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NOTE

From:	General Secretariat of the Council
To:	Permanent Representatives Committee
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Subject:	Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on substances that deplete the ozone layer and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 - Mandate for negotiations with the European Parliament

I. INTRODUCTION

1. On 5 April 2022, the Commission transmitted to the European Parliament and the Council, the proposal for a Regulation on substances that deplete the ozone layer¹.
2. The main objectives of the Commission's proposal are to replace the Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer (ODS Regulation), which is the main instrument targeting ozone depleting substances in the European Union, while maintaining a strict level of control, notably to align the measures with the European Green Deal by mandating additional emission reductions that are feasible at proportionate costs. The proposal also aims to ensure a more comprehensive monitoring of ODS including of substances that are not (yet) controlled and to simplify and improve the efficiency of existing rules to reduce the administrative costs. The proposal also intends to improve clarity and coherence with other rules.

¹ 8048/22

3. In the European Parliament, the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI) is responsible for examining the proposal, with the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy associated. A draft report was prepared by the rapporteur, Jessica Polfjård (EPP, SE). The ENVI Committee adopted its report on the proposal on 1 March 2023. The European Parliament adopted its position on 30 March 2023.
4. The European Economic and Social Committee delivered its opinion on 15 June 2022. The European Committee of the Regions decided not to deliver its opinion.
5. At working group level, the Swedish Presidency continued the examination of the proposal at two meetings of the Working Party on the Environment, building on the work of the French and Czech Presidencies. During the meeting held on 13 March 2023, the Working Party on the Environment discussed the second Presidency compromise text². Considerable progress has been achieved during the discussions.

II. MAIN ELEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENCY COMPROMISE TEXT

6. The compromise text amends the Commission's proposal on several aspects. It aims at addressing the concerns of delegations expressed at working party level, while maintaining the right balance between the necessary flexibilities and the need to preserve the environmental integrity of the Regulation. The main elements of the compromise are set out below.

Essential laboratory and analytical uses (Article 8)

Several provisions have been removed from the Article, to maintain a balance between maintaining the registration requirement to avoid an increase in fraudulent practice, while having the benefit of reducing the administrative burden.

² WK 3261/2023 INIT.

Conditions for exemptions (Article 15)

In order to facilitate control, provisions have been added on requirements for the registrations of undertakings. Undertakings that produce (including as by-production or side-production), place on the market, supply to a third person in the Union or receive from a third person in the Union ozone depleting substances listed in Annex I intended for use as feedstock or process agents or intended to be destroyed or reclaimed shall keep records containing the information listed in the Article. Undertakings that destroy or reclaim these substances or use these substances as feedstock or as process agents shall also keep records containing the information listed in the Article.

Licensing System (Article 16)

A provision has been added at the end of paragraph 4 to provide for that, in the case of imports or exports of recovered, recycled or reclaimed halon for the critical uses referred to in Article 9, the time limit should be set not going beyond the end date for the critical use as set out in Annex V.

Measures to monitor illegal trade (Article 18)

Clarifications have been added on measures to monitor illegal trade, and notably the conditions under which the Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts.

Release of ozone depleting substances and leakage checks (Article 21)

The current requirements in Article 23 of the Ozone Regulation have been inserted. The provisions provide the conditions for operators of refrigeration, air conditioning or heat pump equipment, or fire protection systems, including their circuits, which contain ozone depleting substances listed in Annex I.

Penalties (Article 27)

Following extensive discussion at working party level and diverging views among delegations on the approach to be taken as regards penalties, as well as requests for a consistent approach on this issue, the Presidency proposes to harmonize Article 27 in line with the general approach reached for the Industrial Emissions Directive (IED) at the Environment Council on 16 March 2023.

ANNEX V Critical uses of halon referred to in Article 9(1)

The compromise text includes the critical use of halons “In land-based command and communications facilities essential to national security” that was not included in the Commission proposal.

III. CONCLUSION

The Permanent Representatives Committee is invited to examine the outstanding issues on the basis of the text set out in the Annex³ with a view to agreeing on a mandate for negotiations with the European Parliament.

³ Changes to the Commission proposal are set out in **bold**, while ~~strikethrough~~ indicates deletions. Modifications to the previous document (WK 3261/2023 INIT) are marked in **bold underlined** and ~~strikethrough underlined~~.

Proposal for a
Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on substances that deplete the
ozone layer and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009
(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 192(1) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee⁴,

Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions⁵,

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,

Whereas:

- (1) The European Green Deal launched a new growth strategy for the Union that aims to transform the Union into a fair and prosperous society with a modern, resource-efficient and competitive economy. It reaffirms the Commission's ambition to increase its climate targets and make Europe the first climate-neutral continent by 2050 and aims to protect the health and well-being of citizens from environment-related risks and impacts. Furthermore, the Union is committed to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals.

⁴ OJ C [...], [...], p. [...]

⁵ OJ C [...], [...], p. [...]

- (2) The ozone layer protects humans and other living beings from harmful ultra-violet (UV) radiation from the sun. It is scientifically well established that continuous emissions of ozone depleting substances cause significant damage to the ozone layer, leading to significant adverse impacts on human health and ecosystems, the biosphere as well as to large economic implications if left unaddressed.
- (3) Pursuant to Council Decision 88/540/EEC⁶, the Union became a Party to the 1985 Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and to its Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer ('the Protocol') adopted in 1987. The Protocol and subsequent decisions of its Parties constitute a set of globally binding control measures to address ozone depletion.
- (4) Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁷ ensures, *inter alia*, that the Union complies with the Protocol. The Commission in its evaluation of Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009⁸ concluded that the control measures established under that Regulation remain, in general, fit-for-purpose.
- (5) There is clear evidence of a decrease in the atmospheric burden of ozone depleting substances and of stratospheric ozone recovery. However, the recovery of the ozone layer to the concentrations level existing before 1980 is not projected to take place before the middle of the 21st century. Therefore, increased UV-radiation persists as a significant threat to health and the environment. Avoiding the risk of further delays in the recovery of the ozone layer remains dependent on ensuring that existing obligations are fully implemented, as well as that the necessary measures are in place to address any upcoming challenges swiftly and effectively.

⁶ Council Decision 88/540/EEC of 14 October 1988 concerning the conclusion of the Vienna Convention for the protection of the ozone layer and the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer (OJ L 297, 31.10.1988, p. 8).

⁷ Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 September 2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer (OJ L 286, 16.09.2009, p.1).

⁸ Evaluation of Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 September 2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer, SWD(2019) 407 final of 26 November 2019.

- (6) Most ozone depleting substances also have high global warming potential and are contributory factors towards increasing the temperature of the planet. Considering the significant findings of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Special Report,⁹ this Regulation should ensure that all feasible efforts are taken to reduce emissions of ozone depleting substances. Reducing emissions contributes to reaching the objective of the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change¹⁰ of ‘keeping a global temperature rise in this century well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius’.
- (7) In order to increase awareness on the global warming potential of ozone depleting substances, in addition to the ozone depleting potential of the substances, their respective global warming potential should also be listed in this Regulation.
- (8) Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 and previous Union legislation, established more stringent control measures than required under the Protocol, requiring more restrictive rules on import and export.
- (9) Under Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009, the production and placing on the market of ozone depleting substances has been phased-out for almost all uses. The placing on the market of products and equipment containing or relying on ozone depleting substances has also been prohibited except for certain cases where the use of such substances is still allowed. Even after the phase-out of ozone depleting substances, under certain conditions, it is necessary to continue to allow for exemptions for certain uses, where alternatives are not yet available.
- (10) ~~Taking into account the small quantities of ozone depleting substances actually used for essential laboratory and analytical uses, a proportionate control measure needs to be established in this respect. The registration obligation under Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 should be replaced with the requirement to **register with the market surveillance authorities in Member States**, to retain records in order to allow controlling unlawful use and monitoring of developments of alternatives.~~

⁹ IPCC Special Report. Global warming of 1.5 C (August 2021).

¹⁰ [OJ L 282, 19.10.2016, p. 4.](#)

- (11) The placing on the market and use of halons should only be allowed for critical uses, which should be determined taking into account the availability of alternative substances or technologies and developments of international standards.
- (12) Halons Technical Options Committee (HTOC) established under the Protocol indicated that non-virgin halon stocks for critical uses might not be sufficient to meet the needs from 2030 onwards at global level. To avoid that new production of halons become necessary to meet future needs, it is important to take measures to increase the availability of stocks of halon recovered from equipment.
- (13) Under Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009, the exemption for **all** critical uses of methyl bromide (**including** for quarantine and pre-shipment purposes) ~~have ceased on 18 March 2010~~. **The Montreal Protocol contains provisions that governs emergency use. These provisions have so far only been applied at extremely few occasions globally and so far not within the Union. It is therefore less likely that any actor within the Union would need to make use of these provisions. However, as future emergency situations could not be ruled out, and to align this Regulation to the Montreal Protocol,** the possibility to grant a derogation in emergency situations ~~should, however, remain available~~, namely in the event of unexpected pests or disease outbreaks, **should remain available** where such emergency use is to be permitted under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹¹ and Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹². **In such cases measures to minimize emissions, such as the use of virtually impermeable films for soil mitigation, should be specified.**
- (14) Restrictions set out in this Regulation regarding products and equipment containing ozone depleting substances should also cover products and equipment relying on those substances in order to prevent circumventions of those restrictions.

¹¹ Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market (OJ L 309, 24.11.2009, p. 1).

¹² Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2012 concerning the making available on the market and use of biocidal products (OJ L 167, 27.6.2012, p. 1).

- (15) It is important to ensure that ozone depleting substances are allowed to be placed on the market for the purpose of reclamation in the Union. Ozone depleting substances and the products and equipment containing those substances or whose functioning relies upon those substances should also be allowed to be placed on the market for the purpose of destruction by technologies approved by the Parties or by technologies not yet approved but that are environmentally equivalent.
- (16) Non-refillable containers for ozone depleting substances, should be banned, considering that an amount of substance inevitably remains in these containers when emptied, which is then released into the atmosphere. In this respect, it is necessary to prohibit their import, placing on the market, subsequent supply or making available on the market, use, except for laboratory and analytical uses, and their export.
- (17) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹³ provides for the labelling of substances classified as ozone depleting substances and the labelling of mixtures containing such substances. As it is allowed to release for free circulation in the Union market ozone depleting substances produced for feedstock, process agent, laboratory and analytical uses, those substances should be distinguished from substances that are produced for other uses.
- (18) The export of products and equipment containing hydrochlorofluorocarbons may be exceptionally permitted in cases where it may be more beneficial to allow these products and equipment to end their natural life cycle in a third country than to be decommissioned and disposed of in the Union.
- (19) Given that the production process for some ozone depleting substances can result in emissions of the fluorinated greenhouse gas produced trifluoromethane as a by-product, such by-product emissions should be destroyed or recovered for subsequent use as a condition for the placing the ozone depleting substance on the market. Producers and importers should also be required to document measures adopted to prevent emissions of trifluoromethane during the production process.

¹³ Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (OJ L 353, 31.12.2008, p. 1).

