

Brussels, 20 April 2023
(OR. en)

7946/23
CRS CRP 12

SUMMARY RECORD
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES COMMITTEE
29 March 2023

I. Adoption of the agenda

7706/1/23 REV 1 OJ CRP1 12
7825/1/23 REV 1 OJ CRP2 12

The Committee adopted the agenda.

II. Approval of the "I" items

The Committee approved the "I" items as set out in the Annex.

III. Discussion items

COREPER (PART 1)

Internal Market and Industry

2. Regulation on geographical indication protection for craft and industrial products
Presidency debriefing on the outcome of the trilogue

The Presidency debriefed on the trilogue which took place on 21 March 2023.

3. Regulation establishing a framework of measures for strengthening Europe's semiconductor ecosystem (Chips Act)
Preparation for the trilogue

7684/23

The Committee agreed on a revised mandate for the forthcoming trilogue. The Presidency took note of delegations' comments.

Telecommunications

4. Regulation amending Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 as regards establishing a framework for a European Digital Identity
Presidency debriefing on the outcome of the trilogue

The Presidency debriefed on the trilogue which took place on 21 March 2023.

Energy

56. Revision of the Renewable Energy Directive 7445/1/23 REV 1
Preparation for the trilogue

The Committee finished preparing a revised mandate for the possibly conclusive trilogue on 29 March. The Presidency concluded that it would pay particular attention to sensitivities expressed by delegations.

5. Revision of the Energy Efficiency Directive (recast) 7446/23
Analysis of the final compromise text with a view to agreement

The Committee endorsed the text of the final compromise and mandated the Presidency to inform the European Parliament that, should the European Parliament adopt its position at first reading in accordance with this compromise (subject to revision by the legal linguists), the Council would approve the European Parliament's position and the act shall be adopted.

Statement by Finland

“Energy efficiency plays an important role in Finland’s efforts to achieve carbon neutrality by 2035. Our national carbon neutrality target is more ambitious than the EU target. Achieving the target by 2035 requires a temporary increase in the consumption of emission-free electricity. Unfortunately, the Article 4 of the compromise does not adequately take into account the special characteristics of the Member States. It does not provide sufficient flexibility to implement cost-effective measures needed to achieve the national climate targets.

The objectives of the EED must be set in such a way that the Member states achieve their carbon neutrality targets as quickly and cost-effectively as possible. National targets of restricting the energy consumption must not jeopardize the achievement of Finland’s/Member states’ climate targets. When setting the target for energy consumption, the increasing demand for electricity required by the electrification of industry and the production of clean hydrogen must be taken into account. Achieving Finland’s carbon neutrality target by 2035 requires a temporary increase in the consumption of emission-free electricity. Finland needs more flexible timetable in reducing energy consumption.

For these reasons, Finland cannot support the adoption of the final compromise of the recast of Energy Efficiency Directive.”

Statement by Hungary

“Hungary supports the transition towards climate neutrality and is strongly committed to adopting effective measures that take into account economic and social feasibility as well as ensure security of energy supply and affordability of energy prices.

However, we are concerned about the increased level of ambition in the final compromise proposal, especially the objectives set out in Articles 4 and 8, as well as the limitation of fossil fuel technologies after 2026. In our view, the provisions of the Directive would impose a disproportionate economic and social burden on Hungary and cannot be implemented in a cost-efficient manner; it therefore goes beyond the limits that we can undertake responsibly.

We also stress that the achievement of energy savings should take due account of Member States’ specificities and different starting points.

With regard to recital 99, and Article 22 (4) where sex and gender are mentioned together, Hungary interprets the concept of ‘gender’ as reference to ‘sex’ and the concept of ‘gender equality’ as reference to ‘providing equal chances and opportunities to women and men’. Hungary recognizes and promotes equality between men and women in accordance with the Fundamental Law of Hungary, and the primary law, principles and values of the European Union, as well as commitments and principles stemming from the international law. Furthermore, equality between women and men is enshrined in the Treaties of the European Union as a fundamental value.

As a result of the above-mentioned concerns, Hungary cannot support the compromise proposal.”

Statement by Latvia

“The Republic of Latvia by this statement declares its abstention from voting on the proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on energy efficiency (recast of the Directive 2012/27/EU).

