



**COUNCIL OF
THE EUROPEAN UNION**

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REVISED NOTE

Subject: MONTHLY SUMMARY OF COUNCIL ACTS APRIL 2013

This document lists the acts adopted by the Council in April 2013.^{1 2}

It provides information on the adoption of legislative acts, including:

- the date of adoption,
- the relevant Council session,
- the number of the document adopted,
- the Official Journal reference,
- applicable voting rules, voting results and, where appropriate, explanations of vote and statements published in the minutes of the Council.

¹ With the exception of certain acts of limited scope such as procedural decisions, appointments, decisions of bodies set up by international agreements, specific budgetary decisions, etc.

² In the case of legislative acts adopted in the ordinary legislative procedure, there may be a difference between the date of the Council's meeting where the legislative act is adopted and the actual date of the act in question, since legislative acts adopted in the ordinary legislative procedure are only considered to have been adopted after signature by both the President of the Council and the President of the European Parliament and the Secretaries-General of the two institutions.

This document also contains information on the adoption of non-legislative acts that the Council has decided to make public.

This document is also available on the Council's website at:

<http://consilium.europa.eu/documents/legislative-transparency/monthly-summaries-of-council-acts>

Documents listed in the summary may be obtained from the public register of Council documents at: <http://consilium.europa.eu/documents/access-to-council-documents-public-register>

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<http://consilium.europa.eu/documents/legislative-transparency/council-minutes>

**INFORMATION ON THE ACTS ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL
IN APRIL 2013**

Written procedure completed on 10 April 2013

NON-LEGISLATIVE ACTS

ACT	DOCUMENT / STATEMENTS
Council Regulation (EU) No 325/2013 of 10 April 2013 amending Regulation (EU) No 36/2012 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Syria OJ L 102, 11.4.2013, p. 1–5	5017/13

3234th meeting of the Council of the European Union (AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES) held in Luxembourg on 22 April 2013

LEGISLATIVE ACTS

ACT	DOCUMENT	VOTING RULE	VOTES
Council regulation No 549/2013 of the European Parliament and the Council of 21 May 2013 on the European system of national and regional accounts in the European Union Text with EEA relevance OJ L 174, 26.6.2013, p. 1–727	77/12	Qualified majority	All Member States in favour, except: Abstention: SL

STATEMENTS:

Commission Statement

The Commission is of the view that Article 290 is to be interpreted as meaning that it is autonomous in the preparation and adoption of delegated acts. The standard recital on expert advice contained in the Common Understanding agreed between the three institutions is a reflection of this interpretation. The Commission therefore regrets that recital 16 deviates from the Common Understanding.

Statement by Slovenia

Slovenia shares from the very beginning the main objective of the Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the European System of National and Regional Accounts in the European Union (ESA 2010). Large majority of concerns that Slovenia expressed towards the Commission's proposal was addressed during procedure so far. The compromise is thus almost fully satisfactory for Slovenia.

However, according to the current Regulation (Regulation ESA 1995, Regulation No. 2223/1996) Slovenia has so-called permanent derogations for the transmission of the following statistics: GDP by the output approach at current prices, quarterly, for years 1995-1999; employment in hours worked, for years 1995-1999; financial accounts, for years 1995-2001; government expenditure by function, for years 1995-1999. Slovenia will do its best to compile the missing statistics and fill the gaps but this will not be possible for all mentioned data. This relates in particular to financial accounts and government expenditure by function. Data sources needed to compile mentioned statistics are not available and they cannot be created for the past. Consequently, Slovenia will never be in a position to compile these statistics and to comply with requirements of the Regulation. Therefore, Slovenia abstains.

