. The company also owns vessels JI SONG 8 and WOORY STAR.
75.	YUK TUNG ENERGY PTE LTD		Address: 80 Raffles Place, #17-22 UOB Plaza, Singapore, 048624, Singapore; IMO number: 5987860	30.3.2018	Ship manager and commercial manager of the YUK TUNG, which conducted ship-to-ship transfer of refined petroleum product.'

COMMISSION DECISION (EU) 2022/1511**of 7 September 2022****on relief from import duties and VAT exemption on importation granted, for goods needed to combat the effects of the COVID-19 outbreak during 2022***(notified under document C(2022)6284)***(Only the Dutch, French, German, Latvian, Portuguese and Slovenian texts are authentic)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Council Directive 2009/132/EC of 19 October 2009 determining the scope of Article 143(b) and (c) of Directive 2006/112/EC as regards exemption from value added tax on the final importation of certain goods ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 53, first paragraph, thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1186/2009 of 16 November 2009 setting up a Community system of reliefs from customs duty ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 76, first paragraph, thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Decision (EU) 2021/2313 ⁽³⁾ granted, in respect of certain Member States, relief from import duties and exemption of value added tax ("VAT") on importation of goods needed to combat the effects of the COVID-19 outbreak, from 1 January 2022 until 30 June 2022.
- (2) On 15 June 2022, the Commission consulted the Member States on whether an extension of the validity of the measures laid down in that Decision was necessary. Belgium, Latvia, Austria, Portugal and Slovenia ('the requesting Member States') submitted requests to that effect on 21 June 2022.
- (3) The imports made to the requesting Member States under Decision (EU) 2021/2313 have been beneficial in providing State organisations or other organisations that have been approved by the national competent authorities access to needed medicines, medical equipment and personal protective equipment, for which a shortage existed. Trade statistics for such goods indicate that the related importations are on a downward trend, but may fluctuate following new demands of goods needed to combat the COVID-19 pandemic. Despite the ongoing vaccination in the Union and a number of measures taken to prevent the spread of the virus, the number of COVID-19 infections in the requesting Member States still poses public health risks. As shortages of goods needed to combat the COVID-19 pandemic are still reported in those Member States, it is appropriate to grant a relief for import duties chargeable on goods imported for the purposes specified in Article 74 of Regulation (EC) No 1186/2009 and an exemption for VAT chargeable on goods imported for the purposes specified in Article 51 of Directive 2009/132/EC.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 292, 10.11.2009, p. 5.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 324, 10.12.2009, p. 23.

⁽³⁾ Commission Decision (EU) 2021/2313 of 22 December 2021 on relief from import duties and VAT exemption on importation granted for goods needed to combat the effects of the COVID-19 outbreak during 2022 (OJ L 464, 28.12.2021, p. 11).

- (4) The requesting Member States should inform the Commission of the nature and quantities of the various goods admitted free of import duties and VAT with a view to combatting the effects of the COVID-19 outbreak, of the organisations they have approved for the distribution or making available of those goods and of the measures taken to prevent the goods from being used for purposes other than to combat the effects of that outbreak.
- (5) Taking into consideration the challenges that the requesting Member States envisage to face, relief of import duties and exemption of VAT should be granted in respect of importations made from 1 July 2022. The relief should remain in place until 31 December 2022.
- (6) On 22 July 2022, the Member States were consulted in accordance with Article 76, first paragraph, of Regulation (EC) No 1186/2009 and Article 53, first paragraph, of Directive 2009/132/EC,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

1. Goods shall be admitted free of import duties within the meaning of Article 2(1), point (a), of Regulation (EC) No 1186/2009 and exempted of value added tax (VAT) on the imports within the meaning of Article 2(1), point (a), of Directive 2009/132/EC, where the following conditions are fulfilled:

- (a) the goods are intended for any of the following:
 - (i) distribution free of charge by the bodies and organisations referred to in point (c) to persons affected by or at risk from COVID-19 or involved in combating the COVID-19 outbreak;
 - (ii) being made available free of charge to the persons affected by or at risk from COVID-19 or involved in combating the COVID-19 outbreak while remaining the property of the bodies and organisations referred to in point (c);
- (b) the goods satisfy the requirements laid down in Articles 75, 78, 79 and 80 of Regulation (EC) No 1186/2009 and Articles 52, 55, 56 and 57 of Directive 2009/132/EC;
- (c) the goods are imported to Belgium, Latvia, Austria, Portugal or Slovenia ('the requesting Member States') for release for free circulation by or on behalf of State organisations including State bodies, public bodies and other bodies governed by public law or by or on behalf of organisations approved by the competent authorities in those Member States.

2. Goods shall also be admitted free of import duties within the meaning of Article 2(1), point (a), of Regulation (EC) No 1186/2009 and exempted of VAT on the imports within the meaning of Article 2(1), point (a), of Directive 2009/132/EC, where they are imported for release into free circulation by or on behalf of disaster relief agencies in order to meet their needs during the period they provide disaster relief to persons affected by or at risk from COVID-19 or involved in combatting the COVID-19 outbreak.

Article 2

1. The requesting Member States shall communicate to the Commission information regarding the nature and quantities of the various goods admitted free of import duties and VAT pursuant to Article 1, every two months on the fifteenth day of the month following the reporting period.

