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

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II

(Non-legislative acts)

REGULATIONS

COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) 2016/1450

of 23 May 2016

supplementing Directive 2014/59/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards specifying the criteria relating to the methodology for setting the minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Directive 2014/59/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 establishing a framework for the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 45(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Effective resolution can only be feasible and credible if adequate internal financial resources are available to an institution to absorb losses and for recapitalisation purposes without affecting certain liabilities, in particular those excluded from bail-in. Directive 2014/59/EU provides that institutions should meet a minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities ('MREL') to avoid that institutions excessively rely on forms of funding that are excluded from bail-in, since failure to meet MREL would impact negatively institutions' loss absorption and recapitalisation capacity and, ultimately, the overall effectiveness of resolution.
- (2) When determining MREL in accordance with points (a) and (b) of Article 45(6) of Directive 2014/59/EU, the resolution authority should consider the need, in case of application of the bail-in tool, to ensure that the institution is capable of absorbing an adequate amount of losses and being recapitalised by an amount sufficient to restore its Common Equity Tier 1 ratio to a level sufficient to maintain the capital requirements for authorisation and at the same time to sustain sufficient market confidence. This close relationship with supervisory decisions requires that such assessments are made by the resolution authority in close consultation with the competent authority consistently with the framework set out in Article 45(6) of Directive 2014/59/EU, and that accordingly the resolution authority should, in the framework of the obligation of the resolution authority to consult the competent authority under Article 45(6) of Directive 2014/59/EU, take account of the assessments made by the competent authority on the business model, funding model, and risk profile of the institution for the purposes of setting prudential requirements.
- (3) In particular, the assessment of the necessary capacity to absorb losses should be closely linked to the institution's current capital requirements, and the assessment of the necessary capacity to restore capital should be closely linked to likely capital requirements after the application of the resolution strategy, unless there are clear reasons why losses in resolution should be assessed differently than in going concern. A similar assessment is necessary to ensure the MREL is sufficient to ensure resolvability of an institution when resolution tools other than bail-in are to be applied.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 173, 12.6.2014, p. 190.

- (4) Point (c) of Article 45(6) of Directive 2014/59/EU also requires that resolution authorities consider the possibility that certain classes of liabilities, identified in resolution plans and in the resolvability assessment, might be excluded from bail-in. Liabilities of that kind should not be relied on for purposes of meeting the MREL. Resolution authorities should also ensure that, when significant amounts of any insolvency class of liabilities are excluded from bail-in on either a mandatory or discretionary basis, that exclusion would not result in liabilities of the same or a more senior class bearing greater losses than they would in insolvency, as this would be an impediment to resolvability.
- (5) Resolution authorities may require part of the MREL referred to in Article 45(1) of Directive 2014/59/EU to be met by subordinated contractual bail-in instruments, or by setting a higher minimum requirement, or by alternative measures to address impediments to resolution. If the risk of a breach of the 'no creditor worse off' safeguard is sufficiently low, no adjustment to the MREL is necessary.
- (6) Certain institutions subject to Directive 2014/59/EU, in particular financial market infrastructures which are also authorised as credit institutions, have highly specialised business models and are subject to additional regulations, which should be taken into account when setting MREL.
- (7) In order to ensure consistency with prudential supervision, the resolution authority's assessment of the size, business model, funding model, and risk profile of the institution should take into account outcomes of the supervisory review and evaluation process carried out by the competent authority pursuant to Article 97 of Directive 2013/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽¹⁾ unless there are clear reasons why losses in resolution should be assessed differently than in going concern. When conducting the supervisory review and evaluation process and subject to Article 16 of Regulation (EU) No 1093/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽²⁾, the competent authority should take into account the guidelines on common procedures and methodologies for the supervisory review and evaluation process (EBA/GL/2014/13) issued by the EBA pursuant to Article 107(3) of that Directive by making every effort to comply with those guidelines in line with Article 16(3) of Regulation (EU) No 1093/2010.
- (8) Resolution plans may provide for arrangements for loss absorption and recapitalisation within group structures, including through capital instruments or eligible liabilities issued by institutions to other institutions or entities within the same group. Resolution authorities should set MREL consistently with those arrangements where they are integral to the institution or group's preferred resolution strategy.
- (9) To ensure that resolvability does not depend on the provision of public financial support and that the Union system of resolution financing arrangements fulfils its purpose of contributing to ensuring financial stability, resolution authorities, when setting MREL, should take account of the conditions provided in Article 101(2) of Directive 2014/59/EU for use of resolution financing arrangements in ways which indirectly result in part of the losses of an institution or entity being passed on to the resolution financing arrangement.
- (10) In accordance with point (f) of Article 45(6) of Directive 2014/59/EU, resolution authorities should also consider the potential adverse impact of an institution's failure on financial stability. Resolution authorities should pay particular attention to ensuring that effective resolution of a systemically important institution is not prevented by the exhaustion of its effective loss absorption and recapitalisation capacity as provided for in Article 44 of Directive 2014/59/EU. This should not, however, result in any reduction or replacement of the need to ensure sufficient loss absorption and recapitalisation capacity through write down and conversion of eligible liabilities, or imply that the resolution financing arrangement should be used for these purposes other than in accordance with the principles governing the use of the resolution financing arrangement set out in Article 44 of Directive 2014/59/EU and in any case exclusively to the extent strictly necessary.

