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II

(Non-legislative acts)

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

COUNCIL DECISION 2012/308/CFSP

of 26 April 2012

on the accession of the European Union to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on European Union, and in particular Article 37 in conjunction with Article 31(1) thereof,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Articles 209 and 212 in conjunction with Article 218(6)(a) and Article 218(8), second subparagraph, thereof,

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

Having regard to the consent of the European Parliament,

Whereas:

(1) The Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia ('the Treaty') was signed on 24 February 1976 by the Republic of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Republic of the Philippines, the Republic of Singapore and the Kingdom of Thailand. Since the date of signature, the following countries have also become signatories of the Treaty: Brunei Darussalam, the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Burma/Myanmar, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Independent State of Papua New Guinea, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of India, Japan, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, New Zealand, Mongolia, the Commonwealth of Australia, the French Republic, the Democratic Republic of East Timor, the People's Republic of Bangladesh, the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the United States of America, the Republic of Turkey and Canada.

(2) The Treaty aims to promote peace, stability and cooperation in the region. To this end, it calls for the settlement of disputes by peaceful means, the preservation of peace, the prevention of conflicts and the strengthening of security in Southeast Asia. Hence, the rules and principles set out in the Treaty correspond to the objectives of the Union's common foreign and security policy.

(3) Furthermore, the Treaty provides for enhancing cooperation in economic, trade, social, technical and scientific fields as well as for the acceleration of economic growth in the region by promoting a greater utilisation of the agriculture and industries of the nations in Southeast Asia, the expansion of their trade and the improvement of their economic infrastructure. Therefore, the Treaty promotes cooperation with the developing countries of that region as well as economic, financial and technical cooperation with countries other than developing countries.

(4) The Council, at its meeting of 4-5 December 2006, authorised the Presidency and the Commission to negotiate the Union's and the European Community's accession to the Treaty.

(5) By letter dated 7 December 2006, the Union and the European Community informed Cambodia, in its capacity of ASEAN Coordinator for relations with the Union, of its decision to apply for accession to the Treaty subject to the understandings expressed in the letter.

(6) On 28 May 2009, Thailand, then Chair of ASEAN, declared the consent of all the States in Southeast Asia to the accession to the Treaty by the Union and the European Community, subject to the entry into force of the Third Protocol to the Treaty.

(7) The Third Protocol to the Treaty, signed on 23 July 2010, provides for the accession of regional organisations to the Treaty.

(8) The Union should therefore accede to the Treaty following the entry into force of the Third Protocol to the Treaty,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The accession of the Union to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia is hereby approved on behalf of the Union.

The texts of the Treaty and its three amending Protocols, as well as the Instrument of Accession to the Treaty by the Union, are attached to this Decision.

Article 3

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

Article 2

The Council hereby authorises the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy to sign and deposit the Instrument of Accession to the Treaty on behalf of the Union.

Done at Luxembourg, 26 April 2012.

For the Council
The President
M. BØDSKOV

Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia**Indonesia, 24 February 1976**

The High Contracting Parties:

CONSCIOUS of the existing ties of history, geography and culture, which have bound their peoples together;

ANXIOUS to promote regional peace and stability through abiding respect for justice and the rule of law and enhancing regional resilience in their relations;

DESIRING to enhance peace, friendship and mutual cooperation on matters affecting Southeast Asia consistent with the spirit and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Ten Principles adopted by the Asian-African Conference in Bandung on 25 April 1955, the Declaration of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations signed in Bangkok on 8 August 1967, and the Declaration signed in Kuala Lumpur on 27 November 1971;

CONVINCED that the settlement of differences or disputes between their countries should be regulated by rational, effective and sufficiently flexible procedures, avoiding negative attitudes which might endanger or hinder cooperation;

BELIEVING in the need for cooperation with all peace-loving nations, both within and outside Southeast Asia, in the furtherance of world peace, stability and harmony;

SOLEMNLY AGREE to enter into a Treaty of Amity and Cooperation as follows:

1.1.1.1. CHAPTER I: PURPOSE AND PRINCIPLES*Article 1*

The purpose of this Treaty is to promote perpetual peace, everlasting amity and cooperation among their peoples which would contribute to their strength, solidarity and closer relationship,

Article 2

In their relations with one another, the High Contracting Parties shall be guided by the following fundamental principles:

- (a) Mutual respect for the independence, sovereignty, equality, territorial integrity and national identity of all nations;
- (b) The right of every State to lead its national existence free from external interference, subversion or coercion;
- (c) Non-interference in the internal affairs of one another;
- (d) Settlement of differences or disputes by peaceful means;
- (e) Renunciation of the threat or use of force;
- (f) Effective cooperation among themselves.