Decision No 529/2013/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2013 on accounting rules on greenhouse gas emissions and removals resulting from activities relating to land use, land-use change and forestry and on information concerning actions relating to those activities OJ L 165, 18.6.2013, p. 80–97	2/13	Qualified majority	All Member States in favour
Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2013 on a mechanism for monitoring and reporting greenhouse gas emissions and for reporting other information at national and Union level relevant to climate change and repealing Decision No 280/2004/EC (Text with EEA relevance) OJ L 165, 18.6.2013, p. 13–40	1/13	Qualified majority	All Member States in favour

STATEMENTS:			
Commission statements The Commission takes note of the deletion of Article 10 of its original proposal. However, in order to improve data quality and transparency on CO2 emissions and on other climate-relevant information relating to maritime transport, the Commission agrees to instead address this issue as part of its upcoming initiative on monitoring, reporting and verification of shipping emissions that the Commission undertakes to adopt during the first half of 2013. The Commission intends to propose an amendment to this Regulation in that context." The Commission notes that supplementary rules concerning the establishment, maintenance and modification of the Union system for policies, measures and projections as well as the preparation of approximated greenhouse gas inventories may be required in order to ensure the proper functioning of the Regulation. As of early 2013, the Commission will examine the matter in close cooperation with Member States and will, if appropriate, make a proposal to amend the Regulation.			
Directive 2013/11/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2013 on alternative dispute resolution for consumer disputes and amending Regulation (EC) No 2006/2004 and Directive 2009/22/EC (Directive on consumer ADR) OJ L 165, 18.6.2013, p. 63–79	79/12	Qualified majority	All State Members in favour except: Abstention: DE, ES
STATEMENTS:			
Statement by Spain Since the 1998 and 2001 Recommendations were adopted, Spain has supported all initiatives relating to alternative dispute resolution for consumer disputes, and will continue to encourage the establishment and development of ADR bodies, in accordance with the text adopted today. However, we cannot accept the content of Article 13 insofar as it requires those traders who are obliged to or have committed to make use of ADR entities to provide duplicate information.			

Firstly, they must refer to this obligation or commitment on their websites and in all contracts or general terms and conditions. Secondly, they must repeat this information each and every time they reject a complaint submitted directly to them. Furthermore, in such cases they must once again specify whether they will make use of the entities, although the fact that they have previously committed to or are obliged to use them means that the answer can only be yes.

On the other hand, traders who have not committed to or are not obliged to make use of an ADR entity only have to mention the ADR entities by which they are covered when they reject a complaint submitted directly to them by a consumer, specifying at that time whether or not they will make use of the entities, something that is entirely up to them to decide.

In order to avoid the twofold obligation which is thus imposed on traders who have already committed to make use of ADR entities but not on those who have not, the former will find it more attractive to refrain from accepting the intervention of ADR entities prior to a complaint. In this way, they will avoid having to provide the information on their websites and in all of their contracts. This will also prompt new traders not to commit in advance to using ADR entities, thereby simplifying the information requirement imposed on them by the Directive.

The purpose of the Directive, which is to improve the retail internal market and provide redress for consumers by creating ADR entities, increasing their coverage and making them more widely available, could be undermined, and the impact on the strengthening of consumer protection in terms of access to justice could be negative.

After 20 years of development, the Spanish system of mediation and arbitration, which is publicly managed and funded, covers the whole country and all economic sectors. More than 80 % of the complaints received by our ADR entities come from companies which are committed to using them and will now be required by the new text to give duplicate information. These include the major telecommunications companies, which receive around 25 million complaints per year and account for over 60 million users receiving monthly bills.

Spain showed its support for the text of the Council general approach. We would also have accepted without hesitation the proposal as set out in the Commission's original text, which would have helped improve awareness of ADR entities since it required all traders to provide information about them. However, for the reasons set out above, we will abstain from voting on the adoption of the Directive because we cannot accept the final wording of Article 13.

Statement by the United Kingdom**regarding the implications of Article 13(3)**

The UK has concerns that imposing compulsory information requirements in this manner on traders who have no intention of using ADR will cause confusion for traders and consumers, impose unnecessary burdens on traders, and create difficulties with compliance and enforcement. The impact of this provision should be closely monitored by the Commission and feature prominently in the report on the application of the Directive.