⁽¹⁾ Directive 2013/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on access to the activity of credit institutions and the prudential supervision of credit institutions and investment firms, amending Directive 2002/87/EC and repealing Directives 2006/48/EC and 2006/49/EC (OJ L 176, 27.6.2013, p. 338).

⁽²⁾ Regulation (EU) No 1093/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 establishing a European Supervisory Authority (European Banking Authority), amending Decision No 716/2009/EC and repealing Commission Decision 2009/78/EC (OJ L 331, 15.12.2010, p. 12).

- (11) In accordance with point (e) of Article 45(6) of Directive 2014/59/EU, resolution authorities should assess the potential size of contributions to the cost of resolution from the deposit guarantee scheme by estimating the amount the deposit guarantee scheme could feasibly and credibly contribute in lieu of covered deposits, had they been included in the scope of bail in. When making this assessment, resolution authorities should ensure that they and the institution have taken all reasonable and necessary measures that are consistent with its funding model to minimise the requirement for a contribution from the deposit guarantee scheme. Should this assessment conclude that such a contribution is likely, resolution authorities may choose to set a lower MREL. Any such assumed contribution should respect the limits on such contributions set out in Directive 2014/59/EU and are therefore likely to be most relevant for institutions funded primarily by covered deposits.
- (12) In order to provide institutions or entities to which resolution tools have been applied with sufficient time to reach MREL, it is appropriate to set a transitional period.
- (13) This Regulation is based on the draft regulatory technical standards submitted by the European Banking Authority to the Commission.
- (14) The European Banking Authority has conducted open public consultations on the draft regulatory technical standards on which this Regulation is based, analysed the potential related costs and benefits and requested the opinion of the Banking Stakeholder Group established in accordance with Article 37 of Regulation (EU) No 1093/2010,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Determining the amount necessary to ensure loss absorption

1. Resolution authorities shall determine the loss absorption amount which the institution or group should be capable of absorbing.
2. For the purpose of determining the loss absorption amount in accordance with this Article and of any contribution of the deposit guarantee scheme to the resolution costs pursuant to Article 6, the resolution authority shall, consistently with Article 45(6) of Directive 2014/59/EU, request from the competent authority a summary of the capital requirements currently applicable to an institution or group, and in particular the following:
 - (a) own funds requirements pursuant to Articles 92 and 458 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽¹⁾, which include:
 - (i) CET1 capital ratio of 4,5 % of the total risk exposure amount;
 - (ii) a Tier 1 capital ratio of 6 % of the total risk exposure amount;
 - (iii) a total capital ratio of 8 % of the total risk exposure amount;
 - (b) any requirement to hold additional own funds in excess of these requirements, in particular pursuant to point (a) of Article 104(1), of Directive 2013/36/EU;
 - (c) combined buffer requirements as defined in Article 128(6) of Directive 2013/36/EU;
 - (d) the Basel I floor according to Article 500 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013;
 - (e) any applicable leverage ratio requirement.

⁽¹⁾ Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 (OJ L 176, 27.6.2013, p. 1).

3. For the purposes of this Regulation, capital requirements shall be interpreted in accordance with the competent authority's application of transitional provisions laid down in Chapters 1, 2 and 4 of Title I of Part Ten of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 and in the provisions of national legislation exercising the options granted to the competent authorities by that Regulation.

4. The loss absorption amount to be determined by the resolution authority shall be the sum of the requirements referred to in points (a) (b), and (c) of paragraph 2, or any higher amount necessary to comply with the requirements referred to in points (d) or (e) of paragraph 2.

5. The resolution authority may set a loss absorption amount using either of the following methods:

(a) a loss absorption amount equal to the default loss absorption amount determined in accordance with paragraph 4;

(b) a loss absorption amount, which may be either:

(i) higher than the default loss absorption amount determined pursuant to paragraph (4) where:

— the need to absorb losses in resolution is not fully reflected in the default loss absorption amount, taking into account information requested from the competent authority relating to the institution's business model, funding model, and risk profile pursuant to Article 4, or

— it is necessary to reduce or remove an impediment to resolvability or absorb losses on holdings of MREL instruments issued by other group entities;

(ii) lower than the default loss absorption amount determined pursuant to paragraph (4) to the extent that, taking into account information received from the competent authority relating to the institution's business model, funding model, and risk profile pursuant to Article 4:

— additional own funds requirements referred to in paragraph 2(b), which have been determined on the basis of the outcome of stress tests or to cover macroprudential risks, are assessed not to be relevant to the need to ensure losses can be absorbed in resolution, or

— part of the combined buffer requirement referred to in paragraph 2(c) is assessed by the resolution authority not to be relevant to the need to ensure losses can be absorbed in resolution.

6. Where the option in paragraph 5(b) is applied, the resolution authority shall provide the competent authority with a reasoned explanation of the loss absorption amount that has been set, in the framework of the obligation of the resolution authority to consult the competent authority under Article 45(6) of Directive 2014/59/EU.