- (20) To avoid illegal trade of prohibited substances and products covered under this Regulation, the prohibitions established therein as well as the licensing requirements for trade should not only cover the entry of goods into the customs territory for release for free circulation in the Union, but also temporary storage and all other customs procedures established under Union customs law. Licensing facilitations should be allowed for goods under temporary storage, in order to avoid unnecessary burden on operators and customs authorities.
- (21) The licensing system on imports and exports of ozone depleting substances is an essential requirement under the Protocol for monitoring trade and preventing illegal activities in this respect. **Licenses should be time-limited to ensure that companies review the use of alternatives at regular intervals.** In order to ensure automatic, real-time, customs controls, at shipment level as well as an electronic exchange and storing of information on all shipments of substances and products and equipment covered by this Regulation presented to customs it is necessary to interconnect the electronic licensing system for ozone depleting substances with the European Union Single Window Environment for Customs established by Regulation (EU) No .../... of the European Parliament and of the Council [*full reference to be inserted once that Regulation has been adopted*].¹⁴ Given this interconnection with the European Single Windows Environment for Customs it is disproportionate to provide for a shipment licencing system in the Union.
- (22) In order to facilitate customs controls, it is important to specify the information to be submitted to customs authorities in cases of imports and exports of the substances and products covered by this Regulation, as well as the tasks for customs authorities, and market surveillance authorities where relevant, when implementing the prohibitions and restrictions to imports and exports of those substances and the products and equipment covered by this Regulation.

¹⁴ Regulation (EU) No .../... of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing the European Union Single Window Environment for Customs and amending Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 OJ C , , p. [*full reference to be added once that Regulation is adopted*].

- (23) To ensure that substances as well as products and equipment covered by this Regulation that have been imported illegally in the Union market does not re-enter the market, competent authorities should confiscate or seize these products for disposal. Re-export of products not compliant with this Regulation should be prohibited in any event.
- (24) Member States should ensure that customs authorities carrying out controls under this Regulation have the appropriate resources and knowledge, for example via training made available to them, and are sufficiently equipped in view of addressing cases of illegal trade in the substances and products and equipment covered by this Regulation. Member States should designate those customs offices that meet those conditions and are therefore mandated to carry out customs controls on imports, exports and in cases of transit.
- (25) Cooperation and exchange of the necessary information between all competent authorities involved in the implementation of this Regulation, namely customs authorities, market surveillance authorities, environmental authorities and any other competent authorities with inspection functions, amongst Member States and with the Commission, is extremely important for tackling infringements of this Regulation, notably illegal trade. Due to the confidential nature of the exchange of customs risk-related information, the Customs Risk Management System should be used for that purpose.
- (26) In carrying out the tasks assigned to it by this Regulation, and in view of promoting cooperation and adequate exchange of information between competent authorities and the Commission in cases of compliance checks and illegal trade in ozone depleting substances, the Commission should be assisted by the European Anti-Fraud Office, (OLAF). OLAF should have access to all necessary information to facilitate the performance of its tasks.
- (27) In order to ensure compliance with the Protocol the import and export of ozone depleting substances as well as products and equipment containing those substances or relying on those substances from and to a State not party to the Protocol should be prohibited.

- (28) The intentional release of ozone depleting substances into the atmosphere, where such release is unlawful, is a serious infringement of this Regulation and should be explicitly prohibited. All feasible measures should be taken by undertakings to reduce the unintentional release of ozone depleting substances into the atmosphere also considering their global warming potential. Thus, it is necessary to lay down provisions on the recovery of used ozone depleting substances from products and equipment and the prevention of leakages of such substances. Recovery obligations should also be extended to building owners and contractors when removing certain foams from buildings to maximise emissions reductions.
- (29) It is necessary to lay down rules on new ozone depleting substances not yet covered by the Protocol (listed in Annex II), considering the quantities produced and used in the Union as well as the effect on stratospheric ozone from emissions of these substances.
- (30) Member States should report on cases of illegal trade detected by competent authorities to the Commission including on the penalties issued.
- (31) The use of halons should only be allowed for critical uses established in this Regulation. Member States should report on the quantities of halons installed, used or stored from critical uses, as well as on containment measures to reduce emissions from these substances and on progress made in identifying alternatives. This information is needed for knowing the halon quantities still available in the Union for critical uses, as well as for monitoring technological progress in this area which will signal that for certain uses, halon is no longer necessary.
- (32) The Protocol requires reporting on trade in ozone depleting substances. Producers, importers and exporters of ozone depleting substances should therefore report annually on trade in ozone depleting substances. Trade in ozone depleting substances not yet covered by the Protocol (listed in Annex II), should also be reported in order to be able to assess the need to extend some or all of the control measures applicable for the substances listed in Annex I to also cover those substances.

- (32a) The Commission, on behalf of the Union, should compile the report of the consumption of ozone depleting substances controlled under the Montreal Protocol for a timely reporting to the Secretariat for the Montreal Protocol~~Ozone Secretariat~~, therefore including data on production. ~~The compilation should include data on production of those substances, as reported under this Regulation. As long as production, i~~In absence of a the notification by the Union to the Secretariat, Member States should continue to report separately on production in their own capacity. ~~of joint Union compliance under the Regional Economic Integration Organisation clause in the Montreal Protocol, has to be reported by the Member States as Parties to the Montreal Protocol, t~~The Commission should make this data available to the Member States sufficiently early before the submission to the Secretariat for the Montreal Protocol-Ozone Secretariat, to allow for a review of the data to avoid inconsistencies. ~~of the data provided for the individual Member States.~~
- (33) Competent authorities of the Member States, including their environmental authorities, market surveillance and customs authorities, should carry out checks, taking a risk-based approach in order to ensure compliance with all provisions of this Regulation. Such approach is necessary in order to target the activities representing the highest risk of illegal trade or unlawful release of ozone depleting substances into the atmosphere. In addition, competent authorities should carry out checks when in possession of evidence or other relevant information on potential cases of non-compliance. Where relevant and, to the extent possible, such information should be communicated to customs authorities in order to proceed to a risk analysis prior to controls, in accordance with Article 47 of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁵. It is important to ensure that competent authorities responsible for issuing penalties are informed of cases of infringements of this Regulation in order to be able to issue the appropriate penalty where needed.

¹⁵ Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 October 2013 laying down the Union Customs Code (OJ L 269, 10.10.2013, p. 1).

~~(36) Serious infringements of this Regulation should also be prosecuted under criminal law, in accordance with Directive 2008/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁶.~~

(36) Member States should lay down rules on penalties applicable to infringements of national provisions adopted pursuant to this RegulationDirective and should ensure that they are implemented. The penalties should be effective, proportionate and dissuasive.

(36bis)Member States may lay down rules for administrative as well as criminal penalties for the same infringements. In any case, the imposition of criminal and administrative penalties should not lead to a breach of the right not to be tried or punished twice in criminal proceedings for the same criminal offence (ne bis in idem), as interpreted by the Court of Justice.

¹⁶ Directive 2008/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on the protection of the environment through criminal law (OJ L 328, 6.12.2008, p. 28).

(37) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of this Regulation, implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission as regards to the establishment of a list of undertakings that may use ozone depleting substances as process agents as well as the maximum quantities to be used for make-up or for consumption, and maximum emission levels for each undertaking; the determination of essential and analytical uses for which production and import is permitted within a certain period and the specification of authorised users, the granting of derogations from the end-dates and cut-off dates established in relation to critical uses of halons; the authorisation of the temporary production, placing on the market, further supply and use of methyl bromide in emergency cases; the authorisation of the export of products and equipment containing hydrochlorofluorocarbons; the detailed arrangements for the declaration of conformity for pre-charged equipment and verification; the evidence to be provided on the destruction or recovery of trifluoromethane by production during the manufacturing of ozone depleting substances; the form and content of labelling requirements; the authorisation of trade with entities not covered by the Protocol; and the format for the submission of information by Member States on critical uses of halons and illegal trade, as well as the format and means of the information to be reported by undertakings in particular on production, import, export, feedstock uses and destruction.

Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁷

¹⁷ Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by the Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p.13).

(38) In order to amend certain non-essential elements of this Regulation, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union ('TFEU') should be delegated to the Commission as regards the processes for which ozone depleting substances may be used as process agents, and the maximum amount permitted for such uses including their emissions in the Union, the conditions for the placing on the market and further distribution of ozone depleting substances for essential laboratory and analytical uses, the timeframes established in Annex V for critical uses of halons, the functioning of the licensing system for ozone depleting substances, additional measures for the monitoring of substances and of products and equipment placed under temporary storage and customs procedures, the rules applicable to the release for free circulation of products and equipment imported from or exported to any entity not covered by the Protocol; the establishment of a list of products and equipment for which the recovery of ozone depleting substances and their destruction is technically and economically feasible, and the specification of the technologies to be applied; amendments of Annexes I and II listing ozone depleting substances; the update of global warming and ozone depleting potentials of listed substances; the reporting requirements for Member States on critical uses of halons and illegal trade and the reporting requirements by undertakings in particular on production, import, export, feedstock uses and destruction. It is of particular importance that the Commission carry out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level, and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Inter-institutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making. In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council receive all documents at the same time as Member States' experts, and their experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts.

- (39) The protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data by the Member States is governed by Regulation (EU) No 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁸ and the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data by the Commission is governed by Regulation (EU) No 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁹ in particular as regards the requirements of confidentiality and security of processing, the transfer of personal data from the Commission to the Member States, the lawfulness of processing, and the rights of data subjects to information, access to and rectification of their personal data.
- (40) The European Data Protection Supervisor was consulted in accordance with Article 42(1) of Regulation (EU) No 2018/1725 and delivered an opinion [*date of issuing of the opinion*].
- (41) Since the objectives of this Regulation cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States but can rather, by reason of the transboundary nature of the environmental problem addressed and the effects of this Regulation on the intra-Union and external trade, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives.
- (42) A number of amendments are to be made to Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009. In the interests of clarity, that Regulation should be repealed and replaced,

¹⁸ Regulation (EU) No 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (OJ L 119, 4.5.2016, p. 1).

¹⁹ Regulation (EU) No 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2018 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by the Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 and Decision No 1247/2002/EC (OJ L 295, 21.11.2018, p. 39).

HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Chapter I

General Provisions

Article 1

Subject matter

This Regulation lays down rules on the production, import, export, placing on the market, further supply as well as use, recovery, recycling, reclamation and destruction of ozone depleting substances, on the reporting of information related to those substances and on the import, export, placing on the market, further supply and **utilization** ~~use~~ of products and equipment containing ozone depleting substances or whose functioning relies upon on those substances.

Article 2

Scope

1. This Regulation applies to the ozone depleting substances listed in Annexes I and II and their isomers, whether alone or in a mixture.
2. This Regulation also applies to products and equipment, and parts thereof, containing ozone depleting substances or whose functioning relies upon those substances.

