

Official Journal of the European Union

L 322



English edition

Legislation

Volume 61

18 December 2018

Contents

II *Non-legislative acts*

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

- ★ **Council Decision (EU) 2018/2003 of 20 September 2016 on the signing, on behalf of the Union, and provisional application of the Agreement between the European Union and the Government of the Republic of the Philippines on certain aspects of air services** 1
- Agreement between the European Union and the Government of the Republic of the Philippines on certain aspects of air services** 3

REGULATIONS

- ★ **Council Regulation (EU) 2018/2004 of 17 December 2018 amending Regulation (EU) 2016/44 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Libya** 12
- ★ **Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/2005 of 17 December 2018 amending Annex XVII to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) as regards bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP), dibutyl phthalate (DBP), benzyl butyl phthalate (BBP) and diisobutyl phthalate (DIBP) ⁽¹⁾** 14

DECISIONS

- ★ **Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2018/2006 of 11 December 2018 amending Implementing Decision 2009/1008/EU authorising the Republic of Latvia to extend the application of a measure derogating from Article 193 of Directive 2006/112/EC on the common system of value added tax** 20
- ★ **Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/2007 of 17 December 2018 amending Joint Action 2008/851/CFSP on a European Union military operation to contribute to the deterrence, prevention and repression of acts of piracy and armed robbery off the Somali coast** 22

⁽¹⁾ Text with EEA relevance.

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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.

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

★ Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/2008 of 17 December 2018 amending and extending Decision 2014/219/CFSP on the European Union CSDP Mission in Mali (EUCAP Sahel Mali)	24
★ Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/2009 of 17 December 2018 amending and extending Decision 2013/233/CFSP on the European Union Integrated Border Management Assistance Mission in Libya (EUBAM Libya)	25
★ Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/2010 of 17 December 2018 in support of countering illicit proliferation and trafficking of small arms, light weapons (SALW) and ammunition and their impact in Latin America and the Caribbean in the framework of the EU Strategy against Illicit Firearms, Small Arms & Light Weapons and their Ammunition ‘Securing Arms, Protecting Citizens’	27
★ Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/2011 of 17 December 2018 in support of gender mainstreamed policies, programmes and actions in the fight against small arms trafficking and misuse, in line with the Women, Peace and Security agenda	38
★ Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/2012 of 17 December 2018 amending Decision (CFSP) 2015/1333 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Libya	51
★ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2018/2013 of 14 December 2018 on the identification of 1,7,7-trimethyl-3-(phenylmethylene)bicyclo[2.2.1]heptan-2-one (3-benzylidene camphor) as a substance of very high concern pursuant to Article 57(f) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽¹⁾	53
★ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2018/2014 of 14 December 2018 amending Annex I to Decision 2010/221/EU as regards the list of areas in Ireland free of Ostreid herpesvirus 1 µvar (OsHV-1 µVar) (notified under document C(2018) 8618) ⁽¹⁾	55
★ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2018/2015 of 17 December 2018 amending the Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU concerning animal health control measures relating to African swine fever in certain Member States (notified under document C(2018) 8998) ⁽¹⁾	57

⁽¹⁾ Text with EEA relevance.

II

(Non-legislative acts)

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

COUNCIL DECISION (EU) 2018/2003**of 20 September 2016****on the signing, on behalf of the Union, and provisional application of the Agreement between the European Union and the Government of the Republic of the Philippines on certain aspects of air services**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 100(2), in conjunction with Article 218(5) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

Whereas:

- (1) By its Decision of 5 June 2003, the Council authorised the Commission to open negotiations with third countries on the replacement of certain provisions in existing bilateral agreements with an agreement at Union level.
- (2) On behalf of the Union, the Commission has negotiated an Agreement with the Government of the Republic of the Philippines on certain aspects of air services ('the Agreement'). The negotiations were successfully concluded by the initialling of the Agreement on 10 February 2016.
- (3) The objective of the Agreement is to bring bilateral air services agreements between ten Member States and the Republic of the Philippines in line with Union law.
- (4) The Agreement should be signed on behalf of the Union, subject to its conclusion at a later date.
- (5) In order to bring about the benefits of the Agreement as soon as possible, it should be applied on a provisional basis,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The signing on behalf of the Union of the Agreement between the European Union and the Government of the Republic of the Philippines on certain aspects of air services is hereby authorised, subject to the conclusion of the said Agreement.

The text of the Agreement is attached to this Decision.

Article 2

The President of the Council is hereby authorised to designate the person(s) empowered to sign the Agreement on behalf of the Union, subject to its conclusion.

Article 3

Pending its entry into force, the Agreement shall be applied on a provisional basis as from the first day of the month following the date on which the parties have notified each other of the completion of the procedures necessary for this purpose ⁽¹⁾.

Article 4

The President of the Council shall, on behalf of the Union, give the notification provided for in Article 8(2) of the Agreement.

Article 5

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

Done at Brussels, 20 September 2016.

For the Council

The President

I. KORČOK

⁽¹⁾ The date from which the Agreement will be provisionally applied will be published in the *Official Journal of the European Union* by the General Secretariat of the Council.

AGREEMENT**between the European Union and the Government of the Republic of the Philippines on certain aspects of air services**

THE EUROPEAN UNION

of the one part, and

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

(hereinafter referred to as 'the Philippines')

of the other part

(hereinafter referred to as 'the Parties')

NOTING that bilateral air service agreements have been concluded between some Member States of the European Union and the Philippines containing provisions contrary to the law of the European Union,

NOTING that the European Union has exclusive competence with respect to several aspects that may be included in bilateral air service agreements between Member States of the European Union and third countries,

NOTING that under the law of the European Union air carriers established in a Member State of the European Union have the right to non-discriminatory access to air routes between the Member States of the European Union and third countries,

HAVING REGARD to the agreements between the European Union and certain third countries providing for the possibility for the nationals of such third countries to acquire ownership in air carriers licensed in accordance with the law of the European Union,

RECOGNISING that certain provisions of the bilateral air service agreements between Member States of the European Union and the Philippines, which are contrary to the law of the European Union, must be brought into conformity with it in order to establish a sound legal basis for air services between the European Union and the Philippines and to preserve the continuity of such air services,

NOTING that under the law of the European Union air carriers may not, in principle, conclude agreements which may affect trade between Member States of the European Union and which have as their object or effect the prevention, restriction or distortion of competition,

RECOGNISING that provisions in bilateral air service agreements concluded between Member States of the European Union and the Philippines, which i) require or favour the adoption of agreements between undertakings, decisions by associations of undertakings or concerted practices that prevent, distort or restrict competition between air carriers on the relevant routes; or ii) reinforce the effects of any such agreement, decision or concerted practice; or iii) delegate to air carriers or other private economic operators the responsibility for taking measures that prevent, distort or restrict competition between air carriers on the relevant routes may render ineffective the competition rules applicable to undertakings,

NOTING that it is not the purpose of the European Union, as part of this Agreement, to increase the total volume of air traffic between the European Union and the Philippines, to affect the balance between air carriers of Member States of the European Union and air carriers of the Philippines or to negotiate amendments to the provisions of existing bilateral air service agreements concerning traffic rights,

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

*Article 1***General provisions**

1. For the purposes of this Agreement, 'Member States' shall mean Member States of the European Union and 'EU Treaties' shall mean the Treaty on European Union and the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

2. References in each of the agreements listed in Annex 1 to nationals of the Member State that is a party to that agreement shall be understood as referring to nationals of the Member States of the European Union.
3. References in each of the agreements listed in Annex 1 to air carriers or airlines of the Member State that is a party to that agreement shall be understood as referring to air carriers or airlines designated by that Member State.

Article 2

Designation by a Member State

1. The provisions in paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Article shall supersede the corresponding provisions in the articles listed in Annex 2 (a) and (b) respectively, in relation to the designation of an air carrier by a Member State, its authorisation and permissions granted by the Philippines and the refusal, revocation, suspension or limitation of the authorisations or permissions of the air carrier, respectively.
2. On receipt of a designation by a Member State, the Philippines shall grant the appropriate authorisations and permissions with minimum procedural delay, provided that:
 - (i) the air carrier is established, under the EU Treaties, in the territory of the designating Member State and has a valid Operating Licence in accordance with the law of the European Union; and
 - (ii) effective regulatory control of the air carrier is exercised and maintained by the Member State responsible for issuing its Air Operator's Certificate and the relevant aeronautical authority is clearly identified in the designation; and
 - (iii) the air carrier is owned, directly or through majority ownership, and it is effectively controlled by Member States and/or nationals of Member States, and/or by other states listed in Annex 3 and/or nationals of such other states.
3. The Philippines may refuse, revoke, suspend or limit the authorisations or permissions of an air carrier designated by a Member State where:
 - (i) the air carrier is not established, under the EU Treaties, in the territory of the designating Member State or does not have a valid Operating Licence in accordance with the law of the European Union; or
 - (ii) effective regulatory control of the air carrier is not exercised or not maintained by the Member State responsible for issuing its Air Operator's Certificate, or the relevant aeronautical authority is not clearly identified in the designation; or
 - (iii) the air carrier is not owned, directly or through majority ownership, or it is not effectively controlled by Member States and/or nationals of Member States, and/or by other states listed in Annex 3 and/or nationals of such other states; or
 - (iv) the air carrier is already authorised to operate under a bilateral agreement between the Philippines and another Member State and the Philippines can demonstrate that by exercising traffic rights under this Agreement on a route that includes a point in that other Member State, the air carrier would be circumventing restrictions on the traffic rights imposed by that other agreement.

In exercising its right under this paragraph, the Philippines shall not discriminate between air carriers of Member States on the grounds of nationality.

Article 3

Safety

1. The provisions in paragraph 2 of this Article shall complement the corresponding provisions in the articles listed in Annex 2 (c).
2. Where a Member State has designated an air carrier whose regulatory control is exercised and maintained by another Member State, the rights of the Philippines under the safety provisions of the agreement between the Member State that has designated the air carrier and the Philippines shall apply equally in respect of the adoption, exercise or maintenance of safety standards by that other Member State and in respect of the operating authorisation of that air carrier.

Article 4

Taxation of aviation fuel

1. The provisions in paragraph 2 of this Article shall complement the corresponding provisions in the articles listed in Annex 2 (d).

2. Notwithstanding any other provision to the contrary, nothing in each of the provisions listed in Annex 2 (d) shall prevent a Member State from imposing, on a non-discriminatory basis, taxes, levies, duties, fees or charges on fuel supplied in its territory for use in an aircraft of a designated air carrier of the Philippines that operates between a point in the territory of that Member State and another point in the territory of that Member State or in the territory of another Member State.

Article 5

Compatibility with competition rules

1. Notwithstanding any other provision to the contrary, nothing in each of the agreements listed in Annex 1 shall (i) require or favour the adoption of agreements between undertakings, decisions by associations of undertakings or concerted practices that prevent, distort or restrict competition; (ii) reinforce the effects of any such agreement, decision or concerted practice; or (iii) delegate to private economic operators the responsibility for taking measures that prevent, distort or restrict competition.

2. The provisions contained in the agreements listed in Annex 1 that are incompatible with paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be applied.

Article 6

Annexes to the Agreement

The Annexes to this Agreement shall form an integral part thereof.

Article 7

Revision or amendment

The Parties may, at any time, revise or amend this Agreement by mutual consent.

Article 8

Entry into force and provisional application

1. This Agreement shall enter into force when the Parties have notified each other in writing that their respective internal procedures necessary for its entry into force have been completed.

2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, the Parties agree to provisionally apply this Agreement from the first day of the month following the date on which the Parties have notified each other of the completion of the procedures necessary for this purpose.

3. This Agreement shall apply to all agreements and arrangements listed in Annex 1 including those that, at the date of signature of this Agreement, have not yet entered into force.

Article 9

Termination

1. In the event that an agreement listed in Annex 1 is terminated, all provisions of this Agreement that relate to the agreement listed in Annex 1 concerned shall terminate at the same time.

2. In the event that all agreements listed in Annex 1 are terminated, this Agreement shall terminate at the same time.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorised, have signed this Agreement.

Done in duplicate, in the Bulgarian, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Estonian, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Maltese, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Slovak, Slovenian, Spanish and Swedish languages, all texts being equally authentic.

Съставено в Брюксел на двадесет и девети ноември две хиляди и осемнадесета година.
Hecho en Bruselas, el veintinueve de noviembre de dos mil dieciocho.
V Bruselu dne dvacátého devátého listopadu dva tisíce osmnáct.
Udfærdiget i Bruxelles den niogtyvende november to tusind og atten.
Geschehen zu Brüssel am neunundzwanzigsten November zweitausendachtzehn.
Kahe tuhande kaheksateistkümnenda aasta novembrikuu kahekümne üheksandal päeval Brüsselis.
Έγινε στις Βρυξέλλες, στις είκοσι εννέα Νοεμβρίου δύο χιλιάδες δεκαοκτώ.
Done at Brussels on the twenty-ninth day of November in the year two thousand and eighteen.
Fait à Bruxelles, le vingt-neuf novembre deux mille dix-huit.
Sastavljeno u Bruxellesu dvadeset devetog studenoga godine dvije tisuće osamnaeste.
Fatto a Bruxelles, addì ventinove novembre duemiladiciotto.
Briselē, divi tūkstoši astoņpadsmitā gada divdesmit devītajā novembrī.
Priimta du tūkstančiai aštuonioliktų metų lapkričio dvidešimt devintą dieną Briuselyje.
Kelt Brüsszelben, a kétezertizennyolcadik év november havának huszonkilencedik napján.
Magħmul fi Brussell, fid-disgħa u għoxrin jum ta' Novembru fis-sena elfejn u tmintax.
Gedaan te Brussel, negenentwintig november tweeduizend achttien.
Sporządzono w Brukseli dnia dwudziestego dziewiątego listopada roku dwa tysiące osiemnastego.
Feito em Bruxelas, em vinte e nove de novembro de dois mil e dezoito.
Întocmit la Bruxelles la douăzeci și nouă noiembrie două mii optsprezece.
V Bruseli dvadsiateho deviateho novembra dvetisícosemnástí.
V Bruslju, dne devetindvajsetega novembra leta dva tisoč osemnajst.
Tehty Brysselissä kahdentenäkymmenentenäyhdeksäntenä päivänä marraskuuta vuonna kaksituhattakahdeksantoista.
Som skedde i Bryssel den tjugonionde november år tjugohundraarton.

За Европейския съюз
Por la Unión Europea
Za Evropskou unii
For Den Europæiske Union
Für die Europäische Union
Euroopa Liidu nimel
Για την Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση
For the European Union
Pour l'Union européenne
Za Europsku uniju
Per l'Unione europea
Eiropas Savienības vārdā –
Europos Sąjungos vardu
Az Európai Unió részéről
Għall-Unjoni Ewropea
Voor de Europese Unie
W imieniu Unii Europejskiej
Pela União Europeia
Pentru Uniunea Europeană
Za Európsku úniu
Za Evropsko unijo
Euroopan unionin puolesta
För Europeiska unionen



За правителството на Република Филипини
Por el Gobierno de la República de Filipinas
Za vládu Filipínské republiky
For Republikken Filippinernes regering
Für die Regierung der Republik der Philippinen
Filipiini Vabariigi valitsuse nimel
Για την κυβέρνηση της Δημοκρατίας των Φιλιππίνων
For the Government of the Republic of the Philippines
Pour le Gouvernement de la République des Philippines
Za Vladu Republike Filipina
Per il Governo della Repubblica delle Filippine
Filipīnu Republikas valdības vārdā –
Filipinų Respublikos Vyriausybės vardu
a Fülöp-szigeteki Köztársaság Kormánya részéről
Għall-Gvern tar-Repubblika tal-Filippini
Voor de regering van de Republiek der Filipijnen
W imieniu rządu Republiki Filipin
Pelo Governo da República das Filipinas
Pentru Guvernul Republicii Filipine
Za vládu Filipínskej republiky
Za vlado Republike Filipini
Filippiinien tasavallan hallituksen puolesta
För Republiken Filippinernas regering

ANNEX 1

LIST OF AGREEMENTS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 1 OF THIS AGREEMENT

Air service agreements and other arrangements between the Philippines and Member States of the European Union as modified or amended which, at the date of signature of this Agreement, have been concluded, signed or initialled:

- Air Transport Agreement between the Austrian Federal Government and the Government of the Republic of the Philippines, signed in Manila, on 12 August 1992, hereinafter referred to as 'the Philippines – Austria Agreement' in Annex 2;
 - Air Transport Agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium and the Government of the Republic of the Philippines, signed in Manila, on 30 January 1970, hereinafter referred to as 'the Philippines – Belgium Agreement' in Annex 2;
 - Air Transport Agreement between the Government of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic and the Government of the Republic of the Philippines, signed in Prague, on 23 April 1992, hereinafter referred to as 'the Philippines – Czech Republic Agreement' in Annex 2;
 - Air Transport Agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark and the Republic of the Philippines, signed in Oslo, on 8 May 1969, hereinafter referred to as 'the Philippines – Denmark Agreement' in Annex 2;
 - Air Transport Agreement between the Republic of the Philippines and the Kingdom of Sweden, signed in Oslo, on 8 May 1969, hereinafter referred to as 'the Philippines – Sweden Agreement' in Annex 2;
 - Air Transport Agreement between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of the Philippines, signed in Manila, on 6 August 1971, hereinafter referred to as 'the Philippines – Germany Agreement' in Annex 2;
 - Air Transport Agreement between the Royal Hellenic Government and the Government of the Republic of the Philippines, signed in Athens, on 8 October 1949, hereinafter referred to as 'the Philippines – Greece Agreement' in Annex 2;
 - Air Services Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Hungary and the Government of the Republic of the Philippines, signed in Budapest, on 21 May 1992, hereinafter referred to as 'the Philippines – Hungary Agreement' in Annex 2;
 - Air Transport Agreement between the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and the Government of the Republic of the Philippines, signed in Luxembourg, on 21 November 2001, hereinafter referred to as 'the Philippines – Luxembourg Agreement' in Annex 2;
 - Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Government of the Republic of the Philippines concerning civil air services, signed in Manila, on 1 July 1993, hereinafter referred to as 'the Philippines – Poland Agreement' in Annex 2.
-

ANNEX 2

LIST OF ARTICLES IN THE AGREEMENTS LISTED IN ANNEX 1 AND REFERRED TO IN ARTICLES 2 TO 4 OF THIS AGREEMENT

(a) Designation:

- Article 3 of the Philippines – Austria Agreement;
- Article 3 of the Philippines – Belgium Agreement;
- Article III of the Philippines – Czech Republic Agreement;
- Article 3 of the Philippines – Denmark Agreement;
- Article 3 of the Philippines – Sweden Agreement;
- Article 3(1) of the Philippines – Germany Agreement;
- Articles 2 and 3 of the Philippines – Greece Agreement;
- Article III of the Philippines – Hungary Agreement;
- Article III of the Philippines – Luxembourg Agreement;
- Article III of the Philippines – Poland Agreement;

(b) Refusal, revocation, suspension or limitation of authorisations or permissions:

- Article 3 of the Philippines – Austria Agreement;
- Article 3 of the Philippines – Belgium Agreement;
- Article III of the Philippines – Czech Republic Agreement;
- Article 3 of the Philippines – Denmark Agreement;
- Article 3 of the Philippines – Sweden Agreement;
- Article 3(4) and (5) and the first sentence of Article 3(6) of the Philippines – Germany Agreement;
- Article 6 of the Philippines – Greece Agreement;
- Article IV of the Philippines – Hungary Agreement;
- Article III of the Philippines – Luxembourg Agreement;
- Article III of the Philippines – Poland Agreement;

(c) Safety:

- Article 6 of the Philippines – Austria Agreement;
- Article 11 of the Philippines – Belgium Agreement;
- Article X of the Philippines – Czech Republic Agreement;
- Article 11 of the Philippines – Denmark Agreement;
- Article 11 of the Philippines – Sweden Agreement;
- Article 10 of the Philippines – Germany Agreement;
- Article 4 of the Philippines – Greece Agreement;
- Article XIII of the Philippines – Hungary Agreement;
- Article XI of the Philippines – Luxembourg Agreement;
- Article XII of the Philippines – Poland Agreement;

(d) Taxation of aviation fuel:

- Article 7 of the Philippines – Austria Agreement;
 - Article 4 of the Philippines – Belgium Agreement;
 - Article IV of the Philippines – Czech Republic Agreement;
 - Article 4 of the Philippines – Denmark Agreement;
 - Article 4 of the Philippines – Sweden Agreement;
 - Article 4 of the Philippines – Germany Agreement;
 - Article 3 of the Philippines – Greece Agreement;
 - Article V of the Philippines – Hungary Agreement;
 - Article IV of the Philippines – Luxembourg Agreement;
 - Article IV of the Philippines – Poland Agreement.
-

ANNEX 3

LIST OF OTHER STATES REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 2 OF THIS AGREEMENT

- (a) The Republic of Iceland (under the Agreement on the European Economic Area);
 - (b) The Principality of Liechtenstein (under the Agreement on the European Economic Area);
 - (c) The Kingdom of Norway (under the Agreement on the European Economic Area);
 - (d) The Swiss Confederation (under the Agreement between the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on Air Transport).
-

REGULATIONS

COUNCIL REGULATION (EU) 2018/2004

of 17 December 2018

amending Regulation (EU) 2016/44 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Libya

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 215 thereof,

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

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

Whereas:

- (1) Council Regulation (EU) 2016/44 ⁽²⁾ gives effect to measures provided for in Decision (CFSP) 2015/1333.
- (2) On 5 November 2018 the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) adopted Resolution 2441 (2018), reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Libya and determining that the situation in Libya continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security. The UNSC decided to include new examples of conduct falling within the designation criteria.
- (3) On 17 December 2018 the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2018/2012 ⁽³⁾, amending Decision (CFSP) 2015/1333 in order to reflect the changes in UNSC Resolution 2441 (2018).
- (4) These measures fall within the scope of the Treaty and, therefore, in particular with a view to ensuring their uniform application in all Member States, regulatory action at the level of the Union is necessary.
- (5) Regulation (EU) 2016/44 should therefore be amended accordingly.

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

In Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2016/44, paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:

‘1. Annex II shall include the natural or legal persons, entities and bodies designated by the Security Council or by the Sanctions Committee in accordance with paragraph 22 of UNSCR 1970 (2011), paragraph 19, 22 or 23 of UNSCR 1973 (2011), paragraph 4 of UNSCR 2174 (2014), paragraph 11 of UNSCR 2213 (2015), paragraph 11 of UNSCR 2362 (2017) or paragraph 11 of UNSCR 2441 (2018).’

Article 2

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

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 206, 1.8.2015, p. 34.

⁽²⁾ Council Regulation (EU) 2016/44 of 18 January 2016 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Libya and repealing Regulation (EU) No 204/2011 (OJ L 12, 19.1.2016, p. 1).

⁽³⁾ Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/2012 of 17 December 2018 amending Decision (CFSP) 2015/1333 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Libya (see page 51 of this Official Journal).

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

Done at Brussels, 17 December 2018.