Statement by the United Kingdom

The Council is being asked to adopt the Proposal for a Directive on alternative dispute resolution for consumer disputes and amending Regulation (EC) No 2006/2004 and Directive 2009/22/EC (Directive on consumer ADR) with Article 114 as its legal base. The United Kingdom believes that Article 12 of the Directive falls within the scope of Article 81 TFEU and that this Title V legal base should therefore have been cited. In light of the fact that Article 12 is adopted pursuant to Title V, the United Kingdom considers that this provision should have been split from the Directive and placed in a discrete instrument, or removed from the text of the Directive. As the United Kingdom can accept the policy objective of Article 12, it has opted in pursuant to Protocol 21 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

Regulation (EU) No 524/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2013 on online dispute resolution for consumer disputes and amending Regulation (EC) No 2006/2004 and Directive 2009/22/EC (Regulation on consumer ODR) OJ L 165, 18.6.2013, p. 1–12	80/12	Qualified majority	All Member States in favour, except: Abstention: DE
Decision No 377/2013/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 April 2013 derogating temporarily from Directive 2003/87/EC establishing a scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Community (Text with EEA relevance) OJ L 113, 25.4.2013, p. 1–4	11/13	Qualified majority	All Member States in favour, except: Abstention: PL

STATEMENTS:

Statement by Poland

Throughout the negotiations Poland had been consistently pointing out that the proposal for a *Decision of the European Parliament and of the Council derogating temporarily from Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Community* as presented by the European Commission provides only for a partial solution to the problem which has arisen in the application of the ETS in the aviation sector. Poland has been of the opinion that the optimum solution would have to cover all the flights, both to and from the EU as well as within the EU. As the text negotiated with the European Parliament does not provide a response to Polish concerns, yet endeavours to facilitate the global climate negotiations, Poland will abstain from voting.

Statement by the United Kingdom

The British Crown Dependencies - the Isle of Man, the Bailiwick of Guernsey, and the Bailiwick of Jersey - recognise that the purpose of “stop the clock” is to improve the prospects of securing a global deal within the framework of ICAO in September 2013. The Crown Dependencies strongly support this objective. The Crown Dependencies also recognise that the inclusion of certain third countries (ie the Overseas and Dependent Territories, and the EEA/EFTA countries) is helpful for the EU’s negotiating position ahead of the ICAO meeting.

For this reason, the Crown Dependencies are, exceptionally, prepared to accept continued inclusion within the EU ETS aviation scheme on the temporary basis set out in the Commission “stop the clock” proposal in order to maximise the chances of securing a global deal within the framework of ICAO.

However in the event of no global agreement being reached in September within the framework of ICAO, the UK supports the view of the Crown Dependencies governments that the exclusion of the dependent territories from the temporary derogation should not be treated as a precedent for any successor regime which may or may not be required after the expiry of the temporary measure.

In such an event (ie no global agreement in ICAO), the UK would expect the Commission to engage in full and timely consultations with all interested parties, including the Crown Dependencies, before submitting any proposal for a successor to the temporary “stop the clock” regime.

Statement from the Commission

The Commission recalls that, according to Article 3d of the Directive 2003/87/EC, revenues generated from the auctioning of aviation allowances should be used to tackle climate change in the EU and third countries, inter alia, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, to adapt to the impacts of climate change in the EU and third countries, especially developing countries, to fund research and development for mitigation and adaptation, including in particular in the fields of aeronautics and air transport, to reduce emissions through low-emission transport and to cover the cost of administering the Community scheme. The proceeds of auctioning should also be used to fund contributions to the Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund, and measures to avoid deforestation.

The Commission notes that Member States shall inform the Commission of actions taken pursuant to Article 3d of the Directive 2003/87/EC on the use of revenues generated from the auctioning of aviation allowances. Specific provisions on the content of this reporting are set out in Regulation (EU) No .../2013¹ on a mechanism for monitoring and reporting greenhouse gas emissions and for reporting other information at national and Union level relevant to climate change and repealing Decision No 280/2004/EC. Further details will be set out in a Commission implementing act under Article 18 of that Regulation. Member States will make the reports public, and the Commission will publish aggregate Union information on these in an easily accessible form.

