Official Journal of the European Union

L 190

English edition

Legislation

Volume 65

19 July 2022

Contents

[1] Text with EEA relevance.

EN

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

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

Corrigenda

[1] Text with EEA relevance.

II

(Non-legislative acts)

REGULATIONS

COUNCIL IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2022/1230

of 18 July 2022

implementing Article 2(3) of Regulation (EC) No 2580/2001 on specific restrictive measures directed against certain persons and entities with a view to combating terrorism, and repealing Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/147

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 2580/2001 of 27 December 2001 on specific restrictive measures directed against certain persons and entities with a view to combating terrorism ([1]), and in particular Article 2(3) thereof,

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

Whereas:

(1) On 3 February 2022, the Council adopted Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/147 ([2]), implementing Article 2(3) of Regulation (EC) No 2580/2001 and establishing an updated list of persons, groups and entities to which Regulation (EC) No 2580/2001 applies ('the list').

(2) The Council has provided, where practically possible, all the persons, groups and entities with statements of reasons explaining why they were entered into the list.

(3) By way of a notice published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*, the Council informed the persons, groups and entities on the list that it had decided to keep them thereon. The Council also informed those persons, groups and entities concerned that it was possible to request a statement of the Council's reasons for entering them into the list where such a statement had not already been communicated to them.

(4) The Council has reviewed the list as required by Article 2(3) of Regulation (EC) No 2580/2001. When carrying out that review, the Council took into account the observations submitted to it by those concerned as well as the updated information received from the competent national authorities on the status of listed individuals and entities at the national level.

([1]) OJ L 344, 28.12.2001, p. 70.

([2]) Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/147 of 3 February 2022 implementing Article 2(3) of Regulation (EC) No 2580/2001 on specific restrictive measures directed against certain persons and entities with a view to combating terrorism, and repealing Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/1188 (OJ L 25, 4.2.2022, p. 1).

(5) The Council has verified that competent authorities, as referred to in Article 1(4) of Council Common Position 2001/931/CFSP ([3]), have taken decisions with regard to all persons, groups and entities on the list to the effect that they have been involved in terrorist acts within the meaning of Article 1(2) and (3) of Common Position 2001/931/CFSP. The Council has also concluded that the persons, groups and entities to which Articles 2, 3 and 4 of Common Position 2001/931/CFSP apply should continue to be subject to the specific restrictive measures provided for in Regulation (EC) No 2580/2001.

(6) The list should be updated accordingly and Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/147 should be repealed,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The list provided for in Article 2(3) of Regulation (EC) No 2580/2001 is set out in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/147 is hereby repealed.

Article 3

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

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

Done at Brussels, 18 July 2022.

For the Council
The President
J. BORRELL FONTELLES

([3]) Council Common Position 2001/931/CFSP of 27 December 2001 on the application of specific measures to combat terrorism (OJ L 344, 28.12.2001, p. 93).

ANNEX

LIST OF PERSONS, GROUPS AND ENTITIES REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 1

I. PERSONS

1. ABDOLLAHI Hamed (a.k.a. Mustafa Abdullahi), born 11.8.1960 in Iran. Passport number: D9004878.

2. AL-NASSER Abdelkarim Hussein Mohamed, born in Al Ihsa (Saudi Arabia), citizen of Saudi Arabia.

3. AL-YACOUB Ibrahim Salih Mohammed, born 16.10.1966 in Tarut (Saudi Arabia), citizen of Saudi Arabia.

4. ARBABSIAR Manssor (a.k.a. Mansour Arbabsiar), born 6.3.1955 or 15.3.1955 in Iran. Iranian and US national, Passport number: C2002515 (Iran); Passport number: 477845448 (USA). National ID number: 07442833, expiry date 15.3.2016 (USA driving licence).

5. ASSADI Assadollah (a.k.a. Assadollah Asadi), born 22.12.1971 in Teheran (Iran), Iranian national. Iranian diplomatic passport number: D9016657.

6. BOUYERI Mohammed (a.k.a. Abu Zubair, a.k.a. Sobiar, a.k.a. Abu Zoubair), born 8.3.1978 in Amsterdam (The Netherlands).

7. EL HAJJ Hassan Hassan, born 22.3.1988 in Zaghdraiya, Sidon, Lebanon, Canadian citizen. Passport number: JX446643 (Canada).

8. HASHEMI MOGHADAM Saeid, born 6.8.1962 in Teheran (Iran), Iranian national. Passport number: D9016290, valid until 4.2.2019.

9. AL-DIN Izz Hasan (a.k.a. Garbaya Ahmed, a.k.a. Sa'id, a.k.a. Salwwan Samir), Lebanon, born 1963 in Lebanon, citizen of Lebanon.

10. MELIAD Farah, born 5.11.1980 in Sydney (Australia), Australian citizen. Passport number: M2719127 (Australia).

11. MOHAMMED Khalid Sheikh (a.k.a. Ali Salem, a.k.a. Bin Khalid Fahd Bin Abdallah, a.k.a. Henin Ashraf Refaat Nabith, a.k.a. Wadood Khalid Abdul), born 14.4.1965 or 1.3.1964 in Pakistan, passport number 488555.

12. SHAHLAI Abdul Reza (a.k.a. Abdol Reza Shala'i, a.k.a. Abd-al Reza Shalai, a.k.a. Abdorreza Shahlai, a.k.a. Abdolreza Shahla'i, a.k.a. Abdul-Reza Shahlaee, a.k.a. Hajj Yusef, a.k.a. Haji Yusif, a.k.a. Hajji Yasir, a.k.a. Hajji Yusif, a.k.a. Yusuf Abu-al-Karkh), born circa 1957 in Iran. Addresses: (1) Kermanshah, Iran, (2) Mehran Military Base, Ilam Province, Iran.

13. SHAKURI Ali Gholam, born circa 1965 in Tehran, Iran.

II. GROUPS AND ENTITIES

1. 'Abu Nidal Organisation' – 'ANO' (a.k.a. 'Fatah Revolutionary Council', a.k.a. 'Arab Revolutionary Brigades', a.k.a. 'Black September', a.k.a. 'Revolutionary Organisation of Socialist Muslims').

2. 'Al-Aqsa Martyrs' Brigade'.

3. 'Al-Aqsa e.V.'.

4. 'Babbar Khalsa'.

5. ‘Communist Party of the Philippines’, including ‘New People’s Army’ – ‘NPA’, Philippines.

6. Directorate for Internal Security of the Iranian Ministry for Intelligence and Security.

7. ‘Gama’a al-Islamiyya’ (a.k.a. ‘Al-Gama’a al-Islamiyya’) (‘Islamic Group’ – ‘IG’).

8. ‘İslami Büyük Doğu Akıncılar Cephesi’ – ‘IBDA-C’ (‘Great Islamic Eastern Warriors Front’).

9. ‘Hamas’, including ‘Hamas-Izz al-Din al-Qassem’.

10. ‘Hizballah Military Wing’ (a.k.a. ‘Hezbollah Military Wing’, a.k.a. ‘Hizbullah Military Wing’, a.k.a. ‘Hizbollah Military Wing’, a.k.a. ‘Hezballah Military Wing’, a.k.a. ‘Hisbollah Military Wing’, a.k.a. ‘Hizbu’llah Military Wing’ a.k.a. ‘Hizb Allah Military Wing’, a.k.a. ‘Jihad Council’ (and all units reporting to it, including the External Security Organisation)).

11. ‘Hizbul Mujahideen’ – ‘HM’.

12. ‘Khalistan Zindabad Force’ – ‘KZF’.

13. ‘Kurdistan Workers’ Party’ – ‘PKK’ (a.k.a. ‘KADEK’, a.k.a. ‘KONGRA-GEL’).

14. ‘Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam’ – ‘LTTE’.

15. ‘Ejército de Liberación Nacional’ (‘National Liberation Army’).

16. ‘Palestinian Islamic Jihad’ – ‘PIJ’.

17. ‘Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine’ – ‘PFLP’.

18. ‘Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine – General Command’ (a.k.a. ‘PFLP – General Command’).

19. ‘Devrimci Halk Kurtuluş Partisi-Cephesi’ – ‘DHKP/C’ (a.k.a. ‘Devrimci Sol’ (‘Revolutionary Left’), a.k.a. ‘Dev Sol’) (‘Revolutionary People’s Liberation Army/Front/Party’).

20. ‘Sendero Luminoso’ – ‘SL’ (‘Shining Path’).

21. ‘Teyrbazen Azadiya Kurdistan’ – ‘TAK’ (a.k.a. ‘Kurdistan Freedom Falcons’, a.k.a. ‘Kurdistan Freedom Hawks’).

COUNCIL IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2022/1231

of 18 July 2022

implementing Regulation (EC) No 765/2006 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Belarus and the involvement of Belarus in the Russian aggression against Ukraine

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 765/2006 of 18 May 2006 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Belarus and the involvement of Belarus in the Russian aggression against Ukraine ([1]), and in particular Article 8a(3) thereof,

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

Whereas:

(1) On 18 May 2006, the Council adopted Regulation (EC) No 765/2006.

(2) Further to an evaluation of the relevant circumstances, one entry should be deleted from the list of natural and legal persons, entities and bodies set out in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 765/2006.

(3) Regulation (EC) No 765/2006 should therefore be amended accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 765/2006 is amended in accordance with the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 18 July 2022.

For the Council
The President
J. BORRELL FONTELLES

([1]) OJ L 134, 20.5.2006, p. 1.

ANNEX

The following entry is deleted from the list set out in Section B ('Legal persons, entities and bodies referred to in Article 2(1)') of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 765/2006:

'23. Cham Wings Airlines'.

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2022/1232

of 13 July 2022

granting a Union authorisation for the biocidal product family 'INTEROX Biocidal Product Family 1'

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to 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 ([1]), and in particular the Article 44(5), first subparagraph, thereof,

Whereas:

(1) On 25 January 2017, Solvay Chemicals International S.A. submitted an application, in accordance with Article 43(1) of Regulation (EU) No 528/2012, for authorisation of a biocidal product family named 'INTEROX Biocidal Product Family 1' of product-types 2, 3 and 4, as described in Annex V to that Regulation, providing written confirmation that the competent authority of Finland had agreed to evaluate the application. The application was recorded under case number BC-WX029254-02 in the Register for Biocidal Products.

(2) 'INTEROX Biocidal Product Family 1' contains hydrogen peroxide as the active substance, which is included in the Union list of approved active substance referred to in Article 9(2) of Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 for product-types 2, 3 and 4.

(3) On 21 April 2021, the evaluating competent authority submitted, in accordance with Article 44(1) of Regulation (EU) No 528/2012, an assessment report and the conclusions of its evaluation to the European Chemicals Agency ('the Agency').

(4) On 4 November 2021, the Agency submitted to the Commission an opinion ([2]), including the draft summary of the biocidal product characteristics ('SPC') of 'INTEROX Biocidal Product Family 1' and the final assessment report on the biocidal product family in accordance with Article 44(3) of Regulation (EU) No 528/2012.

(5) The opinion concludes that 'INTEROX Biocidal Product Family 1' is a 'biocidal product family' within the meaning of Article 3(1), point (s), of Regulation (EU) No 528/2012, that it is eligible for Union authorisation in accordance with Article 42(1) of that Regulation and that subject to compliance with the draft SPC, it meets the conditions laid down in Article 19(1) and (6) of that Regulation.

(6) On 16 November 2021, the Agency transmitted to the Commission the draft SPC in all the official languages of the Union in accordance with Article 44(4) of Regulation (EU) No 528/2012.

(7) The Commission concurs with the opinion of the Agency and considers it therefore appropriate to grant a Union authorisation for 'INTEROX Biocidal Product Family 1'.

(8) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on biocidal products,

([1]) OJ L 167, 27.6.2012, p. 1.

([2]) ECHA opinion of 13 October 2021 on the Union authorisation of 'INTEROX Biocidal Product Family 1' (ECHA/BPC/295/2021), https://echa.europa.eu/bpc-opinions-on-union-authorisation

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

A Union authorisation with authorisation number EU-0027468-0000 is granted to Solvay Chemicals International S.A. for the making available on the market and use of the biocidal product family 'INTEROX Biocidal Product Family 1' in accordance with the summary of the biocidal product characteristics set out in the Annex.

The Union Authorisation is valid from 8 August 2022 to 31 July 2032.

Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 13 July 2022.

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

ANNEX

Summary of product characteristics for a biocidal product family

Interox Biocidal Product Family 1

Product type 2 - Disinfectants and algaecides not intended for direct application to humans or animals (Disinfectants)

Product type 3 - Veterinary hygiene (Disinfectants)

Product type 4 - Food and feed area (Disinfectants)

Authorisation number: EU-0027468-0000

R4BP asset number: EU-0027468-0000

PART I

FIRST INFORMATION LEVEL

1. ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

1.1. Family name

Name	Interox Biocidal Product Family 1

1.2. Product type(s)

Product type(s)	PT02 - Disinfectants and algaecides not intended for direct application to humans or animals (Disinfectants) PT03 - Veterinary hygiene (Disinfectants) PT04 - Food and feed area (Disinfectants)

1.3. Authorisation holder

Name and address of the authorisation holder	Name	SOLVAY CHEMICALS INTERNATIONAL
	Address	RUE DE RANSBEEK 310, B-1120 BRUXELLES Belgium
Authorisation number	EU-0027468-0000	
R4BP asset number	EU-0027468-0000	
Date of the authorisation	8 August 2022	
Expiry date of the authorisation	31 July 2032	

1.4. Manufacturer(s) of the biocidal products

Name of manufacturer	Solvay Interox Limited
Address of manufacturer	Baronet Road, Solvay House, WA4 6HA Warrington United Kingdom

Location of manufacturing sites	Solvay Interox Limited, Baronet Road, Solvay House, WA4 6HA Warrington United Kingdom

Name of manufacturer	Solvay Chemicals Finland Oy
Address of manufacturer	YRJONOJANTIE 2, 45910 VOIKKAA Finland
Location of manufacturing sites	Solvay Chemicals Finland Oy, YRJONOJANTIE 2, 45910 VOIKKAA Finland

Name of manufacturer	Solvay Chemicals GmbH Germany
Address of manufacturer	KOETHENSCHE STRASSE 1-3, 06406 DE BERNBURG Germany
Location of manufacturing sites	Solvay Chemicals GmbH Germany, KOETHENSCHE STRASSE 1-3, 06406 DE BERNBURG Germany

Name of manufacturer	Solvay Chemie BV Netherlands
Address of manufacturer	SCHEPERSWEG, 1, 6049 CV HERTEN Netherlands
Location of manufacturing sites	Solvay Chemie BV Netherlands, SCHEPERSWEG, 1, 6049 CV HERTEN Netherlands

Name of manufacturer	Solvay Chimica Italia SpA Italy
Address of manufacturer	VIA PIAVE, 6 Rosignano SOLVAY, LI 57013 Rosignano Italy
Location of manufacturing sites	Solvay Chimica Italia SpA Italy, VIA PIAVE, 6 Rosignano SOLVAY, LI 57013 Rosignano Italy

Name of manufacturer	Solvay Chimie SA Belgium
Address of manufacturer	Rue de Ransbeek 310, 1120 BE Brussels Belgium
Location of manufacturing sites	Solvay Chimie SA Belgium, RUE SOLVAY, 39, 5190 BE JEMEPPE-SUR-SAMBRE Belgium Solvay Chimie SA Belgium, SCHELDELAAN 600 – HAVEN 725, 2040 BE Antwerp Belgium

Name of manufacturer	Solvay Interox Produtos Peroxidados SA
Address of manufacturer	RUA ENG. CLEMENT DUMOULIN, 2625-106 POVOA DE SANTA IRIA Portugal
Location of manufacturing sites	Solvay Interox Produtos Peroxidados SA, RUA ENG. CLEMENT DUMOULIN, 2625-106 POVOA DE SANTA IRIA Portugal

1.5. **Manufacturer(s) of the active substance(s)**

Active substance	Hydrogen peroxide
Name of manufacturer	Solvay Interox Limited
Address of manufacturer	Baronet Road, Solvay House, WA4 6HA Warrington United Kingdom
Location of manufacturing sites	Solvay Interox Limited, Baronet Road, Solvay House, WA4 6HA Warrington United Kingdom

Active substance	Hydrogen peroxide
Name of manufacturer	Solvay Chemicals Finland Oy
Address of manufacturer	YRJONOJANTIE 2, 45910 VOIKKAA Finland
Location of manufacturing sites	Solvay Chemicals Finland Oy, YRJONOJANTIE 2, 45910 VOIKKAA Finland

Active substance	Hydrogen peroxide
Name of manufacturer	Solvay Chemicals GmbH Germany
Address of manufacturer	KOETHENSCHE STRASSE 1-3, 06406 BERNBURG Germany
Location of manufacturing sites	Solvay Chemicals GmbH Germany, KOETHENSCHE STRASSE 1-3, 06406 BERNBURG Germany

Active substance	Hydrogen peroxide
Name of manufacturer	Solvay Chimica Italia SpA Italy
Address of manufacturer	VIA PIAVE, 6 ROSIGNANO SOLVAY, LI 57013 ROSIGNANO Italy
Location of manufacturing sites	Solvay Chimica Italia SpA Italy, VIA PIAVE, 6 ROSIGNANO SOLVAY, LI 57013 ROSIGNANO Italy

Active substance	Hydrogen peroxide
Name of manufacturer	Solvay Chimie SA Belgium
Address of manufacturer	Rue de Ransbeek 310, 1120 Brussels Belgium
Location of manufacturing sites	Solvay Chimie SA Belgium, RUE SOLVAY 39, 5190 BE JEMEPPE-SUR-SAMBRE Belgium Solvay Chimie SA Belgium, SCHELDELAAN 600 – HAVEN 725, 2040 BE Antwerp Belgium

Active substance	Hydrogen peroxide
Name of manufacturer	Solvay Interox Produtos Peroxidados SA
Address of manufacturer	RUA ENG. CLEMENT DUMOULIN, 2625-106 POVOA DE SANTA IRIA Portugal
Location of manufacturing sites	Solvay Interox Produtos Peroxidados SA, RUA ENG. CLEMENT DUMOULIN, 2625-106 POVOA DE SANTA IRIA Portugal

2. **PRODUCT FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FORMULATION**

2.1. **Qualitative and quantitative information on the composition of the family**

Common name	IUPAC name	Function	CAS number	EC number	Content (%)	
					Min	Max
Hydrogen peroxide		Active Substance	7722-84-1	231-765-0	13,0	49,9

2.2. **Type(s) of formulation**

Formulation(s)	SL - Soluble concentrate AL - Any other liquid

PART II

SECOND INFORMATION LEVEL - META SPC(S)

META SPC 1

1. **META SPC 1 ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION**

1.1. **Meta SPC 1 identifier**

Identifier	Meta SPC 1

1.2. **Suffix to the authorisation number**

Number	1-1

1.3. **Product type(s)**

Product type(s)	PT02 - Disinfectants and algaecides not intended for direct application to humans or animals (Disinfectants)

2. **META SPC 1 COMPOSITION**

2.1. **Qualitative and quantitative information on the composition of the meta SPC 1**

Common name	IUPAC name	Function	CAS number	EC number	Content (%)	
					Min	Max
Hydrogen peroxide		Active Substance	7722-84-1	231-765-0	13,0	13,5

2.2. **Type(s) of formulation of the meta SPC 1**

Formulation(s)	AL - Any other liquid

3. **HAZARD AND PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS OF THE META SPC 1**

Hazard statements	May intensify fire; oxidiser Causes serious eye damage.
Precautionary statements	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. - No smoking. Keep away from clothing and other combustible materials. Wear eye protection. IF IN EYES:Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. In case of fire:Use water to extinguish. Dispose of contents to in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulation. Dispose of container to in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulation.

4. **AUTHORISED USE(S) OF THE META SPC 1**

4.1. **Use description**

Table 1. Use # 1 – Surface disinfection of closed spaces by aerosolised hydrogen peroxide

Product type	PT02 - Disinfectants and algaecides not intended for direct application to humans or animals (Disinfectants)
Where relevant, an exact description of the authorised use	Not relevant
Target organism(s) (including development stage)	Common name: Bacteria Development stage: Common name: Viruses Development stage: Common name: Fungi/yeasts Development stage: Common name: Bacterial spores Development stage:
Field(s) of use	Indoor Indoor, closed spaces. Industrial/pharmaceutical industry or cosmetics industry, for example clean rooms. Medical - healthcare facilities, hospitals and emergency vehicles. Institutional. Disinfection of non-porous surfaces

Application method(s)	Method: - Detailed description: Automated, non-directed aerosolization (e.g. fogging or spraying)
Application rate(s) and frequency	Application Rate: 13% hydrogen peroxide (undiluted product) applied via aerosolization in closed rooms. Dilution (%): Number and timing of application: Frequency - as required by user, for example up to 3 times per day. Treatment time depends on machine type, size of room or area of surfaces to be disinfected. Apply at room temperature.
Category(ies) of users	Professional
Pack sizes and packaging material	Pack sizes (L): 0.25, 1, 2.5, 5, 10, 20, 22, 30, 60, 200, 220 and 1000 L Packaging material: Approved grades of HDPE.

4.1.1. *Use-specific instructions for use*

Use an automated loading system.

13% (w/w) hydrogen peroxide (undiluted product) is applied via aerosolization by automated device in a sealed room. Rooms may be dehumidified to achieve higher hydrogen peroxide concentrations on surfaces.

Remove barriers that may hinder aerosolized product from reaching the surfaces to be disinfected.

The disinfected surfaces should be non-porous and cleaned before application of the product. The product is not intended to be used on surfaces that may come into contact with food or feeding stuffs.

The user should carry out a microbiological validation of the disinfection in the rooms to be disinfected (or in a suitable "standard room", if applicable) with the devices to be used, after which a protocol for disinfection of these rooms can be made and used thereafter. Each device or specific installation is systematically validated when it is set up. The optimal operating conditions are validated on site (temperature, hygrometry, product to be used, diffusion time, extraction time, etc.). Besides biological validation chemical validation should be performed.

Efficacy of room disinfection was demonstrated according to norm NF T 72-281 by nebulization of 1 g of hydrogen peroxide per cubic meter of room volume in 22 min followed by 180 min contact time at room temperature.

Volume of disinfected space should be 30 - 150 m^3.

Median particle size should be <0.5 µm in aerosols used for disinfection

Prevent entry during disinfection process

4.1.2. *Use-specific risk mitigation measures*

Surfaces in the treatment area must be clean and dry prior to application.

Seal the treatment enclosure (e.g. with tape) to ensure that hydrogen peroxide levels outside the enclosure are kept at acceptable health and safety levels.

Ensure all personnel have vacated the treatment enclosure prior to application. Remove all plants, animals, beverages and food. Re-entry is only permitted once the air concentration has dropped below the reference value (1.25 mg/m3). After the application, the room must be ventilated, preferably by mechanical ventilation. The duration of the ventilation period has to be established by measurement with suitable measurement equipment. In case of the room has to be entered when the hydrogen peroxide concentration is still above 1.25 mg/m^3 it is only allowed by wearing appropriate PPE including SCBA (Self Contained Breathing Apparatus).

Place warning signs on all entrances to the treatment enclosure.

4.1.3. *Where specific to the use, the particulars of likely direct or indirect effects, first aid instructions and emergency measures to protect the environment*

See general directions for use.

4.1.4. *Where specific to the use, the instructions for safe disposal of the product and its packaging*

See general directions for use.

4.1.5. *Where specific to the use, the conditions of storage and shelf-life of the product under normal conditions of storage*

See general directions for use.

5. **GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR USE** [1] **OF THE META SPC 1**

5.1. **Instructions for use**

-

5.2. **Risk mitigation measures**

The use of eye protection during handling of the product is mandatory.

Wear face shield where splashing is possible.

5.3. **Particulars of likely direct or indirect effects, first aid instructions and emergency measures to protect the environment**

Particulars of likely direct or indirect adverse effects:

— In case of inhalation: Breathing difficulties, cough, pulmonary oedema, nausea, vomiting.

— In case of skin contact: Redness, swelling of tissue, skin irritation.

— In case of eye contact: Redness, lachrymation, swelling of tissue, severe burns.

— In case of ingestion: Nausea, abdominal pain, bloody vomiting, diarrhoea, suffocation, cough, severe shortness of breath, severe burns of the mouth and throat, as well as a danger of perforation of the oesophagus and the stomach. Risk of respiratory disorder.

First aid instructions:

IF INHALED: If symptoms occur call a POISON CENTRE or a doctor.

IF ON SKIN: Immediately wash skin with plenty of water. Thereafter take off all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. Continue to wash the skin with water for 15 minutes. Call a POISON CENTRE or a doctor.

IF IN EYES: Immediately rinse with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for at least 15 minutes. Call 112/ambulance for medical assistance.

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately rinse mouth. Give something to drink, if exposed person is able to swallow. Do NOT induce vomiting. Call 112/ambulance for medical assistance.

[1] Instructions for use, risk mitigation measures and other directions for use under this section are valid for any authorised uses within the meta SPC 1.

Emergency measures to protect environment in case of accident:

— Environmental precautions:

Should not be released into the environment. If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities.

— Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:

Dilute with plenty of water. Dam up. Do not mix waste streams during collection. Soak up with inert absorbent material. Keep in properly labelled containers. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal. Never return spills in original containers for use.

5.4. **Instructions for safe disposal of the product and its packaging**

Do not allow undiluted product to enter the sewer. Do not discharge unused product on the ground, into water courses, into pipes (sink, toilets…) nor down the drains. Only pass on empty containers/packaging for recycling. Disposal of packaging should at all times comply with the waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements.

5.5. **Conditions of storage and shelf-life of the product under normal conditions of storage**

Storage: Hydrogen peroxide should be stored in properly designed bulk storage tanks or in original vented container in upright position away from incompatible products. Use only approved materials of construction for equipment or approved packs. Store in a cool, ventilated area and protect from damage and direct sunlight. Do not store at temperatures above 40 °C. Keep away from combustible materials and sources of ignition and heat.

Shelf-life: 12 months in HDPE packs at ambient temperature.

6. **OTHER INFORMATION**

Please be aware of the European reference value of 1.25 mg/m³ for the active substance hydrogen peroxide (CAS No.: 7722-84-1) which was used for the risk assessment for this product.

7. **THIRD INFORMATION LEVEL: INDIVIDUAL PRODUCTS IN THE META SPC 1**

7.1. **Trade name(s), authorisation number and specific composition of each individual product**

Trade name(s)	INTEROX SG 12	Market area: EU			
Authorisation number	EU-0027468-0001 1-1				
Common name	IUPAC name	Function	CAS number	EC number	Content (%)
Hydrogen peroxide		Active Substance	7722-84-1	231-765-0	13,5

META SPC 2

1. **META SPC 2 ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION**

1.1. **Meta SPC 2 identifier**

Identifier	Meta SPC 2

1.2. **Suffix to the authorisation number**

Number	1-2

1.3. **Product type(s)**

Product type(s)	PT02 - Disinfectants and algaecides not intended for direct application to humans or animals (Disinfectants)

2. **META SPC 2 COMPOSITION**

2.1. **Qualitative and quantitative information on the composition of the meta SPC 2**

Common name	IUPAC name	Function	CAS number	EC number	Content (%)	
					Min	Max
Hydrogen peroxide		Active Substance	7722-84-1	231-765-0	35,0	35,7

2.2. **Type(s) of formulation of the meta SPC 2**

Formulation(s)	AL - Any other liquid

3. **HAZARD AND PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS OF THE META SPC 2**

Hazard statements	May intensify fire; oxidiser Harmful if swallowed. Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye damage. May cause respiratory irritation. Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Precautionary statements	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. - No smoking. Keep away from clothing and other combustible materials. Avoid breathing vapours. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Do no eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid release to the environment. Wear protective gloves. Wear protective clothing. Wear eye protection. Wear face protection. IF SWALLOWED:Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell. IF ON SKIN:Wash with plenty of water. IF INHALED:Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

	IF IN EYES:Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Rinse mouth. If skin irritation occurs:Get medical advice. If skin irritation occurs:Get medical attention. Take off contaminated clothing.And wash it before reuse. In case of fire:Use water to extinguish. Store in a well-ventilated place.Keep container tightly closed. Store locked up. Dispose of contents to ...in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.. Dispose of container to in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulation.

4. AUTHORISED USE(S) OF THE META SPC 2

4.1. Use description

Table 2. Use # 1 – Surface disinfection of closed spaces by aerosolised hydrogen peroxide

Product type	PT02 - Disinfectants and algaecides not intended for direct application to humans or animals (Disinfectants)
Where relevant, an exact description of the authorised use	Not relevant
Target organism(s) (including development stage)	Common name: Bacteria Development stage: Common name: Fungi/yeasts Development stage: Common name: Viruses Development stage: Common name: bacterial spores Development stage:
Field(s) of use	Indoor Indoor, closed spaces Industrial – pharmaceutical industry or cosmetics industry, for example clean rooms. Medical– healthcare facilities, hospitals, emergency vehicles. Institutional. Disinfection of non-porous surfaces.
Application method(s)	Method: - Detailed description: Automated, non-directed aerosolization (e.g. fogging or spraying)

Application rate(s) and frequency	Application Rate: 35% hydrogen peroxide (undiluted product) applied via aerosolization in closed rooms. Dilution (%): Number and timing of application: Frequency - as required by user, for example up to 3 times per day. Treatment time depends on machine type, size of room or area of surfaces to be disinfected. Apply at room temperature.
Category(ies) of users	Professional
Pack sizes and packaging material	Pack sizes (L): 0.25, 1, 2.5, 5, 10, 20, 22, 30, 60, 200, 220 and 1000 L Packaging material: Approved grades of HDPE.

4.1.1. *Use-specific instructions for use*

Use an automated loading system.

35% (w/w) hydrogen peroxide (undiluted product) is applied via aerosolization by automated device in a sealed room. Rooms may be dehumidified to achieve higher hydrogen peroxide concentrations on surfaces.

Remove barriers that may hinder aerosolized product from reaching the surfaces to be disinfected.

The disinfected surfaces should be non-porous and cleaned before application of the product. The product is not intended to be used on surfaces that may come into contact with food or feeding stuffs.

The user should carry out a microbiological validation of the disinfection in the rooms to be disinfected (or in a suitable "standard room", if applicable) with the devices to be used, after which a protocol for disinfection of these rooms can be made and used thereafter. Each device or specific installation is systematically validated when it is set up. The optimal operating conditions are validated on site (temperature, hygrometry, product to be used, diffusion time, extraction time, etc.). Besides biological validation chemical validation should be performed.

Efficacy of room disinfection was demonstrated according to norm NF T 72-281 by nebulization of 1 g of hydrogen peroxide per cubic meter of room volume in 22 min followed by 180 min contact time at room temperature.

Volume of disinfected space should be 30 - 150 m^3.

Median particle size should be <0.5 µm in aerosols used for disinfection.

Prevent entry during disinfection process.

4.1.2. *Use-specific risk mitigation measures*

Surfaces in the treatment area must be clean and dry prior to application.

Seal the treatment enclosure (e.g. with tape) to ensure that hydrogen peroxide levels outside the enclosure are kept at acceptable health and safety levels.

Ensure all personnel have vacated the treatment enclosure prior to application. Remove all plants, animals, beverages and food. Re-entry is only permitted once the air concentration has dropped below the reference value (1.25 mg/m3). After the application, the room must be ventilated, preferably by mechanical ventilation. The duration of the ventilation period has to be established by measurement with suitable measurement equipment. In case the room has to be entered when the hydrogen peroxide concentration is still above 1.25 mg/m^3 it is only allowed by wearing appropriate PPE including SCBA (Self Contained Breathing Apparatus).

Place warning signs on all entrances to the treatment enclosure.

4.1.3. *Where specific to the use, the particulars of likely direct or indirect effects, first aid instructions and emergency measures to protect the environment*

See general directions for use.

4.1.4. *Where specific to the use, the instructions for safe disposal of the product and its packaging*

See general directions for use.

4.1.5. *Where specific to the use, the conditions of storage and shelf-life of the product under normal conditions of storage*

See general directions for use.

4.2. **Use description**

Table 3. Use # 2 – Surface disinfection of enclosures in filling isolators by aerosolised or vaporised hydrogen peroxide (VHP)

Product type	PT02 - Disinfectants and algaecides not intended for direct application to humans or animals (Disinfectants)
Where relevant, an exact description of the authorised use	Not relevant
Target organism(s) (including development stage)	Common name: Bacteria Development stage: Common name: bacterial spores Development stage: Common name: Fungi/yeasts Development stage: Common name: Viruses Development stage:
Field(s) of use	Indoor Indoor. Industrial – aseptic chambers in aseptic filling applied in pharmaceutical or cosmetics industry. Disinfection of non-porous surfaces.
Application method(s)	Method: - Detailed description: Automated, non-directed aerosolization (e.g. fogging or spraying, flash evaporation)
Application rate(s) and frequency	Application Rate: 35% hydrogen peroxide (undiluted product) applied via flash evaporation or aerosolization in filling isolators. Dilution (%): Number and timing of application: Frequency – as required by user, for example 1 or 2 times per day/week.
Category(ies) of users	Professional
Pack sizes and packaging material	Pack sizes (L): 0.25, 1, 2.5, 5, 10, 20, 22, 30, 60, 200, 220 and 1000 L. Packaging material: Approved grades of HDPE

4.2.1. *Use-specific instructions for use*

Use an automated loading system.

35% (w/w) hydrogen peroxide (undiluted product) is applied via flash evaporation or aerosolization by automated device connected to an filling isolator. Filling isolators may be dehumidified to achieve higher hydrogen peroxide concentrations on surfaces.

The disinfected surfaces should be non-porous and cleaned before application of the product. The product is not intended to be used on surfaces that may come into contact with food or feeding stuffs.

The user should carry out a microbiological validation of the disinfection in the enclosures to be disinfected with the devices to be used, after which a protocol for disinfection of these enclosures can be made and used thereafter. Each device or specific installation is systematically validated when it is set up. The optimal operating conditions are validated on site (temperature, hygrometry, product to be used, diffusion time, extraction time, etc.). Besides biological validation chemical validation should be performed.

Efficacy of use against bacterial spores was demonstrated by flash evaporation of hydrogen peroxide at a rate of 0.35 g/m3/min for 51 min (18 g hydrogen peroxide / m3 / treatment).

Volume of disinfected enclosure should be 15 - 150 m3.

Median particle size should be <0.5 µm in aerosols used for disinfection.

Prevent entry during disinfection process.

4.2.2. *Use-specific risk mitigation measures*

Surfaces in the treatment area must be clean and dry prior to application.

Seal the treatment enclosure (e.g. with tape) to ensure that hydrogen peroxide levels outside the enclosure are kept at acceptable health and safety levels.

Ensure all personnel have vacated the treatment enclosure prior to application. Remove all plants, animals, beverages and food. Re-entry is only permitted once the air concentration has dropped below the reference value (1.25 mg/m³).

After the application, the room must be ventilated, preferably by mechanical ventilation. The duration of the ventilation period has to be established by measurement with suitable measurement equipment. In case the room has to be entered when the hydrogen peroxide concentration is still above 1.25 mg/m³ it is only allowed by wearing appropriate PPE including SCBA (Self Contained Breathing Apparatus).

Place warning signs on all entrances to the treatment enclosure.

4.2.3. *Where specific to the use, the particulars of likely direct or indirect effects, first aid instructions and emergency measures to protect the environment*

See general directions for use.

4.2.4. *Where specific to the use, the instructions for safe disposal of the product and its packaging*

See general directions for use.

4.2.5. *Where specific to the use, the conditions of storage and shelf-life of the product under normal conditions of storage*

See general directions for use.

5. **GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR USE** [2] **OF THE META SPC 2**

5.1. **Instructions for use**

-

5.2. **Risk mitigation measures**

The use of eye protection during handling of the product is mandatory.

Wear face shield where splashing is possible.

5.3. **Particulars of likely direct or indirect effects, first aid instructions and emergency measures to protect the environment**

Particulars of likely direct or indirect adverse effects:

— In case of inhalation: Breathing difficulties, cough, pulmonary oedema, nausea, vomiting.

— In case of skin contact: Redness, swelling of tissue, skin irritation.

— In case of eye contact: Redness, lachrymation, swelling of tissue, severe burns.

— In case of ingestion: Nausea, abdominal pain, bloody vomiting, diarrhoea, suffocation, cough, severe shortness of breath, severe burns of the mouth and throat, as well as a danger of perforation of the oesophagus and the stomach. Risk of respiratory disorder.

First aid instructions:

IF INHALED: Move to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If symptoms: Call 112/ambulance for medical assistance. If no symptoms: Call a POISON CENTRE or a doctor.

IF ON SKIN: Immediately wash skin with plenty of water. Thereafter take off all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. Continue to wash the skin with water for 15 minutes. Call a POISON CENTRE or a doctor.

IF IN EYES: Immediately rinse with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for at least 15 minutes. Call 112/ambulance for medical assistance.

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately rinse mouth. Give something to drink, if exposed person is able to swallow. Do NOT induce vomiting. Call 112/ambulance for medical assistance.

Emergency measures to protect environment in case of accident:

— Environmental precautions:

Should not be released into the environment. If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities.

— Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:

Dilute with plenty of water. Dam up. Do not mix waste streams during collection. Soak up with inert absorbent material. Keep in properly labelled containers. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal. Never return spills in original containers for re-use.

5.4. **Instructions for safe disposal of the product and its packaging**

Do not allow undiluted product to enter the sewer. Do not discharge unused product on the ground, into water courses, into pipes (sink, toilets…) nor down the drains. Only pass on empty containers/packaging for recycling. Disposal of packaging should at all times comply with the waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements.

[2] Instructions for use, risk mitigation measures and other directions for use under this section are valid for any authorised uses within the meta SPC 2.

5.5. **Conditions of storage and shelf-life of the product under normal conditions of storage**

Storage: Hydrogen peroxide should be stored in properly designed bulk storage tanks or in original vented container in upright position away from incompatible products. Use only approved materials of construction for equipment or approved packs. Store in a cool, ventilated area and protect from damage and direct sunlight. Do not store at temperatures above 40 °C. Keep away from combustible materials and sources of ignition and heat.

Shelf-life: 12 months in HDPE packs at ambient temperature.

6. **OTHER INFORMATION**

Please be aware of the European reference value of 1.25 mg/m³ for the active substance hydrogen peroxide (CAS No.: 7722-84-1) which was used for the risk assessment for this product.