2. By 31 March 2023 at the latest, each requesting Member State shall communicate to the Commission the following information:

- (a) a list of organisations approved by the competent authorities in the relevant requesting Member State as referred to in Article 1(1), point (c);

- (b) the following consolidated information regarding the nature and quantities of the various goods admitted free of import duties and VAT pursuant to Article 1:
- (i) customs declaration number;
 - (ii) acceptance date;
 - (iii) Combined Nomenclature code;
 - (iv) Integrated Tariff of the European Communities code (TARIC);
 - (v) net mass;
 - (vi) supplementary unit, if applicable;
 - (vii) value of goods;
 - (viii) duty rate;
 - (ix) VAT rate;
 - (x) amount of uncollected duties and VAT;
 - (xi) origin of goods;
 - (xii) titles of proprietary bodies and organisations referred to in Article 1(1), point (c), with respect to goods made available free of charge to persons affected by or at risk from COVID-19 or involved in combating the COVID-19 outbreak;
- (c) measures taken to ensure compliance with Articles 78, 79 and 80 of Regulation (EC) No 1186/2009 and with Articles 55, 56 and 57 of Directive 2009/132/EC;
- (d) where appropriate, the risk management and control measures undertaken by the requesting Member State, as provided for by Article 46 of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁴⁾, with regard to the goods falling under the scope of this Decision.

Article 3

Article 1 shall apply to importations made to the requesting Member States from 1 July 2022 to 31 December 2022.

Article 4

This Decision is addressed to the Kingdom of Belgium, the Republic of Latvia, the Republic of Austria, the Portuguese Republic and the Republic of Slovenia.

It shall apply from 1 July 2022.

Done at Brussels, 7 September 2022.

For the Commission
Paolo GENTILONI
Member of the Commission

⁽⁴⁾ Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 October 2013 laying down the Union Customs Code (OJ L 269, 10.10.2013, p. 1).

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2022/1512**of 7 September 2022****on the request for registration of the European citizens' initiative entitled 'Every European house equipped with 1 kW photovoltaic and 0,6 kW wind turbines using EU funding through the municipalities alone', pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2019/788 of the European Parliament and of the Council***(notified under document C(2022) 6108)***(Only the Romanian text is authentic)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) 2019/788 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 April 2019 on the European citizens' initiative ⁽¹⁾ and in particular Article 6(2) and (3) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) A request for registration of a European citizens' initiative entitled 'Every European house equipped with 1 kW photovoltaic and 0,6 kW wind turbines using EU funding through the municipalities alone' was submitted to the Commission on 11 July 2022.
- (2) The objectives of the initiative are expressed by the organisers as follows: '(1) to reduce the CO₂ footprint of each household; (2) accountability of the municipalities, distributors and suppliers of energy, limiting migration between suppliers in the green zone with professional training for at least one municipality employee in environmental matters, using only EU equipment; (3) development of green energy sources in the most isolated villages and at the end of networks which would otherwise require consolidation investments funded by distributors, energy suppliers or territorial administrative units; (4) to change the public perception that green energy is expensive and to educate the public to consume at least 1 kW of solar energy during the day in order to reduce bills. We say stop to the energy war, we prepare local turbine pump systems of up to 400 kW, drip irrigation systems and hydrogen generators for compact energy zones. A major step for competitiveness in the EU.'
- (3) An annex to the initiative provides further details on the subject matter, objectives and background to the initiative, setting out and detailing the reasons to support it. The organisers claim that the money not used for resilience, cohesion and regional development could serve to fund, through territorial administrative units, 600 million photovoltaic panels and 197 000 megawatt green energy in approximately 197 million households across the Union for an estimated cost of EUR 750 billion, laying the foundations of the 'green European energy union'.
- (4) As regards the call for action to install photovoltaic panels and wind turbines to supply households with green energy with a view to reducing their CO₂ footprint, the Commission has the power to present proposals for legal acts creating obligations to equip new or existing buildings with renewable energy installations and seeking to speed-up permitting procedures for renewable energy projects on the basis of Article 194(2) of the Treaty.
- (5) Inasmuch as the initiative calls for its objectives to be achieved with the contribution of Union funds, the Recovery and Resilience Facility as well as the Just Transition Fund, InvestEU, based on Article 173 and/or Article 175 of the Treaty, and the proposed new Social Climate Fund, based on Article 91(1), point (d), Article 192(1) and Article 194(1), point (c), all provide for significant investments into the green transition.
- (6) For those reasons, none of the parts of the initiative manifestly fall outside the framework of the Commission's powers to submit a proposal for a legal act of the Union for the purpose of implementing the Treaties.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 130, 17.5.2019, p. 55.

- (7) That conclusion is without prejudice to the assessment of whether the concrete substantive conditions required for the Commission to act, including compliance with the principles of proportionality and subsidiarity, and compatibility with fundamental rights, would be met in this case.
- (8) The group of organisers has provided appropriate evidence that it fulfils the requirements laid down in Article 5(1) and (2) of Regulation (EU) 2019/788 and has designated the contact persons in accordance with Article 5(3), first subparagraph, of that Regulation.
- (9) The initiative is not manifestly abusive, frivolous or vexatious, nor is it manifestly contrary to the values of the Union as set out in Article 2 of the Treaty on European Union and rights enshrined in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union.
- (10) The initiative entitled 'Every European house equipped with 1 kW photovoltaic and 0,6 kW wind turbines using EU funding through the municipalities alone' should therefore be registered.
- (11) The conclusion that the conditions for registration under Article 6(3) of Regulation (EU) 2019/788 are fulfilled does not imply that the Commission in any way confirms the factual correctness of the content of the initiative, which is the sole responsibility of the group of organisers of the initiative. The content of the initiative only expresses the views of the group of organisers, and can in no way be taken to reflect the views of the Commission,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The European citizens' initiative entitled 'Every European house equipped with 1 kW photovoltaic and 0,6 kW wind turbines using EU funding through the municipalities alone' shall be registered.

