

Official Journal of the European Union

L 191



English edition

Legislation

Volume 63

16 June 2020

Contents

Corrigenda

- ★ **Corrigendum to Council Decision (EU) 2020/102 of 20 January 2020 appointing the members and alternate members of the Committee of the Regions for the period from 26 January 2020 to 25 January 2025 (OJ L 20, 24.1.2020)** 1
- ★ **Corrigendum to Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/396 of 7 March 2017 implementing Article 9(5) of Regulation (EC) No 1183/2005 imposing certain specific restrictive measures directed against persons acting in violation of the arms embargo with regard to the Democratic Republic of the Congo (OJ L 60, 8.3.2017)** 2
- ★ **Corrigendum to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035 of 28 June 2019 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards rules for establishments keeping terrestrial animals and hatcheries, and the traceability of certain kept terrestrial animals and hatching eggs (OJ L 314, 5.12.2019).....** 3
- ★ **Corrigendum to Council Directive 91/477/EEC of 18 June 1991 on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons (*Official Journal of the European Communities* L 256 of 13 September 1991) ...** 5

EN

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

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

Corrigendum to Council Decision (EU) 2020/102 of 20 January 2020 appointing the members and alternate members of the Committee of the Regions for the period from 26 January 2020 to 25 January 2025

(Official Journal of the European Union L 20 of 24 January 2020)

On page 13, Annex II, in the list concerning Ireland:

for:

‘Mr Conor MCGUINNESS

Member of a Local Executive: *Galway Waterford City and County Council*’,

read:

‘Mr Conor MCGUINNESS

Member of a Local Executive: *Waterford City and County Council*’.

Corrigendum to Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/396 of 7 March 2017 implementing Article 9(5) of Regulation (EC) No 1183/2005 imposing certain specific restrictive measures directed against persons acting in violation of the arms embargo with regard to the Democratic Republic of the Congo

(Official Journal of the European Union L 60 of 8 March 2017)

On pages 29 and 30, Annex, point (b) (List of entities referred to in Articles 2 and 2a), entry 5 (FORCES DEMOCRATIQUES DE LIBERATION DU RWANDA (FDLR)), seventh and eighth paragraphs:

for: ‘... The November 2012 Group of Experts report also reports 11 killings by the FDLR in Bushibwambombo, Kalehe on 6 April 2012, and FDLR involvement in 19 further killings in Masisi territory, including five minors and six women, in May. The Mouvement Du 23 Mars (M23) is an armed group operating in the DRC that has been the recipient of arms and related materiel, including advice, training, and assistance related to military activities.

Several eyewitness testimonies state that M23 receives general military supplies from the Rwandan Defense Forces (RDF) in the form of weapons and ammunition in addition to materiel support for combat operations. M23 has been complicit in and responsible for committing serious violations of international law involving the targeting of women and children in situations of armed conflict in the DRC including killing and maiming, sexual violence, abduction, and forced displacement. According to numerous reports, investigations, and testimonies from eyewitnesses, M23 has been responsible for carrying out mass killings of civilians, as well as raping women and children throughout various regions of the DRC. Several reports indicate that M23 fighters have carried out 46 rapes against women and girls, the youngest of which was 8 years old. In addition to reports of sexual violence, M23 has also carried out extensive forced recruitment campaigns of children into the ranks of the group. It is estimated that M23 has carried out the forced recruitment of 146 young men and boys in the Rutshuru territory alone in eastern DRC since July 2012. Some of the victims have been as young as 15 years old. The atrocities committed by M23 against the civilian population of the DRC, as well as M23's forced recruitment campaign, and being the recipient of arms and military assistance has dramatically contributed to instability and conflict within the region and in some instances, violated international law.’

read: ‘... The November 2012 Group of Experts report also reports 11 killings by the FDLR in Bushibwambombo, Kalehe on 6 April 2012, and FDLR involvement in 19 further killings in Masisi territory, including five minors and six women, in May.’