1.1.1.2. CHAPTER II: AMITY*Article 3*

In pursuance of the purpose of this Treaty the High Contracting Parties shall endeavour to develop and strengthen the traditional, cultural and historical ties of friendship, good neighbourliness and cooperation which bind them together and shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed under this Treaty. In order to promote closer understanding among them, the High Contracting Parties shall encourage and facilitate contact and intercourse among their peoples.

1.1.1.3. CHAPTER III: COOPERATION

Article 4

The High Contracting Parties shall promote active cooperation in the economic, social, technical, scientific and administrative fields as well as in matters of common ideals and aspirations of international peace and stability in the region and all other matters of common interest.

Article 5

Pursuant to Article 4 the High Contracting Parties shall exert their maximum efforts multilaterally as well as bilaterally on the basis of equality, non-discrimination and mutual benefit.

Article 6

The High Contracting Parties shall collaborate for the acceleration of the economic growth in the region in order to strengthen the foundation for a prosperous and peaceful community of nations in Southeast Asia. To this end, they shall promote the greater utilisation of their agriculture and industries, the expansion of their trade and the improvement of their economic infrastructure for the mutual benefit of their peoples. In this regard, they shall continue to explore all avenues for close and beneficial cooperation with other States as well as international and regional organisations outside the region.

Article 7

The High Contracting Parties, in order to achieve social justice and to raise the standards of living of the peoples of the region, shall intensify economic cooperation. For this purpose, they shall adopt appropriate regional strategies for economic development and mutual assistance.

Article 8

The High Contracting Parties shall strive to achieve the closest cooperation on the widest scale and shall seek to provide assistance to one another in the form of training and research facilities in the social, cultural, technical, scientific and administrative fields.

Article 9

The High Contracting Parties shall endeavour to foster cooperation in the furtherance of the cause of peace, harmony, and stability in the region. To this end, the High Contracting Parties shall maintain regular contacts and consultations with one another on international and regional matters with a view to coordinating their views actions and policies.

Article 10

Each High Contracting Party shall not in any manner or form participate in any activity which shall constitute a threat to the political and economic stability, sovereignty, or territorial integrity of another High Contracting Party.

Article 11

The High Contracting Parties shall endeavour to strengthen their respective national resilience in their political, economic, socio-cultural as well as security fields in conformity with their respective ideals and aspirations, free from external interference as well as internal subversive activities in order to preserve their respective national identities.

Article 12

The High Contracting Parties in their efforts to achieve regional prosperity and security, shall endeavour to cooperate in all fields for the promotion of regional resilience, based on the principles of self-confidence, self-reliance, mutual respect, cooperation and solidarity which will constitute the foundation for a strong and viable community of nations in Southeast Asia.

1.1.1.4. CHAPTER IV: PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Article 13

The High Contracting Parties shall have the determination and good faith to prevent disputes from arising. In case disputes on matters directly affecting them should arise, especially disputes likely to disturb regional peace and harmony, they shall refrain from the threat or use of force and shall at all times settle such disputes among themselves through friendly negotiations.

Article 14

To settle disputes through regional processes, the High Contracting Parties shall constitute, as a continuing body, a High Council comprising a Representative at ministerial level from each of the High Contracting Parties to take cognisance of the existence of disputes or situations likely to disturb regional peace and harmony.

Article 15

In the event no solution is reached through direct negotiations, the High Council shall take cognisance of the dispute or the situation and shall recommend to the parties in dispute appropriate means of settlement such as good offices, mediation, inquiry or conciliation. The High Council may however offer its good offices, or upon agreement of the parties in dispute, constitute itself into a committee of mediation, inquiry or conciliation. When deemed necessary, the High Council shall recommend appropriate measures for the prevention of a deterioration of the dispute or the situation.

Article 16

The foregoing provision of this Chapter shall not apply to a dispute unless all the parties to the dispute agree to their application to that dispute. However, this shall not preclude the other High Contracting Parties not party to the dispute from offering all possible assistance to settle the said dispute. Parties to the dispute should be well disposed towards such offers of assistance.

Article 17

Nothing in this Treaty shall preclude recourse to the modes of peaceful settlement contained in Article 33(l) of the Charter of the United Nations. The High Contracting Parties which are parties to a dispute should be encouraged to take initiatives to solve it by friendly negotiations before resorting to the other procedures provided for in the Charter of the United Nations.

1.1.1.5. CHAPTER V: GENERAL PROVISION

Article 18

This Treaty shall be signed by the Republic of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Republic of the Philippines, the Republic of Singapore and the Kingdom of Thailand. It shall be ratified in accordance with the constitutional procedures of each signatory State. It shall be open for accession by other States in Southeast Asia.