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the group of organisers of the citizens' initiative entitled 'Every European house equipped with 1 kW photovoltaic and 0,6 kW wind turbines using EU funding through the municipalities alone', represented by Mr Augustin DANILA and Mr Vlad VASILE acting as contact persons.

Done at Brussels, 7 September 2022.

For the Commission
Věra JOUROVÁ
Vice-President

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2022/1513**of 7 September 2022****on the request for registration of the European citizens' initiative entitled 'Protect the EU's Rural Heritage, Food Security and Supply', pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2019/788 of the European Parliament and of the Council***(notified under document C(2022) 6193)***(Only the English text is authentic)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) 2019/788 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 April 2019 on the European citizens' initiative ⁽¹⁾ and in particular Article 6(2) and (3) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) A request for registration of a European citizens' initiative entitled 'Protect the EU's Rural Heritage, Food Security and Supply' was submitted to the Commission on 13 July 2022.
- (2) The objectives of the initiative are expressed by the organisers as follows: 'Europe's rural regions are losing their heritage, industries, populations, and values – threatening food security and supply across the EU. To preserve what makes these regions unique for future generations and ensure the longevity of the EU's food-producing communities, we need a renewed EU commitment to the promotion of regional heritage, rural sustainable growth and rising living standards. This European Citizens' Initiative asks the EU to modernise its rural commitments to take into consideration the need for greater food security, supply of agricultural materials and protection for the rural way of life – its people, their values and livelihoods.'
- (3) An annex to the initiative provides further details on the subject matter, objectives and background to the initiative, by setting out and detailing the reasons to support it. The organisers claim that 'rural sectors and those that work them face increasing pressure and diminishing incentives to continue, which, if, not addressed, will lead to the extinction of some of Europe's most foundational communities and values'. They request the Commission to submit a proposal, within the competences conferred on the Union by the Treaties, to strengthen and preserve regional heritages and industries throughout the Union in order to boost rural growth and promote rural job practices and activities. They further ask for recognition of food security and supply, such as fertiliser and biogas materials, to maintain a robust regional food supply in the Union. They invite the Commission to include the promotion of rural heritage and the recognition of food security and supply in the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and they mention the need to increase the scope of the long-term vision for the Union's rural areas up to 2040, the Rural Pact as well as the EU Rural Action Plan ⁽²⁾.
- (4) In line with the objectives of the common agricultural policy (CAP) established by Article 39 of the Treaty, the CAP strategic plans Regulation ⁽³⁾ pursues the general objectives of fostering a smart, competitive, resilient and diversified agricultural sector ensuring long-term food security, supporting and strengthen environmental protection and strengthening the socioeconomic fabric of rural areas ⁽⁴⁾. To the extent that the initiative's objective of protection of the Union's rural heritage, food security and supply is not covered by Regulation (EU) 2021/2115, the Commission has the power to present a proposal for a legal act on the basis of Article 42 and Article 43(2) of the Treaty.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 130, 17.5.2019, p. 55.

⁽²⁾ In its Communication 'The long-term Vision for the EU's Rural Areas up to 2040' (COM/2021/345 final), presented on 30 June 2021, the Commission announced the Rural Pact and the Rural action Plan. More information about these actions can be found on: https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/new-push-european-democracy/long-term-vision-rural-areas_en.

⁽³⁾ Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 2 December 2021 establishing rules on support for strategic plans to be drawn up by Member States under the common agricultural policy (CAP Strategic Plans) and financed by the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF) and by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and repealing Regulations (EU) No 1305/2013 and (EU) No 1307/2013 (OJ L 435, 6.12.2021, p. 1).

⁽⁴⁾ Article 5 of Regulation (EU) 2021/2115.

- (5) For those reasons, none of the parts of the initiative manifestly fall outside the framework of the Commission's powers to submit a proposal for a legal act of the Union for the purpose of implementing the Treaties.
- (6) That conclusion is without prejudice to the assessment of whether the concrete substantive conditions required for the Commission to act, including compliance with the principles of proportionality and subsidiarity and compatibility with fundamental rights, would be met in this case.
- (7) The group of organisers has provided appropriate evidence that it fulfils the requirements laid down in Article 5(1) and (2) of Regulation (EU) 2019/788 and has designated the contact persons in accordance with Article 5(3), first subparagraph, of that Regulation.
- (8) The initiative is not manifestly abusive, frivolous or vexatious, nor is it manifestly contrary to the values of the Union as set out in Article 2 of the Treaty on European Union and rights enshrined in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union.
- (9) The initiative entitled 'Protect the EU's Rural Heritage, Food Security and Supply' should therefore be registered.
- (10) The conclusion that the conditions for registration under Article 6(3) of Regulation (EU) 2019/788 are fulfilled does not imply that the Commission in any way confirms the factual correctness of the content of the initiative, which is the sole responsibility of the group of organisers of the initiative. The content of the initiative only expresses the views of the group of organisers, and can in no way be taken to reflect the views of the Commission,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The European citizens' initiative entitled 'Protect the EU's Rural Heritage, Food Security and Supply' shall be registered.

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the group of organisers of the citizens' initiative entitled 'Protect the EU's Rural Heritage, Food Security and Supply', represented by Mr Česlovas TALLAT-KELPŠA and Mr Markus Valdemar SJÖHOLM acting as contact persons.

Done at Brussels, 7 September 2022.