Article 3

Definitions

For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions apply:

- (1) ‘feedstock’ means any ozone depleting substance that undergoes chemical transformation in a process in which it is entirely converted from its original composition and emissions are insignificant;

- (2) ‘process agents’ means ozone depleting substances used as chemical process agents in the applications listed in Annex III;
- (3) ‘import’ means the entry of substances, products and equipment covered by this Regulation into the customs territory of the Union as far as the territory is covered by a ratification of the 1987 Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and includes temporary storage and the customs procedures referred to in Articles 201 and 210 of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013;
- (4) ‘export’ means the exit from the customs territory of the Union, in so far as the territory is covered by a ratification of the 1987 Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, of substances, products and equipment;
- (5) ‘placing on the market’ means **the customs release for free circulation in the Union or** the supplying or making available to another person within the Union, for the first time, for payment or free of charge, ~~the customs release for free circulation in the Union, and~~ **or** the use of substances produced or the use of products or equipment manufactured for own use;
- (6) ‘use’ means, **in relation to ozone depleting substances, their** ~~the~~ utilisation of ozone depleting substances in the production, maintenance or servicing, including refilling, of products and equipment or in other activities **and processes** referred to in this Regulation;
- (7) ‘recovery’ means the collection and the storage of ozone depleting substances from products and equipment or containers during maintenance or servicing, or prior to the disposal of the product, equipment or container;
- (8) ‘recycling’ means the reuse of a recovered ozone depleting substance following a basic cleaning processes, including filtering and drying;
- (9) ‘reclamation’ means the reprocessing of an ozone depleting substance **in authorized facilities** in order to match the performance that is equivalent to that of a virgin substance, taking into account its intended use;

- (10) ‘undertaking’ means any natural or legal person which carries out an activity referred to in this Regulation;
- (11) ‘products and equipment’ means all products and equipment, including parts thereof, except containers, used for the transportation or storage of ozone depleting substances;
- (12) ‘virgin substances’ means **a substances** which have not previously been used;
- (13) ‘decommissioning’ means the **permanent** removal from operation or usage of a product or equipment, containing ozone depleting substances including the final shut-down of ~~an installation~~**facility**;
- (14) ‘destruction’ means the process of permanently transforming or decomposing completely, to the extent possible, an ozone depleting substance into one or more stable substances that are not ozone depleting substances;
- (15) ‘establishment within the Union’ means for a natural person to have his or her habitual residence in the Union and for a legal person to have in the Union a permanent business establishment as referred to in Article 5(32) of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 in the Union.
- (16) **‘foam panel’ means a structure made of layers containing a foam and a rigid material, such as wood or metal, bound to one or both sides;**
- (17) **‘laminated board’ means a foam that is covered by a thin skin layer of a non-rigid material, such as plastic.**

Chapter II

Prohibitions

Article 4

Ozone depleting substances

1. The production, placing on the market, any subsequent supply or making available to another person within the Union for payment or free of charge and use of ozone depleting substances listed in Annex I are prohibited.
2. Imports and exports of ozone depleting substances listed in Annex I are prohibited.

Article 5

Products and equipment containing ozone depleting substances or whose functioning relies upon those substances

1. The placing on the market and any subsequent supply or making available to another person within the Union for payment or free of charge, of products and equipment containing ozone depleting substances listed in Annex I or whose functioning relies upon those substances are prohibited.
2. Imports and exports of products and equipment containing ozone depleting substances listed in Annex I or whose functioning relies upon those substances are prohibited.

This paragraph does not apply to personal effects.

Chapter III

Exemptions to prohibitions

Article 6

Feedstock

By way of derogation from Article 4(1), ozone depleting substances listed in Annex I may be produced, placed on the market, and subsequently supplied or made available to another person within the Union for payment or free of charge to be used as feedstock.

Article 7

Process agents

1. By way of derogation from Article 4(1), ozone depleting substances listed in Annex I may be produced, placed on the market and subsequently supplied or made available to another person within the Union for payment or free of charge to be used as process agents in the processes referred to in Annex III and subject to the conditions laid down pursuant to paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Article.
2. Ozone depleting substances referred to in paragraph 1, may only be used as process agents in installations existing on 1 September 1997, provided that the emissions of ozone depleting substances from those installations are insignificant, subject to the conditions laid down pursuant to paragraph 3.
3. The Commission may, by means of implementing acts, establish a list of undertakings for which the use of ozone depleting substances listed in Annex I, as process agents in the processes referred to in Annex III in the installations referred to in paragraph 2 is permitted, laying down the maximum quantities that may be used for make-up or for consumption as process agents and maximum emission levels for each of the undertakings concerned. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 28(2).

4. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 29 to amend Annex III where it is necessary due to technical developments or decisions taken by the Parties to 1987 Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer ('the Protocol').

Article 8

Essential laboratory and analytical uses

1. By way of derogation from Article 4(1), ozone depleting substances listed in Annex I may be produced, placed on the market and subsequently supplied or made available to another person within the Union for payment or free of charge to be used for essential laboratory and analytical uses, subject to the conditions laid down pursuant to paragraph 2 of this Article.
2. The Commission may, by means of implementing acts, determine any essential laboratory and analytical uses for which the production and import of ozone depleting substances **listed in Annex I** may be permitted in the Union, the period for which the exemption is valid and those users which may take advantage of those essential laboratory and analytical uses. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 28(2).

~~(2a) — Any undertaking using substances listed in Annex I for essential laboratory and analytical uses shall register with the Commission, indicating the substances being used, the purpose, the estimated annual consumption and the suppliers of those substances, and shall update that information when changes occur.~~

~~(2b) — By means of implementing acts, the Commission shall specify (i) a date by which producers and importers supplying the undertaking referred to in paragraph 4 or using controlled substances for their own account shall declare to the Commission the foreseen demand, and (ii) the period for which such supply or use are allowed. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 28(2).~~

3. ~~The undertaking placing on the market or subsequently supplying or making available to another person within the Union for payment or free of charge ozone-depleting substances for essential laboratory and analytical uses referred to in paragraph 1 shall~~ **register with the market surveillance authorities in those Member States where it is situated and** retain records of the following information:
- ~~(a) name of the substances;~~
 - ~~(b) amount placed on the market or supplied;~~
 - ~~(c) purpose of their use;~~
 - ~~(d) list of the purchasers and suppliers.~~
4. ~~The undertaking using ozone-depleting substances for laboratory and analytical uses referred to in paragraph 1 shall~~ **register with the surveillance authorities in those Member States where it is situated and** retain records of the following information:
- ~~(a) name of the substances;~~
 - ~~(b) amounts supplied to them and or used;~~
 - ~~(c) purpose of their use;~~
 - ~~(d) list of suppliers.~~
5. ~~The records referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 shall be retained for a minimum period of five years and shall be made available, upon request, to the competent authorities of the Member States and to the Commission.~~
6. Ozone depleting substances for essential laboratory and analytical uses referred to in paragraph 1 shall only be placed on the market and subsequently supplied or made available to another person within the Union for payment or free of charge under the conditions set out in Annex IV.

7. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 29 to amend Annex IV, where it is necessary due to technical developments or decisions taken by the Parties to the Protocol.

Article 9

Critical uses of halon

1. By way of derogation from Article 4(1), halons may be placed on the market and used for critical uses in accordance with Annex V. Halons may only be placed on the market and subsequently supplied or made available to another person within the Union for payment or free of charge by undertakings authorised by the competent authority of the Member State concerned to store halons for critical uses.
2. Fire protection systems and fire extinguishers containing halons applied for uses referred to in paragraph 1 or whose functioning relies upon those halons shall be decommissioned by the end dates specified in Annex V. Halons contained therein shall be recovered in accordance with Article 20(5).
3. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 29 to amend Annex V, where technically and economically feasible alternatives or technologies are not available for the uses listed in that Annex within the timeframes set out in Annex V or are not acceptable due to their impacts on environment or health, or where it is necessary to ensure compliance with the international commitments of the Union concerning critical uses of halons established in particular under the Protocol, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) or the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL).

4. The Commission may, by means of implementing acts, and following a substantiated request of the competent authority of a Member State, grant time-limited derogations from the end dates or cut-off dates specified in Annex V for a specified case where it is demonstrated in the request that no technically and economically feasible alternative is available for that particular application. The Commission may include in those implementing acts reporting requirements, and may require submission of supporting evidence necessary for monitoring the use of the derogation, including evidence on amounts recovered for recycling or reclamation, results of leakage checks and amounts of unused halons in stocks. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 28(2).

~~Article 10~~ **Article 10**

~~Emergency use of methyl bromide~~ **Emergency use of methyl bromide**

- ~~1. In case of an emergency, where unexpected outbreaks of particular pests or diseases so require, the Commission may, at the request of the competent authority of a Member State, by means of implementing acts, authorise the temporary production, placing on the market, and use of methyl bromide, provided that the placing on the market and use of methyl bromide are allowed respectively under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 and Regulation (EU) No 528/2012. Any unused quantities of methyl bromide shall be destroyed.~~ **1. In case of an emergency, where unexpected outbreaks of particular pests or diseases so require, the Commission may, at the request of the competent authority of a Member State, by means of implementing acts, authorise the temporary production, placing on the market, and use of methyl bromide, provided that the placing on the market and use of methyl bromide are allowed respectively under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 and Regulation (EU) No 528/2012. Any unused quantities of methyl bromide shall be destroyed.**

- ~~2. Implementing acts referred to in paragraph 1 shall specify measures to be taken to reduce emissions of methyl bromide during use and apply for a period not exceeding 120 days and to a quantity not exceeding 20 metric tonnes of methyl bromide. The Commission may include in those implementing acts reporting requirements and may require submission of supporting evidence necessary for monitoring the use of methyl bromide, including evidence on the destruction of substances following the end of the derogation. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 28(2).~~
- 2. Implementing acts referred to in paragraph 1 shall specify measures to be taken to reduce emissions of methyl bromide during use and apply for a period not exceeding 120 days and to a quantity not exceeding 20 metric tonnes of methyl bromide. The Commission may include in those implementing acts reporting requirements and may require submission of supporting evidence necessary for monitoring the use of methyl bromide, including evidence on the destruction of substances following the end of the derogation. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 28(2).**

Article 11

Products and equipment containing ozone depleting substances or whose functioning relies upon those substances

1. By way of derogation from Article 5(1), products and equipment for which the use of the respective ozone depleting substance is authorised in accordance with Article 8 or Article 9 may be placed on the market, subsequently supplied or made available to another person within the Union for payment or free of charge.
2. Except for the critical uses referred to in Article 9, fire protection systems and fire extinguishers containing halons are prohibited and shall be decommissioned.
3. Products and equipment containing ozone depleting substances **listed in Annex I** or whose functioning relies upon those substances shall be decommissioned when they reach the end of their life.

Article 12

Destruction and reclamation

By way of derogation from Articles 4(1) and 5(1), ozone depleting substances listed in Annex I and products and equipment containing ozone depleting substances **listed in Annex I** or whose functioning relies upon those substances may be placed on the market and subsequently supplied or made available to another person within the Union for payment or free of charge for destruction within the Union pursuant to Article 20(7). Ozone depleting substances listed in Annex I may also be placed on the market for reclamation within the Union.

Article 13

Imports

1. By way of derogation from Article 4(2) and Article 5(2), the following imports are allowed:
 - (a) ozone depleting substances to be used as feedstock in accordance with Article 6;
 - (b) ozone depleting substances to be used as process agents in accordance with Article 7;
 - (c) ozone depleting substances to be used for essential laboratory and analytical uses in accordance with Article 8;
 - (d) ozone depleting substances for destruction by technologies referred to in Article 20(7);
 - (e) **ozone depleting substances for reclamation referred to in Article 12;**
 - (e bis) methyl bromide for emergency uses in accordance with Article 10;**
 - (f) recovered, recycled or reclaimed halons, under the condition that they are only imported for critical uses referred to in Article 9(1), by undertakings authorised by the competent authority of the Member State concerned to store halons for critical uses;

- (g) products and equipment containing halons or whose functioning relies upon halons to satisfy critical uses referred to in Article 9(1);
- (h) products and equipment containing ozone depleting substances or whose functioning relies upon those substances for destruction, where applicable by technologies referred to in Article 20(7);
- (i) products and equipment containing ozone depleting substances or whose functioning relies upon those substances to satisfy essential laboratory and analytical uses referred to in Article 8.

2. Imports referred to in paragraph 1 shall be subject to the presentation of a licence to customs authorities issued by the Commission in accordance with Article 16.

The licence referred to in the first subparagraph shall not be required in cases of temporary storage.