The Commission emphasizes that a global market-based mechanism putting an international price on carbon emissions from international aviation transport could, in addition to achieving its primary goal of emission reductions, help provide the necessary resources to support international climate change mitigation and adaptation measures.

Position (EU) No 3/2013 of the Council at first reading with a view to the adoption of a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on food intended for infants and young children, food for special medical purposes, and total diet replacement for weight control and repealing Council Directive 92/52/EEC, Commission Directives 96/8/EC, 1999/21/EC, 2006/125/EC and 2006/141/EC, Directive 2009/39/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Commission Regulations (EC) No 41/2009 and (EC) No 953/2009 OJ C 170E , 15.6.2013, p. 1–27	5394/13	Qualified majority	All Member States in favour, except: Against: DE Abstention: UK
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STATEMENTS:

Statement by the Federal Republic of Germany

Germany is opposed to the current proposal for a Regulation on food intended for infants and young children and on food for special medical purposes. Germany has always supported revision of the European legislation on dietetic foods in principle. The desired objectives of simpler and better regulation and more far-reaching harmonisation of this area of law are not, in Germany's view, adequately achieved by the proposed Regulation.

In particular, Germany considers that the new Regulation does not take adequate account of the special level of protection required for highly vulnerable target groups. The German view is that, for reasons of preventive health protection, it is problematic to allow the unrestricted addition of various substances added, because of their nutritional or physiological effect, to foodstuffs within the scope of the Regulation.

In this context, Germany observes inter alia an irreconcilable discrepancy between the stringent requirements of the Health Claims Regulation on the scientific verifiability of nutrition and health claims in food advertising on the one hand, and the clearly less stringent safety requirements with regard to preventive consumer health protection in relation to foods for special medical purposes on the other.

Furthermore, the proposed Regulation no longer contains the procedure for approving an extension of the positive list that was originally included, so that the addition of substances not hitherto covered in the positive list is now left to the sole initiative of the European Commission. Food producers are thereby deprived of the possibility of obtaining European approval for a substance by a clearly regulated procedure and thus securing legal certainty for innovations. The new Regulation consequently does not meet the requirement to promote innovation."

Statement by the United Kingdom

The United Kingdom supports the aim to simplify the regulatory framework for foods for vulnerable groups and considers that the proposed text largely achieves this objective. However, the UK does not support the use of delegated acts to amend the Union list of substances and therefore is unable to support the proposal. Decisions on the authorisation of individual substances should be achieved by means of implementing acts using the examination procedure in Regulation (EU) 182/2011. The use of a delegated act in this particular circumstance must not be considered as a precedent for other areas of food policy.

NON-LEGISLATIVE ACTS	
ACT	DOCUMENT / STATEMENTS
Council Decision on the position to be adopted, on behalf of the European Union, at the Eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, with regard to amendments to the list of wastes in Annex IX (List B) of the Convention	8033/13
Council Decision on the position to be taken, on behalf of the European Union, at the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants with regard to the proposal for an amendment to Annexes A and B	8035/13
Council decision on the submission, on behalf of the European Union, of a proposal for the listing of an additional chemical in Annex A to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants	8036/13
Council Decision establishing the position to be taken by the European Union within the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties of the Rotterdam Convention as regards the amendments to Annex III to the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides in international trade	6394/13
Council Decision of 22 April 2013 on the signing, on behalf of the European Union, of an Agreement between the European Union and the Swiss Confederation concerning cooperation on the application of their competition laws OJ L 117, 27.4.2013, p. 6–6	12513/13