For the Commission
Věra JOUROVÁ
Vice-President

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2022/1514**of 8 September 2022****allowing Finland to authorise biocidal products consisting of *in situ* generated nitrogen for the protection of cultural heritage***(notified under document C(2022) 6274)***(Only the Finnish and Swedish texts are authentic)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2012 concerning the making available on the market and use of biocidal products ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 55(3) thereof,

After consulting the Standing Committee for Biocidal Products,

Whereas:

- (1) Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 contains active substances which have a more favourable environmental or human or animal health profile. Products containing these active substances may therefore be authorised under a simplified procedure. Nitrogen is included in Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 528/2012, subject to the restriction that it is used in limited quantities in ready-for-use canisters.
- (2) Pursuant to Article 86 of Regulation (EU) No 528/2012, nitrogen is approved as active substance for use in biocidal products of product-type 18, insecticides ⁽²⁾. Biocidal products consisting of nitrogen as approved are authorised in several Member States and are supplied in gas cylinders ⁽³⁾.
- (3) Nitrogen can also be generated *in situ* from ambient air. *In situ* generated nitrogen is currently not approved for use in the Union and it is neither listed in Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 528/2012, nor inserted in the list of active substances included in the review programme of existing active substances in biocidal products in Annex II to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1062/2014 ⁽⁴⁾.
- (4) Pursuant to Article 55(3) of Regulation (EU) No 528/2012, on 5 April 2022 Finland submitted to the Commission an application for derogation from Article 19(1)(a) of that Regulation asking to allow it to authorise biocidal products consisting of nitrogen generated *in situ* from ambient air for the protection of cultural heritage ('the application').
- (5) Cultural heritage can be damaged by a wide range of harmful organisms, from insects to microorganisms. The presence of those organisms not only can lead to the loss of the cultural good itself, but also poses the risk of those harmful organisms being spread to other objects nearby. Without an appropriate treatment, objects could be irretrievably damaged, putting the cultural heritage at serious risk.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 167, 27.6.2012, p. 1.⁽²⁾ Commission Directive 2009/89/EC of 30 July 2009 amending Directive 98/8/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council to include nitrogen as an active substance in Annex I thereto (OJ L 199, 31.7.2009, p. 19).⁽³⁾ List of authorised products available at <https://echa.europa.eu/fr/information-on-chemicals/biocidal-products>⁽⁴⁾ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1062/2014 of 4 August 2014 on the work programme for the systematic examination of all existing active substances contained in biocidal products referred to in Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 294, 10.10.2014, p. 1).

- (6) *In situ* generated nitrogen is used to create a controlled atmosphere with a very low concentration of oxygen (anoxia) in permanent or temporary sealed treatment tents or chambers for the control of harmful organisms on cultural heritage objects. Nitrogen is separated from the ambient air and is pumped into the treatment tent or chamber, where the nitrogen content of the atmosphere is increased to 99 % approximately and consequently oxygen is almost completely depleted. The humidity of the nitrogen pumped into the treatment area is set according to the demands of the object to be treated. Harmful organisms cannot survive under the conditions created in the treatment tent or chamber.
- (7) According to the information submitted by Finland, the use of *in situ* generated nitrogen appears to be the only effective technique for the control of harmful organisms that can be used for all types of materials and combinations of materials present in cultural institutions without damaging them and is effective against all developmental stages of pests in cultural heritage.
- (8) The method of anoxia or modified or controlled atmosphere is listed in the standard EN 16790:2016 'Conservation of cultural heritage – Integrated pest management (IPM) for protection of cultural heritage' and nitrogen is described in this standard as 'most used' for creating anoxia.
- (9) Other techniques for the control of harmful organisms are available, such as thermal shock techniques (high or low temperatures). In addition, biocidal products containing other active substances can be used for that purpose. However, according to Finland, each of those techniques has limitations in terms of damage that could occur to certain materials during treatment.
- (10) As stated in the application, other active substances are seldom used in cultural institutions due to their hazard profile. After treatment with those substances, the residues on the treated objects can be progressively released to the environment, which poses a risk to human health. Moreover, those substances may react with the materials of the heritage objects causing irreversible changes, especially of their surface.
- (11) According to the information in the application, the use of nitrogen in cylinders is not an appropriate alternative for cultural institutions, as it presents practical disadvantages. The limited quantities in cylinders require frequent transport and a separate storage facility. The treatment with nitrogen in cylinders would also generate high costs for the cultural institutions.
- (12) Requesting cultural institutions to use several techniques to control harmful organisms – each of them suitable for specific materials and objects – instead of using one technique already used and suitable to all materials, would involve additional costs for cultural institutions and make it more complicated for them to reach the objective of moving away from the use of more hazardous active substances in their IPM. In addition, the abandonment of facilities and equipment acquired for *in situ* generated nitrogen anoxia would represent a loss of previous investments.
- (13) Discussions related to a possible derogation pursuant to Article 55(3) of Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 for *in situ* generated nitrogen took place in several meetings ⁽ⁱ⁾ of the Commission expert group of Competent Authorities for Biocidal Products in 2019.
- (14) In addition, at the request of the Commission, following the first, similar application for derogation for products consisting of *in situ* generated nitrogen from Austria, the European Chemicals Agency conducted a public consultation on that application, allowing all interested parties to provide their views. The vast majority of the 1487 comments received were in favour of the derogation. Many contributors outlined the disadvantages of the alternative techniques available: thermal treatments may damage certain materials; the use of other active substances leaves toxic residues on artefacts that are progressively released to the environment; the use of nitrogen in cylinders does not allow the control of the relative humidity in the treatment area, which is needed for the treatment of some materials.