Article 14

Export

1. By way of derogation from Article 4(2) ~~and-or~~ and Article 5(2), the following exports are allowed:
- (a) ozone depleting substances to be used for essential laboratory and analytical uses referred to in Article 8;
 - (b) ozone depleting substances to be used as feedstock in accordance with Article 6;
 - (c) ozone depleting substances to be used as process agents in accordance with Article 7;
 - (d) virgin or reclaimed hydrochlorofluorocarbons, for uses other than those referred to in points (a) and (b), except for destruction;
 - (e) recovered, recycled or reclaimed halons stored for critical uses referred to in Article 9(1) by undertakings authorised by the competent authority of a Member State;

- (f) products and equipment containing halons or whose functioning relies upon halons to satisfy critical uses referred to in Article 9(1);
 - (g) products and equipment containing ozone depleting substances imported under Article 13(1), point (i) or whose functioning relies upon those substances.
2. By way of derogation from Article 5(2), the Commission may, by means of implementing acts, following a request by a competent authority of a Member State, authorise the export of products and equipment containing hydrochlorofluorocarbons where it is demonstrated that in view of the economic value and the expected remaining lifetime of the specific good, the prohibition of export would impose a disproportionate burden on the exporter, and such export is in line with national legislation in the destination country. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 28(2).

Prior to such export the Commission shall notify the destination country thereof.

3. Exports referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be subject to the presentation of a licence to customs authorities issued by the Commission in accordance with Article 16.

The licence referred to in the first subparagraph shall not be required in cases of re-export subsequent to temporary storage.

Article 15

Conditions for exemptions

1. The import, placing on the market, any subsequent supply or making available to another person within the Union for payment or free of charge, utilisation, or export of non-refillable containers for ozone depleting substances, empty, or fully or partially filled, is prohibited, except for essential laboratory and analytical uses referred to in Article 8. Such containers may only be stored or transported for subsequent disposal.

Any prohibited non-refillable containers referred to in the first subparagraph shall be confiscated, seized, withdrawn or recalled from the market by the customs authorities or the market surveillance authorities for disposal. The re-export of prohibited non-refillable containers is prohibited.

The first and second subparagraph applies to:

- (a) containers which cannot be refilled without being adapted for that purpose (non-refillable); and
 - (b) containers that could be refilled but are imported or placed on the market without provision having been made for their return for refilling.
2. Ozone depleting substances shall not be placed on the market unless producers or importers provide evidence to the competent authority at the time of such placing, that any trifluoromethane produced as a by-product during the manufacturing process, including during the manufacturing of feedstock for their production, has been destroyed or recovered for subsequent use, using best available techniques.

For the purpose of submitting evidence, importers and producers shall draw up a declaration of conformity and join supporting documentation on the production facility and the mitigation measures adopted to prevent emissions of trifluoromethane. Producers and importers shall keep the declaration of conformity and supporting documentation for a period of at least five years after the placing on the market and make them available, upon request, to national competent authorities and to the Commission.

The Commission may, by means of implementing acts, determine the detailed arrangements relating to the declaration of conformity and supporting documentation referred to in the second subparagraph. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 28(2).

3. Ozone depleting substances **listed in Annex I** produced or placed on the market as feedstock, as process agents, **for destruction or reclamation** or for essential laboratory and analytical uses as referred to in Articles 6, 7, 8 **and 12** may only be used for those purposes.

Containers containing the substances intended for the uses referred to in Articles 6, 7, 8 **and 12** shall be labelled with a clear indication that the substance may only be used for the applicable purpose. Where such substances are subject to labelling requirements provided for in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, such indication shall be included in the labels referred to in that Regulation.

The Commission may, by means of implementing acts, determine the format and the indication to be used on the labels referred to in the second subparagraph. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 28(2).

4. **Undertakings that produce (including as by-production or side-production), place on the market, supply to a third person in the Union or receive from a third person in the Union ozone depleting substances listed in Annex I intended for use as feedstock or process agents or intended to be destroyed or reclaimed as well as undertakings that destroy or reclaim these substances or use these substances as feedstock or as process agents shall keep records containing at least the following information, as applicable:**

(a) Name of the substance or mixture;

(b) Quantity produced, imported, exported, reclaimed or destroyed during the given calendar year;

(c) Quantity supplied and received during the given calendar year; per individual supplier or receiver;

(d) Names and contact details of the suppliers or receivers;

(e) Quantity used (specifying the actual use) during the given calendar year; and

(f) Quantity stored on 1 January and 31 December of the given calendar year.

The undertakings shall keep these records for at least 5 years after production, placing on the market, supply or receipt and shall make them available to the Commission or competent authorities of the Member States upon request. The Commission and the competent authorities of the Member States concerned shall ensure confidentiality of information contained in the records.

Chapter IV

Trade

Article 16

Licensing System

1. The Commission shall set up and ensure the operation of the electronic licensing system for ozone depleting substances listed in Annex I and products and equipment containing those substances or whose functioning relies upon those substances ('the licensing system').
2. Undertakings that wish to obtain the licences respectively required in accordance with Article 13(2) and Article 14(3) shall submit applications using the licensing system. Before submitting such an application, undertakings shall have a valid registration in the licensing system. Undertakings shall also ensure that they have a valid registration in the licensing system before reporting pursuant to Article 24.

Applications for licences shall be processed within 30 days. Licences shall be issued in accordance with the rules and procedures laid down in Annex VII.

3. Licenses may be issued to undertakings established in the Union and to undertakings established outside the Union.

Undertakings established outside the Union shall mandate an only representative with an establishment within the Union that assumes the full responsibility for complying with this Regulation. The only representative may be the same as the one mandated pursuant to Article 8 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council²⁰.

²⁰ 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 (OJ L 396, 30.12.2006, p.1).

4. Licenses ~~shall~~ ~~may~~ be time-limited. They shall remain valid until they expire, until they are suspended or revoked by the Commission pursuant to this Article, or until they are withdrawn by the undertaking. **[In the case of imports or exports of recovered, recycled or reclaimed halon for the critical uses referred to in Article 9, the time limit shall ~~be set not going beyond the end date for the critical use as set out in Annex V.~~]**
5. Each undertaking that holds a licence shall, during the period of validity of the license, notify the Commission of any changes which might occur during the period of validity of the licence in relation to the information submitted in accordance with Annex VII.
6. The Commission may request additional information where needed to confirm the accuracy and completeness of the information provided by the undertakings in accordance with Annex VII.
7. Competent authorities of the Member States including the customs authorities, or the Commission, may require a certificate attesting the nature or composition of substances to be imported or exported and may request a copy of the licence issued by the country from which the import or to which the export takes place.
8. The Commission may share the data submitted in the licensing system to the extent necessary in specific cases with competent authorities of the Parties to the Protocol concerned.
9. A license shall be suspended where there is reasonable suspicion that any relevant obligations set out in this Regulation is not complied with. A license shall be revoked where there is evidence that any obligation set out in this Regulation is not complied with. The license application shall also be rejected or the license revoked where there is evidence of serious or repeated infringements of Union customs or environmental legislation by the undertaking related to its activities under this Regulation.

Undertakings shall be informed, as soon as possible, of any licence application being rejected or of any licence being suspended or revoked, specifying the reasons for rejection, suspension or revocation. Member States shall also be informed of such cases.

10. Undertakings shall take all necessary measures to ensure that an export of ozone depleting substances does not:
- (a) constitute a case of illegal trade;
 - (b) impact adversely on the implementation of control measures of the destination country taken to comply with its obligations under the Protocol
 - (c) lead to an excess of the quantitative limits under the Protocol for the country referred to in point (b).
11. Competent authorities of the Member States, including customs authorities, shall have access to the licensing system for the purpose of enforcing this Regulation. Access to the licensing system by customs authorities shall be ensured via the European Union Single Window Environments for Customs referred to in paragraphs 14 and 15.
12. The Commission and competent authorities of the Member States shall ensure the confidentiality of the information included in the licensing system.
13. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 29 to amend Annex VII where it is necessary to ensure the smooth functioning of the licensing system, to facilitate the enforcement of customs controls, or where it is necessary to comply with the Protocol.
14. The Commission shall ensure the interconnection of the licensing system with the European Union Single Window Environment for Customs through the European Union Customs Single Window - Certificate Exchange System established by Regulation (EU) No .../... *[full reference to be inserted once that Regulation has been adopted]*.²¹
15. Member States shall ensure the interconnection of their national single window environments for customs with the European Union Customs Single Window - Certificate Exchange System for the purpose of exchanging information with the licensing system.

²¹ Regulation (EU) No .../... of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing the European Union Single Window Environment for Customs and amending Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 OJ C , , p. *[full reference to be added once that Regulation is adopted]*.

Article 17

Controls of trade

1. Customs authorities and market surveillance authorities shall enforce the prohibitions and other restrictions set out in this Regulation with regards to imports and exports.
2. For the purpose of imports, the undertaking holding the license pursuant to Article 13(2) shall be the importer, or where not available the declarant, indicated in the customs declaration.

For the purpose of export, the undertaking holding the license pursuant to Article 14(3) shall be the exporter indicated in the customs declaration.

3. In cases of imports of ozone depleting substances listed in Annex I and of products and equipment containing those substances or whose functioning relies upon those substances the importer, or where not available the declarant, indicated in the customs declaration ~~or in the temporary storage declaration~~ and in cases of exports the exporter indicated in the customs declaration, shall provide to customs authorities in the declaration the following, where relevant:

- (a) the number of the licence pursuant to Article 13(2) and Article 14(3);
- (b) the Economic Operators Registration and Identification (EORI) number;
- (c) the net mass of ozone depleting substance(s), also when included in products and equipment;
- (d) the net mass multiplied by the ozone depletion potential of the ozone depleting substance(s), also when included in products and equipment;
- (e) the commodity code under which the goods are classified.

4. Customs authorities shall verify, in particular, that in cases of imports the importer indicated in the customs declaration, or where not available the declarant, and in cases of exports the exporter indicated in the customs declaration, has a valid license pursuant to Article 13(2) and Article 14(3).
5. Where relevant, customs authorities shall communicate information regarding the customs clearance of goods to the licensing system via the European Union Single Window Environment for Customs.
6. Importers of ozone depleting substances listed in Annex I in refillable containers shall make available to customs authorities at the time the customs declaration related to the release for free circulation is submitted, a declaration of conformity including evidence confirming the arrangements in place for the return of the container for the purpose of refilling.
7. Importers of halons in accordance with Article 13(1), point (f), and exporters of halons in accordance with Article 14(1), point (e), shall make available to customs authorities at the time the customs declaration related to the release for free circulation or to the export is submitted a certificate confirming the nature of the substance as listed in Article 13(1), point (f) and Article 14(1), point (e).
8. Importers of ozone depleting substances shall make available to customs authorities at the time the customs declaration related to the release for free circulation is submitted, the evidence referred to in Article 15(2).
9. Customs authorities shall verify compliance with the rules on imports and exports set out in this Regulation, when carrying out the controls based on risk analysis in the context of Customs Risk Management Framework and in accordance with Article 46 of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013. The risk analysis shall take into account in particular any available information on the likelihood of illegal trade of ozone depleting substances, and the compliance history of the undertaking concerned.

10. Based on risk analysis, when carrying out physical customs controls of the substances and products and equipment covered by this Regulation, the customs authority shall, in particular, verify the following on imports and exports:

- (a) that the goods presented correspond to those described in the licence and in the customs declaration;
- (b) that the goods are appropriately labelled in accordance with Article 15(3) before releasing the goods for free circulation.

The importer or exporter shall make its licence available to customs authorities during controls in accordance with Article 15 of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013.