Council Decision of 22 April 2013 on guidelines for the employment policies of the Member States OJ L 118, 30.4.2013, p. 21–22	7116/13
Council Recommendation of 22 April 2013 on establishing a Youth Guarantee OJ C 120, 26.4.2013, p. 1–6	7123/13
Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 372/2013 of 22 April 2013 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1008/2011 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of hand pallet trucks and their essential parts originating in the People’s Republic of China following a partial interim review pursuant to Article 11(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1225/2009 OJ L 112, 24.4.2013, p. 1–9	8162/13
3235th meeting of the Council of the European Union (GENERAL AFFAIRS) held in Luxembourg on 22 April 2013	
NON-LEGISLATIVE ACTS	
ACT	DOCUMENT / STATEMENTS
2013/278/EU: Decision of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2013 on the mobilisation of the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund, in accordance with point 28 of the Interinstitutional Agreement of 17 May 2006 between the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission on budgetary discipline and sound financial management (application EGF/2011/023 IT/Antonio Merloni SpA from Italy) OJ L 160, 12.6.2013, p. 13–13	6985/13

2013/276/EU: Decision of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2013 on the mobilisation of the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund, in accordance with point 28 of the Interinstitutional Agreement of 17 May 2006 between the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission on budgetary discipline and sound financial management (application EGF/2011/010 AT/Austria Tabak from Austria) OJ L 160, 12.6.2013, p. 11–11	7289/13
2013/277/EU: Decision of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2013 on the mobilisation of the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund, in accordance with point 28 of the Interinstitutional Agreement of 17 May 2006 between the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission on budgetary discipline and sound financial management (application EGF/2011/016 IT/Agile from Italy) OJ L 160, 12.6.2013, p. 12–12	7291/13
2013/191/EU: Council Implementing Decision of 22 April 2013 authorising Latvia to introduce a special measure derogating from point (a) of Article 26(1) and Articles 168 and 168a of Directive 2006/112/EC on the common system of value added tax OJ L 113, 25.4.2013, p. 11–12	7184/13
2013/193/EU: Council Implementing Decision of 22 April 2013 authorising the French Republic to apply differentiated levels of taxation to motor fuels in accordance with Article 19 of Directive 2003/96/EC OJ L 113, 25.4.2013, p. 15–16	7529/13

STATEMENTS:	
Statement by the Commission Regarding the Commission proposal for a Council Decision authorising France to apply reduced levels of taxation to petrol and gas oil used as motor fuels in accordance with Article 19 of Directive 2003/96/EC, the Commission notes that references in the title and the third recital of the Commission's proposal to "reductions" from the national level of taxation as the object of the authorisation, and to the fact that Article 19 of Directive 2003/96/EC as its legal basis covers such reductions but not increases from the said national level, have been replaced or deleted. The Commission notes that the operative part of the text has not been changed and continues to refer correctly to "reduced rates" or "reductions" only. Therefore, it considers the resulting Decision as covering exclusively reductions from the national level of taxation. Nevertheless, it disagrees with the above mentioned amendments made to the text as proposed, since they replace or eliminate elements beneficial to legal clarity.	
2013/192/EU: Council Implementing Decision of 22 April 2013 authorising the French Republic to apply a reduced rate of taxation to unleaded petrol used as motor fuel and consumed in the Corsican departments in accordance with Article 19 of Directive 2003/96/EC	7527/13
OJ L 113, 25.4.2013, p. 13–14	
Council Conclusions on Croatia	8449/13
Joint Declaration establishing a Mobility Partnership between the Kingdom of Morocco and the European Union and its Member States	6139/13 ADD 1 REV 3
STATEMENTS:	
Statement by the UK Delegation The UK welcomes the conclusion of the Mobility Partnership with Morocco. We intend to participate in this Partnership, and the Annex to the political declaration makes clear our offer to work with Morocco in the area of border management in particular. Noting the non-binding character of the political declaration, and the voluntary nature of action under such Partnerships, the UK would like to make clear its intention not to participate in the specific provisions relating to the portability of social security benefits (set out at paragraphs 10 and 11 in the political declaration).	