⁽ⁱ⁾ 83rd, 84th, 85th and 86th meetings of the Commission Expert Group of representatives of Member States Competent Authorities for the implementation of Regulation (EU) No 528/2012, held in May 2019, July 2019, September 2019 and November 2019, respectively. The minutes of the meetings are available at https://ec.europa.eu/health/biocides/events_en#anchor0

- (15) The inclusion of *in situ* generated nitrogen in Annex I of Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 would allow Member States to authorise products consisting of *in situ* generated nitrogen without the need for a derogation in accordance with Article 55(3) of that Regulation. Such an application has been submitted in March 2022. However, performing the evaluation of this application, including the substance into Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 and obtaining product authorisations require time.
- (16) The application shows that no appropriate alternatives are available in Finland, since all the alternative techniques currently available present disadvantages either due to non-suitability for the treatment of all materials or practical disadvantages.
- (17) Based on all those arguments it is appropriate to conclude that *in situ* generated nitrogen is essential for the protection of cultural heritage in Finland and that no appropriate alternatives are available. Finland should therefore be allowed to authorise the making available on the market and use of biocidal products consisting of *in situ* generated nitrogen for the protection of cultural heritage.
- (18) The possible inclusion of *in situ* generated nitrogen into Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 and the subsequent authorisation by Member States of products consisting of *in situ* generated nitrogen requires time. It is therefore appropriate to allow a derogation for a period that would allow the completion of the underlying procedures,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Finland may authorise the making available on the market and use of biocidal products consisting of *in situ* generated nitrogen for the protection of cultural heritage until 31 December 2024.

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the Republic of Finland.

Done at Brussels, 8 September 2022.

For the Commission
Stella KYRIAKIDES
Member of the Commission

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2022/1515**of 8 September 2022****on the unresolved objections regarding the conditions for granting an authorisation for the biocidal product Mouskito Junior Lotion in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council***(notified under document C(2022)6279)***(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2012 concerning the making available on the market and use of biocidal products ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 36(3) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) On 19 October 2015, the company Laboratoria Qualiphar N.V./S.A. ('the applicant') submitted to the competent authorities of several Member States, including France, an application for mutual recognition in parallel, in accordance with Article 34 of Regulation (EU) No 528/2012, of the biocidal product Mouskito Junior Lotion ('the biocidal product'). The biocidal product is a ready-to-use product intended to protect human skin from insect bites and contains as active substance ethyl butylacetylaminopropionate (IR 3535). Belgium is the reference Member State responsible for the evaluation of the application as referred to in Article 34(1) of Regulation (EU) No 528/2012.
- (2) The claims of the applicant for the product were: protection in tropical climate areas against mosquitoes (*Aedes aegypti*, *Culex quinquefasciatus*, *Anopheles gambiae*) and in areas with temperate climate against mosquitoes (*Aedes aegypti*, *Culex quinquefasciatus*), flies (*Stomoxys calcitrans*), bees (*Apis mellifera*), wasps (*Vespula vulgaris*) and ticks (*Ixodes ricinus*).
- (3) On 19 June 2019, pursuant to Article 35(2) of Regulation (EU) No 528/2012, France referred objections to the coordination group, indicating that the biocidal product does not meet the conditions laid down in Article 19(1), point (b) (i), of that Regulation for the use against bees and wasps. The referral was discussed in the coordination group on 16 September 2019.
- (4) As no agreement was reached in the coordination group, on 7 November 2019 Belgium referred the unresolved objection to the Commission, pursuant to Article 36(1) of Regulation (EU) No 528/2012. Belgium provided the Commission with a detailed statement of the matter on which Member States were unable to reach agreement and the reasons for their disagreement. The statement was forwarded to the Member States concerned and to the applicant.
- (5) France disagrees with the reference Member State's recommendation for authorisation of the use against wasps and bees. More specifically, France considers that efficacy for the specific use has not been demonstrated in the simulated-use test provided by the applicant, as the design of that test did not permit the determination of a complete protection time ⁽²⁾ and as the product was not applied on a human skin-like surface.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 167, 27.6.2012, p. 1.⁽²⁾ The complete protection time is defined as the time between the repellent application and the time of two or more bites on the treated skin, or the first confirmed bite (a bite followed by another within 30 minutes).