11. Customs authorities shall confiscate or seize substances, the substances and products and equipment that are prohibited by this Regulation is prohibited for their disposal in accordance with Articles 197 and 198 of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 **or shall inform the competent authorities for ensuring the confiscation and seizure of such substances, the substances and products and equipment for disposal.** Market surveillance authorities shall also withdraw or recall from the market such substances and products and equipment in accordance with Article 16 of Regulation (EU) No 2019/1020 of the European Parliament and the Council²².

The re-export of substances and products and equipment that do not comply with this Regulation is prohibited.

²² Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on market surveillance and compliance of products and amending Directive 2004/42/EC and Regulations (EC) No 765/2008 and (EU) No 305/2011 (OJ L 169, 25.6.2019, p. 1).

~~12. Member States customs authorities shall designate or approve customs offices or other places and shall specify the route to those offices and places, in accordance with Articles 135 and 267 of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013, for the presentation to customs of ozone depleting substances listed in Annex I and of products and equipment containing those substances or whose functioning relies upon those substances at their entry into or at their exit from the customs territory of the Union. Those customs offices or places shall be sufficiently equipped to carry out the relevant physical controls based on risk analysis, and shall be knowledgeable on matters related to the prevention of illegal activities under this Regulation.~~

~~Only the designated or approved places and customs offices referred to in the first subparagraph shall be authorised to open or end a transit procedure of ozone depleting substances listed in Annex I and products and equipment containing, or whose functioning relies upon, such substances.~~

Article 18

Measures to monitor illegal trade

1. On the basis of an evaluation of the potential risks of illegal trade linked to the movements of ozone depleting substances, products and equipment containing those gases substances or whose functioning relies upon those gases substances, the Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 29 to:

(i) Supplement ~~Article 26 this Regulation~~ by specifying the criteria to be taken into account by the competent authorities of Member States when carrying out checks to establish whether undertakings comply with their obligations under the Regulation;

(ii) Supplement Article 17 by specifying the requirements to be checked when monitoring ozone depleting substances, products and equipment containing those gases substances or whose functioning relies upon those gases substances, placed under temporary storage or under a custom procedure, including customs warehousing or free zone procedure or in transit through the customs territory of the Union;

(iii) Amend Articles 13 and 14 by adding tracing methodologies for ozone depleting substances placed on the market for the monitoring of import and export of ozone depleting substances, products and equipment containing those gases or whose functioning relies upon those gases substances, placed under temporary storage or under a customs procedure. ~~establishing additional control measures to those set out in this Regulation for the monitoring of ozone depleting substances and of products and equipment containing those substances or whose functioning relies upon those substances placed under temporary storage, or a customs procedure including customs warehousing or free zone procedure or in transit through the customs territory of the Union on the basis of an evaluation of the potential risks of illegal trade linked to such movements, including tracing methodologies for substances placed on the market,~~

1a. The Commission, when adopting a delegated act under paragraph 1, shall ~~take~~ into account the environmental benefits and socio-economic impacts of ~~such~~ **the methodology to be established under points (i), (ii) and (iii) of paragraph 1** ~~measures~~.

Article 19

Trade with states or regional economic integration organisations and territories not covered by the Protocol

1. Import and export of ozone depleting substances listed in Annex I and of products and equipment containing those substances or whose functioning relies upon those substances from and to any state or regional economic integration organisation that has not agreed to be bound by the provisions of the Protocol applicable to a particular controlled substance shall be prohibited.

2. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 29 to supplement this Regulation by establishing the rules applicable to the release for free circulation in the Union and export of products and equipment imported from and exported to any state or regional economic integration organisation subject to paragraph 1, which were produced using ozone depleting substances listed in Annex I, but do not contain substances which can be positively identified as ozone depleting substances listed in that Annex, as well as rules on the identification of such products and equipment. When adopting those delegating acts the Commission shall take into account the relevant decisions taken by the Parties to the Protocol and, as regards the rules on the identification of such products and equipment, periodical technical advice given to the Parties to the Protocol.
3. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, trade with any state or regional economic integration organisation subject to paragraph 1 in ozone depleting substances listed in Annex I and equipment containing those substances or whose functioning relies upon those substances or which are produced by means of one or more such substances may be authorised by the Commission, by means of implementing acts, to the extent that the state or regional economic integration organisation is determined by a meeting of the Parties to the Protocol pursuant to Article 4(8) of the Protocol to be in full compliance with the Protocol and has submitted data to that effect as specified in Article 7 of the Protocol. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 28(2).
4. Subject to any decision taken under paragraph 2, paragraph 1 shall apply to any territory not covered by the Protocol in the same way as such decisions apply to any state or regional economic integration organisation subject to paragraph 1.
5. Where the authorities of a territory not covered by the Protocol are in full compliance with the Protocol and have submitted data to that effect as specified in Article 7 of the Protocol, the Commission may decide, by means of implementing acts, that some or all of the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article shall not apply in respect of that territory. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 28(2).-

Chapter V

Emission Control

Article 20

Recovery and destruction of used ozone depleting substances

1. Ozone depleting substances listed in Annex I contained in refrigeration, air-conditioning and heat pump equipment, equipment containing solvents or fire protection systems and fire extinguishers shall, during the maintenance or servicing of equipment or before the dismantling or disposal of equipment, be recovered for destruction, recycling or reclamation.
2. Building owners and contractors shall ensure that during renovation, refurbishing or demolition activities implying the removal of ~~metal-faced~~**foam** panels that contain foams with ozone depleting substances listed in Annex I are avoided to the extent possible by **handling recovery the foams or the gases substances contained therein in a way that ensures for the reuse or destruction of the foams in the panels and destruction of the gases substances therein or ensures the destruction of the foam panels containing the gases substances listed above and the substances contained therein. The recovery of the gases substances contained in the foams shall be carried out by appropriately qualified natural persons.**
3. Building owners and contractors shall ensure that during renovation, refurbishing or demolition activities implying the removal of foams in laminated boards installed in cavities or built-up structures that contain ozone depleting substances listed in Annex I are avoided to the extent possible by **handling the foam foams in the boards or the substances contained therein in a way that ensures the recovery for reuse destruction of the foam foams in the boards and destruction of the gases substances therein or ensures the destruction of the laminated boards containing the gases substances listed above, foams and the substances contained therein. The recovery of the gases substances contained in the foams shall be carried out by appropriately qualified natural persons.**

4. Where recovery of the foams referred to in the first subparagraph is not technically feasible, the building owner or contractor shall draw up documentation providing evidence for the infeasibility of the recovery in the specific case. Such documentation shall be retained for five years and shall be made available, upon request, to the competent authorities and the Commission.
5. Halons contained in fire protection systems and fire extinguishers shall, during the maintenance or servicing of equipment or before the dismantling or disposal of equipment, be recovered for recycling or reclamation.

Destruction of halon is prohibited unless there is documented evidence that the purity of the recovered or recycled substance does not technically allow its reclamation and subsequent re-use. Undertakings destroying halons in such cases shall retain this documentation for a minimum period of five years. Such documentation shall be made available, upon request, to competent authorities and the Commission.

6. Ozone depleting substances listed in Annex I contained in products and equipment other than those mentioned in paragraphs 1 to 5 shall, if technically and economically feasible, be recovered for destruction, recycling or reclamation, or shall be destroyed without prior recovery.
7. Ozone depleting substances listed in Annex I and products and equipment containing such substances shall only be destroyed by technologies approved by the Parties to the Protocol or by destruction technologies that are not yet approved, but are environmentally equivalent and comply with Union and national legislation on waste and with additional requirements under such legislation.
8. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 29 to supplement this Regulation by establishing a list of products and equipment for which the recovery of ozone depleting substances or destruction of products and equipment without prior recovery of ozone depleting substances shall be considered technically and economically feasible, specifying, if appropriate, the technologies to be applied.

9. Member States shall promote the recovery, recycling, reclamation and destruction of ozone depleting substances listed in Annex I and shall establish the minimum qualification requirements for the personnel involved.

Article 21

Release of ozone depleting substances and leakage checks

1. The intentional release of ozone depleting substances including when contained in products and equipment into the atmosphere shall be prohibited where the release is not technically necessary for the intended uses permitted under this Regulation.
 2. Undertakings shall take all necessary precautions to prevent and minimise any unintentional release of ozone depleting substances listed in Annex I during production, including inadvertently produced in the course of the manufacture of other chemicals, equipment manufacturing process, use, storage and transfer from one container or system to another or transport.
- 2a. Operators of refrigeration, air conditioning or heat pump equipment, or fire protection systems, including their circuits, which contain ozone depleting substances listed in Annex I shall ensure that the stationary equipment or systems:**
- (a) with a fluid charge of 3 kg or more but less than 30 kg of ozone depleting substances listed in Annex I are checked for leakage at least once every 12 months; this shall not apply to equipment with hermetically sealed systems, which are labelled as such and contain less than 6 kg of controlled substances;**
 - (b) with a fluid charge of 30 kg or more but less than 300 kg of ozone depleting substances listed in Annex I are checked for leakage at least once every 6 months;**
 - (c) with a fluid charge of 300 kg or more of controlled substances are checked for leakage at least once every 3 months;²²**

3. Undertakings operating equipment containing ozone depleting substances listed in Annex I, shall ensure that any detected leakage is repaired without undue delay, without prejudice to the prohibition to use the ozone depleting substances.
4. Undertakings referred to in paragraph 3 shall retain records on the quantity and type of ~~halons ozone depleting substances added and the quantity~~ **and ozone depleting substances listed in Annex I** recovered during maintenance ~~or~~ servicing and final disposal of the equipment or system. They shall also retain records of other relevant information including the identification of the company or technician which performed the maintenance or servicing, as well as the dates and results of the leakage checks carried out. These records shall be retained for a minimum period of five years and shall be made available, upon request, to the competent authority of a Member State and to the Commission.
5. Member States shall establish the minimum qualification requirements for the personnel carrying out activities referred to in paragraph 3.

Chapter VI

Lists of ozone depleting substances and reporting

Article 22

Amendments to the lists of ozone depleting substances

1. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 29 to amend Annex II to include in that Annex any substances that are not covered by this Regulation but have been found by the Scientific Assessment Panel ('SAP'), established under the Protocol, or by another recognised authority of equivalent stature to have a significant ozone-depleting potential.
2. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 29 to amend Annex I to include in that Annex any substances that fulfil the conditions set out in paragraph 1, and are exported, imported, produced or placed on the market in significant quantities and, if appropriate, to determine possible exemptions from the restrictions set out in Chapters I, II, or IV.
3. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 29 to amend Annexes I and II as regards the global warming potential and the ozone depleting potential of the listed substances, where it is necessary in the light of new Assessments Reports by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change or new reports of the SAP, established under the Protocol.

Article 23

Reporting by the Member States

1. Each year by 30 June [*OP: Please insert the year of application of this Regulation*] Please add year of application of the Regulation], Member States shall report the following information in an electronic format to the Commission, for the previous calendar year:
 - (a) the quantities of halons installed, used and stored for critical uses, pursuant to Article 9(1), the measures taken to reduce their emissions and an estimate of such emissions, and progress in evaluating and using adequate alternatives;
 - (b) cases of illegal trade, in particular those detected during the checks carried out pursuant to Article 26, including the imposition of penalties referred to in Article 27 where applicable.
2. The Commission may, if appropriate, by means of implementing acts, determine the format for the submission of the information referred to in paragraph 1. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 28(2).
3. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 29 to amend paragraph 1 of this Article where it is necessary in view of the decisions of the Parties to the Protocol.

Article 24

Reporting by undertakings

1. Each year by 31 March [*OP: Please insert the year of application of this Regulation*], each undertaking shall report, via an electronic reporting tool, to the Commission the data listed in Annex VI for each ozone depleting substance **listed in Annex I and II** for the previous calendar year.