7. **THIRD INFORMATION LEVEL: INDIVIDUAL PRODUCTS IN THE META SPC 2**

7.1. **Trade name(s), authorisation number and specific composition of each individual product**

Trade name(s)	INTEROX SG 35	Market area: EU			
Authorisation number	EU-0027468-0002 1-2				
Common name	IUPAC name	Function	CAS number	EC number	Content (%)
Hydrogen peroxide		Active Substance	7722-84-1	231-765-0	35,7

7.2. **Trade name(s), authorisation number and specific composition of each individual product**

Trade name(s)	INTEROX SG 35 PLUS	Market area: EU			
Authorisation number	EU-0027468-0003 1-2				
Common name	IUPAC name	Function	CAS number	EC number	Content (%)
Hydrogen peroxide		Active Substance	7722-84-1	231-765-0	35,7

META SPC 3

1. **META SPC 3 ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION**

1.1. **Meta SPC 3 identifier**

Identifier	Meta SPC 3

1.2. **Suffix to the authorisation number**

Number	1-3

1.3. **Product type(s)**

Product type(s)	PT02 - Disinfectants and algaecides not intended for direct application to humans or animals (Disinfectants)

2. **META SPC 3 COMPOSITION**

2.1. **Qualitative and quantitative information on the composition of the meta SPC 3**

Common name	IUPAC name	Function	CAS number	EC number	Content (%)	
					Min	Max
Hydrogen peroxide		Active Substance	7722-84-1	231-765-0	49,0	49,9

2.2. **Type(s) of formulation of the meta SPC 3**

Formulation(s)	AL - Any other liquid

3. **HAZARD AND PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS OF THE META SPC 3**

Hazard statements	May intensify fire; oxidiser Harmful if swallowed. Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. May cause respiratory irritation. Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Precautionary statements	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. - No smoking. Keep away from clothing and other combustible materials. Do not breathe vapours. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Do no eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid release to the environment. Wear protective gloves. Wear protective clothing. Wear eye protection. Wear face protection. IF SWALLOWED:Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell. IF SWALLOWED:Rinse mouth.Do NOT induce vomiting. IF ON SKIN (or hair):Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water. IF INHALED:Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. IF IN EYES:Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

	In case of fire:Use water to extinguish. Store in a well-ventilated place.Keep container tightly closed. Store locked up. Dispose of contents to ...in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations. Dispose of container to in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulation.

4. **AUTHORISED USE(S) OF THE META SPC 3**

4.1. **Use description**

Table 4. Use # 1 – Surface disinfection of closed spaces by aerosolised hydrogen peroxide

Product type	PT02 - Disinfectants and algaecides not intended for direct application to humans or animals (Disinfectants)
Where relevant, an exact description of the authorised use	Not relevant
Target organism(s) (including development stage)	Common name: Bacteria Development stage: Common name: Fungi/yeasts Development stage: Common name: Viruses Development stage: Common name: Bacterial Spores Development stage:
Field(s) of use	Indoor Indoor, closed spaces. Industrial – pharmaceutical industry or cosmetics industry, for example clean rooms. Medical– healthcare facilities, hospitals, emergency vehicles. Institutional. Disinfection of non-porous surfaces.
Application method(s)	Method: - Detailed description: Automated, non-directed aerosolization (e.g. fogging or spraying).
Application rate(s) and frequency	Application Rate: 49% hydrogen peroxide (undiluted product) applied via aerosolization in closed rooms. Dilution (%): Number and timing of application:

	Frequency - as required by user, for example up to 3 times per day. Treatment time depends on machine type, size of room or area of surfaces to be disinfected. Apply at room temperature.
Category(ies) of users	Professional
Pack sizes and packaging material	Pack sizes (L): 0.25, 1, 2.5, 5, 10, 20, 22, 30, 60, 200, 220 and 1000 L Packaging material: Approved grades of HDPE.

4.1.1. *Use-specific instructions for use*

Use an automated loading system.

49% (w/w) hydrogen peroxide (undiluted product) is applied via aerosolization by automated device in a sealed room. Rooms may be dehumidified to achieve higher hydrogen peroxide concentrations on surfaces.

Remove barriers that may hinder aerosolized product from reaching the surfaces to be disinfected.

The disinfected surfaces should be non-porous and cleaned before application of the product. The product is not intended to be used on surfaces that may come into contact with food or feeding stuffs.

The user should carry out a microbiological validation of the disinfection in the rooms to be disinfected (or in a suitable "standard room", if applicable) with the devices to be used, after which a protocol for disinfection of these rooms can be made and used thereafter. Each device or specific installation is systematically validated when it is set up. The optimal operating conditions are validated on site (temperature, hygrometry, product to be used, diffusion time, extraction time, etc.). Besides biological validation chemical validation should be performed.

Efficacy of room disinfection was demonstrated according to norm NF T 72-281by nebulization of 1 g of hydrogen peroxide per cubic meter of room volume in 22 min followed by 180 min contact time at room temperature.

Volume of disinfected space should be 30 - 150 m^3.

Median particle size should be <0.5 µm in aerosols used for disinfection.

Prevent entry during disinfection process.

4.1.2. *Use-specific risk mitigation measures*

Surfaces in the treatment area must be clean and dry prior to application.

Seal the treatment enclosure (e.g. with tape) to ensure that hydrogen peroxide levels outside the enclosure are kept at acceptable health and safety levels.

Ensure all personnel have vacated the treatment enclosure prior to application. Remove all plants, animals, beverages and food. Re-entry is only permitted once the air concentration has dropped below the reference value (1.25 mg/m3). After the application, the room must be ventilated, preferably by mechanical ventilation. The duration of the ventilation period has to be established by measurement with suitable measurement equipment. In case the room has to be entered when the hydrogen peroxide concentration is still above 1.25 mg/m^3 it is only allowed by wearing appropriate PPE including SCBA (Self Contained Breathing Apparatus).

Place warning signs on all entrances to the treatment enclosure.

4.1.3. *Where specific to the use, the particulars of likely direct or indirect effects, first aid instructions and emergency measures to protect the environment*

See general directions for use.

4.1.4. *Where specific to the use, the instructions for safe disposal of the product and its packaging*

See general directions for use.

4.1.5. *Where specific to the use, the conditions of storage and shelf-life of the product under normal conditions of storage*

See general directions for use.

4.2. **Use description**

Table 5. Use # 2 – Surface disinfection of enclosures in filling isolators by aerosolised or vaporised hydrogen peroxide (VHP)

Product type	PT02 - Disinfectants and algaecides not intended for direct application to humans or animals (Disinfectants)
Where relevant, an exact description of the authorised use	Not relevant
Target organism(s) (including development stage)	Common name: Bacteria Development stage: Common name: bacterial spores Development stage: Common name: Fungi/yeasts Development stage: Common name: Viruses Development stage:
Field(s) of use	Indoor Indoor. Industrial – aseptic chambers in aseptic filling applied in pharmaceutical or cosmetics industry. Disinfection of non-porous surfaces.
Application method(s)	Method: - Detailed description: Automated, non-directed aerosolization (e.g. fogging or spraying, flash evaporation)
Application rate(s) and frequency	Application Rate: 49% hydrogen peroxide (undiluted product) applied via flash evaporation or aerosolization in filling isolators. Dilution (%): Number and timing of application: Frequency – as required by user, for example 1 or 2 times per day/week.
Category(ies) of users	Professional

Pack sizes and packaging material	Pack sizes (L): 0.25, 1, 2.5, 5, 10, 20, 22, 30, 60, 200, 220 and 1000 L. Packaging material: Approved grades of HDPE.

4.2.1. *Use-specific instructions for use*

Use an automated loading system.

49% (w/w) hydrogen peroxide (undiluted product) is applied via flash evaporation or aerosolization by automated device connected to an filling isolator. Filling isolators may be dehumidified to achieve higher hydrogen peroxide concentrations on surfaces.

The disinfected surfaces should be non-porous and cleaned before application of the product. The product is not intended to be used on surfaces that may come into contact with food or feeding stuffs.

The user should carry out a microbiological validation of the disinfection in the enclosures to be disinfected with the devices to be used, after which a protocol for disinfection of these enclosures can be made and used thereafter. Each device or specific installation is systematically validated when it is set up. The optimal operating conditions are validated on site (temperature, hygrometry, product to be used, diffusion time, extraction time, etc.). Besides biological validation chemical validation should be performed.

Efficacy of use against bacterial spores was demonstrated by flash evaporation of hydrogen peroxide at a rate of 0.35 g/m3/min for 51 min (18 g hydrogen peroxide / m3 / treatment).

Volume of disinfected enclosure should be 15 - 150 m3.

Median particle size should be <0.5 µm in aerosols used for disinfection.

Prevent entry during disinfection process.

4.2.2. *Use-specific risk mitigation measures*

Surfaces in the treatment area must be clean and dry prior to application.

Seal the treatment enclosure (e.g. with tape) to ensure that hydrogen peroxide levels outside the enclosure are kept at acceptable health and safety levels.

Ensure all personnel have vacated the treatment enclosure prior to application. Remove all plants, animals, beverages and food. Re-entry is only permitted once the air concentration has dropped below the reference value (1.25 mg/m^3).

After the application, the room must be ventilated, preferably by mechanical ventilation. The duration of the ventilation period has to be established by measurement with suitable measurement equipment. In case the room has to be entered when the hydrogen peroxide concentration is still above 1.25 mg/m^3 it is only allowed by wearing appropriate PPE including SCBA (Self Contained Breathing Apparatus).

Place warning signs on all entrances to the treatment enclosure.

4.2.3. *Where specific to the use, the particulars of likely direct or indirect effects, first aid instructions and emergency measures to protect the environment*

See general directions for use.

4.2.4. *Where specific to the use, the instructions for safe disposal of the product and its packaging*

See general directions for use.

4.2.5. *Where specific to the use, the conditions of storage and shelf-life of the product under normal conditions of storage*

See general directions for use.

5. GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR USE ([3]) OF THE META SPC 3

5.1. Instructions for use

-

5.2. Risk mitigation measures

The use of eye protection during handling of the product is mandatory.

Wear face shield where splashing is possible.

5.3. Particulars of likely direct or indirect effects, first aid instructions and emergency measures to protect the environment

Particulars of likely direct or indirect adverse effects:

— In case of inhalation: Breathing difficulties, cough, pulmonary oedema, nausea, vomiting.

— In case of skin contact: Redness, swelling of tissue, skin irritation.

— In case of eye contact: Redness, lachrymation, swelling of tissue, severe burns.

— In case of ingestion: Nausea, abdominal pain, bloody vomiting, diarrhoea, suffocation, cough, severe shortness of breath, severe burns of the mouth and throat, as well as a danger of perforation of the oesophagus and the stomach. Risk of respiratory disorder.

First aid instructions:

IF INHALED: Move to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If symptoms: Call 112/ambulance for medical assistance. If no symptoms: Call a POISON CENTRE or a doctor.

IF ON SKIN: Immediately wash skin with plenty of water. Thereafter take off all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. Continue to wash the skin with water for 15 minutes. Call a POISON CENTRE or a doctor.

IF IN EYES: Immediately rinse with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for at least 15 minutes. Call 112/ambulance for medical assistance.

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately rinse mouth. Give something to drink, if exposed person is able to swallow. Do NOT induce vomiting. Call 112/ambulance for medical assistance.

Emergency measures to protect environment in case of accident:

— Environmental precautions:

  Should not be released into the environment. If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities.

— Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:

  Dilute with plenty of water. Dam up. Do not mix waste streams during collection. Soak up with inert absorbent material. Keep in properly labelled containers. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal. Never return spills in original containers for re-use.

5.4. Instructions for safe disposal of the product and its packaging

Do not allow undiluted product to enter the sewer. Do not discharge unused product on the ground, into water courses, into pipes (sink, toilets…) nor down the drains. Only pass on empty containers/packaging for recycling. Disposal of packaging should at all times comply with the waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements.

([3]) Instructions for use, risk mitigation measures and other directions for use under this section are valid for any authorised uses within the meta SPC 3.

5.5. **Conditions of storage and shelf-life of the product under normal conditions of storage**

Storage: Hydrogen peroxide should be stored in properly designed bulk storage tanks or in original vented container in upright position away from incompatible products. Use only approved materials of construction for equipment or approved packs. Store in a cool, ventilated area and protect from damage and direct sunlight. Do not store at temperatures above 40 °C. Keep away from combustible materials and sources of ignition and heat.

Shelf-life: 12 months in HDPE packs at ambient temperature.

6. **OTHER INFORMATION**

Please be aware of the European reference value of 1.25 mg/m³ for the active substance hydrogen peroxide (CAS No.: 7722-84-1) which was used for the risk assessment for this product.

7. **THIRD INFORMATION LEVEL: INDIVIDUAL PRODUCTS IN THE META SPC 3**

7.1. **Trade name(s), authorisation number and specific composition of each individual product**

Trade name(s)	Interox SG 50		Market area: EU		
Authorisation number	EU-0027468-0004 1-3				
Common name	IUPAC name	Function	CAS number	EC number	Content (%)
Hydrogen peroxide		Active Substance	7722-84-1	231-765-0	49,9

7.2. **Trade name(s), authorisation number and specific composition of each individual product**

Trade name(s)	INTEROX SG 50 PLUS		Market area: EU		
Authorisation number	EU-0027468-0005 1-3				
Common name	IUPAC name	Function	CAS number	EC number	Content (%)
Hydrogen peroxide		Active Substance	7722-84-1	231-765-0	49,9

META SPC 4

1. **META SPC 4 ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION**

1.1. **Meta SPC 4 identifier**

Identifier	Meta SPC 4

1.2. **Suffix to the authorisation number**

Number	1-4

1.3. **Product type(s)**

Product type(s)	PT04 - Food and feed area (Disinfectants)

2. **META SPC 4 COMPOSITION**

2.1. **Qualitative and quantitative information on the composition of the meta SPC 4**

Common name	IUPAC name	Function	CAS number	EC number	Content (%)	
					Min	Max
Hydrogen peroxide		Active Substance	7722-84-1	231-765-0	25,0	25,7

2.2. **Type(s) of formulation of the meta SPC 4**

Formulation(s)	AL - Any other liquid

3. **HAZARD AND PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS OF THE META SPC 4**

Hazard statements	May intensify fire; oxidiser Harmful if swallowed. Causes serious eye damage. Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Precautionary statements	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. - No smoking. Keep away from clothing and other combustible materials. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Do no eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Avoid release to the environment. Wear eye protection. IF SWALLOWED:Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell. IF IN EYES:Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. Rinse mouth. In case of fire:Use water to extinguish. Store in a well-ventilated place.Keep container tightly closed. Store locked up. Dispose of contents to ….in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations..

	Dispose of container to in accordance with local/regional/national/ international regulation.

4. **AUTHORISED USE(S) OF THE META SPC 4**

4.1. **Use description**

Table 6. Use # 1 – Disinfection of polyethylene terephthalate food packages by vaporised hydrogen peroxide (VHP)

Product type	PT04 - Food and feed area (Disinfectants)
Where relevant, an exact description of the authorised use	Not relevant
Target organism(s) (including development stage)	Common name: Bacterial Spores Development stage:
Field(s) of use	Indoor Industrial use - food and feed area. Disinfection of food package material.
Application method(s)	Method: - Detailed description: Automated vaporization in aseptic filling machines
Application rate(s) and frequency	Application Rate: Undiluted product (25 % w/w hydrogen peroxide) vaporized 400 g/h/packaging machine. Dilution (%): Number and timing of application: Number and timing of applications as required by user. Machines typically operate up to 120 hours per week.
Category(ies) of users	Professional
Pack sizes and packaging material	HDPE packaging: 0.25, 1, 2.5, 5, 10, 20, 22, 30, 60, 200, 220 and 1000 L (IBC). Approved grades of HDPE.

4.1.1. *Use-specific instructions for use*

Use an automated loading system.

Use undiluted product (25 % w/w hydrogen peroxide) to disinfect polyethylene terephthalate food packages used in aseptic packaging in food industry..

Follow machine operating instructions for disinfection period, extraction of hydrogen peroxide and re-entry. Prevent entry during disinfection process. Efficacy was demonstrated with a packaging machine running at 12 480 bottles per hour with a production consumption rate of 400 g/h.

Disinfection performance of each packaging machine should be validated using biological and chemical indicators.

After sterilisation, blow-dry the packaging with hot sterile air.

4.1.2. *Use-specific risk mitigation measures*

During operation, ensure adequate ventilation along the machines (LEV) and in the industrial halls (technical ventilation).

During manual maintenance tasks, ensure adequate ventilation inside the machine (LEV) before opening the doors of the aseptic area.

1 The product shall only be transferred in closed pipes after mixing and loading. Open product and waste water flows are not allowed.

2. Workplace release measurements with suitable measurement equipment shall be performed upon implementation of the aseptic packaging plant, at regular intervals (annual intervals recommended) and after any change in relevant boundary conditions. The national regulations for workplace measurements have to be followed.

3. In case of maintenance of the aseptic packaging plant (e.g. manual cleaning, technical incidents or repair) appropriate PPE (respiratory protective equipment, chemical protective gloves, chemical protective coverall (at least type 6), eye protection) is required. The type of RPE and the filter type (code letter, colour) are to be specified by the authorisation holder within the product information. Glove material to be specified by the authorisation holder within the product information.

Use only in closed aseptic packaging machines with no emission to water and negligible emission to air. Hydrogen peroxide emission to air should be controlled by the machine e.g. with catalytic treatment or through a gas scrubber.

4.1.3. *Where specific to the use, the particulars of likely direct or indirect effects, first aid instructions and emergency measures to protect the environment*

See general directions for use.

4.1.4. *Where specific to the use, the instructions for safe disposal of the product and its packaging*

See general directions for use.

4.1.5. *Where specific to the use, the conditions of storage and shelf-life of the product under normal conditions of storage*

See general directions for use.

5. GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR USE ([4]) OF THE META SPC 4

5.1. Instructions for use

-

5.2. Risk mitigation measures

The use of eye protection during handling of the product is mandatory.

Wear face shield where splashing is possible.

5.3. Particulars of likely direct or indirect effects, first aid instructions and emergency measures to protect the environment

Particulars of likely direct or indirect adverse effects:

— In case of inhalation: Breathing difficulties, cough, pulmonary oedema, nausea, vomiting.

— In case of skin contact: Redness, swelling of tissue, skin irritation.

([4]) Instructions for use, risk mitigation measures and other directions for use under this section are valid for any authorised uses within the meta SPC 4.

— In case of eye contact: Redness, lachrymation, swelling of tissue, severe burns.

— In case of ingestion: Nausea, abdominal pain, bloody vomiting, diarrhoea, suffocation, cough, severe shortness of breath, severe burns of the mouth and throat, as well as a danger of perforation of the oesophagus and the stomach. Risk of respiratory disorder.

First aid instructions:

IF INHALED: If symptoms occur call a POISON CENTRE or a doctor.

IF ON SKIN: Immediately wash skin with plenty of water. Thereafter take off all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. Continue to wash the skin with water for 15 minutes. Call a POISON CENTRE or a doctor.

IF IN EYES: Immediately rinse with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for at least 15 minutes. Call 112/ambulance for medical assistance.

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately rinse mouth. Give something to drink, if exposed person is able to swallow. Do NOT induce vomiting. Call 112/ambulance for medical assistance.

Emergency measures to protect environment in case of accident:

— Environmental precautions:

Should not be released into the environment. If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities.

— Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:

Dilute with plenty of water. Dam up. Do not mix waste streams during collection. Soak up with inert absorbent material. Keep in properly labelled containers. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal. Never return spills in original containers for re-use.

5.4. Instructions for safe disposal of the product and its packaging

Do not allow undiluted product to enter the sewer. Do not discharge unused product on the ground, into water courses, into pipes (sink, toilets…) nor down the drains. Only pass on empty containers/packaging for recycling. Disposal of packaging should at all times comply with the waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements.

5.5. Conditions of storage and shelf-life of the product under normal conditions of storage

Storage: Hydrogen peroxide should be stored in properly designed bulk storage tanks or in original vented container in upright position away from incompatible products. Use only approved materials of construction for equipment or approved packs. Store in a cool, ventilated area and protect from damage and direct sunlight. Do not store at temperatures above 40°C. Keep away from combustible materials and sources of ignition and heat.

Shelf-life: 12 months in HDPE packs at ambient temperature.

6. OTHER INFORMATION

Please be aware of the European reference value of 1.25 mg/m³ for the active substance hydrogen peroxide (CAS No.: 7722-84-1) which was used for the risk assessment for this product.

7. THIRD INFORMATION LEVEL: INDIVIDUAL PRODUCTS IN THE META SPC 4

7.1. Trade name(s), authorisation number and specific composition of each individual product

Trade name(s)	INTEROX AG Spray 25S	Market area: EU
Authorisation number	EU-0027468-0006 1-4	

Common name	IUPAC name	Function	CAS number	EC number	Content (%)
Hydrogen peroxide		Active Substance	7722-84-1	231-765-0	25,7

META SPC 5

1. **META SPC 5 ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION**

1.1. **Meta SPC 5 identifier**

Identifier	Meta SPC 5

1.2. **Suffix to the authorisation number**

Number	1-5

1.3. **Product type(s)**

Product type(s)	PT04 - Food and feed area (Disinfectants)

2. **META SPC 5 COMPOSITION**

2.1. **Qualitative and quantitative information on the composition of the meta SPC 5**

Common name	IUPAC name	Function	CAS number	EC number	Content (%)	
					Min	Max
Hydrogen peroxide		Active Substance	7722-84-1	231-765-0	35,0	35,7

2.2. **Type(s) of formulation of the meta SPC 5**

Formulation(s)	AL - Any other liquid

3. **HAZARD AND PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS OF THE META SPC 5**

Hazard statements	May intensify fire; oxidiser Harmful if swallowed. Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye damage. May cause respiratory irritation. Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. - No smoking. Keep away from clothing and other combustible materials. Avoid breathing vapours. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Do no eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid release to the environment. Wear protective gloves. Wear protective clothing. Wear eye protection. Wear face protection. IF SWALLOWED:Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell. IF ON SKIN:Wash with plenty of water. IF INHALED:Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. IF IN EYES:Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Rinse mouth. If skin irritation occurs:Get medical advice. If skin irritation occurs:Get medical attention. Take off contaminated clothing.And wash it before reuse. In case of fire:Use water to extinguish. Store in a well-ventilated place.Keep container tightly closed. Store locked up. Dispose of contents to ….in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.. Dispose of container to in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulation.

4. AUTHORISED USE(S) OF THE META SPC 5

4.1. Use description

Table 7. Use # 1 – Disinfection of food packaging material (aseptic packaging) by immersion or aerosolised or vaporised hydrogen peroxide (VHP)

Product type	PT04 - Food and feed area (Disinfectants)
Where relevant, an exact description of the authorised use	Not relevant
Target organism(s) (including development stage)	Common name: Bacterial Spores Development stage:
Field(s) of use	Indoor Industrial use - food and feed area. Disinfection of food package material.
Application method(s)	Method: - Detailed description: Automated immersion of packaging material into bath of heated product in aseptic filling machine.

	Automated vaporisation or aerosolisation of product in sealed area in aseptic filling machine.
Application rate(s) and frequency	Application Rate: Undiluted product (35 % w/w hydrogen peroxide) is used. Product consumption in vapour and aerosol applications 0.1 – 1 mL per second per packaging line while the machine is operating. Dilution (%): Number and timing of application: Number and timing of applications as required by user. Machines typically operate up to 120 hours per week.
Category(ies) of users	Professional
Pack sizes and packaging material	HDPE packaging: 0.25, 1, 2.5, 5, 10, 20, 22, 30, 60, 200, 220 and 1000 L (IBC). Approved grades of HDPE.

4.1.1. *Use-specific instructions for use*

Use an automated loading system.

Immersion: immerse clean packaging material in undiluted product according to packaging machine operating instruction Disinfection efficacy is determined by immersion time and temperature and packaging material.

Efficacy was demonstrated by immersion of carton food packages in 80 °C bath for 2.5 s.

If concentration of hydrogen peroxide in the bath drops to less than 32% during operation, replace solution with fresh product.

Vaporization: vaporize and apply undiluted product to clean packaging material according to packaging machine operating instructions. Product vaporized at 100-250 °C. Efficacy was demonstrated with polyethylene terephthalate packages flushed with 100 °C air containing 1.1% (w/w) of product for 5.5 s.

After sterilisation, blow-dry the packaging with hot sterile air.

Suitable packaging materials included paperboard, polyethylene terephthalate, polystyrene and aluminium.

Disinfection performance of each packaging machine should be validated using biological and chemical indicators.

Follow machine operating instructions for disinfection period, extraction of hydrogen peroxide and re-entry. Prevent entry during disinfection process.

4.1.2. *Use-specific risk mitigation measures*

During operation, ensure adequate ventilation along the machines (LEV) and in the industrial halls (technical ventilation).

During manual maintenance tasks, ensure adequate ventilation inside the machine (LEV) before opening the doors of the aseptic area.

1. The product shall only be transferred in closed pipes after mixing and loading. Open product and waste water flows are not allowed.

2. Workplace release measurements with suitable measurement equipment shall be performed upon implementation of the aseptic packaging plant, at regular intervals (annual intervals recommended) and after any change in relevant boundary conditions. The national regulations for workplace measurements have to be followed.

3. In case of maintenance of the aseptic packaging plant (e.g. manual cleaning, technical incidents or repair) appropriate PPE (respiratory protective equipment, chemical protective gloves, chemical protective coverall (at least type 6), eye protection) is required. The type of RPE and the filter type (code letter, colour) are to be specified by the authorisation holder within the product information. Glove material to be specified by the authorisation holder within the product information

Aerosolised or vaporised application should be use only in closed aseptic packaging machines with no emission to water and negligible emission to air. Hydrogen peroxide emission to air should be controlled by the machine e.g. with catalytic treatment or through a gas scrubber.

4.1.3. *Where specific to the use, the particulars of likely direct or indirect effects, first aid instructions and emergency measures to protect the environment*

See general directions for use.

4.1.4. *Where specific to the use, the instructions for safe disposal of the product and its packaging*

See general directions for use.

4.1.5. *Where specific to the use, the conditions of storage and shelf-life of the product under normal conditions of storage*

See general directions for use.

4.2. **Use description**

Table 8. Use # 2 – Disinfection of closed areas in aseptic packaging machines by aerosolised and vaporised hydrogen peroxide (VHP)

Product type	PT04 - Food and feed area (Disinfectants)
Where relevant, an exact description of the authorised use	Not relevant
Target organism(s) (including development stage)	Common name: Bacterial Spores Development stage:
Field(s) of use	Indoor Industrial use - food and feed area. Disinfection of non-porous surfaces.
Application method(s)	Method: - Detailed description: Automated vaporisation or aerosolization in closed areas in aseptic filling machines.
Application rate(s) and frequency	Application Rate: Undiluted product (35 % w/w hydrogen peroxide) is used. 100 – 800 mL product consumed per machine in one disinfection cycle. Dilution (%): Number and timing of application: Frequency – as required by user, typically once every 24 hours.
Category(ies) of users	Professional
Pack sizes and packaging material	HDPE packaging: 0.25, 1, 2.5, 5, 10, 20, 22, 30, 60, 200, 220 and 1000 L (IBC). Approved grades of HDPE.

4.2.1. *Use-specific instructions for use*

Use an automated loading system.

Automated disinfection of closed areas in aseptic filling machines.

Flash evaporation 130-250 °C or aerosolization (room temperature) of undiluted product using automated equipment integrated to the packaging machine. From 100 to 800 mL product required for one disinfection cycle. Minimum contact time 7 minutes starting from beginning of application.

Disinfection performance of each packaging machine should be validated using biological and chemical indicators.

Follow machine operating instructions for disinfection period, volume of disinfectant extraction of hydrogen peroxide and re-entry. Prevent entry during disinfection process.

4.2.2. *Use-specific risk mitigation measures*

During operation, ensure adequate ventilation along the machines (LEV) and in the industrial halls (technical ventilation).

During manual maintenance tasks, ensure adequate ventilation inside the machine (LEV) before opening the doors of the aseptic area.

1. The product shall only be transferred in closed pipes after mixing and loading. Open product and waste water flows are not allowed.

2. Workplace release measurements with suitable measurement equipment shall be performed upon implementation of the aseptic packaging plant, at regular intervals (annual intervals recommended) and after any change in relevant boundary conditions. The national regulations for workplace measurements have to be followed.

3. In case of maintenance of the aseptic packaging plant (e.g. manual cleaning, technical incidents or repair) appropriate PPE (respiratory protective equipment, chemical protective gloves, chemical protective coverall (at least type 6), eye protection) is required. The type of RPE and the filter type (code letter, colour) are to be specified by the authorisation holder within the product information. Glove material to be specified by the authorisation holder within the product information.

Use only in closed aseptic packaging machines with no emission to water and negligible emission to air. Hydrogen peroxide emission to air should be controlled by the machine e.g. with catalytic treatment or through a gas scrubber.

4.2.3. *Where specific to the use, the particulars of likely direct or indirect effects, first aid instructions and emergency measures to protect the environment*

See general directions for use.

4.2.4. *Where specific to the use, the instructions for safe disposal of the product and its packaging*

See general directions for use.

4.2.5. *Where specific to the use, the conditions of storage and shelf-life of the product under normal conditions of storage*

See general directions for use.

5. **GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR USE** [5] **OF THE META SPC 5**

5.1. **Instructions for use**

-

5.2. **Risk mitigation measures**

The use of eye protection during handling of the product is mandatory.

Wear face shield where splashing is possible.

[5] Instructions for use, risk mitigation measures and other directions for use under this section are valid for any authorised uses within the meta SPC 5.

5.3. **Particulars of likely direct or indirect effects, first aid instructions and emergency measures to protect the environment**

Particulars of likely direct or indirect adverse effects:

— In case of inhalation: Breathing difficulties, cough, pulmonary oedema, nausea, vomiting.

— In case of skin contact: Redness, swelling of tissue, skin irritation.

— In case of eye contact: Redness, lachrymation, swelling of tissue, severe burns.

— In case of ingestion: Nausea, abdominal pain, bloody vomiting, diarrhoea, suffocation, cough, severe shortness of breath, severe burns of the mouth and throat, as well as a danger of perforation of the oesophagus and the stomach. Risk of respiratory disorder.

First aid instructions:

IF INHALED: Move to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If symptoms: Call 112/ambulance for medical assistance. If no symptoms: Call a POISON CENTRE or a doctor.

IF ON SKIN: Immediately wash skin with plenty of water. Thereafter take off all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. Continue to wash the skin with water for 15 minutes. Call a POISON CENTRE or a doctor.

IF IN EYES: Immediately rinse with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for at least 15 minutes. Call 112/ambulance for medical assistance.

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately rinse mouth. Give something to drink, if exposed person is able to swallow. Do NOT induce vomiting. Call 112/ambulance for medical assistance.

Emergency measures to protect environment in case of accident:

— Environmental precautions:

Should not be released into the environment. If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities.

— Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:

Dilute with plenty of water. Dam up. Do not mix waste streams during collection. Soak up with inert absorbent material. Keep in properly labelled containers. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal. Never return spills in original containers for re-use.

5.4. **Instructions for safe disposal of the product and its packaging**

Do not allow undiluted product to enter the sewer. Do not discharge unused product on the ground, into water courses, into pipes (sink, toilets…) nor down the drains. Only pass on empty containers/packaging for recycling. Disposal of packaging should at all times comply with the waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements.

5.5. **Conditions of storage and shelf-life of the product under normal conditions of storage**

Storage: Hydrogen peroxide should be stored in properly designed bulk storage tanks or in original vented container in upright position away from incompatible products. Use only approved materials of construction for equipment or approved packs. Store in a cool, ventilated area and protect from damage and direct sunlight. Do not store at temperatures above 40°C. Keep away from combustible materials and sources of ignition and heat.

Shelf-life: 12 months in HDPE packs at ambient temperature.

6. **OTHER INFORMATION**

Please be aware of the European reference value of 1.25 mg/m^3 for the active substance hydrogen peroxide (CAS No.: 7722-84-1) which was used for the risk assessment for this product.

7. **THIRD INFORMATION LEVEL: INDIVIDUAL PRODUCTS IN THE META SPC 5**

7.1. **Trade name(s), authorisation number and specific composition of each individual product**

Trade name(s)	INTEROX AG Spray 35	Market area: EU			
Authorisation number	EU-0027468-0007 1-5				
Common name	IUPAC name	Function	CAS number	EC number	Content (%)
Hydrogen peroxide		Active Substance	7722-84-1	231-765-0	35,7

7.2. **Trade name(s), authorisation number and specific composition of each individual product**

Trade name(s)	INTEROX AG Spray 35S	Market area: EU			
Authorisation number	EU-0027468-0008 1-5				
Common name	IUPAC name	Function	CAS number	EC number	Content (%)
Hydrogen peroxide		Active Substance	7722-84-1	231-765-0	35,7

7.3. **Trade name(s), authorisation number and specific composition of each individual product**

Trade name(s)	INTEROX AG Bath 35S	Market area: EU			
Authorisation number	EU-0027468-0009 1-5				
Common name	IUPAC name	Function	CAS number	EC number	Content (%)
Hydrogen peroxide		Active Substance	7722-84-1	231-765-0	35,7

7.4. **Trade name(s), authorisation number and specific composition of each individual product**

Trade name(s)	INTEROX AG Bath 35	Market area: EU			
Authorisation number	EU-0027468-0010 1-5				
Common name	IUPAC name	Function	CAS number	EC number	Content (%)
Hydrogen peroxide		Active Substance	7722-84-1	231-765-0	35,7

7.5. **Trade name(s), authorisation number and specific composition of each individual product**

Trade name(s)	INTEROX AG Dual 35	Market area: EU			
Authorisation number	EU-0027468-0011 1-5				
Common name	IUPAC name	Function	CAS number	EC number	Content (%)
Hydrogen peroxide		Active Substance	7722-84-1	231-765-0	35,7

META SPC 6

1. **META SPC 6 ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION**

1.1. **Meta SPC 6 identifier**

Identifier	Meta SPC 6

1.2. **Suffix to the authorisation number**

Number	1-6

1.3. **Product type(s)**

Product type(s)	PT04 - Food and feed area (Disinfectants)

2. **META SPC 6 COMPOSITION**

2.1. **Qualitative and quantitative information on the composition of the meta SPC 6**

Common name	IUPAC name	Function	CAS number	EC number	Content (%)	
					Min	Max
Hydrogen peroxide		Active Substance	7722-84-1	231-765-0	35,0	35,7

2.2. **Type(s) of formulation of the meta SPC 6**

Formulation(s)	SL - Soluble concentrate

3. **HAZARD AND PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS OF THE META SPC 6**

Hazard statements	May intensify fire; oxidiser Harmful if swallowed.

	Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye damage. May cause respiratory irritation. Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Precautionary statements	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. - No smoking. Keep away from clothing and other combustible materials. Avoid breathing vapours. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Do no eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid release to the environment. Wear protective gloves. Wear protective clothing. Wear eye protection. Wear face protection. IF SWALLOWED:Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell. IF ON SKIN:Wash with plenty of water. IF INHALED:Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. IF IN EYES:Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Rinse mouth. If skin irritation occurs:Get medical advice. If skin irritation occurs:Get medical attention. Take off contaminated clothing.And wash it before reuse. In case of fire:Use water to extinguish. Store in a well-ventilated place.Keep container tightly closed. Store locked up. Dispose of contents to ….in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.. Dispose of container to in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulation.

4. **AUTHORISED USE(S) OF THE META SPC 6**

4.1. **Use description**

Table 9. Use # 1 – Disinfection of distribution and storage systems for drinking water

Product type	PT04 - Food and feed area (Disinfectants)
Where relevant, an exact description of the authorised use	Not relevant
Target organism(s) (including development stage)	Common name: Bacteria Development stage: Common name: Fungi/yeasts Development stage: Common name: Viruses Development stage:

	Common name: Bacterial Spores Development stage:
Field(s) of use	Indoor Industrial use - drinking water systems for human and animals drinking water. Disinfection of non-porous surfaces.
Application method(s)	Method: - Detailed description: Flooding of pipes Automated spraying (CIP)
Application rate(s) and frequency	Application Rate: Use concentration 13% w/w hydrogen peroxide. Dilution (%): Number and timing of application: Apply at room temperature. Frequency: once per week. Use following installation, maintenance or cleaning.
Category(ies) of users	Professional
Pack sizes and packaging material	HDPE packaging: 0.25, 1, 2.5, 5, 10, 20, 22, 30, 60, 200, 220 and 1000 L (IBC). Approved grades of HDPE.

4.1.1. *Use-specific instructions for use*

Use an automated loading system.

Dilute the product to reach the needed hydrogen peroxide concentration stated below.

Effective hydrogen peroxide (w/w) concentration and contact time:

Bactericidal – 13%, 10 min

Yeasticidal and fungicidal – 13%, 15 min

Sporicidal – 13 %, 60 min

Virucidal – 13%, 30 min

All claimed microbes - 13%, 60 min

Each product label should give information on how the dilution should be made, e.g. to reach 13% (w/w) hydrogen peroxide concentration:

A product with 35 % hydrogen peroxide concentration: The product should be diluted to 39% w/v (390 g or 340 mL of product, add water up to 1L).

Apply diluted product at room temperature on pre-cleaned surfaces. Add as aqueous solution to pipes as needed for flooding. Spray application to tanks until run-off. Surface need to be wet with disinfectant for the allocated contact time.

4.1.2. *Use-specific risk mitigation measures*

CIP and automated spraying:

The processes must be fully automated and enclosed with no exposure in the case of tanks or piping systems.

The use is limited to distribution and storage systems with volume ≤ 15 000 L. Rinse well with potable water.

4.1.3. *Where specific to the use, the particulars of likely direct or indirect effects, first aid instructions and emergency measures to protect the environment*

See general directions for use.

4.1.4. *Where specific to the use, the instructions for safe disposal of the product and its packaging*

See general directions for use.

4.1.5. *Where specific to the use, the conditions of storage and shelf-life of the product under normal conditions of storage*

See general directions for use.

4.2. **Use description**

Table 10. Use # 2 – Surface disinfection in food and feed processing by liquid application

Product type	PT04 - Food and feed area (Disinfectants)
Where relevant, an exact description of the authorised use	Disinfection of equipment, containers, consumption utensils, surfaces or pipework associated with the production, transport, storage or consumption of food or feed for humans and animals.
Target organism(s) (including development stage)	Common name: Bacteria Development stage: Common name: Fungi/yeasts Development stage: Common name: Viruses Development stage: Common name: Bacterial Spores Development stage:
Field(s) of use	Indoor Industrial use - food & feed area. Disinfection of non-porous surfaces.
Application method(s)	Method: - Detailed description: Automated spraying on surfaces Cleaning-in-Place (CIP) Immersion of equipment and utensils
Application rate(s) and frequency	Application Rate: Use concentration 13% w/w hydrogen peroxide. Dilution (%): Number and timing of application: — CIP (cleaning-in-place): volume of diluted product needed to fill the system to be disinfected — Automated spraying: 50 – 100 mL diluted product/m^2

	— Immersion: make solution and dip items As required by user - up to 1 or 2 times per day, often once per week. Apply at room temperature.
Category(ies) of users	Professional
Pack sizes and packaging material	HDPE packaging: 0.25, 1, 2.5, 5, 10, 20, 22, 30, 60, 200, 220 and 1000 L (IBC). Approved grades of HDPE.

4.2.1. *Use-specific instructions for use*

Disinfection of pre-cleaned, non-porous surfaces such as tables, floors, walls, machinery, equipment and utensils in food & feed areas in production, transport, storage or preparation and handling. CIP (cleaning in place) disinfection (terminal disinfection after cleaning) – pipes, tanks, mixer, other machine which comes into contact with food. Soaking of pre-cleaned items – dishes, cutlery, equipment, small machinery, machine items, crates, boxes.

Use an automated loading system for CIP and automated spraying.

Dilute the product to reach the needed hydrogen peroxide concentration stated below.

Effective hydrogen peroxide (w/w) concentration and contact time:

Bactericidal, yeasticidal, fungicidal – 13%, 15 min

Sporicidal – 13 %, 60 min

Virucidal – 13%, 30 min

All claimed microbes - 13%, 60 min

Each product label should give information on how the dilution should be made, e.g. to reach 13% (w/w) hydrogen peroxide concentration:

A product with 35% hydrogen peroxide concentration: The product should be diluted to 39% w/v (390 g or 340 mL of product, add water up to 1L).