- (6) Belgium argues that the applicant has performed the tests required by the guidance existing at the time of the application submission and noted that for wasps and bees no established protocol exists. Belgium considers that a specific claim cannot be dismissed only because an established testing protocol does not exist and that therefore an expert judgement needs to be used. While acknowledging that no complete protection time was determined by the test provided by the applicant, Belgium concluded on the basis of expert judgement that the claim of repellence of bees and wasps was sufficiently supported.
- (7) On 17 December 2021, the Commission requested an opinion on that matter from the European Chemicals Agency ('the Agency') in accordance with Article 36(2) of Regulation (EU) No 528/2012. The Agency was requested to indicate (i) whether a determination of complete protection time is needed for the assessment of the efficacy against bees and wasps and whether the simulated-use test performed by the applicant allows the determination of a complete protection time, (ii) whether simulated-use tests need to be performed on a human skin-like surface and (iii) whether the performed simulated-use test generated data demonstrating that the biocidal product controls wasps and bees by repelling those organisms at the recommended dose and thereby support the claim 'repels wasps and bees'.
- (8) On 2 March 2022, the Biocidal Products Committee of the Agency adopted its opinion ⁽³⁾.
- (9) According to the Agency, efficacy data relevant to the actual conditions of use are needed to substantiate the product claims. The protection time is a very important parameter, especially for products intended to be used against dangerous insects, also considering that bees and wasps stings are a real concern to vulnerable individuals due to allergic reactions to the venom.
- (10) The Agency acknowledges that there are no agreed efficacy test protocols or criteria for topical repellents against wasps and bees and considers that it is the applicant's responsibility to provide efficacy data from studies designed to mimic the practical use situation in order to substantiate the claim.
- (11) The tests performed by the applicant were field trials conducted in orchards. The repellent efficacy was investigated using traps in the form of plastic bottles, filled with sugar solution and detergent to catch the target organisms. The surface of the traps was treated with the test product twice a day or remained untreated. According to the Agency, for repellents against bees and wasps the set-up of the test using traps with an attractant as test subject instead of humans could be acceptable, due in particular to ethical issues raised by exposure of humans to inevitable and painful bee and wasp stings. However, the data collected during the field trial performed by the applicant do not allow the establishment of the complete protection time.
- (12) The Agency also points out that the surface of the bottles used as traps, which is a non-porous material, is significantly different from any material simulating the properties of human skin, especially in terms of absorbance and odour, which may affect the efficacy of the repellent. The test design should mimic the practical in-use situation as much as possible, for instance it would be preferable to use an absorbent human skin-like surface or texture like animal skin, or any artificial porous material modified in a way to simulate human skin.
- (13) According to the Agency, the data submitted by the applicant from the field trials are in principle valid and could demonstrate the efficacy of products intended to be used as spatial or surface repellents and could substantiate a claim 'repels wasps and bees'. However, the test provided is not relevant for the intended use, that is topical repellent against wasps and bees to be applied on human skin and thus used to protect individuals against insect bites/stings. The generated data should be relevant to this intended use. The treated surface of the traps in the test performed does not sufficiently mimic the practical use situation, therefore the test design cannot be considered suitable to demonstrate efficacy of the product for the claimed use.

⁽³⁾ ECHA opinion ECHA/BPC/318/2022, https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/3443002/art_38_ethyl_butylacetylaminopropionate_bpc_opinion_en.pdf/1b489ec3-7868-2814-a3aa-a34557f4374d?t=1655449588766

- (14) Taking into account the opinion of the Agency, the Commission considers that the biocidal product does not meet the condition laid down in Article 19(1), point (b)(i), of Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 for the use of the product as repellent against wasps and bees.
- (15) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Biocidal Products,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The biocidal product identified by the case number BC-YL020104-40 in the Register for Biocidal Products does not meet the condition laid down in Article 19(1), point (b)(i), of Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 for the use as repellent against wasps and bees.

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 8 September 2022.

For the Commission
Stella KYRIAKIDES
Member of the Commission

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2022/1516**of 8 September 2022****amending Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/1073 laying down technical specifications and rules for the implementation of the trust framework for the EU Digital COVID Certificate established by Regulation (EU) 2021/953 of the European Parliament and of the Council****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) 2021/953 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2021 on a framework for the issuance, verification and acceptance of interoperable COVID-19 vaccination, test and recovery certificates (EU Digital COVID Certificate) to facilitate free movement during the COVID-19 pandemic ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 9(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EU) 2021/953 sets out the EU Digital COVID Certificate the purpose of which is to serve as a proof that a person has received a COVID-19 vaccine, a negative test result or has recovered from infection for the purpose of facilitating the holders' exercise of their right to free movement during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- (2) In order for the EU Digital COVID Certificate to be operational throughout the Union, the Commission adopted Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/1073 ⁽²⁾ laying down technical specifications and rules to populate, securely issue and verify EU Digital COVID Certificates, ensure the protection of personal data, lay down the common structure of the unique certificate identifier and issue a valid, secure and interoperable barcode.
- (3) On 29 June 2022, the European Parliament and Council adopted Regulation (EU) 2022/1034 ⁽³⁾, which extends the period of application of Regulation (EU) 2021/953 on the EU Digital COVID Certificate until 30 June 2023. That extension ensures that the EU Digital COVID Certificate can continue to facilitate free movement during the COVID-19 pandemic, while pursuing a high level of public health protection. This is particularly relevant in the event that certain restrictions to free movement on grounds of public health are maintained or (re-)introduced, for example in response to the emergence and spread of new SARS-CoV-2 variants of concern.
- (4) To enlarge the scope of COVID-19 diagnostic tests that may be used for the issuance of an EU Digital COVID Certificate, the definition of rapid antigen tests set out in Article 2, point 5, of Regulation (EU) 2021/953 was amended by Regulation (EU) 2022/1034 to include laboratory-based antigenic assays. It is now possible for Member States to issue test certificates and, following the adoption of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/256 ⁽⁴⁾, certificates of recovery on the basis of the antigen tests included in the EU common list of COVID-19 antigen tests, as agreed, and regularly updated, by the Health Security Committee and as meeting the established criteria.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 211, 15.6.2021, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/1073 of 28 June 2021 laying down technical specifications and rules for the implementation of the trust framework for the EU Digital COVID Certificate established by Regulation (EU) 2021/953 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 230, 30.6.2021, p. 32).

⁽³⁾ Regulation (EU) 2022/1034 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 June 2022 amending Regulation (EU) 2021/953 on a framework for the issuance, verification and acceptance of interoperable COVID-19 vaccination, test and recovery certificates (EU Digital COVID Certificate) to facilitate free movement during the COVID-19 pandemic (OJ L 173, 30.6.2022, p. 37).