For the Council

The President

E. KÖSTINGER

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2018/2005**of 17 December 2018****amending Annex XVII to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) as regards bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP), dibutyl phthalate (DBP), benzyl butyl phthalate (BBP) and diisobutyl phthalate (DIBP)****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 68(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP), dibutyl phthalate (DBP), benzyl butyl phthalate (BBP) and diisobutyl phthalate (DIBP) ('the four phthalates') are listed in Annex XIV to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 as substances toxic for reproduction, category 1B, with a sunset date of 21 February 2015, specified in accordance with Article 58(1)(c)(i) of that Regulation.
- (2) After the sunset date referred to in Article 58(1)(c)(i) for a substance listed in Annex XIV, Article 69(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 requires the European Chemicals Agency ('the Agency') to consider whether the use in articles of substances listed in Annex XIV to that Regulation poses a risk to human health or the environment that is not adequately controlled and, if the Agency considers that it does, to prepare a dossier for a restriction proposal which conforms to the requirements of Annex XV to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 ('the Annex XV dossier').
- (3) On 1 April 2016, the Agency, in cooperation with Denmark, submitted an Annex XV dossier for the four phthalates ⁽²⁾. The dossier built on a previous restriction proposal submitted by Denmark in 2011 in relation to which the Agency's Risk Assessment Committee (RAC) and Socio-Economic Analysis Committee (SEAC) adopted opinions ⁽³⁾ based on which the Commission decided not to amend Annex XVII to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 ⁽⁴⁾ on the grounds that the data available at the time did not indicate that combined exposure to the four phthalates presented a risk. The 2016 Annex XV dossier took into account new information on exposure from different sources including human biomonitoring data from the Union-wide DEMOCOPHES project ⁽⁵⁾ which measures the presence of the four phthalates in urine samples.
- (4) The four phthalates are found in a wide variety of articles as they are commonly present in plasticised materials. Exposure may occur through the ingestion of food and dust, the placing of articles in the mouth, the inhalation of air and dust in indoor environments, and contact of dust and articles with human mucous membranes and skin.
- (5) The Annex XV dossier proposed to restrict the placing on the market of articles containing the four phthalates in a concentration equal to or greater than 0,1 % by weight individually or in any combination in such plasticised

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 396, 30.12.2006, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ <https://echa.europa.eu/previous-consultations-on-restriction-proposals/-/substance-rev/13919/term>

⁽³⁾ 2012 RAC and SEAC Opinion on an Annex XV dossier proposing restrictions on the four phthalates: <https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/58050be8-f7be-4b55-b106-76dda4989dd6>

⁽⁴⁾ Commission Communication 2014/C 260/01.

⁽⁵⁾ <http://www.eu-hbm.info/democophes/project-partners>

materials. This concentration limit would effectively discourage the use of the four phthalates in articles within the scope of the restriction. The dossier suggested exemptions for articles exclusively for open air use without prolonged contact with skin or contact with mucous membranes, certain articles exclusively for industrial and agricultural use, measuring devices, articles covered by existing Union legislation and articles already placed on the market in the Union.

- (6) On 10 March 2017, RAC adopted its opinion concluding that the proposed restriction is the most appropriate Union-wide measure to address the identified risks arising from these substances in terms of effectiveness in reducing those risks.
- (7) RAC considered that a combined concentration of the four phthalates of 0,1 % or less in plasticised materials in articles is required to address the risk to human health.
- (8) On 15 June 2017, SEAC adopted its opinion, indicating that the proposed restriction, as modified by RAC and SEAC, is the most appropriate Union-wide measure to address the identified risks in terms of its socioeconomic benefits and socioeconomic costs.
- (9) SEAC concurred with the conclusions in the Annex XV dossier that a deferral of 36 months of the application of the restriction seems reasonable and sufficient in order to enable actors involved in the supply chains to comply with it. SEAC also concurred with the exemptions suggested in the Annex XV dossier. In addition, due to socio-economic considerations based on additional information provided by the automotive and aircraft sectors during the public consultation, SEAC suggested certain derogations for these sectors.
- (10) The Agency's Forum for Exchange of Information on Enforcement ('Forum'), referred to in Article 76(1)(f) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, was consulted on the proposed restriction and its recommendations have been taken into account.
- (11) On 29 August 2017, the Agency submitted the opinions of RAC and SEAC ⁽¹⁾ to the Commission. Based on those opinions concluding on the combined exposure via various routes to these four phthalates that adversely affect human health, the Commission concluded that the four phthalates pose an unacceptable risk to human health when present in any plasticised material in articles at a concentration, individually or in any combination, equal to or greater than 0,1 % by weight of any of such material. For the purposes of this restriction, plasticised materials are materials that may contain phthalates for which there is great potential for combined exposure, via various routes, of both consumers and workers. Those materials include polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polyvinylidene chloride (PVDC), polyvinyl acetate (PVA), polyurethanes, any other polymer (including, inter alia, polymer foams and rubber material) except silicone rubber and natural latex coatings, surface coatings, non-slip coatings, finishes, decals, printed designs, adhesive, sealants, inks and paints. The Commission considers that the risk needs to be addressed on a Union-wide basis.
- (12) Annex XVII to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 already bans the placing on the market of toys and childcare articles containing DEHP, DBP and BBP under certain conditions which fall within the scope of the proposed restriction. In addition, in view of both the opinion of RAC that DIBP has a hazard profile similar to that of DEHP, DBP and BBP, that toys and childcare articles can contribute considerably to risks for infants from phthalates and that DIBP can replace DBP in toys and childcare articles, and the recommendation of the Forum, the Commission takes the view that the placing on the market of toys and childcare articles containing DIBP should also be restricted. In addition, the placing on the market of the four phthalates in toys and childcare articles should be subject to updated conditions.
- (13) In the case of articles exclusively for industrial and agricultural use, or for open air use, the proposed restriction should only apply to those articles containing plasticised material that comes into contact with human mucous membranes or into prolonged contact with the skin, because such contacts lead to exposure which poses risk to human health.

⁽¹⁾ <https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/a265bf86-5fbd-496b-87b4-63ff238de2f7>

- (14) The proposed restriction should not apply to articles regulated by other Union legislation, such as materials and articles intended to come into contact with food within the scope of Regulation (EC) No 1935/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽¹⁾ and Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011 ⁽²⁾, medical devices within the scope of Council Directives 90/385/EEC ⁽³⁾ or 93/42/EEC ⁽⁴⁾, or Directive 98/79/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁵⁾, or components for such devices, articles within the scope of Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁶⁾ or the immediate packaging of medicinal products within the scope of Regulation (EC) No 726/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁷⁾ or of Directives 2001/82/EC ⁽⁸⁾ or 2001/83/EC ⁽⁹⁾ of the European Parliament and of the Council.
- (15) The proposed restriction should also not apply to measuring devices for laboratory use or articles that form part of such devices and to articles placed on the market prior to the date of entry into application of the restriction, for practicality and enforceability reasons. Moreover, certain derogations should apply for motor vehicles and aircraft. First, a longer deferral of application of the restriction for motor vehicles and an indefinite exemption for articles used in the maintenance or repair of those vehicles, where the vehicles cannot function as intended without those articles, are justified in consideration of the specific economic implications of this sector. A longer deferral of application of the restriction for certain aircraft and an indefinite exemption for articles used in the maintenance or repair of those aircraft where these are essential for safety and airworthiness, are justified on the basis that aircrafts have a very long useful life, their airworthiness may be jeopardised if parts meeting the design specifications are not available and the timelines needed for requalification are very long.
- (16) Taking into account the Annex XV dossier as well as the opinions of RAC and SEAC, the Commission considers that the proposed restriction would address the identified risks without imposing significant burden on industry, supply chain or consumers and concludes that the restriction proposed, is an appropriate Union-wide measure to address the identified risk.
- (17) Stakeholders should be allowed sufficient time to take appropriate measures to comply with the proposed restriction and 18 months is sufficient to this end. Therefore there should be a general deferral of its application by 18 months. A longer specific deferral of 60 months should apply to address the particular cases of certain motor vehicles and aircraft.
- (18) Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (19) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee established under Article 133 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Annex XVII to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 is amended in accordance with the Annex to this Regulation.

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*.

⁽¹⁾ Regulation (EC) No 1935/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 October 2004 on materials and articles intended to come into contact with food and repealing Directives 80/590/EEC and 89/109/EEC (OJ L 338, 13.11.2004, p. 4).

⁽²⁾ Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011 of 14 January 2011 on plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with food (OJ L 12, 15.1.2011, p. 1).

⁽³⁾ Council Directive 90/385/EEC of 20 June 1990 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to active implantable medical devices (OJ L 189, 20.7.1990, p. 17).

⁽⁴⁾ Council Directive 93/42/EEC of 14 June 1993 concerning medical devices (OJ L 169, 12.7.1993, p. 1).

⁽⁵⁾ Directive 98/79/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 October 1998 on in vitro diagnostic medical devices (OJ L 331, 7.12.1998, p. 1).

⁽⁶⁾ Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2011 on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment (OJ L 174, 1.7.2011, p. 88).

⁽⁷⁾ Regulation (EC) No 726/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 March 2004 laying down Community procedures for the authorisation and supervision of medicinal products for human and veterinary use and establishing a European Medicines Agency (OJ L 136, 30.4.2004, p. 1).

⁽⁸⁾ Directive 2001/82/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 November 2001 on the Community code relating to veterinary medicinal products (OJ L 311, 28.11.2001, p. 1).

⁽⁹⁾ Directive 2001/83/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 November 2001 on the Community code relating to medicinal products for human use (OJ L 311, 28.11.2001, p. 67).

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

Done at Brussels, 17 December 2018.

For the Commission

The President

Jean-Claude JUNKER

ANNEX

Entry 51 of Annex XVII to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 is replaced by the following:

'51. Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP) CAS No.: 117-81-7 EC No.: 204-211-0 Dibutyl phthalate (DBP) CAS No.: 84-74-2 EC No.: 201-557-4 Benzyl butyl phthalate (BBP) CAS No.: 85-68-7 EC No.: 201-622-7 Diisobutyl phthalate (DIBP) CAS No.: 84-69-5 EC No.: 201-553-2	1. Shall not be used as substances or in mixtures, individually or in any combination of the phthalates listed in column 1 of this entry, in a concentration equal to or greater than 0,1 % by weight of the plasticised material, in toys and childcare articles. 2. Shall not be placed on the market in toys or childcare articles, individually or in any combination of the first three phthalates listed in column 1 of this entry, in a concentration equal to or greater than 0,1 % by weight of the plasticised material. In addition, DIBP shall not be placed on the market after 7 July 2020 in toys or childcare articles, individually or in any combination with the first three phthalates listed in column 1 of this entry, in a concentration equal to or greater than 0,1 % by weight of the plasticised material. 3. Shall not be placed on the market after 7 July 2020 in articles, individually or in any combination of the phthalates listed in column 1 of this entry, in a concentration equal to or greater than 0,1 % by weight of the plasticised material in the article. 4. Paragraph 3 shall not apply to: (a) articles exclusively for industrial or agricultural use, or for use exclusively in the open air, provided that no plasticised material comes into contact with human mucous membranes or into prolonged contact with human skin; (b) aircraft, placed on the market before 7 January 2024, or articles, whenever placed on the market, for use exclusively in the maintenance or repair of those aircraft, where those articles are essential for the safety and airworthiness of the aircraft; (c) motor vehicles within the scope of Directive 2007/46/EC, placed on the market before 7 January 2024, or articles, whenever placed on the market, for use exclusively in the maintenance or repair of those vehicles, where the vehicles cannot function as intended without those articles; (d) articles placed on the market before 7 July 2020; (e) measuring devices for laboratory use, or parts thereof; (f) materials and articles intended to come into contact with food within the scope of Regulation (EC) No 1935/2004 or Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011 (*); (g) medical devices within the scope of Directives 90/385/EEC, 93/42/EEC or 98/79/EC, or parts thereof; (h) electrical and electronic equipment within the scope of Directive 2011/65/EU; (i) the immediate packaging of medicinal products within the scope of Regulation (EC) No 726/2004, Directive 2001/82/EC or Directive 2001/83/EC; (j) toys and childcare articles covered by paragraphs 1 or 2.
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	5. For the purposes of paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4(a), (a) 'plasticised material' means any of the following homogeneous materials: — polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polyvinylidene chloride (PVDC), polyvinyl acetate (PVA), polyurethanes, — any other polymer (including, inter alia, polymer foams and rubber material) except silicone rubber and natural latex coatings, — surface coatings, non-slip coatings, finishes, decals, printed designs, — adhesives, sealants, paints and inks. (b) 'prolonged contact with human skin' means continuous contact of more than 10 minutes duration or intermittent contact over a period of 30 minutes, per day. (c) 'childcare article' shall mean any product intended to facilitate sleep, relaxation, hygiene, the feeding of children or sucking on the part of children. 6. For the purposes of paragraph 4(b), 'aircraft' means one of the following: (a) a civil aircraft produced in accordance with a type certificate issued under Regulation (EC) No 216/2008 or with a design approval issued under the national regulations of a contracting State of the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO), or for which a certificate of airworthiness has been issued by an ICAO contracting State under Annex 8 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation, signed on December 7, 1944, in Chicago; (b) a military aircraft.
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(*) Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011 of 14 January 2011 on plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with food (OJ L 12, 15.1.2011, p. 1).'

DECISIONS

COUNCIL IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2018/2006

of 11 December 2018

amending Implementing Decision 2009/1008/EU authorising the Republic of Latvia to extend the application of a measure derogating from Article 193 of Directive 2006/112/EC on the common system of value added tax

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

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

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

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

Whereas:

- (1) By virtue of Council Decision 2006/42/EC ⁽²⁾ Latvia was authorised until 31 December 2009 to apply a special measure derogating from Article 21(1)(a) of Directive 77/388/EEC ⁽³⁾, to designate the recipient as the person liable to pay value added tax (VAT) in the case of timber transactions. By virtue of Council Implementing Decision 2009/1008/EU ⁽⁴⁾ Latvia was authorised until 31 December 2012 to apply a special measure derogating from Article 193 of Directive 2006/112/EC in order to continue to designate the recipient as the person liable to pay VAT in the case of timber transactions ('the special measure'). The authorisation to apply the special measure was subsequently extended by Council Implementing Decision 2013/55/EU ⁽⁵⁾ until 31 December 2015 and by Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/2396 ⁽⁶⁾ until 31 December 2018.
- (2) By letter registered with the Commission on 20 June 2018, Latvia requested authorisation to continue to apply the special measure. By letter registered with the Commission on 17 August 2018, Latvia submitted a report on the application of the measure as required by the second paragraph of Article 2 of Implementing Decision 2009/1008/EU.
- (3) In accordance with the second subparagraph of Article 395(2) of Directive 2006/112/EC, the Commission transmitted the request made by Latvia to the other Member States, by letters dated 7 September 2018. By letter dated 10 September 2018, the Commission notified Latvia that it had all the information necessary for the appraisal of the request.
- (4) According to Latvia, the timber market, which is one of the most important sectors of its economy, is particularly sensitive to VAT fraud because it is dominated by a great number of small local operators and individual suppliers. The nature of the market and of businesses involved has generated VAT fraud, which the Latvian tax authorities have found difficult to control. In order to combat this abuse, they have introduced the reverse charge mechanism to timber transactions, which has proven to be very effective and has decreased fraud in this sector significantly.
- (5) In order to prevent certain forms of tax evasion, Latvia should be authorised to apply the special measure for a further limited period of time until 31 December 2021.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 347, 11.12.2006, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ Council Decision 2006/42/EC of 24 January 2006 authorising Latvia to extend the application of a measure derogating from Article 21 of the Sixth Council Directive 77/388/EEC on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to turnover taxes (OJ L 25, 28.1.2006, p. 31).

⁽³⁾ Sixth Council Directive 77/388/EEC of 17 May 1977 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to turnover taxes — Common system of value added tax: uniform basis of assessment (OJ L 145, 13.6.1977, p. 1).

⁽⁴⁾ Council Implementing Decision 2009/1008/EU of 7 December 2009 authorising the Republic of Latvia to extend the application of a measure derogating from Article 193 of Directive 2006/112/EC on the common system of value added tax (OJ L 347, 24.12.2009, p. 30).

⁽⁵⁾ Council Implementing Decision 2013/55/EU of 22 January 2013 amending Implementing Decision 2009/1008/EU authorising the Republic of Latvia to extend the application of a measure derogating from Article 193 of Directive 2006/112/EC on the common system of value added tax (OJ L 22, 25.1.2013, p. 16).

⁽⁶⁾ Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/2396 of 10 December 2015 amending Implementing Decision 2009/1008/EU authorising the Republic of Latvia to extend the application of a measure derogating from Article 193 of Directive 2006/112/EC on the common system of value added tax (OJ L 332, 18.12.2015, p. 142).

- (6) Derogations are in general authorised for a limited period of time to allow an assessment of whether the special measures are appropriate and effective. Derogations grant Member States time to introduce other conventional measures to tackle the problem in question until the expiry of the special measures, thus making an extension of a derogation redundant. A derogation allowing for use to be made of the reverse charge mechanism is only granted exceptionally for specific areas where fraud occurs and constitutes a means of last resort. Latvia should therefore implement other conventional measures to fight and prevent VAT fraud with regard to supplies of timber until the expiry of the special measure and consequently should no longer need to derogate from Article 193 of Directive 2006/112/EC with regard to such supplies.
- (7) The special measure will have no adverse impact on the Union's own resources accruing from VAT.
- (8) Implementing Decision 2009/1008/EU should therefore be amended accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Article 2 of Implementing Decision 2009/1008/EU is replaced by the following:

'Article 2

This Decision shall apply until 31 December 2021.'

Article 2

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

It shall apply from 1 January 2019.

Article 3

This Decision is addressed to the Republic of Latvia.

Done at Brussels, 11 December 2018.

For the Council
The President
G. BLÜMEL

COUNCIL DECISION (CFSP) 2018/2007**of 17 December 2018****amending Joint Action 2008/851/CFSP on a European Union military operation to contribute to the deterrence, prevention and repression of acts of piracy and armed robbery off the Somali coast**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

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

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

Whereas:

- (1) On 10 November 2008, the Council adopted Joint Action 2008/851/CFSP ⁽¹⁾ establishing the EU military operation Atalanta ('Atalanta').
- (2) On 30 July 2018, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2018/1083 ⁽²⁾ amending Joint Action 2008/851/CFSP and extending Atalanta until 31 December 2020.
- (3) On 14 November 2018, the UN Security Council (UNSC) adopted Resolution 2444 (2018), terminating the mandate of the Somalia and Eritrea Monitoring Group with effect from 16 December 2018 and establishing the Panel of Experts on Somalia with the same tasks in relation to Somalia.
- (4) On 22 November 2018, the Political and Security Committee (PSC) agreed that Atalanta should be authorised to transfer information to INTERPOL and EUROPOL, including personal data obtained under the existing legal framework, gathered on illegal activities other than piracy during the course of its counter-piracy operations while the mandate of Atalanta remains unchanged.
- (5) The PSC also agreed that a provision should be included in Joint Action 2008/851/CFSP on the law applicable to the release of personal data in that context.
- (6) Joint Action 2008/851/CFSP should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (7) In accordance with Article 5 of the Protocol on the position of Denmark annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, Denmark does not participate in the elaboration and implementation of decisions and actions of the Union which have defence implications. Denmark does not participate in the implementation of this Decision and therefore does not participate in the financing of this operation,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Joint Action 2008/851/CFSP is amended as follows:

- (1) in Article 2, point (n) is replaced by the following:

‘(n) support, in a manner consistent with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and within existing means and capabilities, the activities of the Panel of Experts on Somalia pursuant to UNSC Resolution 2444 (2018) by monitoring and reporting to that Panel vessels of interest suspected of supporting the piracy networks.’;

⁽¹⁾ Council Joint Action 2008/851/CFSP of 10 November 2008 on a European Union military operation to contribute to the deterrence, prevention and repression of acts of piracy and armed robbery off the Somali coast (OJ L 301, 12.11.2008, p. 33).

⁽²⁾ Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/1083 of 30 July 2018 amending Joint Action 2008/851/CFSP on a European Union military operation to contribute to the deterrence, prevention and repression of acts of piracy and armed robbery off the Somali coast (OJ L 194, 31.7.2018, p. 142).

(2) in Article 15, paragraph 4 is replaced by the following:

‘4. Atalanta is hereby authorised to share with the Panel of Experts on Somalia and with the CMF information, other than personal data, gathered on illegal or unauthorised activities during the course of the counter-piracy operations.’;

(3) in Article 15, the following paragraphs are added:

‘5. Atalanta is hereby authorised to release to INTERPOL, in accordance with Article 2(h), and to EUROPOL, in accordance with Article 2(i), information gathered on illegal activities other than piracy during the course of its counter-piracy operations.

6. The release of personal data pursuant to Article 2 shall be carried out in accordance with the law of the State of the vessel or aircraft processing such personal data.’.

Article 2

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

Done at Brussels, 17 December 2018.

For the Council
The President
E. KÖSTINGER

COUNCIL DECISION (CFSP) 2018/2008
of 17 December 2018
amending and extending Decision 2014/219/CFSP on the European Union CSDP Mission in Mali
(EUCAP Sahel Mali)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

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

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

Whereas:

- (1) On 15 April 2014, the Council adopted Decision 2014/219/CFSP ⁽¹⁾ on the European Union CSDP Mission in Mali (EUCAP Sahel Mali).
- (2) The Council, *inter alia*, extended the mandate of the mission until 14 January 2019 through Decision (CFSP) 2017/50 ⁽²⁾ and provided it with a financial reference amount until the same date through Decision (CFSP) 2017/2264 ⁽³⁾.
- (3) Pending the approval by the Council of the planning documents on the Sahel regionalisation, and the adoption by the Council of a decision which should amend accordingly Decision 2014/219/CFSP, that Decision should be extended until 28 February 2019.
- (4) The financial reference amount should therefore be extended until 28 February 2019.
- (5) Decision 2014/219/CFSP should be amended accordingly.
- (6) EUCAP Sahel Mali will be conducted in the context of a situation which may deteriorate and could impede the achievement of the objectives of the Union's external action as set out in Article 21 of the Treaty on European Union,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Decision 2014/219/CFSP is amended as follows:

- (1) In Article 14(1), the fifth paragraph is replaced by the following:
'The financial reference amount intended to cover the expenditure related to EUCAP Sahel Mali between 15 January 2018 and 28 February 2019 shall be EUR 28 450 000.'
- (2) In Article 18, the second sentence is replaced by the following:
'It shall apply until 28 February 2019.'

Article 2

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

It shall apply from 15 January 2019.

Done at Brussels, 17 December 2018.

For the Council

The President

E. KÖSTINGER

⁽¹⁾ Council Decision 2014/219/CFSP of 15 April 2014 on the European Union CSDP mission in Mali (EUCAP Sahel Mali) (OJ L 113, 16.4.2014, p. 21).

⁽²⁾ Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/50 of 11 January 2017 amending Decision 2014/219/CFSP on the European Union CSDP Mission in Mali (EUCAP Sahel Mali) (OJ L 7, 12.1.2017, p. 18).

⁽³⁾ Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/2264 of 7 December 2017 amending Decision 2014/219/CFSP on the European Union CSDP Mission in Mali (EUCAP Sahel Mali) (OJ L 324, 8.12.2017, p. 52).