Article 19

This Treaty shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of the fifth instrument of ratification with the Governments of the signatory States which are designated Depositories of this Treaty and the instruments of ratification or accession.

Article 20

This Treaty is drawn up in the official languages of the High Contracting Parties, all of which are equally authoritative. There shall be an agreed common translation of the texts in the English language. Any divergent interpretation of the common text shall be settled by negotiation.

IN FAITH THEREOF the High Contracting Parties have signed the Treaty and have hereto affixed their Seals.

Done at Denpasar, Bali, this twenty-fourth day of February in the year one thousand nine hundred and seventy-six.

Protocol Amending the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia**Philippines, 15 December 1987**

The Government of Brunei Darussalam

The Government of the Republic of Indonesia

The Government of Malaysia

The Government of the Republic of the Philippines

The Government of the Republic of Singapore

The Government of the Kingdom of Thailand

DESIRING to further enhance cooperation with all peace-loving nations, both within and outside Southeast Asia and, in particular, neighbouring States of the Southeast Asia region;

CONSIDERING paragraph 5 of the preamble of the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia, done at Denpasar, Bali, on 24 February 1976 (hereinafter referred to as the Treaty of Amity) which refers to the need for cooperation with all peace-loving nations, both within and outside Southeast Asia, in the furtherance of world peace, stability and harmony;

HEREBY AGREE TO THE FOLLOWING:

Article 1

Article 18 of the Treaty of Amity shall be amended to read as follows:

‘This Treaty shall be signed by the Republic of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Republic of the Philippines, the Republic of Singapore and the Kingdom of Thailand. It shall be ratified in accordance with the constitutional procedures of each signatory State.

It shall be open for accession by other States in Southeast Asia.

States outside Southeast Asia may also accede to this Treaty by the consent of all the States in Southeast Asia which are signatories to this Treaty and Brunei Darussalam.’

Article 2

Article 14 of the Treaty of Amity shall be amended to read as follows:

‘To settle disputes through regional processes, the High Contracting Parties shall constitute, as a continuing body, a High Council comprising a Representative at ministerial level from each of the High Contracting Parties to take cognisance of the existence of disputes or situations likely to disturb regional peace and harmony.

However, this article shall apply to any of the States outside Southeast Asia which have acceded to the Treaty only in cases where that state is directly involved in the dispute to be settled through the regional processes.’

Article 3

This Protocol shall be subject to ratification and shall come into force on the date the last instrument of ratification of the High Contracting Parties is deposited.

Done at Manila, the fifteenth day of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven.

Second Protocol Amending the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia**Manila, Philippines, 25 July 1998**

The Government of Brunei Darussalam

The Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia

The Government of the Republic of Indonesia

The Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic

The Government of Malaysia

The Government of the Union of Myanmar

The Government of the Republic of the Philippines

The Government of the Republic of Singapore

The Government of the Kingdom of Thailand

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam

The Government of Papua New Guinea

Hereinafter referred to as the High Contracting Parties:

DESIRING to ensure that there is appropriate enhancement of cooperation with all peace-loving nations, both within and outside Southeast Asia and, in particular, neighbouring States of the Southeast Asia region;

CONSIDERING paragraph 5 of the preamble of the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia, done at Denpasar, Bali, on 24 February 1976 (hereinafter referred to as the Treaty of Amity) which refers to the need for cooperation with all peace-loving nations, both within and outside Southeast Asia, in the furtherance of world peace, stability and harmony;

HEREBY AGREE TO THE FOLLOWING:

Article 1

Article 18, paragraph 3, of the Treaty of Amity shall be amended to read as follows:

‘States outside Southeast Asia may also accede to this Treaty with the consent of all the States in Southeast Asia, namely, Brunei Darussalam, the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Republic of Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, the Union of Myanmar, the Republic of the Philippines, the Republic of Singapore, the Kingdom of Thailand and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.’

Article 2

This Protocol shall be subject to ratification and shall come into force on the date the last instrument of ratification of the High Contracting Parties is deposited.

Done at Manila, the twenty-fifth day of July in the year one thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight.