Article 2

Determination of the amount necessary to continue to comply with conditions for authorisation and to carry out activities and sustain market confidence in the institution

1. Resolution authorities shall determine an amount of recapitalisation which would be necessary to implement the preferred resolution strategy, as identified in the resolution planning process.

2. Where the resolvability assessment concludes that liquidation of the institution under normal insolvency proceedings is feasible and credible, the recapitalisation amount shall be zero, unless the resolution authority determines that a positive amount is necessary on the grounds that liquidation would not achieve the resolution objectives to the same extent as an alternative resolution strategy.

3. When estimating the institution's regulatory capital needs after implementation of the preferred resolution strategy, the resolution authority shall use the most recent reported values for the relevant total risk exposure amount or leverage ratio denominator, as applicable, unless all the following factors apply:

(a) the resolution plan identifies, explains, and quantifies any change in regulatory capital needs immediately as a result of resolution action;

(b) the change referred to in point (a) is considered in the resolvability assessment to be both feasible and credible without adversely affecting the provision of critical functions by the institution, and without recourse to extraordinary financial support other than contributions from resolution financing arrangements, consistently with Article 101(2) of Directive 2014/59/EU and the principles governing their use set out in paragraphs 5 and 8 of Article 44 of that Directive.

4. Where the changes referred to in paragraph 3 are dependent on the actions of a purchaser of assets or business lines of the institution under resolution, or of third parties, the resolution authority shall prepare a reasoned explanation to the competent authority regarding the feasibility and credibility of that change.

5. The recapitalisation amount shall be at least equal to the amount necessary to satisfy applicable capital requirements necessary to comply with the conditions for authorisation after the implementation of the preferred resolution strategy.

6. The capital requirements referred to in paragraph 5 shall include the following:

(a) own funds requirements pursuant to Articles 92 and 458 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, which include:

(i) a CET1 capital ratio of 4,5 % of the total risk exposure amount;

(ii) a Tier 1 capital ratio of 6 % of the total risk exposure amount;

(iii) a total capital ratio of 8 % of the total risk exposure amount;

(b) any requirement to hold own funds in excess of the requirement listed in point (a) of this paragraph, in particular pursuant to point (a) of Article 104(1) of Directive 2013/36/EU;

(c) the Basel I floor according to Article 500 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013;

(d) any applicable leverage ratio requirement.

7. The recapitalisation amount shall also include any additional amount that the resolution authority considers necessary to maintain sufficient market confidence after resolution.

8. The default additional amount shall be equal to the combined buffer requirement, as specified in Chapter 4, Section 1 of Directive 2013/36/EU which would apply to the institution after the application of resolution tools.

The additional amount required by the resolution authority may be lower than the default amount, if the resolution authority determines that a lower amount would be sufficient to sustain market confidence and ensure both the continued provision of critical economic functions by the institution and the access to funding without recourse to extraordinary financial support other than contributions from resolution financing arrangements, consistently with Article 101(2) and paragraphs 5 and 8 of Article 44 of Directive 2014/59/EU.

The assessment of the amount necessary to support market confidence shall take into account whether the capital position of the institution after the resolution would be appropriate in comparison with the current capital position of peer institutions.

9. The resolution authority may determine, in consultation with the competent authority and taking into account information received from the competent authority relating to the institution's business model, funding model, and risk profile pursuant to Article 4, that, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 3, it would be feasible and credible for all or part of any additional own funds requirement or buffer requirements currently applicable to the entity not to apply after implementation of the resolution strategy. In this case that part of the requirement may be disregarded for the purposes of determining the recapitalisation amount.

10. The assessment referred to in paragraph 7 shall take account of capital resources in other group entities which would credibly and feasibly be available to support market confidence in the entity following resolution, in the case of entities which:

(a) are subsidiaries of a group subject to a consolidated MREL;

- (b) would continue to fulfil the conditions referred to in point (a) following implementation of the preferred resolution strategy; and
- (c) would not be expected to maintain market confidence and access to funding on an individual basis following implementation of the preferred resolution strategy.

11. Where the assets, liabilities or business lines of the institution are to be split between more than one entity following implementation of the preferred resolution strategy, references to risk exposure amounts and capital requirements in paragraphs 1 to 10 should be understood as the aggregate amounts across these entities.

Article 3

Exclusions from bail-in or partial transfer which are an impediment to resolvability

1. The resolution authority shall identify any liabilities which are excluded from bail-in under Article 44(2) of Directive 2014/59/EU or are reasonably likely to be fully or partially excluded from bail-in under Article 44(3) of that Directive, or transferred to a recipient in full, using other resolution tools based on the resolution plan.
2. Without prejudice to Article 6, if any liability which qualifies for inclusion in MREL is identified as being potentially fully or partially excluded pursuant to paragraph 1, the resolution authority shall ensure that the MREL is sufficient for purposes of the loss absorption amount determined pursuant to Article 1 and for achieving the amount of recapitalisation determined pursuant to Article 2 without write down or conversion of those liabilities.
3. The resolution authority shall determine whether liabilities identified in accordance with paragraph 1 rank equally or junior in the insolvency creditor hierarchy to any class of liabilities which includes liabilities that qualify for inclusion in MREL and, for each such class, whether the amount of liabilities identified totals more than 10 % of that class.