Latvia acknowledges and considers the importance of the energy efficiency improvement measures in greenhouse gas emission reduction in reaching Unions climate ambitions as well in ensuring Union’s and Latvia’s energy security and energy independence targets that are of utmost importance now.

Still Latvia stresses out that it is also important to promote energy efficiency measures in the most cost-efficient manner ensuring our competitiveness, economic growth and well-being of our population.

Hence, Latvia considers that the agreed targets of new savings each year from 1 January 2021 set in paragraph 1(b) of Article 8 and the measures to reach these targets in Annex V are beyond the level of feasibility and achievement possibilities given Latvia’s national circumstances, structure of the economy and energy balance as well the possibilities of the communities. We strongly believe that the new savings targets are not possible to fulfil in a cost-efficient manner.

Nevertheless, Latvia will make the best efforts to reach the energy savings targets while strictly maintaining the position that the measures cannot endanger livelihood and well-being of households and business.”

Statement by Luxembourg

“Le Luxembourg considère que les économies d’énergie et l’efficacité énergétique sont indispensables à l’atteinte des objectifs climatiques européens, au renforcement de la sécurité énergétique, de la compétitivité et à la lutte contre la pauvreté énergétique. A ce titre, le Luxembourg se félicite de l’adoption de la Directive relative à l’Efficacité Energétique (DEE) qui établit un objectif européen ambitieux. Toutefois, le Luxembourg regrette le choix du scénario de référence 2020 qui impose un effort disproportionné aux Etats Membres ayant notifié un plan national énergie et climat (PNEC) incluant un objectif 2030 élevé en matière d’économies d’énergie.

En effet dans son PNEC notifié en 2019, le Luxembourg a inclus un objectif de réduction de la consommation d’énergie de 40 à 44% pour 2030, l’un des plus élevés dans l’UE. Dans un souci de solidarité et d’équité, le Luxembourg invite la Commission à prendre en compte le niveau d’ambition des PNEC dans la redistribution de l’effort issue d’un éventuel écart entre l’objectif européen et la somme des contributions nationales.”

Courtesy translation

“Luxembourg considers that energy saving and energy efficiency are essential to achieve the European climate objectives, to strengthen energy security and competitiveness and to fight against energy poverty. In this respect, Luxembourg welcomes the adoption of the Energy Efficiency Directive (EED), which sets an ambitious European objective. However, Luxembourg regrets the choice of the 2020 reference scenario which imposes a disproportionate effort on Member States that have notified a National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) that includes a high energy saving target for 2030. As a matter of fact, Luxembourg notified in 2019 an NECP with a consumption reduction objective of 40 to 44% for 2030. In a spirit of solidarity and fairness, Luxembourg invites the Commission to take into account the level of ambition of NECPs in the redistribution of the effort resulting from a possible gap between the European objective and the sum of the national contributions.”

Statement by Poland

“Rzeczpospolita Polska zgadza się co do kluczowego znaczenia efektywności energetycznej jako narzędzia do osiągnięcia celów redukcji emisji, poprawy bezpieczeństwa dostaw energii, zmniejszenia uzależnienia Unii Europejskiej od importu paliw oraz ochrony odbiorców końcowych. Jednocześnie Rząd RP identyfikuje ryzyko związane z realizacją celów określonych w art. 4 i 8 dyrektywy w sprawie efektywności energetycznej. Podkreślić należy fakt, że zaproponowane poziomy ambicji nie uwzględniają aspektu ich wykonalności oraz obecnie trwającego kryzysu gospodarczego, podczas którego efektywność energetyczna powinna być przede wszystkim wdrażana z uwzględnieniem najbardziej efektywnych kosztowo środków. Rzeczpospolita Polska w swoich stanowiskach wielokrotnie podkreślała, że zbyt wysokie cele, które nie uwzględniają indywidualnej specyfiki gospodarek państw członkowskich, mogą w konsekwencji przyczynić się do negatywnych skutków gospodarczych. Ponadto Polska przypomina o swoim negatywnym stanowisku wobec całego pakietu „Fit for 55” ustalającego nierealne cele i ambicje oraz znacznie wpływającego na miks energetyczny państw członkowskich. W opinii Polski pakiet w znacznej większości jest procedowany w oparciu o błędną podstawę prawną, co tworzy niebezpieczny precedens.”