Third Protocol Amending the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia**Ha Noi, Viet Nam, 23 July 2010**

Brunei Darussalam

Kingdom of Cambodia

The Republic of Indonesia

The Lao People's Democratic Republic

Malaysia

The Union of Myanmar

The Republic of the Philippines

The Republic of Singapore

The Kingdom of Thailand

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam

The Commonwealth of Australia

The People's Republic of Bangladesh

The People's Republic of China

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea

The French Republic

The Republic of India

Japan

Mongolia

New Zealand

The Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Papua New Guinea

The Republic Of Korea

The Russian Federation

The Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

The Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste

The Republic of Turkey

The United States of America

Hereinafter referred to as the High Contracting Parties:

DESIRING to ensure that there is appropriate enhancement of cooperation with all peace-loving nations, both within and outside Southeast Asia and, in particular, neighbouring States of the Southeast Asia region, as well as with regional organisations whose members are only sovereign States;

CONSIDERING paragraph 5 of the preamble of the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia, done at Denpasar, Bali, on 24 February 1976 (hereinafter referred to as the Treaty of Amity) which refers to the need for cooperation with all peace-loving nations, both within and outside Southeast Asia, in the furtherance of world peace, stability and harmony;

HEREBY AGREE TO THE FOLLOWING:

Article 1

Article 18, paragraph 3, of the Treaty of Amity shall be amended to read as follows:

‘This Treaty shall be open for accession by States outside Southeast Asia and regional organisations whose members are only sovereign States with the consent of all the States in Southeast Asia, namely, Brunei Darussalam, the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Republic of Indonesia, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Malaysia, the Union of Myanmar, the Republic of the Philippines, the Republic of Singapore, the Kingdom of Thailand and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.’

Article 2

Article 14, paragraph 2, of the Treaty of Amity shall be amended to read as follows:

‘However, this article shall apply to any of the High Contracting Parties which have acceded to the Treaty only in cases where that High Contracting Party is directly involved in the dispute to be settled through the regional processes.’

Article 3

This Protocol shall be subject to ratification and shall come into force on the date of the last instrument of ratification of the High Contracting Parties is deposited.

Done at Hanoi, Viet Nam, the twenty-third day of July in the year two thousand and ten in a single copy in the English language.

Instrument of Accession to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia by the European Union

WHEREAS the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia, which was signed on 24 February 1976 in Bali, Indonesia, was amended by the First, the Second and the Third Protocols Amending the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia, which were signed on 15 December 1987, 25 July 1998 and 23 July 2010 respectively;

WHEREAS Article 18, paragraph 3, of the aforesaid Treaty as amended by Article 1 of the aforesaid Third Protocol provides that regional organisations whose members are only sovereign States may accede to the Treaty with the consent of all the States in Southeast Asia, namely Brunei Darussalam, the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Republic of Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, the Union of Myanmar, the Republic of the Philippines, the Republic of Singapore, the Kingdom of Thailand and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam;

WHEREAS the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Finland and the Member of the European Commission responsible for External Relations and the European Neighbourhood Policy lodged an application for the accession of the European Union to the Treaty through the letter dated 7 December 2006;

WHEREAS the States in Southeast Asia have consented to the accession of the European Union to the Treaty;

The European Union hereby accedes to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia with effect of the date of deposit of this instrument.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this Instrument of Accession is signed by the [TITLE].

Done at [place], [country], this [date] day of [month] in the year two thousand and [year].

For the European Union

COUNCIL DECISION
of 10 May 2012
designating the European Capital of Culture for the year 2016 in Spain and Poland
(2012/309/EU)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

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

Having regard to Decision No 1622/2006/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 October 2006 establishing a Community action for the European Capital of Culture event for the years 2007 to 2019 ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 9(3) thereof,

Having regard to the recommendation from the European Commission,

Having regard to the Selection Panel report of June 2011 regarding the selection process of the European Capitals of Culture in Spain and Poland respectively,

Whereas:

Considering that the criteria referred to in Article 4 of Decision No 1622/2006/EC are entirely fulfilled,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Donostia-San Sebastián and Wrocław are designated as 'European Capitals of Culture 2016' in Spain and Poland.

Article 2

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

Done at Brussels, 10 May 2012.

For the Council

The President

U. ELBÆK

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 304, 3.11.2006, p. 1.

REGULATIONS

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 505/2012

of 14 June 2012

amending and correcting Regulation (EC) No 889/2008 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 on organic production and labelling of organic products with regard to organic production, labelling and control

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

2004/217/EC ⁽²⁾. The relevant Articles of and Annexes to Commission Regulation (EC) No 889/2008 ⁽³⁾ should therefore be adapted.

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 of 28 June 2007 on organic production and labelling of organic products and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 14(2), Article 16(1)(d), Article 16(3)(a), Article 21(2), Article 22(1), Article 26(a) and Article 38(a) and (b) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Article 14(1)(d) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 lays down general production rules for organic feed as regards sourcing. In that approach, feed produced on the own holding completes the organic on-farm production cycle. On-farm feed production and/or using feed resources from the region reduces transport and is beneficial to the environment and nature. Consequently, in order to better meet the organic objectives of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 and in the light of the experience, it is appropriate to set a minimum share of feed produced in the own holding for porcine and poultry species and to increase the minimum share for herbivores.