Where the resolution authority determines that conditions referred to in the first subparagraph are met, it shall also assess whether the need to absorb losses and to contribute to the recapitalisation which would be borne by the liabilities referred to in the first subparagraph, were they not excluded from bail-in, can be satisfied by liabilities which qualify for inclusion in MREL and are not excluded from loss absorption or recapitalisation without breaching the creditor safeguards provided in Article 73 of Directive 2014/59/EU.

4. The resolution authority shall keep a record of any assumptions, valuations or other information used to determine that the MREL meets the conditions set out in paragraph 3.

Article 4

Business model, funding model and risk profile

1. For purposes of point (d) of Article 45(6) of Directive 2014/59/EU and within the framework of the consultation required by Article 45(6) of Directive 2014/59/EU, the resolution authority shall take into account information received from the competent authority, including the summary and explanation of the outcomes of the supervisory review and evaluation process conducted pursuant to Article 97 of Directive 2013/36/EU and in particular:
 - (a) a summary of the assessment of each of the business model, funding model, and overall risk profile of the institution;
 - (b) a summary of the assessment of whether capital and liquidity held by an institution ensure sound coverage of the risks posed by the business model, funding model, and overall risk profile of the institution;

- (c) information on how risks and vulnerabilities arising from the business model, funding model, and overall risk profile of the institution identified in the supervisory review and evaluation process are reflected, directly or indirectly, in the additional own fund requirements applied to an institution pursuant to point (a) of Article 104(1) of Directive 2013/36/EU, based on the outcomes of the supervisory review and evaluation process;
- (d) information on other prudential requirements applied to an institution to address risks and vulnerabilities arising from the business model, funding model and overall risk profile of the institution identified in the supervisory review and evaluation process.

2. The information referred to in paragraph 1 shall be taken into account by the resolution authority where it makes any adjustments to the default loss absorption and recapitalisation amounts, as described in Article 1(5) and Article 2(9), in order to ensure that the adjusted MREL, adequately reflects risks affecting resolvability arising from the institution's business model, funding profile and overall risk profile.

The resolution authority shall provide the competent authority with a reasoned explanation on how that information has been taken into account in any such adjustment, in the framework of the obligation of the resolution authority to consult the competent authority under Article 45(6) of Directive 2014/59/EU.

3. In the case of an entity or group which is subject to capital and prudential requirements pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽¹⁾ or Regulation (EU) No 909/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽²⁾, only capital requirements pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 and Directive 2013/36/EU should be taken into account for assessing the default loss absorption and recapitalisation requirements pursuant to Articles 1 and 2 of this Regulation.

The resolution authority may adjust the loss absorption amount to take account of feasible and credible contributions to loss absorption or recapitalisation envisaged by specific sources required by Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 or Regulation (EU) No 909/2014.

4. In the case of entities which are subsidiaries of a group subject to a consolidated MREL, the resolution authority may exclude from its assessment of the loss absorption amount and recapitalisation amount any buffer which is set only on a consolidated basis.

5. Where an authority other than the competent authority has been designated as the responsible authority for setting the countercyclical buffer rate, the resolution authority may request additional information from the designated authority.

Article 5

Size and systemic risk

1. For institutions and groups which have been designated as G-SIIs or O-SIIs by the relevant competent authorities, and for any other institution which the competent authority or the resolution authority considers reasonably likely to pose a systemic risk in case of failure and which does not fall within Article 2(2) of this Regulation, the resolution authority shall take into account the requirements set out in Article 44 of Directive 2014/59/EU.

2. Where a joint decision on MREL by the resolution college is required in accordance with Article 45 of Directive 2014/59/EU, for institutions which have been designated as G-SIIs or O-SIIs by the relevant competent authorities, and institutions within them, and for any other institution which the competent authority or the resolution authority considers reasonably likely to pose a systemic risk in case of failure, any downward adjustment to estimate capital requirements after resolution pursuant to Article 2(3) shall be documented and explained in the information provided to the members of the resolution college.

⁽¹⁾ Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2012 on OTC derivatives, central counterparties and trade repositories (OJ L 201 27.7.2012, p. 1).

⁽²⁾ Regulation (EU) No 909/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 on improving securities settlement in the European Union and on central securities depositories and amending Directives 98/26/EC and 2014/65/EU and Regulation (EU) No 236/2012 (OJ L 257 28.8.2014, p. 1).