2013/334/EU: Council Decision of 25 June 2013 on the position to be adopted, on behalf of the European Union, within the EEA Joint Committee concerning an amendment to Annex XXI to the EEA Agreement (Statistics) OJ L 177, 28.6.2013, p. 27–28	6911/13
2013/335/EU: Council Decision of 25 June 2013 on the position to be adopted, on behalf of the European Union, within the EEA Joint Committee concerning an amendment to Protocol 31 to the EEA Agreement, on cooperation in specific fields outside the four freedoms OJ L 177, 28.6.2013, p. 29–30	6914/13
Council Decision on the position to be adopted, on behalf of the European Union, in the EEA Joint Committee concerning an amendment to Annex II (Technical regulations, standards, testing and certification) to the EEA Agreement	6970/13
3236th meeting of the Council of the European Union (FOREIGN AFFAIRS) held in Luxembourg on 22 April 2013	
NON-LEGISLATIVE ACTS	
ACT	DOCUMENT / STATEMENTS
Council Regulation (EU) No 325/2013 of 10 April 2013 amending Regulation (EU) No 36/2012 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Syria OJ L 102, 11.4.2013, p. 1–5 (	5017/13

Council Decision concerning the position of the European Union within the EU-Algeria Association Committee on the implementation of the provisions concerning the industrial products set out in Articles 9 and 11 of the Euro-Mediterranean Agreement establishing an Association between the European Community and its Member States, of the one part, and the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, of the other part	7561/13
2013/331/EU: Council Decision of 22 April 2013 on the position to be taken on behalf of the European Union with regard to the adoption of the Rules of Procedure of the EPA Committee, the Customs Cooperation Committee and the Joint Development Committee provided for by the Interim Agreement establishing a framework for an Economic Partnership Agreement between the Eastern and Southern Africa States, on the one part, and the European Community and its Member States, on the other part OJ L 177, 28.6.2013, p. 1–2	7768/13
Council Decision 2013/182/CFSP of 22 April 2013 amending Decision 2011/137/CFSP concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Libya OJ L 111, 23.4.2013, p. 50–51	7319/13
Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 364/2013 of 22 April 2013 implementing Article 16(2) of Regulation (EU) No 204/2011 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Libya OJ L 111, 23.4.2013, p. 25–26	8390/13
Council Implementing Decision 2013/185/CFSP of 22 April 2013 implementing Council Decision 2012/739/CFSP concerning restrictive measures against Syria OJ L 111, 23.4.2013, p. 77–100	8385/13

Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 363/2013 of 22 April 2013 implementing Regulation (EU) No 36/2012 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Syria OJ L 111, 23.4.2013, p. 1–24	8386/13
Council Decision 2013/186/CFSP of 22 April 2013 amending Decision 2012/739/CFSP concerning restrictive measures against Syria OJ L 111, 23.4.2013, p. 101–102	8442/13
Council Decision 2013/183/CFSP of 22 April 2013 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and repealing Decision 2010/800/CFSP OJ L 111, 23.4.2013, p. 52–74	7778/13
Council Decision 2013/189/CFSP of 22 April 2013 establishing a European Security and Defence College (ESDC) and repealing Joint Action 2008/550/CFSP OJ L 112, 24.4.2013, p. 22–29	6477/13
Council Conclusions on Iraq	8675/13
Council Decision 2013/184/CFSP of 22 April 2013 concerning restrictive measures against Myanmar/Burma and repealing Decision 2010/232/CFSP OJ L 111, 23.4.2013, p. 75–76	8354/13
Council Conclusions on Myanmar/Burma	8691/13
Council Conclusions on Mali	8307/13

**INFORMATION ON THE ACTS ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL
IN APRIL 2013**

Written procedure completed on 25 April 2013

NON-LEGISLATIVE ACTS

ACT	DOCUMENT / STATEMENTS
Council Decision 2013/201/CFSP of 25 April 2013 amending Decision 2010/231/CFSP concerning restrictive measures against Somalia OJ L 116, 26.4.2013, p. 10–12	8528/13
2013/236/EU: Council Decision of 25 April 2013 addressed to Cyprus on specific measures to restore financial stability and sustainable growth OJ L 141, 28.5.2013, p. 32–36	8609/13