Apply at room temperature.

Precleaning of surfaces required before using disinfectants.

Dosing

— Automated spraying 50 – 100 mL/m2

Surface need to be wet with disinfectant for the allocated contact time. Rinse well with potable water and allow to drain or dry with hot air.

4.2.2. *Use-specific risk mitigation measures*

CIP:

The processes must be fully automated and enclosed with no exposure in the case of tanks or piping systems.

Automated spraying:

In the case of automated spraying of surfaces such as conveyors or other fixed installations workers must leave the room before processing.

Disinfection can only be processed after the end of a shift with all workers having left the room. The process must be started from outside the room. Warning notices indicating that entry is denied and temporary barriers must be placed on all entries.

Air concentrations must be monitored to ensure that no leakage occurs during operations. For re-entry, the undercut of AECinhalation of 1.25 mg/m3 shall be ensured with technical and organisational measures (e.g. sensor, defined ventilation period).

Immersion:

The use of eye protection during handling of the product is mandatory.

Wear protective chemical resistant gloves during product handling phase (glove material to be specified by the authorisation holder within the product information).

A protective coverall (at least type 6, EN 13034) shall be worn in loading.

For stationary processes, a local exhaust ventilation (LEV) with a capture efficiency of at least 85% shall be specified.

If no LEV, use respiratory protective equipment (RPE) providing a protection factor of 20 in loading and 5 for immersion.

After use, immersion baths must be emptied or covered to prevent further evaporation.

The waste water from breweries should not be discharged direct to surface water after simple on-site treatment. The waste water from breweries should be discharged to the sewer connected to the sewage treatment plant (STP).

4.2.3. *Where specific to the use, the particulars of likely direct or indirect effects, first aid instructions and emergency measures to protect the environment*

See general directions for use.

4.2.4. *Where specific to the use, the instructions for safe disposal of the product and its packaging*

See general directions for use.

4.2.5. *Where specific to the use, the conditions of storage and shelf-life of the product under normal conditions of storage*

See general directions for use.

5. GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR USE [6] OF THE META SPC 6

5.1. Instructions for use

-

5.2. Risk mitigation measures

The use of eye protection during handling of the product is mandatory.

Wear face shield where splashing is possible.

Ensure adequate ventilation during the application.

5.3. Particulars of likely direct or indirect effects, first aid instructions and emergency measures to protect the environment

Particulars of likely direct or indirect adverse effects:

— In case of inhalation: Breathing difficulties, cough, pulmonary oedema, nausea, vomiting.

— In case of skin contact: Redness, swelling of tissue, skin irritation.

— In case of eye contact: Redness, lachrymation, swelling of tissue, severe burns.

— In case of ingestion: Nausea, abdominal pain, bloody vomiting, diarrhoea, suffocation, cough, severe shortness of breath, severe burns of the mouth and throat, as well as a danger of perforation of the oesophagus and the stomach. Risk of respiratory disorder.

First aid instructions:

IF INHALED: Move to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If symptoms: Call 112/ambulance for medical assistance. If no symptoms: Call a POISON CENTRE or a doctor.

[6] Instructions for use, risk mitigation measures and other directions for use under this section are valid for any authorised uses within the meta SPC 6.

IF ON SKIN: Immediately wash skin with plenty of water. Thereafter take off all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. Continue to wash the skin with water for 15 minutes. Call a POISON CENTRE or a doctor.

IF IN EYES: Immediately rinse with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for at least 15 minutes. Call 112/ambulance for medical assistance.

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately rinse mouth. Give something to drink, if exposed person is able to swallow. Do NOT induce vomiting. Call 112/ambulance for medical assistance.

Emergency measures to protect environment in case of accident:

— Environmental precautions:

Should not be released into the environment. If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities.

— Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:

Dilute with plenty of water. Dam up. Do not mix waste streams during collection. Soak up with inert absorbent material. Keep in properly labelled containers. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal. Never return spills in original containers for re-use.

5.4. **Instructions for safe disposal of the product and its packaging**

Do not allow undiluted product to enter the sewer. Do not discharge unused product on the ground, into water courses, into pipes (sink, toilets…) nor down the drains. Only pass on empty containers/packaging for recycling. Disposal of packaging should at all times comply with the waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements.

5.5. **Conditions of storage and shelf-life of the product under normal conditions of storage**

Storage: Hydrogen peroxide should be stored in properly designed bulk storage tanks or in original vented container in upright position away from incompatible products. Use only approved materials of construction for equipment or approved packs. Store in a cool, ventilated area and protect from damage and direct sunlight. Do not store at temperatures above 40°C. Keep away from combustible materials and sources of ignition and heat.

Shelf-life: 12 months in HDPE packs at ambient temperature.

6. **OTHER INFORMATION**

Please be aware of the European reference value of 1.25 mg/m^3 for the active substance hydrogen peroxide (CAS No.: 7722-84-1) which was used for the risk assessment for this product.

7. **THIRD INFORMATION LEVEL: INDIVIDUAL PRODUCTS IN THE META SPC 6**

7.1. **Trade name(s), authorisation number and specific composition of each individual product**

Trade name(s)	INTEROX FCC 35		Market area: EU		
Authorisation number	EU-0027468-0012 1-6				
Common name	IUPAC name	Function	CAS number	EC number	Content (%)
Hydrogen peroxide		Active Substance	7722-84-1	231-765-0	35,7

META SPC 7

1. **META SPC 7 ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION**

1.1. **Meta SPC 7 identifier**

Identifier	Meta SPC 7

1.2. **Suffix to the authorisation number**

Number	1-7

1.3. **Product type(s)**

Product type(s)	PT04 - Food and feed area (Disinfectants)

2. **META SPC 7 COMPOSITION**

2.1. **Qualitative and quantitative information on the composition of the meta SPC 7**

Common name	IUPAC name	Function	CAS number	EC number	Content (%)	
					Min	Max
Hydrogen peroxide		Active Substance	7722-84-1	231-765-0	49,0	49,9

2.2. **Type(s) of formulation of the meta SPC 7**

Formulation(s)	SL - Soluble concentrate

3. **HAZARD AND PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS OF THE META SPC 7**

Hazard statements	May intensify fire; oxidiser Harmful if swallowed. Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. May cause respiratory irritation. Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Precautionary statements	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. - No smoking. Keep away from clothing and other combustible materials. Do not breathe vapours. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Do no eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid release to the environment. Wear protective gloves. Wear protective clothing.

	Wear eye protection. Wear face protection. IF SWALLOWED:Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell. IF SWALLOWED:Rinse mouth.Do NOT induce vomiting. IF ON SKIN (or hair):Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water. IF INHALED:Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. IF IN EYES:Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. In case of fire:Use water to extinguish. Store in a well-ventilated place.Keep container tightly closed. Store locked up. Dispose of contents to ….in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.. Dispose of container to in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulation.

4. AUTHORISED USE(S) OF THE META SPC 7

4.1. Use description

Table 11. Use # 1 – Disinfection of distribution and storage systems for drinking water

Product type	PT04 - Food and feed area (Disinfectants)
Where relevant, an exact description of the authorised use	Not relevant
Target organism(s) (including development stage)	Common name: Bacteria Development stage: Common name: Fungi/yeasts Development stage: Common name: Viruses Development stage: Common name: Bacterial Spores Development stage:
Field(s) of use	Indoor Industrial use - drinking water systems for human and animals drinking water. Disinfection of non-porous surfaces.
Application method(s)	Method: - Detailed description: Flooding of pipes Automated spraying (CIP)

Application rate(s) and frequency	Application Rate: Use concentration 13% w/w hydrogen peroxide. Dilution (%): Number and timing of application: Apply at room temperature. Frequency: once per week. Use following installation, maintenance or cleaning.
Category(ies) of users	Professional
Pack sizes and packaging material	HDPE packaging: 0.25, 1, 2.5, 5, 10, 20, 22, 30, 60, 200, 220 and 1000 L (IBC). Approved grades of HDPE.

4.1.1. *Use-specific instructions for use*

Use an automated loading system.

Dilute the product to reach the needed hydrogen peroxide concentration stated below.

Effective hydrogen peroxide (w/w) concentration and contact time:

Bactericidal – 13%, 10 min

Yeasticidal and fungicidal – 13%, 15 min

Sporicidal – 13 %, 60 min

Virucidal – 13%, 30 min

All claimed microbes - 13%, 60 min

Each product label should give information on how the dilution should be made, e.g. to reach 13% (w/w) hydrogen peroxide concentration:

A product with 50% hydrogen peroxide concentration: The product should be diluted to 28% w/v (280 g or 230 mL of product, add water up to 1L).

Apply diluted product at room temperature on pre-cleaned surfaces. Add as aqueous solution to pipes as needed for flooding. Spray application to tanks until run-off. Surface need to be wet with disinfectant for the allocated contact time.

4.1.2. *Use-specific risk mitigation measures*

CIP and automated spraying:

The processes must be fully automated and enclosed with no exposure in the case of tanks or piping systems.

The use is limited to distribution and storage systems with volume ≤ 15 000 L. Rinse well with potable water.

4.1.3. *Where specific to the use, the particulars of likely direct or indirect effects, first aid instructions and emergency measures to protect the environment*

See general directions for use.

4.1.4. *Where specific to the use, the instructions for safe disposal of the product and its packaging*

See general directions for use.

4.1.5. *Where specific to the use, the conditions of storage and shelf-life of the product under normal conditions of storage*

See general directions for use.

4.2. **Use description**

Table 12. Use # 2 – Surface disinfection in food and feed processing by liquid application

Product type	PT04 - Food and feed area (Disinfectants)
Where relevant, an exact description of the authorised use	Disinfection of equipment, containers, consumption utensils, surfaces or pipework associated with the production, transport, storage or consumption of food or feed for humans and animals.
Target organism(s) (including development stage)	Common name: Bacteria Development stage: Common name: Fungi/yeasts Development stage: Common name: Viruses Development stage: Common name: Bacterial Spores Development stage:
Field(s) of use	Indoor Industrial use - food & feed area. Disinfection of non-porous surfaces.
Application method(s)	Method: - Detailed description: Automated spraying on surfaces Cleaning-in-Place (CIP) Immersion of equipment and utensils
Application rate(s) and frequency	Application Rate: Use concentration 13% w/w hydrogen peroxide. Dilution (%): Number and timing of application: — CIP (cleaning-in-place): volume of diluted product needed to fill the system to be disinfected — Automated spraying: 50 – 100 mL diluted product/m2 — Immersion: make solution and dip items As required by user - up to 1 or 2 times per day, often once per week. Apply at room temperature.

Category(ies) of users	Professional
Pack sizes and packaging material	HDPE packaging: 0.25, 1, 2.5, 5, 10, 20, 22, 30, 60, 200, 220 and 1000 L (IBC). Approved grades of HDPE.

4.2.1. *Use-specific instructions for use*

Disinfection of pre-cleaned, non-porous surfaces such as tables, floors, walls, machinery, equipment and utensils in food & feed areas in production, transport, storage or preparation and handling. CIP (cleaning in place) disinfection (terminal disinfection after cleaning) – pipes, tanks, mixer, other machine which comes into contact with food. Soaking of pre-cleaned items – dishes, cutlery, equipment, small machinery, machine items, crates, boxes.

Use an automated loading system for CIP and automated spraying.

Dilute the product to reach the needed hydrogen peroxide concentration stated below.

Effective hydrogen peroxide (w/w) concentration and contact time:

Bactericidal, yeasticidal, fungicidal – 13%, 15 min

Sporicidal – 13%, 60 min

Virucidal – 13%, 30 min

All claimed microbes - 13%, 60 min

Each product label should give information on how the dilution should be made, e.g. to reach 13% (w/w) hydrogen peroxide concentration:

A product with 50% hydrogen peroxide concentration: The product should be diluted to 28% w/v (280 g or 230 mL of product, add water up to 1L).

Apply at room temperature.

Precleaning of surfaces required before using disinfectants.

Dosing

— Automated spraying 50 – 100 mL/m2

Surface need to be wet with disinfectant for the allocated contact time.

Rinse well with potable water and allow to drain or dry with hot air.

4.2.2. *Use-specific risk mitigation measures*

CIP:

The processes must be fully automated and enclosed with no exposure in the case of tanks or piping systems.

Automated spraying:

In the case of automated spraying of surfaces such as conveyors or other fixed installations workers must leave the room before processing.

Disinfection can only be processed after the end of a shift with all workers having left the room. The process must be started from outside the room. Warning notices indicating that entry is denied and temporary barriers must be placed on all entries.

Air concentrations must be monitored to ensure that no leakage occurs during operations and levels are safe before entering the area. For re-entry, the undercut of AECinhalation of 1.25 mg/m3 shall be ensured with technical and organisational measures (e.g. sensor, defined ventilation period).

Immersion:

The use of eye protection during handling of the product is mandatory.

Wear protective chemical resistant gloves during product handling phase (glove material to be specified by the authorisation holder within the product information).

A protective coverall (at least type 6, EN 13034) shall be worn in loading.

For stationary processes, a local exhaust ventilation (LEV) with a capture efficiency of at least 85% shall be specified.

If no LEV, use respiratory protective equipment (RPE) providing a protection factor of 20 in loading and 5 for immersion.

After use, immersion baths must be emptied or covered to prevent further evaporation.

The waste water from breweries should not be discharged direct to surface water after simple on-site treatment. The waste water from breweries should be discharged to the sewer connected to the sewage treatment plant (STP).

4.2.3. *Where specific to the use, the particulars of likely direct or indirect effects, first aid instructions and emergency measures to protect the environment*

See general directions for use.

4.2.4. *Where specific to the use, the instructions for safe disposal of the product and its packaging*

See general directions for use.

4.2.5. *Where specific to the use, the conditions of storage and shelf-life of the product under normal conditions of storage*

See general directions for use.

5. GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR USE (7) OF THE META SPC 7

5.1. Instructions for use

-

5.2. Risk mitigation measures

The use of eye protection during handling of the product is mandatory.

Wear face shield where splashing is possible.

Ensure adequate ventilation during the application.

5.3. Particulars of likely direct or indirect effects, first aid instructions and emergency measures to protect the environment

Particulars of likely direct or indirect adverse effects:

— In case of inhalation: Breathing difficulties, cough, pulmonary oedema, nausea, vomiting.

— In case of skin contact: Redness, swelling of tissue, skin irritation.

— In case of eye contact: Redness, lachrymation, swelling of tissue, severe burns.

— In case of ingestion: Nausea, abdominal pain, bloody vomiting, diarrhoea, suffocation, cough, severe shortness of breath, severe burns of the mouth and throat, as well as a danger of perforation of the oesophagus and the stomach. Risk of respiratory disorder.

First aid instructions:

IF INHALED: Move to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If symptoms: Call 112/ambulance for medical assistance. If no symptoms: Call a POISON CENTRE or a doctor.

IF ON SKIN: Immediately wash skin with plenty of water. Thereafter take off all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. Continue to wash the skin with water for 15 minutes. Call a POISON CENTRE or a doctor.

IF IN EYES: Immediately rinse with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for at least 15 minutes. Call 112/ambulance for medical assistance.

(7) Instructions for use, risk mitigation measures and other directions for use under this section are valid for any authorised uses within the meta SPC 7.

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately rinse mouth. Give something to drink, if exposed person is able to swallow. Do NOT induce vomiting. Call 112/ambulance for medical assistance.

Emergency measures to protect environment in case of accident:

— Environmental precautions:

Should not be released into the environment. If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities.

— Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:

Dilute with plenty of water. Dam up. Do not mix waste streams during collection. Soak up with inert absorbent material. Keep in properly labelled containers. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal. Never return spills in original containers for re-use.

5.4. **Instructions for safe disposal of the product and its packaging**

Do not allow undiluted product to enter the sewer. Do not discharge unused product on the ground, into water courses, into pipes (sink, toilets…) nor down the drains. Only pass on empty containers/packaging for recycling. Disposal of packaging should at all times comply with the waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements.

5.5. **Conditions of storage and shelf-life of the product under normal conditions of storage**

Storage: Hydrogen peroxide should be stored in properly designed bulk storage tanks or in original vented container in upright position away from incompatible products. Use only approved materials of construction for equipment or approved packs. Store in a cool, ventilated area and protect from damage and direct sunlight. Do not store at temperatures above 40°C. Keep away from combustible materials and sources of ignition and heat.

Shelf-life: 12 months in HDPE packs at ambient temperature.

6. **OTHER INFORMATION**

Please be aware of the European reference value of 1.25 mg/m³ for the active substance hydrogen peroxide (CAS No.: 7722-84-1) which was used for the risk assessment for this product.

7. **THIRD INFORMATION LEVEL: INDIVIDUAL PRODUCTS IN THE META SPC 7**

7.1. **Trade name(s), authorisation number and specific composition of each individual product**

Trade name(s)	INTEROX FCC 50		Market area: EU		
Authorisation number	EU-0027468-0013 1-7				
Common name	IUPAC name	Function	CAS number	EC number	Content (%)
Hydrogen peroxide		Active Substance	7722-84-1	231-765-0	49,9

META SPC 8

1. **META SPC 8 ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION**

1.1. **Meta SPC 8 identifier**

Identifier	Meta SPC 8

1.2. **Suffix to the authorisation number**

Number	1-8

1.3. **Product type(s)**

Product type(s)	PT02 - Disinfectants and algaecides not intended for direct application to humans or animals (Disinfectants) PT03 - Veterinary hygiene (Disinfectants)

2. **META SPC 8 COMPOSITION**

2.1. **Qualitative and quantitative information on the composition of the meta SPC 8**

Common name	IUPAC name	Function	CAS number	EC number	Content (%)	
					Min	Max
Hydrogen peroxide		Active Substance	7722-84-1	231-765-0	35,0	35,7

2.2. **Type(s) of formulation of the meta SPC 8**

Formulation(s)	SL - Soluble concentrate

3. **HAZARD AND PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS OF THE META SPC 8**

Hazard statements	May intensify fire; oxidiser Harmful if swallowed. Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye damage. May cause respiratory irritation. Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Precautionary statements	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. - No smoking. Keep away from clothing and other combustible materials. Avoid breathing vapours. Avoid breathing spray. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Do no eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid release to the environment. Wear protective gloves. Wear protective clothing. Wear eye protection. Wear face protection. IF SWALLOWED:Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

	IF ON SKIN:Wash with plenty of water. IF INHALED:Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. IF IN EYES:Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Rinse mouth. If skin irritation occurs:Get medical advice. If skin irritation occurs:Get medical attention. Take off contaminated clothing.And wash it before reuse. In case of fire:Use water to extinguish. Store in a well-ventilated place.Keep container tightly closed. Store locked up. Dispose of contents to ….in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.. Dispose of container to in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulation.

4. AUTHORISED USE(S) OF THE META SPC 8

4.1. Use description

Table 13. Use # 1 – Surface disinfection by liquid application in industrial and institutional areas

Product type	PT02 - Disinfectants and algaecides not intended for direct application to humans or animals (Disinfectants)
Where relevant, an exact description of the authorised use	Not relevant
Target organism(s) (including development stage)	Common name: Bacteria Development stage: Common name: Fungi/yeasts Development stage: Common name: Viruses Development stage: Common name: Bacterial spores Development stage:
Field(s) of use	Indoor Industrial or institutional use. Disinfection of non-porous surfaces.
Application method(s)	Method: - Detailed description: Automated spraying on surfaces Cleaning-in-Place (CIP) Immersion of equipment and utensils

Application rate(s) and frequency	Application Rate: Use concentration 13% w/w hydrogen peroxide. Dilution (%): Number and timing of application: — CIP (cleaning-in-place): volume of diluted product needed to fill the disinfected system — Automated spraying: 50 -100 mL diluted product/m2 — Immersion: make solution and dip items Frequency - as required by the user. Apply at room temperature.
Category(ies) of users	Professional
Pack sizes and packaging material	HDPE packaging: 0.25, 1, 2.5, 5, 10, 20, 22, 30, 60, 200, 220 and 1000 L (IBC). Approved grades of HDPE.

4.1.1. *Use-specific instructions for use*

Use an automated loading system for CIP and automated spraying.

Dilute the product to reach the needed hydrogen peroxide concentration stated below.

Effective hydrogen peroxide concentration (w/w) and contact time:

Bactericidal - 13 %, 10 min

Sporicidal – 13%, 60 min

Yeasticidal and fungicidal – 13%, 15 min

Virucidal – 13%, 30 min

All claimed microbes - 13%, 60 min

Each product label should give information on how the dilution should be made, e.g. to reach 13% (w/w) hydrogen peroxide concentration:

A product with 35% hydrogen peroxide concentration: The product should be diluted to 39% w/v (390 g or 340 mL of product, add water up to 1L).

Precleaning of surfaces required before using disinfectants.

Automated spraying of diluted product 50 -100 mL /m2 on non-porous surfaces. Surface needs to stay wet for the allocated contact time.

Immerse instruments in diluted product for the allocated contact time. Allow to drain and dry.

4.1.2. *Use-specific risk mitigation measures*

CIP:

The processes must be fully automated and enclosed with no exposure in the case of tanks or piping systems.

Automated spraying:

In the case of automated spraying of surfaces such as conveyors or other fixed installations workers must leave the room before processing.

Disinfection can only be processed after the end of a shift with all workers having left the room. The process must be started from outside the room. Warning notices indicating that entry is denied and temporary barriers must be placed on all entries.

Air concentrations must be monitored to ensure that no leakage occurs during operations. For re-entry, the undercut of AECinhalation of 1.25 mg/m3 shall be ensured with technical and organisational measures (e.g. sensor, defined ventilation period).

Immersion:

The use of eye protection during handling of the product is mandatory.

Wear protective chemical resistant gloves during product handling phase (glove material to be specified by the authorisation holder within the product information).

A protective coverall (at least type 6, EN 13034) shall be worn in loading.

For stationary processes, a local exhaust ventilation (LEV) with a capture efficiency of at least 85% shall be specified.

If no LEV, use respiratory protective equipment (RPE) providing a protection factor of 20 in loading and 5 for immersion.

After use, immersion baths must be emptied or covered to prevent further evaporation.

4.1.3. *Where specific to the use, the particulars of likely direct or indirect effects, first aid instructions and emergency measures to protect the environment*

See general directions for use.

4.1.4. *Where specific to the use, the instructions for safe disposal of the product and its packaging*

See general directions for use.

4.1.5. *Where specific to the use, the conditions of storage and shelf-life of the product under normal conditions of storage*

See general directions for use.

4.2. **Use description**

Table 14. Use # 2 – Disinfection of surfaces associated with animal housing by spraying

Product type	PT03 - Veterinary hygiene (Disinfectants)
Where relevant, an exact description of the authorised use	Not relevant
Target organism(s) (including development stage)	Common name: Bacteria Development stage: Common name: Fungi/yeasts Development stage: Common name: Viruses Development stage:
Field(s) of use	Indoor Disinfection of non-porous materials and surfaces associated with the housing of animals.
Application method(s)	Method: - Detailed description: Spraying with automated or manual equipment
Application rate(s) and frequency	Application Rate: Use concentration 9.5-13 % w/w hydrogen peroxide. Dilution (%):

	Number and timing of application: Spraying: 50 -100 mL diluted product/m2. Frequency depends on life-cycle of animals - as required by user.
Category(ies) of users	Professional
Pack sizes and packaging material	HDPE packaging: 0.25, 1, 2.5, 5, 10, 20, 22, 30, 60, 200, 220 and 1000 L (IBC). Approved grades of HDPE.

4.2.1. *Use-specific instructions for use*

Dilute the product to reach the needed hydrogen peroxide concentration stated below.

Effective hydrogen peroxide concentration (w/w) and contact time:

Bactericidal and yeasticidal - 9.5%, 30 min

Fungicidal – 13%, 60 min

Virucidal – 13%, 30 min

All claimed microbes - 13%, 60 min

Each product label should give information on how the dilution should be made, e.g. to reach 13% (w/w) hydrogen peroxide concentration:

A product with 35% hydrogen peroxide concentration: The product should be diluted to 39% w/v (390 g or 340 mL of product, add water up to 1L).

Remove animals from spaces to be disinfected. Precleaning of surfaces required before using disinfectants.

Spray diluted product 50 -100 mL /m2 on non-porous surfaces. Surface needs to stay wet for the allocated contact time. Allow to drain and dry.

4.2.2. *Use-specific risk mitigation measures*

Automated spraying systems:

During the operation worker must leave the area and access must be denied by appropriate barriers or locked doors. After operation efficient ventilation (10 ACH) must be used to reach a safe level. During this period access must also be denied. Air concentrations must be monitored to ensure that no leakage occurs during operations. For re-entry, the undercut of AECinhalation of 1.25 mg/m3 shall be ensured with technical and organisational measures (e.g. sensor, defined ventilation period).

For manual spraying:

The use of eye protection during handling of the product is mandatory.

Wear protective chemical resistant gloves during product handling phase (glove material to be specified by the authorisation holder within the product information).

A protective coverall (at least type 6, EN 13034) shall be worn.

Use of respiratory protective equipment (RPE) providing a protection factor of 10 is mandatory. At least a powered air purifying respirator with helmet/hood/mask (TH1/TM1), or a half/full mask with combination filter gas/P2 is required (filter type (code letter, colour) to be specified by the authorisation holder within the product information).

Only operators wearing the specified RPE should be present while spraying or fumigating.

The operator must walk backward towards the exit while spraying the surfaces so always walking away from sprayed areas.

Efficient ventilation (10 ACH) must be used during spraying and access must be denied by appropriate barriers and notices. Also after operation efficient ventilation (10 ACH) must be used to reach a safe level. During this period access must also be denied. Air concentrations must be monitored to ensure that no leakage occurs during operations. For re-entry, the undercut of AECinhalation of 1.25 mg/m3 shall be ensured with technical and organisational measures (e.g. sensor, defined ventilation period).

No secondary exposure is expected because of rapid decomposition of hydrogen peroxide.

4.2.3. *Where specific to the use, the particulars of likely direct or indirect effects, first aid instructions and emergency measures to protect the environment*

See general directions for use.

4.2.4. *Where specific to the use, the instructions for safe disposal of the product and its packaging*

See general directions for use.

4.2.5. *Where specific to the use, the conditions of storage and shelf-life of the product under normal conditions of storage*

See general directions for use.

5. GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR USE ([8]) OF THE META SPC 8

5.1. Instructions for use

-

5.2. Risk mitigation measures

The use of eye protection during handling of the product is mandatory.

Wear face shield where splashing is possible.

Ensure adequate ventilation during the application.

5.3. Particulars of likely direct or indirect effects, first aid instructions and emergency measures to protect the environment

Particulars of likely direct or indirect adverse effects:

— In case of inhalation: Breathing difficulties, cough, pulmonary oedema, nausea, vomiting.

— In case of skin contact: Redness, swelling of tissue, skin irritation.

— In case of eye contact: Redness, lachrymation, swelling of tissue, severe burns.

— In case of ingestion: Nausea, abdominal pain, bloody vomiting, diarrhoea, suffocation, cough, severe shortness of breath, severe burns of the mouth and throat, as well as a danger of perforation of the oesophagus and the stomach. Risk of respiratory disorder.

First aid instructions:

IF INHALED: Move to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If symptoms: Call 112/ambulance for medical assistance. If no symptoms: Call a POISON CENTRE or a doctor.

IF ON SKIN: Immediately wash skin with plenty of water. Thereafter take off all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. Continue to wash the skin with water for 15 minutes. Call a POISON CENTRE or a doctor.

IF IN EYES: Immediately rinse with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for at least 15 minutes. Call 112/ambulance for medical assistance.

([8]) Instructions for use, risk mitigation measures and other directions for use under this section are valid for any authorised uses within the meta SPC 8.

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately rinse mouth. Give something to drink, if exposed person is able to swallow. Do NOT induce vomiting. Call 112/ambulance for medical assistance.

Emergency measures to protect environment in case of accident:

— Environmental precautions:

Should not be released into the environment. If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities.

— Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:

Dilute with plenty of water. Dam up. Do not mix waste streams during collection. Soak up with inert absorbent material. Keep in properly labelled containers. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal. Never return spills in original containers for re-use.

5.4. **Instructions for safe disposal of the product and its packaging**

Do not allow undiluted product to enter the sewer. Do not discharge unused product on the ground, into water courses, into pipes (sink, toilets…) nor down the drains. Only pass on empty containers/packaging for recycling. Disposal of packaging should at all times comply with the waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements.

5.5. **Conditions of storage and shelf-life of the product under normal conditions of storage**

Storage: Hydrogen peroxide should be stored in properly designed bulk storage tanks or in original vented container in upright position away from incompatible products. Use only approved materials of construction for equipment or approved packs. Store in a cool, ventilated area and protect from damage and direct sunlight. Do not store at temperatures above 40°C. Keep away from combustible materials and sources of ignition and heat.

Shelf-life: 12 months in HDPE packs at ambient temperature.

6. **OTHER INFORMATION**

Please be aware of the European reference value of 1.25 mg/m³ for the active substance hydrogen peroxide (CAS No.: 7722-84-1) which was used for the risk assessment for this product.

7. **THIRD INFORMATION LEVEL: INDIVIDUAL PRODUCTS IN THE META SPC 8**

7.1. **Trade name(s), authorisation number and specific composition of each individual product**

Trade name(s)	INTEROX BT 35		Market area: EU		
Authorisation number	EU-0027468-0014 1-8				
Common name	IUPAC name	Function	CAS number	EC number	Content (%)
Hydrogen peroxide		Active Substance	7722-84-1	231-765-0	35,7

META SPC 9

1. **META SPC 9 ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION**

1.1. **Meta SPC 9 identifier**

Identifier	Meta SPC 9

1.2. **Suffix to the authorisation number**

Number	1-9

1.3. **Product type(s)**

Product type(s)	PT02 - Disinfectants and algaecides not intended for direct application to humans or animals (Disinfectants) PT03 - Veterinary hygiene (Disinfectants)

2. **META SPC 9 COMPOSITION**

2.1. **Qualitative and quantitative information on the composition of the meta SPC 9**

Common name	IUPAC name	Function	CAS number	EC number	Content (%)	
					Min	Max
Hydrogen peroxide		Active Substance	7722-84-1	231-765-0	49,0	49,9

2.2. **Type(s) of formulation of the meta SPC 9**

Formulation(s)	SL - Soluble concentrate

3. **HAZARD AND PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS OF THE META SPC 9**

Hazard statements	May intensify fire; oxidiser Harmful if swallowed. Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. May cause respiratory irritation. Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Precautionary statements	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. - No smoking. Keep away from clothing and other combustible materials. Do not breathe vapours. Do not breathe spray. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Do no eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid release to the environment. Wear protective gloves. Wear protective clothing. Wear eye protection. Wear face protection. IF SWALLOWED:Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

	IF SWALLOWED:Rinse mouth.Do NOT induce vomiting. IF ON SKIN (or hair):Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water. IF INHALED:Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. IF IN EYES:Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. In case of fire:Use water to extinguish. Store in a well-ventilated place.Keep container tightly closed. Store locked up. Dispose of contents to ….in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.. Dispose of container to in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulation.

4. AUTHORISED USE(S) OF THE META SPC 9

4.1. Use description

Table 15. Use # 1 – Surface disinfection by liquid application in industrial and institutional areas

Product type	PT02 - Disinfectants and algaecides not intended for direct application to humans or animals (Disinfectants)
Where relevant, an exact description of the authorised use	Not relevant
Target organism(s) (including development stage)	Common name: Bacteria Development stage: Common name: Fungi/yeasts Development stage: Common name: Viruses Development stage: Common name: Bacterial spores Development stage:
Field(s) of use	Indoor Industrial or institutional use. Disinfection of non-porous surfaces.
Application method(s)	Method: - Detailed description: Automated spraying on surfaces Cleaning-in-Place (CIP) Immersion of equipment and utensils

Application rate(s) and frequency	Application Rate: Use concentration 13% w/w hydrogen peroxide. Dilution (%): Number and timing of application: — CIP (cleaning-in-place): volume of diluted product needed to fill the disinfected system — Automated spraying: 50 -100 mL diluted product/m2 — Immersion: make solution and dip items Frequency - as required by the user. Apply at room temperature.
Category(ies) of users	Professional
Pack sizes and packaging material	HDPE packaging: 0.25, 1, 2.5, 5, 10, 20, 22, 30, 60, 200, 220 and 1000 L (IBC). Approved grades of HDPE.

4.1.1. *Use-specific instructions for use*

Use an automated loading system for CIP and automated spraying.

Dilute the product to reach the needed hydrogen peroxide concentration stated below.

Effective hydrogen peroxide concentration (w/w) and contact time:

Bactericidal - 13%, 10 min

Sporicidal – 13%, 60 min

Yeasticidal and fungicidal – 13%, 15 min

Virucidal – 13%, 30 min

All claimed microbes - 13%, 60 min

Each product label should give information on how the dilution should be made, e.g. to reach 13% (w/w) hydrogen peroxide concentration:

A product with 50% hydrogen peroxide concentration: The product should be diluted to 28% w/v (280 g or 230 mL of product, add water up to 1 L).

Precleaning of surfaces required before using disinfectants.

Automated spraying of diluted product 50 -100 mL /m^2 on non-porous surfaces. Surface needs to stay wet for the allocated contact time.

Immerse instruments in diluted product for the allocated contact time. Allow to drain and dry.

4.1.2. *Use-specific risk mitigation measures*

CIP:

The processes must be fully automated and enclosed with no exposure in the case of tanks or piping systems.

Automated spraying:

In the case of automated spraying of surfaces such as conveyors or other fixed installations workers must leave the room before processing.

Disinfection can only be processed after the end of a shift with all workers having left the room. The process must be started from outside the room. Warning notices indicating that entry is denied and temporary barriers must be placed on all entries.

Air concentrations must be monitored to ensure that no leakage occurs during operations. For re-entry, the undercut of AECinhalation of 1.25 mg/m3 shall be ensured with technical and organisational measures (e.g. sensor, defined ventilation period).

Immersion:

The use of eye protection during handling of the product is mandatory.

Wear protective chemical resistant gloves during product handling phase (glove material to be specified by the authorisation holder within the product information).

A protective coverall (at least type 6, EN 13034) shall be worn in loading.

For stationary processes, a local exhaust ventilation (LEV) with a capture efficiency of at least 85% shall be specified.

If no LEV, use respiratory protective equipment (RPE) providing a protection factor of 20 in loading and 5 for immersion.

After use, immersion baths must be emptied or covered to prevent further evaporation.

4.1.3. *Where specific to the use, the particulars of likely direct or indirect effects, first aid instructions and emergency measures to protect the environment*

See general directions for use

4.1.4. *Where specific to the use, the instructions for safe disposal of the product and its packaging*

See general directions for use.

4.1.5. *Where specific to the use, the conditions of storage and shelf-life of the product under normal conditions of storage*

See general directions for use.

4.2. **Use description**

Table 16. Use # 2 – Disinfection of surfaces associated with animal housing by spraying

Product type	PT03 - Veterinary hygiene (Disinfectants)
Where relevant, an exact description of the authorised use	Not relevant.
Target organism(s) (including development stage)	Common name: Bacteria Development stage: Common name: Fungi/yeasts Development stage: Common name: Viruses Development stage:
Field(s) of use	Indoor Disinfection of non-porous materials and surfaces associated with the housing of animals.
Application method(s)	Method: - Detailed description: Spraying with automated or manual equipment
Application rate(s) and frequency	Application Rate: Use concentration 9.5-13 % w/w hydrogen peroxide. Dilution (%): Number and timing of application: Spraying: 50 -100 mL diluted product/m2 Frequency depends on life-cycle of animals - as required by user.

Category(ies) of users	Professional
Pack sizes and packaging material	HDPE packaging: 0.25, 1, 2.5, 5, 10, 20, 22, 30, 60, 200, 220 and 1000 L (IBC). Approved grades of HDPE.

4.2.1. **Use-specific instructions for use**

Dilute the product to reach the needed hydrogen peroxide concentration stated below.

Effective hydrogen peroxide concentration (w/w) and contact time:

Bactericidal and yeasticidal - 9.5%, 30 min

Fungicidal – 13%, 60 min

Virucidal – 13%, 30 min

All claimed microbes - 13%, 60 min

Each product label should give information on how the dilution should be made, e.g. to reach 13% (w/w) hydrogen peroxide concentration:

A product with 50% hydrogen peroxide concentration: The product should be diluted to 28% w/v (280 g or 230 mL of product, add water up to 1L).

Remove animals from spaces to be disinfected. Precleaning of surfaces required before using disinfectants.

Spray diluted product 50 -100 mL /m2 on non-porous surfaces. Surface needs to stay wet for the allocated contact time. Allow to drain and dry.

4.2.2. *Use-specific risk mitigation measures*

Automated spraying systems:

During the operation worker must leave the area and access must be denied by appropriate barriers or locked doors. After operation efficient ventilation (10 ACH) must be used to reach a safe level. During this period access must also be denied. Air concentrations must be monitored to ensure that no leakage occurs during operations. For re-entry, the undercut of AECinhalation of 1.25 mg/m3 shall be ensured with technical and organisational measures (e.g. sensor, defined ventilation period).

For manual spraying:

The use of eye protection during handling of the product is mandatory.

Wear protective chemical resistant gloves during product handling phase (glove material to be specified by the authorisation holder within the product information).

A protective coverall (at least type 6, EN 13034) shall be worn.

Use of respiratory protective equipment (RPE) providing a protection factor of 10 is mandatory. At least a powered air purifying respirator with helmet/hood/mask (TH1/TM1), or a half/full mask with combination filter gas/P2 is required (filter type (code letter, colour) to be specified by the authorisation holder within the product information).

Only operators wearing the specified RPE should be present while spraying or fumigating.

The operator must walk backward towards the exit while spraying the surfaces so always walking away from sprayed areas.

Efficient ventilation (10 ACH) must be used during spraying and access must be denied by appropriate barriers and notices, Also after operation efficient ventilation (10 ACH) must be used to reach a safe level. During this period access must also be denied. Air concentrations must be monitored to ensure that no leakage occurs during operations. For re-entry, the undercut of AECinhalation of 1.25 mg/m3 shall be ensured with technical and organisational measures (e.g. sensor, defined ventilation period).

No secondary exposure is expected because of rapid decomposition of hydrogen peroxide.

4.2.3. *Where specific to the use, the particulars of likely direct or indirect effects, first aid instructions and emergency measures to protect the environment*

See general directions for use.

4.2.4. *Where specific to the use, the instructions for safe disposal of the product and its packaging*

See general directions for use.

4.2.5. *Where specific to the use, the conditions of storage and shelf-life of the product under normal conditions of storage*

See general directions for use.

5. **GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR USE** ([9]) **OF THE META SPC 9**

5.1. **Instructions for use**

-

5.2. **Risk mitigation measures**

The use of eye protection during handling of the product is mandatory.

Wear face shield where splashing is possible.

Ensure adequate ventilation during the application.

5.3. **Particulars of likely direct or indirect effects, first aid instructions and emergency measures to protect the environment**

Particulars of likely direct or indirect adverse effects:

— In case of inhalation: Breathing difficulties, cough, pulmonary oedema, nausea, vomiting.

— In case of skin contact: Redness, swelling of tissue, skin irritation.

— In case of eye contact: Redness, lachrymation, swelling of tissue, severe burns.

— In case of ingestion: Nausea, abdominal pain, bloody vomiting, diarrhoea, suffocation, cough, severe shortness of breath, severe burns of the mouth and throat, as well as a danger of perforation of the oesophagus and the stomach. Risk of respiratory disorder.