*Article 6***Contributions by the deposit guarantee scheme to the financing of resolution**

1. The resolution authority may reduce the MREL to take account of the amount which a deposit guarantee scheme is expected to contribute to the financing of the preferred resolution strategy in accordance with Article 109 of Directive 2014/59/EU.
2. The size of any such reduction shall be based on a credible assessment of the potential contribution from the deposit guarantee scheme, and shall at least:
 - (a) be less than a prudent estimate of the potential losses which the deposit guarantee scheme would have had to bear, had the institution been wound up under normal insolvency proceedings, taking into account the priority ranking of the deposit guarantee scheme pursuant to Article 108 of Directive 2014/59/EU;
 - (b) be less than the limit on deposit guarantee scheme contributions set out in the second subparagraph of Article 109(5) of Directive 2014/59/EU;
 - (c) take account of the overall risk of exhausting the available financial means of the deposit guarantee scheme due to contributing to multiple bank failures or resolutions; and
 - (d) be consistent with any other relevant provisions in national law and the duties and responsibilities of the authority responsible for the deposit guarantee scheme.
3. The resolution authority shall, after consulting the authority responsible for the deposit guarantee scheme, document its approach as regards the assessment of the overall risk of exhausting the available financial means of the deposit guarantee scheme and apply reductions in accordance with paragraph 1, provided that that risk is not excessive.

*Article 7***Combined assessment of MREL**

1. Resolution authorities shall ensure that MREL is sufficient to allow the write down or conversion of an amount of own funds and qualifying eligible liabilities at least equal to the sum of loss absorption and the recapitalisation amounts, as determined by the resolution authorities in accordance with Articles 1 and 2, subject to provisions laid down in Articles 3 to 6.
2. Resolution authorities shall express the calculated MREL as a percentage of total liabilities and own funds of the institution, with derivative liabilities included in the total liabilities on the basis that full recognition is given to counterparty netting rights.
3. Resolution authorities shall establish a schedule or process for updating the MREL, taking into account:
 - (a) the need to update the MREL in parallel with the assessment of resolvability;
 - (b) whether the volatility of the entity or group's total liabilities and own funds as a result of its business model would be likely to result in the MREL no longer being appropriate at an earlier date.

*Article 8***Transitional and post-resolution arrangements**

1. By way of derogation from Article 7, resolution authorities may determine an appropriate transitional period to reach the final MREL or for an institution or entity to which resolution tools have been applied.

2. For the purposes of paragraph 1, resolution authorities shall determine an appropriate transitional period which is as short as possible. They shall also communicate to the institution a planned MREL for each 12 month period during the transitional period. At the end of the transitional period, the final MREL shall be equal to the amount determined under Article 7.

3. Resolution authorities shall not be prevented from subsequently revising either the transitional period or any planned MREL.

Article 9

Entry into force

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

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

Done at Brussels, 23 May 2016.

For the Commission

The President

Jean-Claude JUNKER

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2016/1451**of 2 September 2016****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 Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 922/72, (EEC) No 234/79, (EC) No 1037/2001 and (EC) No 1234/2007 ⁽¹⁾,

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

Whereas:

- (1) Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 lays down, pursuant to the outcome of the Uruguay Round multilateral trade negotiations, the criteria whereby the Commission fixes the standard values for imports from third countries, in respect of the products and periods stipulated in Annex XVI, Part A thereto.
- (2) The standard import value is calculated each working day, in accordance with Article 136(1) of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011, taking into account variable daily data. Therefore this Regulation should enter into force on the day of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

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

Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 2 September 2016.

*For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,
Jerzy PLEWA
Director-General for Agriculture and Rural Development*

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 671.

⁽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	MA	160,3
	ZZ	160,3
0707 00 05	TR	116,3
	ZZ	116,3
0709 93 10	TR	135,1
	ZZ	135,1
0805 50 10	AR	170,1
	CL	159,8
	MA	157,0
	TR	156,0
	UY	150,7
	ZA	167,8
	ZZ	160,2
	EG	168,7
	TR	127,7
	ZZ	148,2
0808 10 80	AR	149,9
	BR	106,9
	CL	135,3
	CN	98,0
	NZ	128,2
	US	141,5
	ZA	86,0
	ZZ	120,8
	AR	90,5
	CL	103,0
0808 30 90	TR	136,6
	ZA	82,9
	ZZ	103,3
0809 30 10, 0809 30 90	TR	130,7
	ZZ	130,7

⁽¹⁾ Nomenclature of countries laid down by Commission Regulation (EU) No 1106/2012 of 27 November 2012 implementing Regulation (EC) No 471/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on Community statistics relating to external trade with non-member countries, as regards the update of the nomenclature of countries and territories (OJ L 328, 28.11.2012, p. 7). Code 'ZZ' stands for 'of other origin'.

DECISIONS

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2016/1452

of 2 September 2016

concerning certain interim protective measures relating to African swine fever in Poland

(notified under document C(2016) 5708)

(Only the Polish text is authentic)

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Council Directive 89/662/EEC of 11 December 1989 concerning veterinary checks in intra-Community trade with a view to the completion of the internal market ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 9(3) thereof,