COUNCIL DECISION (CFSP) 2018/2009**of 17 December 2018****amending and extending Decision 2013/233/CFSP on the European Union Integrated Border Management Assistance Mission in Libya (EUBAM Libya)**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

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

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

Whereas:

- (1) On 22 May 2013, the Council adopted Decision 2013/233/CFSP ⁽¹⁾ which establishes the European Union Integrated Border Management Assistance Mission in Libya (EUBAM Libya).
- (2) On 17 July 2017, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2017/1342 ⁽²⁾ which extends the mandate of EUBAM Libya until 31 December 2018 and provides for a financial reference amount until 30 November 2017.
- (3) On 20 November 2017, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2017/2162 ⁽³⁾ which provides for a financial reference amount until 31 December 2018.
- (4) Following the Strategic Review of EUNAVFOR MED operation Sophia, EUBAM Libya and the EU Liaison and Planning Cell, the Political and Security Committee recommended that the mandate be amended and extended until 30 June 2020.
- (5) Decision 2013/233/CFSP should be amended and extended accordingly.
- (6) EUBAM Libya will be conducted in the context of a situation which may deteriorate and could impede the achievement of the objectives of the Union's external action as set out in Article 21 of the Treaty,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Decision 2013/233/CFSP is amended as follows:

- (1) Article 2 and Article 3 are replaced by the following:

*'Article 2***Objectives**

The objectives of EUBAM Libya shall be to assist the Libyan authorities in the building of state security structures in Libya, in particular in the areas of border management, law enforcement and criminal justice with a view to contributing to efforts to disrupt organised criminal networks involved notably in smuggling migrants, human trafficking and terrorism in Libya and the Central Mediterranean region.

*Article 3***Tasks**

1. In order to achieve the objectives set out in Article 2, EUBAM Libya shall:
 - (a) support the development of a broader border management framework, notably through the development of a White Paper on an Integrated Border Management Strategy, including a maritime security strategy, by providing capacity delivery and implementing concrete projects for the Libyan Maritime Law Enforcement Agencies and the Libyan Land Border Agencies while also assessing the possibilities of expanding activities outside of the capital, including on the border with Tunisia and in the south of the country;

⁽¹⁾ Council Decision 2013/233/CFSP of 22 May 2013 on the European Union Integrated Border Management Assistance Mission in Libya (EUBAM Libya) (OJ L 138, 24.5.2013, p. 15).

⁽²⁾ Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/1342 of 17 July 2017 amending and extending Decision 2013/233/CFSP on the European Union Integrated Border Management Assistance Mission in Libya (EUBAM Libya) (OJ L 185, 18.7.2017, p. 60).

⁽³⁾ Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/2162 of 20 November 2017 amending Decision 2013/233/CFSP on the European Union Integrated Border Management Assistance Mission in Libya (EUBAM Libya) (OJ L 304, 21.11.2017, p. 50).

- (b) support capacity building and strategic planning, including regarding the police, within the Ministry of Interior on law enforcement, including, where feasible, assistance to the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) in its police capacity building efforts, and support coordination functions among relevant Libyan authorities in fighting organised crime and terrorism;
 - (c) support institutional reform and provide strategic planning assistance for the Ministry of Justice and provide broader capacity building for relevant criminal justice actors including the Attorney General's Office and the High Judicial Institute;
 - (d) support strategic coordination between donors and project implementation in response to Libyan needs in the fields of border management, law enforcement and criminal justice.
2. EUBAM Libya shall promote human rights and gender equality through all its activities.
 3. EUBAM Libya shall not carry out any executive function.'

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

'The financial reference amount intended to cover the expenditure related to EUBAM Libya for the period from 1 January 2019 to 30 June 2020 shall be EUR 61 678 576,39.'

(3) In Article 16, the second sentence is replaced by the following:

'It shall apply until 30 June 2020.'

Article 2

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

It shall apply from 1 January 2019.

Done at Brussels, 17 December 2018.

For the Council
The President
E. KÖSTINGER

COUNCIL DECISION (CFSP) 2018/2010**of 17 December 2018**

in support of countering illicit proliferation and trafficking of small arms, light weapons (SALW) and ammunition and their impact in Latin America and the Caribbean in the framework of the EU Strategy against Illicit Firearms, Small Arms & Light Weapons and their Ammunition ‘Securing Arms, Protecting Citizens’

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on European Union, and in particular Articles 28(1) and 31(1) thereof,

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

Whereas:

- (1) On 19 November 2018, the Council adopted the EU Strategy against Illicit Firearms, Small Arms & Light Weapons and their Ammunition entitled ‘Securing Arms, Protecting Citizens’ (‘the EU SALW Strategy’), which sets the guidelines for Union action in the field of small arms and light weapons (‘SALW’).
- (2) The EU SALW Strategy notes that the Union will look for synergy with the relevant American states and regional organisations to reduce the illicit proliferation and trafficking of SALW, with a view to reducing armed violence and criminal activity.
- (3) Latin America and the Caribbean have been identified as regions seriously affected by proliferation and excessive accumulation of SALW.
- (4) At the 2016 Sixth Biennial Meeting of States on the UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in SALW in All Its Aspects (‘the Programme of Action’), which was adopted on 20 July 2001, all UN Member States reaffirmed their commitment to prevent the illicit trafficking of SALW. States welcomed the progress made with regard to the strengthening of sub-regional and regional cooperation and committed to establish or strengthen, where appropriate, such cooperation, coordination and information-sharing mechanisms, including the sharing of best practices, in order to support the implementation of the Programme of Action.
- (5) The Organization of American States (OAS) is the Secretariat for the Inter-American Convention against Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials (CIFTA) and is coordinating and implementing regional initiatives combatting illicit SALW in the Americas.
- (6) The Union wishes to finance a project on reducing the threat of the illicit spread and trafficking of SALW and their ammunitions in Latin America and the Caribbean,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

With a view to the implementation of the EU Strategy against Illicit Firearms, Small Arms & Light Weapons and their Ammunition entitled ‘Securing Arms, Protecting Citizens’ (‘the EU SALW Strategy’), and to the promotion of peace and security, the OAS project on reducing the threat of the illicit spread and trafficking of SALW and their ammunition in Latin America and the Caribbean to be supported by the Union shall have the following specific objectives:

- Strengthen physical security and management systems for national military and other institutional stockpiles through improved site security measures and inventory control,
- Reinforce national capabilities for destruction of seized, excess or unsafe SALW and ammunition,
- Enhance national SALW marking and tracing capacity and foment regional cooperation on tracing confiscated weapons and ammunition,
- Improve SALW transfer mechanisms through national legislation, border controls, and regional coordination, and

- Promote socially responsible behaviours in selected communities, targeting groups that are severely affected by armed violence, including the use of turn-in campaigns or other strategies designed to reduce local incidence of violent crimes.

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

Article 2

1. The High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (The High Representative) shall be responsible for the implementation of this Decision.
2. The technical implementation of the project referred to in Article 1 shall be carried out by the OAS.
3. The OAS shall perform its tasks under the responsibility of the High Representative. For that purpose, the High Representative shall enter into the necessary arrangements with the OAS.

Article 3

1. The financial reference amount for the implementation of the project financed by the Union referred to in Article 1 shall be EUR 3 000 000. The programme shall be fully financed by the Union, with contributions in-kind by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Spain and the beneficiary.
2. The expenditure financed by the reference amount set out in paragraph 1 shall be managed in accordance with the procedures and rules applicable to the Union budget.
3. The Commission shall supervise the proper management of the expenditure referred to in paragraph 1. For that purpose, it shall conclude the necessary agreement with the OAS. The agreement shall stipulate that OAS has to ensure the visibility of the Union's contribution, appropriate to its size.
4. The Commission shall endeavour to conclude the agreement referred to in paragraph 3 as soon as possible after the entry into force of this Decision. It shall inform the Council of any difficulties in that process and of the date of conclusion of the agreement.

Article 4

1. The High Representative shall report to the Council on the implementation of this Decision on the basis of regular quarterly reports prepared by the OAS. Those reports shall form the basis of the evaluation carried out by the Council.
2. The Commission shall report on the financial aspects of the project referred to in Article 1.

Article 5

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

Done at Brussels, 17 December 2018.

For the Council
The President
E. KÖSTINGER

ANNEX

PROJECT ON COUNTERING ILLICIT PROLIFERATION AND TRAFFICKING OF SMALL ARMS, LIGHT WEAPONS (SALW) AND AMMUNITION AND THEIR IMPACT IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE EU STRATEGY AGAINST ILLICIT FIREARMS, SMALL ARMS & LIGHT WEAPONS AND THEIR AMMUNITION 'SECURING ARMS, PROTECTING CITIZENS'

1. Introduction and objectives

1.1. Introduction

The proliferation of illicit small arms, light weapons and ammunition is one of the principal factors contributing to high levels of violence and instability in several countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. Almost half of all homicide victims are aged 15-29 and the use of firearms is particularly prevalent in the region, where two thirds (66 %) of homicides are committed with guns. Statistics compiled by Small Arms Survey for its publication *Global Burden of Armed Violence, 2015* further reveal that the ten nations with the highest rates of SALW-related deaths between 2010 and 2015 were all American states, with each having a firearms-homicide rate of more than 20 per 100 000 of population.

The governments of Latin America and the Caribbean have rejected the illicit manufacturing and trafficking of arms through their support of several international instruments, including the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials (CIFTA), the United Nations Program of Action for Small Arms and Light Weapons, and the International Tracing Instrument. However, military and other security forces retain large stockpiles of SALW and ammunition that are often poorly secured or have loose accountability. Each year, security forces in the region seize thousands of illegal SALW and tons of ammunition. Some of the seized material has been traced to military stocks both from within and outside the region, as well-funded criminal enterprises, including drug trafficking organisations, transnational gangs, and international arms traffickers have overwhelmed national interdiction capabilities.

Not only the proliferation of small arms, but also the availability of firearms to the general population has been shown to augment the risk of gun violence. The Global Status Report on Violence, 2014, of the World Health Organization (WHO) reveals through cross-sectional studies across participating countries that gun availability is, in fact, a risk factor for homicide. The report also notes that firearms in general are highly prevalent in the Americas, and the predominant weapon used in violent encounters. Another of the report's findings is that ease of access to firearms and other weapons and excessive alcohol use are also strongly associated with multiple types of violence.

Another issue to consider is that gun availability affects men and women differently. The widespread availability of guns contributes to the number of threats using this type of weapon, as well as to the fatality rate of intimate partner violence (IPV) in the homes of battered women. According to the United Nations Department of Disarmament Affairs, a disproportionate percentage of the owners and users of small arms are men, both in conflict and non-conflict situations. Most incidents involving male-on-female reveal the use of guns as intimidation or deadly weapon. When a gun was used, IPV victims were less likely to have visible injuries. At the same time, they were more likely to be frightened. Guns are mostly used to threaten the partner (69,1 %), and when using this kind of weapon, offenders are less likely to punch or kick a victim, for example.

The use of any type of weapon is associated with a wide range of violent behaviour with outcomes for the victims that go beyond physical injuries. Threats and intimidation generate psychological effects and traumas and many of the victims avoid reporting this violence to the authorities because they fear retaliation. Professionals, such as health care providers, social workers and public security officers require training to be able to respond to violent situations involving the use of SALW.

Community engagement and the creation of a community support network may better assist victims of gun related crimes and help preventing violent behaviours that may trigger especially to intentional homicides. An active community contributes to building up trust, transparency, communication and commitment in its efforts.

Since 2009, the Department of Public Security (DPS) of the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States (OAS) ('OAS-DPS') has supported the efforts of OAS Member States to control the flow of illegal SALW and ammunition and to manage institutional stockpiles through the Program of Assistance for Control of Arms and Munitions (PACAM). PACAM has implemented projects in cooperation with most of the 34 active OAS Member States, under the provisions of CIFTA. These activities have resulted in the marking of over 290 000 firearms and the destruction of another 60 000 weapons and over 1 700 tons of munitions throughout the region.

Although meaningful results have been attained in SALW marking, physical security and management of stockpiles, significant asymmetries in national capabilities persist, particularly among the countries of Central America and the Caribbean. Systematic implementation of stockpile management protocols remains incomplete in nearly all of the countries of the region, and demand for technical assistance, advice and cooperation has increased because of the successful execution of earlier PACAM activities and the increased confidence developed among national authorities in the role of the OAS in this field.

During execution of previous PACAM projects, as well as during recent CIFTA meetings, several OAS Member States have requested technical assistance in the areas in which the proposed project is intended to focus. Countries requesting support for improving physical security and stockpile management capabilities include Belize, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica, Jamaica, Dominican Republic, and Dominica. Belize, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica and Panama have asked for support for the destruction of excess, obsolete or confiscated SALW and ammunition. Meanwhile, the demand of training and assistance with marking and tracing of SALW has been high, with Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica, Panama, Bahamas, Barbados, Jamaica, Dominican Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana, Suriname, Uruguay and Paraguay requesting help.

This project will also include a prevention component comprised of cross-sector and community-focused collaborative interventions aimed at reducing risk factors related to violence having the previously mentioned professionals and the community as direct beneficiaries and offenders and its victims as indirect targets.

The prevention component will be carried out within one selected community of the three selected countries. The interventions may need to be adapted in order to meet the needs of specific populations, methods of community engagement, and the distinct setting of challenges and opportunities for conducting collaborative gun violence prevention initiatives in diverse communities. While the countries of focus for these efforts have not been specifically identified, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Jamaica are likely candidates for project support because of their very high levels of violent crime and associated firearms use.

1.2. Objectives

Through this three-year project, the DPS aims to strengthen the capacity of the governments of OAS Member States to control and reduce the illicit proliferation and trafficking of small arms and light weapons (SALW) and conventional munitions in the region, and to strengthen the capacity of selected communities to prevent armed violence. Technical assistance and cooperation with Member States that support the overall aim of the project will be based upon the following objectives to:

- Strengthen physical security and management systems for national military and other institutional stockpiles through improved site security measures and inventory control;
- Reinforce national capabilities for destruction of seized, excess or unsafe SALW and ammunition;
- Enhance national SALW marking and tracing capacity and foment regional cooperation on tracing confiscated weapons and ammunition;
- Improve SALW transfer mechanisms through national legislation, border controls, and regional coordination; and
- Promote socially responsible behaviours in selected communities, targeting groups that are severely affected by armed violence, including the use of turn-in campaigns or other strategies designed to reduce local incidence of violent crimes.

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

2.1. Implementing Agency – the Organization of American States (OAS)

The OAS plays a pivotal role in the regional framework to prevent the illicit proliferation of small arms, light weapons, ammunition and explosives in Latin American and the Caribbean. In 1997, the region became the first

in the world to adopt a regional instrument for the control of these weapons with the signing of the CIFTA. By providing the Technical Secretariat for the CIFTA, the OAS holds a unique position in coordination of efforts across the Western Hemisphere that seek to combat the uncontrolled spread of illicit small arms, light weapons and munitions as a necessary step for enhancing citizen security and reducing armed violence. In this role, the OAS-DPS has implemented projects and programs to support OAS Member States in fulfilling their obligations to ensure the security of national firearms stockpiles, to implement legislative measures to establish the illicit manufacturing and trafficking of firearms as criminal offenses under domestic law, to require firearms marking, and to exchange information with other CIFTA signatories with respect to tracing information and patterns of illicit trafficking. Since 2007, OAS projects supported by international donors have provided training, technical assistance and equipment to 29 countries in the region, resulting in the marking of nearly 300 000 firearms, destruction of another 65 000 excess or confiscated guns, and elimination of over 1 700 tons of excess, expired or unsafe munitions. No other regional or subregional organisation covering all of the Americas has the political influence, technical expertise or geographical reach to be able to support and assist all 35 American states.

(Cuba remains the only inactive OAS Member State, and its future status is subject to a process of dialogue that could be initiated at the request of the Government of Cuba, and in accordance with the practices, purposes, and principles of the OAS).

In addition, the OAS-DPS has been entrusted by the OAS Member States the responsibility to draft a Hemispheric Plan of Action to prevent and reduce homicides. One of the plan's objectives is to reduce the availability of and access to arms. Two of DPS's instruments to implement the plan are the Inter-American Program and Network for the Prevention of Violence and Crime. The prevention component of this project will be implemented following the Program and Network guidelines, youth leadership, consideration of the three levels of prevention, based on scientific evidence, inter-sectoral coordination, social participation through community empowerment, encouragement of international cooperation, promotion of a culture of peace, and gender and human rights perspectives.

2.2. Coordination with Other Relevant Funding Initiatives

As a general practice, OAS-DPS coordinates its activities with other agencies and organisations receiving funds from both the same and different donor governments and international bodies. In the case of organisations receiving support from the Union for work related to the activities proposed under this project, the Global Firearms Program of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is directly relevant to the project. The focal point for this coordination will be both the UNODC regional office in Mexico and country offices in which specific project activities will be conducted. Given the ongoing work of UNODC in this area, project activities will be aligned with the pillars of the Global Firearms Program.

With respect to legislative and policy development, OAS-DPS will continue to work in this area through the CIFTA by way of its annual Consultative Committee meetings and through special working groups that have developed and continue to refine model legislation for the States Parties. Objective 4 of this proposal is to improve SALW transfer mechanisms through national legislation, border controls, and regional coordination, with emphasis on legal mechanisms. Activities will include a regional workshop to develop mechanisms for legal cross-border transfers and their tracking, development of a virtual coordination network for information-sharing on legal transfers and illicit trafficking, and legal assistance to specific states. The legislative tools already developed by UNODC will be important in guiding the work of the OAS project in this area, UNODC advice and experiences will be sought out during the development process of these regional frameworks, including invitations to UNODC representatives to participate in workshops and to comment during the work on a virtual coordination network.

On preventive and security measures, OAS-DPS will contact UNODC to arrange discussions to share experiences on firearms marking and tracing projects and experiences. Since this has been an area of emphasis in previous OAS projects, an interchange of experiences early in the project, in the context of CIFTA Consultative Committee meetings could be facilitated through attendance of UNODC staff at these meetings.

Data collection and analysis, another pillar of the Global Firearms Program, will offer an important opportunity for OAS to share information gathered during project activities with UNODC. In that regard, OAS-DPS intends to contact the main UNODC office in Vienna, as well as its liaison office in New York and its regional office in Mexico, to coordinate ways that we can share information from project activities that will assist in their analysis of global trafficking patterns and trends.

3. Project description

3.1. Description

The general aim of this project is to strengthen the capacity of the governments of OAS Member States to control and reduce the illicit proliferation and trafficking of small arms and light weapons (SALW) and conventional munitions throughout Latin American and the Caribbean and to reduce the impact of SALW on vulnerable populations and communities within the region. Building on previous activities carried out by the OAS-DPS through its Program of Assistance for Control of Arms and Munitions (PACAM), project activities will focus on securing institutional stockpiles of small arms, light weapons and ammunition through physical security and stockpile management measures, preventing illicit trafficking of weapons and ammunition across international borders within the region, and identifying and tracing small arms, light weapons and ammunition that are seized by government authorities to determine their sources. During execution of the project, the OAS will train national agencies responsible for physical security and stockpile management and provide equipment and software for national inventory control.

Stockpile management efforts will also include assistance to governments in destroying confiscated, excess and unsafe SALW and munitions. The OAS will reinforce a previous project that provided equipment and training for marking and tracing SALW by assisting Member States that have not received support in this area, as well as to those Member States that were assisted and have subsequently requested additional training and maintenance support for marking equipment. Leveraging its coordination role as the Secretariat for the CIFTA, the OAS will provide advice and technical assistance to Member States in drafting legislation that promotes measure to prevent, combat, and eradicate the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in SALW and ammunition, in accordance with CIFTA provisions. In addition, a pilot prevention program will target selected communities in two or three of the countries that are most seriously impacted by armed violence related to the proliferation of SALW. The intended timeframe for project execution is 36 months.

3.2. Methodology

3.2.1. Organisational structure

This project will be implemented by OAS-DPS, in coordination with supported OAS Member States. The OAS-DPS management team for the project will consist of five staff members based in OAS headquarters in Washington, DC, while project execution will be carried out by a regionally-based technical support team and locally-contracted personnel in the Member States, based on specific activities to be executed.

The regionally-based team of the Program of Assistance for Control of Arms and Munitions (PACAM) will consist of a team leader/coordinator, an information management and database expert, a logistic/administrative support specialist, and three technicians with experience in firearms safety, identification, marking and destruction – as well as level 3 certification in explosive ordnance disposal (EOD), in accordance with the Center for European Normalization Workshop Agreement for EOD Competency Standards. For highly specialized training and tasks, the OAS may also contract short-term support from other technical partner organisations, including Golden West Humanitarian Foundation, which has extensive experience in developing innovative, appropriate technologies to overcome operational challenges in the field of ammunition, explosives, landmines and SALW.

Initially, the OAS-DPS program management team will coordinate directly with national authorities of the Member States that have previously requested support on SALW and ammunition issues. In several cases, the OAS has existing cooperation agreements to assist Member States in the areas of physical security and stockpile management and SALW marking and tracing that will form the basis for technical assistance. The PACAM technical assistance team will be capable of meeting requests for assistance with training and maintenance for SALW marking equipment immediately upon initiation of the project.

3.2.2. Technical approach

Requests for assistance with physical security, stockpile management and destruction of SALW or ammunition will require an initial assessment to be conducted by a member of the OAS-DPS program management team with support from the PACAM technical team. Based on these assessments, the management team will propose country action plans to national authorities, which will be executed with support from the PACAM technical team according to the most urgent priorities and available funds. Ammunition destruction activities will take into account the age, condition and obsolescence of the material, prioritizing elimination of material that pose the

greatest threat to public safety and security through unplanned explosions or diversion. Small arms and light weapons will be earmarked for destruction using analytical criteria that include functionality, lethality, and risk of diversion. Destruction of seized or confiscated weapons will be limited to those that have been released by judicial authorities and are no longer required to be presented as evidence in court proceedings. Each country action plan that is developed will consider the following guidelines:

- International Ammunition Technical Guidelines;
- OAS Firearms Standards: Marking and Recordkeeping; and
- United Nations Department of Disarmament Affairs Destruction Handbook: Small Arms, Light Weapons, Ammunition and Explosives.

In order to enhance regional coordination on SALW national legislation, transfer mechanisms and border controls, the OAS will conduct regional workshops in conjunction with the annual meetings of the CIFTA Consultative Committee. Support for these workshops will also serve to increase CIFTA meeting participation by appropriate national authorities and provide fora for the identification of common problems and solutions. The OAS-DPS management team will contribute to development of CIFTA meeting agendas, as well as coordinate and execute the workshops. The workshops will focus on specific topics in the area of regional cooperation and coordination in order to identify training and technical assistance needs that neighbouring countries and subregions have in common. A particular focus of the regional workshops will be the development of a regional notification system for legal arms transfers that is consistent with the provisions of CIFTA and which also considers guidelines for transparency that are found in the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), which some of the OAS Member States and CIFTA signatories have signed and ratified.

Subsequent training courses will be coordinated by the OAS-DPS management team and presented by the PACAM technical team with participation by Member States at the national and subregional levels in order to improve communication among national authorities with similar responsibilities within particular geographic areas. One course will be directed at training to customs and port authorities for recording inventories of seized weapons and ammunition to promote tracing and establishment of trafficking patterns as a means to reduce arms smuggling and promote improved reporting of seizures. The PACAM team will provide software and computer equipment to support these activities after national personnel have been trained. In conjunction with this training, the PACAM team will present information, as well as printed guides for distribution, covering SALW and ammunition identification, classification and safety to prevent accidents.

The prevention component of the project will focus on one community in each of three selected countries. The OAS-DPS will coordinate community assessments, starting with the Strategic Diagnostic System (*Sistema de Diagnóstico Estratégico*) – SIDIE methodology, which will assess the current risks of gun violence at the community level, including most at-risk groups, and also the strengths and weaknesses of the selected community to protect itself. The services provided by the State and civil society to assist and protect victims of armed violence will be mapped and a list of policy recommendations will be provided to local authorities. The assessment will be gender sensitive, and it will also include a human rights approach.