(2) The horizontal legislation for feed materials and compound feed and feed additives contained therein has been revised by Regulation (EC) No 767/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 on the placing on the market and use of feed, amending European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 and repealing Council Directive 79/373/EEC, Commission Directive 80/511/EEC, Council Directives 82/471/EEC, 83/228/EEC, 93/74/EEC, 93/113/EC and 96/25/EC and Commission Decision

(3) The development of harmonised organic production rules for young poultry at Union level is complex as the viewpoints on technical requirements vary widely between the parties concerned. In order to allow more time to develop detailed rules for the production of organic pullets, the exceptional rule for using non-organic pullets should be prolonged.

(4) The production of organic protein crops lags behind demand. In particular organic protein supply is still not sufficiently available in qualitative and quantitative terms on the Union market to meet the nutritional requirements of porcine and poultry animals raised on organic farms. It is therefore appropriate to allow for a minor proportion of non-organic protein feed as an exceptional rule for a limited time period.

(5) In order to further specify and clarify the use of the term 'organic' and of the Organic logo of the EU in the labelling of feed produced from organic ingredients, the relevant provisions of Regulation (EC) No 889/2008 should be reworded.

(6) The use of feed additives may be allowed in the production of organic feed under certain conditions. Member States made applications for a number of new substances, which need to be authorised pursuant to Article 16(1) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007. Based on the recommendations of the Expert group for technical advice for organic production (EGTOP) ⁽⁴⁾, which concluded that the feed additives sodium formate, sodium ferrocyanide, natrolite-phonolite and clinoptilolite comply with the organic objectives and principles, those substances should be included in Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 889/2008.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 229, 1.9.2009, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 250, 18.9.2008, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ Final report on feed (EGTOP/1/2011), http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/organic/files/eu-policy/expert-recommendations/expert_group/final_report_on_feed_to_be_published_en.pdf

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 189, 20.7.2007, p. 1.

- (7) An error in the requirements for using extracts of rosemary as organic food additive appeared in Section A of Annex VIII to Regulation (EC) No 889/2008 and should therefore be corrected.
- (8) Regulation (EC) No 889/2008 should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (9) In order to allow continuity for operators to use the exceptional production rules in relation to non-organic feed and non-organic pullets after the present expiry date of those rules, the amendments to the exceptional rules made by this Regulation should apply as from 1 January 2012 with a view to avoid obstacles or disruption of organic production.
- (10) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the regulatory Committee on organic production,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Amending provisions

Regulation (EC) No 889/2008 is amended as follows:

- (1) Article 19 is replaced by the following:

'Article 19

Feed from own holding and other sources

1. In case of herbivores, except during the period each year when the animals are under transhumance subject to Article 17(4), at least 60 % of the feed shall come from the farm unit itself or in case this is not feasible, be produced in cooperation with other organic farms in the same region.

2. In case of pigs and poultry, at least 20 % of the feed shall come from the farm unit itself or in case this is not feasible, be produced in the same region in cooperation with other organic farms or feed business operators.

3. In the case of bees, at the end of the production season hives shall be left with sufficient reserves of honey and pollen to survive the winter.

The feeding of bee colonies shall only be permitted where the survival of the hives is endangered due to climatic conditions. Feeding shall be with organic honey, organic sugar syrups, or organic sugar.;

- (2) Article 22 is replaced by the following:

'Article 22

Use of certain products and substances in feed

For the purposes of Article 14(1)(d)(iv) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 only the following substances may be used in the processing of organic feed and feeding organic animals:

- (a) non-organic feed materials of plant or animal origin, or other feed materials that are listed in Section 2 of Annex V, provided that:
 - (i) they are produced or prepared without chemical solvents; and
 - (ii) the restrictions laid down in Article 43 or Article 47(c) are complied with;
- (b) non-organic spices, herbs, and molasses, provided that:
 - (i) their organic form is not available;
 - (ii) they are produced or prepared without chemical solvents; and
 - (iii) their use is limited to 1 % of the feed ration of a given species, calculated annually as a percentage of the dry matter of feed from agricultural origin;
- (c) organic feed materials of animal origin;
- (d) feed materials of mineral origin that are listed in Section 1 of Annex V;
- (e) products from sustainable fisheries, provided that:
 - (i) they are produced or prepared without chemical solvents;
 - (ii) their use is restricted to non-herbivores; and
 - (iii) the use of fish protein hydrolysate is restricted solely to young animals;
- (f) salt as sea salt, coarse rock salt;
- (g) feed additives listed in Annex VI.;

- (3) in Article 24, paragraph 2 is replaced by the following:

'2. Phytotherapeutic products, trace elements and products listed in Section 1 of Annex V and in Section 3 of Annex VI shall be used in preference to chemically-synthesised allopathic veterinary treatment or antibiotics, provided that their therapeutic effect is effective for the species of animal, and the condition for which the treatment is intended.;

- (4) in Article 25k(1), point (d) is replaced by the following:

'(d) organic feed materials of plant or animal origin.;

(5) in Article 25m, paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:

‘1. Feed materials of mineral origin may be used in organic aquaculture only if listed in Section 1 of Annex V.’;

(6) in point (b) of Article 42, the date of ‘31 December 2011’ is replaced by ‘31 December 2014’;

(7) Article 43 is replaced by the following:

‘Article 43

Use of non-organic protein feed of plant and animal origin for livestock

Where the conditions laid down in Article 22(2)(b) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 apply and where farmers are unable to obtain protein feed exclusively from organic production, the use of a limited proportion of non-organic protein feed is allowed for porcine and poultry species.

The maximum percentage of non-organic protein feed authorised per period of 12 months for those species shall be 5 % for calendar years 2012, 2013 and 2014.

The figures shall be calculated annually as a percentage of the dry matter of feed from agricultural origin.

The operator shall keep documentary evidence of the need for the use of this provision.’;

(8) Articles 59 and 60 are replaced by the following:

‘Article 59

Scope, use of trade marks and sales descriptions

This Chapter shall not apply to pet food and feed for fur animals.

The trade marks and sales descriptions bearing an indication referred to in Article 23(1) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 may be used only if all ingredients of plant or animal origin are from the organic production method and at least 95 % of the product’s dry matter is comprised of such ingredients.

Article 60

Indications on processed feed

1. The terms referred to in Article 23(1) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 and the Organic logo of the EU may be used on processed feed provided that all the following requirements are complied with:

(a) the processed feed complies with the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 and in particular with Article 14(1)(d)(iv) and (v) for livestock or with Article 15(1)(d) for aquaculture animals and Article 18 thereof;

(b) the processed feed complies with the provisions of this Regulation and in particular with Articles 22 and 26 thereof;

(c) all ingredients of plant or animal origin contained in the processed feed are from the organic production method;

(d) at least 95 % of the product’s dry matter is comprised of organic agricultural products.

2. Subject to the requirements laid down in points (a) and (b) of paragraph 1, the following statement is permitted in the case of products comprising variable quantities of feed materials from the organic production method and/or feed materials from products in conversion to organic farming and/or products as referred to in Article 22 of this Regulation:

“may be used in organic production in accordance with Regulations (EC) No 834/2007 and (EC) No 889/2008”;

(9) Annexes V and VI are replaced by the text set out in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

Correcting provisions

In Section A of Annex VIII to Regulation (EC) No 889/2008, the row relating to the food additive E 392 is replaced by the following:

‘B	E 392*	Extracts of rosemary	X	X	Only when derived from organic production’
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Article 3

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

However, points (6) and (7) of Article 1 shall apply as from 1 January 2012.

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

Done at Brussels, 14 June 2012.

For the Commission
The President
José Manuel BARROSO

ANNEX

‘ANNEX V

Feed materials as referred to in Article 22(d), Article 24(2) and Article 25m(1)

1. FEED MATERIALS OF MINERAL ORIGIN

A	Calcareous marine shells	
A	Maerl	
A	Lithotamn	
A	Calcium gluconate	
A	Calcium carbonate	
A	Magnesium oxide (anhydrous magnesia)	
A	Magnesium sulphate	
A	Magnesium chloride	
A	Magnesium carbonate	
A	Defluorinated phosphate	
A	Calcium magnesium phosphate	
A	Magnesium phosphate	
A	Monosodium phosphate	
A	Calcium sodium phosphate	
A	Sodium chloride	
A	Sodium bicarbonate	
A	Sodium carbonate	
A	Sodium sulphate	
A	Potassium chloride	

2. OTHER FEED MATERIALS

Fermentation (by-)products from microorganisms the cells of which have been inactivated or killed:

A	Saccharomyces cerevisiae	
A	Saccharomyces carlsbergiensis	

ANNEX VI

Feed additives used in animal nutrition referred to in Article 22(g), Article 24(2) and Article 25m(2)

Feed additives listed in this Annex must be approved under Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council (*).