Having regard to Council Directive 90/425/EEC of 26 June 1990 concerning veterinary and zootechnical checks applicable in intra-Community trade in certain live animals and products with a view to the completion of the internal market ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 10(3) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) African swine fever is an infectious viral disease affecting domestic and feral pig populations and can have a severe impact on the profitability of pig farming causing disturbance to trade within the Union and exports to third countries.
- (2) In the event of an outbreak of African swine fever, there is a risk that the disease agent may spread to other pig holdings and to feral pigs. As a result, it may spread from one Member State to another Member State and to third countries through trade in live pigs or their products.
- (3) Council Directive 2002/60/EC ⁽³⁾ lays down minimum measures to be applied within the Union for the control of African swine fever. Article 9 of Directive 2002/60/EC provides for the establishment of protection and surveillance zones in the event of outbreaks of that disease where the measures laid down in Articles 10 and 11 of that Directive are to apply.
- (4) Poland has informed the Commission of the current African swine fever situation on its territory, and in accordance with Article 9 of Directive 2002/60/EC, it has established protection and surveillance zones where the measures referred to in Articles 10 and 11 of that Directive are applied.
- (5) In order to prevent any unnecessary disturbance to trade within the Union and to avoid unjustified barriers to trade being imposed by third countries, it is necessary to describe at Union level the areas established as protection and surveillance zones for African swine fever in Poland in collaboration with that Member State.
- (6) In August 2016, one outbreak occurred in domestic pigs in the powiat moniecki in Poland. Given that Poland provides preliminary evidence that this outbreak is linked to human activity and that there are indications that African swine fever is not circulating in the feral pig population in the areas concerned, specific measures in addition to those laid down by Commission Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU ⁽⁴⁾ are required taking into account that this is the fifteenth outbreak of this disease in pigs, this year and that these outbreaks occurred in different areas of Poland which were already under restriction.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 395, 30.12.1989, p. 13.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 224, 18.8.1990, p. 29.

⁽³⁾ Council Directive 2002/60/EC of 27 June 2002 laying down specific provisions for the control of African swine fever and amending Directive 92/119/EEC as regards Teschen disease and African swine fever (OJ L 192, 20.7.2002, p. 27).

⁽⁴⁾ Commission Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU of 9 October 2014 concerning animal health control measures relating to African swine fever in certain Member States and repealing Implementing Decision 2014/178/EU (OJ L 295, 11.10.2014, p. 63).

- (7) In order to adequately respond to this situation in a precautionary and efficient manner, it is important to lay down, specific measures restricting the movement of animals and their products in the areas described in the Annex to this Decision. These measures are justified because of the typology of outbreaks reported in domestic pigs and their underlying causes.
- (8) Given the relatively large distances between the most recent outbreaks which are provisionally ascribed by Poland to the human factor as well as recent epidemiological data and in order to prevent further outbreaks, it is now necessary and proportionate to now cover significantly larger regions.
- (9) The measures laid down in this Decision should consist in the application of the measures provided for by Directive 2002/60/EC, in particular with respect to the strict limitations of the movement and transport of pigs as provided for by Articles 10 and 11 of that Directive in areas as described in the Annex to this Decision.
- (10) In order to respond in a coherent and proportionate manner to this new epidemiological scenario, the measures provided for in this Decision need to be reviewed together with Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU at the next Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed. The review will need to take into account, in particular, the result of the investigations relating to the preliminary information on several of the outbreaks in domestic pigs notified by Poland in 2016, which indicates that they are not linked to wild boar but rather to human activity, as well as the result of further surveillance and other relevant epidemiological information.
- (11) Accordingly, pending the next meeting of the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed, the areas identified as protection and surveillance zones in Poland should be set out in the Annex to this Decision and the duration of that regionalisation fixed.
- (12) This Decision is to be reviewed at the next meeting of the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Poland shall ensure that the protection and surveillance zones established in accordance with Article 9 of Directive 2002/60/EC comprise at least the areas listed as the protection and surveillance zones in the Annex to this Decision.

Article 2

This Decision shall apply until 15 October 2016.

Article 3

This Decision is addressed to the Republic of Poland.

Done at Brussels, 2 September 2016.

For the Commission
Vytenis ANDRIUKAITIS
Member of the Commission

ANNEX

Poland	Areas as referred to in Article 1	Date until applicable
Protection zone	The borders of this protection zone are as follows: (a) from the east — from the northern border of the village of Sanie-Dąb to the south on the road linking the village Sanie-Dąb with the village Kołaki Kościelne to the intersection with the river Dąb, continued along the river Dąb to the south-east, then along the edge of the forest at the western border of the village Tybory-Olszewo, then along the road linking the village Tybory-Olszewo with the village Tybory-Kamianka, then along the western side of the village Tybory-Kamianka to the road linking the village Tybory-Kamianka with the village Jabłonka Kościelna, then south to the watercourse connecting the pond Kamianka with the river Jabłonka, then along the watercourse to its estuary to the river Jabłonka, then in a straight line south to the junction of the road no. 66 with the road linking the village Jabłonka Kościelna with the village Miodusy-Litwa; (b) from the south — along the road no. 66 in the western direction to the intersection with the river Jabłonka with the road no. 66, then along the southern border of the village of Faszczce to the river Jabłonka, further west along the river Jabłonka to the border between the village Wdziękoń Pierwszy and the village Wdziękoń Drugi, and then in a straight line north to the road no. 66, then along road no. 66 west to the intersection of the watercourse with the road no. 66 in a line of the village Wdziękoń Pierwszy; (c) from the west — to the north along the watercourse to the edge of the forest, continued along the eastern border of the reserve 'Grabówka' and then along the eastern border of the forest to the road connecting the village Grabówka with the village of Wróble-Arciszewo; (d) from the north — in a straight line to the east to the river Dąb below the village of Czarnowo Dąb, then in a straight line to the east along the northern border of the village of Sanie-Dąb to the road linking the village Sanie-Dąb to the village Kołaki Kościelne. The borders of this protection zone are as follows: (a) from the north — from the village Konowały along the municipal road to the intersection with the road Szosa Kruszewska, then the road Szosa Kruszewska along the southern border of the forest to the exit to the village Kruszewo; (b) from the west — across the village Kruszewo along the eastern border of the valley of the river Narew in a line of the village Waniewo to the border with the powiat wysokomazowiecki; (c) from the south — from the border with the powiat wysokomazowiecki along the west bank of the valley of the river Narew; (d) from the east — from the west bank of the valley of the river Narew in a straight line to Topilec-Kolonia, and then in a straight line to the village Konowały.	15 October 2016