⁽⁴⁾ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/256 of 22 February 2022 amending Regulation (EU) 2021/953 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the issuance of certificates of recovery based on rapid antigen tests (OJ L 42, 23.2.2022, p. 4).

- (5) Article 5(5) of Regulation (EU) 2021/953 was also amended by Regulation (EU) 2022/1034 in order to allow Member States to issue vaccination certificates to participants in clinical trials that have been approved by Member States' ethical committees and competent authorities, regardless of whether the participant received the COVID-19 vaccine candidate or, to avoid undermining the studies, the dose administered to the control group. Pursuant to Article 3(11) of Regulation (EU) 2021/953, where necessary, the Commission is to ask the Health Security Committee, ECDC or EMA to issue guidance on the acceptance of COVID-19 vaccines undergoing clinical trials in the Member States.
- (6) In view of these amendments to Regulation (EU) 2021/953, in order to ensure the interoperability of the EU Digital COVID Certificate, the rules for populating the EU Digital COVID Certificate should be updated to reflect the possibility to use laboratory-based antigenic assays for test and recovery certificates and to issue vaccination certificates for participants in clinical trials.
- (7) Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/1073 should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (8) In the light of the need for rapid implementation of the amended technical specifications for the EU Digital COVID Certificate, this Decision should enter into force on the third day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.
- (9) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee, established by Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2021/953,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/1073 is amended as follows:

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

Article 2

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

Done at Brussels, 8 September 2022.

For the Council
The President
J. SÍKELA

ANNEX I

Annex II to Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/1073 is amended as follows:

- (1) in the introductory section, the first sentence of the sixth paragraph shall be replaced by the following:

‘As some value sets based on the coding systems provided for in this Annex, such as those for vaccine and antigen test coding, are changing often, they shall be published and regularly updated by the Commission with the support of the eHealth Network and the Health Security Committee.’;

- (2) in Section 3, the following paragraphs are added:

‘If a country using the EU Digital COVID Certificate (“EU DCC”) decides to issue vaccination certificates to clinical trial participants during ongoing clinical trials, the vaccine medicinal product shall be coded following the pattern

CT_clinical-trial-identifier

Where the clinical trial has been registered in the EU Clinical Trials Register (EU-CTR), the clinical trial identifier from this register shall be used. In other cases, identifiers from other registers (such as clinicaltrials.gov or Australian New Zealand Clinical Trials Registry) may be used.

The clinical trial identifier shall include a prefix allowing the identification of the clinical trial register (such as EUCTR for EU Clinical Trials Register, NCT for clinicaltrials.gov, ACTRN for Australian New Zealand Clinical Trials Registry).

Where the Commission has received guidance from the Health Security Committee, the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) or the European Medicines Agency (EMA) with regard to the acceptance of certificates issued for a COVID-19 vaccine undergoing clinical trials, the guidance shall be published either as part of the value sets document or separately.’;

- (3) in Section 4, the following paragraph is added:

‘If a country using EU DCC decides to issue vaccination certificates to clinical trial participants during ongoing clinical trials, the vaccine marketing authorization holder or manufacturer shall be coded using the value designated to it in the value set, if available. In other cases, the vaccine marketing authorization holder or manufacturer shall be coded using the rule described under Section 3 Vaccine medicinal product (*CT_clinical-trial-identifier*).’;

- (4) in Section 7, the following paragraph is added:

‘The code LP217198-3 (Rapid immunoassay) shall be used to indicate both rapid antigen tests and laboratory-based antigenic assays.’;

- (5) in Section 8, the first sentence of the second paragraph shall be replaced by the following:

‘The content of the value set shall include the selection of antigen test as listed in the common and updated list of COVID-19 antigen tests, established on the basis of Council Recommendation 2021/C 24/01 and agreed by the Health Security Committee. The list is maintained by the JRC in the COVID-19 In Vitro Diagnostic Devices and Test Methods Database at: <https://covid-19-diagnostics.jrc.ec.europa.eu/devices/hsc-common-recognition-rat>’.

ANNEX II

Section 4 of Annex V to Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/1073 is amended as follows:

(1) in point 4.1, the table is amended as follows:

- (a) in the third row (field 'v/mp', field name 'COVID-19 vaccine product'), the second sentence under the column 'Instructions' is replaced by the following:

'A coded value from the value set vaccine-medicinal-product.json or a coded value referring to a clinical trial and following the rule defined in Section 3 of Annex II.;

- (b) in the fourth row (field 'v/ma', field name 'COVID-19 vaccine marketing authorisation holder or manufacturer'), the second sentence under the column 'Instructions' is replaced by the following:

'A coded value from the value set vaccine-mah-manf.json or a coded value referring to a clinical trial and following the rule defined in Section 4 of Annex II.;

(2) in point 4.2, the table is amended as follows:

- (a) in the third row (field 't/nm', field name 'Test name (nucleic acid amplification tests only)'), the third paragraph under the column 'Instructions' is replaced by the following:

'For antigen test: the field shall not be used, as the name of the test is supplied indirectly through the test device identifier (t/ma).;