1. TECHNOLOGICAL ADDITIVES**(a) Preservatives**

Authorisation	ID numbers		Substance	Description, conditions for use
A	1a	E 200	Sorbic acid	
A	1a	E 236	Formic acid	
B	1a	E 237	Sodium formate	
A	1a	E 260	Acetic acid	
A	1a	E 270	Lactic acid	
A	1a	E 280	Propionic acid	
A	1a	E 330	Citric acid	

(b) Antioxidants

Authorisation	ID number		Substance	Description, conditions for use
A	1b	E 306	Tocopherol-rich extracts of natural origin	

(c) Emulsifying and stabilising agents, thickeners and gelling agents

Authorisation	ID numbers		Substance	Description, conditions for use
A	1	E 322	Lecithin	Only if derived from organic raw material Use restricted to aquaculture animal feed

(d) Binders, anti-caking agents and coagulants

Authorisation	ID number		Substance	Description, conditions for use
B	1	E 535	Sodium ferrocyanide	Maximum dose rate of 20 mg/kg NaCl calculated as ferrocyanide anion
A	1	E 551b	Colloidal silica	
A	1	E 551c	Kieselgur (diatomaceous earth, purified)	
A	1	E 558	Bentonite-montmorillonite	
A	1	E 559	Kaolinitic clays, free of asbestos	

Authorisation	ID number		Substance	Description, conditions for use
A	1	E 560	Natural mixtures of stearites and chlorite	
A	1	E 561	Vermiculite	
A	1	E 562	Sepiolite	
B	1	E 566	Natrolite-Phonolite	
B	1	E 568	Clinoptilolite of sedimentary origin, [Pigs for fattening; Chickens for fattening; Turkeys for fattening; Bovine; Salmon]	
A	1	E 599	Perlite	

(e) *Silage additives*

Authorisation	ID number		Substance	Description, conditions for use
A	1k		Enzymes, yeasts and bacteria	Use restricted to production of silage when weather conditions do not allow for adequate fermentation

2. SENSORY ADDITIVES

Authorisation	ID number		Substance	Description, conditions for use
A	2b		Flavouring compounds	Only extracts from agricultural products

3. NUTRITIONAL ADDITIVES

(a) *Vitamins*

Authorisation	ID number		Substance	Description, conditions for use
A	3a		Vitamins and provitamins	— Derived from agricultural products — If derived synthetically, only those identical to vitamins derived from agricultural products may be used for monogastric animals and aquaculture animals. — If derived synthetically, only vitamins A, D and E identical to vitamins derived from agricultural products may be used for ruminants, the use is subject to prior authorisation of the Member States based on the assessment of the possibility for organic ruminants to obtain the necessary quantities of the said vitamins through their feed rations

(b) *Trace elements*

Authorisation	ID numbers		Substance	Description, conditions for use
A	3b	E1 Iron	— ferric oxide — ferrous carbonate — ferrous sulphate, heptahydrate — ferrous sulphate, monohydrate	
A	3b	E2 Iodine	— calcium iodate, anhydrous	

Authorisation	ID numbers		Substance	Description, conditions for use
A	3b	E3 Cobalt	— basic cobaltous carbonate, monohydrate — cobaltous sulphate monohydrate and/or heptahydrate	
A	3b	E4 Copper	— basic cupric carbonate, monohydrate — cupric oxide — cupric sulphate, pentahydrate	
A	3b	E5 Manganese	— manganous carbonate — manganous oxide — manganous sulfate, monohydrate	
A	3b	E6 Zinc	— zinc oxide — zinc sulphate monohydrate — zinc sulphate heptahydrate	
A	3b	E7 Molybdenum	— sodium molybdate	
A	3b	E8 Selenium	— sodium selenate — sodium selenite	

4. ZOOTECHNICAL ADDITIVES

Authorisation	ID number	Substance	Description, conditions for use
A		Enzymes and micro-organisms	

(*) OJ L 268, 18.10.2003, p. 29.'

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 506/2012

of 14 June 2012

entering a name in the register of protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications (Kraški pršut (PGI))

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 510/2006 of 20 March 2006 on the protection of geographical indications and designations of origin for agricultural products and foodstuffs ⁽¹⁾, and in particular the first subparagraph of Article 7(4) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Pursuant to the first subparagraph of Article 6(2) and in accordance with Article 17(2) of Regulation (EC) No 510/2006, Slovenia's application to register the name 'Kraški pršut' was published in the *Official Journal of the European Union* ⁽²⁾.
- (2) Pursuant to Article 7 of Regulation (EC) No 510/2006, a statement of objection was sent to the Commission by Italy on 29 March 2010, substantiated under Article 7(3)(a) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 510/2006. In its letter dated 14 June 2010, the Commission invited the interested parties to hold appropriate consultations.
- (3) An agreement, notified to the Commission on 9 November 2010, was reached between Slovenia and Italy within six months, containing amendments to the initial specification, specifically the removal of the reference to the village of Štanjel.