Poland	Areas as referred to in Article 1	Date until applicable
	The borders of this protection zone are as follows: (a) from the north — from the intersection of the road no. 63 with the road leading to the prison in Czerwony Bór, on a curve in the direction of the village Polki-Teklin then above this village to the intersection with the river Gać to the eastern border of the fish ponds around the village Poryte-Jabłoń; (b) from the east — along the eastern border of the fish ponds around the village Poryte-Jabłoń in the direction of the road connecting the village Poryte-Jabłoń with the road no. 66, along the western border of this village in the direction of the road no. 63; (c) from the south — from the road no. 63 above the village of Stare Zakrzewo along the road linking this village with the village Ta-będz, then along the western and northern border of this village; (d) from the west — a straight line towards the north to the western border of the village of Bacze Mokre, then from the western border of the village of Bacze Mokre in a straight line to the north — east reaching to the road leading to the prison in Czerwony Bór, then along this road to the road no. 63. The borders of this protection zone are as follows: (a) from the north — from the border of the powiat wysokomazowiecki, along the watercourse Brok Mały to the village Miodusy-Litwa, along its south — west side; then from the border of the powiat zambrowski in the direction of the village Krajewo Białe, along the southern border of this village, then along the road in the direction of the village Stary Skarżyn; (b) from the west — along the western border of the village Stary Skarżyn to the intersection with the watercourse Brok Mały, in the south — eastern direction below the village Zaręby-Krzteki to the borders of the powiat zambrowski; (c) from the south — from the borders of the powiat zambrowski along the watercourse running towards the village Kaczyn-Herbasy; (d) from the east — along the road running from the village Miodusy-Litwa through the village Święck-Nowiny. The borders of this protection zone are as follows: (a) from the north — from the southern side of the village Kierzki in the eastern direction to the road no. 671 above the northern border of the village Czajki; (b) from the east — from the road no. 671 to the village of Jabłonowo-Kąty, then in a southern direction along the west bank of the river Awissa; then to the road Idźki Średnie — Kruszewo-Brodowo from the western side of the village Kruszewo-Brodowo; (c) from the south — from the road no. 671 in a line of the village of Idźki-Wykno along the road connecting the village Sokoły with the village Jamiołki-Godzieby; (d) from the west — from the village Jamiołki-Godzieby along the east bank of the river Ślina to the village of Jamiołki-Kowale, then to the north through the village Stypułki-Borki to the road Kierzki — Czajki on the eastern side of the village Kierzki.	

Poland	Areas as referred to in Article 1	Date until applicable
	The borders of this protection zone are as follows: (a) from the east — from the border of the town of Bielsk Podlaski, Adam Mickiewicz street, along the eastern outskirts of the town Bielsk Podlaski; (b) from the south — along the southern outskirts of the town Bielsk Podlaski to the village Piliki, including the village Piliki, and continued in a straight line to the road no. 66; (c) from the west — from the road no. 66 in the direction of the western outskirts of the village Augustowo, including the village Augustowo, from the village Augustowo in a straight line to the intersection of the railway and the local road no. 1575B; (d) from the north — from the intersection of the railway and the local road no. 1575B along the northern outskirts of the town Bielsk Podlaski to the border of the town of Bielsk Podlaski, Adam Mickiewicz street. The borders of this protection zone are as follows: (a) from the east -from the river Bug along the border with województwo lubelskie down to the district road no. 2007W; (b) from the south — along the district road no. 2007W together with the whole village Borsuki and the forestry area in the bend of the river Bug; (c) from the north and west — the river Bug. The borders of this protection zone are as follows: (a) from the east — along the state border with Belarussia from the river Bug to the line of the forestry area; (b) from the north — along the line of the forestry area from the state border to the road connecting villages Sutno and Niemirów, then along this road to the intersection with the local road directing south; (c) from the west — along the local road directing south from the intersection with the road connecting villages Sutno and Niemirów to the line of the river Bug; (d) from the south — along the line of the river Bug from the end of the local road which begins at the intersection with the road Sutno — Niemirów up to the state border. The borders of this protection zone are as follows: (a) from the east — from the estuary of the river Czyżówka in a straight line to the river Bug in the northern direction; (b) from the north — along the river Bug to the border with województwo mazowieckie;	