The second step in the process will be to build the capacities of local health care providers, social workers, Justice and public security officials, so they can better assist and protect violence and crime victims and work for the prevention of recidivism among offenders. This activity will emphasize the work with victims and offenders of inter partner violence. Psychological and psychosocial support with the creation or strengthening of mutual help groups will be conducted, and labour reintegration to victims considered. Victims and their families will be encouraged to file reports of violent events and threats while Justice and public security officials will be trained to better respond to this kind violence. Health care providers and justice sector professionals will be encouraged to integrate psychological assistance to offenders, as a risk prevention strategy and in order to avoid recidivism.

The activities will also involve the community to address its weaknesses, to identify and strengthen existing protection networks, and to work together with the existing official prevention networks. These activities will include training courses on non-violent conflict resolution techniques to community leaders, SALW risk reduction campaigns if necessary. Some of the interventions may target groups identified as most vulnerable at the beginning of the process, such as at risk youth (e.g. Multisystemic Therapy), or women (entrepreneurship). All community capacity building activities will be evaluated with the most appropriate instruments such as questionnaires or focus groups. In additions, specific instruments to evaluate the selected interventions will be designed once the interventions have been selected.

3.2.3. Gender perspective

Because armed conflict affects women, men, girls, and boys in different ways, this project will take into account that women and girls in Latin American and the Caribbean face discrimination based on their gender and are vulnerable to sexual violence. In order to promote and support women's active and meaningful participation in all violence-prevention and conflict-resolution mechanisms, a gender perspective will be incorporated into all activities. One of the primary measures will be the incorporation of women at all levels of project implementation from the OAS General Secretariat for both technical, conflict resolution and violence prevention objectives. This begins with their participation at the level of the OAS Secretary for Multidimensional Security and the Director of OAS-DPS, to the national and PACAM technical staff involved in physical security, stockpile management and SALW control and destruction operations, as well as local staff to promote violence prevention. Violence prevention activities will focus particular attention on the need of women and girls for security and safety within their communities and for their participation in the search for solutions to these challenges. Regional and local organisations led by women will be sought as partners for specific activities, based on the compatibility of their organisation's social objectives with those of the project and their past experiences in the technical areas of the project.

3.2.4. External coordination

In addition to coordination and collaboration with national authorities throughout the region, the OAS will coordinate and collaborate with other institutions and organisations during the execution of the project. The entities, listed below, may be in position to provide support on specific issues and help promote the initiative in the region:

- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), including regional and national offices, where applicable: Global Firearms Programme, in particular transit and brokering controls;
- Central American Program on Small Arms and Light Weapons Control (CASAC) of the Central American Integration System (SICA): Promotion of regional initiatives for Central America through participation in regional workshops and follow-up on earlier EEAS-funded SALW projects;
- CARICOM Implementation Agency for Crime and Security (IMPACS): Coordination with the Regional Integrated Ballistic Information Network (RIBIN);
- INTERPOL: Technical assistance in SALW training (iARMS);
- United States Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco Firearms and Explosives (ATF): Technical expertise in SALW tracing (e-Trace);
- Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP): Technical cooperation for development of training on SALW identification and classification;
- Conflict Armament Research: Coordination and technical assistance for tracing SALW through the I-Trace initiative;
- Civil society organisations dedicated to prevention of crime and violence, including Central American Network for Peacebuilding and Human Security (REDCEPAZ – Red Centroamericana para la Construcción de la Paz y Seguridad Humana), Institute for Teaching for Sustainable Development (IEPADES – Instituto de Enseñanza para el Desarrollo Sostenible – Guatemala), Interpeace (Central America), Violence Prevention Alliance (Jamaica), and the North Coast Empowerment Group (Trinidad and Tobago).

3.3. Project Objectives and Activities

Objective 1: Strengthen physical security and management (PSSM) systems for national military and other institutional stockpiles through improved site security measures and inventory control.

Supporting activities:

- Activity 1.1: Assess PSSM situation of national institutions in at least nine OAS Member States.
- Activity 1.2: Develop SALW and ammunition inventory control software and make software and training available to key all OAS Member States through CIFTA.
- Activity 1.3: Provide training to key national authorities on PSSM best practices, including inventory control and SALW identification and classification during workshops in conjunction with CIFTA events.

Expected results:

- Nine national-level assessments of physical security and stockpile management capabilities and needs completed.
- Inventory control software developed and distributed to a minimum of nine OAS Member States.
- Two workshops on PSSM best practices conducted with a total of 60 national personnel from 15 OAS Member States trained.

Objective 2: Reinforce national capabilities for destruction of seized, excess or unsafe SALW and ammunition.

Supporting activities:

- Activity 2.1: Provide training and technical assistance for, as well as monitoring of, the destruction of confiscated, excess and unwanted SALW and ammunition to at least eight OAS Member States.
- Activity 2.2: Coordinate with the Government of Spain to provide advanced explosive ordnance disposal training to 60 technicians from OAS Member States at the Spanish Army Engineer Academy in Madrid.

Expected results:

- At least 200 national staff from eight OAS Member States trained on safe destruction of SALW, ammunition and explosives
- Destruction of 300 tons of munitions and 30 000 SALW.
- At least 60 national technicians trained in explosive ordnance disposal to level 3 of CEN Workshop standards.

Objective 3: Enhance national SALW marking and tracing capacity and foment regional cooperation on tracing confiscated weapons and ammunition.

Supporting activities:

- Activity 3.1: Conduct at least one maintenance and training assistance visit to 18 OAS Member States that previously received SALW marking equipment and training through the OAS.
- Activity 3.2: Provide a limited number of additional SALW marking equipment to OAS Member States requesting machines and computer equipment to enhance their marking and recordkeeping capabilities.
- Activity 3.3: Introduce SALW marking equipment and provide training to three OAS Member States that did not previously receive assistance.
- Activity 3.4: Consolidate data from SALW seized by national authorities and destroyed during Activity 2.1 in order to trace source and transit countries and analyse illicit trafficking patterns.

Expected results:

- Two hundred national technicians from 18 OAS Member States trained in the use of SALW marking and recordkeeping equipment.
- Damaged marking machines repaired or new machines provided to OAS Member States to ensure that each of the 25 states that participated in the original OAS SALW marking project have at least one operational machine.
- At least one SALW marking machine and recordkeeping software and equipment are provided to three OAS Member States that did not participate in the original OAS SALW marking project.
- SALW identification data for approximately 30 000 seized SALW from OAS Member State inventories is provided to Conflict Armament Research for use and analysis by the I-trace initiative, as well as to international law enforcement agencies for individual firearms tracing through INTERPOL's iARMS and the US Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms e-Trace systems.

Objective 4: Improve SALW transfer mechanisms through national legislation, border controls, and regional coordination.

Supporting activities:

- Activity 4.1: Conduct a regional workshop in the context of CIFTA to develop a mechanism for cross-border and regional communications and communication to notify neighbouring countries about and facilitate tracking of legal arms transfers.
- Activity 4.2: Establish a virtual coordination network for information-sharing about illicit arms trafficking and manufacturing activities.
- Activity 4.3: Provide legal assistance on national SALW control legislation to OAS Member States requesting support.

Expected results:

- A standardized format for reporting tracking of legal arms transfers within the Americas is coordinated and approved by the CIFTA States Parties.
- A virtual platform for pre-transfer notification of arms transfers (modelled on PEN-online system for precursor chemicals) is developed and operational.
- Five OAS Member States provided with legal assistance for development of national SALW, ammunition, and/or explosives control.

Objective 5: Promote socially responsible behaviours in selected communities, targeting groups that are severely affected by armed violence, and using cross-sector collaborative interventions designed to reduce the risk and recidivism of violent crimes in one selected community of each of the three participating countries.

Supporting activities:

- Activity 5.1: Coordinate and conduct diagnostic assessments of armed violence patterns and issues in selected communities of three OAS Member States (one per country) to identify populations suffering a high index of crime using SALW where prevention efforts are likely to reduce the levels of violence, and the existing State and civil society services available to assist crime and violence victims.
- Activity 5.2: Provide training courses to health care providers, social workers, justice and public security officials to better their capacities to assist victims of inter-partner violence and other forms of armed violence and provide training courses on non-violent conflict resolution techniques to community leaders, in particular, and male leaders to prevent recidivism among offenders.
- Activity 5.3: Conduct community capacity building workshops on violence prevention, directed at augmenting protective factors among populations identified as most vulnerable to violence and gun related violence in the three selected communities.
- Activity 5.4: Evaluate the effectiveness of prevention interventions of the project.

Expected results:

- Three local assessments conducted [Assessment including the local patterns of gun violence, existing vulnerable populations, number of inter partner violence that use firearms as mechanism of violence and crime, local assistance and protection services provided to victims of violence and armed violence and a list of recommendations for decision makers within the three selected communities conducted].
- Three community networks strengthened to provide factors to confront risk of gun violence.
- Three hundred state and civil society care providers and officials trained to improve capabilities for prevention and mitigation of armed violence.
- Selected interventions targeting groups most vulnerable to gun violence within one community of each three selected beneficiary country implemented and evaluated.

4. Beneficiaries

The direct beneficiaries of objectives 1 through 4 are national institutions and authorities responsible for control of SALW, ammunition and explosives in Latin America and the Caribbean. With regard to physical security and stockpile management and destruction of SALW, ammunition and explosives, the ministries of defence and public security of the governments of Belize, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica, Jamaica, Dominican Republic, and Panama will benefit from capacity development. In addition to these states, the ministries in Bahamas, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana, Suriname, Uruguay and Paraguay will directly benefit from capacity building for SALW marking and tracing. SALW control authorities throughout the region will benefit from training and information-sharing and regional cooperation and coordination initiatives. Local authorities in three of the most seriously affected countries by violent crime and other forms of armed violence will receive the benefit of training in violence prevention and mitigation. The ultimate beneficiaries of activities conducted toward all five objectives will be citizens of Central America, Caribbean, and selected South American nations that are affected by high levels of crime and armed violence.

5. European Union visibility

The OAS-DPS will ensure that all project activities recognise the Union for its financial support of the project through multiple means. Press releases, social media and interviews with news media for high visibility events will highlight EU support. All equipment, printed materials or computer software donated to beneficiary countries will be labelled as being funded by the Union. Project personnel will display EU logo and/or flag on all hats, coveralls or work uniforms as a clear method of branding. Union support will be well published and visible on OAS websites and publications related to the project and the programs that are supported.

6. Duration

The intended timeframe for project execution is 36 months.

7. General set-up

Technical implementation of the project will be accomplished by the OAS-DPS through two existing programs: the Program of Assistance for Control of Arms and Munitions (PACAM) and the Inter-American Program and Network for the Prevention of Violence and Crime. The Department's role in the implementation and support of the CIFTA through its Plan of Action for 2018-2022 will be a key link to supporting national capacity building.

8. Partners

The OAS-DPS will implement the project in partnership with national authorities for control of SALW, ammunition and explosives and with authorities responsible for public security in the countries supported. The primary focus of these efforts will be in the Central American and the Caribbean subregions, where indices of armed violence remain high but where national financial resources and capacities are the most limited.

9. Reporting

Narrative progress reports and financial status will be presented on a quarterly basis to allow for adequate and timely monitoring and evaluation.

COUNCIL DECISION (CFSP) 2018/2011**of 17 December 2018****in support of gender mainstreamed policies, programmes and actions in the fight against small arms trafficking and misuse, in line with the Women, Peace and Security agenda**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on European Union, and in particular Articles 28(1) and 31(1) thereof,

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

Whereas:

- (1) On 19 November 2018, the Council adopted the EU Strategy against illicit Firearms, Small Arms & Light Weapons ('SALW') and their Ammunition 'Securing Arms, Protecting Citizens'. The Strategy states that the Union will systematically mainstream gender considerations in the design of new projects relating to the fight against gun violence and SALW control in general, and the sharing of good practices in that regard.
- (2) On 3 April 2017, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2017/633 ⁽¹⁾ in support of the United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects ('PoA'). The actions funded under that Decision were implemented by the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) and included the organisation of a thematic seminar entitled 'SALW and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including SDG 16 and the gender aspects of SALW control'.
- (3) On 28 May 2018, the Council adopted conclusions on a Union position on combatting the illicit trade in SALW, in light of the third United Nations Conference to Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the PoA that was held in June 2018. One of the Union's key objectives for the outcome of the Review Conference is the recognition of the differing impacts of armed violence on women, men, girls and boys, and promote the role of women in implementation of the PoA and gender awareness in SALW control actions as a condition for their effectiveness.
- (4) On 30 June 2018, the third United Nations Conference to Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the PoA adopted an outcome document where States stated that they remain gravely concerned about the negative impact of the illicit trade in SALW on the lives of women, men, girls and boys and recognise that eradicating the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons is a key part of combatting gender-based violence, and that they recognise the need for strengthened participation of women in decision-making and implementation processes relating to the PoA and the International Tracing Instrument and reaffirm the need for States to mainstream gender dimensions in their implementation efforts. The States have also undertaken to encourage mainstreaming gender perspectives into small arms and light weapons policies and programmes, including in the areas of programme design, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, taking into account, as appropriate, relevant guidelines and standards. The States have decided to encourage the coordinated implementation of national action plans on SALW with national action plans established under relevant United Nations resolutions and target 16.4 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and to encourage the collection of data disaggregated by sex on the illicit trade in SALW, including through national reports, and to increase understanding of the gender-specific impacts of the illicit trade in SALW, in particular for the purpose of improving corresponding national policies and programmes.
- (5) The UN Security Council has on several occasions called for addressing women's meaningful participation, the prevention of conflict and violence, protection of violence including conflict-related sexual violence and post-conflict relief and recovery.

⁽¹⁾ Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/633 of 3 April 2017 in support of the United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (OJ L 90, 4.4.2017, p. 12).

- (6) In his Agenda for Disarmament ‘Securing our Common Future’, that was presented on 24 May 2018, the UN Secretary-General called for all States to incorporate gender perspectives in the development of national legislation and policies on disarmament and arms control, including consideration of the gendered aspects of ownership and of the use and misuse of arms, the differentiated impacts of weapons on women and men, the ways in which gender roles can shape arms control and disarmament policies and practices, and the full and equal participation of women in all decision-making processes related to disarmament and international security,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

1. The overall objective of this Decision is to contribute to international peace, security, gender equality and sustainable development by enhancing the effectiveness of small arms control measures through the promotion of approaches based on systematic gender analysis, the integration of gender perspectives and women's empowerment initiatives. This Decision shall support the implementation of the gender-relevant outcomes of the 2018 Third United Nations Conference to review progress made in the implementation of the PoA. This Decision shall also contribute to the broader international policy agenda on gender equality and women's empowerment in line with the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
2. To achieve the objectives set out in paragraph 1, this Decision shall support actions to:
 - operationalise the Modular Small-arms-control Implementation Compendium (MOSAIC) modules on ‘Women, men and the gendered nature of small arms and light weapons’ and on ‘Children, adolescents, youth and small arms and light weapons’;
 - develop a training manual to serve as a guidance document and ensure that all actions are executed in accordance with current UN standards;
 - train staff and trainers of UN regional centres and secretariat staff of regional and sub-regional organisations on integrating gender perspectives into small arms policies and frameworks to ensure a systematic approach to the issue;
 - train national officials in 18 countries on gender-mainstreaming and small arms control;
 - promote gender perspectives, gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment in regional initiatives;
 - strengthen the small arms control component in the WPS framework as well as the framework itself;
 - contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, in particular Goals 16 and 5, as well as converging international policy agendas on gender equality;
 - strengthen civil society engagement on gender-mainstreaming small arms control in partnership with the International Action Network on Small Arms (IANSA) and IANSA Women's Network;
 - generate sustained impact through effective awareness-raising, advocacy, outreach and partnerships.
3. The direct beneficiaries of this Decision shall be national, regional and global stakeholders responsible for small arms control in countries and regions of focus, namely Africa, the Caribbean and Latin America, and Asia and the Pacific.
4. A detailed description of the project is set out in the Annex to this Decision.

Article 2

1. The High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (‘HR’) shall be responsible for implementing this Decision.
2. The technical implementation of the project referred to in Article 1 shall be carried out by the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA).
3. UNODA shall perform its tasks under the responsibility of the HR. For that purpose, the HR shall enter into the necessary arrangements with UNODA.

Article 3

1. The financial reference amount for the implementation of the project financed by the Union referred to in Article 1 shall be EUR 4 375 507,85.
2. The expenditure financed by the reference amount set out in paragraph 1 shall be managed in accordance with the procedures and rules applicable to the Union budget.
3. The Commission shall supervise the proper management of the expenditure referred to in paragraph 1. For that purpose, it shall conclude the necessary agreement with UNODA. The agreement shall stipulate that UNODA has to ensure visibility of the Union's contribution, appropriate to its size.
4. The Commission shall endeavour to conclude the agreement referred to in paragraph 3 as soon as possible after the entry into force of this Decision. It shall inform the Council of any difficulties in that process and of the date of conclusion of the agreement.

Article 4

1. The HR shall report to the Council on the implementation of this Decision on the basis of regular quarterly reports prepared by UNODA. Those reports shall form the basis of the evaluation carried out by the Council.
2. The Commission shall report on the financial aspects of the project referred to in Article 1.

Article 5

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

Done at Brussels, 17 December 2018.

For the Council
The President
E. KÖSTINGER

ANNEX

1. RATIONALE AND BACKGROUND

The landmark 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development recognises the inherent link between peaceful societies and sustainable development. In addition, the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda, through several UN Security Council resolutions is positioning conflict-prevention, women's meaningful and equitable participation and sustaining peace at its core. One major impediment to peace and sustainable development worldwide remains the illicit trade in, and the ubiquitous misuse of, small arms. Adequate small arms control is essential for reducing conflict, crime and violence. It is a prerequisite for societal stability and sustainable development.

The United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (PoA) provides the global framework for tackling the small arms problem, committing all States to improving national small arms laws, import/export controls, stockpile management, destruction of surplus, marking and tracing, and to engage in cooperation and assistance. Although progress has been made, much more must be done to strengthen small arms control through the implementation of the Programme of Action and to fulfil the commitments made in the 2030 Agenda.

The unique, deeply societal characteristics of the small arms issue necessitates a comprehensive mainstreaming of gender perspectives in all dimensions of small arms control. To date, gender perspectives have been insufficiently understood, addressed and integrated into policies controlling small arms. And when gender dimensions are not adequately dealt with in legislative and policy frameworks that control small arms, the success and effectiveness of interventions are limited. However, gender-related approaches to necessary small arms control measures are still in their infancy. In recent years, the small arms agenda has converged with broader international policy on gender equality and women's empowerment, which this Decision will further underpin.

The 2030 Agenda has linked small arms control to the peace, security and development agenda, thereby simultaneously providing an interconnected framework of Goals, which go beyond the security dimension and which highlight that the small arms problem has implications for the realisation of several Sustainable Development Goals, including Goal 5 on gender equality and women's empowerment. In fact, gender equality is reflected in Goal 5, but is also a cross-cutting theme throughout the entire 2030 Agenda. This Decision contributes to gender mainstreaming of and the equitable and meaningful participation of women in all arms control decision-making processes. It also recognises the differing impact of the use and misuse of small arms on men, women, boys and girls and supports actions which are designed to lead to more inclusive, effective and sustainable policy outcomes in small arms control.

The Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women and the Beijing Declaration form a strong normative basis for connecting the WPS and the small arms agendas. The adoption of the Arms Trade Treaty and the recently launched EU-UN Spotlight Initiative have further highlighted the need to focus on this issue. While the proposed actions advance gender-mainstreaming in small arms control, the outcomes will directly contribute to the elimination of all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls. Securing guns and reducing their circulation removes one of the most frequent choice of weapons for domestic and gender-based violence and femicide. Empowering women and breaking down gender stereotypes surrounding weapons will address the root causes of gender-based violence which include patriarchal systems, gender inequitable attitudes and violent aspects of traditional masculinity.

The increasing convergence of the WPS and the small arms control agendas has been illustrated in UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 2242 (2015). The actions supported by this Decision will implement the call of the UN Security Council to participate in the design and implementation of efforts related to the prevention, combatting and eradication of the illicit transfer, and the destabilising accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons and the promotion of women as active players in the fight against the illicit transfer of small arms and light weapons. This Decision seeks to operationalise those links by supporting concrete actions.

2. OBJECTIVES

The overall objective of this Decision is to contribute to international peace, security, gender equality and sustainable development by enhancing the effectiveness of small arms control measures through the promotion of approaches based upon systematic gender analysis and the integration of gender perspectives. The results of the actions supported by this Decision will contribute to the broader international policy agenda on gender equality and women's empowerment.

This Decision will support the full and effective implementation of the PoA and the implementation of gender-relevant outcomes of the 2018 Third United Nations Conference to Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the PoA (RevCon3).

This Decision will also contribute to implementation of the United Nations Secretary General's Agenda for Disarmament ⁽¹⁾, which calls for greater efforts to be made towards achieving equal, full and effective participation of women in all decision-making processes related to disarmament, recognises that there is a need to overcome the link between ownership and use of arms and specific expressions of masculinity related to control, power, domination and strength which underpins both structural and physical violence against women, and calls for gender-responsive arms control to reduce violence against women and girls in both public and private spheres. This Decision will also contribute to the Agenda's call for strengthened partnerships with civil society and youth in order to advance the disarmament and arms control agenda.

To achieve this, this Decision will support actions to:

- operationalise the Modular Small-arms-control Implementation Compendium (MOSAIC) ⁽²⁾ modules on 'Women, men and the gendered nature of small arms and light weapons' and on 'Children, adolescents, youth and small arms and light weapons';
- develop a training manual to serve as a guidance document and ensure that all actions are executed in accordance with current UN standards;
- train staff and trainers of UN regional centres and secretariat staff of regional and sub-regional organisations on integrating gender perspectives into small arms policies and frameworks to ensure a systematic approach to the issue;
- train national officials in 18 countries on gender-mainstreaming and small arms control;
- promote gender perspectives, gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment in regional initiatives;
- strengthen the small arms control component in the WPS framework as well as the framework itself;
- contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, in particular Goals 16 and 5, as well as converging international policy agendas on gender equality;
- strengthen civil society engagement on gender-mainstreaming small arms control in partnership with the International Action Network on Small Arms (IANSA) and IANSA Women's Network;
- generate sustained impact through effective awareness-raising, advocacy, outreach and partnerships.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTIONS

3.1. Develop a training manual on gender-mainstreaming small arms control

3.1.1. Objective

Pursuant to this Decision, a training manual will be developed which will operationalise MOSAIC modules on 'Women, men and the gendered nature of small arms and light weapons' and on 'Children, adolescents, youth and small arms and light weapons'. The manual will serve as a guidance document for all stakeholders involved in the implementation of the actions pursuant to this Decision, in particular for the implementation of the in-country training programmes carried out by UNODA's regional centres. The training manual will be built on existing tools, information, and expertise where they are available, and will be made publicly available, once vetted, to serve the wider communities of practitioners.