Member States shall also have access to the electronic reporting tool of the undertakings falling under their jurisdiction.

Prior to reporting, undertakings shall register in the licensing system.

2. The Commission and the competent authorities of the Member States shall take appropriate measures to protect the confidentiality of the information submitted to it in accordance with this Article.
3. Where necessary, the Commission shall, by means of implementing acts, establish the format and means of the reporting referred to in Annex VI. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 28(2).
4. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 29 to amend Annex VI, where it is necessary in view of the decisions of the Parties to the Protocol.

Chapter VII

Enforcement

Article 25

Cooperation and exchange of information

1. **When required to ensure compliance with this Regulation,** ~~the~~ The competent authorities of Member States, including customs authorities, market surveillance authorities, environmental authorities and other authorities with inspection functions shall cooperate with each other, with authorities from other Member States, with the Commission, and if necessary, with administrative authorities of third countries ~~in order to ensure compliance with this Regulation.~~

When cooperation with customs authorities is needed to ensure a proper implementation of the customs risk management framework, competent authorities shall provide all necessary information to customs in accordance with Article 47(2) of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013.

2. When customs authorities, market surveillance authorities or any other competent authority of a Member State have detected an infringement of this Regulation, that competent authority shall notify the environmental authority or if not relevant any other authority responsible for the enforcement of penalties in accordance with Article 27.
3. Member States shall ensure that their competent authorities are able to efficiently have access to and exchange between them any information necessary for the enforcement of this Regulation. Such information shall include customs related data, information on ownership and financial status, any environmental violations, as well as data recorded in the licensing system.

That information shall also be made available to competent authorities of other Member States and to the Commission when needed to ensure the enforcement of this Regulation.

4. Competent authorities shall alert competent authorities of other Member States when they detect infringement of this Regulation that may affect more than one Member State. Competent authorities shall, in particular, inform competent authorities of other Member States when they detect a relevant product on the market that is not compliant with this Regulation, to enable that it is seized, confiscated, withdrawn or recalled from the market for disposal.

The Customs Risk Management System shall be used for the communication between the customs authorities.

Customs authorities shall also exchange any relevant information related to infringement of the provisions of this Regulation in accordance with **Council** Regulation (EC) No 515/97 ~~of the European Parliament and of the Council~~²³ and shall request assistance from the other Member States and the Commission where necessary.

Article 26

Obligation to carry out checks

1. The competent authorities of Member States shall carry out checks to establish whether undertakings comply with their obligations under this Regulation.
2. The checks shall be carried out following a risk-based approach, which takes into consideration, in particular, the history of compliance of undertakings, the risk of non-compliance of a specific product with this Regulation, and any other relevant information received from the Commission, national customs authorities, market surveillance authorities, environmental authorities and other authorities with inspection functions or from competent authorities of third countries.

²³ Regulation (EC) No 515/97 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 March 1997 on mutual assistance between the administrative authorities of the Member States and cooperation between the latter and the Commission to ensure the correct application of the law on customs and agricultural matters (OJ L 82, 22.3.1997, p. 1).

Competent authorities shall also conduct checks when they are in possession of evidence or other relevant information, including based on substantiated concerns provided by third parties, concerning potential non-compliance with this Regulation.

~~The competent authorities of the Member States shall also carry out the checks that the Commission considers necessary to ensure compliance with this Regulation.~~

3. Checks referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall include on-site visits of establishments with the appropriate frequency and verification of relevant documentation and equipment.

Checks shall be carried out without prior warning of the undertaking, except where prior notification is necessary in order to ensure the effectiveness of the checks. Member States shall ensure that undertakings afford the competent authorities all necessary assistance to enable those authorities to carry out the checks provided for by this Article.

4. The competent authorities shall keep records of the checks indicating in particular their nature and results, as well as on the measures taken in case of non-compliance. Records of all checks shall be kept for at least five years.
5. At the request of another Member State, a Member State may conduct checks or other formal investigations of undertakings suspected of being engaged in the illegal movement of substances and products and equipment covered by this Regulation and which are operating on the territory of that Member State. The requesting Member State shall be informed about the result of the check.
6. In carrying out the tasks assigned to it by this Regulation, the Commission may request all necessary information from the competent authorities of the Member States and from undertakings. When requesting information from an undertaking the Commission shall at the same time forward a copy of the request to the competent authority of the Member State within the territory of which the undertaking's seat is situated.

7. The Commission shall take appropriate steps to promote an adequate exchange of information and cooperation between competent authorities of the Member States and between competent authorities of the Member States and the Commission. The Commission shall take appropriate steps to protect the confidentiality of information obtained under this Article.

Chapter VII

Penalties, committee procedure and exercise of delegation

Article 27

Penalties

1. **Without prejudice to the obligations of Member States under Directive 2008/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council²⁴ of 19 November 2008 on the protection of the environment through criminal law**, Member States shall lay down the rules on penalties applicable to infringements of this Regulation and shall take all measures necessary to ensure that they are implemented. The penalties provided for shall be effective, proportionate and dissuasive. Member States shall, by 1 January [*OP please insert = 24 year following the entry into force of this Regulation*], notify the Commission of those rules and of those provisions and shall notify it, without delay, of any subsequent amendment affecting them.
- ~~2. Without prejudice to the obligations of Member States under Directive 2008/99/EC, Member States shall, in accordance with national law, provide for competent authorities to have the power to impose appropriate administrative penalties and take other administrative measures in relation to these infringements.~~
3. Member States shall ensure that the level and type of penalties are appropriate and proportionate **and that the penalties give due regard to the following, as applicable and are applied considering at least to the following criteria:**
 - (a) the nature and gravity of the infringement;
 - (b) the intentional or negligent character of the infringement;

²⁴ **Directive 2008/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on the protection of the environment through criminal law (OJ L 328, 6.12.2008, p. 28–37).**

~~(bbis)~~ the human population or the environment affected by the infringement, taking into account the need to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment;

(c) any previous infringements of this Regulation by the undertaking held responsible;

(d) the financial situation of the undertaking held responsible;

~~(e) the economic benefits resulting from the violation of this Regulation derived or expected to be derived from the infringement.~~

~~4. The Member States shall ensure that their competent authorities are able to at least impose the following penalties in case of infringements of this Regulation, where appropriate:~~

~~(a) fines, whose level shall be calculated in such a way as to make sure that they effectively deprive the person responsible for the infringement of the economic benefits derived from that infringement;~~

~~(b) confiscation or seizure of illegally obtained goods or of revenues gained by the undertaking from the infringement;~~

~~(c) suspension or revocation of the authorisation to carry out activities where such authorisation the authorisation to carry out activities as these fall under the scope of this Regulation.~~

~~5. In cases of unlawful production, import, export, placing on the market, or use of ozone depleting substances listed in Annex I or of products and equipment containing those substances or whose functioning relies upon those substances, Member States shall envisage maximum administrative fines of at least five times the market value of the concerned substances or products and equipment concerned. In case of a repeated infringement within a five year period, the Member States shall envisage maximum administrative fines of at least eight times the market value of the concerned substances or products and equipment concerned.~~

~~In cases of infringements of Article 21(1), the potential impact on the climate shall be reflected by taking into account the carbon price in the determination of an administrative fine.~~

Article 28

Committee procedure

1. The Commission shall be assisted by the Committee on ozone depleting substances. That committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.
2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.

Article 29

Exercise of the delegation

1. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.
2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article 7(4), Article 8(7), Article 9(3), Article 16(13), Article 18, Article 19(2), Article 20(8), Article 22, Article 23(3) and Article 24(4) shall be conferred on the Commission for an indeterminate period of time [*from the date of application of the Regulation*]
3. The delegation of power referred to in Article 7(4), Article 8(7), Article 9(3), Article 16(13), Article 18, Article 19(2), Article 20(8), Article 22, Article 23(3) and Article 24(4) may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of the power specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the *Official Journal of the European Union* or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.
4. Before adopting a delegated act, the Commission shall consult experts designated by each Member State in accordance with the principles laid down in the Inter-institutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making.

5. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.
6. A delegated act adopted pursuant to Article 7(4), Article 8(7), Article 9(3), Article 16(13), Article 18, Article 19(2), Article 20(8), Article 22, Article 23(3) and Article 24(4) shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or the Council within a period of two months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period shall be extended by two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.

Chapter VIII

Transitional and final provisions

Article 30

Review

By 1 January 2030³, the Commission shall publish a report on the implementation of this Regulation.

Article 31

Repeal

Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 is repealed.

References to the repealed Regulation shall be construed as references to this Regulation and read in accordance with the correlation table in Annex VIII.

Article 32

Entry into force

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

Articles 16(14), 16(15) and 17(5) of this Regulation shall apply from:

- (a) [[1 March 2023] date = the application date specified in Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing the European Union Single Window Environment for Customs and amending Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 in the Annex for the part concerning ozone depleting substances] as regards the customs procedure release for free circulation as referred to in Article 201 of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 and export;
- (b) [[1 March 2025] date = the application date specified in Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing the European Union Single Window Environment for Customs and amending Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 in the Annex for the part concerning ozone depleting substances] as regards import procedures other than the procedure referred to in point (a).

Done at Strasbourg,

For the European Parliament

The President

[...]

For the Council

The President

ANNEX I

*Ozone depleting substances referred to in Article 2(1)*²⁵

Group	Substance			Ozone-depleting potential ²⁶	GWP ²⁷
Group I	CFC1 ₃	CFC-11	Trichlorofluoromethane	1,0	5 560
	CF ₂ Cl ₂	CFC-12	Dichlorodifluoromethane	1,0	11 200
	C ₂ F ₃ Cl ₃	CFC-113	Trichlorotrifluoroethane	0,8	6 520
	C ₂ F ₄ Cl ₂	CFC-114	Dichlorotetrafluoroethane	1,0	9 430
	C ₂ F ₅ Cl	CFC-115	Chloropentafluoroethane	0,6	9 600
Group II	CF ₃ Cl	CFC-13	Chlorotrifluoromethane	1,0	16 200
	C ₂ FC1 ₅	CFC-111	Pentachlorofluoroethane	1,0	(*)
	C ₂ F ₂ Cl ₄	CFC-112	Tetrachlorodifluoroethane	1,0	4 620
	C ₃ FC1 ₇	CFC-211	Heptachlorofluoropropane	1,0	(*)
	C ₃ F ₂ Cl ₆	CFC-212	Hexachlorodifluoropropane	1,0	(*)
	C ₃ F ₃ Cl ₅	CFC-213	Pentachlorotrifluoropropane	1,0	(*)
	C ₃ F ₄ Cl ₄	CFC-	Tetrachlorotetrafluoropropane	1,0	(*)

²⁵ The Annex includes the substances listed therein and their isomers, whether alone or in a mixture.

²⁶ The figures relating to ozone-depleting potential are estimates based on existing knowledge and will be reviewed and revised periodically in the light of decisions taken by the Parties.

²⁷ Based on the Sixth Assessment Report, Chapter 7: The Earth's energy budget, climate feedbacks, and climate sensitivity - Supplementary Material adopted by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, unless otherwise indicated.

* Default value, global warming potential not yet available.