Corrigendum to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035 of 28 June 2019 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards rules for establishments keeping terrestrial animals and hatcheries, and the traceability of certain kept terrestrial animals and hatching eggs

(Official Journal of the European Union L 314 of 5 December 2019)

1. On page 116, in the first sentence of recital 4:

for: 'While the supplementing rules laid down in this Regulation should be applied to all kept terrestrial animals, there are certain horse populations kept under wild or semi-wild conditions in defined areas in the Union that do not entirely depend on human control for their survival and reproduction, and therefore the traceability requirements laid down in this Regulation cannot be fully applied to those animals.'

read: 'While the supplementing rules laid down in this Regulation should be applied to all kept terrestrial animals, there are certain horse populations kept under semi-wild conditions in defined areas in the Union that do not entirely depend on human control for their survival and reproduction, and therefore the traceability requirements laid down in this Regulation cannot be fully applied to those animals.'

2. On page 125, in point (35) of Article 2:

for: '(35) "animal act" any act featuring animals kept for the purpose of an exhibition or fair, and which may form part of a circus';

read: '(35) "animal act" means any act featuring animals kept for the purpose of an exhibition or fair, and which may form part of a circus';

3. On page 125, in point (37) of Article 2:

for: '(37) "flock" means all poultry or captive birds of the same health status kept on the same premises or in the same enclosure and constituting a single epidemiological unit; in housed poultry includes all birds sharing the same airspace';

read: '(37) "flock" means all poultry or captive birds of the same health status kept on the same premises or in the same enclosure and constituting a single epidemiological unit; in housed poultry, this includes all birds sharing the same airspace';

4. On page 129, in point (a) of Article 15:

for: '(a) put in place the necessary arrangements to perform veterinary post-mortem inspections in appropriate facilities in the establishment or in a laboratory';

read: '(a) put in place the necessary arrangements to perform veterinary post-mortem examinations in appropriate facilities in the establishment or in a laboratory';

5. On page 130, in point (a) of Article 17:

for: '(a) put in place the necessary arrangements to perform veterinary post-mortem inspections in appropriate facilities in the establishment or in a laboratory';

read: '(a) put in place the necessary arrangements to perform veterinary post-mortem examinations in appropriate facilities in the establishment or in a laboratory';

6. On page 146, in the introductory phrase of Article 61(1):

for: '1. By way of derogation from Article 58(2)(a), the competent authority may authorise the use of a simplified method of identification of equine animals intended to be moved to the slaughterhouse for which no single lifetime identification document was issued in accordance with Article 67(1), provided that',

read: '1. By way of derogation from Article 58(1), the competent authority may authorise the use of a simplified method of identification of equine animals intended to be moved to the slaughterhouse for which no single lifetime identification document was issued in accordance with point (a) of Article 110(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429, provided that:'.

7. On page 146, in Article 61(2)

for: '2. By way of derogation from Article 58(2)(a), the competent authority shall, on request by the operator of the equine animal, issue a temporary identification document for the period of time when the identification document issued in accordance with Article 67(1) is surrendered to that competent authority in order to update identification details in that document.',

read: '2. By way of derogation from Article 58(1)(b), the competent authority shall, on request by the operator of the equine animal, issue a temporary identification document for the period of time when the identification document issued in accordance with Article 110(1)(a) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429, or Article 67 or Article 68 of this Regulation is surrendered to that competent authority in order to update identification details in that document.'.

Corrigendum to Council Directive 91/477/EEC of 18 June 1991 on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons

(Official Journal of the European Communities L 256 of 13 September 1991)

On page 53, in Article 8(1), second paragraph:

for: 'The Member States shall provide for the compulsory declaration of all firearms classified in category C at present held within their territories but not previously declared within one year ...',

read: 'The Member States shall provide for the compulsory declaration of all firearms classified in category C at present held within their territories within one year ...'.

ISSN 1977-0677 (electronic edition)
ISSN 1725-2555 (paper edition)



Publications Office of the European Union
2985 Luxembourg
LUXEMBOURG

EN