Poland	Areas as referred to in Article 1	Date until applicable
	(c) from the west — from the river Bug in the southern direction along the dirt Road down to the northern end of the forest Las Konstantynowski, then down to the road Gnojno — Konstantynów and along this road in the southern Direktion to the southern end of the forest, then along the dirt road in the eastern direction to the village Witoldów and then to the road Konstantynów — Janów Podlaski; (d) from the south — along the road Konstantynów — Janów Podlaski in the eastern direction to the river Czyżówka. The borders of this protection zone are as follows: (a) from the east — from the village Stara Bordziłówka along the local road directing north, up to the intersection of the district roads no. 1022 and 1025, and then along the road no. 1025 to the village Nosów; (b) from the north — from the village Nosów along the district road no. 1024 in the western direction to the border with the województwo mazowieckie; (c) from the west — along the border with the województwo mazowieckie to the local road in a line of the village Wygnanki; (d) from the south — from the border with the województwo mazowieckie in a line of the village Wygnanki to the local road directing to the west end of the forest, then along the local road at northern border of the forest to the local road directing to the village Stara Bordziłówka. The borders of this protection zone are as follows: (a) from the east and south — from the border with the województwo lubelskie from the local road connecting the villages Makarówka and Cehujki, along the border with the województwo lubelskie to the district road no. 2020W, and then along this road no. 2020W to the intersection with the regional road no. 698 in the village Wólka Nosowska, including the whole village of Wólka Nosowska; (b) from the west — from the border with the województwo lubelskie along the local road connecting the villages Cehujki and Makarówka to the village of Makarówka, including the whole village of Makarówka, then further in the north-western direction along the district road no. 2037W to the village Huszlew, including the whole village of Huszlew, then from the village Huszlew along the district road no. 2034W to the end of the forest, then in the eastern direction along the northern border of the forest, to the eastern border of the gmina Huszlew, then in the northern direction along the western border of the forest up to the regional road no. 698; (c) from the north — along the regional road no. 698 through the village Rudka to the village Stara Kornica, including the villages Rudka, Stara Kornica and Nowa Kornica, then along the regional road no. 698 to the intersection with the district road no. 2020W in the village Wólka Nosowska.	

Poland	Areas as referred to in Article 1	Date until applicable
	The borders of this protection zone are as follows: (a) from the east — along the state border: from the road no 640 to the line of the village Kolonia Klukowicze, (b) from the north — from the state border along the road Kolonia Klukowicze — Witoszyczyna, to the road Wilanowo — Werpól, (c) from the west — along the road Werpól– Wilanowo to the road no. 640 in a line of the intersection with the road Koterka — Tokary, (d) from the south — from the village Koterka along the road no. 640 to the state border. The borders of this protection zone are as follows: (a) from the east — from the village Wólka Nurzecka in a straight line in the direction of the border of the powiat siemiatycki, then along the border of the powiat siemiatycki to the river Pulwa, (b) from the south — along the northern bank of the river Pulwa in the direction of the village Litwinowicze, then from the village Litwinowicze along the road directing to the village Anusin to the source of the river Pulwa, (c) from the west — from the road Litwinowicze — Anusin (in a line of the source of the river Pulwa) straight in the north-western direction to the village Siemichocze, then from the intersection of the roads Anusin — Siemichocze in the northern direction to the road Tymianka — Nurzec, crossing the road 1 km from the village Nurzec Kolonia, (d) from the north — from the road Tymianka — Nurzec in a straight line to the village Wólka Nurzecka, The borders of this protection zone are as follows: (a) from the east — from the village Kolonia Budy in a straight line to the village Sokoli Gród, then in the southern direction to the local road connecting the villages Kulesze and Wilamówka; (b) from the south — along the local road to the village Wilamówka, then in a straight line in the western direction, to the village Olszowa Droga; (c) from the west — along the eastern bank of the river Biebrza in the northern direction up to the southern border of the complex Osowiec Twierdza; (d) from the north — from the southern border of the complex Osowiec Twierdza along the road Carska Droga, then in the south-eastern direction to the village of Kolonia Budy.	
Surveillance zone	The area indicated below: In the województwo podlaskie: — the powiat hajnowski, — the powiat białostocki,	15 October 2016

Poland	Areas as referred to in Article 1	Date until applicable
	— the powiat bielski, — the powiat grajewski, — the powiat łomżyński, — the powiat M. Białystok, — the powiat M. Łomża, — the powiat moniecki, — the powiat wysokomazowiecki, — the powiat zambrowski. In the województwo mazowieckie: — the gminy of Rzekuń, Troszyn, Czerwin and Goworowo in the powiat ostrołęcki, — the gminy of Korczew, Przesmyki, Paprotnia, Suchożebry, Mordy, Siedlce and Zbuczyn in the powiat siedlecki, — the powiat M. Siedlce, — the gminy of Cerańów, Jabłonna Lacka, Sterdyn and Repki in the powiat sokołowski, — the powiat łosicki, — the powiat ostrowski. In the województwo lubelskie: — the powiat bialski.	