First aid instructions:

IF INHALED: Move to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If symptoms: Call 112/ambulance for medical assistance. If no symptoms: Call a POISON CENTRE or a doctor.

IF ON SKIN: Immediately wash skin with plenty of water. Thereafter take off all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. Continue to wash the skin with water for 15 minutes. Call a POISON CENTRE or a doctor.

IF IN EYES: Immediately rinse with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for at least 15 minutes. Call 112/ambulance for medical assistance.

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately rinse mouth. Give something to drink, if exposed person is able to swallow. Do NOT induce vomiting. Call 112/ambulance for medical assistance.

Emergency measures to protect environment in case of accident:

— Environmental precautions:

Should not be released into the environment. If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities.

([9]) Instructions for use, risk mitigation measures and other directions for use under this section are valid for any authorised uses within the meta SPC 9.

— Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:

Dilute with plenty of water. Dam up. Do not mix waste streams during collection. Soak up with inert absorbent material. Keep in properly labelled containers. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal. Never return spills in original containers for re-use.

5.4. **Instructions for safe disposal of the product and its packaging**

Do not allow undiluted product to enter the sewer. Do not discharge unused product on the ground, into water courses, into pipes (sink, toilets…) nor down the drains.. Only pass on empty containers/packaging for recycling. Disposal of packaging should at all times comply with the waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements.

5.5. **Conditions of storage and shelf-life of the product under normal conditions of storage**

Storage: Hydrogen peroxide should be stored in properly designed bulk storage tanks or in original vented container in upright position away from incompatible products. Use only approved materials of construction for equipment or approved packs. Store in a cool, ventilated area and protect from damage and direct sunlight. Do not store at temperatures above 40°C. Keep away from combustible materials and sources of ignition and heat.

Shelf-life: 12 months in HDPE packs at ambient temperature.

6. **OTHER INFORMATION**

Please be aware of the European reference value of 1.25 mg/m³ for the active substance hydrogen peroxide (CAS No.: 7722-84-1) which was used for the risk assessment for this product.

7. **THIRD INFORMATION LEVEL: INDIVIDUAL PRODUCTS IN THE META SPC 9**

7.1. **Trade name(s), authorisation number and specific composition of each individual product**

Trade name(s)	INTEROX BT 50		Market area: EU		
Authorisation number	EU-0027468-0015 1-9				
Common name	IUPAC name	Function	CAS number	EC number	Content (%)
Hydrogen peroxide		Active Substance	7722-84-1	231-765-0	49,9

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2022/1233

of 18 July 2022

amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/492 imposing definitive anti-dumping duties on imports of certain woven and/or stitched glass fibre fabrics originating in the People's Republic of China and Egypt

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) 2016/1036 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on protection against dumped imports from countries not members of the European Union ([1]) ('the basic Regulation'), and in particular Article 12 thereof,

Whereas:

1. PROCEDURE

1.1. Measures in force

(1) The measures currently in force are definitive anti-dumping duties imposed by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/492 on imports of certain woven and/or stitched glass fibre fabrics originating in the People's Republic of China and Egypt ('the original measures') ([2]).

(2) The product under investigation is also subject to a definitive countervailing duty imposed by the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/776 ([3]). However, the countervailing duty is not subject to this reinvestigation.

1.2. Request for an absorption reinvestigation and initiation

(3) The Commission received a request for an absorption reinvestigation of the anti-dumping measures in force with respect to imports from Egypt ('country concerned') pursuant to Article 12 of the basic Regulation.

(4) The request was lodged on 18 October 2021 by TECH-FAB Europe e.V., an association of EU producers of glass fibre fabrics ('GFF') ('the applicants'), representing more than 25 % of the total Union production of GFF.

(5) The applicants have submitted sufficient evidence showing that after the original investigation period, Egyptian export prices have decreased. The decrease in Egyptian export prices has seemingly impeded the intended remedial effects of the measures in force. The evidence contained in the request indicated that the decrease in export prices cannot be explained by a decrease of the price of the major raw material and other costs or by a change in the product mix.

1.3. Reopening of the anti-dumping investigation

(6) On 1 December 2021, the Commission announced the reopening of the anti-dumping investigation by a notice published in the *Official Journal of the European Union* ('the Notice of Reopening') ([4]).

([1]) OJ L 176, 30.6.2016, p. 21.

([2]) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/492 of 1 April 2020 imposing definitive anti-dumping duties on imports of certain woven and/or stitched glass fibre fabrics originating in the People's Republic of China and Egypt (OJ L 108, 6.4.2020, p. 1).

([3]) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/776 of 12 June 2020 imposing definitive countervailing duties on imports of certain woven and/or stitched glass fibre fabrics originating in the People's Republic of China and Egypt and amending Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/492 imposing definitive anti-dumping duties on imports of certain woven and/or stitched glass fibre fabrics originating in the People's Republic of China and Egypt (OJ L 189, 15.6.2020, p. 1).

([4]) Notice of reopening the anti-dumping investigation concerning imports of certain woven and/or stitched glass fibre fabrics originating in Egypt (OJ C 483, 1.12.2021, p. 29).

(7) The reinvestigation concerned the current anti-dumping duty of 20 % imposed on Jushi Egypt For Fiberglass Industry S.A.E ('Jushi Egypt'), Hengshi Egypt Fiberglass Fabrics S.A.E. ('Hengshi Egypt') (collectively referred to as 'CNBM group') and on 'All other companies' as set out in Article 1(2) of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/492 ([5]).

1.4. **Interested parties**

(8) In the Notice of Reopening, the Commission invited interested parties to contact it in order to participate in the reinvestigation. In addition, the Commission specifically informed the applicants, exporting producers and importers known to be concerned and the authorities of the country concerned about the absorption reinvestigation and invited them to participate.

(9) Interested parties were given the opportunity to make their views known in writing and to request a hearing with the Commission and/or the Hearing Officer in trade proceedings.

1.5. **Sampling of exporting producers in the country concerned to be reinvestigated**

(10) In order to enable the Commission to decide whether sampling in accordance with Article 17 of the basic Regulation would be necessary in respect of the producers in the country concerned, those parties were requested to make themselves known and to provide the Commission with the information requested in the Notice of Reopening. In addition, the Commission requested the Mission of Egypt to the European Union to identify and/or contact other producers, if any, that could be interested in participating in the reinvestigation. However, since only Jushi Egypt and Hengshi Egypt came forward, sampling was not necessary.

1.6. **Sampling of unrelated importers**

(11) In order to decide whether sampling was necessary and, if so, to select a sample, the Commission asked unrelated importers to provide the information specified in the Notice of Reopening. None of the unrelated importers came forward and sampling was therefore not necessary.

1.7. **Replies to the questionnaires and verifications**

(12) The Commission sent a questionnaire to Jushi Egypt and Hengshi Egypt, to which they replied.

(13) The Commission sought all the information deemed necessary for the purpose of this reinvestigation. In view of the outbreak of COVID-19, the Commission could not carry out verification visits pursuant to Article 16 of the basic Regulation at the premises of Jushi Egypt, Hengshi Egypt and trader related to Hengshi Egypt, Huajin Capital Limited in Hong Kong. The Commission therefore cross-checked remotely all the information deemed necessary of these three companies for its determinations in line with its Notice on the consequences of the COVID-19 outbreak on anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations ([6]).

(14) Furthermore, verification visits pursuant to Article 16 of the basic Regulation were carried out at the premises of the following importers/traders related to Jushi Egypt/Hengshi Egypt:

— Jushi France S.A.S, France

— JUSHI SPAIN, S.A., Spain

1.8. **Period covered by the absorption reinvestigation**

(15) The absorption reinvestigation period ('AIP') was 1 October 2020 to 30 September 2021. The original investigation period ('OIP') was 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2018.

([5]) Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/492, amended by Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/776.

([6]) Notice on the consequences of the COVID-19 outbreak on anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations (OJ C 86, 16.3.2020. p. 6).

1.9. **Comments on initiation**

(16) Following the initiation of this re-investigation the Government of Egypt ('GoE') submitted that a reinvestigation under Article 12 of the basic Regulation would be incompatible with the WTO anti-dumping agreement (ADA). The GoE claimed (i) that under WTO previsions no such review is provided for; (ii) that Article 12(3) of the basic Regulation would be incompatible with Article 9.1. ADA insofar as a lower duty cannot be imposed as a result of such reinvestigation and (iii) that measures imposed following a reinvestigation in accordance with Article 12 of the basic Regulation would also not fall within the exceptions granted by Article XX(d) of the GATT 1994.

(17) The GoE also submitted that in contrast with the obligations under Article 11(3) of the ADA a reinvestigation in accordance with Article 12 of the basic Regulation does not require an investigation of injury.

(18) The Commission noted that the fact that ADA does not explicitly provide for the possibility to review the dumping margin to take into account the absorption of anti-dumping duties does not mean that such a review would be WTO inconsistent. On the contrary, such review focuses on the dumping margin determination to ensure that the level of duties can adequately eliminate the effects of injurious dumping and is therefore warranted under Articles 11.1 and 11.2 of the ADA, and in full conformity with the applicable ADA rules including Article 2.

(19) As regards the claim on Article 12(3) of the basic Regulation, it is noted that the present reinvestigation did not establish a lower dumping margin on imports of GFF from Egypt. The claim is therefore immaterial.

(20) Concerning the requirement that the investigation should cover both dumping and injury, unlike reviews under Article 11(3), Article 12 is limited to reinvestigating the dumping margins only. In any event, in the present investigation the Commission did review the injury elimination level in order to fully comply with the relevant rules concerning the level of the duty.

(21) The GoE also claimed that the measures in force had the intended remedial effect and that significant decrease in the volume of GFF imports between 2018 and 2020 proved the absence of absorption practices by the exporters. In its response to the final disclosure, GoE restated its argument that the Commission did not objectively examine the volume of the dumped imports and the effect of such imports on prices in the Union market for like products. First, Article 12 of the basic Regulation does not prevent the Commission from conducting absorption reinvestigation and from possibly increasing the antidumping measures in the event of decreasing imports from the country concerned. Second, changes in import volumes, as such, do not constitute or influence the absorption of anti-dumping duties in terms of changes in export prices. Third, while the imports of GFF into the Union decreased after the imposition of the anti-dumping duties, they remain sizeable and, as a matter of fact, one of the two exporting producers doubled its exports to the Union in the AIP. Hence, this claim is rejected.

(22) Vestas Wind Systems A/S ('Vestas'), a GFF user, submitted during the reinvestigation that based on its records, both the FOB price and the landed costs Vestas paid for GFF imported from Egypt to the Union have increased. In this respect, the Commission noted the following. First, the Commission's assessment of export sales is based on collected and verified sales data provided by the exporting producers which show a decrease in export prices in the AIP as compared to the OIP. Second, the Commission's assessment is based on totality of sales to all independent customers in the Union during the AIP and OIP respectively and is not limited to analysis of sales to individual customers. Therefore, the claim raised by Vestas is rejected.

(23) Furthermore, Vestas argued that that imposing or increasing anti-dumping duties on GFF is directly contrary to the interest of the Union. It is noted that the current reinvestigation is limited to the determination whether export prices have decreased or whether there has been no movement, or insufficient movement, in resale prices or subsequent selling prices in the Union of the product under investigation since the imposition of the original measures and subsequently, if applicable to recalculate the dumping margin based on the re-assessed export prices. In accordance with Article 12 of the basic Regulation such reinvestigation does not include Union interest's aspects. Therefore, the claim is dismissed.

2. PRODUCT UNDER INVESTIGATION

(24) The product under investigation is fabrics of woven and/or stitched continuous filament glass fibre rovings and/or yarns with or without other elements, excluding products which are impregnated or pre-impregnated (pre-preg) and excluding open mesh fabric with cells with a size of more than 1,8 mm in both length and width and weighing more than 35 g/m2, originating in Egypt currently falling under CN codes ex 7019 61 00, ex 7019 62 00, ex 7019 63 00, ex 7019 64 00, ex 7019 65 00, ex 7019 66 00, ex 7019 69 10, ex 7019 69 90 and ex 7019 90 00 (TARIC codes 7019 61 00 81, 7019 61 00 83, 7019 61 00 84, 7019 62 00 81, 7019 62 00 83, 7019 62 00 84, 7019 63 00 81, 7019 63 00 83, 7019 63 00 84, 7019 64 00 81, 7019 64 00 83, 7019 64 00 84, 7019 65 00 81, 7019 65 00 83, 7019 65 00 84, 7019 66 00 81, 7019 66 00 83, 7019 66 00 84, 7019 69 10 81, 7019 69 10 83, 7019 69 10 84, 7019 69 90 81, 7019 69 90 83, 7019 69 90 84, 7019 90 00 81, 7019 90 00 83 and 7019 90 00 84) ('the product under investigation').

3. FINDINGS OF THE ABSORPTION REINVESTIGATION

(25) The absorption reinvestigation pursuant to Article 12 of the basic Regulation aims at establishing whether or not export prices have decreased or whether there has been no movement, or insufficient movement, in resale prices or subsequent selling prices in the Union of the product under investigation since the imposition of the original measures. As a second step, if it is concluded that the measure should have led to movements in such prices, then, in order to remove the injury previously established in accordance with Article 3 of the basic Regulation, export prices shall be reassessed in accordance with Article 2 of the basic Regulation and dumping margins shall be recalculated to take account of the reassessed export prices.

3.1. **Decrease of export prices**

(26) In this case, both exporting producers exported to the Union either directly to independent customers or through related companies and the Commission analysis focused accordingly on the evolution of export prices in the AIP as compared to the OIP.

(27) When establishing whether there was a decrease in export prices, the Commission established for each examined company its cost, insurance and freight (CIF) export prices at the Union custom border during the AIP and compared these prices to the corresponding export prices determined in the OIP.

(28) The Commission compared for each of the exporting producer the prices of the product types sold in the AIP with the same product types sold in the OIP and calculated for them the weighted average price difference.

(29) The above comparison made for the two related exporting producers resulted in a weighted average export price decrease of 12 % for CNBM group, indicating prima facie that absorption of the measures in force was taking place.

(30) Therefore, dumping margins were recalculated, according to Article 2 of the basic Regulation.

3.2. **Dumping**

3.2.1. *Introduction*

(31) After having established possible absorption for CNBM group, the dumping margin was recalculated, according to Article 2 of the basic Regulation.

(32) With respect to the export prices, the export prices for the AIP, collected and verified or cross-checked in the framework of this reinvestigation were used, pursuant to Article 12(2) of the basic Regulation.

(33) In this case, both related exporting producers exported to the Union either directly to independent customers or through related companies, established in Hong Kong or the Union.

(34) Where the exporting producers exported the product under investigation directly to independent customers in the Union, the export price was the price actually paid or payable for the product under investigation when sold for export to the Union, in accordance with Article 2(8) of the basic Regulation.

(35) Where the exporting producers exported the product under investigation to the Union through a related company acting as an importer, the export price was established on the basis of the price at which the imported product was first resold to independent customers in the Union, in accordance with Article 2(9) of the basic Regulation. In that case, adjustments to the price were made for all costs incurred between importation and resale including SG&A expenses of the related importers located in the Union, and reasonable profit (established at 5 % in the original investigation).

(36) Normal values as established in the original investigation are used for the calculation of dumping margins during the AIP, unless revision of the normal value taking into account changes in the AIP is requested under Article 12(5) of the basic Regulation.

(37) In the present case, the exporting producers did not request a revision of the normal value. Therefore, the normal values used to recalculate the dumping margin in this case are the ones established in the original investigation.

(38) For Jushi Egypt, all product types sold in the AIP were also sold in the OIP and hence all normal values were readily available. For Hengshi Egypt, two product types sold in the AIP were not sold in the OIP. Normal value for those two products was therefore replaced by the normal value for the most closely resembling product types sold by Hengshi Egypt in the original investigation.

(39) Hengshi Egypt claimed in its reply to the final disclosure that for one of the product types, it is inappropriate to use the normal value from the OIP, given that such product type was only made as part of a trial production and sold in a small quantity as a sample. Instead, Hengshi Egypt suggested that the normal value from the OIP for another, allegedly nearest product type be used.

(40) First, it is noted that the original investigation established that the product type in question was produced for commercial use and the normal value for the said product type was duly established and used for dumping margin calculation in the OIP. None of these determinations were contested by Hengshi Egypt in the original investigation. Second, using arbitrarily a normal value for a different product type, while the established and previously uncontested normal value for the matching product type is available would be unfounded. The statements made by the company following the final disclosure could also not be verified. The Commission therefore maintains that the normal value for the product type produced and commercially sold in the OIP (albeit in limited quantities) and corresponding to the product type sold to the Union in the AIP is the closest and most reliable proxy to be used for dumping calculations in this case.

(41) In addition, although Hengshi Egypt could have requested a revision of the normal value based on Article 12(5) of the basic Regulation, if it considered that changes in normal values occurred in the AIP that merited re-examination, it did not do so. Nevertheless, while Article 12(5) of the basic Regulation allows for an *en bloc* revision of the normal value, it does not allow for a selective reassessment for only one or a few select product types. In light of the above, the claim raised by Hengshi Egypt has to be rejected.

(42) In response to the final disclosure, Jushi Egypt disagreed to treat both Jushi Egypt as well as Hengshi Egypt jointly for the purposes of applying Article 12(5) of the basic Regulation on revision of normal values. Jushi Egypt suggests that the Commission should have accepted its individual request for reassessment of the normal value.

(43) Jushi Egypt submitted that while it itself contributed to the alleged export price decrease for the whole CNBM group, Hengshi Egypt's export prices remained at the same level as during the OIP. The decrease in Jushi Egypt's export prices, however, would be the result of Jushi Egypt's effort in lowering its costs in the AIP, and there would therefore be an equal effect of the decrease in costs on the normal value. In conclusion, Jushi Egypt argues that therefore its export prices were not absorbed and consequently neither the export prices of the CNBM group. Moreover, according to Jushi Egypt, the single dumping margin for the company group should have been based on the revised dumping margin for Jushi Egypt and the original dumping margin for Hengshi Egypt.

(44) First, as outlined in recital (29), it is noted that an export price decrease of 12 % was established for the CNBM group comprising both Jushi Egypt and Hengshi Egypt, which led to the recalculation of dumping margins for both producing entities pursuant to Article 12(2) of the basic Regulation.

(45) Second, it is recalled that the CNBM group explicitly stated that it would not seek revision of the normal value for their related exporting producers, Jushi Egypt and Hengshi Egypt. The Commission subsequently proceeded, in accordance with Article 12 of the basic Regulation, with recalculating the dumping margins based on the normal values from the OIP.

(46) Third, pursuant to Article 9(5), second subparagraph of the basic Regulation, suppliers with existing structural and corporate links may be considered as a single entity for the purpose of specifying the antidumping duty. This implies that a uniform approach at the level of the group of related producers is to be adopted also in applying Article 12(5) and in conducting absorption reinvestigations. Otherwise, disparate approaches applied to individual exporting producers belonging to the same group already at preliminary stages of absorption reinvestigations could result in a distorted outcome of the reinvestigations and situations, where the exporting producers escape application of (increased) antidumping duties. It is further noted with regards to the treatment of Jushi Egypt and Hengshi Egypt as pertaining to the same corporate group that the approach taken by the Commission in this reinvestigation is fully consistent with the approach adopted in the original investigation. For the reasons set out above, Jushi Egypt's claim has to be rejected.

3.2.2. *Comparison*

(47) The Commission compared the normal value and the export price of the two cooperating exporting producers on an ex-works basis.

(48) Where justified by the need to ensure a fair comparison, the Commission adjusted the normal value and/or the export price for differences affecting prices and price comparability, in accordance with Article 2(10) of the basic Regulation. Adjustments in this case were made for transport, insurance, handling, loading costs, credit cost and bank charges.

(49) Furthermore, during the AIP, Hengshi Egypt exported GFF to the Union also through a related trader located outside the Union, in Hong Kong. Therefore, an adjustment under Article 2(10)(i) was also made for sales through that related trading company in line with the original investigation. The adjustment consisted of the deduction of SG&A of the trading company and a 5 % profit (as established in the original investigation).

3.2.3. *Dumping margin*

(50) In order to establish the dumping margin for the two cooperating exporting producers, the Commission compared the weighted average normal value of each type of the like product with the weighted average export price of the corresponding type of the product under investigation, on an ex-works basis, in accordance with Article 2(11) and (12) of the basic Regulation.

(51) As the two cooperating producers were related, a single dumping margin was established based on the weighted average of their individual dumping margins.

(52) On this basis, the weighted average dumping margins expressed as a percentage of the CIF Union frontier price, duty unpaid, developed as follows:

Company name	Dumping margin in OIP (%)	Dumping margin in AIP (%)	Increase of the dumping margin (p.p.)
CNBM group	20	33,1	13,1

3.2.4. *Injury elimination level*

(53) The Commission then determined the injury elimination level based on a comparison of the weighted average import price of CNBM group established in the AIP with the weighted average non-injurious price of the like product sold by the sampled Union producers on the Union market as established during the OIP. Any difference resulting from this comparison was expressed as a percentage of the weighted average import CIF value.

(54) On that basis, the injury margin for CNBM group increased from 63,9 % to 109,3 %.

(55) In response to the final disclosure. CNBM group and GoE claimed with reference to the decreasing level of imports from Egypt and the resulting decrease of CNBM market share in the Union that the anti-dumping measures in place have already well protected the Union industry, which has recovered or had opportunity to recover from the alleged material injury. Referring to a parallel anti-circumvention investigation ([7]) the CNBM group also claimed that selling prices of the Union producers were allegedly increasing, showing that the Union industry had recovered from the material injury suffered. CNBM group further contested the methodology used by the Commission in computing the undercutting and underselling margins, referring to their submissions in the original investigation as well as two judgments of the Court of Justice in this regard ([8]). Moreover, GoE submitted in response to the final disclosure that in reviewing the injury elimination margin, the Commission used a different level of trade to compare prices and thus failed to act consistently with Article 3 of the ADA on fair comparison.

(56) As set out in recital (20), the present reinvestigation is limited to dumping aspects only. The injury elimination level was recalculated solely in order to fully comply with the relevant rules concerning the level of the duty and cannot affect the outcome of this reinvestigation, as the duties in both the original investigation as well as in this reinvestigation are set at the level of the dumping margin (see recital (58) for more details). Regarding to the use of information from a parallel investigation, it is to be noted that CNBM refers to a different investigation and to information that is not available on the case file in the present case. Hence even if such information were to be relevant for the purposes of this case (which is not), it could not be used in this case. In the light of the above, the CNBM group's and GoE's claims have to be rejected.

4. **CONCLUSION**

(57) The dumping margin calculated for the AIP increased compared to that established in the OIP. Hence, anti-dumping measures imposed on imports of the product under investigation by the CNBM group should be amended in accordance with Article 12(3) of the basic Regulation.

(58) In accordance with Article 9(4) of the basic Regulation, the amount of the duties should be set at the level of the dumping margin. In the original anti-subsidy investigation ([9]), the Commission did not countervail any export contingent subsidy schemes in accordance with Article 24(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/1037 of the European Parliament and of the Council ([10]) (the basic Anti-subsidy Regulation) . Therefore, the countervailing duty does not need to be deducted in order to determine the new anti-dumping duty.

(59) Consequently, the revised rate of anti-dumping duty applicable, before duty, to the net free-at-Union-frontier price will be as follows:

([7]) See Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/2230 of 14 December 2021 initiating an investigation concerning possible circumvention of the anti-dumping measures imposed by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/492 on imports of certain woven and/or stitched glass fibre fabrics originating in People's Republic of China and Egypt by imports of certain woven and/or stitched glass fibre fabrics consigned from Turkey, whether declared as originating in Turkey or not, and making such imports subject to registration (OJ L 448, 15.12.2021, p. 58).

([8]) Case T-242/19, Giant Electric Vehicle Kunshan v. Commission, ECLI:EU:T:2022:259, paragraph 90; Cases T-30/19 and T-72/19, CRIA and CCCMC v. Commission, ECLI:EU:T:2022:266, paragraph 153.

([9]) Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/776.

([10]) Regulation (EU) 2016/1037 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on protection against subsidised imports from countries not members of the European Union (OJ L 176, 30.6.2016, p. 55).

Company	Definitive dumping margin
CNBM group	33,1 %
All other companies	33,1 %

(60) In reply to the final disclosure, the applicants submitted that, because of the massive increase in undercutting, the Commission should use its full discretion and double the anti-dumping duty.

(61) It is observed that the Commission acted in conformity with Article 9(4), 12(2) and 12(3) of the basic Regulation by recalculating the dumping margin to take account of the lower export prices and setting the revised antidumping duty at the level of the established dumping margin. The Commission is bound by the said provisions and contrary to the applicants' claim does not enjoy any discretion in setting the duty beyond the level of the dumping margin in this case. Therefore, the applicants' claim has no legal foundation and has to be dismissed.

(62) On 17 May 2022, the Commission disclosed the essential facts and considerations on the basis of which it intended to impose a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of GFF originating in Egypt. All parties were granted a period within which they could make comments on the disclosure. The comments submitted by interested parties were considered and taken into account where warranted.

(63) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee established by Article 15(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/1036.

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

In Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/492, Article 1(1) and 1(2) shall be replaced by the following:

'1. A definitive anti-dumping duty is imposed on imports of fabrics of woven and/or stitched continuous filament glass fibre rovings and/or yarns with or without other elements, excluding products which are impregnated or pre-impregnated (pre-preg), and excluding open mesh fabrics with cells with a size of more than 1,8 mm in both length and width and weighing more than 35 g/m 2, originating in the People's Republic of China and Egypt, currently falling under CN codes ex 7019 61 00, ex 7019 62 00, ex 7019 63 00, ex 7019 64 00, ex 7019 65 00, ex 7019 66 00, ex 7019 69 10, ex 7019 69 90 and ex 7019 90 00 (TARIC codes 7019 61 00 81, 7019 61 00 83, 7019 61 00 84, 7019 62 00 81, 7019 62 00 83, 7019 62 00 84, 7019 63 00 81, 7019 63 00 83, 7019 63 00 84, 7019 64 00 81, 7019 64 00 83, 7019 64 00 84, 7019 65 00 81, 7019 65 00 83, 7019 65 00 84, 7019 66 00 81, 7019 66 00 83, 7019 66 00 84, 7019 69 10 81, 7019 69 10 83, 7019 69 10 84, 7019 69 90 81, 7019 69 90 83, 7019 69 90 84, 7019 90 00 81, 7019 90 00 83 and 7019 90 00 84).

2. The definitive anti-dumping duty applicable to the net, free-at-Union-frontier price, before duty, of the product described in paragraph 1 and produced by the companies listed below shall be as follows:

Country concerned	Company	Definitive anti-dumping duty	TARIC additional code
PRC	Jushi Group Co. Ltd; Zhejiang Hengshi Fiberglass Fabrics Co. Ltd; Taishan Fiberglass Inc.	69,0 %	C531

Country concerned	Company	Definitive anti-dumping duty	TARIC additional code
	PGTEX China Co. Ltd; Chongqing Tenways Material Corp.	37,6 %	C532
	Other companies cooperating in both anti-subsidy and anti-dumping investigation listed in Annex I	37,6 %	See Annex I
	Other companies cooperating in anti-dumping investigation but not in anti-subsidy investigation listed in Annex II	34,0 %	See Annex II
	All other companies	69,0 %	C999
Egypt	Jushi Egypt For Fiberglass Industry S.A.E; Hengshi Egypt Fiberglass Fabrics S.A.E.	33,1 %	C533
	All other companies	33,1 %	C999’

Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 18 July 2022.

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2022/1234

of 18 July 2022

amending Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/605 laying down special control measures for African swine fever

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts in the area of animal health ('Animal Health Law') ([1]), and in particular Article 71(3) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) African swine fever is an infectious viral disease affecting kept and wild porcine animals and can have a severe impact on the concerned animal population and the profitability of farming causing disturbance to movements of consignments of those animals and products thereof within the Union and exports to third countries.

(2) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/605 ([2]) was adopted within the framework of Regulation (EU) 2016/429, and it lays down special disease control measures regarding African swine fever to be applied for a limited period of time by the Member States listed in Annex I thereto (the Member States concerned), in restricted zones I, II and III listed in that Annex.

(3) The areas listed as restricted zones I, II and III in Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/605 are based on the epidemiological situation of African swine fever in the Union. Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/605 was last amended by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/1196 ([3]) following changes in the epidemiological situation as regards that disease in Germany and Poland.

(4) Any amendments to restricted zones I, II and III in Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/605 should be based on the epidemiological situation as regards African swine fever in the areas affected by that disease and the overall epidemiological situation of African swine fever in the Member State concerned, the level of risk for the further spread of that disease, as well as scientifically based principles and criteria for geographically defining zoning due to African swine fever and the Union's guidelines agreed with the Member States at the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed and publicly available on the Commission's website ([4]). Such amendments should also take account of international standards, such as the Terrestrial Animal Health Code ([5]) of the World Organisation for Animal Health and justifications for zoning provided by the competent authorities of the Member States concerned.

(5) There have been new outbreaks of African swine fever in kept porcine animals in Latvia and Lithuania.

(6) In July 2022, several outbreaks of African swine fever in kept porcine animals were observed in the Kuldigas and Ventspils counties in Latvia in areas currently listed as restricted zones II in Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/605. Those new outbreaks of African swine fever in kept porcine animals constitute an increased level of risk, which should be reflected in that Annex. Accordingly, those areas of Latvia currently listed as restricted zones II in that Annex, should now be listed as restricted zones III in that Annex instead of as restricted zones II thereof and the current boundaries of restricted zones II also need to be redefined to take account of those recent outbreaks.

([1]) OJ L 84, 31.3.2016, p. 1.

([2]) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/605 of 7 April 2021 laying down special control measures for African swine fever (OJ L 129, 15.4.2021, p. 1).

([3]) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/1196 of 11 July 2022 amending Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/605 laying down special control measures for African swine fever (OJ L 185, 12.7.2022, p. 77).

([4]) Working Document SANTE/7112/2015/Rev. 3 "Principles and criteria for geographically defining ASF regionalisation". https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/animal-diseases/control-measures/asf_en

([5]) OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, 29th Edition, 2021. Volumes I and II ISBN 978-92-95115-40-8; https://www.woah.org/en/what-we-do/standards/codes-and-manuals/terrestrial-code-online-access/

(7) Also, in July 2022, one outbreak of African swine fever in kept porcine animals was observed in the Marijampoles county in Lithuania in an area currently listed as restricted zone II in Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/605. This new outbreak of African swine fever in kept porcine animals constitutes an increased level of risk, which should be reflected in that Annex. Accordingly, this area of Lithuania currently listed as restricted zone II in that Annex, should now be listed as restricted zone III in that Annex instead of as restricted zone II thereof and the current boundaries of restricted zone II also need to be redefined to take account of this recent outbreak.

(8) Following those recent outbreaks of African swine fever in kept porcine animals in Latvia and Lithuania and taking into account the current epidemiological situation as regards African swine fever in the Union, zoning in those Member States has been reassessed and updated. In addition, the risk management measures in place have also been reassessed and updated. These changes should be reflected in Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/605.

(9) In order to take account of the recent developments in the epidemiological situation of African swine fever in the Union, and in order to combat the risks associated with the spread of that disease in a proactive manner, new restricted zones of a sufficient size should be demarcated for Latvia and Lithuania and duly listed as restricted zones II and III in Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/605. As the situation as regards African swine fever is very dynamic in the Union, when demarcating those new restricted zones, account has been taken of the situation in the surrounding areas.

(10) Given the urgency of the epidemiological situation in the Union as regards the spread of African swine fever, it is important that the amendments to be made to Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/605 by this Implementing Regulation take effect as soon as possible.

(11) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/605 is replaced by the text set out in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 18 July 2022.

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

ANNEX

Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/605 is replaced by the following:

'*ANNEX I*

RESTRICTED ZONES

PART I

1. **Germany**

The following restricted zones I in Germany:

Bundesland Brandenburg:

— Landkreis Dahme-Spreewald:

  — Gemeinde Alt Zauche-Wußwerk,

  — Gemeinde Byhleguhre-Byhlen,

  — Gemeinde Märkische Heide, mit den Gemarkungen Alt Schadow, Neu Schadow, Pretschen, Plattkow, Wittmannsdorf, Schuhlen-Wiese, Bückchen, Kuschkow, Gröditsch, Groß Leuthen, Leibchel, Glietz, Groß Leine, Dollgen, Krugau, Dürrenhofe, Biebersdorf und Klein Leine,

  — Gemeinde Neu Zauche,

  — Gemeinde Schwielochsee mit den Gemarkungen Groß Liebitz, Guhlen, Mochow und Siegadel,

  — Gemeinde Spreewaldheide,

  — Gemeinde Straupitz,

— Landkreis Märkisch-Oderland:

  — Gemeinde Müncheberg mit den Gemarkungen Müncheberg, Eggersdorf bei Müncheberg und Hoppegarten bei Müncheberg,

  — Gemeinde Bliesdorf mit den Gemarkungen Kunersdorf - westlich der B167 und Bliesdorf - westlich der B167

  — Gemeinde Märkische Höhe mit den Gemarkungen Reichenberg und Batzlow,

  — Gemeinde Wriezen mit den Gemarkungen Haselberg, Frankenfelde, Schulzendorf, Lüdersdorf Biesdorf, Rathsdorf - westlich der B 167 und Wriezen - westlich der B167

  — Gemeinde Buckow (Märkische Schweiz),

  — Gemeinde Strausberg mit den Gemarkungen Hohenstein und Ruhlsdorf,

  — Gemeine Garzau-Garzin,

  — Gemeinde Waldsieversdorf,

  — Gemeinde Rehfelde mit der Gemarkung Werder,

  — Gemeinde Reichenow-Mögelin,

  — Gemeinde Prötzel mit den Gemarkungen Harnekop, Sternebeck und Prötzel östlich der B 168 und der L35,

  — Gemeinde Oberbarnim,

  — Gemeinde Bad Freienwalde mit der Gemarkung Sonnenburg,

  — Gemeinde Falkenberg mit den Gemarkungen Dannenberg, Falkenberg westlich der L 35, Gersdorf und Kruge,

  — Gemeinde Höhenland mit den Gemarkungen Steinbeck, Wollenberg und Wölsickendorf,

— Landkreis Barnim:

  — Gemeinde Joachimsthal östlich der L220 (Eberswalder Straße), östlich der L23 (Töpferstraße und Templiner Straße), östlich der L239 (Glambecker Straße) und Schorfheide (JO) östlich der L238,

  — Gemeinde Friedrichswalde mit der Gemarkung Glambeck östlich der L 239,

— Gemeinde Althüttendorf,

— Gemeinde Ziethen mit den Gemarkungen Groß Ziethen und Klein Ziethen westlich der B198,

— Gemeinde Chorin mit den Gemarkungen Golzow, Senftenhütte, Buchholz, Schorfheide (Ch), Chorin westlich der L200 und Sandkrug nördlich der L200,

— Gemeinde Britz,

— Gemeinde Schorfheide mit den Gemarkungen Altenhof, Werbellin, Lichterfelde und Finowfurt,

— Gemeinde (Stadt) Eberswalde mit der Gemarkungen Finow und Spechthausen und der Gemarkung Eberswalde südlich der B167 und westlich der L200,

— Gemeinde Breydin,

— Gemeinde Melchow,

— Gemeinde Sydower Fließ mit der Gemarkung Grüntal nördlich der K6006 (Landstraße nach Tuchen), östlich der Schönholzer Straße und östlich Am Postweg,

— Hohenfinow südlich der B167,

— Landkreis Uckermark:

— Gemeinde Passow mit den Gemarkungen Briest, Passow und Schönow,

— Gemeinde Mark Landin mit den Gemarkungen Landin nördlich der B2, Grünow und Schönermark,

— Gemeinde Angermünde mit den Gemarkungen Frauenhagen, Mürow, Angermünde nördlich und nordwestlich der B2, Dobberzin nördlich der B2, Kerkow, Welsow, Bruchhagen, Greiffenberg, Günterberg, Biesenbrow, Görlsdorf, Wolletz und Altkünkendorf,

— Gemeinde Zichow,

— Gemeinde Casekow mit den Gemarkungen Blumberg, Wartin, Luckow-Petershagen und den Gemarkungen Biesendahlshof und Casekow westlich der L272 und nördlich der L27,

— Gemeinde Hohenselchow-Groß Pinnow mit der Gemarkung Hohenselchow nördlich der L27,

— Gemeinde Tantow,

— Gemeinde Mescherin

— Gemeinde Gartz (Oder) mit der Gemarkung Geesow sowie den Gemarkungen Gartz und Hohenreinkendorf nördlich der L27 und B2 bis Gartenstraße,

— Gemeinde Pinnow nördlich und westlich der B2,

— Gemeinde Nordwestuckermark mit den Gemarkungen Zernikow, Holzendorf, Rittgarten, Falkenhagen, Schapow, Schönermark (NWU), Wilhelmshof, Naugarten, Horst, Gollmitz, Klein-Sperrenwalde und Kröchlendorff,

— Gemeinde Boitzenburger-Land mit den Gemarkungen Berkholz, Wichmannsdorf, Kuhz und Haßleben,

— Gemeinde Mittenwalde,

— Gemeinde Gerswalde mit den Gemarkungen Gerswalde, Buchholz, Pinnow (GE), Kaakstedt und Fergitz

— Gemeinde Flieth-Steglitz,

— Gemeinde Angermünde mit den Gemarkungen Wilmersdorf und Schmiedeberg,

— Gemeinde Oberuckersee mit der Gemarkung Grünheide,

— Gemeinde Gramzow mit der Gemarkung Gramzow östlich der der K7315, Gemarkungen

— Meichow, Neumeichow, Polßen

— Gemeinde Randowtal mit den Gemarkungen Wollin, Schmölln, Schwaneberg, Grenz

— Gemeinde Brüssow mit den Gemarkungen Battin, Grünberg und Trampe,

— Gemeinde Carmzow-Wallmow.