- (4) This removal affects the defined geographical area and cannot therefore be regarded as a minor change.
- (5) In accordance with the second subparagraph of Article 7(5) of Regulation (EC) No 510/2006, the Commission should once again perform the examination referred to in Article 6(1) of that Regulation.
- (6) The application for the registration of the name 'Kraški pršut', amended following the agreement between Slovenia and Italy, was therefore republished in the *Official Journal of the European Union* ⁽³⁾.
- (7) As no statement of objection under Article 7 of Regulation (EC) No 510/2006 has been received by the Commission, that name should therefore be entered in the register,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The name contained in the Annex to this Regulation is hereby entered in the register.

Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 14 June 2012.

For the Commission

The President

José Manuel BARROSO

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 93, 31.3.2006, p. 12.

⁽²⁾ OJ C 235, 30.9.2009, p. 32.

⁽³⁾ OJ C 284, 28.9.2011, p. 25.

ANNEX

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

Class 1.2. Meat products (cooked, salted, smoked, etc.)

SLOVENIA

Kraški pršut (PGI)

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 507/2012**of 14 June 2012****establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

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

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

Whereas:

- (1) Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 lays down, pursuant to the outcome of the Uruguay Round multi-lateral trade negotiations, the criteria whereby the

Commission fixes the standard values for imports from third countries, in respect of the products and periods stipulated in Annex XVI, Part A thereto.

- (2) The standard import value is calculated each working day, in accordance with Article 136(1) of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011, taking into account variable daily data. Therefore this Regulation should enter into force on the day of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

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

Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 14 June 2012.

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

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 299, 16.11.2007, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 157, 15.6.2011, p. 1.

ANNEX

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

(EUR/100 kg)

CN code	Third country code ⁽¹⁾	Standard import value
0702 00 00	AL	55,3
	MK	45,6
	TR	43,1
	ZZ	48,0
0707 00 05	MK	26,2
	TR	114,4
	ZZ	70,3
0709 93 10	TR	99,6
	ZZ	99,6
0805 50 10	AR	106,6
	BO	105,1
	TR	107,0
	ZA	105,2
	ZZ	106,0
0808 10 80	AR	111,8
	BR	87,8
	CH	68,9
	CL	99,3
	NZ	136,4
	US	170,1
	UY	61,9
	ZA	104,5
	ZZ	105,1
0809 10 00	TR	193,3
	ZZ	193,3
0809 29 00	TR	411,8
	ZZ	411,8
0809 40 05	ZA	300,5
	ZZ	300,5

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

DECISIONS

POLITICAL AND SECURITY COMMITTEE DECISION EULEX KOSOVO/1/2012

of 12 June 2012

extending the mandate of the Head of Mission of the European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo ⁽¹⁾, EULEX KOSOVO

(2012/310/CFSP)

THE POLITICAL AND SECURITY COMMITTEE,

Having regard to the Treaty on European Union and in particular the third subparagraph of Article 38 thereof,

Having regard to Council Joint Action 2008/124/CFSP of 4 February 2008 on the European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo, EULEX KOSOVO ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 12(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Pursuant to Article 12(2) of Joint Action 2008/124/CFSP, the Political and Security Committee (PSC) is authorised, in accordance with Article 38 of the Treaty, to take the relevant decisions for the purpose of exercising political control and strategic direction of the European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo (EULEX KOSOVO), including the decision to appoint a Head of Mission.
- (2) On 5 June 2012, the Council adopted Decision 2012/291/CFSP ⁽³⁾ extending the duration of EULEX KOSOVO until 14 June 2014.
- (3) By Decision 2010/431/CFSP ⁽⁴⁾, following a proposal by the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (HR), the PSC appointed Mr Xavier BOUT DE MARNHAC as Head of Mission of EULEX KOSOVO with effect from 15 October 2010, by Decision 2011/688/CFSP ⁽⁵⁾, it extended the mandate of

Mr Xavier BOUT DE MARNHAC until 14 December 2011, and by Decision 2011/849/CFSP ⁽⁶⁾, it extended that mandate until 14 June 2012.

- (4) On 7 June 2012, the HR proposed the extension of the mandate of Mr Xavier BOUT DE MARNHAC as Head of Mission of EULEX KOSOVO until 14 October 2012,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The mandate of Mr Xavier BOUT DE MARNHAC as Head of Mission of EULEX KOSOVO is hereby extended until 14 October 2012.

Article 2

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

It shall apply from 15 June 2012.

Done at Brussels, 12 June 2012.

For the Political and Security Committee
The Chairperson
O. SKOOG

⁽¹⁾ This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 (1999) and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 42, 16.2.2008, p. 92.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 146, 6.6.2012, p. 46.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 202, 4.8.2010, p. 10.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 270, 15.10.2011, p. 32.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ L 335, 17.12.2011, p. 85.

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