⁽¹⁾ 'Securing our Common Future. An Agenda for Disarmament', May 2018, https://front.un-arm.org/documents/SG+disarmament+agenda_1.pdf

⁽²⁾ www.un.org/disarmament/mosaic

3.1.2. Actions

- (a) Translate the two MOSAIC modules from English into Arabic, French, Portuguese and Spanish.
- (b) In cooperation with key stakeholders and based on the MOSAIC modules and existing trainings and resources, develop a training manual on gender-mainstreaming small arms control which will serve as a practical guidance document for all stakeholders involved in the implementation of all actions under this Decision.
- (c) Translate the training manual from English into French, Portuguese and Spanish (working languages of UNODA's regional centres).
- (d) Make the training manual and additional material available to wider communities of practitioners, both online and in print.

3.1.3. Responsibilities of the implementing agency

UNODA will engage a consultant to develop a training manual, in close cooperation with relevant UN entities, in particular the United Nations Development Programme South-Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (UNDP SEESAC). IANSA will be invited to contribute their expertise to the manual.

3.1.4. Timeline

The translation of the modules and the development of the training manual will be implemented in 2019, followed by the translation and publication of the training manual and other materials.

3.1.5. Expected results

The two relevant MOSAIC modules will be made available in Arabic, French, Portuguese and Spanish on the UNODA website ⁽¹⁾ (currently only available in English) and a manual for their operationalisation will be developed and published in French, Portuguese and Spanish. The manual will be vetted by project partners and provided guidance for the implementation of the actions carried out under this Decision. It will also serve wider communities of practitioners and continues to be relevant beyond the timeframe of this Decision.

3.2. Training of UN staff and trainers working on small arms control

3.2.1. Objectives

An online training will be developed to provide training on gender mainstreaming small arms control to staff of relevant UN departments as well as wider communities of practitioners to ensure the UN system and beyond provides advice and assistance on small arms control which is systematically integrating gender-perspectives. Staff in the regional centres directly involved in the implementation of actions under this Decision, will be coached by a UNDP SEESAC gender and small arms expert to implement actions in line with the guidance provided by the training manual and through a tailored regional lens.

3.2.2. Actions

- (a) Together with the UN Women Training Centre, develop an online based training on gender mainstreaming small arms control for UN staff and wider communities of practitioners. The training will reflect the content of relevant MOSAIC modules and converging agendas and will be available in Arabic, English, French, Portuguese and Spanish.
- (b) In cooperation with UNDP SEESAC, establish a coaching programme for staff at the UN regional centres to raise their awareness and strengthen their capacities for integrating the gender perspective into small arms control through tailored interventions in their regions, in particular in beneficiary countries of the in-country training programmes [3.3.2]. The coaching programme will elaborate the training manual developed under this Decision [3.1.2.b.] and build on UNDP SEESAC's work and experience funded under Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/2356 ⁽²⁾.

⁽¹⁾ <https://www.un.org/disarmament/mosaic>

⁽²⁾ Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/2356 of 19 December 2016 in support of SEESAC disarmament and arms control activities in South-East Europe in the framework of the EU Strategy to combat illicit accumulation and trafficking of SALW and their ammunition (OJ L 348, 21.12.2016, p. 60).

- (c) Convene a project team workshop following the pilot phase of the in-country training programmes [3.3.2.a]. The workshop will maximise the coordination and cooperation of the project team, vet the training manual before translation and publication, enable exchanges on the implementation of this Decision, in particular on the pilots of the in-country training programmes, and validate required training materials.

3.2.3. Timeline

The online training will be developed in 2019 and will be made available in early 2020. The coaching programme will begin in early 2020, once staff in the regional centres have been recruited and the training manual has been developed. The project team workshop will take place in 2020, following the pilot phase of the national training programmes.

3.2.4. Expected results

An online training on gender-mainstreaming small arms control will be made available in Arabic, English, French, Portuguese and Spanish, which will enhance the understanding of the need to include gender-perspectives in small arms control measures. The training will be promoted within the UN system and to wider communities of practitioners and will become mandatory for staff involved in the implementation of this Decision. In addition, staff at the UNODA's regional centre will be trained on the training manual and developed strategies, through a coaching programme, for its regional application. A project team workshop will be held, which will strengthen coordination and cooperation for the implementation of the actions under this Decision and training materials will be developed, vetted and made publicly available.

3.3. In-country training programmes on gender-mainstreaming small arms control

3.3.1. Objectives

Eighteen tailored in-country training programmes on gender-mainstreaming small arms control will be established and implemented through UNODA's regional centres. The main focus of the programmes is the training of the national coordinating bodies on small arms on the inclusion of gender dimensions in small arms National Action Plans (NAPs) and other relevant policy and legislative frameworks, including on the collection and analysis of sex- and age-disaggregated data. In that regard, where a participating country has an existing National Action Plan on WPS, the need to align both documents will be encouraged.

Additional activities will be tailored to each State and its respective assistance needs and may include: practical mechanisms to ensure meaningful participation of women; a gender analysis as a baseline for national action; a dedicated workshop on the inclusion of gender dimensions in small arms NAPs, making use of the MOSAIC module on establishing NAPs; the design of national monitoring and evaluation tools to review efforts undertaken. Proposed activities may also include a legal review of the national policy framework to cross-reference small arms regulation, including licensing, with provisions regarding countering domestic violence and the training of law enforcement officials and legal operators on their roles and responsibilities under relevant national law regarding the presence and use of small arms in the context of intimate partner and domestic- or family-related violence, sexual violence, small arms related femicides, as well as mainstreaming gender perspectives in criminal investigations and legal proceedings.

3.3.2. Actions

- (a) Pilot phase: Establish and implement in-country pilot training programmes in six selected countries in coordination with their established national coordinating bodies.
- (b) Roll-out phase: Expand – on the basis of the pilots – the in-country training programmes on gender-mainstreaming in small arms control to an additional twelve countries in coordination with their established national coordinating bodies.

3.3.3. Selection of beneficiary countries

Beneficiary countries will be selected by the European External Action Service upon recommendation by UNODA, in consultation with its regional centres and IANSA. In principle, highest priority will be given to least developed countries and other developing countries which are severely affected by the small arms problem. States must have a small arms national coordinating body and/or a designated PoA national point of contact. States must have expressed an interest in the proposed activities under this action. Preference should be given to States that have demonstrated a continued commitment to the implementation of the PoA.

Furthermore, a regional balance for the selection of countries will be applied:

- Pilot phase: Two States in each region – Africa, Asia/Pacific, and Latin America/Caribbean;
- Roll-out phase: Four States in each region – Africa, Asia/Pacific, and Latin America/Caribbean.

3.3.4. Responsibilities of the implementing agency

The UN Regional Centres for Peace & Disarmament will implement the in-country training programmes in close coordination with UNODA and UN agencies on the ground. Whenever feasible, national gender equality institutions and civil society organisations will be included in the activities. UNDP SEESAC will provide advisory support based on their experience in developing and delivering training on gender and small arms control. IANSA will complement the in-country activities by strengthening civil society engagement on gender-mainstreaming small arms control through its network at the local and community level [3.6.3].

3.3.5. Timeline

The in-country training programmes will start in 2020 and will be implemented until mid-2022.

3.3.6. Expected results

The in-country training programmes on gender-mainstreaming will lead to a shared national understanding of the important role that gender plays in relation to effective small arms control and knowledge on the differing impacts of armed violence on women, men, girls and boys. This newly gained understanding on the importance of the issue to increase the effectiveness and overall quality of small arms control will build consensus amongst national officials involved in relevant policies and their implementation. The consensus will be translated into a national commitment to pursuing gender-sensitive approaches in small arms control policies and legislation. In addition, local communities will be sensitised in the countries. As part of the outcome of the programmes, targets/indicators for progress will be developed by States who will commit to report on those targets/indicators as part of their national reporting efforts under the PoA.

3.4. Regional approaches to gender-mainstreaming small arms control

3.4.1. Objectives

The illicit trade and misuse of small arms present different problems in different regions, and States have varying levels of financial and material resources at their disposal to respond to those problems. The aim of the regional approaches is to build and/or strengthen expertise on gendered aspects of small arms control amongst government officials, civil society and parliamentarians at the regional and sub-regional level, based on MOSAIC. They will reinforce the need to include gender considerations in regional and sub-regional small arms control initiatives. Regional exchanges on good practices/MOSAIC will strengthen national expertise and further commitments by all States in the region to address the issue of small arms control through a gender-lens.

3.4.2. Actions

- (a) One-day training in the margins of the Seventh Biennial Meeting of States on the Programme of Action (BMS7) in 2020 for small arms and light weapons desk officers from the secretariats of sub-regional and regional organisations with a view to promoting gender aspects in regional initiatives and enabling the participation of 15 representatives of those organisations to attend BMS7, who would otherwise lack the resources to attend PoA meetings.
- (b) Four-day, MOSAIC-based sub-regional workshop in Fiji for Pacific countries to strengthen the role of women in the area of arms control by enhancing the understanding of the gendered impact of armed violence and international arms control instruments, and by building capacities of civil society, parliamentarians and government officials to engage in those issues. (This is a follow-on from two sub-regional workshops held in Southeast Asia and South Asia in 2018, which were funded by UNSCAR).

- (c) Three-day, MOSAIC-based regional seminar in Kathmandu to strengthen the role of women in the area of arms control. The seminar brings together civil society representatives, parliamentarians and government officials from Asia and the Pacific, including those who participated in the sub-regional workshop in Fiji [3.4.2.b]. Participants will discuss actions on how to take the issue of gender mainstreaming and small arms control forward in their own national settings. A summary of the discussions, together with additional material, will be published online and in print and will be distributed to participants and relevant stakeholders.
- (d) Two-day, MOSAIC-based regional workshop in Peru to present and disseminate good practices on gender-sensitive policies and legal approaches to small arms control, which have been developed by the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNLIREC) since 2017, to senior level decision-makers from small arms control entities and national agencies responsible for preventing, eliminating and punishing violence against women. The workshop promotes the need to strengthen small arms legislation in Latin America and the Caribbean by incorporating restriction of the acquisition of arms and ammunition by those who have been convicted of domestic and/or interpersonal violence.

3.4.3. Timeline

The training in the margin of BMS7 will take place in mid-2020, regional and sub-regional workshops will take place between late 2019 and the end of 2021.

3.4.4. Implementing partners

UNODA will organise and convene the one-day training in the margins of BMS7 for staff from regional and sub-regional organisations, including the sponsorship of some of those representatives to BMS7. The United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific, in close cooperation with IANSA, will organise and convene the sub-regional workshop in Fiji and the regional seminar in Kathmandu. UNLIREC will organise and convene the regional workshop in Peru.

3.4.5. Expected results

Small arms control experts from the secretariats of regional and sub-regional organisations will be trained on the importance of gender mainstreaming small arms control initiatives and policies in accordance with authoritative global guidance (MOSAIC). They will be equipped with ideas on how to develop gender-sensitive small arms control measures based on the knowledge that the impact of armed violence and armed conflict affects men, women, boys and girls differently. Furthermore, the importance of gender-mainstreaming small arms control will be promoted in the margins of BMS7 through the training. The action will enable the participation of those organisations who would otherwise lack the resources to attend a PoA meeting. The regional and sub-regional workshops will provide a platform for the exchange of good practices on gender-sensitive policies and legal approaches to small arms control in Latin America and the Caribbean and will engage and build capacities of civil society, parliamentarians and government officials from Asia and the Pacific on the issue of the gendered impact of armed violence and international arms control instruments. As a result, policies, frameworks and programmes on small arms control on the regional and national levels will take into account gender-considerations.

3.5. Strengthen the small arms control component in the WPS agenda and the synergies between Goals 5 and 16 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

3.5.1. Objectives

The activities are designed to bring together experts and diplomatic communities working on small arms control, the WPS agenda, and those working on the implementation of Goals 5 and 16 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to review and harmonise their efforts, in particular with a view to making use of synergies and avoiding duplications.

3.5.2. Actions

- (a) For selected national and regional focal points under the PoA and civil society small arms experts to participate at one of the annual capital-level WPS Focal Points Network, to discuss synergies between the commitments States have agreed to under the PoA and the WPS agenda and to support the inclusion of small

arms control component in UNSCR 1325 (2000) national action plans and gender-perspectives in national action plans for the implementation of the PoA. This includes an exchange on best practices and on progress made in the implementation of gender-sensitive policies and legislation.

- (b) Establish a regular dialogue between relevant UN agencies, the Friends of 1325, other diplomatic and policy communities covering UNSCR 1325 (2000) and the broader WPS agenda, diplomats and experts working on the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals 5 and 16, and those diplomats and policy-makers covering disarmament and arms control issues in Geneva and New York, to streamline and harmonise efforts and work. The dialogue will build on the outcomes of previous meetings held in Geneva and New York earlier in 2018.

3.5.3. Expected results

Experts, policy-makers and diplomats working on small arms control, the WPS agenda and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development will benefit from a dialogue and an exchange and will begin to coordinate their efforts. As a result, the implementation of all agendas will be strengthened, and a coordinated approach will ensure that synergies are maximised and duplications are avoided.

3.6. Civil society engagement on gender-mainstreaming small arms control

3.6.1. Objectives

Actions are designed to significantly strengthen civil society engagement on gender-mainstreaming small arms control by addressing the connection between gender specific approaches and impacts, women's rights, small arms control and armed violence at the local and community level. Civil society involvement in small arms control is key to local ownership, provides invaluable insights into the problem and increases support for control efforts. Civil society organisations specialising in gender will enhance gender-responsive small arms control efforts and strengthen and complement other actions undertaken under this Decision. Between 2019 and 2022, actions will be carried out in States selected for the implementation of the in-country training programmes under this Decision as well as additional countries.

3.6.2. Responsibilities of the implementing agency

All activities will be undertaken by IANSA and IANSA Women's Network and will be coordinated with and monitored by UNODA. A representative from IANSA will be part of the project team to facilitate the implementation and coordination of all actions carried out under this Decision.

3.6.3. Actions

- (a) Strengthen the network of IANSA grass-roots organisations, including its Women's Network, to further civil society engagement and address gender-specific manifestations of the small arms problem from the grass-root to the global level.
- (b) Provide small stipends for 30-40 local civil society activities each year on gender-mainstreaming small arms control. This could include events for the Global Week of Action Against Gun Violence, International Youth Day, Africa Amnesty Month, International Day of Peace, Day of the African Child, International Gun Destruction Day, Wear Orange, International Women's Day, and the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence etc.
- (c) IANSA will develop and distribute age-appropriate materials for children and teenagers in different languages addressing the frequent linkages between masculinity and violence. IANSA member groups in different countries will use the materials to engage their local communities.
- (d) IANSA will develop and distribute accessible outreach materials (for example talking points, flyers etc.) for its members in different languages to promote the issue of gender-mainstreaming in the context of small arms control in different countries and engage locally officials, policymakers, journalists and other civil society actors on the issue.
- (e) Lobby for the inclusion of women, youth, and other underrepresented stakeholders (for example health sector, survivors, rural communities) as members of national coordination bodies.

- (f) Develop and maintain a more accessible and comprehensive website for IANSA and its Women's Network, to showcase activities of Network members, function as a hub for globally coordinated NGO action, and provide information, materials, contacts, examples and documents relevant to issues such as women's empowerment, gender-mainstreaming, armed violence reduction, small arms controls, masculinity and weapons, and the nexus between Sustainable Development Goals 5 and 16.
- (g) Support action-oriented research by local groups to identify strategic points of intervention to reduce arms trafficking and armed violence from a gender perspective and design and implement follow-up actions, based on that research.
- (h) Promote and support the implementation of the 2018 Call to Action on Gender and Small Arms Control ⁽¹⁾ and the gender-specific outcomes of BMS6 & RevCon3 at the local level.
- (i) Ensure that gender perspectives continue to be promoted through civil society advocacy at global small arms and light weapons processes, including BMS7 and BMS8, and contribute to the NGO Working Group on WPS and related processes, to ensure that the arms control dimension is taken into account.
- (j) Contribute to actions carried out under this Decision such as the development of the training manual, the implementation of the in-country training programmes by ensuring civil society representation at relevant activities and by engaging civil society at the local and community level in the beneficiary county, and the participation in the sub-regional workshop and regional seminars in Asia and the Pacific.

3.6.4. Expected results

Civil society engagement on gender-mainstreaming small arms control will be strengthened and their level of activity to promote the issue will be increased significantly. Support for gender-responsive small arms control efforts will be strengthened at the local level, communities will be sensitised to the relevance of the issue, local research will be undertaken and follow-up actions will be taken at the grass-roots level to address issues pertinent to the use and misuse of small arms. Civil society engagement will also be strengthened in the WPS framework and at the PoA meetings, and gender-specific considerations in the political small arms process will be promoted.

3.7. Partnership, advocacy and outreach

3.7.1. Objectives

All of the organisations that make up the United Nations system, including funds, programmes and specialised agencies, are mandated to support the achievement of gender equality. Furthermore, organisations of the UN system involved in small arms control will integrate gender considerations into all stages of small arms projects and programmes. To support those undertakings, the actions are designed to bring those issues to the forefront of the attention of the UN as well as wider communities of practitioners. Increased visibility of the issues through advocacy and outreach will also strengthen the impact of the project. The partnership with all relevant stakeholders aims to facilitate coordination and contributes to a streamlined implementation of all actions supported by this Decision.

3.7.2. Actions

- (a) Organise regular activities during the First Committee of the General Assembly (October) and during the UN Commission on the Status of Women (March) in New York, as part of an intersessional process on gender-mainstreaming small arms control, including forum discussions and side events with senior guest speakers from the UN system, States, research institutes, academia and NGOs. This process takes account of converging international policy agendas and initiatives on gender equality.
- (b) In 2021, to organise a one-day event in New York during the '16 Days of Activism Against Gender-based Violence' which promotes gender-mainstreaming in small arms control, including a high-level segment to

⁽¹⁾ https://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/bb4a5b_8c8bd0e981b54b6e8b01da205c10d4a3.pdf

showcase political commitment to this issue, presentation of practical examples from the ground, including outputs from the activities carried out under this project, and expert panels and discussions to further advance the issue.

- (c) Develop a dedicated, authoritative UNODA webpage on gender-mainstreaming in small arms control featuring information and resources generated from the actions supported by this Decision and beyond.
- (d) Establish a UN CASA ⁽¹⁾ working group on gender and small arms which will be convened by UNODA and which brings together all relevant partners for the implementation of the actions supported by this Decision. IANSA will also be invited to join that working group.
- (e) Promote the relevance of gender-mainstreaming through social media and mass media campaigns.
- (f) Continuously inform the donor (the Union) about the progress of the implementation of this Decision.

3.7.3. Expected results

A regular discourse on the gendered approaches to small arms control will be established and the issues, as well as outputs of the actions carried out under this Decision, will be frequently promoted. A website will be established as a comprehensive source including information on gender mainstreaming small arms control and outputs developed under this Decision. Regular meetings of the CASA working group on gender and small arms will take place and the implementation of the actions will be coordinated throughout the project implementation period.

4. DELIVERABLES

The implementing agency will produce and submit the following deliverables to the Union:

- summary reports of the 18 in-country training programmes on gender-mainstreaming small arms;
- training Manual in English, French, Portuguese and Spanish as well as relevant training materials online and in print;
- online-based training on gender mainstreaming small arms control for UN staff and wider communities of practitioners in Arabic, English, French, Portuguese and Spanish;
- actionable outcome document of Asia-Pacific workshop for civil society and parliamentarians;
- summary report of civil society engagement on gender-mainstreaming small arms control;
- translation of MOSAIC modules in Arabic, French, Portuguese and Spanish;
- a final report at the completion of the project.

5. PARTNERS

The actions under this Decision are designed to build on existing tools, information, instruments and expertise where they are available. The small arms coordination mechanism within the UN, CASA ⁽²⁾, will serve as a platform for coordination, in particular with UN Women, UNDP SEESAC, and DPKO as well as the UN Offices of the Special Representatives of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, for Sexual Violence in Conflict, and on Violence against Children. UNODA will closely coordinate the implementation of this Decision with the donor (the Union) as well as IANSA.

6. BENEFICIARIES

The direct beneficiaries of this Decision will be national institutions responsible for small arms control in countries and regions of focus, namely Africa, the Caribbean and Latin America, and Asia and the Pacific. The general population of the beneficiary countries, at risk from the widespread availability of small arms, will benefit indirectly as the risk decreases. Additionally, this Decision supports UN system partners and staff working on small arms control in the secretariats of regional and sub-regional organisations. Local communities will benefit as well as civil society organisations, in particular members of IANSA. Also benefitting are diplomatic

⁽¹⁾ <http://www.un-arm.org/PoAISS/CASA.aspx>

⁽²⁾ <http://www.un-arm.org/PoAISS/CASA.aspx>

communities in New York and Geneva as well as in capitals working on the WPS agenda and the implementation of Goals 5 and 16 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Actions will have to be fully in line with national priorities of States and must be endorsed by the relevant national authorities. Actions will be designed to benefit more than one target group.

7. DURATION

Taking into consideration the global scope of the actions supported by this Decision, the number of partners, beneficiaries and planned actions, the timeframe for implementation is 36 months.

8. COMMUNICATION AND UNION VISIBILITY

UNODA will take all appropriate measures to ensure proper visibility of the Union's contribution to the action. Such measures will be carried out in accordance with the Commission's Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union External Actions. UNODA will support the dissemination of information and outputs of the proposed activities to the broadest possible audience. Furthermore, outreach will be undertaken in the framework of all relevant actions through media engagement, side events and web tools. UNODA will ensure that beneficiaries of the actions are aware of the role of the Union in the action and raise awareness of how the Union and the UN are working together to strengthen small arms control by fostering a gender-sensitive approach to the small arms problem.

UNODA and IANSA will make use of the widest possible range of communication tools, including a webpage, written press releases, selected social media tools, side events and informal briefings. The implementation of all actions will be tracked through monitoring and evaluation tools, including participant surveys and regular meetings of the respective working group.

COUNCIL DECISION (CFSP) 2018/2012
of 17 December 2018
amending Decision (CFSP) 2015/1333 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Libya

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

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

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

Whereas:

- (1) On 31 July 2015 the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2015/1333 ⁽¹⁾ concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Libya.
- (2) On 5 November 2018 the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) adopted Resolution 2441 (2018), reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Libya and determining that the situation in Libya continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security.
- (3) The UNSC decided that the authorisations provided by and the measures imposed by UNSC Resolution 2146 (2014) are to apply with respect to vessels loading, transporting or discharging petroleum, including crude oil and refined petroleum products, illicitly exported or attempted to be exported from Libya.
- (4) The UNSC also specified that acts that threaten the peace, stability or security of Libya, or obstruct or undermine the successful completion of its political transition, may also include but are not limited to planning, directing or committing acts involving sexual and gender-based violence.
- (5) Further action by the Union is necessary to implement certain measures in this Decision.
- (6) Decision (CFSP) 2015/1333 should therefore be amended accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Decision (CFSP) 2015/1333 is amended as follows:

- (1) in Article 6, paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:

‘1. Member States may, in accordance with paragraphs 5 to 9 of UNSCR 2146 (2014), paragraph 2 of UNSCR 2362 (2017) and paragraph 2 of UNSCR 2441 (2018), inspect on the high seas designated vessels, using all measures commensurate to the specific circumstances, in full compliance with international humanitarian law and international human rights law, as may be applicable, carry out such inspections and direct the vessel to take appropriate actions to return petroleum, including crude oil and refined petroleum products, with the consent of and in coordination with the Government of Libya, to Libya.’;

- (2) in Article 8, paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:

‘1. Member States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the entry into, or transit through, their territories of persons designated and subjected to travel restrictions by the Security Council or by the Committee in accordance with paragraph 22 of UNSCR 1970 (2011), paragraph 23 of UNSCR 1973 (2011), paragraph 4 of UNSCR 2174 (2014), paragraph 11 of UNSCR 2213 (2015), paragraph 11 of UNSCR 2362 (2017) and paragraph 11 of UNSCR 2441 (2018), as listed in Annex I.’;

- (3) in Article 9, paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:

‘1. All funds, other financial assets and economic resources, owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by persons and entities designated and subjected to an asset freeze by the Security Council or by the Committee in accordance with paragraph 22 of UNSCR 1970 (2011), paragraphs 19 and 23 of UNSCR 1973 (2011), paragraph 4 of UNSCR 2174 (2014), paragraph 11 of UNSCR 2213 (2015), paragraph 11 of UNSCR 2362 (2017) and paragraph 11 of UNSCR 2441 (2018), as listed in Annex III, shall be frozen.’