— Gemeinde Grünow mit der Gemarkung Grenz,

— Gemeinde Schenkenberg mit der Gemarkung Kleptow,

— Gemeinde Schönfeld,

— Gemeinde Göritz,

— Gemeinde Prenzlau mit den Gemarkungen Dedelow, Schönwerder und Dauer,

— Gemeinde Uckerland mit der Gemarkung Bandelow südlich der Straße von Bandelow zum Bandlowsee und der Gemarkung Jagow südlich der Straße vom Bandlowsee zur K7341,

— Landkreis Oder-Spree:

— Gemeinde Storkow (Mark),

— Gemeinde Spreenhagen mit den Gemarkungen Braunsdorf, Markgrafpieske, Lebbin und Spreenhagen,

— Gemeinde Grünheide (Mark) mit den Gemarkungen Kagel, Kienbaum und Hangelsberg,

— Gemeinde Fürstenwalde westlich der B 168 und nördlich der L 36,

— Gemeinde Rauen,

— Gemeinde Wendisch Rietz bis zur östlichen Uferzone des Scharmützelsees und von der südlichen Spitze des Scharmützelsees südlich der B246,

— Gemeinde Reichenwalde,

— Gemeinde Bad Saarow mit der Gemarkung Petersdorf und der Gemarkung Bad Saarow-Pieskow westlich der östlichen Uferzone des Scharmützelsees und ab nördlicher Spitze westlich der L35,

— Gemeinde Tauche mit der Gemarkung Werder,

— Gemeinde Steinhöfel mit den Gemarkungen Jänickendorf, Schönfelde, Beerfelde, Gölsdorf, Buchholz, Tempelberg und den Gemarkungen Steinhöfel, Hasenfelde und Heinersdorf westlich der L36 und der Gemarkung Neuendorf im Sande nördlich der L36,

— Landkreis Spree-Neiße:

— Gemeinde Turnow-Preilack mit der Gemarkung Turnow,

— Gemeinde Drachhausen,

— Gemeinde Schmogrow-Fehrow,

— Gemeinde Drehnow,

— Gemeinde Teichland mit den Gemarkungen Maust und Neuendorf,

— Gemeinde Dissen-Striesow,

— Gemeinde Briesen,

— Gemeinde Spremberg mit den Gemarkungen, Klein Buckow, Radewiese, Stradow, Straußdorf, Wolkenberg und der Gemarkung Spremberg westlich der Tagebaurandstraße,

— Gemeinde Drebkau mit den Gemarkungen Jehserig und Kausche,

— Gemeinde Neuhausen/Spree mit den Gemarkungen Kathlow, Haasow, Koppatz, Neuhausen, Frauendorf, Groß Oßnig, Groß Döbbern und Klein Döbbern und der Gemarkung Roggosen nördlich der BAB 15,

— Gemeinde Welzow mit der Gemarkung Welzow,

— Landkreis Oberspreewald-Lausitz:

— Gemeinde Neupetershain,

— Gemeinde Lauchhammer,

— Gemeinde Schwarzheide,

— Gemeinde Schipkau,

— Gemeinde Senftenberg mit den Gemarkungen Brieske, Niemtsch, Senftenberg, Reppist, Hosena, Großkoschen, Kleinkoschen und Sedlitz,

— die Gemeinde Schwarzbach mit der Gemarkung Biehlen,

— Gemeinde Neu-Seeland mit den Gemarkungen Lieske, Bahnsdorf und Lindchen,

— Gemeinde Großräschen mit den Gemarkungen Dörrwalde und Allmosen,

— Gemeinde Tettau,

— Landkreis Elbe-Elster:

— Gemeinde Großthiemig,

— Gemeinde Hirschfeld,

— Gemeinde Gröden,

— Gemeinde Schraden,

— Gemeinde Merzdorf,

— Gemeinde Röderland mit der Gemarkung Wainsdorf, Prösen, Stolzenhain a.d. Röder,

— Gemeinde Plessa mit der Gemarkung Plessa,

— Landkreis Prignitz:

— Gemeinde Groß Pankow mit den Gemarkungen Baek, Tangendorf, Tacken, Hohenvier, Strigleben, Steinberg und Gulow,

— Gemeinde Perleberg mit der Gemarkung Schönfeld,

— Gemeinde Karstädt mit den Gemarkungen Postlin, Strehlen, Blüthen, Klockow, Premslin, Glövzin, Waterloo, Karstädt, Dargardt, Garlin und die Gemarkungen Groß Warnow, Klein Warnow, Reckenzin, Streesow und Dallmin westlich der Bahnstrecke Berlin/Spandau-Hamburg/Altona,

— Gemeinde Gülitz-Reetz,

— Gemeinde Putlitz mit den Gemarkungen Lockstädt, Mansfeld und Laaske,

— Gemeinde Triglitz,

— Gemeinde Marienfließ mit der Gemarkung Frehne,

— Gemeinde Kümmernitztal mit der Gemarkungen Buckow, Preddöhl und Grabow,

— Gemeinde Gerdshagen mit der Gemarkung Gerdshagen,

— Gemeinde Meyenburg,

— Gemeinde Pritzwalk mit der Gemarkung Steffenshagen,

Bundesland Sachsen:

— Landkreis Bautzen

— Gemeinde Arnsdorf, sofern nicht bereits Teil der Sperrzone II,

— Gemeinde Cunewalde,

— Gemeinde Demitz-Thumitz, sofern nicht bereits Teil der Sperrzone II,

— Gemeinde Doberschau-Gaußig,

— Gemeinde Göda, sofern nicht bereits Teil der Sperrzone II,

— Gemeinde Großharthau, sofern nicht bereits Teil der Sperrzone II,

— Gemeinde Großpostwitz/O.L.,

— Gemeinde Hochkirch, sofern nicht bereits der Sperrzone II,

— Gemeinde Kubschütz, sofern nicht bereits Teil der Sperrzone II,

— Gemeinde Neukirch/Lausitz,

— Gemeinde Obergurig,

— Gemeinde Schmölln-Putzkau,

— Gemeinde Sohland a. d. Spree,

- Gemeinde Stadt Bautzen, sofern nicht bereits Teil der Sperrzone II,
- Gemeinde Stadt Bischhofswerda, sofern nicht bereits Teil der Sperrzone II,
- Gemeinde Stadt Radeberg, sofern nicht bereits Teil der Sperrzone II,
- Gemeinde Stadt Schirgiswalde-Kirschau,
- Gemeinde Stadt Wilthen,
- Gemeinde Steinigtwolmsdorf,

— Stadt Dresden:

- Stadtgebiet, sofern nicht bereits Teil der Sperrzone II,

— Landkreis Meißen:

- Gemeinde Diera-Zehren, sofern nicht bereits Teil der Sperrzone II,
- Gemeinde Glaubitz, sofern nicht bereits Teil der Sperrzone II,
- Gemeinde Hirschstein,
- Gemeinde Käbschütztal,
- Gemeinde Klipphausen, sofern nicht bereits Teil der Sperrzone II,
- Gemeinde Niederau, sofern nicht bereits Teil der Sperrzone II,
- Gemeinde Nünchritz, sofern nicht bereits Teil der Sperrzone II,
- Gemeinde Röderaue, sofern nicht bereits Teil der Sperrzone II,
- Gemeinde Stadt Gröditz, sofern nicht bereits Teil der Sperrzone II,
- Gemeinde Stadt Lommatzsch,
- Gemeinde Stadt Meißen, sofern nicht bereits Teil der Sperrzone II,
- Gemeinde Stadt Nossen außer Ortsteil Nossen,
- Gemeinde Stadt Riesa,
- Gemeinde Stadt Strehla,
- Gemeinde Stauchitz,
- Gemeinde Wülknitz, sofern nicht bereits Teil der Sperrzone II,
- Gemeinde Zeithain,

— Landkreis Mittelsachsen:

- Gemeinde Reinsberg,

— Landkreis Sächsische Schweiz-Osterzgebirge:

- Gemeinde Bannewitz,
- Gemeinde Dürrröhrsdorf-Dittersbach,
- Gemeinde Kreischa,
- Gemeinde Lohmen,
- Gemeinde Müglitztal,
- Gemeinde Stadt Dohna,
- Gemeinde Stadt Freital,
- Gemeinde Stadt Heidenau,
- Gemeinde Stadt Hohnstein,
- Gemeinde Stadt Neustadt i. Sa.,
- Gemeinde Stadt Pirna,
- Gemeinde Stadt Rabenau mit den Ortsteilen Lübau, Obernaundorf, Oelsa, Rabenau und Spechtritz,
- Gemeinde Stadt Stolpen,

— Gemeinde Stadt Tharandt mit den Ortsteilen Fördergersdorf, Großopitz, Kurort Hartha, Pohrsdorf und Spechtshausen,

— Gemeinde Stadt Wilsdruff, sofern nicht bereits Teil der Sperrzone II,

Bundesland Mecklenburg-Vorpommern:

— Landkreis Vorpommern Greifswald

— Gemeinde Penkun südlich der Autobahn A11,

— Gemeinde Nadrense südlich der Autobahn A11,

— Landkreis Ludwigslust-Parchim:

— Gemeinde Barkhagen mit den Ortsteilen und Ortslagen: Altenlinden, Kolonie Lalchow, Plauerhagen, Zarchlin, Barkow-Ausbau, Barkow,

— Gemeinde Blievenstorf mit dem Ortsteil: Blievenstorf,

— Gemeinde Brenz mit den Ortsteilen und Ortslagen: Neu Brenz, Alt Brenz,

— Gemeinde Domsühl mit den Ortsteilen und Ortslagen: Severin, Bergrade Hof, Bergrade Dorf, Zieslübbe, Alt Dammerow, Schlieven, Domsühl, Domsühl-Ausbau, Neu Schlieven,

— Gemeinde Gallin-Kuppentin mit den Ortsteilen und Ortslagen: Kuppentin, Kuppentin-Ausbau, Daschow, Zahren, Gallin, Penzlin,

— Gemeinde Ganzlin mit den Ortsteilen und Ortslagen: Dresenow, Dresenower Mühle, Twietfort, Ganzlin, Tönchow, Wendisch Priborn, Liebhof, Gnevsdorf,

— Gemeinde Granzin mit den Ortsteilen und Ortslagen: Lindenbeck, Greven, Beckendorf, Bahlenrade, Granzin,

— Gemeinde Grabow mit den Ortsteilen und Ortslagen: Fresenbrügge, Grabow, Griemoor, Heidehof, Kaltehof, Winkelmoor,

— Gemeinde Groß Laasch mit den Ortsteilen und Ortslagen: Groß Laasch,

— Gemeinde Kremmin mit den Ortsteilen und Ortslagen: Beckentin, Kremmin,

— Gemeinde Kritzow mit den Ortsteilen und Ortslagen: Schlemmin, Kritzow,

— Gemeinde Lewitzrand mit dem Ortsteil und Ortslage: Matzlow-Garwitz (teilweise),

— Gemeinde Lübz mit den Ortsteilen und Ortslagen: Bobzin, Broock, Broock Ausbau, Hof Gischow, Lübz, Lutheran, Lutheran Ausbau, Riederfelde, Ruthen, Wessentin, Wessentin Ausbau,

— Gemeinde Neustadt-Glewe mit den Ortsteilen und Ortslagen: Hohes Feld, Kiez, Klein Laasch, Liebs Siedlung, Neustadt-Glewe, Tuckhude, Wabel,

— Gemeinde Obere Warnow mit den Ortsteilen und Ortslagen: Grebbin und Wozinkel, Gemarkung Kossebade teilweise, Gemarkung Herzberg mit dem Waldgebiet Bahlenholz bis an die östliche Gemeindegrenze, Gemarkung Woeten unmittelbar östlich und westlich der L16,

— Gemeinde Parchim mit den Ortsteilen und Ortslagen: Dargelütz, Neuhof, Kiekindemark, Neu Klockow, Möderitz, Malchow, Damm, Parchim, Voigtsdorf, Neu Matzlow,

— Gemeinde Passow mit den Ortsteilen und Ortslagen: Unterbrüz, Brüz, Welzin, Neu Brüz, Weisin, Charlottenhof, Passow,

— Gemeinde Plau am See mit den Ortsteilen und Ortslagen: Reppentin, Gaarz, Silbermühle, Appelburg, Seelust, Plau-Am See, Plötzenhöhe, Klebe, Lalchow, Quetzin, Heidekrug,

— Gemeinde Rom mit den Ortsteilen und Ortslagen: Lancken, Stralendorf, Rom, Darze, Paarsch,

— Gemeinde Spornitz mit den Ortsteilen und Ortslagen: Dütschow, Primark, Steinbeck, Spornitz,

— Gemeinde Werder mit den Ortsteilen und Ortslagen: Neu Benthen, Benthen, Tannenhof, Werder.

2. **Estonia**

The following restricted zones I in Estonia:

— Hiiu maakond.

3. **Greece**

The following restricted zones I in Greece:

— in the regional unit of Drama:

  — the community departments of Sidironero and Skaloti and the municipal departments of Livadero and Ksiropotamo (in Drama municipality),

  — the municipal department of Paranesti (in Paranesti municipality),

  — the municipal departments of Kokkinogeia, Mikropoli, Panorama, Pyrgoi (in Prosotsani municipality),

  — the municipal departments of Kato Nevrokopi, Chrysokefalo, Achladea, Vathytopos, Volakas, Granitis, Dasotos, Eksohi, Katafyto, Lefkogeia, Mikrokleisoura, Mikromilea, Ochyro, Pagoneri, Perithorio, Kato Vrontou and Potamoi (in Kato Nevrokopi municipality),

— in the regional unit of Xanthi:

  — the municipal departments of Kimmerion, Stavroupoli, Gerakas, Dafnonas, Komnina, Kariofyto and Neochori (in Xanthi municipality),

  — the community departments of Satres, Thermes, Kotyli, and the municipal departments of Myki, Echinos and Oraio and (in Myki municipality),

  — the community department of Selero and the municipal department of Sounio (in Avdira municipality),

— in the regional unit of Rodopi:

  — the municipal departments of Komotini, Anthochorio, Gratini, Thrylorio, Kalhas, Karydia, Kikidio, Kosmio, Pandrosos, Aigeiros, Kallisti, Meleti, Neo Sidirochori and Mega Doukato (in Komotini municipality),

  — the municipal departments of Ipio, Arriana, Darmeni, Archontika, Fillyra, Ano Drosini, Aratos and the Community Departments Kehros and Organi (in Arriana municipality),

  — the municipal departments of Iasmos, Sostis, Asomatoi, Polyanthos and Amvrosia and the community department of Amaxades (in Iasmos municipality),

  — the municipal department of Amaranta (in Maroneia Sapon municipality),

— in the regional unit of Evros:

  — the municipal departments of Kyriaki, Mandra, Mavrokklisi, Mikro Dereio, Protokklisi, Roussa, Goniko, Geriko, Sidirochori, Megalo Derio, Sidiro, Giannouli, Agriani and Petrolofos (in Soufli municipality),

  — the municipal departments of Dikaia, Arzos, Elaia, Therapio, Komara, Marasia, Ormenio, Pentalofos, Petrota, Plati, Ptelea, Kyprinos, Zoni, Fulakio, Spilaio, Nea Vyssa, Kavili, Kastanies, Rizia, Sterna, Ampelakia, Valtos, Megali Doxipara, Neochori and Chandras (in Orestiada municipality),

  — the municipal departments of Asvestades, Ellinochori, Karoti, Koufovouno, Kiani, Mani, Sitochori, Alepochori, Asproneri, Metaxades, Vrysika, Doksa, Elafoxori, Ladi, Paliouri and Poimeniko (in Didymoteixo municipality),

— in the regional unit of Serres:

  — the municipal departments of Kerkini, Livadia, Makrynitsa, Neochori, Platanakia, Petritsi, Akritochori, Vyroneia, Gonimo, Mandraki, Megalochori, Rodopoli, Ano Poroia, Katw Poroia, Sidirokastro, Vamvakophyto, Promahonas, Kamaroto, Strymonochori, Charopo, Kastanousi and Chortero and the community departments of Achladochori, Agkistro and Kapnophyto (in Sintiki municipality),

— the municipal departments of Serres, Elaionas and Oinoussa and the community departments of Orini and Ano Vrontou (in Serres municipality),

— the municipal departments of Dasochoriou, Irakleia, Valtero, Karperi, Koimisi, Lithotopos, Limnochori, Podismeno and Chrysochorafa (in Irakleia municipality).

4. **Latvia**

The following restricted zones I in Latvia:

— Dienvidkurzemes novada, Grobiņas pagasts, Nīcas pagasta daļa uz ziemeļiem no apdzīvotas vietas Bernāti, autoceļa V1232, A11, V1222, Bārtas upes, Otaņķu pagasts, Grobiņas pilsēta,

— Ropažu novada Stopiņu pagasta daļa, kas atrodas uz rietumiem no autoceļa V36, P4 un P5, Acones ielas, Dauguļupes ielas un Dauguļupītes.

5. **Lithuania**

The following restricted zones I in Lithuania:

— Kalvarijos savivaldybė,

— Klaipėdos rajono savivaldybė: Agluonėnų, Dovilų, Gargždų, Priekulės, Vėžaičių, Kretingalės ir Dauparų-Kvietinių seniūnijos,

— Marijampolės savivaldybė,

— Palangos miesto savivaldybė,

— Vilkaviškio rajono savivaldybė.

6. **Hungary**

The following restricted zones I in Hungary:

— Békés megye 950950, 950960, 950970, 951950, 952050, 952750, 952850, 952950, 953050, 953150, 953650, 953660, 953750, 953850, 953960, 954250, 954260, 954350, 954450, 954550, 954650, 954750, 954850, 954860, 954950, 955050, 955150, 955250, 955260, 955270, 955350, 955450, 955510, 955650, 955750, 955760, 955850, 955950, 956050, 956060, 956150 és 956160 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,

— Bács-Kiskun megye 600150, 600850, 601550, 601650, 601660, 601750, 601850, 601950, 602050, 603250, 603750 és 603850 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,

— Budapest 1 kódszámú, vadgazdálkodási tevékenységre nem alkalmas területe,

— Csongrád-Csanád megye 800150, 800160, 800250, 802220, 802260, 802310 és 802450 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,

— Fejér megye 400150, 400250, 400351, 400352, 400450, 400550, 401150, 401250, 401350, 402050, 402350, 402360, 402850, 402950, 403050, 403450, 403550, 403650, 403750, 403950, 403960, 403970, 404650, 404750, 404850, 404950, 404960, 405050, 405750, 405850, 405950,

— 406050, 406150, 406550, 406650 és 406750 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,

— Győr-Moson-Sopron megye 100550, 100650, 100950, 101050, 101350, 101450, 101550, 101560 és 102150 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,

— Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok megye 750150, 750160, 750260, 750350, 750450, 750460, 754450, 754550, 754560, 754570, 754650, 754750, 754950, 755050, 755150, 755250, 755350 és 755450 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,

— Komárom-Esztergom megye 250150, 250250, 250450, 250460, 250550, 250650, 250750, 251050, 251150, 251250, 251350, 251360, 251650, 251750, 251850, 252250, kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,

— Pest megye 571550, 572150, 572250, 572350, 572550, 572650, 572750, 572850, 572950, 573150, 573250, 573260, 573350, 573360, 573450, 573850, 573950, 573960, 574050, 574150, 574350, 574360, 574550, 574650, 574750, 574850, 574860, 574950, 575050, 575150, 575250, 575350, 575550, 575650, 575750, 575850, 575950, 576050, 576150, 576250, 576350, 576450, 576650, 576750, 576850, 576950, 577050, 577150, 577350, 577450, 577650, 577850, 577950, 578050, 578150, 578250, 578350, 578360, 578450, 578550, 578560, 578650, 578850, 578950, 579050, 579150, 579250, 579350, 579450, 579460, 579550, 579650, 579750, 580250 és 580450 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe.

7. **Poland**

The following restricted zones I in Poland:

w województwie kujawsko - pomorskim:

— powiat rypiński,

— powiat brodnicki,

— powiat grudziądzki,

— powiat miejski Grudziądz,

— powiat wąbrzeski,

w województwie warmińsko-mazurskim:

— gminy Wielbark i Rozogi w powiecie szczycieńskim,

w województwie podlaskim:

— gminy Wysokie Mazowieckie z miastem Wysokie Mazowieckie, Czyżew i część gminy Kulesze Kościelne położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez linię kolejową w powiecie wysokomazowieckim,

— gminy Miastkowo, Nowogród, Śniadowo i Zbójna w powiecie łomżyńskim,

— gminy Szumowo, Zambrów z miastem Zambrów i część gminy Kołaki Kościelne położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez linię kolejową w powiecie zambrowskim,

— gminy Grabowo, Kolno i miasto Kolno, Turośl w powiecie kolneńskim,

w województwie mazowieckim:

— powiat ostrołęcki,

— powiat miejski Ostrołęka,

— gminy Bielsk, Brudzeń Duży, Bulkowo, Drobin, Gąbin, Łąck, Nowy Duninów, Radzanowo, Słupno, Staroźreby i Stara Biała w powiecie płockim,

— powiat miejski Płock,

— powiat ciechanowski,

— gminy Baboszewo, Dzierzążnia, Joniec, Nowe Miasto, Płońsk i miasto Płońsk, Raciąż i miasto Raciąż, Sochocin w powiecie płońskim,

— powiat sierpecki,

— gmina Bieżuń, Lutocin, Siemiątkowo i Żuromin w powiecie żuromińskim,

— część powiatu ostrowskiego niewymieniona w części II załącznika I,

— gminy Dzieżgowo, Lipowiec Kościelny, Mława, Radzanów, Strzegowo, Stupsk, Szreńsk, Szydłowo, Wiśniewo w powiecie mławskim,

— powiat przasnyski,

— powiat makowski,

— powiat pułtuski,

— część powiatu wyszkowskiego niewymieniona w części II załącznika I,

— część powiatu węgrowskiego niewymieniona w części II załącznika I,

— część powiatu wołomińskiego niewymieniona w części II załącznika I,

— gminy Mokobody i Suchożebry w powiecie siedleckim,

— gminy Dobre, Jakubów, Kałuszyn, Stanisławów w powiecie mińskim,

— gminy Bielany i gmina wiejska Sokołów Podlaski w powiecie sokołowskim,

— powiat gostyniński,

w województwie podkarpackim:

— powiat jasielski,

— powiat strzyżowski,

— część powiatu ropczycko – sędziszowskiego niewymieniona w części II i II załącznika I,

— gminy Pruchnik, Rokietnica, Roźwienica, w powiecie jarosławskim,

— gminy Fredropol, Krasiczyn, Krzywcza, Przemyśl, część gminy Orły położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 77, część gminy Żurawica na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 77 w powiecie przemyskim,

— powiat miejski Przemyśl,

— gminy Gać, Jawornik Polski, Kańczuga, część gminy Zarzecze położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez rzekę Mleczka w powiecie przeworskim,

— powiat łańcucki,

— gminy Trzebownisko, Głogów Małopolski, część gminy Świlcza położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 94 i część gminy Sokołów Małopolski położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 875 w powiecie rzeszowskim,

— gmina Raniżów w powiecie kolbuszowskim,

— gminy Brzostek, Jodłowa, Pilzno, miasto Dębica, część gminy Czarna położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr A4, część gminy Żyraków położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr A4, część gminy wiejskiej Dębica położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr A4 w powiecie dębickim,

w województwie świętokrzyskim:

— gminy Nowy Korczyn, Solec–Zdrój, Wiślica, Stopnica, Tuczępy, Busko Zdrój w powiecie buskim,

— powiat kazimierski,

— powiat skarżyski,

— część powiatu opatowskiego niewymieniona w części II załącznika I,

— część powiatu sandomierskiego niewymieniona w części II załącznika I,

— gminy Bogoria, Osiek, Staszów i część gminy Rytwiany położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 764, część gminy Szydłów położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 756 w powiecie staszowskim,

— gminy Pawłów, Wąchock, część gminy Brody położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 9 oraz na południowy - zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogi: nr 0618T biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania w miejscowości Lipie, drogę biegnącą od miejscowości Lipie do wschodniej granicy gminy i część gminy Mirzec położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 744 biegnącą od południowej granicy gminy do miejscowości Tychów Stary a następnie przez drogę nr 0566T biegnącą od miejscowości Tychów Stary w kierunku północno - wschodnim do granicy gminy w powiecie starachowickim,

— powiat ostrowiecki,

— gminy Fałków, Ruda Maleniecka, Radoszyce, Smyków, Słupia Konecka, część gminy Końskie położona na zachód od linii kolejowej, część gminy Stąporków położona na południe od linii kolejowej w powiecie koneckim,

— gminy Bodzentyn, Bieliny, Łagów, Morawica, Nowa Słupia, część gminy Raków położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogi nr 756 i 764, część gminy Chęciny położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 762, część gminy Górno położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od wschodniej granicy gminy łączącą miejscowości Leszczyna – Cedzyna oraz na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez ul. Kielecką w miejscowości Cedzyna biegnącą do wschodniej granicy gminy, część gminy Daleszyce położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 764 biegnącą od wschodniej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą łączącą miejscowości Daleszyce – Słopiec – Borków, dalej na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez tę drogę biegnącą od skrzyżowania z drogą nr 764 do przecięcia z linią rzeki Belnianka, następnie na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez rzeki Belnianka i Czarna Nida biegnącej do zachodniej granicy gminy w powiecie kieleckim,

— gminy Działoszyce, Michałów, Pińczów, Złota w powiecie pińczowskim,

— gminy Imielno, Jędrzejów, Nagłowice, Sędziszów, Słupia, Sobków, Wodzisław w powiecie jędrzejowskim,

— gminy Moskorzew, Radków, Secemin, część gminy Włoszczowa położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 742 biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy do miejscowości Konieczno, i dalej na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę łączącą miejscowości Konieczno – Rogienice – Dąbie – Podłazie, część gminy Kluczewsko położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od wschodniej granicy gminy i łączącą miejscowości Krogulec – Nowiny - Komorniki do przecięcia z linią rzeki Czarna, następnie na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez rzekę Czarna biegnącą do przecięcia z linią wyznaczoną przez drogę nr 742 i dalej na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 742 biegnącą od przecięcia z linią rzeki Czarna do południowej granicy gminy w powiecie włoszczowskim,

w województwie łódzkim:

— gminy Łyszkowice, Kocierzew Południowy, Kiernozia, Chąśno, Nieborów, część gminy wiejskiej Łowicz położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 92 biegnącej od granicy miasta Łowicz do zachodniej granicy gminy oraz część gminy wiejskiej Łowicz położona na wschód od granicy miasta Łowicz i na północ od granicy gminy Nieborów w powiecie łowickim,

— gminy Cielądz, Rawa Mazowiecka z miastem Rawa Mazowiecka w powiecie rawskim,

— gminy Bolimów, Głuchów, Godzianów, Lipce Reymontowskie, Maków, Nowy Kawęczyn, Skierniewice, Słupia w powiecie skierniewickim,

— powiat miejski Skierniewice,

— gminy Mniszków, Paradyż, Sławno i Żarnów w powiecie opoczyńskim,

— powiat tomaszowski,

— powiat brzeziński,

— powiat łaski,

— powiat miejski Łódź,

— powat łódzki wschodni,

— powiat pabianicki,

— powiat wieruszowski,

— gminy Aleksandrów Łódzki, Stryków, miasto Zgierz w powiecie zgierskim,

— gminy Bełchatów z miastem Bełchatów, Drużbice, Kluki, Rusiec, Szczerców, Zelów w powiecie bełchatowskim,

— powiat wieluński,

— powiat sieradzki,

— powiat zduńskowolski,

— gminy Aleksandrów, Czarnocin, Grabica, Moszczenica, Ręczno, Sulejów, Wola Krzysztoporska, Wolbórz w powiecie piotrkowskim,

— powiat miejski Piotrków Trybunalski,

— gminy Masłowice, Przedbórz, Wielgomłyny i Żytno w powiecie radomszczańskim,

w województwie śląskim:

— gmina Koniecpol w powiecie częstochowskim,

w województwie pomorskim:

— gminy Ostaszewo, miasto Krynica Morska oraz część gminy Nowy Dwór Gdański położona na południowy - zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 55 biegnącą od południowej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 7, następnie przez drogę nr 7 i S7 biegnącą do zachodniej granicy gminy w powiecie nowodworskim,

— gminy Lichnowy, Miłoradz, Malbork z miastem Malbork, część gminy Nowy Staw położna na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 55 w powiecie malborskim,

— gminy Mikołajki Pomorskie, Stary Targ i Sztum w powiecie sztumskim,

— powiat gdański,

— Miasto Gdańsk,

— powiat tczewski,

— powiat kwidzyński,

w województwie lubuskim:

— gmina Lubiszyn w powiecie gorzowskim,

— gmina Dobiegniew w powiecie strzelecko – drezdeneckim,

w województwie dolnośląskim:

— gminy Dziadowa Kłoda, Międzybórz, Syców, Twardogóra, część gminy wiejskiej Oleśnica położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr S8, część gminy Dobroszyce położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez linię kolejową biegnącą od północnej do południowej granicy gminy w powiecie oleśnickim,

— gminy Jordanów Śląski, Kobierzyce, Mietków, Sobótka, część gminy Żórawina położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez autostradę A4, część gminy Kąty Wrocławskie położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez autostradę A4 w powiecie wrocławskim,

— część gminy Domaniów położona na południowy zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez autostradę A4 w powiecie oławskim,

— gmina Wiązów w powiecie strzelińskim,

— część powiatu średzkiego niewymieniona w części II załącznika I,

— miasto Świeradów - Zdrój w powiecie lubańskim,

— gminy Pielgrzymka, miasto Złotoryja, część gminy wiejskiej Złotoryja położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy w miejscowości Nowa Wieś Złotoryjska do granicy miasta Złotoryja oraz na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 382 biegnącą od granicy miasta Złotoryja do wschodniej granicy gminy w powiecie złotoryjskim,

— gmina Mirsk w powiecie lwóweckim,

— gminy Janowice Wielkie, Mysłakowice, Stara Kamienica w powiecie karkonoskim,

— część powiatu miejskiego Jelenia Góra położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 366,

— gminy Bolków, Męcinka, Mściwojów, Paszowice, miasto Jawor w powiecie jaworskim,

— gminy Dobromierz, Jaworzyna Śląska, Marcinowice, Strzegom, Żarów w powiecie świdnickim,

— gminy Dzierżoniów, Pieszyce, miasto Bielawa, miasto Dzierżoniów w powiecie dzierżoniowskim,

— gminy Głuszyca, Mieroszów w powiecie wałbrzyskim,

— gmina Nowa Ruda i miasto Nowa Ruda w powiecie kłodzkim,

— gminy Kamienna Góra, Marciszów i miasto Kamienna Góra w powiecie kamiennogórskim,

w województwie wielkopolskim:

— gminy Koźmin Wielkopolski, Rozdrażew, miasto Sulmierzyce, część gminy Krotoszyn położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogi: nr 15 biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 36, nr 36 biegnącą od skrzyżowania z drogą nr 15 do skrzyżowana z drogą nr 444, nr 444 biegnącą od skrzyżowania z drogą nr 36 do południowej granicy gminy w powiecie krotoszyńskim,

— gminy Brodnica, część gminy Dolsk położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 434 biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 437, a następnie na wschód od drogi nr 437 biegnącej od skrzyżowania z drogąnr 434 do południowej granicy gminy, część gminy Śrem położóna na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 310 biegnącą od zachodniej granicy gminy do miejscowości Śrem, następnie na wschód od drogi nr 432 w miejscowości Śrem oraz na wschód od drogi nr 434 biegnącej od skrzyżowania z drogą nr 432 do południowej granicy gminy w powiecie śremskim,

— gminy Borek Wielkopolski, Piaski, Pogorzela, w powiecie gostyńskim,

— gmina Grodzisk Wielkopolski i część gminy Kamieniec położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 308 w powiecie grodziskim,

— gminy Czempiń, Kościan i miasto Kościan w powiecie kościańskim,

— gminy Kleszczewo, Kostrzyn, Kórnik, Pobiedziska, Mosina, miasto Puszczykowo, część gminy wiejskiej Murowana Goślina położona na południe od linii kolejowej biegnącej od północnej granicy miasta Murowana Goślina do północno-wschodniej granicy gminy w powiecie poznańskim,

— gmina Kiszkowo i część gminy Kłecko położona na zachód od rzeki Mała Wełna w powiecie gnieźnieńskim,

— powiat czarnkowsko-trzcianecki,

— część gminy Wronki położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez rzekę Wartę biegnącą od zachodniej granicy gminy do przecięcia z droga nr 182, a następnie na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogi nr 182 oraz 184 biegnącą od skrzyżowania z drogą nr 182 do południowej granicy gminy w powiecie szamotulskim,

— gmina Budzyń w powiecie chodzieskim,

— gminy Mieścisko, Skoki i Wągrowiec z miastem Wągrowiec w powiecie wągrowieckim,

— powiat pleszewski,

— gmina Zagórów w powiecie słupeckim,

— gmina Pyzdry w powiecie wrzesińskim,

— gminy Kotlin, Żerków i część gminy Jarocin położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogi nr S11 i 15 w powiecie jarocińskim,

— powiat ostrowski,

— powiat miejski Kalisz,

— powiat kaliski,

— powiat turecki,

— gminy Rzgów, Grodziec, Krzymów, Stare Miasto, Rychwał w powiecie konińskim,

— powiat kępiński,

— powiat ostrzeszowski,

w województwie opolskim:

— gminy Domaszowice, Pokój, część gminy Namysłów położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez linię kolejową biegnącą od wschodniej do zachodniej granicy gminy w powiecie namysłowskim,

— gminy Wołczyn, Kluczbork, Byczyna w powiecie kluczborskim,

— gminy Praszka, Gorzów Śląski część gminy Rudniki położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 42 biegnącą od zachodniej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 43 i na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 43 biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 42 w powiecie oleskim,

— gmina Grodkówww powiecie brzeskim,

— gminy Komprachcice, Łubniany, Murów, Niemodlin, Tułowice w powiecie opolskim,

— powiat miejski Opole,

w województwie zachodniopomorskim:

— gminy Nowogródek Pomorski, Barlinek, Myślibórz, część gminy Dębno położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 126 biegnącą od zachodniej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 23 w miejscowości Dębno, następnie na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 23 do skrzyżowania z ul. Jana Pawła II w miejscowości Cychry, następnie na północ od ul. Jana Pawła II do skrzyżowania z ul. Ogrodową i dalej na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez ul. Ogrodową, której przedłużenie biegnie do wschodniej granicy gminy w powiecie myśliborskim,

— gmina Stare Czarnowo w powiecie gryfińskim,

— gmina Bielice, Kozielice, Pyrzyce w powiecie pyrzyckim,

— gminy Bierzwnik, Krzęcin, Pełczyce w powiecie choszczeńskim,

— część powiatu miejskiego Szczecin położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez rzekę Odra Zachodnia biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy do przecięcia z drogą nr 10, następnie na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 10 biegnącą od przecięcia z linią wyznaczoną przez rzekę Odra Zachodnia do wschodniej granicy gminy,

— gminy Dobra (Szczecińska), Kołbaskowo, Police w powiecie polickim,

w województwie małopolskim:

— powiat brzeski,

— powiat gorlicki,

— powiat proszowicki,

— część powiatu nowosądeckiego niewymieniona w części II załącznika I,

— gminy Czorsztyn, Krościenko nad Dunajcem, Ochotnica Dolna w powiecie nowotarskim,

— powiat miejski Nowy Sącz,

— powiat tarnowski,

— powiat miejski Tarnów,

— część powiatu dąbrowskiego niewymieniona w części III załącznika I.

8. **Slovakia**

The following restricted zones I in Slovakia:

— in the district of Nové Zámky, Sikenička, Pavlová, Bíňa, Kamenín, Kamenný Most, Malá nad Hronom, Belá, Ľubá, Šarkan, Gbelce, Bruty, Mužla, Obid, Štúrovo, Nána, Kamenica nad Hronom, Chľaba, Leľa, Bajtava, Salka, Malé Kosihy,

— in the district of Veľký Krtíš, the municipalities of Ipeľské Predmostie, Veľká nad Ipľom, Hrušov, Kleňany, Sečianky,

— in the district of Levice, the municipalities of Keť, Čata, Pohronský Ruskov, Hronovce, Želiezovce, Zalaba, Malé Ludince, Šalov, Sikenica, Pastovce, Bielovce, Ipeľský Sokolec, Lontov, Kubáňovo, Sazdice, Demandice, Dolné Semerovce, Vyškovce nad Ipľom, Preseľany nad Ipľom, Hrkovce, Tupá, Horné Semerovce, Hokovce, Slatina, Horné Turovce, Veľké Turovce, Šahy, Tešmak, Plášťovce, Ipeľské Uľany, Bátovce, Pečenice, Jabloňovce, Bohunice, Pukanec, Uhliská,

— in the district of Krupina, the municipalities of Dudince, Terany, Hontianske Moravce, Sudince, Súdovce, Lišov,

— the whole district of Ružomberok,

— in the region of Turčianske Teplice, municipalties of Turček, Horná Štubňa, Čremošné, Háj, Rakša, Mošovce,

— in the district of Martin, municipalties of Blatnica, Folkušová, Necpaly,

— in the district of Dolný Kubín, the municipalities of Kraľovany, Žaškov, Jasenová, Vyšný Kubín, Oravská Poruba, Leštiny, Osádka, Malatiná, Chlebnice, Krivá,

— in the district of Tvrdošín, the municipalities of Oravský Biely Potok, Habovka, Zuberec,

— in the district of Žarnovica, the municipalities of Rudno nad Hronom, Voznica, Hodruša-Hámre,

— the whole district of Žiar nad Hronom, except municipalities included in zone II.

9. **Italy**

The following restricted zones I in Italy:

Piedmont Region:

— in the province of Alessandria, the municipalities of Casalnoceto, Oviglio, Tortona, Viguzzolo, Ponti, Frugarolo, Bergamasco, Castellar Guidobono, Berzano Di Tortona, Castelletto D'erro, Cerreto Grue, Carbonara Scrivia, Casasco, Carentino, Frascaro, Paderna, Montegioco, Spineto Scrivia, Villaromagnano, Pozzolo Formigaro, Momperone, Merana, Monleale, Terzo, Borgoratto Alessandrino, Casal Cermelli, Montemarzino, Bistagno, Castellazzo Bormida, Bosco Marengo, Spigno Monferrato, Castelspina, Denice, Volpeglino, Alice Bel Colle, Gamalero, Volpedo, Pozzol Groppo, Montechiaro D'acqui, Sarezzano,

— in the province of Asti, the municipalities of Olmo Gentile, Nizza Monferrato, Incisa Scapaccino, Roccaverano, Castel Boglione, Mombaruzzo, Maranzana, Castel Rocchero, Rocchetta Palafea, Castelletto Molina, Castelnuovo Belbo, Montabone, Quaranti, Mombaldone, Fontanile, Calamandrana, Bruno, Sessame, Monastero Bormida, Bubbio, Cassinasco, Serole,

Liguria Region:

— in the province of Genova, the Municipalities of Rovegno, Rapallo, Portofino, Cicagna, Avegno, Montebruno, Santa Margherita Ligure, Favale Di Malvaro, Recco, Camogli, Moconesi, Tribogna, Fascia, Uscio, Gorreto, Fontanigorda, Neirone, Rondanina, Lorsica, Propata;

— in the province of Savona, the municipalities of Cairo Montenotte, Quiliano, Dego, Altare, Piana Crixia, Mioglia, Giusvalla, Albissola Marina, Savona,

Emilia-Romagna Region:

— in the province of Piacenza, the municipalities of Ottone, Zerba,

Lombardia Region:

— in the province of Pavia, the municipalities of Rocca Susella, Montesegale, Menconico, Val Di Nizza, Bagnaria, Santa Margherita Di Staffora, Ponte Nizza, Brallo Di Pregola, Varzi, Godiasco, Cecima,

Lazio Region:

— in the province of Rome,

North: the municipalities of Riano, Castelnuovo di Porto, Capena, Fiano Romano, Morlupo, Sacrofano, Magliano Romano, Formello, Campagnano di Roma, Anguillara;

West: the municipality of Fiumicino;

South: the municipality of Rome between the boundaries of the municipality of Fiumicino (West), the limits of Zone 3 (North), the Tiber river up to the intersection with the Grande Raccordo Anulare GRA Highway, the Grande Raccordo Anulare GRA Highway up to the intersection with A24 Highway, A24 Highway up to the intersection with Viale del Tecnopolo, viale del Tecnopolo up to the intersection with the boundaries of the municipality of Guidonia Montecelio;

East: the municipalities of Guidonia Montecelio, Montelibretti, Palombara Sabina, Monterotondo, Mentana, Sant'Angelo Romano, Fonte Nuova.