Group	Substance			Ozone-depleting potential ²⁶	GWP ²⁷
		214			
	C ₃ F ₅ Cl ₃	CFC-215	Trichloropentafluoropropane	1,0	(*)
	C ₃ F ₆ Cl ₂	CFC-216	Dichlorohexafluoropropane	1,0	(*)
	C ₃ F ₇ Cl	CFC-217	Chloroheptafluoropropane	1,0	(*)
Group III	CF ₂ BrCl	halon-1211	Bromochlorodifluoromethane	3,0	1 930
	CF ₃ Br	halon-1301	Bromotrifluoromethane	10,0	7 200
	C ₂ F ₄ Br ₂	halon-2402	Dibromotetrafluoroethane	6,0	2 170
	CB ₂ F ₂	halon-1202	Dibromodifluoromethane	1,25	216
Group IV	CCl ₄	CTC	Tetrachloromethane (carbon tetrachloride)	1,1	2 200
Group V	C ₂ H ₃ Cl ₃ ²⁸	1,1,1-TCA	1,1,1-Trichloroethane (methylchloroform)	0,1	161
Group VI	CH ₃ Br	methyl bromide	Bromomethane	0,6	2,43
Group VII	CH ₂ Br ₂	HBFC-21 B2	Dibromofluoromethane	1,00	(*)
	CHF ₂ Br	HBFC-22 B1	Bromodifluoromethane	0,74	380
	CH ₂ FBr	HBFC-31 B1	Bromofluoromethane	0,73	(*)
	C ₂ H ₂ Br ₄	HBFC-121 B4	Tetrabromofluoroethane	0,8	(*)

²⁸ This formula does not refer to 1,1,2-trichloroethane.

Group	Substance			Ozone-depleting potential ²⁶	GWP ²⁷
	C ₂ HF ₂ Br ₃	HBFC-122 B3	Tribromodifluoroethane	1,8	(*)
	C ₂ HF ₃ Br ₂	HBFC-123 B2	Dibromotrifluoroethane	1,6	(*)
	C ₂ HF ₄ Br	HBFC-124 B1	Bromotetrafluoroethane	1,2	201
	C ₂ H ₂ FBr ₃	HBFC-131 B3	Tribromofluoroethane	1,1	(*)
	C ₂ H ₂ F ₂ Br ₂	HBFC-132 B2	Dibromodifluoroethane	1,5	(*)
	C ₂ H ₂ F ₃ Br	HBFC-133 B1	Bromotrifluoroethane	1,6	177
	C ₂ H ₃ FBr ₂	HBFC-141 B2	Dibromofluoroethane	1,7	(*)
	C ₂ H ₃ F ₂ Br	HBFC-142 B1	Bromodifluoroethane	1,1	(*)
	C ₂ H ₄ FBr	HBFC-151 B1	Bromofluoroethane	0,1	(*)
	C ₃ HFBBr ₆	HBFC-221 B6	Hexabromofluoropropane	1,5	(*)
	C ₃ HF ₂ Br ₅	HBFC-222 B5	Pentabromodifluoropropane	1,9	(*)
	C ₃ HF ₃ Br ₄	HBFC-223 B4	Tetrabromotrifluoropropane	1,8	(*)
	C ₃ HF ₄ Br ₃	HBFC-224 B3	Tribromotetrafluoropropane	2,2	(*)
	C ₃ HF ₅ Br ₂	HBFC-225 B2	Dibromopentafluoropropane	2,0	(*)
	C ₃ HF ₆ Br	HBFC-226 B1	Bromohexafluoropropane	3,3	(*)
	C ₃ H ₂ FBr ₅	HBFC-	Pentabromofluoropropane	1,9	(*)

Group	Substance			Ozone-depleting potential ²⁶	GWP ²⁷
		231 B5			
	C ₃ H ₂ F ₂ Br ₄	HBFC-232 B4	Tetrabromodifluoropropane	2,1	(*)
	C ₃ H ₂ F ₃ Br ₃	HBFC-233 B3	Tribromotrifluoropropane	5,6	(*)
	C ₃ H ₂ F ₄ Br ₂	HBFC-234 B2	Dibromotetrafluoropropane	7,5	(*)
	C ₃ H ₂ F ₅ Br	HBFC-235 B1	Bromopentafluoropropane	1,4	(*)
	C ₃ H ₃ FBr ₄	HBFC-241 B4	Tetrabromofluoropropane	1,9	(*)
	C ₃ H ₃ F ₂ Br ₃	HBFC-242 B3	Tribromodifluoropropane	3,1	(*)
	C ₃ H ₃ F ₃ Br ₂	HBFC-243 B2	Dibromotrifluoropropane	2,5	(*)
	C ₃ H ₃ F ₄ Br	HBFC-244 B1	Bromotetrafluoropropane	4,4	(*)
	C ₃ H ₄ FBr ₃	HBFC-251 B1	Tribromofluoropropane	0,3	(*)
	C ₃ H ₄ F ₂ Br ₂	HBFC-252 B2	Dibromodifluoropropane	1,0	(*)
	C ₃ H ₄ F ₃ Br	HBFC-253 B1	Bromotrifluoropropane	0,8	(*)
	C ₃ H ₅ FBr ₂	HBFC-261 B2	Dibromofluoropropane	0,4	(*)
	C ₃ H ₅ F ₂ Br	HBFC-262 B1	Bromodifluoropropane	0,8	(*)
	C ₃ H ₆ FBr	HBFC-271 B1	Bromofluoropropane	0,7	(*)

Group	Substance			Ozone-depleting potential ²⁶	GWP ²⁷
Group VIII	CHFC1 ₂	HCFC-21 ²⁹	Dichlorofluoromethane	0,040	160
	CHF ₂ Cl	HCFC-22 ⁴	Chlorodifluoromethane	0,055	1 960
	CH ₂ FC1	HCFC-31	Chlorofluoromethane	0,020	79,4
	C ₂ HFC1 ₄	HCFC-121	Tetrachlorofluoroethane	0,040	58,3
	C ₂ HF ₂ Cl ₃	HCFC-122	Trichlorodifluoroethane	0,080	56,4
	C ₂ HF ₃ Cl ₂	HCFC-123 ⁴	Dichlorotrifluoroethane	0,020	90,4
	C ₂ HF ₄ Cl	HCFC-124 ⁴	Chlorotetrafluoroethane	0,022	597
	C ₂ H ₂ FC1 ₃	HCFC-131	Trichlorofluoroethane	0,050	30 ³⁰
	C ₂ H ₂ F ₂ Cl ₂	HCFC-132	Dichlorodifluoroethane	0,050	122
	C ₂ H ₂ F ₃ Cl	HCFC-133	Chlorotrifluoroethane	0,060	275 ⁵
	C ₂ H ₃ FC1 ₂	HCFC-141	Dichlorofluoroethane	0,070	46,6
	CH ₃ CFCl ₂	HCFC-141b ⁴	1,1-Dichloro-1-fluoroethane	0,110	860
	C ₂ H ₃ F ₂ Cl	HCFC-142	Chlorodifluoroethane	0,070	175 ⁵
	CH ₃ CF ₂ Cl	HCFC-142b ⁴	1-Chloro-1,1-difluoroethane	0,065	2 300

²⁹ Identifies the most commercially viable substance as prescribed in the Protocol.

³⁰ Scientific Assessment of Ozone Depletion: 2018; Appendix A Summary of Abundances, Lifetimes, Ozone Depletion Potentials (ODPs), Radiative Efficiencies (REs), Global Warming Potentials (GWPs), and Global Temperature change Potentials (GTPs)

Group	Substance			Ozone-depleting potential ²⁶	GWP ²⁷
	C ₂ H ₄ FCI	HCFC-151	Chlorofluoroethane	0,005	10 ⁵
	C ₃ HFCI ₆	HCFC-221	Hexachlorofluoropropane	0,070	110 ⁵
	C ₃ HF ₂ Cl ₅	HCFC-222	Pentachlorodifluoropropane	0,090	500 ⁵
	C ₃ HF ₃ Cl ₄	HCFC-223	Tetrachlorotrifluoropropane	0,080	695 ⁵
	C ₃ HF ₄ Cl ₃	HCFC-224	Trichlorotetrafluoropropane	0,090	1 090 ⁵
	C ₃ HF ₅ Cl ₂	HCFC-225	Dichloropentafluoropropane	0,070	1 560 ⁵
	CF ₃ CF ₂ CHCl ₂	HCFC-225ca ⁴	3,3-Dichloro-1,1,1,2,2-pentafluoropropane	0,025	137
	CF ₂ ClCF ₂ CHClF	HCFC-225cb ⁴	1,3-Dichloro-1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane	0,033	568
	C ₃ HF ₆ Cl	HCFC-226	Chlorohexafluoropropane	0,100	2 455 ⁵
	C ₃ H ₂ FCI ₅	HCFC-231	Pentachlorofluoropropane	0,090	350 ⁵
	C ₃ H ₂ F ₂ Cl ₄	HCFC-232	Tetrachlorodifluoropropane	0,100	690 ⁵
	C ₃ H ₂ F ₃ Cl ₃	HCFC-233	Trichlorotrifluoropropane	0,230	1 495 ⁵
	C ₃ H ₂ F ₄ Cl ₂	HCFC-234	Dichlorotetrafluoropropane	0,280	3 490 ⁵
	C ₃ H ₂ F ₅ Cl	HCFC-235	Chloropentafluoropropane	0,520	5 320 ⁵
	C ₃ H ₃ FCI ₄	HCFC-241	Tetrachlorofluoropropane	0,090	450 ⁵
	C ₃ H ₃ F ₂ Cl ₃	HCFC-	Trichlorodifluoropropane	0,130	1 025 ⁵

Group	Substance			Ozone-depleting potential ²⁶	GWP ²⁷
		242			
	C ₃ H ₃ F ₃ Cl ₂	HCFC-243	Dichlorotrifluoropropane	0,120	2 060 ⁵
	C ₃ H ₃ F ₄ Cl	HCFC-244	Chlorotetrafluoropropane	0,140	3 360 ⁵
	C ₃ H ₄ FCl ₃	HCFC-251	Trichlorofluoropropane	0,010	70 ⁵
	C ₃ H ₄ F ₂ Cl ₂	HCFC-252	Dichlorodifluoropropane	0,040	275 ⁵
	C ₃ H ₄ F ₃ Cl	HCFC-253	Chlorotrifluoropropane	0,030	665 ⁵
	C ₃ H ₅ FCl ₂	HCFC-261	Dichlorofluoropropane	0,020	84 ⁵
	C ₃ H ₅ F ₂ Cl	HCFC-262	Chlorodifluoropropane	0,020	227 ⁵
	C ₃ H ₆ FCl	HCFC-271	Chlorofluoropropane	0,030	340 ⁵
Group IX	CH ₂ BrCl	BCM	Bromochloromethane	0,12	4,74

ANNEX II

Ozone depleting substances referred to in Article 2(1)³¹

Substance		Ozone-depleting potential ³²	GWP ³³
C ₃ H ₇ Br	1-Bromopropane (n-propyl bromide)	0,02 — 0,10	0,052
C ₂ H ₅ Br	Bromoethane (ethyl bromide)	0,1 — 0,2	0,487
CF ₃ I	Trifluoriodomethane (trifluoromethyl iodide)	0,01 — 0,02	(*)
CH ₃ Cl	Chloromethane (methyl chloride)	0,02	5,54
C ₃ H ₂ BrF ₃	2-bromo-3,3,3-trifluoroprop-1-en (2-BTP)	<0,05 ³⁴	(*)
CH ₂ Cl ₂	Dichloromethane (DCM)	non zero ³⁵	11,2
C ₂ Cl ₄	Tetrachloroethene (Perchloroethylene (PCE))	0.006 — 0.007 ⁴	(*)

³¹ The Annex includes the substances listed therein and their isomers, whether alone or in a mixture.