“The Republic of Poland agrees that energy efficiency is of crucial importance as a tool for achieving emission reduction targets, improving security of energy supply, reducing the EU’s dependence on fuel imports and protecting final customers.”

Translation

“At the same time, the Polish government identifies risks related to meeting the targets in Articles 4 and 8 of the Energy Efficiency Directive. It should be stressed that the levels of ambition proposed do not take account of their feasibility or the current economic crisis, during which energy efficiency should primarily be implemented using the most cost-effective measures. In its positions, the Republic of Poland has repeatedly emphasised that excessively high targets which do not take account of the individual characteristics of the Member States’ economies may ultimately have negative economic effects.

Furthermore, Poland reiterates its negative position on the ‘Fit for 55’ package as a whole, which sets unrealistic targets and ambitions and has a significant impact on Member States’ energy mix. Poland is of the opinion that most of the package is being dealt with on an incorrect legal basis, which creates a dangerous precedent.”

Statement by the Slovak Republic

“The Slovak Republic by this statement declares its abstention from voting on the recast of the Energy Efficiency Directive.

The Slovak Republic acknowledges the importance of the Energy Efficiency Directive and the need to promote energy efficiency measures and the use of energy in the most cost-efficient manner while ensuring security of supply and decreasing dependency on fossil fuels imports.

However, the Slovak Republic considers that the agreed targets in Art. 4 and 8 of the Energy Efficiency Directive are beyond the level of feasibility given the Slovak national circumstances and structure of the economy. We are of the strong opinion that the targets are not possible to deliver in a cost-efficient manner. Nevertheless, we declare that will make our best efforts to contribute to these targets while strictly maintaining the position that the measures cannot endanger livelihood and well-being of households, business and industry.”

Statement by Spain

“Spain fully supports the energy efficiency targets of the EU for 2030 and their high level of ambition, and can support the overall agreement on the Energy Efficiency Directive (recast).

However, as stated during the negotiations, Spain considers that the distribution of efforts to reach the EU energy efficiency target for 2030 is unfair and discouraging. In addition, it does not reflect that Member States with ambitious National Energy and Climate Plans (NECP), such as Spain, already contribute to the commitments in energy efficiency for this decade. Spain is committed to a 39,5% reduction in energy consumption according to our NECP for the period 2021-2030. Nevertheless, although according to the Directive this big effort is considered as an example of good practices, it is not reflected in the formula. By doing so, there is a disincentive for Member States that committed to ambitious targets and NECPs and that are contributing to achieve the targets of the Directive currently into force, as they are to be subject to an additional effort that we consider excessive and unfair.

In this context, Spain welcomes the clause included in the text in order to update the RS2020 by the European Commission and will continue to constructively work with the Commission during the exercise of updating the Reference Scenario 2020 in order to adequately reflect our circumstances in this exercise and solve the concerns already expressed in the negotiations. Furthermore, Spain invites the Commission to carefully consider the level of ambition of the NECPs in the redistribution of the effort resulting from a possible gap between the EU target and the sum of the notified national contributions.”

Transport

6. Regulation on the use of renewable and low-carbon fuels in maritime transport (FuelEU Maritime initiative)
Presidency debriefing on the outcome of the trilogue

The Presidency debriefed on the trilogue which took place on 22 March 2023.

7. Regulation on the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure, and repealing Directive 2014/94/EU (AFIR)
Presidency debriefing on the outcome of the trilogue

The Presidency debriefed on the trilogue which took place on 27 March 2023.

COREPER (PART 2)

General Affairs

20. European Council follow-up
State of play

The Committee took note of the main outcomes of the European Council and the intended next steps.

Foreign Affairs

22. EU-CELAC Summit (Brussels, 17-18 July 2023) 7683/23
Orientation debate

The Committee took note of the information provided by the cabinet of the President of the European Council, the Commission and the EEAS, and held an orientation debate.

23. EU-Republic of Korea Summit (Seoul, 22 May 2023) 7602/23
Orientation debate

The Committee took note of the information provided by the cabinet of the President of the European Council, the Commission and the EEAS, and held an orientation debate.

24. EU-Kyrgyzstan Enhanced Partnership and Cooperation Agreement 7717/23
State of play

The Committee confirmed its agreement that the EU-Kyrgyzstan Enhanced Partnership and Cooperation Agreement should be signed and concluded as a mixed agreement.