PART II

1. **Bulgaria**

The following restricted zones II in Bulgaria:

— the whole region of Haskovo,

— the whole region of Yambol,

— the whole region of Stara Zagora,

— the whole region of Pernik,

— the whole region of Kyustendil,

— the whole region of Plovdiv, excluding the areas in Part III,
— the whole region of Pazardzhik, excluding the areas in Part III,
— the whole region of Smolyan,
— the whole region of Dobrich,
— the whole region of Sofia city,
— the whole region of Sofia Province,
— the whole region of Blagoevgrad excluding the areas in Part III,
— the whole region of Razgrad,
— the whole region of Kardzhali,
— the whole region of Burgas,
— the whole region of Varna excluding the areas in Part III,
— the whole region of Silistra,
— the whole region of Ruse,
— the whole region of Veliko Tarnovo,
— the whole region of Pleven,
— the whole region of Targovishte,
— the whole region of Shumen,
— the whole region of Sliven,
— the whole region of Vidin,
— the whole region of Gabrovo,
— the whole region of Lovech,
— the whole region of Montana,
— the whole region of Vratza.

2. **Germany**

The following restricted zones II in Germany:

Bundesland Brandenburg:

— Landkreis Oder-Spree:
  — Gemeinde Grunow-Dammendorf,
  — Gemeinde Mixdorf
  — Gemeinde Schlaubetal,
  — Gemeinde Neuzelle,
  — Gemeinde Neißemünde,
  — Gemeinde Lawitz,
  — Gemeinde Eisenhüttenstadt,
  — Gemeinde Vogelsang,
  — Gemeinde Ziltendorf,
  — Gemeinde Wiesenau,
  — Gemeinde Friedland,
  — Gemeinde Siehdichum,
  — Gemeinde Müllrose,
  — Gemeinde Briesen,
  — Gemeinde Jacobsdorf
  — Gemeinde Groß Lindow,

— Gemeinde Brieskow-Finkenheerd,

— Gemeinde Ragow-Merz,

— Gemeinde Beeskow,

— Gemeinde Rietz-Neuendorf,

— Gemeinde Tauche mit den Gemarkungen Stremmen, Ranzig, Trebatsch, Sabrodt, Sawall, Mitweide, Lindenberg, Falkenberg (T), Görsdorf (B), Wulfersdorf, Giesensdorf, Briescht, Kossenblatt und Tauche,

— Gemeinde Langewahl,

— Gemeinde Berkenbrück,

— Gemeinde Steinhöfel mit den Gemarkungen Arensdorf und Demitz und den Gemarkungen Steinhöfel, Hasenfelde und Heinersdorf östlich der L 36 und der Gemarkung Neuendorf im Sande südlich der L36,

— Gemeinde Fürstenwalde östlich der B 168 und südlich der L36,

— Gemeinde Diensdorf-Radlow,

— Gemeinde Wendisch Rietz östlich des Scharmützelsees und nördlich der B 246,

— Gemeinde Bad Saarow mit der Gemarkung Neu Golm und der Gemarkung Bad Saarow-Pieskow östlich des Scharmützelsees und ab nördlicher Spitze östlich der L35,

— Landkreis Dahme-Spreewald:

— Gemeinde Jamlitz,

— Gemeinde Lieberose,

— Gemeinde Schwielochsee mit den Gemarkungen Goyatz, Jessern, Lamsfeld, Ressen, Speichrow und Zaue,

— Landkreis Spree-Neiße:

— Gemeinde Schenkendöbern,

— Gemeinde Guben,

— Gemeinde Jänschwalde,

— Gemeinde Tauer,

— Gemeinde Peitz,

— Gemeinde Turnow-Preilack mit der Gemarkung Preilack,

— Gemeinde Teichland mit der Gemarkung Bärenbrück,

— Gemeinde Heinersbrück,

— Gemeinde Forst,

— Gemeinde Groß Schacksdorf-Simmersdorf,

— Gemeinde Neiße-Malxetal,

— Gemeinde Jämlitz-Klein Düben,

— Gemeinde Tschernitz,

— Gemeinde Döbern,

— Gemeinde Felixsee,

— Gemeinde Wiesengrund,

— Gemeinde Spremberg mit den Gemarkungen Groß Luja, Sellessen, Türkendorf, Graustein, Waldesdorf, Hornow, Schönheide, Lieskau, Bühlow, Groß Buckow, Jessen, Pulsberg, Roitz, Terpe und der Gemarkung Spremberg östlich der Tagebaurandstraße,

— Gemeinde Welzow mit den Gemarkungen Proschim und Haidemühl,

— Gemeinde Neuhausen/Spree mit den Gemarkungen Kahsel, Bagenz, Drieschnitz, Gablenz, Laubsdorf, Komptendorf und Sergen und der Gemarkung Roggosen südlich der BAB 15,

— Landkreis Märkisch-Oderland:

  — Gemeinde Bleyen-Genschmar,

  — Gemeinde Neuhardenberg

  — Gemeinde Golzow,

  — Gemeinde Küstriner Vorland,

  — Gemeinde Alt Tucheband,

  — Gemeinde Reitwein,

  — Gemeinde Podelzig,

  — Gemeinde Gusow-Platkow,

  — Gemeinde Seelow,

  — Gemeinde Vierlinden,

  — Gemeinde Lindendorf,

  — Gemeinde Fichtenhöhe,

  — Gemeinde Lietzen,

  — Gemeinde Falkenhagen (Mark),

  — Gemeinde Zeschdorf,

  — Gemeinde Treplin,

  — Gemeinde Lebus,

  — Gemeinde Müncheberg mit den Gemarkungen Jahnsfelde, Trebnitz, Obersdorf, Münchehofe und Hermersdorf,

  — Gemeinde Märkische Höhe mit der Gemarkung Ringenwalde,

  — Gemeinde Bliesdorf mit der Gemarkung Metzdorf und Gemeinde Bliesdorf – östlich der B167 bis östlicher Teil, begrenzt aus Richtung Gemarkungsgrenze Neutrebbin südlich der Bahnlinie bis Straße „Sophienhof“ dieser westlich folgend bis „Ruesterchegraben“ weiter entlang Feldweg an den Windrädern Richtung „Herrnhof“, weiter entlang „Letschiner Hauptgraben“ nord-östlich bis Gemarkungsgrenze Alttrebbin und Kunersdorf – östlich der B167,

  — Gemeinde Bad Freienwalde mit den Gemarkungen Altglietzen, Altranft, Bad Freienwalde, Bralitz, Hohenwutzen, Schiffmühle, Hohensaaten und Neuenhagen,

  — Gemeinde Falkenberg mit der Gemarkung Falkenberg östlich der L35,

  — Gemeinde Oderaue,

  — Gemeinde Wriezen mit den Gemarkungen Altwriezen, Jäckelsbruch, Neugaul, Beauregard, Eichwerder, Rathsdorf – östlich der B167 und Wriezen – östlich der B167,

  — Gemeinde Neulewin,

  — Gemeinde Neutrebbin,

  — Gemeinde Letschin,

  — Gemeinde Zechin,

— Landkreis Barnim:

  — Gemeinde Lunow-Stolzenhagen,

  — Gemeinde Parsteinsee,

  — Gemeinde Oderberg,

  — Gemeinde Liepe,

  — Gemeinde Hohenfinow (nördlich der B167),

  — Gemeinde Niederfinow,

— Gemeinde (Stadt) Eberswalde mit den Gemarkungen Eberswalde nördlich der B167 und östlich der L200, Sommerfelde und Tornow nördlich der B167,

— Gemeinde Chorin mit den Gemarkungen Brodowin, Chorin östlich der L200, Serwest, Neuehütte, Sandkrug östlich der L200,

— Gemeinde Ziethen mit der Gemarkung Klein Ziethen östlich der Serwester Dorfstraße und östlich der B198,

— Landkreis Uckermark:

— Gemeinde Angermünde mit den Gemarkungen Crussow, Stolpe, Gellmersdorf, Neukünkendorf, Bölkendorf, Herzsprung, Schmargendorf und den Gemarkungen Angermünde südlich und südöstlich der B2 und Dobberzin südlich der B2,

— Gemeinde Schwedt mit den Gemarkungen Criewen, Zützen, Schwedt, Stendell, Kummerow, Kunow, Vierraden, Blumenhagen, Oderbruchwiesen, Enkelsee, Gatow, Hohenfelde, Schöneberg, Flemsdorf und der Gemarkung Felchow östlich der B2,

— Gemeinde Pinnow südlich und östlich der B2,

— Gemeinde Berkholz-Meyenburg,

— Gemeinde Mark Landin mit der Gemarkung Landin südlich der B2,

— Gemeinde Casekow mit der Gemarkung Woltersdorf und den Gemarkungen Biesendahlshof und Casekow östlich der L272 und südlich der L27,

— Gemeinde Hohenselchow-Groß Pinnow mit der Gemarkung Groß Pinnow und der Gemarkung Hohenselchow südlich der L27,

— Gemeinde Gartz (Oder) mit der Gemarkung Friedrichsthal und den Gemarkungen Gartz und Hohenreinkendorf südlich der L27 und B2 bis Gartenstraße,

— Gemeinde Passow mit der Gemarkung Jamikow,

— Kreisfreie Stadt Frankfurt (Oder),

— Landkreis Prignitz:

— Gemeinde Karstädt mit den Gemarkungen Neuhof und Kribbe und den Gemarkungen Groß Warnow, Klein Warnow, Reckenzin, Streesow und Dallmin östlich der Bahnstrecke Berlin/Spandau-Hamburg/Altona,

— Gemeinde Berge,

— Gemeinde Pirow mit den Gemarkungen Hülsebeck, Pirow, Bresch und Burow,

— Gemeinde Putlitz mit den Gemarkungen Sagast, Nettelbeck, Porep, Lütkendorf, Putlitz, Weitgendorf und Telschow,

— Gemeinde Marienfließ mit den Gemarkungen Jännersdorf, Stepenitz und Krempendorf,

— Landkreis Oberspreewald-Lausitz:

— Gemeinde Senftenberg mit der Gemarkung Peickwitz,

— Gemeinde Hohenbocka,

— Gemeinde Grünewald,

— Gemeinde Hermsdorf,

— Gemeinde Kroppen,

— Gemeinde Ortrand,

— Gemeinde Großkmehlen,

— Gemeinde Lindenau,

— Gemeinde Frauendorf,

— Gemeinde Ruhland,

— Gemeinde Guteborn

— Gemeinde Schwarzbach mit der Gemarkung Schwarzbach,

Bundesland Sachsen:

— Landkreis Bautzen:
  — Gemeinde Arnsdorf nördlich der B6,
  — Gemeinde Burkau,
  — Gemeinde Crostwitz,
  — Gemeinde Demitz-Thumitz nördlich der S111,
  — Gemeinde Elsterheide,
  — Gemeinde Frankenthal,
  — Gemeinde Göda nördlich der S111,
  — Gemeinde Großdubrau,
  — Gemeinde Großharthau nördlich der B6,
  — Gemeinde Großnaundorf,
  — Gemeinde Haselbachtal,
  — Gemeinde Hochkirch nördlich der B6,
  — Gemeinde Königswartha,
  — Gemeinde Kubschütz nördlich der B6,
  — Gemeinde Laußnitz,
  — Gemeinde Lichtenberg,
  — Gemeinde Lohsa,
  — Gemeinde Malschwitz,
  — Gemeinde Nebelschütz,
  — Gemeinde Neukirch,
  — Gemeinde Neschwitz,
  — Gemeinde Ohorn,
  — Gemeinde Oßling,
  — Gemeinde Ottendorf-Okrilla,
  — Gemeinde Panschwitz-Kuckau,
  — Gemeinde Puschwitz,
  — Gemeinde Räckelwitz,
  — Gemeinde Radibor,
  — Gemeinde Ralbitz-Rosenthal,
  — Gemeinde Rammenau,
  — Gemeinde Schwepnitz,
  — Gemeinde Spreetal,
  — Gemeinde Stadt Bautzen nördlich der S111 bis Abzweig S 156 und nördlich des Verlaufs S 156 bis Abzweig B6 und nördlich des Verlaufs der B 6 bis zur östlichen Gemeindegrenze,
  — Gemeinde Stadt Bernsdorf,
  — Gemeinde Stadt Bischofswerda nördlich der B6 nördlich der S111,
  — Gemeinde Stadt Elstra,
  — Gemeinde Stadt Großröhrsdorf,
  — Gemeinde Stadt Hoyerswerda,
  — Gemeinde Stadt Kamenz,
  — Gemeinde Stadt Königsbrück,

— Gemeinde Stadt Lauta,

— Gemeinde Stadt Pulsnitz,

— Gemeinde Stadt Radeberg nördlich der B6,

— Gemeinde Stadt Weißenberg,

— Gemeinde Stadt Wittichenau,

— Gemeinde Steina,

— Gemeinde Wachau,

— Stadt Dresden:

— Stadtgebiet nördlich der BAB4 bis zum Verlauf westlich der Elbe, dann nördlich der B6,

— Landkreis Görlitz,

— Landkreis Meißen:

— Gemeinde Diera-Zehren östlich der Elbe,

— Gemeinde Ebersbach,

— Gemeinde Glaubitz östlich des Grödel-Elsterwerdaer-Floßkanals,

— Gemeinde Klipphausen östlich der S177,

— Gemeinde Lampertswalde,

— Gemeinde Moritzburg,

— Gemeinde Niederau östlich der B101,

— Gemeinde Nünchritz östlich der Elbe und südlich des Grödel-Elsterwerdaer-Floßkanals,

— Gemeinde Priestewitz,

— Gemeinde Röderaue östlich des Grödel-Elsterwerdaer-Floßkanals,

— Gemeinde Schönfeld,

— Gemeinde Stadt Coswig,

— Gemeinde Stadt Gröditz östlich des Grödel-Elsterwerdaer-Floßkanals,

— Gemeinde Stadt Großenhain,

— Gemeinde Stadt Meißen östlich des Straßenverlaufs der S177 bis zur B6, dann B6 bis zur B101, ab der B101 Elbtalbrücke Richtung Norden östlich der Elbe,

— Gemeinde Stadt Radebeul,

— Gemeinde Stadt Radeburg,

— Gemeinde Thiendorf,

— Gemeinde Weinböhla,

— Gemeinde Wülknitz östlich des Grödel-Elsterwerdaer-Floßkanals,

— Landkreis Sächsische Schweiz-Osterzgebirge:

— Gemeinde Stadt Wilsdruff nördlich der BAB4 zwischen den Abfahren Wilsdruff und Dreieck Dresden-West,

Bundesland Mecklenburg-Vorpommern:

— Landkreis Ludwigslust-Parchim:

— Gemeinde Balow mit dem Ortsteil: Balow,

— Gemeinde Brunow mit den Ortsteilen und Ortslagen: Bauerkuhl, Brunow (bei Ludwigslust), Klüß, Löcknitz (bei Parchim),

— Gemeinde Dambeck mit dem Ortsteil und der Ortslage: Dambeck (bei Ludwigslust),

— Gemeinde Ganzlin mit den Ortsteilen und Ortslagen: Barackendorf, Hof Retzow, Klein Damerow, Retzow, Wangelin,

— Gemeinde Gehlsbach mit den Ortsteilen und Ortslagen: Ausbau Darß, Darß, Hof Karbow, Karbow, Karbow-Ausbau, Quaßlin, Quaßlin Hof, Quaßliner Mühle, Vietlübbe, Wahlstorf

— Gemeinde Groß Godems mit den Ortsteilen und Ortslagen: Groß Godems, Klein Godems,

— Gemeinde Karrenzin mit den Ortsteilen und Ortslagen: Herzfeld, Karrenzin, Karrenzin-Ausbau, Neu Herzfeld, Repzin, Wulfsahl,

— Gemeinde Kreien mit den Ortsteilen und Ortslagen: Ausbau Kreien, Hof Kreien, Kolonie Kreien, Kreien, Wilsen,

— Gemeinde Kritzow mit dem Ortsteil und der Ortslage: Benzin,

— Gemeinde Lübz mit den Ortsteilen und Ortslagen: Burow, Gischow, Meyerberg,

— Gemeinde Möllenbeck mit den Ortsteilen und Ortslagen: Carlshof, Horst, Menzendorf, Möllenbeck,

— Gemeinde Muchow mit dem Ortsteil und Ortslage: Muchow,

— Gemeinde Parchim mit dem Ortsteil und Ortslage: Slate,

— Gemeinde Prislich mit den Ortsteilen und Ortslagen: Marienhof, Neese, Prislich, Werle,

— Gemeinde Rom mit dem Ortsteil und Ortslage: Klein Niendorf,

— Gemeinde Ruhner Berge mit den Ortsteilen und Ortslagen: Dorf Poltnitz, Drenkow, Griebow, Jarchow, Leppin, Malow, Malower Mühle, Marnitz, Mentin, Mooster, Poitendorf, Poltnitz, Suckow, Tessenow, Zachow,

— Gemeinde Siggelkow mit den Ortsteilen und Ortslagen: Groß Pankow, Klein Pankow, Neuburg, Redlin, Siggelkow,

— Gemeinde Stolpe mit den Ortsteilen und Ortslagen: Barkow, Granzin, Stolpe Ausbau, Stolpe,

— Gemeinde Ziegendorf mit den Ortsteilen und Ortslagen: Drefahl, Meierstorf, Neu Drefahl, Pampin, Platschow, Stresendorf, Ziegendorf,

— Gemeinde Zierzow mit den Ortsteilen und Ortslagen: Kolbow, Zierzow.

3. **Estonia**

The following restricted zones II in Estonia:

— Eesti Vabariik (välja arvatud Hiiu maakond).

4. **Latvia**

The following restricted zones II in Latvia:

— Aizkraukles novads,

— Alūksnes novads,

— Augšdaugavas novads,

— Ādažu novads,

— Balvu novads,

— Bauskas novads,

— Cēsu novads,

— Dienvidkurzemes novada Aizputes, Cīravas, Lažas, Durbes, Dunalkas, Tadaiķu, Vecpils, Bārtas, Sakas, Bunkas, Priekules, Gramzdas, Kalētu, Virgas, Dunikas, Vaiņodes, Gaviezes, Rucavas, Vērgales, Medzes pagasts, Nīcas pagasta daļa uz dienvidiem no apdzīvotas vietas Bernāti, autoceļa V1232, A11, V1222, Bārtas upes, Embūtes pagasta daļa uz dienvidiem no autoceļa P116, P106, autoceļa no apdzīvotas vietas Dinsdurbe, Kalvenes pagasta daļa uz rietumiem no ceļa pie Vārtājas upes līdz autoceļam A9, uz dienvidiem no autoceļa A9, uz rietumiem no autoceļa V1200, Kazdangas pagasta daļa uz rietumiem no ceļa V1200, P115, P117, V1296, Aizputes, Durbes, Pāvilostas, Priekules pilsēta,

— Dobeles novads,

— Gulbenes novads,

— Jelgavas novads,

— Jēkabpils novads,

— Krāslavas novads,

— Kuldīgas novada Alsungas, Ēdoles, Gudenieku, Īvandes, Kurmāles, Padures, Rumbas, Rendas, Kabiles, Vārmes, Pelču, Snēpeles, Turlavas pagasts, Laidu pagasta daļa uz ziemeļiem no autoceļa V1296, V1295, V1272, Raņķu pagasta daļa uz ziemeļiem no autoceļa V1272 līdz robežai ar Ventas upi, Skrundas pagasta daļa uz ziemeļaustrumiem no Skrundas, Cieceres upes un Ventas upes, Kuldīgas pilsēta,

— Ķekavas novads,

— Limbažu novads,

— Līvānu novads,

— Ludzas novads,

— Madonas novads,

— Mārupes novads,

— Ogres novads,

— Olaines novads,

— Preiļu novads,

— Rēzeknes novads,

— Ropažu novada Garkalnes, Ropažu pagasts, Stopiņu pagasta daļa, kas atrodas uz austrumiem no autoceļa V36, P4 un P5, Acones ielas, Dauguļupes ielas un Dauguļupītes, Vangažu pilsēta,

— Salaspils novads,

— Saldus novads,

— Saulkrastu novads,

— Siguldas novads,

— Smiltenes novads,

— Talsu novads,

— Tukuma novads,

— Valkas novads,

— Valmieras novads,

— Varakļānu novads,

— Ventspils novada Ances, Popes, Puzes, Tārgales, Vārves, Užavas, Usmas, Jūrkalnes pagasts, Ugāles pagasta daļa uz ziemeļiem no autoceļa V1347, uz austrumiem no autoceļa P123, Ziru pagasta daļa uz rietumiem no autoceļa V1269, P108, Piltenes pagasta daļa uz ziemeļiem no autoceļa V1310, V1309, autoceļa līdz Ventas upei, Piltenes pilsēta,

— Daugavpils valstspilsētas pašvaldība,

— Jelgavas valstspilsētas pašvaldība,

— Jūrmalas valstspilsētas pašvaldība,

— Rēzeknes valstspilsētas pašvaldība.

5. **Lithuania**

The following restricted zones II in Lithuania:

— Alytaus miesto savivaldybė,

— Alytaus rajono savivaldybė,

— Anykščių rajono savivaldybė,

— Akmenės rajono savivaldybė,

— Birštono savivaldybė,

— Biržų miesto savivaldybė,

— Biržų rajono savivaldybė,

— Druskininkų savivaldybė,

— Elektrėnų savivaldybė,

— Ignalinos rajono savivaldybė,

— Jonavos rajono savivaldybė,

— Joniškio rajono savivaldybė,

— Jurbarko rajono savivaldybė,

— Kaišiadorių rajono savivaldybė,

— Kauno miesto savivaldybė,

— Kauno rajono savivaldybė,

— Kazlų rūdos savivaldybė,

— Kelmės rajono savivaldybė,

— Kėdainių rajono savivaldybė,

— Klaipėdos rajono savivaldybė: Judrėnų, Endriejavo ir Veiviržėnų seniūnijos,

— Kupiškio rajono savivaldybė,

— Kretingos rajono savivaldybė,

— Lazdijų rajono savivaldybė,

— Mažeikių rajono savivaldybė,

— Molėtų rajono savivaldybė,

— Pagėgių savivaldybė,

— Pakruojo rajono savivaldybė,

— Panevėžio rajono savivaldybė,

— Panevėžio miesto savivaldybė,

— Pasvalio rajono savivaldybė,

— Radviliškio rajono savivaldybė,

— Rietavo savivaldybė,

— Prienų rajono savivaldybė,

— Plungės rajono savivaldybė,

— Raseinių rajono savivaldybė,

— Rokiškio rajono savivaldybė,

— Skuodo rajono savivaldybė,

— Šakių rajono savivaldybė: Griškabūdžio, Kriūkų, Kudirkos Naumiesčio, Lekėčių, Lukšių, Plokščių, Sintautų, Slavikų seniūnijos; Sudargo seniūnijos dalis, išskyrus Pervazninkų kaimą; Šakių seniūnijos dalis, išskyrus Juniškių, Bedalių, Zajošių, Kriaučėnų, Liukų, Gotlybiškių, Ritinių kaimus; Žvirgždaičių seniūnija,

— Šalčininkų rajono savivaldybė,

— Šiaulių miesto savivaldybė,

— Šiaulių rajono savivaldybė,

— Šilutės rajono savivaldybė,

— Širvintų rajono savivaldybė,

— Šilalės rajono savivaldybė,

— Švenčionių rajono savivaldybė,

— Tauragės rajono savivaldybė,

— Telšių rajono savivaldybė,

— Trakų rajono savivaldybė,

— Ukmergės rajono savivaldybė,

— Utenos rajono savivaldybė,

— Varėnos rajono savivaldybė,

— Vilniaus miesto savivaldybė,

— Vilniaus rajono savivaldybė,

— Visagino savivaldybė,

— Zarasų rajono savivaldybė.

6. **Hungary**

The following restricted zones II in Hungary:

— Békés megye 950150, 950250, 950350, 950450, 950550, 950650, 950660, 950750, 950850, 950860, 951050, 951150, 951250, 951260, 951350, 951450, 951460, 951550, 951650, 951750, 952150, 952250, 952350, 952450, 952550, 952650, 953250, 953260, 953270, 953350, 953450, 953550, 953560, 953950, 954050, 954060, 954150, 956250, 956350, 956450, 956550, 956650 és 956750 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,

— Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén megye valamennyi vadgazdálkodási egységének teljes területe,

— Fejér megye 403150, 403160, 403250, 403260, 403350, 404250, 404550, 404560, 404570, 405450, 405550, 405650, 406450 és 407050 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,

— Hajdú-Bihar megye valamennyi vadgazdálkodási egységének teljes területe,

— Heves megye valamennyi vadgazdálkodási egységének teljes területe,

— Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok megye 750250, 750550, 750650, 750750, 750850, 750970, 750980, 751050, 751150, 751160, 751250, 751260, 751350, 751360, 751450, 751460, 751470, 751550, 751650, 751750, 751850, 751950, 752150, 752250, 752350, 752450, 752460, 752550, 752560, 752650, 752750, 752850, 752950, 753060, 753070, 753150, 753250, 753310, 753450, 753550, 753650, 753660, 753750, 753850, 753950, 753960, 754050, 754150, 754250, 754360, 754370, 754850, 755550, 755650 és 755750 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,

— Komárom-Esztergom megye: 250350, 250850, 250950, 251450, 251550, 251950, 252050, 252150, 252350, 252450, 252460, 252550, 252650, 252750, 252850, 252860, 252950, 252960, 253050, 253150, 253250, 253350, 253450 és 253550 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,

— Nógrád megye valamennyi vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,

— Pest megye 570150, 570250, 570350, 570450, 570550, 570650, 570750, 570850, 570950, 571050, 571150, 571250, 571350, 571650, 571750, 571760, 571850, 571950, 572050, 573550, 573650, 574250, 577250, 580050 és 580150 kódszámú vadgazdálkodási egységeinek teljes területe,

— Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg megye valamennyi vadgazdálkodási egységének teljes területe.

7. **Poland**

The following restricted zones II in Poland:

w województwie warmińsko-mazurskim:

— gminy Kalinowo, Stare Juchy, Prostki oraz gmina wiejska Ełk w powiecie ełckim,

— powiat elbląski,

— powiat miejski Elbląg,

— powiat gołdapski,

— powiat piski,

— powiat bartoszycki,

— powiat olecki,

— powiat giżycki,

— powiat braniewski,

— powiat kętrzyński,

— powiat lidzbarski,

— gminy Dźwierzuty Jedwabno, Pasym, Świętajno, Szczytno i miasto Szczytno w powiecie szczycieńskim,

— powiat mrągowski,

— powiat węgorzewski,

— powiat olsztyński,

— powiat miejski Olsztyn,

— powiat nidzicki,

— gminy Kisielice, Susz, Zalewo w powiecie iławskim,

— część powiatu ostródzkiego niewymieniona w części III załącznika I,

— gmina Iłowo – Osada, część gminy wiejskiej Działdowo położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez linię kolejową biegnącą od wchodniej do zachodniej granicy gminy, część gminy Płośnica położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez linię kolejową biegnącą od wchodniej do zachodniej granicy gminy, część gminy Lidzbark położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 544 biegnącą od wschodniej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 541 oraz na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 541 biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 544 w powiecie działdowskim,

w województwie podlaskim:

— powiat bielski,

— powiat grajewski,

— powiat moniecki,

— powiat sejneński,

— gminy Łomża, Piątnica, Jedwabne, Przytuły i Wizna w powiecie łomżyńskim,

— powiat miejski Łomża,

— powiat siemiatycki,

— powiat hajnowski,

— gminy Ciechanowiec, Klukowo, Szepietowo, Kobylin-Borzymy, Nowe Piekuty, Sokoły i część gminy Kulesze Kościelne położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez linię kolejową w powiecie wysokomazowieckim,

— gmina Rutki i część gminy Kołaki Kościelne położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez linię kolejową w powiecie zambrowskim,

— gminy Mały Płock i Stawiski w powiecie kolneńskim,

— powiat białostocki,

— powiat suwalski,

— powiat miejski Suwałki,

— powiat augustowski,

— powiat sokólski,

— powiat miejski Białystok,

w województwie mazowieckim:

— gminy Domanice, Korczew, Kotuń, Mordy, Paprotnia, Przesmyki, Siedlce, Skórzec, Wiśniew, Wodynie, Zbuczyn w powiecie siedleckim,

— powiat miejski Siedlce,

— gminy Ceranów, Jabłonna Lacka, Kosów Lacki, Repki, Sabnie, Sterdyń w powiecie sokołowskim,

— powiat łosicki,

— powiat sochaczewski,

— powiat zwoleński,

— powiat kozienicki,

— powiat lipski,

— powiat radomski

— powiat miejski Radom,

— powiat szydłowiecki,

— gminy Lubowidz i Kuczbork Osada w powiecie żuromińskim,

— gmina Wieczfnia Kościelna w powicie mławskim,

— gminy Bodzanów, Słubice, Wyszogród i Mała Wieś w powiecie płockim,

— powiat nowodworski,

— gminy Czerwińsk nad Wisłą, Naruszewo, Załuski w powiecie płońskim,

— gminy: miasto Kobyłka, miasto Marki, miasto Ząbki, miasto Zielonka, część gminy Tłuszcz ograniczona liniami kolejowymi: na północ od linii kolejowej biegnącej od wschodniej granicy gminy do miasta Tłuszcz oraz na wschód od linii kolejowej biegnącej od północnej granicy gminy do miasta Tłuszcz, część gminy Jadów położona na północ od linii kolejowej biegnącej od wschodniej do zachodniej granicy gminy w powiecie wołomińskim,

— powiat garwoliński,

— gminy Boguty – Pianki, Brok, Zaręby Kościelne, Nur, Małkinia Górna, część gminy Wąsewo położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 60, część gminy wiejskiej Ostrów Mazowiecka położona na południe od miasta Ostrów Mazowiecka i na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę 60 biegnącą od zachodniej granicy miasta Ostrów Mazowiecka do zachodniej granicy gminy w powiecie ostrowskim,

— część gminy Sadowne położona na północny- zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez linię kolejową, część gminy Łochów położona na północny – zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez linię kolejową w powiecie węgrowskim,

— gminy Brańszczyk, Długosiodło, Rząśnik, Wyszków, część gminy Zabrodzie położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr S8 w powiecie wyszkowskim,

— gminy Cegłów, Dębe Wielkie, Halinów, Latowicz, Mińsk Mazowiecki i miasto Mińsk Mazowiecki, Mrozy, Siennica, miasto Sulejówek w powiecie mińskim,

— powiat otwocki,

— powiat warszawski zachodni,

— powiat legionowski,

— powiat piaseczyński,

— powiat pruszkowski,

— powiat grójecki,

— powiat grodziski,

— powiat żyrardowski,

— powiat białobrzeski,

— powiat przysuski,

— powiat miejski Warszawa,

w województwie lubelskim:

— powiat bialski,

— powiat miejski Biała Podlaska,

— gminy Batorz, Godziszów, Janów Lubelski, Modliborzyce w powiecie janowskim,

— powiat puławski,

— powiat rycki,

— powiat łukowski,

— powiat lubelski,

— powiat miejski Lublin,

— powiat lubartowski,

— powiat łęczyński,

— powiat świdnicki,

— gminy Aleksandrów, Biszcza, Józefów, Księżpol, Łukowa, Obsza, Potok Górny, Tarnogród w powiecie biłgorajskim,

— gminy Dołhobyczów, Mircze, Trzeszczany, Uchanie i Werbkowice w powiecie hrubieszowskim,

— powiat krasnostawski,

— powiat chełmski,

— powiat miejski Chełm,

— powiat tomaszowski,

— część powiatu kraśnickiego niewymieniona w części III załącznika I,

— powiat opolski,

— powiat parczewski,

— powiat włodawski,

— powiat radzyński,

— powiat miejski Zamość,

— gminy Adamów, Grabowiec, Komarów – Osada, Krasnobród, Łabunie, Miączyn, Nielisz, Sitno, Skierbieszów, Stary Zamość, Zamość w powiecie zamojskim,

w województwie podkarpackim:

— część powiatu stalowowolskiego niewymieniona w części III załącznika I,

— gminy Cieszanów, Horyniec - Zdrój, Narol, Stary Dzików, Oleszyce, Lubaczów z miastem Lubaczów w powiecie lubaczowskim,

— gminy Medyka, Stubno, część gminy Orły położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 77, część gminy Żurawica na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 77 w powiecie przemyskim,

— gminy Chłopice, Jarosław z miastem Jarosław, Pawłosiów i Wiązownice w powiecie jarosławskim,

— gmina Kamień w powiecie rzeszowskim,

— gminy Cmolas, Dzikowiec, Kolbuszowa, Majdan Królewski i Niwiska powiecie kolbuszowskim,

— powiat leżajski,

— powiat niżański,

— powiat tarnobrzeski,

— gminy Adamówka, Sieniawa, Tryńcza, Przeworsk z miastem Przeworsk, Zarzecze w powiecie przeworskim,

— część gminy Sędziszów Małopolski położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr A4, część gminy Ostrów nie wymieniona w części III załącznika I w powiecie ropczycko – sędziszowskim,

w województwie małopolskim:

— gminy Nawojowa, Piwniczna Zdrój, Rytro, Stary Sącz, część gminy Łącko położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez rzekę Dunajec w powiecie nowosądeckim,

— gmina Szczawnica w powiecie nowotarskim,

w województwie pomorskim:

— gminy Dzierzgoń i Stary Dzierzgoń w powiecie sztumskim,

— gmina Stare Pole, część gminy Nowy Staw położna na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 55 w powiecie malborskim,

— gminy Stegny, Sztutowo i część gminy Nowy Dwór Gdański położona na północny - wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 55 biegnącą od południowej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 7, następnie przez drogę nr 7 i S7 biegnącą do zachodniej granicy gminy w powiecie nowodworskim,

w województwie świętokrzyskim:

— gmina Tarłów i część gminy Ożarów położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 74 biegnącą od miejscowości Honorów do zachodniej granicy gminy w powiecie opatowskim,

— część gminy Brody położona wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 9 i na północny - wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 0618T biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania w miejscowości Lipie oraz przez drogę biegnącą od miejscowości Lipie do wschodniej granicy gminy i część gminy Mirzec położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 744 biegnącą od południowej granicy gminy do miejscowości Tychów Stary a następnie przez drogę nr 0566T biegnącą od miejscowości Tychów Stary w kierunku północno – wschodnim do granicy gminy w powiecie starachowickim,

— gmina Gowarczów, część gminy Końskie położona na wschód od linii kolejowej, część gminy Stąporków położona na północ od linii kolejowej w powiecie koneckim,

— gminy Dwikozy i Zawichost w powiecie sandomierskim,

w województwie lubuskim:

— gminy Bogdaniec, Deszczno, Kłodawa, Kostrzyn nad Odrą, Santok, Witnica w powiecie gorzowskim,

— powiat miejski Gorzów Wielkopolski,

— gminy Drezdenko, Strzelce Krajeńskie, Stare Kurowo, Zwierzyn w powiecie strzelecko – drezdeneckim,

— powiat żarski,

— powiat słubicki,

— gminy Brzeźnica, Iłowa, Gozdnica, Wymiarki i miasto Żagań w powiecie żagańskim,

— powiat krośnieński,

— powiat zielonogórski

— powiat miejski Zielona Góra,

— powiat nowosolski,

— część powiatu sulęcińskiego niewymieniona w części III załącznika I,

— część powiatu międzyrzeckiego niewymieniona w części III załącznika I,

— część powiatu świebodzińskiego niewymieniona w części III załącznika I,

— powiat wschowski,

w województwie dolnośląskim:

— powiat zgorzelecki,

— gminy Gaworzyce, Grębocice, Polkowice i Radwanice w powiecie polkowickim,

— część powiatu wołowskiego niewymieniona w części III załącznika I,

— gminy Rudna, Ścinawa, miasto Lubin i część gminy Lubin niewymieniona w części III załącznika I w powiecie lubińskim,

— gmina Malczyce, Miękinia, Środa Śląska, część gminy Kostomłoty położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr A4, część gminy Udanin położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr A4 w powiecie średzkim,

— gmina Wądroże Wielkie w powiecie jaworskim,

— gminy Kunice, Legnickie Pole, Prochowice, Ruja w powiecie legnickim,

— gminy Wisznia Mała, Trzebnica, Zawonia, część gminy Oborniki Śląskie położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 340 w powiecie trzebnickim,

— gminy Leśna, Lubań i miasto Lubań, Olszyna, Platerówka, Siekierczyn w powiecie lubańskim,

— powiat miejski Wrocław,

— gminy Czernica, Długołęka, Siechnice, część gminy Żórawina położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez autostradę A4, część gminy Kąty Wrocławskie położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez autostradę A4 w powiecie wrocławskim,

— gminy Jelcz - Laskowice, Oława z miastem Oława i część gminy Domaniów położona na północny wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez autostradę A4 w powiecie oławskim,

— gmina Bierutów, miasto Oleśnica, część gminy wiejskiej Oleśnica położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr S8, część gminy Dobroszyce położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez linię kolejową biegnącą od północnej do południowej granicy gminy w powiecie oleśnickim,

— gmina Cieszków, Krośnice, część gminy Milicz położona na wschód od linii łączącej miejscowości Poradów – Piotrkosice – Sulimierz – Sułów - Gruszeczka w powiecie milickim,

— część powiatu bolesławieckiego niewymieniona w części III załącznika I,

— powiat głogowski,

— gmina Niechlów w powiecie górowskim,

— gmina Świerzawa, Wojcieszów, część gminy Zagrodno położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę łączącą miejscowości Jadwisin – Modlikowice Zagrodno oraz na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 382 biegnącą od miejscowości Zagrodno do południowej granicy gminy w powiecie złotoryjskim,

— gmina Gryfów Śląski, Lubomierz, Lwówek Śląski, Wleń w powiecie lwóweckim,

— gminy Czarny Bór, Stare Bogaczowice, Walim, miasto Boguszów - Gorce, miasto Jedlina – Zdrój, miasto Szczawno – Zdrój w powiecie wałbrzyskim,

— powiat miejski Wałbrzych,

— gmina Świdnica, miasto Świdnica, miasto Świebodzice w powiecie świdnickim,

w województwie wielkopolskim:

— gminy Siedlec, Wolsztyn, część gminy Przemęt położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę łączącą miejscowości Borek – Kluczewo – Sączkowo – Przemęt – Błotnica – Starkowo – Boszkowo – Letnisko w powiecie wolsztyńskim,

— gmina Wielichowo, Rakoniewice, Granowo, część gminy Kamieniec położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 308 w powiecie grodziskim,

— część powiatu międzychodzkiego niewymieniona w części III załącznika I,

— część powiatu nowotomyskiego niewymieniona w części III załącznika I,

— powiat obornicki,

— część gminy Połajewo na położona na południe od drogi łączącej miejscowości Chraplewo, Tarnówko-Boruszyn, Krosin, Jakubowo, Połajewo - ul. Ryczywolska do północno-wschodniej granicy gminy w powiecie czarnkowsko-trzcianeckim,

— powiat miejski Poznań,

— gminy Buk, Czerwonak, Dopiewo, Komorniki, Rokietnica, Stęszew, Swarzędz, Suchy Las, Tarnowo Podgórne, część gminy wiejskiej Murowana Goślina położona na północ od linii kolejowej biegnącej od północnej granicy miasta Murowana Goślina do północno-wschodniej granicy gminy w powiecie poznańskim,

— gminy Duszniki, Kaźmierz, Obrzycko z miastem Obrzycko, Ostroróg, Szamotuły, część gminy Wronki położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez rzekę Wartę biegnącą od zachodniej granicy gminy do przecięcia z droga nr 182, a następnie na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogi nr 182 oraz 184 biegnącą od skrzyżowania z drogą nr 182 do południowej granicy gminy, część gminy Pniewy położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę łączącą miejscowości Lubosinek – Lubosina – Buszewo biegnącą od południowej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 187 i na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 187 biegnącą od wschodniej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą łączącą miejscowości Lubosinek – Lubosina – Buszewo w powiecie szamotulskim,

— gmina Pępowo w powiecie gostyńskim,

— gminy Kobylin, Zduny, część gminy Krotoszyn położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogi: nr 15 biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 36, nr 36 biegnącą od skrzyżowania z drogą nr 15 do skrzyżowana z drogą nr 444, nr 444 biegnącą od skrzyżowania z drogą nr 36 do południowej granicy gminy w powiecie krotoszyńskim,

— gmina Wijewo w powiecie leszczyńskim,

w województwie łódzkim:

— gminy Białaczów, Drzewica, Opoczno i Poświętne w powiecie opoczyńskim,

— gminy Biała Rawska, Regnów i Sadkowice w powiecie rawskim,

— gmina Kowiesy w powiecie skierniewickim,

w województwie zachodniopomorskim:

— gmina Boleszkowice i część gminy Dębno położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 126 biegnącą od zachodniej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 23 w miejscowości Dębno, następnie na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 23 do skrzyżowania z ul. Jana Pawła II w miejscowości Cychry, następnie na południe od ul. Jana Pawła II do skrzyżowania z ul. Ogrodową i dalej na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez ul. Ogrodową, której przedłużenie biegnie do wschodniej granicy gminy w powiecie myśliborskim,

— gminy Banie, Cedynia, Chojna, Gryfino, Mieszkowice, Moryń, Trzcińsko – Zdrój, Widuchowa w powiecie gryfińskim,

w województwie opolskim:

— gminy Brzeg, Lubsza, Lewin Brzeski, Olszanka, Skarbimierz w powiecie brzeskim,

— gminy Dąbrowa, Dobrzeń Wielki, Popielów w powiecie opolskim,

— gminy Świerczów, Wilków, część gminy Namysłów położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez linię kolejową biegnącą od wschodniej do zachodniej granicy gminy w powiecie namysłowskim.