³² The figures relating to ozone-depleting potential are estimates based on existing knowledge and will be reviewed and revised periodically in the light of decisions taken by the Parties.

³³ Based on the Sixth Assessment Report, Chapter 7: The Earth's energy budget, climate feedbacks, and climate sensitivity - Supplementary Material adopted by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, unless otherwise indicated.

* Default value, global warming potential not yet available.

³⁴ Scientific Assessment of Ozone Depletion: 2018; Appendix A Summary of Abundances, Lifetimes, Ozone Depletion Potentials (ODPs), Radiative Efficiencies (REs), Global Warming Potentials (GWPs), and Global Temperature change Potentials (GTPs)

³⁵ New Ozone-Depleting substances that have been reported by the Parties: Decisions XIII/5, X/8 and IX/24 (Updated May 2012).

https://ozone.unep.org/resources?term_node_tid_depth%5B883%5D=883

ANNEX III

Process agents

Processes referred to in Article 7 shall be any of the following:

- (a) use of carbon tetrachloride for the elimination of nitrogen trichloride in the production of chlorine and caustic soda;
- (b) use of carbon tetrachloride in the manufacture of chlorinated rubber;
- (c) use of carbon tetrachloride in the manufacture of poly-phenylene-terephthalamide;
- (d) use of CFC-12 in the photochemical synthesis of perfluoropolyetherpolyperoxide precursors of Z-perfluoropolyethers and difunctional derivatives;
- (e) use of carbon tetrachloride in production of cyclodime.

The maximum amount of ozone depleting substances that may be used as process agents within the Union shall not exceed 921 metric tonnes per year. The maximum amount of ozone depleting substances that may be released from process agent uses within the Union shall not exceed 15 metric tonnes per year.

ANNEX IV

Conditions for the placing on the market and further distribution of ozone depleting substances for essential laboratory and analytical uses referred to in Article 8(6)

1. Ozone depleting substances for essential laboratory and analytical uses shall be of the following purities:

Substance	%
CTC (reagent grade)	99,5
1,1,1-trichloroethane	99,0
CFC 11	99,5
CFC 13	99,5
CFC 12	99,5
CFC 113	99,5
CFC 114	99,5
Other ozone depleting substances with a boiling point > 20 °C	99,5
Other ozone depleting substances with a boiling point < 20 °C	99,0

These ozone depleting substances may be subsequently mixed by producers, agents, or distributors with other chemicals whether or not subject to control under the Protocol as is customary for laboratory and analytical uses.

2. Ozone depleting substances referred to in point 1 and mixtures containing those substances shall be supplied only in re-closable containers or high pressure cylinders smaller than three litres-dm³ or in 10 millilitre cm³ or smaller glass ampoules, marked clearly as substances that deplete the ozone layer, restricted to laboratory and analytical uses and specifying that used or surplus substances are to be collected and recycled, if practical. The material shall be destroyed if recycling is not practical.

Used or surplus ozone depleted substances referred to in point 1 and mixtures containing those substances shall be collected and recycled if practical. Those substances and their mixtures shall be destroyed, if recycling is not practical.

ANNEX V

Critical uses of halon referred to in Article 9(1)

For the purposes of this Annex, the following definitions shall apply:

1. 'cut-off date' means the date after which halons shall not be used for fire extinguishers or fire protection systems in new equipment and new facilities for the application concerned;
2. 'new equipment' means equipment for which, by the cut-off date, neither of the following events has occurred:
 - (a) signature of the relevant procurement or development contract;
 - (b) submission of a request for type approval or type certification to the appropriate regulatory authority. For aircraft, submission of a request for type certification refers to a submission of a request for a new aircraft type certification;
3. 'new facilities' means facilities for which, by the cut-off date, neither of the following events has occurred:
 - (a) signature of the relevant development contract;
 - (b) submission of a request for planning consent to the appropriate regulatory authority;
4. 'end date' means the date after which halons shall not be used for the application concerned and by which date the fire extinguishers or fire protection systems containing halons shall be decommissioned;
5. 'inerting' means preventing the initiation of combustion of a flammable or explosive atmosphere by means of the addition of an inhibiting or diluting agent;
6. 'normally occupied space' means a protected space in which it is necessary for persons to be present most or all of the time in order for the equipment or facility to function effectively. For military applications, the occupancy status of the protected space would be that applicable during a combat situation;
7. 'normally unoccupied space' means a protected space that is occupied for limited periods only, in particular for undertaking maintenance, and where the continual presence of persons is not necessary for the effective functioning of the equipment or facility.

CRITICAL USES OF HALONS					
Application				Cut-off date (31 December of the stated year)	End date (31 December of the stated year)
Category of equipment or facility	Purpose	Type of extinguisher	Type of halon		
1.On military ground vehicles	1.1. For the protection of engine compartments	Fixed system	1301 1211 2402	2010	2035
	1.2. For the protection of crew compartments	Fixed system	1301 2402	2011	2040
2.On military surface ships	2.1. For the protection of normally occupied machinery spaces	Fixed system	1301 2402	2010	2040
	2.2. For the protection of normally unoccupied engine spaces	Fixed system	1301 1211 2402	2010	2035
	2.3. For the protection of normally unoccupied electrical compartments	Fixed system	1301 1211	2010	2030
	2.4. For the protection of command centres	Fixed system	1301	2010	2030

	2.5. For the protection of fuel pump rooms	Fixed system	1301	2010	2030
	2.6. For the protection of flammable liquid storage compartments	Fixed system	1301 1211 2402	2010	2030
3.On military submarines	3.1. For the protection of machinery spaces	Fixed system	1301	2010	2040
	3.2. For the protection of command centres	Fixed system	1301	2010	2040
	3.3. For the protection of diesel generator spaces	Fixed system	1301	2010	2040
	3.4. For the protection of electrical compartments	Fixed system	1301	2010	2040
4.On aircraft	4.1. For the protection of normally unoccupied cargo compartments	Fixed system	1301 1211 2402	2024	2040
	4.2. For the protection of cabins and crew compartments	Portable extinguisher	1211 2402	2014	2025
	4.3. For the protection of engine nacelles and auxiliary	Fixed system	1301 1211 2402	2014	2040

	power units				
	4.4. For the inerting of fuel tanks	Fixed system	1301 2402	2011	2040
	4.6. For the protection of dry bays	Fixed system	1301 1211 2402	2011	2040
5. In land-based command and communications facilities essential to national security	For the protection of normally occupied spaces	Fixed system	1301 2402	2010	2025

ANNEX VI

Reporting referred to in Article 24

1. For the purpose of this Annex, production covers the amount of ozone depleting substances produced intentionally or inadvertently, including as a by-product unless that by-product is destroyed as part of the manufacturing process or following a documented procedure in compliance with this Regulation and Union and national legislation on waste, but not including the amounts recycled or reclaimed.
2. Each producer shall communicate the following data separately for each ozone depleting substance:
 - (a) its total production;
 - (b) any production placed on the market or used for the producer's own account within the Union, separately identifying production for feedstock, process agent and other uses;
 - (c) any production to meet the essential laboratory and analytical uses in the Union;
 - (d) any production to satisfy essential laboratory and analytical uses of another Party to the Protocol;
 - (e) any quantity recycled, reclaimed or destroyed and the technology used for the destruction, including amounts produced and destroyed as by-product as referred to in point 1;
 - (f) any stocks **held at the beginning and the end of the reporting period**;
 - (g) any purchases from and sales to other undertakings in the Union;
 - (h) any emissions, including those related to production, by-production, storage and transport, including the transfer from one container to another.
3. Each importer shall communicate the following data separately for each ozone depleting substance:
 - (a) any quantities released for free circulation in the Union, separately identifying imports for feedstock and process agent uses, for essential laboratory and analytical uses and for destruction. Importers which imported controlled substances for destruction shall also communicate the actual final destination or destinations of each of the substances, providing separately for each destination the quantity of each of the substances and the name and address of destruction facility where the substance was delivered;
 - (b) any quantities imported under other customs procedures separately identifying the customs procedure and the designated uses;
 - (c) any quantities of used substances imported for recycling or reclamation;
 - (d) any stocks **held at the beginning and the end of the reporting period**;

- (e) any purchases from and sales to other undertakings in the Union;
 - (f) the origin country.
4. Each exporter shall communicate the following data separately for each ozone depleting substance:
- (a) any quantities of such substances exported, separately identifying quantities exported to each country of destination and quantities exported for feedstock and process agent uses, essential laboratory and analytical uses and critical uses;
 - (b) any stocks **held at the beginning and the end of the reporting period;**
 - (c) any purchases from and sales to other undertakings in the Union;
 - (d) the country of origin.
5. Each undertaking destroying ozone depleting substances and not covered by point 2(e) of this Annex, shall communicate the following data, separately for each substance:
- (a) any quantities destroyed, ~~including~~ **specifying separately any** quantities contained in products or equipment;
 - (b) any stocks waiting to be destroyed, including quantities contained in products or equipment;
 - (c) the technology used for the destruction;
 - (d) any emissions, including those linked to destruction, transport and storage, including the transfer from one container to another.

Each undertaking destroying ozone depleting substances listed in Annex I and not covered by point 2(e) of this Annex shall also communicate data on any purchases from and sales to other undertakings in the Union.

6. Each undertaking using as feedstock or process agents ozone depleting substances, shall communicate the following data, separately for each substance:
- (a) any quantities used as feedstock or process agents;
 - (b) any stocks **held at the beginning and the end of the reporting period;**
 - (c) the processes and any emissions, including those linked to transport and storage, including the transfer from one container to another.

Each undertaking using as feedstock or process agents ozone depleting substances listed in Annex I shall also communicate data on any purchases from and sales to other undertakings in the Union.

ANNEX VII

Licensing System

1. Undertakings shall provide the following information to the Commission for registration purposes in the licensing system referred to in Article 16:
 - (a) the undertaking's contact details, including a telephone number, name as it appears in relevant official documents and its full address including, where applicable, of the only representative referred to in Article 16(3);
 - (b) the Economic Operators Registration and Identification (EORI) number;
 - (c) the full name and electronic address of a contact person of the undertaking including where applicable, of the only representative referred to in Article 16(3);
 - (d) a description of the undertaking's business activities (including whether the undertaking is an importer of substances or exporter of substances);
 - (e) written confirmation of the undertaking's intention to register confirming the correctness and accuracy of the information provided in the licensing system, signed by a beneficial owner or employee of the undertaking who is authorised to make legally binding statements on behalf of the undertaking, and, where applicable, also by the undertaking's only representative referred to in Article 16(3);
 - (f) any other information necessary for the identification of the legal or financial format or business specifications of the undertaking.
2. Undertakings shall provide the following information to the Commission for the purpose of applying for a licence required under Article 13(2) and Article 14(3), via an electronic format provided by the licensing system:
 - (a) in the case of imports or exports of ozone depleting substances, a description of each of these substances, including:
 - (i) the name and intended use of the substance;
 - (ii) the tariff classification number of the goods in the integrated Tariff of the European Union 'TARIC';
 - (iii) whether the substance is in a mixture.
 - (b) In the case of imports or exports of products and equipment containing, or whose functioning relies upon, ozone depleting substances:
 - (i) the type and intended use of the products and equipment;
 - (ii) the name of the substance;

- (iii) the tariff classification number of the goods in the integrated Tariff of the European Union ‘TARIC’.
- (c) in the case of imports of controlled substances or products and equipment for destruction, the name(s) and address(es) of the facility(ies) where they will be destroyed;
- (d) any further information deemed necessary to ensure the correct implementation of the import and export rules under this Regulation and in accordance with international obligations.

ANNEX VIII

Correlation table

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