25. Anti-coercion instrument (ACI) Regulation
Presidency briefing on the outcome of the trilogue

The Presidency briefed on the trilogue which took place on 27-28 March 2023.

26. Russian aggression against Ukraine
Exchange of views

The Committee exchanged views.

Justice and Home Affairs

27. Regulation on European Union Drugs Agency
Presidency briefing on the outcome of the trilogue

The Presidency briefed on the trilogue which took place on 28 March 2023. On the issue of the observer by the Management Board in the selection procedure of the Executive Director of the future Agency, highlighted by the Presidency, the Commission confirmed that it would implement these provisions in the spirit of the agreement reached.

IV. Any other business

COREPER (PART 1)

None.

COREPER (PART 2)

Anti-Money Laundering Agency (AMLA)

The Committee took note of the information provided by the Presidency.

Indo-Pacific Ministerial Forum

The Committee took note of the information provided by the Presidency.

EP election dates

The Committee took note of the information provided by Portugal.

"I" items approved**COREPER (PART 1)****Institutional Affairs****Other**

8. Attendance of a third party at the Cultural Affairs Committee on 30 March 2023
Approval 7433/23
CULT

Judicial Affairs

9. Case T-781/22 (Madre Querida, SL and others v European Commission)
Information note 7721/23
JUR
10. Case T-791/22 (Broad Far (Hong Kong) Ltd e M21 Srl v European Commission)
Information note 7806/23
JUR

Transparency

11. Public access to documents: Request 23/0443
Decision to make the statements entered in the Council minutes public 7598/23
API

Internal Market and Industry

12. Decision amending Council Decision (EU) 2019/1754 on the accession of the EU to the Geneva Act (Geographical Indications) (2023/0022(NLE))
Agreement in principle 7723/23
Request for the consent of the European Parliament 7423/23
Decision to use the written procedure PI

Statment by Croatia

“The Republic of Croatia wishes to record its concerns regarding the effective representation of the interests of the EU and its Member States within the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) as a specialized international organization within the United Nations (UN) system whose full members are sovereign states.

The Republic of Croatia reiterates its position that the Proposal for a Council Decision on Amendments to Council Decision (EU) 2019/1754 on the Accession of the European Union to the Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement on Marks of Origin and Geographical Indications of Origin, weakens the position of the EU within the WIPO Union and at the same time creates unequal treatment of Member States by allowing the accession to the Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement only to the seven Member States.

The Republic of Croatia fully respects the Union’s exclusive competence in the area of the common commercial policy in particular with regard to the commercial aspects of intellectual property, and at the same time stays committed to cooperate loyally and contribute to a stronger voice of the EU at the international level.”

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| 13. | Decision amending Council Decision (EU) 2019/1754 on the accession of the EU to the Geneva Act (Geographical Indications) (2022/0372(NLE))
<i>Agreement in principle</i>
<i>Request for the consent of the European Parliament</i> | 7133/23
7424/23
PI |
| 14. | Memoranda of Understanding to establish partnerships on sustainable raw materials value chains with Chile and Argentina
<i>Authorisation to negotiate an NBI</i>
<i>Decision to use the written procedure</i> | 7640/23
COMPET |

Energy

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| 15. | ECA SR No 3/2023 on Internal electricity market integration
<i>Approval</i> | 7567/23
ENER |
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Delegated or Implementing Acts

Internal Market and Industry

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| 16. | Commission Regulation (EU) .../... of XXX amending Annex XVII to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards formaldehyde and formaldehyde releasers
<i>Decision not to oppose adoption</i> | 7700/1/23 REV 1
6423/23 + ADD 1
ENT |
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Environment

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| 17. | Commission Regulation (EU) .../... of XXX correcting certain language versions of Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the voluntary participation by organisations in a Community eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS)
<i>Decision not to oppose adoption</i> | 7629/23
6572/23
ENV |
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COREPER (PART 2)

Judicial Affairs

28. Case C-43/23 P: Appeal against the judgment of the General Court in Case T-586/22
Information note 7569/23
JUR
29. Case C-17/23 P: Appeal against the judgment of the General Court in Case T 476/22
Information note 7570/23
JUR
30. Case C-136/23 P (I) (EuroChem Group AG and Siberian Coal Energy Company AO v. Council)
Information note 7628/23
JUR