- (b) the fourth row is replaced as follows:

t/ma	Test device identifier (antigen tests only)	<p>Antigen test device identifier from the JRC database. Value set (HSC common list):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — All antigen tests in HSC common list (human readable). — https://covid-19-diagnostics.jrc.ec.europa.eu/devices/hsc-common-recognition-rat (machine-readable, values of the field id_device included on the list form the value set). <p>In EU/EEA countries, issuers shall only issue certificates for tests belonging to the currently valid value set. The value set shall be updated every 24 hours. Values outside of the value set may be used in certificates issued by third countries, however the identifiers shall still be from the JRC database. The use of other identifiers such as those provided directly by test manufacturers is not permitted.</p> <p>Verifiers shall detect values not belonging to the up to date value set and display certificates bearing these as invalid. If an identifier is removed from the value set, certificates including it may be accepted for a maximum of 72 hours after the date of removal.</p> <p>The value set is distributed from the EUDCC Gateway.</p> <p>For antigen test: exactly 1 (one) non-empty field shall be provided.</p> <p>For NAAT: the field shall not be used, even if the NAA test identifier is available in the JRC database.</p> <p>Example:</p> <p>"ma": "344"(SD BIOSENSOR Inc, STANDARD F COVID-19 Ag FIA);</p>
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- (c) in the seventh row (field 't/tc', field name 'Testing centre or facility'), the third paragraph under the column 'Instructions' is replaced by the following:

'For antigen test: the field is optional. If provided, it shall not be empty.;

- (3) in point 4.3, in the table, the second row (field 't/fr'), the word 'NAAT' is deleted from the columns 'Field name' and 'Instructions'.

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2022/1517**of 9 September 2022****amending Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/450 as regards the publication of references of European Assessment Documents for insulation made of loose-fill or compound granulated expanded cork or loose-fill granulated natural cork and rubber and other construction products****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2011 laying down harmonised conditions for the marketing of construction products and repealing Council Directive 89/106/EEC ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 22 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) In accordance with Regulation (EU) No 305/2011, Technical Assessment Bodies are to use methods and criteria provided in European Assessment Documents, the references of which have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*, for assessing performance of construction products covered by those documents in relation to their essential characteristics.
- (2) In accordance with Article 19 of Regulation (EU) No 305/2011, following several requests by manufacturers for European Technical Assessments, the organisation of Technical Assessment Bodies has drawn up and adopted 10 European Assessment Documents and one correction.
- (3) The European Assessment Documents drawn up and adopted by the organisation of Technical Assessment Bodies relate to the following construction products:
 - insulation made of loose-fill or compound granulated expanded cork or loose-fill granulated natural cork and rubber;
 - geosynthetic cementitious composite mats and barriers;
 - Early Suppression, Fast Response (ESFR), K240 to 480, Upright and Pendent Automatic Fire Sprinkler;
 - blast Furnace Cement CEM III/A with assessment of sulfate resistance (SR) and optional with low effective alkali content (LA) and/or low heat of hydration (LH);
 - kit for rock and soil anchors using prestressing steel strand;
 - non-screwable sleeve for mechanical splices by lateral compression of reinforcing bars;
 - polystyrene concrete masonry units and wall kits made from the units;
 - thermostatic radiator valves;
 - powder-actuated fastener for the fixing of ETICS in concrete;
 - flexible avalanche protection kit;
 - ventilation system made of mineral wool with facings on outside and inside.
- (4) The European Assessment Document with the reference number 360001-01-0803 relating to ventilation system made of mineral wool with facings on outside and inside, the reference of which is published by Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/450 ⁽²⁾ contains an error. It is therefore necessary to add a clarification that European Assessment Document with the reference number 360001-01-0803 supersedes the previous version of the European Assessment Document with the reference number 360001-00-0803.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 88, 4.4.2011, p. 5.

⁽²⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/450 of 19 March 2019 on publication of the European Assessment Documents (EADs) for construction products drafted in support of Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 77, 20.3.2019, p. 78).

- (5) The European Assessment Documents drawn up and adopted by the organisation of Technical Assessment Bodies satisfy the demands to be met in relation to the basic requirements for construction works set out in Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 305/2011. It is therefore appropriate to publish the references of those European Assessment Documents in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.
- (6) The list of references of European Assessment Documents is published by Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/450. For reasons of clarity, references of new European Assessment Documents should be added to that list.
- (7) Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/450 should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (8) In order to enable the use of the European Assessment Documents as early as possible, this Decision should enter into force on the day of its publication,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The Annex to Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/450 is amended in accordance with the Annex to this Decision.

Article 2

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

Done at Brussels, 9 September 2022.

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

ANNEX

The Annex to Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/450 is amended as follows:

(1) the following rows are inserted in sequential order following the order of the reference numbers:

'040369-01-1201	Insulation made of loose-fill or compound granulated expanded cork or loose-fill granulated natural cork and rubber' (superseding technical specification 'EAD 040369-00-1201')
'080009-00-0301	Geosynthetic cementitious composite mats and barriers'
'100002-00-1106	Early Suppression, Fast Response (ESFR), K240 to 480, Upright and Pendent Automatic Fire Sprinkler'
'150009-01-0301	Blast Furnace Cement CEM III/A with assessment of sulfate resistance (SR) and optional with low effective alkali content (LA) and/or low heat of hydration (LH)' (superseding technical specification 'EAD 150009-00-0301')
'160071-00-0102	Kit for rock and soil anchors using prestressing steel strand'
'160124-00-0301	Non-screwable sleeve for mechanical splices by lateral compression of reinforcing bars'
'170010-00-0305	Polystyrene concrete masonry units and wall kits made from the units'
'280005-00-0702	Thermostatic radiator valves'
'330965-01-0601	Powder-actuated fastener for the fixing of ETICS in concrete' (superseding technical specification 'EAD 330965-00-0601')
'340109-00-0106	Flexible avalanche protection kit';

(2) the row with the reference number 360001-01-0803 is replaced by the following:

'360001-01-0803	Ventilation system made of mineral wool with facings on outside and inside (superseding technical specification 'EAD 360001-00-0803').
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