⁽¹⁾ Council Decision (CFSP) 2015/1333 of 31 July 2015 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Libya, and repealing Decision 2011/137/CFSP (OJ L 206, 1.8.2015, p. 34).

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 17 December 2018.

For the Council
The President
E. KÖSTINGER

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2018/2013**of 14 December 2018****on the identification of 1,7,7-trimethyl-3-(phenylmethylene)bicyclo[2.2.1]heptan-2-one (3-benzylidene camphor) as a substance of very high concern pursuant to Article 57(f) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council****(Only the English 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 Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 59(9) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) On 25 February 2016, Germany submitted to the European Chemicals Agency ('the Agency'), in accordance with Article 59(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, a dossier prepared in accordance with Annex XV to that Regulation ('Annex XV dossier') for the identification of 1,7,7-trimethyl-3-(phenylmethylene)bicyclo[2.2.1]heptan-2-one (3-benzylidene camphor) (EC No 239-139-9, CAS No 15087-24-8) as a substance of very high concern according to Article 57(f) of that Regulation due to its endocrine disrupting properties, for which there is scientific evidence of probable serious effects to the environment which give rise to an equivalent level of concern to those of other substances listed in points (a) to (e) of Article 57 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006.
- (2) On 8 June 2016, the Member State Committee of the Agency (MSC) adopted its opinion ⁽²⁾ on the Annex XV dossier. While a majority of the MSC members considered that 3-benzylidene camphor should be identified as a substance of very high concern pursuant to Article 57(f) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, the MSC did not reach unanimous agreement. Three members abstained and two members were of the opinion that there is not sufficient scientific evidence of probable serious effects to the environment which give rise to an equivalent level of concern to those of other substances listed in points (a) to (e) of Article 57 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006. Those two members expressed doubts about the reliability of a key scientific study and stated that there is not sufficient evidence to demonstrate that 3-benzylidene camphor poses an equivalent level of concern.
- (3) On 22 June 2016, pursuant to Article 59(9) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, the Agency referred the MSC opinion to the Commission for a decision on the identification of 3-benzylidene camphor on the basis of Article 57(f) of that Regulation.
- (4) The Commission notes, in line with the majority opinion of the MSC, that multiple data, presented and discussed in the Annex XV dossier, including the key scientific study referred to in the minority MSC opinion, show that 3-benzylidene camphor alters the function of the endocrine system and hence has an endocrine mode of action. The Commission further notes that the minority opinion agrees that there are strong indications that 3-benzylidene camphor interacts with the endocrine system in fish. Furthermore, the key study demonstrates a serious and irreversible effect on fish fecundity relevant for wildlife populations while the available evidence indicates that the adverse effect is a result of the endocrine mode of action. Hence, the Commission considers, in line with the majority opinion of the MSC, that 3-benzylidene camphor fulfils the World Health Organization/International Programme on Chemical Safety (WHO/IPCS) ⁽³⁾ definition of an endocrine disruptor.
- (5) The Commission notes that the adverse effect is of a severity similar to those of other substances which have been identified as substances of very high concern pursuant to Article 57(f) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 due to their endocrine disrupting properties with probable serious effects to the environment and that 3-benzylidene camphor induces irreversible and long lasting effects on wild life populations. The Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 396, 30.12.2006, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ <http://echa.europa.eu/role-of-the-member-state-committee-in-the-authorisation-process/svhc-opinions-of-the-member-state-committee>

⁽³⁾ WHO/IPCS, 2002. Global Assessment of the State-of-the-science of Endocrine Disruptors. WHO/IPCS/EDC/02.2, publicly available at http://www.who.int/ipcs/publications/new_issues/endocrine_disruptors/en/

considers that the level of concern of the adverse effects is equivalent to those of substances referred to in points (a) to (e) of Article 57 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006. The fact that the adverse effects on fish fecundity were observed in the key study at low concentration levels further strengthens the concern.

- (6) 3-benzylidene camphor should be identified as a substance of very high concern pursuant to Article 57(f) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 due to its endocrine disrupting properties with probable serious effects to the environment.
- (7) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee established pursuant to Article 133 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

1. 1,7,7-trimethyl-3-(phenylmethylene)bicyclo[2.2.1]heptan-2-one (3-benzylidene camphor) (EC No 239-139-9, CAS No 15087-24-8) is identified as a substance of very high concern pursuant to Article 57(f) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 due to its endocrine disrupting properties with probable serious effects to the environment.

2. The substance referred to in paragraph 1 shall be included in the candidate list referred to in Article 59(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 with the following indication under 'Reason for inclusion': 'Endocrine disrupting properties (Article 57(f) - environment)'.

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the European Chemicals Agency.

Done at Brussels, 14 December 2018.

For the Commission
Elżbieta BIEŃKOWSKA
Member of the Commission

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2018/2014**of 14 December 2018****amending Annex I to Decision 2010/221/EU as regards the list of areas in Ireland free of Ostreid herpesvirus 1 μ var (OsHV-1 μ Var)***(notified under document C(2018) 8618)***(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Council Directive 2006/88/EC of 24 October 2006 on animal health requirements for aquaculture animals and products thereof, and on the prevention and control of certain diseases in aquatic animals ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 43(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Annex I to Commission Decision 2010/221/EU ⁽²⁾ sets out the list of Member States, zones and compartments which are regarded as being free of certain diseases not referred to in Part II of Annex IV to Directive 2006/88/EC. In those areas compliance with certain national measures approved by that Decision to limit the impact of those diseases may be required by the Member State listed for the given disease.
- (2) On that list currently, on the territory of Ireland several compartments are regarded as being free from Ostreid herpesvirus 1 μ var (OsHV-1 μ Var). Due to a recent outbreak of OsHV-1 μ Var which occurred in Compartment 6 in Poulnaharry Bay and of which Ireland informed the Commission, the geographical demarcation of the disease-free areas for Ireland should be updated.
- (3) Annex I to Decision 2010/221/EU should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (4) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

In Annex I to Decision 2010/221/EU, in the table, in the fourth column 'Geographical demarcation of the area with approved national measures', in the row 'Ostreid herpesvirus 1 μ var (OsHV-1 μ Var)', the entry for Ireland is replaced by the following:

‘Compartment 1: Sheephaven Bay

Compartment 3: Killala, Broadhaven and Blacksod Bays

Compartment 4: Streamstown Bay

Compartment 5: Bertraghboy and Galway Bays

Compartment A: Tralee Bay Hatchery.’

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 328, 24.11.2006, p. 14.⁽²⁾ Commission Decision 2010/221/EU of 15 April 2010 approving national measures for limiting the impact of certain diseases in aquaculture animals and wild aquatic animals in accordance with Article 43 of Council Directive 2006/88/EC (OJ L 98, 20.4.2010, p. 7).

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels 14 December 2018.

For the Commission
Vytenis ANDRIUKAITIS
Member of the Commission

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2018/2015**of 17 December 2018****amending the Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU concerning animal health control measures relating to African swine fever in certain Member States***(notified under document C(2018) 8998)***(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(4) thereof,

Having regard to Council Directive 90/425/EEC of 26 June 1990 concerning veterinary checks applicable in intra-Union trade in certain live animals and products with a view to the completion of the internal market ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 10(4) thereof,

Having regard to Council Directive 2002/99/EC of 16 December 2002 laying down the animal health rules governing the production, processing, distribution and introduction of products of animal origin for human consumption ⁽³⁾, and in particular Article 4(3) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU ⁽⁴⁾ lays down animal health control measures in relation to African swine fever in certain Member States, where there have been confirmed cases of that disease in domestic or feral pigs (the Member States concerned). The Annex to that Implementing Decision demarcates and lists certain areas of the Member States concerned in Parts I to IV thereof, differentiated by the level of risk based on the epidemiological situation as regards that disease. The Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU has been amended several times to take account of changes in the epidemiological situation in the Union as regards African swine fever that need to be reflected in that Annex. The Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU was last amended by Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2018/1856 ⁽⁵⁾, following recent instances of African swine fever in Belgium, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland.
- (2) The risk of the spread of African swine fever in wildlife is linked to the natural slow spread of that disease among feral pig populations, and also to human activity, as demonstrated by the recent epidemiological evolution of that disease in the Union, and as documented by the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) in the Scientific Opinion of the Panel on Animal Health and Welfare, published on 14 July 2015; in the Scientific Report of EFSA on Epidemiological analyses on African swine fever in the Baltic countries and Poland, published on 23 March 2017; in the Scientific Report of EFSA on Epidemiological analyses of African swine fever in the Baltic States and Poland, published on 8 November 2017; and in the Scientific Report of EFSA on Epidemiological analyses of African swine fever in the European Union, published on 29 November 2018 ⁽⁶⁾.
- (3) Council Directive 2002/60/EC ⁽⁷⁾ lays down the minimum Union measures to be taken for the control of African swine fever. In particular, Article 9 of Directive 2002/60/EC provides for the establishment of a protection and a surveillance zone when African swine fever has been officially confirmed in pigs on a holding, and Articles 10

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 395, 30.12.1989, p. 13.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 224, 18.8.1990, p. 29.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 18, 23.1.2003, p. 11.

⁽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).

⁽⁵⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2018/1856 of 27 November 2018 amending the Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU concerning animal health control measures relating to African swine fever in certain Member States (OJ L 302, 28.11.2018, p. 78).

⁽⁶⁾ EFSA Journal 2015;13(7):4163; EFSA Journal 2017;15(3):4732; EFSA Journal 2017;15(11):5068; EFSA Journal 2018;16(11):5494.

⁽⁷⁾ 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).

and 11 of that Directive lay down the measures to be taken in the protection and surveillance zones in order to prevent the spread of that disease. In addition, Article 15 of Directive 2002/60/EC provides for the measures to be taken where African swine fever is confirmed in feral pigs, including the placing under official surveillance of pig holdings in the defined infected area. Recent experience has shown that the measures laid down in Directive 2002/60/EC are effective in controlling the spread of that disease, and in particular the measures providing for the cleaning and disinfecting of infected holdings.

- (4) Taking into account the effectiveness of the measures being applied in the Member States in accordance with Directive 2002/60/EC, and in particular those laid down in Article 10(4)(b), Article 10(5) and Article 15 thereof, and in line with the risk mitigation measures for African swine fever set out in the Terrestrial Animal Health Code of the World Organization for Animal Health, certain areas in Lithuania and Poland currently listed in Part III of the Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU should now be listed in Part II of that Annex, in view of the expiry of the period of three months from the date of the final cleaning and disinfection of the infected holdings. Given that Part III of the Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU lists the areas where the epidemiological situation is still evolving and very dynamic, when any amendments are made to areas listed in that Part, particular consideration must always be given to the effect on the surrounding areas.
- (5) Since the date of adoption of Implementing Decision (EU) 2018/1856, there have been further instances of African swine fever in Latvia, Lithuania and Poland that also need to be reflected in the Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU.
- (6) In November 2018, a few cases of African swine fever in feral pigs were observed in the counties of Telšiai and Marijampolė in Lithuania in close proximity to areas listed in Part I of the Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU. These cases of African swine fever in feral pigs constitute an increased level of risk which should be reflected in that Annex. Accordingly, these areas of Lithuania affected by African swine fever should be listed in Part II of the Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU instead of in Part I thereof.
- (7) In December 2018, a few cases of African swine fever in feral pigs were observed in the county of Vainodes in Latvia in close proximity to an area listed in Part I of the Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU. These cases of African swine fever in feral pigs constitute an increased level of risk which should be reflected in that Annex. Accordingly, this area of Latvia affected by African swine fever should be listed in Part II of the Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU instead of in Part I thereof.
- (8) In December 2018, a few cases of African swine fever in feral pigs were observed in the counties of giżycki, hrubieszowski, garwoliński in Poland in areas listed in Part I or in areas in close proximity to areas listed in Part I of the Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU. These cases of African swine fever in feral pigs constitute an increased level of risk which should be reflected in that Annex. Accordingly, these areas of Poland affected by African swine fever should be listed in Part II of the Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU instead of in Part I thereof.
- (9) In order to take account of recent developments in the epidemiological evolution of African swine fever in the Union, and in order to combat the risks associated with the spread of that disease in a proactive manner, new high-risk areas of a sufficient size should be demarcated for Latvia, Lithuania and Poland and duly listed in Parts I and II of the Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU. The Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (10) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU is replaced by the text set out in the Annex to this Decision.

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 17 December 2018.

For the Commission
Vytenis ANDRIUKAITIS
Member of the Commission

ANNEX

The Annex to Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU is replaced by the following:

'ANNEX

PART I

1. Belgium

The following areas in Belgium:

in Luxembourg province:

- the area is delimited at the outside clockwise by:
 - the border with France,
 - N85: Rue de Carignan, Rue de France, Rue des Généraux Cuvelier, Rue de la Station, Rue de Neufchâteau,
 - N894: Rue de Chiny, Rue de la Fontenelle, Rue du Millénaire, Rue de la Goulette, Pont saint Nicolas, Rue des Combattants, Rue du Pré au bois,
 - N801: Rue Notre-Dame,
 - N894: Rue des Combattants, Rue des Tilleuls, Naleumont, Rue de Rindchay, Rue de la Distillerie,
 - N40: Rue de Luxembourg, Rue Ranci, Rue de la Chapelle,
 - Rue du Tombois,
 - Rue Du Pierroy,
 - Rue Saint-Orban,
 - Rue Saint-Aubain,
 - Rue des Cottages,
 - Rue de Relune,
 - Rue de Rulune,
 - Route de l'Ermitage,
 - N87: Route de Habay,
 - Chemin des Ecoliers,
 - Le Routy,
 - Rue Burgknapp,
 - Rue de la Halte,
 - Rue du Centre,
 - Rue de l'Eglise,
 - Rue du Marquisat,
 - Rue de la Carrière,
 - Rue de la Lorraine,
 - Rue du Beynert,
 - Millewée,
 - Rue du Tram,
 - Millewée,
 - N4: Route de Bastogne, Avenue de Longwy, Route de Luxembourg,
 - the border with the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg,
- the area is delimited at the outside clockwise by:
 - La N88, depuis son intersection avec la N883 au niveau d'Aubange jusque son intersection avec la N891 au niveau de Géroville,
 - La N891 jusque son intersection avec la N83 au niveau de Jamoigne,

- La N83 jusque son intersection avec la N891,
- La N891 jusque son intersection avec la N879 au niveau de Marbehan,
- La N879 jusque son intersection avec la N897 au niveau de Marbehan,
- La N897 jusque son intersection avec la E25 - E411,
- La E25 - E411 jusque son intersection avec la N81 au niveau de Weyler,
- La N81 jusque son intersection avec la N883 au niveau d'Aubange,
- La N883 jusque son intersection avec la N88.

2. Bulgaria

The following areas in Bulgaria:

in Silistra region:

- within municipality of Alfatar:
 - Bistra,
 - Alekovo,
- within municipality of Dulovo:
 - Kolobar,
 - Varbina,
 - Kozyak,
 - Mezhden,
 - Chukovetz,
 - Tzar Asen,
 - Cherkovna,
 - Dulovo,
 - Chernik,
 - Poroyno,
 - Vodno,
 - Chernolik,
- within municipality of Sitovo:
 - Sitovo,
 - Yastrebno,
 - Slatina,
- within municipality of Silistra:
 - Bradvari,
 - Zlatoklas,
 - Yordanovo,
 - Profesor Ishirkovo,
 - Kazimir,
 - Babuk,
 - Sarpovo,
 - Smiletz,
 - Tzenovich,
 - Polkovnik Lambrinovo,
 - Srebarna,
 - Aydemir,
 - Silistra,
 - Kalipetrovo,

in Dobrich region:

— within municipality of General Toshevo:

- Rosen,
- Krasen,
- Zhiten,
- Snop,
- Gradini,

— within municipality of Krushari:

- Severnyak,
- Abrit,
- Dobrin,
- Alexandria,
- Polkovnik Dyakovo,
- Zagortzi,
- Krushartzi,
- Bistretz,
- Telerig,
- Lozenetz,

— within municipality of Tervel:

- Onogur,
- Balik,
- Angelariy,
- Sarnetz,
- Bozhan,
- Popgruevo,
- Kochmar,
- Guslar,
- Mali Izvor,
- Tervel,
- Bonevo,
- Voynikovo,
- Bezmer,
- Chestimensko,
- Profesor Zlatarski,
- Kableschkovo,
- Glavantzi,
- Nova kamena,
- Kladentzi,
- Gradnitza,

— within municipality of Dobrich:

- Kragulevo,
- Dobrevo,
- Cherna,
- Pchelnik,
- Zhitnitza,

- Polkovnik Ivanovo,
- Hitovo,
- Vodnyantzi,
- Feldfebel Denkovo (Dyankovo),
- Podslon,
- Geshanovo.

3. The Czech Republic

The following areas in the Czech Republic:

- okres Uherské Hradiště,
- okres Kroměříž,
- okres Vsetín,
- katastrální území obcí v okrese Zlín:
 - Bělov,
 - Biskupice u Luhačovic,
 - Bohuslavice nad Vláří,
 - Brumov,
 - Bylnice,
 - Divnice,
 - Dobrkovice,
 - Dolní Lhota u Luhačovic,
 - Drnovice u Valašských Klobouk,
 - Halenkovice,
 - Haluzice,
 - Hrádek na Vlárské dráze,
 - Hřivínův Újezd,
 - Jestřabí nad Vláří,
 - Kaňovice u Luhačovic,
 - Kelníky,
 - Kladná-Žilín,
 - Kochavec,
 - Komárov u Napajedel,
 - Křekov,
 - Lipina,
 - Lipová u Slavičína,
 - Ludkovice,
 - Luhačovice,
 - Machová,
 - Mirošov u Valašských Klobouk,
 - Mysločovice,
 - Napajedla,
 - Návojná,
 - Nedašov,
 - Nedašova Lhota,
 - Nevšová,
 - Otrokovice,

- Petrůvka u Slavičina,
- Pohořelice u Napajedel,
- Polichno,
- Popov nad Vlárí,
- Poteč,
- Pozlovice,
- Rokytnice u Slavičina,
- Rudimov,
- Řetechov,
- Sazovice,
- Sidonie,
- Slavičín,
- Smolina,
- Sptyihněv,
- Svatý Štěpán,
- Šanov,
- Šarovy,
- Štítná nad Vlárí,
- Tichov,
- Tlumačov na Moravě,
- Valašské Klobouky,
- Velký Ořechov,
- Vlachova Lhota,
- Vlachovice,
- Vrbětice,
- Žlutava.

4. Estonia

The following areas in Estonia:

- Hiiu maakond.

5. Hungary

The following areas in Hungary:

- Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén megye 650100, 650200, 650300, 650400, 650500, 650600, 650700, 650800, 650900, 651000, 651100, 651200, 651300, 651400, 651500, 651610, 651700, 651801, 651802, 651803, 651900, 652000, 652100, 652200, 652300, 652400, 652500, 652601, 652602, 652603, 652700, 652800, 652900, 653000, 653100, 653200, 653300, 653401, 653403, 653500, 653600, 653700, 653800, 653900, 654000, 654201, 654202, 654301, 654302, 654400, 654501, 654502, 654600, 654700, 654800, 654900, 655000, 655100, 655200, 655300, 655400, 655500, 655600, 655700, 655800, 655901, 655902, 656000, 656100, 656200, 656300, 656400, 656600, 657300, 657400, 657500, 657600, 657700, 657800, 657900, 658000, 658100, 658201, 658202, 658403, 659210, 659220, 659300, 659400, 659500, 659601, 659602, 659901, 660000, 660100, 660200, 660400, 660501, 660502, és 660600 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,
- Hajdú-Bihar megye 900150, 900250, 900350, 900450, 900550, 900650, 900660, 900670, 900750, 900850, 900860, 900930, 900950, 901050, 901150, 901250, 901260, 901270, 901350, 901450, 901551, 901560, 901570, 901580, 901590, 901650, 901660, 901850, 901950, 902050, 902850, 902860, 902950, 902960, 903050, 903150, 903250, 903350, 903360, 903370, 903450, 903550, 904450, 904460, 904550, 904650, 904750, 904760, 905450 és 905550 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,
- Heves megye 700150, 700250, 700260, 700350, 700450, 700460, 700550, 700650, 700750, 700850, 702350, 702450, 702550, 702750, 702850, 703350, 703360, 703450, 703550, 703610, 703750, 703850, 703950, 704050, 704150, 704250, 704350, 704450, 704550, 704650, 704750, 704850, 704950, 705050, 705250, 705350, 705510 és 705610 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,

- Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok megye 750150, 750160, 750250, 750260, 750350, 750450, 750460, 750550, 750650, 750750, 750850, 750950 és 750960 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,
- Nógrád megye 550120, 550130, 550210, 550710, 550810, 551450, 551460, 551550, 551650, 551710, 552010, 552150, 552250, 552350, 552360, 552450, 552460, 552520, 552550, 552610, 552620, 552710, 552850, 552860, 552950, 552960, 552970, 553050, 553110, 553250, 553260, 553350, 553650, 553750, 553850, 553910 és 554050 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,
- Pest megye 571250, 571350, 571550, 571610, 571750, 571760, 572250, 572350, 572550, 572850, 572950, 573360, 573450, 580050 és 580450 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,
- Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg megye 850650, 850850, 851851, 851852, 851950, 852350, 852450, 852550, 852750, 853560, 853650, 853751, 853850, 853950, 853960, 854050, 854150, 854250, 854350, 855250, 855350, 855450, 855460, 855550, 855650, 855660, 855750, 855850, 855950, 855960, 856012, 856050, 856150, 856260, 857050, 857150, 857350 és 857450 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe.

6. Latvia

The following areas in Latvia:

- Aizputes novads Aizputes, Āravas, Lažas, Kazdangas pagasts un Aizputes pilsēta,
- Alsungas novads,
- Durbes novads Dunalkas un Tadaļķu pagasts,
- Kuldīgas novads Gudenieku pagasts,
- Pāvilostas novads Sakas pagasts un Pāvilostas pilsēta,
- Stopiņu novads daļa, kas atrodas uz rietumiem no autoceļa V36, P4 un P5, Acones ielas, Daugulupes ielas un Daugulupītes,
- Ventspils novads Jūrkalnes pagasts,
- Grobiņas novads Bārtas un Gaviezes pagasts,
- Rucavas novads Dunikas pagasts.