8. **Slovakia**

The following restricted zones II in Slovakia:

— the whole district of Gelnica except municipalities included in zone III,

— the whole district of Poprad

— the whole district of Spišská Nová Ves,

— the whole district of Levoča,

— the whole district of Kežmarok

— in the whole district of Michalovce except municipalities included in zone III,

— the whole district of Košice-okolie,

— the whole district of Rožnava,

— the whole city of Košice,

— the whole district of Sobrance,

— the whole district of Vranov nad Topľou,

— the whole district of Humenné except municipalities included in zone III,

— the whole district of Snina,

— the whole district of Prešov except municipalities included in zone III,

— the whole district of Sabinov except municipalities included in zone III,

— the whole district of Svidník, except municipalities included in zone III,

— the whole district of Stropkov, except municipalities included in zone III,

— the whole district of Bardejov,

— the whole district of Stará Ľubovňa,

— the whole district of Revúca,

— the whole district of Rimavská Sobota except municipalities included in zone III,

— in the district of Veľký Krtíš, the whole municipalities not included in part I,

— the whole district of Lučenec,

— the whole district of Poltár,

— the whole district of Zvolen,

— the whole district of Detva,

— the whole district of Krupina, except municipalities included in zone I,

— the whole district of Banska Stiavnica,

— in the district of Žiar nad Hronom the municipalities of Hronská Dúbrava, Trnavá Hora,

— the whole district of Banska Bystica,

— the whole district of Brezno,

— the whole district of Liptovsky Mikuláš.

9. **Italy**

The following restricted zones II in Italy:

Piedmont Region:

— in the Province of Alessandria, the municipalities of Cavatore, Castelnuovo Bormida, Cabella Ligure, Carrega Ligure, Francavilla Bisio, Carpeneto, Costa Vescovato, Grognardo, Orsara Bormida, Pasturana, Melazzo, Mornese, Ovada, Predosa, Lerma, Fraconalto, Rivalta Bormida, Fresonara, Malvicino, Ponzone, San Cristoforo, Sezzadio, Rocca Grimalda, Garbagna, Tassarolo, Mongiardino Ligure, Morsasco, Montaldo Bormida, Prasco, Montaldeo, Belforte Monferrato, Albera Ligure, Bosio, Cantalupo Ligure, Castelletto D'orba, Cartosio, Acqui Terme, Arquata Scrivia, Parodi Ligure, Ricaldone, Gavi, Cremolino, Brignano-Frascata, Novi Ligure, Molare, Cassinelle, Morbello, Avolasca, Carezzano, Basaluzzo, Dernice, Trisobbio, Strevi, Sant'Agata Fossili, Pareto, Visone, Voltaggio, Tagliolo Monferrato, Casaleggio Boiro, Capriata D'orba, Castellania, Carrosio, Cassine, Vignole Borbera, Serravalle Scrivia, Silvano D'orba, Villalvernia, Roccaforte Ligure, Rocchetta Ligure, Sardigliano, Stazzano, Borghetto Di Borbera, Grondona, Cassano Spinola, Montacuto, Gremiasco, San Sebastiano Curone, Fabbrica Curone,

Liguria Region:

— in the province of Genova, the municipalities of Bogliasco, Arenzano, Ceranesi, Ronco Scrivia, Mele, Isola Del Cantone, Lumarzo, Genova, Masone, Serra Riccò, Campo Ligure, Mignanego, Busalla, Bargagli, Savignone, Torriglia, Rossiglione, Sant'Olcese, Valbrevenna, Sori, Tiglieto, Campomorone, Cogoleto, Pieve Ligure, Davagna, Casella, Montoggio, Crocefieschi, Vobbia;

— in the province of Savona, the municipalities of Albisola Superiore, Celle Ligure, Stella, Pontinvrea, Varazze, Urbe, Sassello,

PART III

1. **Bulgaria**

The following restricted zones III in Bulgaria:

— in Blagoevgrad region:
  — the whole municipality of Sandanski
  — the whole municipality of Strumyani
  — the whole municipality of Petrich,
— the Pazardzhik region:
  — the whole municipality of Pazardzhik,
  — the whole municipality of Panagyurishte,
  — the whole municipality of Lesichevo,
  — the whole municipality of Septemvri,
  — the whole municipality of Strelcha,
— in Plovdiv region
  — the whole municipality of Hisar,
  — the whole municipality of Suedinenie,
  — the whole municipality of Maritsa
  — the whole municipality of Rodopi,
  — the whole municipality of Plovdiv,
— in Varna region:
  — the whole municipality of Byala,
  — the whole municipality of Dolni Chiflik.

2. **Germany**

The following restricted zones III in Germany:

Bundesland Brandenburg:

— Landkreis Uckermark:
  — Gemeinde Schenkenberg mit den Gemarkungen Wittenhof, Schenkenberg, Baumgarten und Ludwigsburg,
  — Gemeinde Randowtal mit den Gemarkungen Eickstedt und Ziemkendorf,
  — Gemeinde Grünow,
  — Gemeinde Uckerfelde,
  — Gemeinde Gramzow westlich der K7315,
  — Gemeinde Oberuckersee mit den Gemarkungen Melzow, Warnitz, Blankenburg, Seehausen, Potzlow
  — Gemeinde Nordwestuckermark mit den Gemarkungen Zollchow, Röpersdorf, Louisenthal, Sternhagen, Schmachtenhagen, Lindenhagen, Beenz (NWU), Groß-Sperrenwalde und Thiesort-Mühle,
  — Gemeinde Prenzlau mit den Gemarkungen Blindow, Ellingen, Klinkow, Basedow, Güstow, Seelübbe und die Gemarkung Prenzlau.

3. **Italy**

The following restricted zones III in Italy:

— Sardinia Region: the whole territory
— Lazio Region: the Area of the Municipality of Rome within the administrative boundaries of the Local Heatlh Unit “ASL RM1”.

4. **Latvia**

The following restricted zones III in Latvia:

— Dienvidkurzemes novada Embūtes pagasta daļa uz ziemeļiem autoceļa P116, P106, autoceļa no apdzīvotas vietas Dinsdurbe, Kalvenes pagasta daļa uz austrumiem no ceļa pie Vārtājas upes līdz autoceļam A9, uz ziemeļiem no autoceļa A9, uz austrumiem no autoceļa V1200, Kazdangas pagasta daļa uz austrumiem no ceļa V1200, P115, P117, V1296,

— Kuldīgas novada Rudbāržu, Nīkrāces pagasts, Laidu pagasta daļa uz dienvidiem no autoceļa V1296, V1295, V1272, Raņķu pagasta daļa uz dienvidiem no autoceļa V1272 līdz robežai ar Ventas upi, Skrundas pagasts (izņemot pagasta daļu uz ziemeļaustrumiem no Skrundas, Cieceres upes un Ventas upes), Skrundas pilsēta,

— Ventspils novada Zlēku pagasts, Ugāles pagasta daļa uz dienvidiem no autoceļa V1347, uz rietumiem no autoceļa P123, Ziru pagasta daļa uz austrumiem no autoceļa V1269, P108, Piltenes pagasta daļa uz dienvidiem no autoceļa V1310, V1309, autoceļa līdz Ventas upei.

5. **Lithuania**

The following restricted zones III in Lithuania:

— Šakių rajono savivaldybė: Kidulių ir Gelgaudiškio seniūnijos; Šakių seniūnija: Juniškių, Bedalių, Zajošių, Kriaučėnų, Liukų, Gotlybiškių, Ritinių kaimai; Sudargo seniūnija: Pervazninkų kaimas.

6. **Poland**

The following restricted zones III in Poland:

w województwie warmińsko-mazurskim:

— część powiatu działdowskiego niewymieniona w części II załącznika I,

— część powiatu iławskiego niewymieniona w części II załącznika I,

— powiat nowomiejski,

— gminy Dąbrówno, Grunwald i Ostróda z miastem Ostróda w powiecie ostródzkim,

w województwie lubelskim:

— gminy Radecznica, Sułów, Szczebrzeszyn, Zwierzyniec w powiecie zamojskim,

— gminy Biłgoraj z miastem Biłgoraj, Goraj, Frampol, Tereszpol i Turobin w powiecie biłgorajskim,

— gminy Horodło, Hrubieszów z miastem Hrubieszów w powiecie hrubieszowskim,

— gminy Dzwola, Chrzanów i Potok Wielki w powiecie janowskim,

— gminy Gościeradów i Trzydnik Duży w powiecie kraśnickim,

w województwie podkarpackim:

— powiat mielecki,

— gminy Radomyśl nad Sanem i Zaklików w powiecie stalowowolskim,

— część gminy Ostrów położona na północ od drogi linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr A4 biegnącą od zachodniej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 986, a następnie na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 986 biegnącą od tego skrzyżowania do miejscowości Osieka i dalej na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę łączącą miejscowości Osieka_- Blizna w powiecie ropczycko – sędziszowskim,

— część gminy Czarna położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr A4, część gminy Żyraków położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr A4, część gminy wiejskiej Dębica położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr A4 w powiecie dębickim

— gmina Wielkie Oczy w powiecie lubaczowskim,

— gminy Laszki, Radymno z miastem Radymno, w powiecie jarosławskim,

w województwie lubuskim:

— gminy Małomice, Niegosławice, Szprotawa, Żagań w powiecie żagańskim,

— gmina Sulęcin w powiecie sulęcińskim,

— gminy Bledzew, Międzyrzecz, Pszczew, Trzciel w powiecie międzyrzeckim,

— część gminy Lubrza położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 92, część gminy Łagów położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 92, część gminy Świebodzin położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 92 w powiecie świebodzińskim,

w województwie wielkopolskim:

— gminy Krzemieniewo, Lipno, Osieczna, Rydzyna, Święciechowa, Włoszakowice w powiecie leszczyńskim,

— powiat miejski Leszno,

— gminy Kościan i miasto Kościan, Krzywiń, Śmigiel w powiecie kościańskim,

— część gminy Dolsk położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 434 biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 437, a następnie na zachód od drogi nr 437 biegnącej od skrzyżowania z drogą nr 434 do południowej granicy gminy, część gminy Śrem położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 310 biegnącą od zachodniej granicy gminy do miejscowości Śrem, następnie na zachód od drogi nr 432 w miejscowości Śrem oraz na zachód od drogi nr 434 biegnącej od skrzyżowania z drogą nr 432 do południowej granicy gminy w powiecie śremskim,

— gminy Gostyń, Krobia i Poniec w powiecie gostyńskim,

— część gminy Przemęt położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę łączącą miejscowości Borek – Kluczewo – Sączkowo – Przemęt – Błotnica – Starkowo – Boszkowo – Letnisko w powiecie wolsztyńskim,

— gminy Krobia i Poniec w powiecie gostyńskim,

— powiat rawicki,

— gminy Kuślin, Lwówek, Miedzichowo, Nowy Tomyśl w powiecie nowotomyskim,

— gminy Chrzypsko Wielkie, Kwilcz w powiecie międzychodzkim,

— część gminy Pniewy położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę łączącą miejscowości Lubosinek – Lubosina – Buszewo biegnącą od południowej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą nr 187 i na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 187 biegnącą od wschodniej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą łączącą miejscowości Lubosinek – Lubosina – Buszewo w powiecie szamotulskim,

w województwie dolnośląskim:

— część powiatu górowskiego niewymieniona w części II załącznika I,

— część gminy Lubin położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 335 biegnącą od zachodniej granicy gminy do granicy miasta Lubin oraz na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 333 biegnącą od granicy miasta Lubin do południowej granicy gminy w powiecie lubińskim

— gminy Prusice, Żmigród, część gminy Oborniki Śląskie położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 340 w powiecie trzebnickim,

— część gminy Zagrodno położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę łączącą miejscowości Jadwisin – Modlikowice - Zagrodno oraz na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 382 biegnącą od miejscowości Zagrodno do południowej granicy gminy, część gminy wiejskiej Złotoryja położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy w miejscowości Nowa Wieś Złotoryjska do granicy miasta Złotoryja oraz na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 382 biegnącą od granicy miasta Złotoryja do wschodniej granicy gminy w powiecie złotoryjskim

— gminy Gromadka i Osiecznica w powiecie bolesławieckim,

— gminy Chocianów i Przemków w powiecie polkowickim,

— gminy Chojnów i miasto Chojnów, Krotoszyce, Miłkowice w powiecie legnickim,

— powiat miejski Legnica,

— część gminy Wołów położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez lnię kolejową biegnącą od północnej do południowej granicy gminy, część gminy Wińsko położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 36 biegnącą od północnej do zachodniej granicy gminy, część gminy Brzeg Dolny położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez linię kolejową od północnej do południowej granicy gminy w powiecie wołowskim,

— część gminy Milicz położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę łączącą miejscowości Poradów – Piotrkosice - Sulimierz-Sułów - Gruszeczka w powiecie milickim,

w województwie świętokrzyskim:

— gminy Gnojno, Pacanów w powiecie buskim,

— gminy Łubnice, Oleśnica, Połaniec, część gminy Rytwiany położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 764, część gminy Szydłów położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 756 w powiecie staszowskim,

— gminy Chmielnik, Masłów, Miedziana Góra, Mniów, Łopuszno, Piekoszów, Pierzchnica, Sitkówka-Nowiny, Strawczyn, Zagnańsk, część gminy Raków położona na zachód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogi nr 756 i 764, część gminy Chęciny położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 762, część gminy Górno położona na północ od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od wschodniej granicy gminy łączącą miejscowości Leszczyna – Cedzyna oraz na północ od linii wyznczonej przez ul. Kielecką w miejscowości Cedzyna biegnącą do wschodniej granicy gminy, część gminy Daleszyce położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 764 biegnącą od wschodniej granicy gminy do skrzyżowania z drogą łączącą miejscowości Daleszyce – Słopiec – Borków, dalej na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez tę drogę biegnącą od skrzyżowania z drogą nr 764 do przecięcia z linią rzeki Belnianka, następnie na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez rzeki Belnianka i Czarna Nida biegnącej do zachodniej granicy gminy w powiecie kieleckim,

— powiat miejski Kielce,

— gminy Krasocin, część gminy Włoszczowa położona na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 742 biegnącą od północnej granicy gminy do miejscowości Konieczno, i dalej na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę łączącą miejscowości Konieczno – Rogienice – Dąbie – Podłazie, część gminy Kluczewsko położona na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę biegnącą od wschodniej granicy gminy i łączącą miejscowości Krogulec – Nowiny - Komorniki do przecięcia z linią rzeki Czarna, następnie na południe od linii wyznaczonej przez rzekę Czarna biegnącą do przecięcia z linią wyznaczoną przez drogę nr 742 i dalej na wschód od linii wyznaczonej przez drogę nr 742 biegnącą od przecięcia z linią rzeki Czarna do południowej granicy gminyw powiecie włoszczowskim,

— gmina Kije w powiecie pińczowskim,

— gminy Małogoszcz, Oksa w powiecie jędrzejowskim,

w województwie małopolskim:

— gminy Dąbrowa Tarnowska, Radgoszcz, Szczucin w powiecie dąbrowskim.

7. **Romania**

The following restricted zones III in Romania:

— Zona orașului București,

— Județul Constanța,

— Județul Satu Mare,

— Județul Tulcea,

— Județul Bacău,

— Județul Bihor,

— Județul Bistrița Năsăud,

— Județul Brăila,

— Județul Buzău,

— Județul Călărași,

— Județul Dâmbovița,

— Județul Galați,

— Județul Giurgiu,

— Județul Ialomița,

— Județul Ilfov,

— Județul Prahova,

— Județul Sălaj,

— Județul Suceava

— Județul Vaslui,

— Județul Vrancea,

— Județul Teleorman,

— Județul Mehedinți,

— Județul Gorj,

— Județul Argeș,

— Județul Olt,

— Județul Dolj,

— Județul Arad,

— Județul Timiș,

— Județul Covasna,

— Județul Brașov,

— Județul Botoșani,

— Județul Vâlcea,

— Județul Iași,

— Județul Hunedoara,

— Județul Alba,

— Județul Sibiu,

— Județul Caraș-Severin,

— Județul Neamț,

— Județul Harghita,

— Județul Mureș,

— Județul Cluj,

— Județul Maramureș.

8. **Slovakia**

The following restricted zones III in Slovakia:

— The whole district of Trebišov',

— The whole district of Vranov and Topľou,

— In the district of Humenné: Lieskovec, Myslina, Humenné, Jasenov, Brekov, Závadka, Topoľovka, Hudcovce, Ptičie, Chlmec, Porúbka, Brestov, Gruzovce, Ohradzany, Slovenská Volová, Karná, Lackovce, Kochanovce, Hažín nad Cirochou, Závada, Nižná Sitnica, Vyšná Sitnica, Rohožník, Prituľany, Ruská Poruba, Ruská Kajňa,

— In the district of Michalovce: Strážske, Staré, Oreské, Zbudza, Voľa, Nacina Ves, Pusté Čemerné, Lesné, Rakovec nad Ondavou, Petríkovce, Oborín, Veľké Raškovce, Beša,

— In the district of Rimavská Sobota: Jesenské, Gortva, Hodejov, Hodejovec, Širkovce, Šimonovce, Drňa, Hostice, Gemerské Dechtáre, Jestice, Dubovec, Rimavské Janovce, Rimavská Sobota, Belín, Pavlovce, Sútor, Bottovo, Dúžava, Mojín, Konrádovce, Čierny Potok, Blhovce, Gemerček, Hajnáčka,

— In the district of Gelnica: Hrišovce, Jaklovce, Kluknava, Margecany, Richnava,

— In the district Of Sabinov: Daletice,

— In the district of Prešov: Hrabkov, Krížovany, Žipov, Kvačany, Ondrašovce, Chminianske Jakubovany, Klenov, Bajerov, Bertotovce, Brežany, Bzenov, Fričovce, Hendrichovce, Hermanovce, Chmiňany, Chminianska Nová Ves, Janov, Jarovnice, Kojatice, Lažany, Mikušovce, Ovčie, Rokycany, Sedlice, Suchá Dolina, Svinia, Šindliar, Široké, Štefanovce, Víťaz, Župčany,

— the whole district of Medzilaborce,

— In the district of Stropkov: Havaj, Malá Poľana, Bystrá, Mikové, Varechovce, Vladiča, Staškovce, Makovce, Veľkrop, Solník, Korunková, Bukovce, Krišľovce, Jakušovce, Kolbovce,

— In the district of Svidník: Pstruša.’

DECISIONS

COUNCIL DECISION (EU) 2022/1235

of 12 July 2022

concerning the renewal of the Agreement for scientific and technological cooperation between the European Community and the Federative Republic of Brazil

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 186 in conjunction with Article 218(6), second subparagraph, point (a)(v), thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

Having regard to the consent of the European Parliament,

Whereas:

(1) By means of Decision 2005/781/EC ([1]), the Council approved the conclusion of the Agreement for scientific and technological cooperation between the European Community and the Federative Republic of Brazil ([2]) (the 'Agreement').

(2) In accordance with Article XII of the Agreement, the Agreement entered into force on the date on which both Parties had notified each other in writing that their respective internal procedures necessary for the Agreement to enter into force had been completed, namely 7 August 2007. The Agreement was initially valid for a period of 5 years and may be renewed by agreement between the Parties after evaluation during the penultimate year of each subsequent renewal period.

(3) The Council has approved the renewal of the Agreement for an additional period of 5 years twice, by means of Decisions 2012/646/EU ([3]) and (EU) 2018/343 ([4]).

(4) The Exchange of Letters between the Parties, dated 11 May 2021 and 24 May 2021, confirmed their interest in renewing the Agreement for another 5 years.

(5) The renewal of the Agreement should be approved on behalf of the Union,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The renewal of the Agreement for scientific and technological cooperation between the European Community and the Federative Republic of Brazil, for an additional period of 5 years, is hereby approved on behalf of the Union.

([1]) Council Decision 2005/781/EC of 6 June 2005 on the conclusion of the Agreement for scientific and technological cooperation between the European Community and the Federative Republic of Brazil (OJ L 295, 11.11.2005, p. 37).

([2]) OJ L 295, 11.11.2005, p. 38.

([3]) Council Decision 2012/646/EU of 10 October 2012 concerning the renewal of the Agreement for scientific and technological cooperation between the European Community and the Federative Republic of Brazil (OJ L 287, 18.10.2012, p. 4).

([4]) Council Decision (EU) 2018/343 of 5 March 2018 concerning the renewal of the Agreement for scientific and technological cooperation between the European Community and the Federative Republic of Brazil (OJ L 67, 9.3.2018, p. 1).

Article 2

The President of the Council shall designate the person(s) empowered to notify the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil, on behalf of the Union, that the Union has completed its internal procedures necessary for the renewal of the Agreement in accordance with Article XII(2) of the Agreement.

Article 3

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

Done at Brussels, 12 July 2022.

For the Council
The President
Z. STANJURA

COUNCIL DECISION (CFSP) 2022/1236

of 18 July 2022

on an assistance measure under the European Peace Facility to support the Nigerien Armed Forces

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on European Union, and in particular Articles 28(1) and 41(2) thereof,

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

Whereas:

(1) In accordance with Council Decision (CFSP) 2021/509 ([1]), the European Peace Facility (EPF) was established for the financing by Member States of Union actions under the common foreign and security policy to preserve peace, prevent conflicts and strengthen international security in accordance with Article 21(2), point (c), of the Treaty. In particular, pursuant to Article 1(2) of Decision (CFSP) 2021/509, the EPF can finance actions to strengthen the capacities of third States and regional and international organisations relating to military and defence matters.

(2) Niger plays a major role in key regional, European and international initiatives aimed at strengthening peace and development in the Sahel, including the Union's Integrated Strategy in the Sahel, the Sahel Coalition and the Partnership for Security and Stability in the Sahel (P3S), as well as the Sahel Alliance. The international community, including the Union, has invested considerable efforts to support the Republic of Niger in its fight against terrorism in recent years. The Union is committed to a close relationship in support of military and defence in Niger.

(3) In the Sahel region, Niger is a key country for the Union in terms of addressing security and migration issues. The Union has a strong partnership with the government of Niger, aiming to achieve long-term development through a comprehensive and integrated approach.

(4) In its letter of 25 March 2022 addressed to the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy ('the High Representative'), the Niger Ministry of Foreign Affairs requested the Union to provide support to the Nigerien Armed Forces (*Forces armées nigeriennes* – FAN), in a priority area and possibly in conjunction with a Union common security and defence policy (CSDP) mission mandated to work in Niger.

(5) Assistance measures are to be implemented taking into account the principles and requirements set out in Decision (CFSP) 2021/509, and in particular compliance with Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP ([2]), and in accordance with the rules for the implementation of revenue and expenditure financed under the EPF.

(6) The implementation will be subject to regular assessment of political developments in Niger, in accordance with the Integrated Methodological Framework for assessing and identifying the required measures and controls for assistance measures under the EPF. In particular, the implementation should not contravene the security and defence interests of the Union and its Member States.

(7) The Council reaffirms its determination to protect, promote and fulfil human rights, fundamental freedoms and democratic principles and to strengthen the rule of law and good governance, in compliance with the United Nations Charter, with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and with international law, in particular international human rights and international humanitarian law,

([1]) Council Decision (CFSP) 2021/509 of 22 March 2021 establishing a European Peace Facility, and repealing Decision (CFSP) 2015/528 (OJ L 102, 24.3.2021, p. 14).

([2]) Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP of 8 December 2008 defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment (OJ L 335, 13.12.2008, p. 99).

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Establishment, objectives, scope and duration

1. An assistance measure benefitting the Republic of Niger ('the beneficiary') to be financed under the European Peace Facility (EPF) ('the Assistance Measure') is hereby established.

2. The objective of the Assistance Measure is to strengthen the capabilities and the resilience of the FAN in order to enable them to defend the territorial integrity and the sovereignty of Niger and to better protect the civilian population against, in particular, the mounting terrorist threat.

3. To achieve the objective set out in paragraph 2, the Assistance Measure shall finance the following two components:

(a) the establishment of an Armed Forces Technician Training Centre (*Centre de Formation des Techniciens des Armées* – CFTA) to centralise, strengthen and better structure the FAN's capacities in the area of logistics support; and

(b) the construction of a forward operating base (*base opérationelle avancée* – BOA) to reduce the vulnerability of the FAN in the Tillabéri region.

4. The duration of the Assistance Measure shall be 36 months from the date of conclusion of the contract between the administrator for assistance measures, acting as authorising officer, and the entity referred to in Article 4(2) of this Decision in accordance with Article 32(2), point (a), of Decision (CFSP) 2021/509.

Article 2

Financial arrangements

1. The financial reference amount intended to cover the expenditure related to the Assistance Measure shall be EUR 25 000 000.

2. All expenditure shall be managed in accordance with Decision (CFSP) 2021/509 and the rules for the implementation of revenue and expenditure financed under the EPF.

Article 3

Arrangements with the beneficiary

1. The High Representative shall make the necessary arrangements with the beneficiary to ensure its compliance with international law, in particular international human rights and international humanitarian law, and Article 62(2) of Decision (CFSP) 2021/509, as a condition for the provision of support under the Assistance Measure.

2. The arrangements referred to in paragraph 1 shall include provisions obliging the beneficiary to ensure:

(a) the compliance of the units of the FAN with relevant international law, in particular international human rights and international humanitarian law as well as the commitment of the Nigerien government to enhance the fight against corruption;

(b) the proper and efficient use of any assets provided under the Assistance Measure for the purposes for which they were provided;

(c) the sufficient maintenance of any assets provided under the Assistance Measure to ensure their usability and their operational availability over their life cycle;

(d) that any assets provided under the Assistance Measure will not be lost, or be transferred without the consent of the Facility Committee established under Decision (CFSP) 2021/509 to persons or entities other than those identified in those arrangements, at the end of their life cycle.

3. The arrangements referred to in paragraph 1 shall include provisions on the suspension and termination of support under the Assistance Measure in the event of the beneficiary being found in breach of the obligations set out in paragraph 2.

Article 4

Implementation

1. The High Representative shall be responsible for ensuring the implementation of this Decision in accordance with Decision (CFSP) 2021/509 and with the rules for the implementation of revenue and expenditure financed under the EPF, consistently with the Integrated Methodological Framework for assessing and identifying the required measures and controls for assistance measures under the EPF.

2. The implementation of the activities referred to in Article 1(3) shall be carried out by Expertise France.

Article 5

Monitoring, control and evaluation

1. The High Representative shall ensure that the compliance of the beneficiary with the obligations established in accordance with Article 3 is monitored. That monitoring shall provide awareness of the context and the risks of breaches of the obligations established in accordance with Article 3, and shall contribute to the prevention of such breaches, including violations of international human rights and international humanitarian law by the units of the FAN, involving the use of equipment provided under the Assistance Measure.

2. The post-shipment control of equipment and supplies shall be organised as follows:

(a) delivery verification, whereby delivery certificates are to be signed by the end-user forces upon transfer of ownership;

(b) reporting on the inventory, whereby the beneficiary is to report annually on the inventory of designated items until such reporting is no longer deemed necessary by the Political and Security Committee (PSC);

(c) on-site control, whereby the beneficiary is to grant the High Representative access to conduct on-site control upon request.

3. The High Representative shall conduct an evaluation, in the form of a structured first assessment of the Assistance Measure, six months after the completion of the construction of the CFTA and of the BOA. Where necessary, this may entail on-site visits to inspect the infrastructure, equipment and supplies delivered under the Assistance Measure, or any other effective forms of independently provided information. A final evaluation shall be conducted upon completion of the Assistance Measure to assess whether the Assistance Measure has contributed to reaching the stated objectives.

Article 6

Reporting

During the period of implementation, the High Representative shall provide the PSC with six-monthly reports on the implementation of the Assistance Measure, in accordance with Article 63 of Decision (CFSP) 2021/509. The administrator for assistance measures shall regularly inform the Facility Committee established by Decision (CFSP) 2021/509 on the implementation of revenue and expenditure in accordance with Article 38 of that Decision, including by providing information on the suppliers and subcontractors involved.

Article 7

Suspension and termination

1. The PSC may decide to suspend wholly or partially the implementation of the Assistance Measure in accordance with Article 64 of Decision (CFSP) 2021/509.

2. The PSC may recommend that the Council terminate the Assistance Measure.

Article 8

Entry into force

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

Done at Brussels, 18 July 2022.

For the Council
The President
J. BORRELL FONTELLES

COUNCIL DECISION (CFSP) 2022/1237

of 18 July 2022

amending Decision (CFSP) 2018/907 extending the mandate of the European Union Special Representative for the South Caucasus and the crisis in Georgia

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on European Union, and in particular Article 31(2) and Article 33 thereof,

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

Whereas:

(1) On 7 July 2003, the Council agreed to appoint a European Union Special Representative (EUSR) for the South Caucasus.

(2) On 13 November 2017, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2017/2071 ([1]) appointing Mr Toivo KLAAR as the EUSR for the South Caucasus and the crisis in Georgia. The EUSR's mandate has been successively extended, most recently by Council Decision (CFSP) 2022/251 ([2]) and is to expire on 31 August 2022.

(3) The EUSR's mandate should be extended for a further period of twelve months and a new financial reference amount for the period from 1 September 2022 to 31 August 2023 should be established.

(4) The EUSR will implement the mandate in the context of a situation which may deteriorate and could impede the achievement of the objectives of the Union's external action as set out in Article 21 of the Treaty,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Decision (CFSP) 2018/907 is amended as follows:

(1) Article 1 is replaced by the following:

'*Article 1*

European Union Special Representative

The mandate of Mr Toivo KLAAR as the European Union Special Representative (EUSR) for the South Caucasus and the crisis in Georgia (South Caucasus) is extended until 31 August 2023. The Council may decide that the mandate of the EUSR be terminated earlier, based on an assessment by the Political and Security Committee (PSC) and a proposal from the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (HR).';

(2) in Article 5(1), the following subparagraph is added:

'The financial reference amount intended to cover the expenditure related to the EUSR's mandate for the period from 1 September 2022 to 31 August 2023 shall be EUR 2 912 000.';

(3) in Article 14, first paragraph, the second sentence is replaced by the following:

'The EUSR shall present the Council, the HR and the Commission with regular progress reports and a final comprehensive mandate implementation report by 31 May 2023.'.

([1]) Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/2071 of 13 November 2017 appointing the European Union Special Representative for the South Caucasus and the crisis in Georgia (OJ L 295, 14.11.2017, p. 55).

([2]) Council Decision (CFSP) 2022/251 of 21 February 2022 amending Decision (CFSP) 2018/907 extending the mandate of the European Union Special Representative for the South Caucasus and the crisis in Georgia (OJ L 41, 22.2.2022, p. 31).

Article 2

Entry into force

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

Done at Brussels, 18 July 2022.

For the Council
The President
J. BORRELL FONTELLES

COUNCIL DECISION (CFSP) 2022/1238

of 18 July 2022

extending the mandate of the European Union Special Representative for the Horn of Africa and amending Decision (CFSP) 2021/1012

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on European Union, and in particular Article 33 and Article 31(2) thereof,

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

Whereas:

(1) On 8 December 2011, the Council agreed to appoint a European Union Special Representative (EUSR) for the Horn of Africa.

(2) On 21 June 2021, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2021/1012 ([1]) appointing Ms Annette WEBER as the EUSR for the Horn of Africa. The EUSR's mandate is to expire on 31 August 2022.

(3) The EUSR's mandate should be extended for a further period of 24 months and a new financial reference amount for the period from 1 September 2022 to 31 August 2024 should be established.

(4) The EUSR will implement the mandate in the context of a situation which may deteriorate and could impede the achievement of the objectives of the Union's external action as set out in Article 21 of the Treaty,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The mandate of Ms Annette WEBER as the European Union Special Representative (EUSR) for the Horn of Africa is extended until 31 August 2024. The Council may decide that the mandate of the EUSR be terminated earlier, based on an assessment by the Political and Security Committee and a proposal from the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy.

Article 2

Decision (CFSP) 2021/1012 is amended as follows:

(1) in Article 5(1), the following subparagraph is added:

'The financial reference amount intended to cover the expenditure related to the EUSR's mandate for the period from 1 September 2022 to 31 August 2024 shall be EUR 4 744 381,14.';

(2) in Article 14, the second sentence is replaced by the following:

'The EUSR shall present the Council, the HR and the Commission with regular progress reports and a final comprehensive mandate implementation report by 31 May 2024.'.

([1]) Council Decision (CFSP) 2021/1012 of 21 June 2021 appointing the European Union Special Representative for the Horn of Africa (OJ L 222, 22.6.2021, p. 27).

Article 3

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

Done at Brussels, 18 July 2022.

For the Council
The President
J. BORRELL FONTELLES

COUNCIL DECISION (CFSP) 2022/1239

of 18 July 2022

extending the mandate of the European Union Special Representative for the Sahel and amending Decision (CFSP) 2021/1011

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on European Union, and in particular Article 33 and Article 31(2) thereof,

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

Whereas:

(1) On 18 March 2013, the Council agreed to appoint a European Union Special Representative (EUSR) for the Sahel.

(2) On 21 June 2021, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2021/1011 ([1]) appointing Ms Emanuela Claudia DEL RE as the EUSR for the Sahel. The EUSR's mandate is to expire on 31 August 2022.

(3) The EUSR's mandate should be extended for a further period of 24 months and a new financial reference amount for the period from 1 September 2022 to 31 August 2024 should be established.

(4) The EUSR will implement the mandate in the context of a situation which may deteriorate and could impede the achievement of the objectives of the Union's external action as set out in Article 21 of the Treaty,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The mandate of Ms Emanuela Claudia DEL RE as the European Union Special Representative (EUSR) for the Sahel is extended until 31 August 2024. The Council may decide that the mandate of the EUSR be terminated earlier, based on an assessment by the Political and Security Committee and a proposal from the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy.

Article 2

Decision (CFSP) 2021/1011 is amended as follows:

(1) in Article 5(1), the following subparagraph is added:

'The financial reference amount intended to cover the expenditure related to the EUSR's mandate for the period from 1 September 2022 to 31 August 2024 shall be EUR 3 450 000.';

(2) in Article 14, the second sentence is replaced by the following:

'The EUSR shall present the Council, the HR and the Commission with regular progress reports and a final comprehensive mandate implementation report by 31 May 2024.'.

([1]) Council Decision (CFSP) 2021/1011 of 21 June 2021 appointing the European Union Special Representative for the Sahel (OJ L 222, 22.6.2021, p. 21).

Article 3

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

Done at Brussels, 18 July 2022.

For the Council
The President
J. BORRELL FONTELLES

COUNCIL DECISION (CFSP) 2022/1240

of 18 July 2022

amending Decision (CFSP) 2020/489 appointing the European Union Special Representative for the Belgrade-Pristina Dialogue and other Western Balkan regional issues

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on European Union, and in particular Article 33 and Article 31(2) thereof,

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

Whereas:

(1) On 2 April 2020, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2020/489 ([1]) appointing Mr Miroslav LAJČÁK as the European Union Special Representative (EUSR) for the Belgrade-Pristina Dialogue and other Western Balkan regional issues. The EUSR's mandate has been extended by Council Decision (CFSP) 2021/470 ([2]) and is to expire on 31 August 2022.

(2) The EUSR's mandate should be extended for a further period of 24 months and a new financial reference amount for the period from 1 September 2022 to 31 August 2024 should be established.

(3) The EUSR will implement the mandate in the context of a situation which may deteriorate and could impede the achievement of the objectives of the Union's external action as set out in Article 21 of the Treaty,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Decision (CFSP) 2020/489 is amended as follows:

(1) Article 1 is replaced by the following:

'*Article 1*

European Union Special Representative

The mandate of Mr Miroslav LAJČÁK as the European Union Special Representative (EUSR) for the Belgrade-Pristina Dialogue and other Western Balkan regional issues is extended until 31 August 2024. The Council may decide that the mandate of the EUSR be terminated earlier, based on an assessment by the Political and Security Committee (PSC) and a proposal from the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (HR).';

(2) in Article 5(1), the following subparagraph is added:

'The financial reference amount intended to cover the expenditure related to the EUSR's mandate for the period from 1 September 2022 to 31 August 2024 shall be EUR 3 970 000.';

(3) in Article 13, the second sentence is replaced by the following:

'The EUSR shall present the Council, the HR and the Commission with regular progress reports and a final comprehensive mandate implementation report by 31 May 2024.'.

([1]) Council Decision (CFSP) 2020/489 of 2 April 2020 appointing the European Union Special Representative for the Belgrade-Pristina Dialogue and other Western Balkan regional issues (OJ L 105, 3.4.2020, p. 3).

([2]) Council Decision (CFSP) 2021/470 of 18 March 2021 amending Decision (CFSP) 2020/489 appointing the European Union Special Representative for the Belgrade-Pristina Dialogue and other Western Balkan regional issues (OJ L 96, 19.3.2021, p. 13).

Article 2

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

Done at Brussels, 18 July 2022.