Institutional Affairs

Other

31. Attendance of a third party at the Horizontal Working Party on Enhancing Resilience and Countering Hybrid Threats on 3 April 2023
Approval 7739/23
HYBRID
DISINFO
32. Attendance of a third party at the Working Party on External Aspects of Asylum and Migration (EMWP) on 12 April 2023
Approval 7400/23
MIGR

Economic and Financial Affairs

33. Recommendation on the economic policy of the euro area
Adoption 6821/23
6819/23
5042/23
UEM
34. ECA SR No 6/2023 on the conflict of interest in EU cohesion and agricultural spending
Designation of a Working Party
Attendance of the European Court of Auditors at the working party meeting 7592/23
FIN

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| 35. | ECA SR No 7/2023 on the design of the Commission's control system for the RRF
<i>Designation of a Working Party</i>
<i>Attendance of the European Court of Auditors at the working party meeting</i> | 7600/23
FIN |
| 36. | Transfer No DEC 04/2023 (Section III - Commission)
<i>Approval</i>
<i>Approval of a letter</i> | 7701/23
7492/23
FIN |
| 37. | Transfer No DEC 05/2023 (Section III - Commission)
<i>Approval</i>
<i>Approval of a letter</i> | 7704/23
7495/23
FIN |
| 38. | Decision on the mobilisation of the EGF (EGF/2022/003 ES/Alu Ibérica)
<i>Approval</i> | 7702/23
7703/23
FIN |

General Affairs

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| 39. | EP Resolutions and Decisions (March I 2023)
<i>Information note</i> | 7475/23
PE-RE |
| 40. | Conclusions on Communication on Harnessing talent in Europe's regions
<i>Approval</i> | 7575/23
COH |
| 41. | Conclusions on ECA SR No 2/2023: Adapting cohesion policy rules to respond to COVID-19
<i>Approval</i> | 7577/23
COH |

Justice and Home Affairs

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| 42. | Conclusions on ECA SR No 1/2023: Tools facilitating travel within the EU during the COVID 19 pandemic
<i>Approval</i> | 7189/23
JAI |
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43. Regulation on the digitalisation of the visa procedure
Mandate for negotiations with the European Parliament

7553/23
VISA

Statement by Austria

“Österreich begrüßt die Initiative der EK zur Digitalisierung des Visums und dankt der EK für ihren Vorschlag. Wir verweisen auf die ausführlichen Diskussionen in der RAG Visa und merken an, dass einige Punkte noch einer Nachschärfung bedürfen um sicherzustellen, dass die geplante Verordnung auch anwendungstauglich ist. Diese sind insbesondere die Frage der anlassbedingten Steuerung des Antragsvolumens sowie Unschärfen bei der Beschreibung der Rolle externer Dienstleister sowie deren Remuneration. Österreich anerkennt, dass der Vorsitz diese Fragen vor Mandatserteilung nicht mehr diskutieren will. Daher ersuchen wir diese Fragen im Rahmen der weiteren Behandlung des Dossiers entsprechend zu berücksichtigen.“

Courtesy translation

“Austria welcomes the Commission’s initiative with regard to the digitalisation of the visa procedure and would like to thank for its proposal. With reference to the in-depth discussions held in the *Visa Working Party*, we would like to note that some issues still require further clarifications in order to ensure the regulation’s practicability. These issues include, in particular, the question of managing the volume of applications, as well as remaining uncertainties regarding the role of external service providers, including their remuneration. Austria takes note that the Presidency does not intend to further address these issues prior to seeking a mandate for negotiations with the European Parliament; therefore, Austria calls to treat them within the subsequent stages of the process.”

Statement by Belgium, supported by Bulgaria

“Belgium duly notes the will of the Council to add the United Kingdom to the list of countries whose resident permit holders are exempt from the requirement to hold an airport transit visa. However, considering the complexity and broad range of residence permits concerned by the exemption, Belgium calls upon the European Commission to proceed, in cooperation with the Member States, to a thorough examination of annex V in the forthcoming evaluation of the Visa Code. Said evaluation will provide the opportunity to determine whether the list of residence permits set out in annex V needs to be amended, notably with regard to the unconditional readmission obligation mentioned in article 3(5)(b) of the Visa Code.”