7. Lithuania

The following areas in Lithuania:

- Jurbarko rajono savivaldybė: Smalininkų ir Viešvilės seniūnijos,
- Kelmės rajono savivaldybė: Kelmės, Kelmės apylinkių, Kražių, Kukečių, Liolių, Pakražančio seniūnijos, Tytuvėnų seniūnijos dalis į vakarus ir šiaurę nuo kelio Nr. 157 ir į vakarus nuo kelio Nr. 2105 ir Tytuvėnų apylinkių seniūnijos dalis į šiaurę nuo kelio Nr. 157 ir į vakarus nuo kelio Nr. 2105, ir Vaiguvo seniūnijos,
- Mažeikių rajono savivaldybė: Sedos, Šerkšnėnų ir Židikų seniūnijos,
- Pagėgių savivaldybė,
- Plungės rajono savivaldybė,
- Raseinių rajono savivaldybė: Girkalnio ir Kalnųjų seniūnijos dalis į šiaurę nuo kelio Nr. A1, Nemakščių, Paliepių, Raseinių, Raseinių miesto ir Viduklės seniūnijos,
- Rietavo savivaldybė,
- Skuodo rajono savivaldybė: Barstyčių ir Ylakių seniūnijos,
- Šilalės rajono savivaldybė,
- Šilutės rajono savivaldybė: Juknaičių, Kintų, Šilutės ir Usėnų seniūnijos,
- Tauragės rajono savivaldybė: Lauksargių, Skaudvilės, Tauragės, Mažonų, Tauragės miesto ir Žygaičių seniūnijos.

8. Poland

The following areas in Poland:

w województwie warmińsko-mazurskim:

- gmina Dubeninki w powiecie gołdapskim,
- gmina Ruciane – Nida i część gminy Pisz położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 58 oraz miasto Pisz w powiecie piskim,

- gminy Miłki, Ryn, część gminy wiejskiej Giżycko położona na północny wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogi nr 59 i 63 i miasto Giżycko w powiecie giżyckim,
 - gminy Mikołajki, Piecki, część gminy Sorkwity położona na południe od drogi nr 16 i część gminy wiejskiej Mrągowo położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 16 biegnącą od zachodniej granicy gminy do granicy miasta Mrągowo oraz na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 59 biegnącą od wschodniej granicy gminy do granicy miasta Mrągowo w powiecie mrągowskim,
 - gmina Bisztynek w powiecie bartoszyckim,
 - gminy Dźwierzuty i Świętajno w powiecie szczycieńskim.
 - gminy Lubomino, część gminy Orneta położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez linię kolejową łączącą miejscowości Lubomino i Pieniężno, część gminy wiejskiej Lidzbark Warmiński położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 513 biegnącą od wschodniej granicy gminy do wschodniej granicy miasta Lidzbark Warmiński oraz na południowy wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 51 i część gminy Kiwity położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 513 w powiecie lidzbarskim,
 - gminy Elbląg, Godkowo, Gronowo Elbląskie, Markusy, Pasłęk i część gminy Tolkmicko niewymieniona w części II załącznika w powiecie elbląskim oraz strefa wód przybrzeżnych Zalewu Wiślanego i Zatoki Elbląskiej,
 - powiat miejski Elbląg,
 - gminy Biskupiec, Dobre Miasto, Jeziorany, Kolno i Świątki w powiecie olsztyńskim,
 - gmina Miłakowo w powiecie ostródzkim,
- w województwie podlaskim:
- gminy Brańsk z miastem Brańsk, Rudka i Wyszki w powiecie bielskim,
 - gmina Perlejewo w powiecie siemiatyckim,
 - gminy Kolno z miastem Kolno, Mały Płock i Turośl w powiecie kolneńskim,
 - gmina Poświętne w powiecie białostockim,
 - gminy Kołaki Kościelne, Rutki, Szumowo, część gminy Zambrów położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 58 i miasto Zambrów w powiecie zambrowskim,
 - gminy Wiżajny i Przerośl w powiecie suwalskim,
 - gminy Kulesze Kościelne, Nowe Piekuty, Szepietowo, Klukowo, Ciechanowiec, Wysokie Mazowieckie z miastem Wysokie Mazowieckie, Czyżew w powiecie wysokomazowieckim,
 - gminy Miastkowo, Nowogród i Zbójna w powiecie łomżyńskim.
- w województwie mazowieckim:
- gminy Cerańów, Kosów Lacki, Sabnie, Sterdyń, część gminy Bielany położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 63 i część gminy wiejskiej Sokołów Podlaski położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 63 w powiecie sokołowskim,
 - gminy Grębków, Korytnica, Liw, Łochów, Miedzna, Sadowne, Stoczek, Wierzbno i miasto Węgrów w powiecie węgrowskim,
 - część gminy Kotuń położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę łączącą miejscowości Nowa Dąbrówka, Pieróg, Kotuń wzdłuż ulicy Gorzkowskiego i Kolejowej do przejazdu kolejowego łączącego się z ulicą Siedlecką, Broszków, Żuków w powiecie siedleckim,
 - gminy Rzekuń, Troszyn, Lelis, Czerwin i Goworowo w powiecie ostrołęckim,
 - powiat miejski Ostrołęka,
 - powiat ostrowski,
 - gminy Karniewo, Maków Mazowiecki, Rzewnie i Szelków w powiecie makowskim,
 - gmina Krasne w powiecie przasnyskim,
 - gminy Mała Wieś i Wyszogród w powiecie płockim,
 - gminy Ciechanów z miastem Ciechanów, Gliniojeck, Gołymień – Ośrodek, Ojrzeń, Opinogóra Górna i Sońsk w powiecie ciechanowskim,
 - gminy Baboszewo, Czerwińsk nad Wisłą, Naruszewo, Płońsk z miastem Płońsk, Sochocin i Załuski w powiecie płońskim,

- gminy Gzy, Obryte, Zatory, Pułtusk i część gminy Winnica położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę łączącą miejscowości Bielany, Winnica i Pokrzywnica w powiecie pułtuskim,
 - gminy Brańszczyk, Długosiodło, Rząśnik, Wyszków, Zabrodzie i część gminy Somianka położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 62 w powiecie wyszkowskim,
 - gminy Jadów, Klembów, Poświętne, Strachówka i Tłuszcz w powiecie wołomińskim,
 - gminy Dobrze, Jakubów, Mrozy, Kałuszyn, Stanisławów, część gminy Cegłów położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od zachodniej granicy gminy łączącą miejscowości Wiciejów, Mienia, Cegłów i na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę łączącą miejscowości Cegłów, Skwarne i Podskwarne biegnącą do wschodniej granicy gminy i część gminy Mińsk Mazowiecki położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 92 biegnącą od zachodniej granicy gminy do granicy miasta Mińsk Mazowiecki i na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od wschodniej granicy miasta Mińsk Mazowiecki łączącą miejscowości Targówka, Budy Barczackie do wschodniej granicy gminy w powiecie mińskim,
 - gminy Sobolew, Trojanów i Żelechów w powiecie garwolińskim,
 - gminy Garbatka Letnisko, Gniewoszów i Sieciechów w powiecie kozienickim,
 - gminy Baranów i Jaktorów w powiecie grodziskim,
 - powiat żyrardowski,
 - gminy Belsk Duży, Błędów, Goszczyn i Mogielnica w powiecie grójeckim,
 - gminy Białobrzegi, Promna, Stara Błotnica, Wyśmierzyce i część gminy Stromiec położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 48 w powiecie białobrzezkim,
 - gminy Jedlińsk, Jastrzębia i Pionki z miastem Pionki w powiecie radomskim,
 - gminy Iłów, Młodzieszyn, Nowa Sucha, Rybno, Sochaczew z miastem Sochaczew i Teresin w powiecie sochaczewskim,
 - gmina Policzna w powiecie zwoleńskim,
 - gmina Solec nad Wisłą w powiecie lipskim.
- w województwie lubelskim:
- gminy Bełżyce, Borzechów, Niedrzwica Duża, Jabłonna, Krzczonów, Jastków, Konopnica, Wólka, Głusk, Strzyżewice i Wojciechów w powiecie lubelskim,
 - gminy Miączyn, Nielisz, Sitno, Stary Zamość, Komarów-Osada i część gminy wiejskiej Zamość położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 74 w powiecie zamojskim,
 - powiat miejski Zamość,
 - gmina Trzeszczany w powiecie hrubieszowskim,
 - gminy Jeziorzany i Kock w powiecie lubartowskim,
 - gminy Adamów i Serokomla w powiecie łukowskim,
 - powiat rycki,
 - gminy Janowiec, i część gminy wiejskiej Puławy położona na zachód od rzeki Wisły w powiecie puławskim,
 - gminy Chodel, Karczmiska, Łaziska, Opole Lubelskie, Poniatowa i Wilków w powiecie opolskim,
 - gminy Mełgiew, Rybczewice, miasto Świdnik i część gminy Piaski położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 17 biegnącą od wschodniej granicy gminy Piaski do skrzyżowania z drogą nr S12 i na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od skrzyżowania dróg nr 17 i nr S12 przez miejscowość Majdan Brzezicki do północnej granicy gminy w powiecie świdnickim,
 - gminy Gorzków, Rudnik i Żółkiewka w powiecie krasnostawskim,
 - gminy Bełzec, Jarczów, Lubycza Królewska, Rachanie, Susiec, Ulhówek i część gminy Łaszczów położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 852 w powiecie tomaszowskim,
 - gminy Łukowa i Obsza w powiecie biłgorajskim,
 - powiat miejski Lublin,
 - gminy Kraśnik z miastem Kraśnik, Szastarka, Trzydnik Duży, Urzędów, Wilkołaz i Zakrzówek w powiecie kraśnickim,
 - gminy Modliborzyce i Potok Wielki w powiecie janowskim.

w województwie podkarpackim:

- gminy Horyniec-Zdrój, Narol, Stary Dzików, Wielkie Oczy i część gminy Oleszyce położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od wschodniej granicy gminy przez miejscowość Borchów do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 865 w miejscowości Oleszyce, a następnie na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 865 biegnącą w kierunku północno-wschodnim do skrzyżowania z drogą biegnącą w kierunku północno-zachodnim przez miejscowość Lubomierz - na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez tę drogę do skrzyżowania z drogą łączącą miejscowości Uszkowce i Nowy Dzików – na zachód od tej drogi w powiecie lubaczowskim,
- gminy Laszki i Wiązownica w powiecie jarosławskim,
- gminy Pysznica, Zaleszany i miasto Stalowa Wola w powiecie stalowowolskim,
- gmina Gorzyce w powiecie tarnobrzeskim.

w województwie świętokrzyskim:

- gminy Tarłów i Ożarów w powiecie opatowskim,
- gminy Dwikozy, Zawichost i miasto Sandomierz w powiecie sandomierskim.

9. Romania

The following areas in Romania:

- Județul Alba cu următoarea delimitare:
 - La nord de drumul național nr. 7,
- Județul Arad cu următoarea delimitare:
 - La nord de linia descrisă de următoarele localități:
 - Macea,
 - Șiria,
 - Bârzava,
 - Toc, care se află la jonțiunea cu drumul național nr. 7,
 - La nord de drumul național nr. 7,
- Restul județului Argeș care nu a fost inclus în partea III,
- Județul Bistrița,
- Județul Brașov,
- Județul Cluj,
- Județul Covasna,
- Județul Harghita,
- Județul Hunedoara cu următoarea delimitare:
 - La nord de linia descrisă de următoarele localități:
 - Brănișca,
 - Municipiul Deva,
 - Turdaș,
 - Localitățile Zam și Aurel Vlaicu, care se află la jonțiunea cu drumul național nr. 7,
 - La nord de drumul național nr. 7,
- Județul Iași,
- Județul Neamț,
- Județul Vâlcea,
- Județul Bistrița Nasaud,
- Restul județului Maramureș care nu a fost inclus în Partea III cu următoarele comune:
 - Comuna Vișeu de Sus,
 - Comuna Borșa,
 - Comuna Oarța de Jos,
 - Comuna Suceu de Sus,

- Comuna Moisei,
- Comuna Coroieni,
- Comuna Târgu Lăpuș,
- Comuna Vima Mică,
- Comuna Boiu Mare,
- Comuna Valea Chioarului,
- Comuna Ulmeni,
- Comuna Băsești,
- Comuna Baia Mare,
- Comuna Tăuții Magherăuș,
- Comuna Cicărlău,
- Comuna Seini,
- Comuna Ardușat,
- Comuna Farcasa,
- Comuna Salsig,
- Comuna Asuaju de Sus,
- Comuna Băița de sub Codru,
- Comuna Bicăz,
- Comuna Grosi,
- Comuna Recea,
- Comuna Baia Sprie,
- Comuna Sisesti,
- Comuna Cernesti,
- Copalnic Mănăstur,
- Comuna Dumbrăvița,
- Comuna Cupseni,
- Comuna Șomcuța Mare,
- Comuna Sacaleșeni,
- Comuna Remetea Chioarului,
- Comuna Mireșu Mare,
- Comuna Ariniș.
- Restul județului Mehedinți care nu a fost inclus în Partea III cu următoarele comune:
 - Comuna Garla Mare,
 - Hinova,
 - Burila Mare,
 - Gruia,
 - Pristol,
 - Dubova,
 - Municipiul Drobeta Turnu Severin,
 - Eselnița,
 - Salcia,
 - Devesel,
 - Svinița,
 - Gogoșu,

- Simian,
- Orșova,
- Obârșia Closani,
- Baia de Aramă,
- Bala,
- Florești,
- Broșteni,
- Corcova,
- Isverna,
- Balta,
- Podeni,
- Cireșu,
- Ilovița,
- Ponoarele,
- Ilovăț,
- Patulele,
- Jiana,
- Iyvoru Bârzii,
- Malovat,
- Bălvănești,
- Breznița Ocol,
- Godeanu,
- Padina Mare,
- Corlățel,
- Vânju Mare,
- Vânjuleț,
- Obârșia de Câmp,
- Vânători,
- Vladaia,
- Pungina,
- Cujmir,
- Oprișor,
- Dârvari,
- Căzănești,
- Husnicioara,
- Poroina Mare,
- Prunișor,
- Tămna,
- Livezile,
- Rogova,
- Voloiac,
- Sisești,
- Sovarna,
- Bălăcița,
- Județul Gorj.

PART II

1. Belgium

The following areas in Belgium:

in Luxembourg province:

- the area is delimited clockwise by:
 - La N88, depuis son intersection avec la N883 au niveau d'Aubange jusque son intersection avec la N891 au niveau de G rouville,
 - La N891 jusque son intersection avec la N83 au niveau de Jamoigne,
 - La N83 jusque son intersection avec la N891,
 - La N891 jusque son intersection avec la N879 au niveau de Marbehan,
 - La N879 jusque son intersection avec la N897 au niveau de Marbehan,
 - La N897 jusque son intersection avec la E25 - E411,
 - La E25 - E411 jusque son intersection avec la N81 au niveau de Weyler,
 - La N81 jusque son intersection avec la N883 au niveau d'Aubange,
 - La N883 jusque son intersection avec la N88.

2. Bulgaria

The following areas in Bulgaria:

in Silistra region:

- within municipality of Kaynardzha:
 - Voynovo,
 - Kaynardzha,
 - Kranovo,
 - Zarnik,
 - Dobrudzhanka,
 - Golesh,
 - Svetoslav,
 - Polk. Cholakovo,
 - Kamentzi,
 - Gospodinovo,
 - Sredishte,
 - Strelkovo,
 - Poprusanovo,
 - Posev,
- within municipality of Alfatar:
 - Alfatar,
 - Kutlovitza,
 - Vasil Levski,
- within municipality of Silistra:
 - Glavan,
 - Popkralevo,
 - Bogorovo,
 - Sratzimir,
 - Bulgarka,

in Dobrich region:

- within municipality of Krushari:
 - Kapitan Dimitrovo,
 - Ognyanovo,
 - Zimnitsa,
- within municipality of Tervel:
 - Brestnitsa,
 - Kolartzi.

3. The Czech Republic

The following areas in the Czech Republic:

- katastrální území obcí v okrese Zlín:
 - Bohuslavice u Zlína,
 - Bratřejov u Vizovic,
 - Březnice u Zlína,
 - Březová u Zlína,
 - Březůvky,
 - Dešná u Zlína,
 - Dolní Ves,
 - Doubravy,
 - Držková,
 - Fryšták,
 - Horní Lhota u Luhačovic,
 - Horní Ves u Fryštáku,
 - Hostišová,
 - Hrobice na Moravě,
 - Hvozdná,
 - Chrástěšov,
 - Jaroslavice u Zlína,
 - Jasenná na Moravě,
 - Karlovice u Zlína,
 - Kašava,
 - Klečůvka,
 - Kostelec u Zlína,
 - Kudlov,
 - Kvítkovice u Otrokovic,
 - Lhota u Zlína,
 - Lhotka u Zlína,
 - Lhotsko,
 - Lípa nad Dřevnicí,
 - Loučka I,
 - Loučka II,
 - Louky nad Dřevnicí,
 - Lukov u Zlína,
 - Lukoveček,
 - Lutonina,

- Lužkovice,
- Malenovice u Zlína,
- Mladcová,
- Neubuz,
- Oldřichovice u Napajedel,
- Ostrata,
- Podhradí u Luhačovic,
- Podkopná Lhota,
- Provodov na Moravě,
- Prštné,
- Příluky u Zlína,
- Racková,
- Raková,
- Salaš u Zlína,
- Sehradice,
- Slopné,
- Slušovice,
- Štípa,
- Tečovice,
- Trnava u Zlína,
- Ublo,
- Újezd u Valašských Klobouk,
- Velíková,
- Veselá u Zlína,
- Vítová,
- Vizovice,
- Vlčková,
- Všemina,
- Vysoké Pole,
- Zádveřice,
- Zlín,
- Želechovice nad Dřevnicí.

4. Estonia

The following areas in Estonia:

- Eesti Vabariik (välja arvatud Hiiu maakond).

5. Hungary

The following areas in Hungary:

- Heves megye 700860, 700950, 701050, 701111, 701150, 701250, 701350, 701550, 701560, 701650, 701750, 701850, 701950, 702050, 702150, 702250, 702260, 702950, 703050, 703150, 703250, 703370, 705150 és 705450 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,
- Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg megye 850950, 851050, 851150, 851250, 851350, 851450, 851550, 851560, 851650, 851660, 851751, 851752, 852850, 852860, 852950, 852960, 853050, 853150, 853160, 853250, 853260, 853350, 853360, 853450, 853550, 854450, 854550, 854560, 854650, 854660, 854750, 854850, 854860, 854870, 854950, 855050, 855150, 856250, 856350, 856360, 856450, 856550, 856650, 856750, 856760, 856850, 856950, 857650, valamint 850150, 850250, 850260, 850350, 850450, 850550, 852050, 852150, 852250 és 857550 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,

- Nógrád megye 550110, 550310, 550320, 550450, 550460, 550510, 550610, 550950, 551010, 551150, 551160, 551250, 551350, 551360, 551810 és 551821 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,
- Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén megye 656701, 656702, 656800, 656900, 657010, 657100, 658310, 658401, 658402, 658404, 658500, 658600, 658700, 658801, 658802, 658901, 658902, 659000, 659100, 659701, 659800 és 660800 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe.

6. Latvia

The following areas in Latvia:

- Ādažu novads,
- Aizputes novads Kalvenes pagasts,
- Aglonas novads,
- Aizkraukles novads,
- Aknīstes novads,
- Alojās novads,
- Alūksnes novads,
- Amatas novads,
- Apes novads,
- Auces novads,
- Babītes novads,
- Baldones novads,
- Baltnavas novads,
- Balvu novads,
- Bauskas novads,
- Beverīnas novads,
- Brocēnu novads Blīdenes pagasts, Remtes pagasta daļa uz austrumiem no autoceļa 1154 un P109,
- Burtnieku novads,
- Carnikavas novads,
- Cēsu novads,
- Cesvaines novads,
- Ciblas novads,
- Dagdas novads,
- Daugavpils novads,
- Dobeles novads,
- Dundagas novads,
- Durbes novads Durbes un Vecpils pagasts,
- Engures novads,
- Ērgļu novads,
- Garkalnes novads,
- Gulbenes novads,
- Iecavas novads,
- Ikšķiles novads,
- Ilūkstes novads,
- Inčukalna novads,
- Jaunjelgavas novads,
- Jaunpiebalgas novads,
- Jaunpils novads,
- Jēkabpils novads,

- Jelgavas novads,
- Kandavas novads,
- Kārsavas novads,
- Ķeguma novads,
- Ķekavas novads,
- Kocēnu novads,
- Kokneses novads,
- Krāslavas novads,
- Krimuldas novads,
- Krustpils novads,
- Kuldīgas novada Ēdoles, Īvandes, Padures, Rendas, Kabiles, Rumbas, Kurmāles, Pelču, Snēpeles, Turlavas, Laidu un Vārmes pagasts, Kuldīgas pilsēta,
- Lielvārdes novads,
- Līgatnes novads,
- Limbažu novads,
- Līvānu novads,
- Lubānas novads,
- Ludzas novads,
- Madonas novads,
- Mālpils novads,
- Mārupes novads,
- Mazsalacas novads,
- Mērsraga novads,
- Naukšēnu novads,
- Neretas novads,
- Ogres novads,
- Olaines novads,
- Ozolnieku novads,
- Pārgaujas novads,
- Pļaviņu novads,
- Preiļu novads,
- Priekules novads,
- Priekule novads,
- Raunas novads,
- republikas pilsēta Daugavpils,
- republikas pilsēta Jelgava,
- republikas pilsēta Jēkabpils,
- republikas pilsēta Jūrmala,
- republikas pilsēta Rēzekne,
- republikas pilsēta Valmiera,
- Rēzeknes novads,
- Riebiņu novads,
- Rojas novads,
- Ropažu novads,
- Rugāju novads,

- Rundāles novads,
- Rūjienas novads,
- Salacgrīvas novads,
- Salas novads,
- Salaspils novads,
- Saldus novada Novadnieku, Kursīšu, Zvārdes, Pampāļu, Šķēdes, Nīgrandes, Zaņas, Ezeres, Rubas, Jaunaucē un Vadakstes pagasts,
- Saulkrastu novads,
- Sējas novads,
- Siguldas novads,
- Skrīveru novads,
- Skrundas novads,
- Smiltenes novads,
- Stopiņu novada daļa, kas atrodas uz austrumiem no autoceļa V36, P4 un P5, Acones ielas, Daugulupes ielas un Daugulupītes,
- Strenču novads,
- Talsu novads,
- Tērvetes novads,
- Tukuma novads,
- Vaiņodes novads,
- Valkas novads,
- Varakļānu novads,
- Vārkavas novads,
- Vecpiebalgas novads,
- Vecumnieku novads,
- Ventspils novada Ances, Tārgales, Popes, Vārves, Užavas, Piltenes, Puzes, Ziru, Ugāles, Usmas un Zlēku pagasts, Piltenes pilsēta,
- Viesītes novads,
- Viļakas novads,
- Viļānu novads,
- Zilupes novads.