Statement by Bulgaria

“Bulgaria welcomes the digitalisation of the visa process as part of the modernisation of Schengen and thanks the Presidency, all Member States, the Legal Service of the Council and the Commission for the amendment allowing the use of the digital visa by all Member States, as required by EU law. Bulgaria also acknowledges the efforts made to include the non-Schengen Member States in the second pillar of the visa digitalisation – the Visa Application Platform of the EU - and understands the legal restrictions that prevent the full use of the platform.

Yet Bulgaria would like to draw attention to the fact that the current situation, in which Bulgaria and the other non-Schengen Member States are partially excluded from the application of a legislative act of the common visa policy, leads to deepening of the fragmentation of the EU, creates inequality of the Member States and risks the coherence of the Schengen area. It also negatively affects the internal security of the EU as the information that non-Schengen Member States collect while processing visa applications of third-country nationals remains unavailable to the Schengen countries.

In this regard, and taking also into account the upcoming Interoperability of the EU information systems, we suggest that the Council considers giving Bulgaria full access to the VIS as soon as possible. This will allow the information we collect to be shared with all Schengen countries not only when taking decisions on visa applications but also in the process of taking decisions on asylum applications. In this way, the risks presented above will be minimized and the internal security of the whole EU will be strengthened.”

44. Directive amending Directive (EU) 2019/1153 on law enforcement access to financial information: single access point 7668/23
ENFOPOL
Mandate for negotiations with the European Parliament

Statement by Austria

“As already stated in several meetings of the LEWP-P, Austria reiterates its concerns with regard to Article 4 lit. 1a of Directive 2019/1153.

The wording „the power to access and search, directly and immediately“ could circumvent the already negotiated access provisions in the AML package.

Austria agrees to the present mandate for negotiations with the European Parliament, but expects these concerns to be addressed in the subsequent stages of the process, notably by deleting the reference “directly and immediately” in Article 4 lit. 1a of Directive 2019/1153.”

45. The 2019 Hague Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Judgments in Civil or Commercial Matters: Line to take concerning the accession of Ukraine 7643/23 + COR 1
JUSTCIV
Approval
46. The 1996 Hague Convention on the Protection of Children: Line to take concerning the accession of Cabo Verde 7645/1/23 REV 1
JUSTCIV
Approval
Decision to use the written procedure

Foreign Affairs

47. Nomination of an EU candidate for the position of Executive Director of the International Olive Council 7565/23
PROBA
Establishment of the EU position
Decision to use the written procedure

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| 48. | Concept note on the provision of ammunition to Ukraine
<i>Approval</i>
<i>Decision to use the written procedure</i> | 7765/23
7369/1/23 REV 1
COPS |
| 49. | EU-US Energy Council: joint statement
<i>Approval of an NBI</i>
<i>Decision to use the written procedure</i> | 7689/23
7690/23
COTRA |
| 50. | Council Decision and Regulation amending certain Decisions and Regulations concerning restrictive measures in order to insert provisions on a humanitarian exemption
<i>Adoption</i>
<i>Decision to use the written procedure</i> | 6836/23
6833/23
6835/23
CORLX |
| 51. | Democratic Republic of the Congo restrictive measures: UN pre-notification
<i>Approval</i>
<i>Decision to use the written procedure</i> | 7506/23
CORLX |
| 52. | Council Decision and Implementing Regulation concerning restrictive measures directed against certain persons, entities and bodies in view of the situation in Iran
<i>Adoption</i>
<i>Decision to use the written procedure</i> | 7482/23
7479/23
7481/23
CORLX |
| 53. | Council Decision and Implementing Regulation concerning restrictive measures in view of Russia's actions destabilising the situation in Ukraine
<i>Adoption</i>
<i>Decision to use the written procedure</i> | 7750/23 + COR 1
7747/23
7749/23
CORLX |
| 54. | Restrictive measures in view of the situation in Syria: pre-notifications
<i>Approval</i>
<i>Decision to use the written procedure</i> | 7724/23
CORLX |
| 57. | ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaeda restrictive measures: coordination with third states
<i>Approval</i> | 7678/23
CORLX |

EU positions for international negotiations

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| 55. | Council Decision on the EU position as regards the modification of an Annex to the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement
<i>Adoption</i>
<i>Decision to use the written procedure</i> | 7657/23
6863/23 + ADD 1
COEST |
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