7. Lithuania

The following areas in Lithuania:

- Alytaus rajono savivaldybė: Alovės, Butrimonių, Daugų, Krokialaukio, Miroslavo, Nemunaičio, Pivašiūnų Simno ir Raitininkų seniūnijos,
- Anykščių rajono savivaldybė,
- Biržų miesto savivaldybė,
- Biržų rajono savivaldybė,
- Druskininkų savivaldybė,
- Elektrėnų savivaldybė,
- Ignalinos rajono savivaldybė,
- Jonavos rajono savivaldybė,
- Joniškio rajono savivaldybė: Kepalių, Kriukų, Saugėlaukio ir Satkūnų seniūnijos,
- Jurbarko rajono savivaldybė: Eržvilko, Jurbarko miesto ir Jurbarkų seniūnijos,
- Kaišiadorių miesto savivaldybė,

- Kaišiadorių rajono savivaldybė,
- Kalvarijos savivaldybė,
- Kauno miesto savivaldybė,
- Kauno rajono savivaldybė,
- Kazlų Rūdos savivaldybė,
- Kelmės rajono savivaldybė: Tytuvėnų seniūnijos dalis į rytus ir pietus nuo kelio Nr. 157 ir į rytus nuo kelio Nr. 2105 ir Tytuvėnų apylinkių seniūnijos dalis į pietus nuo kelio Nr. 157 ir į rytus nuo kelio Nr. 2105, Užvenčio ir Šaukėnų seniūnijos,
- Kėdainių rajono savivaldybė,
- Kupiškio rajono savivaldybė,
- Lazdijų rajono savivaldybė: Būdveičių, Kapčiamiesčio, Krosnos, Kūčiūnų ir Noragėlių seniūnijos,
- Marijampolės savivaldybė: Igliaukos, Gudelių, Liudvinavo, Sasnavos, Šunskų seniūnijos,
- Mažeikių rajono savivaldybė: Šerkšnėnų, Židikų ir Sedos seniūnijos,
- Molėtų rajono savivaldybė,
- Pakruojo rajono savivaldybė,
- Panevėžio rajono savivaldybė,
- Pasvalio rajono savivaldybė,
- Radviliškio rajono savivaldybė: Aukštelkų seniūnija, Baisogalos seniūnijos dalis į vakarus nuo kelio Nr. 144, Radviliškio, Radviliškio miesto seniūnija, Šeduvos miesto seniūnijos dalis į pietus nuo kelio Nr. A9 ir į vakarus nuo kelio Nr. 3417, Tyrulių, Pakalniškių, Sidabravo, Skėmių, Šeduvos miesto seniūnijos dalis į šiaurę nuo kelio Nr. A9 ir į rytus nuo kelio Nr. 3417, ir Šiaulėnų seniūnijos,
- Prienų miesto savivaldybė,
- Prienų rajono savivaldybė: Ašmintos, Balbieriškio, Išlaužo, Naujosios Ūtos, Pakuonio, Šilavoto ir Veiverių seniūnijos,
- Raseinių rajono savivaldybė: Ariogalos, Betygalos, Pagojukų, Šiluvos, Kalnų seniūnijos ir Girkalnio seniūnijos dalis į pietus nuo kelio Nr. A1,
- Rokiškio rajono savivaldybė,
- Šakių rajono savivaldybė,
- Šalčininkų rajono savivaldybė,
- Šilutės rajono savivaldybė: Rusnės seniūnija,
- Širvintų rajono savivaldybės, Švenčionių rajono savivaldybė,
- Tauragės rajono savivaldybė: Batakių ir Gaurės seniūnijos,
- Telšių rajono savivaldybė: Degaičių, Gadūnavo, Luokės, Nevarėnų, Ryškėnų, Telšių miesto, Upynos, Varnių, Viešvėnų ir Žarėnų seniūnijos,
- Trakų rajono savivaldybė,
- Ukmergės rajono savivaldybė,
- Utenos rajono savivaldybė,
- Varėnos rajono savivaldybė,
- Vilniaus miesto savivaldybė,
- Vilniaus rajono savivaldybė,
- Vilkaviškio rajono savivaldybė,
- Visagino savivaldybė,
- Zarasų rajono savivaldybė.

8. Poland

The following areas in Poland:

w województwie warmińsko-mazurskim:

- Gminy Kalinowo, Prostki, Stare Juchy i gmina wiejska Elk w powiecie elckim,

- gminy Milejewo, Młynary i część obszaru lądowego gminy Tolkmicko położona na południe od linii brzegowej Zalewu Wiślanego i Zatoki Elbląskiej do granicy z gminą wiejską Elbląg w powiecie elbląskim,
- gminy Kruklanki, Wydminy i część gminy wiejskiej Giżycko położona na północny zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogi nr 59 i 63 w powiecie giżyckim,
- gmina Gołdap i część gminy Banie Mazurskie położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 650 w powiecie gołdapskim,
- gmina Pozezdrze i część gminy Węgorzewo położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 63 biegnącą od południowo-wschodniej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 650, a następnie na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 650 biegnącą od skrzyżowania z drogą nr 63 do skrzyżowania z drogą biegnącą do miejscowości Przysań i na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę łączącą miejscowości Przysań, Pniewo, Kamionek Wielki, Radziejewo, Dłużec w powiecie węgorzewskim,
- powiat olecki,
- gminy Orzysz, Biała Piska i część gminy Pisz położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 58 w powiecie piskim,
- gmina Górowo Iławeckie z miastem Górowo Iławeckie, część gminy wiejskiej Bartoszyce położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 51 biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 57 i na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 57 biegnącą od skrzyżowania z drogą nr 51 do południowej granicy gminy i miasto Bartoszyce w powiecie bartoszyckim,
- powiat braniewski,
- gminy Kętrzyn z miastem Kętrzyn, Reszel i część gminy Korsze położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od wschodniej granicy łączącą miejscowości Krelikiejmy i Sątoczno i na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę łączącą miejscowości Sątoczno, Sajna Wielka biegnącą do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 590 w miejscowości Glitajny, a następnie na wschód od drogi nr 590 do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 592 i na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 592 biegnącą od zachodniej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 590 w powiecie kętrzyńskim,
- część gminy Kiwity położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 513, część gminy Orneta położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez linię kolejową łączącą miejscowości Lubomino i Pieniężno, część gminy wiejskiej Lidzbark Warmiński położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 51 biegnącą od południowo - zachodniej granicy gminy do południowo - zachodniej granicy miasta Lidzbark Warmiński i na północ od granic miasta Lidzbark Warmiński oraz linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 513 biegnącą od wschodniej granicy gminy do wschodniej granicy miasta Lidzbark Warmiński w powiecie lidzbarskim,
- część gminy Sorkwity położona na północ od drogi nr 16 i część gminy wiejskiej Mrągowo położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 16 biegnącą od zachodniej granicy gminy do granicy miasta Mrągowo oraz na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 59 biegnącą od wschodniej granicy gminy do granicy miasta Mrągowo w powiecie mrągowskim;

w województwie podlaskim:

- powiat grajewski,
- powiat moniecki,
- powiat sejneński,
- gminy Łomża, Piątnica, Śniadowo, Jedwabne, Przytuły i Wizna w powiecie łomżyńskim,
- powiat miejski Łomża,
- gminy Mielnik, Nurzec – Stacja, Grodzisk, Drohiczyn, Dziadkowice, Milejczyce i Siemiatycze z miastem Siemiatycze w powiecie siemiatyckim,
- powiat hajnowski,
- gminy Kobylin-Borzymy i Sokoły w powiecie wysokomazowieckim,
- część gminy Zambrów położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr S8 w powiecie zambrowskim,
- gminy Grabowo i Stawiski w powiecie kolneńskim,
- gminy Czarna Białostocka, Dobrzyniewo Duże, Gródek, Juchnowiec Kościelny, Łapy, Michałowo, Supraśl, Suraz, Turośń Kościelna, Tykocin, Wasilków, Zabłudów, Zawady i Choroszcz w powiecie białostockim,
- gminy Boćki, Orla i Bielsk Podlaski z miastem Bielsk Podlaski w powiecie bielskim,
- gminy Bakałarzewo, Filipów, Jeleniewo, Raczki, Rutka-Tartak, Suwałki i Szypliszki w powiecie suwalskim,
- powiat miejski Suwałki,

- powiat augustowski,
- powiat sokólski,
- powiat miejski Białystok.

w województwie mazowieckim:

- gminy Przesmyki, Wodynie, Skórzec, Mokobody, Mordy, Siedlce, Suchożebry, Zbuczyn i część gminy Kotuń położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę łączącą miejscowości Nowa Dąbrówka, Pieróg, Kotuń wzdłuż ulicy Gorzkowskiego i Kolejowej do przejazdu kolejowego łączącego się z ulicą Siedlecką, Broszków, Żuków w powiecie siedleckim,
- powiat miejski Siedlce,
- gminy Repki, Jabłonna Lacka, część gminy Bielany położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 63 i część gminy wiejskiej Sokołów Podlaski położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 63 w powiecie sokołowskim,
- powiat łosicki,
- gmina Brochów w powiecie sochaczewskim,
- powiat nowodworski,
- gminy Joniec i Nowe Miasto w powiecie płońskim,
- gminy Pokrzywnica, Świercze i część gminy Winnica położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę łączącą miejscowości Bielany, Winnica i Pokrzywnica w powiecie pułtuskim,
- gminy Dąbrówka, Kobyłka, Marki, Radzymin, Wołomin, Zielonka i Ząbki w powiecie wołomińskim,
- część gminy Somianka położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 62 w powiecie wyszkowskim,
- gminy Dębe Wielkie, Halinów, Latowicz, Siennica, Sulejówek, część gminy Ceglów położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od zachodniej granicy gminy łączącą miejscowości Wiciejów, Mienia, Ceglów i na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę łączącą miejscowości Ceglów, Skwarne i Podskwarne biegnącą do wschodniej granicy gminy, część gminy Mińsk Mazowiecki położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 92 biegnącą od zachodniej granicy gminy do granicy miasta Mińsk Mazowiecki i na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od wschodniej granicy miasta Mińsk Mazowiecki łączącą miejscowości Targówka, Budy Barczackie do wschodniej granicy gminy i miasto Mińsk Mazowiecki w powiecie mińskim,
- gminy Borowie, Wilga, Garwolin z miastem Garwolin, Górzno, Łaskarzew z miastem Łaskarzew, Maciejowice, Parysów, Pilawa i Miastków Kościelny w powiecie garwolińskim,
- powiat otwocki,
- powiat warszawski zachodni,
- powiat legionowski,
- powiat piaseczyński,
- powiat pruszkowski,
- gminy Chynów, Grójec, Jasieniec, Pniewy i Warka w powiecie grójeckim,
- gminy Milanówek, Grodzisk Mazowiecki, Podkowa Leśna i Żabia Wola w powiecie grodziskim,
- gminy Grabów nad Pilicą, Magnuszew, Głowaczów, Kozienice w powiecie kozienickim,
- część gminy Stromiec położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 48 w powiecie białobrzeskim,
- powiat miejski Warszawa.

w województwie lubelskim:

- gminy Borki, Czemierniki, Kąkolewnica, Komarówka Podlaska, Wohyń i Radzyń Podlaski z miastem Radzyń Podlaski w powiecie radzyńskim,
- gminy Stoczek Łukowski z miastem Stoczek Łukowski, Wola Mysłowska, Trzebieszów, Krzywda, Stanin, część gminy wiejskiej Łuków położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy przez miejscowość Wólka Świątkowa do północnej granicy miasta Łuków i na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 806 biegnącą od wschodniej granicy miasta Łuków do wschodniej granicy gminy wiejskiej Łuków i miasto Łuków w powiecie łukowskim,
- gminy Janów Podlaski, Kodeń, Tucznia, Leśna Podlaska, Rossosz, Łomazy, Konstantynów, Piszczac, Rokitno, Biała Podlaska, Zalesie, Terespol z miastem Terespol, Drelów, Międzyrzec Podlaski z miastem Międzyrzec Podlaski w powiecie białskim,

- powiat miejski Biała Podlaska,
 - gmina Łęczna i część gminy Spiczyn położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 829 w powiecie łęczyńskim,
 - część gminy Siemień położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 815 i część gminy Milanów położona na zachód od drogi nr 813 w powiecie parczewskim,
 - gminy Niedźwiada, Ostrówek, Abramów, Firlej, Kamionka, Michów i Lubartów z miastem Lubartów, w powiecie lubartowskim,
 - gminy Niemce i Garbów w powiecie lubelskim,
 - część gminy Piaski położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 17 biegnącą od wschodniej granicy gminy Piaski do skrzyżowania z drogą nr S12 i na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od skrzyżowania dróg nr 17 i nr S12 przez miejscowość Majdan Brzezicki do północnej granicy gminy w powiecie świdnickim;
 - gmina Fajslawice, Izbica, Kraśniczyn, część gminy Krasnystaw położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 17 biegnącą od północno – wschodniej granicy gminy do granicy miasta Krasnystaw, miasto Krasnystaw i część gminy Łopiennik Górny położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 17 w powiecie krasnostawskim,
 - gminy Dołhobyczów, Mircze, Werbkowice i część gminy wiejskiej Hrubieszów położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 844 oraz na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 74 i miasto Hrubieszów w powiecie hrubieszowskim,
 - gmina Telatyn, Tyszowce i część gminy Łaszczów położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 852 w powiecie tomaszowskim,
 - część gminy Wojsławice położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy przez miejscowość Wojsławice do południowej granicy gminy w powiecie chełmskim,
 - gmina Grabowiec i Skierbieszów w powiecie zamojskim,
 - gminy Markuszów, Nałęczów, Kazimierz Dolny, Końskowola, Kurów, Wąwolnica, Żyrzyn, Baranów, część gminy wiejskiej Puławy położona na wschód od rzeki Wisły i miasto Puławy w powiecie puławskim,
 - gminy Annopol, Dzierzkowice i Gościeradów w powiecie kraśnickim,
 - gmina Józefów nad Wisłą w powiecie opolskim,
- w województwie podkarpackim:
- gminy Radomyśl nad Sanem i Zaklików w powiecie stalowowolskim.

PART III

1. Latvia

The following areas in Latvia:

- Brocēnu novads Cieceres un Gaiķu pagasts, Remtes pagasta daļa uz rietumiem no autoceļa 1154 un P109, Brocēnu pilsēta,
- Saldus novads Saldus, Zirņu, Lutriņu un Jaunlutriņu pagasts, Saldus pilsēta.

2. Lithuania

The following areas in Lithuania:

- Akmenės rajono savivaldybė,
- Alytaus miesto savivaldybė,
- Alytaus rajono savivaldybė: Alytaus, Punios seniūnijos,
- Birštono savivaldybė,
- Jurbarko rajono savivaldybė: Girdžių, Juodaičių, Raudonės, Seredžiaus, Skirsnemunės, Šimkaičių ir Veliunos seniūnijos,
- Joniškio rajono savivaldybė: Gaižaičių, Gataučių, Joniškio, Rudiškių, Skaistgirio, Žagarės seniūnijos,
- Lazdijų rajono savivaldybė: Lazdijų miesto, Lazdijų, Seirijų, Šeštokų, Šventėžio, Teizių ir Veisiejų seniūnijos,
- Marijampolės savivaldybė: Degučių, Mokolų, Narto, Marijampolės seniūnijos,
- Mažeikių rajono savivaldybės: Laižuvo, Mažeikių apylinkės, Mažeikių, Reivyčių, Tirkšlių ir Viekšnių seniūnijos,

- Prienų rajono savivaldybė: Jiezno ir Stakliškių seniūnijos,
- Radviliškio rajono savivaldybė: Baisogalos seniūnijos dalis į rytus nuo kelio Nr. 144, Grinkiškio ir Šaukoto seniūnijos,
- Raseinių rajono savivaldybė: Kalnų seniūnijos ir Girkalnio seniūnijos dalis į pietus nuo kelio Nr. A1,
- Šiaulių miesto savivaldybė,
- Šiaulių rajono savivaldybė,
- Telšių rajono savivaldybė: Tryškių seniūnija,

3. Poland

The following areas in Poland:

w województwie warmińsko-mazurskim:

- gmina Sępólno i część gminy wiejskiej Bartoszyce położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 51 biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 57 i na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 57 biegnącą od skrzyżowania z drogą nr 51 do południowej granicy gminy w powiecie bartoszyckim,
- gminy Srokowo, Barciany i część gminy Korsze położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od wschodniej granicy łączącą miejscowości Kreliekajmy i Sątoczno i na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę łączącą miejscowości Sątoczno, Sajna Wielka biegnącą do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 590 w miejscowości Glitajny, a następnie na zachód od drogi nr 590 do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 592 i na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 592 biegnącą od zachodniej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 590 w powiecie kętrzyńskim,
- gmina Budry i część gminy Węgorzewo położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 63 biegnącą od południowo-wschodniej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 650, a następnie na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 650 biegnącą od skrzyżowania z drogą nr 63 do skrzyżowania z drogą biegnącą do miejscowości Przysań i na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę łączącą miejscowości Przysań, Pniewo, Kamionek Wielki, Radziejewo, Dłużec w powiecie węgorzewskim,
- część gminy Banie Mazurskie położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 650 w powiecie gołdapskim,

w województwie mazowieckim:

- gminy Domanice, Korczew, Paprotnia i Wiśniew w powiecie siedleckim,

w województwie lubelskim:

- gminy Białopole, Dubienka, Chełm, Leśniowice, Wierzbica, Sawin, Ruda Huta, Dorohusk, Kamień, Rejowiec, Rejowiec Fabryczny z miastem Rejowiec Fabryczny, Siedliszcze, Żmudź i część gminy Wojsławice położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy do miejscowości Wojsławice do południowej granicy gminy w powiecie chełmskim,
- powiat miejski Chełm,
- gmina Siennica Różana część gminy Łopiennik Górny położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 17 i część gminy Krasnystaw położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 17 biegnącą od północno – wschodniej granicy gminy do granicy miasta Krasnystaw w powiecie krasnostawskim,
- gminy Hanna, Hańsk, Wola Uhruska, Urszulín, Stary Brus, Wiryki i gmina wiejska Włodawa w powiecie włodawskim,
- gminy Cyców, Ludwin, Puchaczów, Milejów i część gminy Spiczyn położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 829 w powiecie łęczyńskim,
- gmina Trawniki w powiecie świdnickim,
- gminy Jabłoń, Podedwórze, Dębowa Kłoda, Parczew, Sosnowica, część gminy Siemień położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 815 i część gminy Milanów położona na wschód od drogi nr 813 w powiecie parczewskim,
- gminy Sławatycze, Sosnówka, i Wisznice w powiecie bialskim,
- gmina Ulan Majorat w powiecie radzyńskim,
- gminy Ostrów Lubelski, Serniki i Uścimów w powiecie lubartowskim,

- gmina Wojcieszków i część gminy wiejskiej Łuków położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy przez miejscowość Wólka Świątkowa do północnej granicy miasta Łuków, a następnie na północ, zachód, południe i wschód od linii stanowiącej północną, zachodnią, południową i wschodnią granicę miasta Łuków do jej przecięcia się z drogą nr 806 i na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 806 biegnącą od wschodniej granicy miasta Łuków do wschodniej granicy gminy wiejskiej Łuków w powiecie łukowskim;
- gminy Horodło, Uchanie i część gminy wiejskiej Hrubieszów położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 844 biegnącą od zachodniej granicy gminy wiejskiej Hrubieszów do granicy miasta Hrubieszów oraz na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 74 biegnącą od wschodniej granicy miasta Hrubieszów do wschodniej granicy gminy wiejskiej Hrubieszów w powiecie hrubieszowskim,

w województwie podkarpackim:

- gminy Cieszanów, Lubaczów z miastem Lubaczów i część gminy Oleszyce położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od wschodniej granicy gminy przez miejscowość Borchów do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 865 w miejscowości Oleszyce, a następnie na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 865 biegnącą w kierunku północno-wschodnim do skrzyżowania z drogą biegnącą w kierunku północno-zachodnim przez miejscowość Lubomierz - na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez tę drogę do skrzyżowania z drogą łączącą miejscowości Uszkowce i Nowy Dzików – na wschód od tej drogi w powiecie lubaczowskim.

4. Romania

The following areas in Romania:

- Zona oraşului Bucureşti,
- Judeţul Constanţa,
- Judeţul Satu Mare,
- Judeţul Tulcea,
- Judeţul Bacău,
- Judeţul Bihor,
- Judeţul Brăila,
- Judeţul Buzău,
- Judeţul Călăraşi,
- Judeţul Dâmboviţa,
- Judeţul Galaţi,
- Judeţul Giurgiu,
- Judeţul Ialomiţa,
- Judeţul Ilfov,
- Judeţul Prahova,
- Judeţul Sălaj,
- Judeţul Vaslui,
- Judeţul Vrancea,
- Judeţul Teleorman,
- Partea din judeţul Maramureş cu următoarele delimitări:
 - Comuna Petrova,
 - Comuna Bistra,
 - Comuna Repedea,
 - Comuna Poienile de sub Munte,
 - Comuna Vişeu e Jos,
 - Comuna Ruscova,
 - Comuna Leordina,
 - Comuna Rozavlea,
 - Comuna Strâmtura,

- Comuna Bârsana,
- Comuna Rona de Sus,
- Comuna Rona de Jos,
- Comuna Bocoiu Mare,
- Comuna Sighetu Marmației,
- Comuna Sarasau,
- Comuna Câmpulung la Tisa,
- Comuna Săpânța,
- Comuna Remeti,
- Comuna Giulești,
- Comuna Ocna Șugatag,
- Comuna Desești,
- Comuna Budești,
- Comuna Băiuț,
- Comuna Căvnic,
- Comuna Lăpuș,
- Comuna Dragomirești,
- Comuna Ieud,
- Comuna Saliștea de Sus,
- Comuna Săcel,
- Comuna Călinești,
- Comuna Vadu Izei,
- Comuna Botiza,
- Comuna Bogdan Vodă,
- Localitatea Groșii Țibileșului, comuna Suciul de Sus,
- Localitatea Vișeu de Mijloc, comuna Vișeu de Sus,
- Localitatea Vișeu de Sus, comuna Vișeu de Sus.
- Partea din județul Mehedinți cu următoarele comune:
 - Comuna Strehăia,
 - Comuna Greci,
 - Comuna Brejnita Motru,
 - Comuna Butoiești,
 - Comuna Stângăceaua,
 - Comuna Grozești,
 - Comuna Dumbrava de Jos,
 - Comuna Băcles,
 - Comuna Bălăcița,
- Partea din județul Argeș cu următoarele comune:
 - Comuna Bârla,
 - Comuna Miroși,
 - Comuna Popești,
 - Comuna Ștefan cel Mare,
 - Comuna Slobozia,
 - Comuna Mozăceni,

- Comuna Negrași,
- Comuna Izvoru,
- Comuna Recea,
- Comuna Căldăraru,
- Comuna Ungheni,
- Comuna Hârsești,
- Comuna Stolnici,
- Comuna Vulpești,
- Comuna Rociu,
- Comuna Lunca Corbului,
- Comuna Costești,
- Comuna Mărăsești,
- Comuna Poiana Lacului,
- Comuna Vedea,
- Comuna Uda,
- Comuna Cuca,
- Comuna Morărești,
- Comuna Cotmeanaâ,
- Comuna Răchițele de Jos,
- Comuna Drăganu-Olteni,
- Comuna Băbana,
- Comuna Bascov,
- Comuna Moșoaia,
- Municipiul Pitești,
- Comuna Albota,
- Comuna Oarja,
- Comuna Bradu,
- Comuna Suseni,
- Comuna Căteasca,
- Comuna Rătești,
- Comuna Teiu,
- Județul Olt,
- Județul Dolj.

PART IV

Italy

The following areas in Italy:

- tutto il territorio della Sardegna.”
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