For the Council
The President
J. BORRELL FONTELLES

COUNCIL DECISION (CFSP) 2022/1241

of 18 July 2022

updating the list of persons, groups and entities subject to Articles 2, 3 and 4 of Common Position 2001/931/CFSP on the application of specific measures to combat terrorism, and repealing Decision (CFSP) 2022/152

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

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

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

Whereas:

(1) On 27 December 2001, the Council adopted Common Position 2001/931/CFSP ([1]).

(2) On 3 February 2022, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2022/152 ([2]), updating the list of persons, groups and entities subject to Articles 2, 3 and 4 of Common Position 2001/931/CFSP ('the list').

(3) In accordance with Article 1(6) of Common Position 2001/931/CFSP, it is necessary to review at regular intervals the names of persons, groups and entities in the list to ensure that there are grounds for keeping them thereon.

(4) This Decision sets out the result of the review that the Council has carried out in respect of persons, groups and entities to which Articles 2, 3 and 4 of Common Position 2001/931/CFSP apply.

(5) The Council has verified that competent authorities, as referred to in Article 1(4) of Common Position 2001/931/CFSP, have taken decisions with regard to all persons, groups and entities on the list to the effect that they have been involved in terrorist acts within the meaning of Article 1(2) and (3) of Common Position 2001/931/CFSP. The Council has also concluded that the persons, groups and entities to which Articles 2, 3 and 4 of Common Position 2001/931/CFSP apply should continue to be subject to the specific restrictive measures provided for in Common Position 2001/931/CFSP.

(6) The list should be updated accordingly and Decision (CFSP) 2022/152 should be repealed,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The list of persons, groups and entities to which Articles 2, 3 and 4 of Common Position 2001/931/CFSP apply is set out in the Annex to this Decision.

Article 2

Decision (CFSP) 2022/152 is hereby repealed.

([1]) Council Common Position 2001/931/CFSP of 27 December 2001 on the application of specific measures to combat terrorism (OJ L 344, 28.12.2001, p. 93).

([2]) Council Decision (CFSP) 2022/152 of 3 February 2022 updating the list of persons, groups and entities subject to Articles 2, 3 and 4 of Common Position 2001/931/CFSP on the application of specific measures to combat terrorism, and repealing Decision (CFSP) 2021/1192 (OJ L 25, 4.2.2022, p. 13).

Article 3

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

Done at Brussels, 18 July 2022.

For the Council
The President
J. BORRELL FONTELLES

ANNEX

LIST OF PERSONS, GROUPS AND ENTITIES REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 1

I. PERSONS

1. ABDOLLAHI Hamed (a.k.a. Mustafa Abdullahi), born 11.8.1960 in Iran. Passport number: D9004878.

2. AL-NASSER Abdelkarim Hussein Mohamed, born in Al Ihsa (Saudi Arabia), citizen of Saudi Arabia.

3. AL-YACOUB Ibrahim Salih Mohammed, born 16.10.1966 in Tarut (Saudi Arabia), citizen of Saudi Arabia.

4. ARBABSIAR Manssor (a.k.a. Mansour Arbabsiar), born 6.3.1955 or 15.3.1955 in Iran. Iranian and US national, Passport number: C2002515 (Iran); Passport number: 477845448 (USA). National ID number: 07442833, expiry date 15.3.2016 (USA driving licence).

5. ASSADI Assadollah (a.k.a. Assadollah Asadi), born 22.12.1971 in Teheran (Iran), Iranian national. Iranian diplomatic passport number: D9016657.

6. BOUYERI Mohammed (a.k.a. Abu Zubair, a.k.a. Sobiar, a.k.a. Abu Zoubair), born 8.3.1978 in Amsterdam (The Netherlands).

7. EL HAJJ Hassan Hassan, born 22.3.1988 in Zaghdraiya, Sidon, Lebanon, Canadian citizen. Passport number: JX446643 (Canada).

8. HASHEMI MOGHADAM Saeid, born 6.8.1962 in Teheran (Iran), Iranian national. Passport number: D9016290, valid until 4.2.2019.

9. AL-DIN Izz Hasan (a.k.a. Garbaya Ahmed, a.k.a. Sa'id, a.k.a. Salwwan Samir), Lebanon, born 1963 in Lebanon, citizen of Lebanon.

10. MELIAD Farah, born 5.11.1980 in Sydney (Australia), Australian citizen. Passport number: M2719127 (Australia).

11. MOHAMMED Khalid Sheikh (a.k.a. Ali Salem, a.k.a. Bin Khalid Fahd Bin Abdallah, a.k.a. Henin Ashraf Refaat Nabith, a.k.a. Wadood Khalid Abdul), born 14.4.1965 or 1.3.1964 in Pakistan, passport number 488555.

12. SHAHLAI Abdul Reza (a.k.a. Abdol Reza Shala'i, a.k.a. Abd-al Reza Shalai, a.k.a. Abdorreza Shahlai, a.k.a. Abdolreza Shahla'i, a.k.a. Abdul-Reza Shahlaee, a.k.a. Hajj Yusef, a.k.a. Haji Yusif, a.k.a. Hajji Yasir, a.k.a. Hajji Yusif, a.k.a. Yusuf Abu-al-Karkh), born circa 1957 in Iran. Addresses: (1) Kermanshah, Iran, (2) Mehran Military Base, Ilam Province, Iran.

13. SHAKURI Ali Gholam, born circa 1965 in Tehran, Iran.

II. GROUPS AND ENTITIES

1. 'Abu Nidal Organisation' – 'ANO' (a.k.a. 'Fatah Revolutionary Council', a.k.a. 'Arab Revolutionary Brigades', a.k.a. 'Black September', a.k.a. 'Revolutionary Organisation of Socialist Muslims').

2. 'Al-Aqsa Martyrs' Brigade'.

3. 'Al-Aqsa e.V.'.

4. 'Babbar Khalsa'.

5. 'Communist Party of the Philippines', including 'New People's Army' – 'NPA', Philippines.

6. Directorate for Internal Security of the Iranian Ministry for Intelligence and Security.

7. 'Gama'a al-Islamiyya' (a.k.a. 'Al-Gama'a al-Islamiyya') ('Islamic Group' – 'IG').

8. 'İslami Büyük Doğu Akıncılar Cephesi' – 'IBDA-C' ('Great Islamic Eastern Warriors Front').

9. 'Hamas', including 'Hamas-Izz al-Din al-Qassem'.
10. 'Hizballah Military Wing' (a.k.a. 'Hezbollah Military Wing', a.k.a. 'Hizbullah Military Wing', a.k.a. 'Hizbollah Military Wing', a.k.a. 'Hezballah Military Wing', a.k.a. 'Hisbollah Military Wing', a.k.a. 'Hizbu'llah Military Wing' a.k.a. 'Hizb Allah Military Wing', a.k.a. 'Jihad Council' (and all units reporting to it, including the External Security Organisation)).
11. 'Hizbul Mujahideen' – 'HM'.
12. 'Khalistan Zindabad Force' – 'KZF'.
13. 'Kurdistan Workers' Party' – 'PKK' (a.k.a. 'KADEK', a.k.a. 'KONGRA-GEL').
14. 'Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam' – 'LTTE'.
15. 'Ejército de Liberación Nacional' ('National Liberation Army').
16. 'Palestinian Islamic Jihad' – 'PIJ'.
17. 'Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine' – 'PFLP'.
18. 'Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine – General Command' (a.k.a. 'PFLP – General Command').
19. 'Devrimci Halk Kurtuluş Partisi-Cephesi' – 'DHKP/C' (a.k.a. 'Devrimci Sol' ('Revolutionary Left'), a.k.a. 'Dev Sol') ('Revolutionary People's Liberation Army/Front/Party').
20. 'Sendero Luminoso' – 'SL' ('Shining Path').
21. 'Teyrbazen Azadiya Kurdistan' – 'TAK' (a.k.a. 'Kurdistan Freedom Falcons', a.k.a. 'Kurdistan Freedom Hawks').

COUNCIL DECISION (EU) 2022/1242

of 18 July 2022

amending the Council's Rules of Procedure

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on European Union,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 240(3) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) The first subparagraph of Article 12(1) of the Council's Rules of Procedure ([1]) provides that acts of the Council on an urgent matter may be adopted by a written vote where the Council or the Committee of the Permanent Representatives of the Governments of the Member States (Coreper) unanimously decides to use that procedure.

(2) With a view to ensuring continuity of Council decision-making in the exceptional circumstances caused by the COVID-19 pandemic whereby Council meetings could not be held regularly, the Council adopted Decision (EU) 2020/430 ([2]) which introduced a temporary renewable derogation from the first subparagraph of Article 12(1) of the Council's Rules of Procedure as regards decisions to use the ordinary written procedure, where those decisions are taken by Coreper. During the period of application of Decision (EU) 2020/430, a decision by Coreper to use the ordinary written procedure was to be taken in accordance with the voting rule applicable for the adoption of the Council act concerned. That derogation was extended by the Council twelve times, justified by the continuation of the exceptional circumstances caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. The most recent extension, introduced by Council Decision (EU) 2022/321 ([3]), expired on 30 June 2022.

(3) Notwithstanding the improvement of the overall situation related to the COVID-19 pandemic, the use that was made of the derogation from the first subparagraph of Article 12(1) of the Council's Rules of Procedure during the two last years, and the recent international events that have required urgent action, demonstrate that it is important for the Council to be able to continue to use such a tool in the future.

(4) Therefore, building on the experience gained in successfully ensuring the continuity of Council decision-making during the COVID-19 pandemic in an efficient manner, considering the high probability of situations requiring urgent action occurring in the future, and consistent with the role of Coreper in preparing the work in the Council and ensuring consistency of the Union's policies and actions, it is appropriate to provide that decisions to use the ordinary written procedure, where those decisions are taken by Coreper, should be taken in accordance with the voting rule applicable for the adoption of the Council act concerned.

(5) The ordinary written procedure decided by Coreper should only be used in circumstances that require urgent action and should always be preceded by a thorough preparation in Coreper, in order to ensure to the maximum extent possible, among others, national coordination, public transparency, and the involvement of national parliaments in accordance with the practices of Member States.

(6) The Council's Rules of Procedure should therefore be amended, in accordance with Article 240(3) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU).

([1]) Council Decision 2009/937/EU of 1 December 2009 adopting the Council's Rules of Procedure (OJ L 325, 11.12.2009, p. 35).

([2]) Council Decision (EU) 2020/430 of 23 March 2020 on a temporary derogation from the Council's Rules of Procedure in view of the travel difficulties caused by the COVID-19 pandemic in the Union (OJ L 88 I, 24.3.2020, p. 1).

([3]) Council Decision (EU) 2022/321 of 24 February 2022 further extending the temporary derogation from the Council's Rules of Procedure introduced by Decision (EU) 2020/430, in view of the travel difficulties caused by the COVID-19 pandemic in the Union (OJ L 55, 28.2.2022, p. 45).

(7) In accordance with Article 106a of the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community, Article 240 TFEU applies to the European Atomic Energy Community,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

In Article 12(1) of the Council's Rules of Procedure, the first subparagraph is replaced by the following:

'Acts of the Council on an urgent matter may be adopted by a written vote where the Council unanimously decides to use that procedure or where Coreper decides to use that procedure in accordance with the voting rule applicable for the adoption of the Council acts concerned. In special circumstances, the President may also propose the use of that procedure; in such a case, written votes may be used where all members of the Council agree to that procedure.'.

Article 2

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

It shall be published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

Done at Brussels, 18 July 2022.

For the Council
The President
J. BORRELL FONTELLES

COUNCIL IMPLEMENTING DECISION (CFSP) 2022/1243

of 18 July 2022

implementing Decision 2012/642/CFSP concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Belarus and the involvement of Belarus in the Russian aggression against Ukraine

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on European Union, and in particular Article 31(2) thereof,

Having regard to Council Decision 2012/642/CFSP of 15 October 2012 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Belarus and the involvement of Belarus in the Russian aggression against Ukraine ([1]), and in particular Article 6(1) and (3) thereof,

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

Whereas:

(1) On 15 October 2012, the Council adopted Decision 2012/642/CFSP.

(2) Further to an evaluation of the relevant circumstances, one entry should be deleted from the list of natural and legal persons, entities and bodies set out in Annex I to Decision 2012/642/CFSP.

(3) Decision 2012/642/CFSP should therefore be amended accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Annex I to Decision 2012/642/CFSP is amended in accordance with the Annex to this Decision.

Article 2

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

Done at Brussels, 18 July 2022.

For the Council
The President
J. BORRELL FONTELLES

([1]) OJ L 285, 17.10.2012, p. 1.

ANNEX

The following entry is deleted from the list set out in Section B ('Legal persons, entities or bodies referred to in Article 4(1)') of Annex I to Decision 2012/642/CFSP:

'23. Cham Wings Airlines'.

COMMISSION DECISION (EU) 2022/1244

of 13 July 2022

establishing the EU Ecolabel criteria for growing media and soil improvers

(notified under document C(2022) 4758)

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 66/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 on the EU Ecolabel ([1]), and in particular Article 8(2) thereof,

After consulting the European Union Ecolabelling Board,

Whereas:

(1) Under Regulation (EC) No 66/2010, the EU Ecolabel may be awarded to those products with a reduced environmental impact during their entire life cycle.

(2) Regulation (EC) No 66/2010 provides that specific EU Ecolabel criteria are to be established according to product groups.

(3) Commission Decision (EU) 2015/2099 ([2]) established EU Ecolabel criteria and related assessment and verification requirements for the product group 'growing media, soil improvers and mulch'. The period of validity of those criteria and requirements has been extended to 30 June 2022 by Commission Decision (EU) 2019/1134 ([3]).

(4) In order to better reflect best practice in the market for the product group and to take account of policy developments, potential future windows of opportunity for increased uptake and the market`s demand for sustainable products, it is appropriate to establish a new set of criteria for growing media and soil improvers.

(5) The EU Ecolabel Fitness check Report ([4]) of 30 June 2017, reviewing the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 66/2010, concluded on the need to develop a more strategic approach for the EU Ecolabel, including the bundling of closely related product groups where appropriate.

(6) In line with those conclusions, it is appropriate to revise the criteria for the product group 'growing media, soil improvers and mulch', and to ensure harmonisation with Regulation (EU) 2019/1009 of the European Parliament and of the Council ([5]).

([1]) OJ L 27, 30.1.2010, p. 1.

([2]) Commission Decision (EU) 2015/2099 of 18 November 2015 establishing the ecological criteria for the award of the EU Ecolabel for growing media, soil improvers and mulch (OJ L 303, 20.11.2015, p. 75).

([3]) Commission Decision (EU) 2019/1134 of 1 July 2019 amending Decision 2009/300/EC and Decision (EU) 2015/2099, as regards the period of validity of the ecological criteria for the award of the EU Ecolabel to certain products, and of the related assessment and verification requirements (OJ L 179, 3.7.2019, p. 25).

([4]) Report from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council on the review of implementation of Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 on the voluntary participation by organisations in a Community eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS) and Regulation (EC) No 66/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 on the EU Ecolabel (COM(2017) 355 final).

([5]) Regulation (EU) 2019/1009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 laying down rules on the making available on the market of EU fertilising products and amending Regulations (EC) No 1069/2009 and (EC) No 1107/2009 and repealing Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003 (OJ L 170, 25.6.2019, p. 1).

(7) In line with Regulation (EU) 2019/1009, point (6) of the preamble and Part I of Annex I to that Regulation, the product group name should be modified to 'growing media and soil improvers' to better reflect product functionality, since 'mulch' is considered to be a type of soil improver.

(8) Harmonisation with Regulation (EU) 2019/1009 should also increase the market visibility of the EU Ecolabel for growing media and soil improvers products and reduce the administrative burden for national authorities. Additionally, certain modifications should be made to the definitions within the product group 'growing media and soil improvers', notably to harmonise terminology with Regulation (EU) 2019/1009.

(9) The New Circular Economy Action Plan for a cleaner and more competitive Europe ([6]) adopted on 11 March 2020 stipulates that the durability, recyclability and recycled content requirements are to be more systematically included in the EU Ecolabel criteria.

(10) The revised EU Ecolabel criteria for growing media and soil improvers should aim, in particular, to promote products that have limited environmental impact along their life cycle, and that are produced using material-efficient and energy-efficient processes. In order to contribute towards the transition to a more circular economy, the criteria should promote the inclusion, in growing media and soil improvers, of recycled organic matter and nutrients, and they should encourage the recovery of mineral growing media at their end-of-life phase. The revised criteria should guarantee the products' safety for human, animals or plant health and/or for the environment by setting limits on the presence of hazardous substances, such as heavy metals and organic pollutants, and by ensuring controlled sourcing of minerals. Considering efforts towards climate neutrality and the decarbonisation of European industry, the criteria should set mandatory requirements on CO_2 emissions and energy consumption for expanded minerals and mineral wool manufacturing and should incentivise the incorporation of recycled/recovered material content in growing media.

(11) The new criteria and related assessment and verification requirements should remain valid until 30 June 2030, taking into account the innovation cycle for the product group.

(12) For reasons of legal certainty, Decision (EU) 2015/2099 should be repealed.

(13) A transitional period should be allowed for producers whose products have been awarded the EU Ecolabel for growing media, soil improvers and mulch on the basis of the criteria set out in Decision (EU) 2015/2099, so that they have sufficient time to adapt their products to comply with the new criteria and requirements. For a limited period after adoption of this Decision, producers should also be allowed to submit applications based either on the criteria established by Decision (EU) 2015/2099 or on the new criteria established by this Decision. EU Ecolabel licences awarded in accordance with the criteria set out in Decision (EU) 2015/2099 should be allowed to be used for 12 months from the date of adoption of this Decision.

(14) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee established by Article 16 of Regulation (EC) No 66/2010,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The product group 'growing media and soil improvers' shall comprise growing media and soil improvers.

([6]) Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, A new Circular Economy Action Plan for a cleaner and more competitive Europe (COM(2020) 98 final).

Article 2

For the purpose of this Decision, the following definitions shall apply:

(1) 'growing medium' means a product other than soil in situ, the function of which is for plants, including algae, or mushrooms to grow in;

(2) 'soil improver' means a product, including mulch, the function of which is to maintain, improve or protect the physical or chemical properties, the structure or the biological activity of the soil to which it is added;

(3) 'mulch' means a type of soil improver used as protective covering placed around plants on the topsoil whose specific functions are to prevent the loss of moisture, control weed growth, help moderate soil temperature and reduce soil erosion.

Article 3

In order for a product to be awarded the EU Ecolabel for growing media and soil improvers under Regulation (EC) No 66/2010, it shall fall within the product group 'growing media and soil improvers' as defined in Article 1 of this Decision, and shall comply with the criteria and related assessment and verification requirements set out in the Annex to this Decision.

Article 4

The EU Ecolabel criteria for the product group 'growing media and soil improvers' and the related assessment and verification requirements shall be valid until 31 December 2030.

Article 5

For administrative purposes, the code number assigned to the product group 'growing media and soil improvers' shall be '048'.

Article 6

Decision (EU) 2015/2099 is repealed.

Article 7

1. Applications for the EU Ecolabel for the product group 'growing media, soil improvers and mulch', as defined in Article 1 of Decision (EU) 2015/2099, submitted before the date of application of this Decision shall be evaluated in accordance with the conditions laid down in Decision (EU) 2015/2099.

2. Applications for the EU Ecolabel for products falling within the product group 'growing media and soil improvers', as defined in Article 1 of this Decision, submitted on or within two months from the date of application of this Decision may be based either on the criteria set out in this Decision or on the criteria set out in Decision (EU) 2015/2099. Those applications shall be evaluated in accordance with the criteria on which they are based.

3. EU Ecolabel licences awarded on the basis of an application evaluated in accordance with the criteria set out in Decision (EU) 2015/2099 may be used for 12 months from the date of application of this Decision.

Article 8

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

It shall apply from 20 July 2022.

Done at Brussels, 13 July 2022.

For the Commission
Virginijus SINKEVIČIUS
Member of the Commission

ANNEX

EU Ecolabel criteria for awarding the EU Ecolabel to growing media and soil improvers

FRAMEWORK

EU ECOLABEL CRITERIA

The criteria for awarding the EU Ecolabel to growing media and soil improvers, and their applicability to each type of product covered by the scope, are as follows:

Table 1

Overview of applicable criteria according to the specific product

Criterion	Growing media	Soil improvers
1 – Components	x	x
1.1 – Organic components of the product	x	x
2 – Mineral components	x	x
2.1 – Energy consumption and CO_2 emissions during the manufacture of mineral growing media	x	
2.2 – Sources of mineral extraction	x	x
2.3 – Mineral growing media use and after use	x	
3 – Organic components and recycled/recovered materials in growing media	x	
4 – Restricted substances	x	x
4.1 – Limits for heavy metals	x	x
4.2 – Limits for polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)	x	x
4.3 – Restrictions on substances and mixtures classified as hazardous under Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council ([1])	x	x
4.4 – Restrictions on substances of very high concern (SVHCs) as identified under Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council ([2])	x	x
4.5 – Microbiological criteria	x	x
5 – Fitness for use	x	x
5.1 – Stability	x	x
5.2 – Macroscopic impurities	x	x
5.3 – Organic matter and dry matter in soil improvers		x
5.4 – Viable weed seeds and plant propagules	x	x
5.5 – Plant response	x	x
6 – Growing media features	x	
6.1 – Electrical conductivity	x	
6.2 – Sodium content	x	
6.3 – Chloride content	x	
7 – Provision of information	x	x

Criterion	Growing media	Soil improvers
7.1 – Soil improvers		x
7.2 – Growing media	x	
8 – Information appearing on the EU Ecolabel	x	x

([1]) 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, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (OJ L 353, 31.12.2008, p. 1).

([2]) 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).

Assessment and verification requirements

For the EU Ecolabel to be awarded to a specific product, applicants must comply with each requirement.

Specific assessment and verification requirements are indicated under each criterion.

Where the applicant is required to provide declarations, documentation, analyses, test reports, or other evidence to show compliance with the criteria, these may originate from the applicant and/or their supplier(s) as appropriate.

Competent bodies shall preferentially recognise attestations that are issued by bodies accredited in accordance with the relevant harmonised standard for testing and calibration laboratories, and verifications by bodies that are accredited in accordance with the relevant harmonised standard for bodies certifying products, processes and services.

Where appropriate, test and sampling methods other than those indicated for each criterion may be used if the competent body assessing the application accepts their equivalence.

Where appropriate, competent bodies may require supporting documentation and may carry out independent verifications.

Changes in suppliers and production sites pertaining to products to which the EU Ecolabel has been granted shall be notified to competent bodies, together with supporting information to enable verification of continued compliance with the criteria.

As a prerequisite, the product must meet the relevant requirements in Regulation (EU) 2019/1009 or the legal requirements of the Member State in which the product is intended to be placed on the market. In the latter case, the applicant shall declare the product's compliance with this requirement.

The sampling shall be carried out in accordance with EN 12579 (Soil improvers and growing media – Sampling). Samples are be prepared in accordance with EN 13040 (Soil improvers and growing media – Sample preparation for chemical and physical tests, determination of dry matter content, moisture content and laboratory compacted bulk density).

Once available, test and sampling methods shall be conducted in accordance with the corresponding harmonised standards, the references of which have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Union* in accordance with Article 13 of Regulation (EU) 2019/1009.

For the application year, the sampling and test frequency shall fulfil the requirements set down in Appendix 1. For the following years, the sampling and test frequency of products shall fulfil the requirements set down in Appendix 2. Different sampling and testing frequencies are set for the following types of plants:

— Type 1: Treatment plants for waste or for animal by-products,

— Type 2: Product manufacture plants using materials from Type 1 plants, and

— Type 3: Product manufacture plants not using materials from Type 1 plants.

For Type 2 plants, the sampling and test frequencies for the application year and the following years will be the same as the frequencies set for Type 3, if the supplied materials derived from waste/animal by-products comply with the EU Ecolabel criteria for growing media and soil improvers. The applicant shall provide the competent body with the test reports from the suppliers, together with the documentation, to ensure the compliance of the supplied material with the EU Ecolabel criteria. The competent body may recognise the sampling and testing frequencies under national legislation and standards as valid to ensure compliance with the EU Ecolabel criteria of the supplied materials derived from waste or animal by-products.

A written confirmation from the applicant that all the criteria are fulfilled shall also be required for the assessment.

An EU fertilising product is a fertilising product that is CE marked when made available on the market. If the product is an EU fertilising product, the following documentation shall be delivered to the competent body: the EU declaration of conformity; the technical documentation; and, where applicable, the documents issued by a notified body involved in the conformity assessment procedure of the product.

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

(1) 'annual input' means the annual quantity of materials treated in a waste or animal by-product treatment plant;

(2) 'annual output' means the annual quantity of products composed of the same components;

(3) 'batch' means a quantity of goods manufactured by the same process under the same conditions and labelled in the same manner and is assumed to have the same characteristics;

(4) 'bio-waste' means biodegradable garden and park waste, food and kitchen waste from households, offices, restaurants, wholesale, canteens, caterers and retail premises and comparable waste from food processing plants, including similar waste from households collected together with bio-waste;

(5) 'component' means the material that is used as an ingredient of the product;

(6) 'mineral growing medium' means a growing medium totally composed of mineral components, which is only offered for use for professional horticultural applications, as green walls and/or green roofs;

(7) 'organic component' means components composed primarily of carbon and molecules derived from living organisms, other than fossil fuels and materials derived from fossil fuels;

(8) 'recovered material' means any material that underwent any recovery operation, including preparing for re-use, recycling and backfilling, but excluding energy recovery and the reprocessing into materials that are to be used as fuels or other means to generate energy;

(9) 'recovery' means any operation the principal result of which is waste serving a useful purpose by replacing other materials that would otherwise have been used to fulfil a particular function, or waste being prepared to fulfil that function, in the plant or in the wider economy;

(10) 'recycling' means any recovery operation by which waste materials are reprocessed into products, materials or substances whether for the original or other purposes, including the reprocessing of organic material but excluding energy recovery and the reprocessing into materials that are to be used as fuels or for backfilling operations;

(11) 'total organic carbon (TOC)' means quantity of carbon that is converted into carbon dioxide by combustion and which is not liberated as carbon dioxide by acid treatment.

Criterion 1 – Components

This criterion applies to growing media and soil improvers.

The components admitted shall be organic and/or mineral components.

The product shall not contain intentionally added peat.

Criterion 1.1 – Organic components of the product

The product may contain one or more of the following organic components:

(a) plants, plant parts or plant extracts, derived from agricultural or forestry activities, having undergone no other processing than cutting, grinding, milling, sieving, sifting, centrifugation, pressing, drying, frost treatment, freeze-drying, extraction with water, supercritical CO_2 extraction, or fiberisation at a temperature not higher than 100 °C and without any additives except water. For the purpose of this point, plants include mushrooms and algae and exclude blue-green algae (cyanobacteria);

(b) food industry factory lime, i.e. a material from the food processing industry obtained by carbonation of organic matter, using exclusively burnt lime from natural sources;

(c) molasses, i.e. a viscous by-product of the refining of sugar cane or sugar beets into sugar;

(d) vinasse, i.e. a viscous by-product of the fermentation process of molasses into ethanol, ascorbic acid or other products;

(e) distillers grains, i.e. by-products resulting from the production of alcoholic beverages;

(f) lime from drinking water production, i.e. residue that is released by production of drinking water from groundwater or surface water and consists, mainly, of calcium carbonate;

(g) digestate obtained through anaerobic digestion or compost obtained through aerobic composting of one or more of the materials listed below from 1 to 5.

Organic components (g) can be obtained by processing one or more of the following input materials:

(1) bio-waste from separate collection at source, as defined in Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ([1]);

(2) living or dead organisms or parts thereof that are unprocessed or processed only by manual, mechanical or gravitational means, by dissolution in water, by flotation, by extraction with water, by steam distillation or by heating solely to remove water, or which are extracted from air by any means, except:

   (a) materials originating from mixed municipal waste;

   (b) sewage sludge, industrial sludge or dredging sludge;

   (c) animal by-products or derived products falling within the scope of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council ([2]) for which no end point in the manufacturing chain has been determined in accordance with Article 5(2), third subparagraph, of that Regulation;

(3) category 2 or category 3 materials or derived products thereof, in accordance with the conditions set out in Article 32(1) and (2) and in the measures referred to in Article 32(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009, provided that the end point in the manufacturing chain has been determined, in accordance with Article 5(2), third subparagraph, of that Regulation, and reached before placing the product on the market;

(4) sludges that comply with both of the following two conditions:

   I. they are identified as one of the following types of waste ([3]):

      0203 05 sludges from on-site effluent treatment in the preparation and processing of fruit, vegetables, cereals, edible oils, cocoa, coffee, tea and tobacco, conserve production, yeast and yeast extract production, molasses preparation and fermentation;

([1]) Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives (OJ L 312, 22.11.2008, p. 3).

([2]) Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 (Animal by-products Regulation) (OJ L 300, 14.11.2009, p. 1).

([3]) Types of wastes and reference codes as identified in Commission Decision 2000/532/EC of 3 May 2000 replacing Decision 94/3/EC establishing a list of wastes pursuant to Article 1(a) of Council Directive 75/442/EEC on waste and Council Decision 94/904/EC establishing a list of hazardous waste pursuant to Article 1(4) of Council Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste (OJ L 226, 6.9.2000, p. 3).

0204 03 sludges from on-site effluent treatment in sugar processing;

0205 02 sludges from on-site effluent treatment in the dairy products industry;

0206 03 sludges from on-site effluent treatment in the baking and confectionery industry;

0207 05 sludges from on-site effluent treatment in the production of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages (except coffee, tea and cocoa);

II. they are single-source separated, meaning that there has been no mixing with effluents or sludges outside a specific production process.

(5) digestate obtained through anaerobic digestion or compost obtained through aerobic composting of any of the materials indicated in points 1, 2, 3 and 4 of this list.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide the competent body with the list of all components of the product.

The applicant shall provide the competent body with the information about the origin of each organic component of the product and a declaration of compliance with the requirements of Criterion 1 of this Annex.

Criterion 2 – Mineral components

Criterion 2.1 – Energy consumption and CO_2 emissions during the manufacture of mineral growing media

This criterion applies to mineral growing media only.

The manufacture of expanded minerals and mineral wool shall fulfil the following energy consumption and CO_2 emissions thresholds:

— energy consumption/product ≤ 11 GJ/t product, in primary energy, and

— CO_2 emissions/product ≤ 0,7 t CO_2/t product.

'Product' refers to the mineral wool in any of the forms placed on the market (e.g. slabs, cubes, plugs).

The ratio energy consumption/product shall be calculated as an annual average as follows:

$$\text{ratio}\,\frac{\text{Energy}}{\text{Product}} = \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^{n}\text{Production}_i} \bullet \sum_{i=1}^{n}\left(F + 2.1 \bullet \text{El}_{grid} + \left(\frac{\text{H}_{cog}}{Ref\ H\eta} + \frac{\text{El}_{cog}}{Ref\ E\eta}\right) \bullet (1 - \text{PES}_{cog})\right)_i$$

Where:

— *n* is the number of years of the period used to calculate the average,

— *i* is each year of the period used to calculate the average,

— *Production* is the production of the mineral wool or expanded minerals in tonnes in the year *i*,

— *F* is the annual consumption of fuels in the production process in the year *i*,

— El_{grid} is the annual electricity consumption from the grid in the year *i*,

— H_{cog} is the annual consumption of useful heat from cogeneration in the year *i*,

— El_{cog} is the annual consumption of electricity from cogeneration in the year *i*,

— *Ref Hη* and *Ref Eη* are the reference efficiencies for the separate production of heat and electricity as defined in Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council ([4]) and calculated in accordance with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/2402 ([5]), and

— PES_{cog} is the primary energy saving of the cogeneration plant as defined in the Directive 2012/27/EU, in the year *i*.

The ratio CO_2 emissions/production shall be calculated as an annual average as follows:

$$\text{ratio}\,\frac{CO_2\ \text{emissions}}{\text{Product}} = \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^{n}\text{Production}_i} \bullet \sum_{i=1}^{n}(\text{Direct}\ CO_2 + \text{Indirect}\ CO_2)_i$$

Where:

— *n* is the number of years of the period used to calculate the average,

— *i* is each year of the period used to calculate the average,

— *Production* is the mineral wool production in tonnes in the year *i*,

— *Direct* CO_2 is the CO_2 emissions in accordance with Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/2066 ([6]), in the year *i*, and

— *Indirect* CO_2 is the indirect CO_2 emissions due to final energy consumption in the year *i*, and shall be calculated in accordance with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/331 ([7]).

The direct CO_2 emissions shall be monitored in accordance with Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/2066.

The indirect CO_2 emissions shall be monitored in accordance with Article 6 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/331 on free allocation rules.

The period to calculate the ratios energy consumption/product and CO_2 emissions/product shall be the last five years before the submission of the application. If the operation period of the plant is less than five years at the date of the submission of the application, the ratio shall be calculated as an annual average of that operation period, which shall be at least one year.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide the competent body with a declaration that includes the following information:

— ratio energy consumption (GJ)/product (tonne),

— ratio CO_2 emissions (tonne)/product (tonne),

— direct CO_2 emissions (tonnes) for each year of the period to calculate the average,

— indirect CO_2 emissions (tonnes) for each year of the period to calculate the average,

— fuels consumed, consumption of each fuel (GJ), sub-process(es) of the manufacture process where they are consumed for each year of the period to calculate the average,

([4]) Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on energy efficiency, amending Directives 2009/125/EC and 2010/30/EU and repealing Directives 2004/8/EC and 2006/32/EC (OJ L 315, 14.11.2012, p. 1).

([5]) Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/2402 of 12 October 2015 reviewing harmonised efficiency reference values for separate production of electricity and heat in application of Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Commission Implementing Decision 2011/877/EU (OJ L 333, 19.12.2015, p. 54).

([6]) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/2066 of 19 December 2018 on the monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and amending Commission Regulation (EU) No 601/2012 (OJ L 334, 31.12.2018, p. 1).

([7]) Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/331 of 19 December 2018 determining transitional Union-wide rules for harmonised free allocation of emission allowances pursuant to Article 10a of Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 59, 27.2.2019, p. 8).

— electricity consumption from the grid (GJ final energy) for each year of the period to calculate the average,

— useful heat consumption from cogeneration (GJ final energy) for each year of the period to calculate the average,

— electricity consumption from cogeneration (GJ final energy) for each year of the period to calculate the average,

— reference efficiencies for separate production of heat and electricity,

— primary energy saving (PES) (%) of the cogeneration for each year of the period to calculate the average, and

— identification of fuels used in cogeneration and their share in the fuel mix, for each year of the period to calculate the average.

The following documents shall be provided together with the declarations:

— annual emissions report in accordance with Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/2066, for each year of the period to calculate the average,

— verification report finding the annual emissions report satisfactory in accordance with Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/2067 ([8]), for each year of the period to calculate the average,

— records of electricity consumption from the grid provided by the supplier, for each year of the period to calculate the average, and

— records of the useful heat and electricity consumption from cogeneration, both on-site and purchased, for each year of the period to calculate the average.

Criterion 2.2 – Sources of mineral extraction

This criterion applies to growing media and soil improvers.

The extraction of minerals to be used as a component of an EU Ecolabel growing medium and soil improver shall only take place on sites that are covered by the following documentation:

— an environmental impact assessment and, where relevant, a report in accordance with Directive 2014/52/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council ([9]),

— a valid authorisation for the extraction activity issued by the relevant regional or national authority,

— a rehabilitation management plan associated with the authorisation for the extraction activity,

— a map indicating the location of the quarry,

— a declaration of conformity with Regulation (EU) No 1143/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council ([10]),

— a declaration of conformity with Council Directive 92/43/EEC ([11]) (habitats) and Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ([12]) (birds).

([8]) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/2067 of 19 December 2018 on the verification of data and on the accreditation of verifiers pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 334, 31.12.2018, p. 94).

([9]) Directive 2014/52/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 amending Directive 2011/92/EU on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment (OJ L 124, 25.4.2014, p. 1).

([10]) Regulation (EU) No 1143/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2014 on the prevention and management of the introduction and spread of invasive alien species (OJ L 317, 4.11.2014, p. 35).

([11]) Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (OJ L 206, 22.7.1992, p. 7).

([12]) Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (OJ L 20, 26.1.2010, p. 7).

Regarding the last point above, in cases where extraction sites are located in Natura 2000 network areas, composed of special areas of conservation referred to in Article 3 of Directive 92/43/EEC and special protection areas as defined in Article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC, extraction activities shall have been assessed and authorised in accordance with the provisions laid down in Article 6 of Directive 92/43/EEC and have taken into account the relevant European Commission guidance document ([13]).

Also regarding the last point above, in cases where extraction sites are located outside the EU, if materials are extracted from areas officially nominated as candidates for or adopted as: areas of special conservation interest; part of the Emerald network pursuant to Recommendation No 16 (1989) and Resolution No 3 (1996) of the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats ([14]); or protected areas designated as such under the national legislation of the sourcing/exporting countries, the extraction activities shall have been assessed and authorised in accordance with provisions that provide assurances equivalent to Directives 92/43/EEC and 2009/147/EC.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this requirement issued by the competent authorities, or a copy of the authorisations issued by the competent authorities, and any other required declarations and documentation.

The rehabilitation management plan shall include the objectives for the rehabilitation of the quarry, the conceptual final landform design, including the proposed post-quarry land use, details on the implementation of an effective revegetation programme and details of an effective monitoring programme to assess the performance of rehabilitated areas.

If industrial or construction mineral extraction activities have been carried out in Natura 2000 network areas (in the Union), the Emerald network or protected areas designated as such under national legislation of the sourcing/exporting countries (outside the Union), the applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this requirement issued by the competent authorities or a copy of their authorisation issued by the competent authorities.

Criterion 2.3 – Mineral growing media use and after use

This criterion is applicable to mineral growing media only.

The applicant shall offer customers a structured collection and recycling service, which may use third-party service providers. The collection and recycling service shall cover a minimum of 70 % of the applicant sales, expressed in volume, across the Union.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide the competent body with a declaration that the mineral growing media are only offered for use in professional horticultural applications. A statement about the professional horticultural application of the product shall be included in the information provided to the end-user.

The applicant shall inform the competent body about the option(s) on offer of structured collection and recycling services and the results of the options implemented. In particular, the applicant shall provide the following documentation and information:

— contract documentation between the manufacturer and the service providers,

— description of collection, processing and destinations,

— annual overview of the total sales volume of growing media in the European Union Member States and an annual overview of the sales volumes in areas of those Member States where collection and processing are on offer.

In the case of new entrants, an estimation of the annual overview of the total sales volume of growing media in the EU Member States, and an estimation of the annual overview of the sales volumes in areas of those Member States where collection and processing are on offer, shall be provided. Real data shall be provided one year after the EU Ecolabel licence is awarded.

([13]) European Commission, Directorate-General for Environment, Guidance document on non-energy mineral extraction and Natura 2000: a summary. Publications Office, 2019, https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2779/985239

([14]) Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (OJ L 38, 10.2.1982, p. 3).

Criterion 3 – Organic components and recycled/recovered materials in growing media

This criterion applies to growing media only.

Growing media shall consist of organic or recycled/recovered content, in accordance with either of the following:

(a) the growing medium shall consist of at least 30 % of organic components (expressed as volume of organic components per total volume of the product);

(b) the growing medium shall consist of mineral components manufactured from a process using at least 30 % of recycled/recovered materials (expressed as the dry weight of recycled/recovered materials per total dry weight of the input materials).

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall declare the following information:

— for case (a): volume of organic components declared in Criterion 1 per total volume of the product,

— for case (b): dry weight of recycled/recovered materials per total dry weight of the input materials.

For case (b), the applicant shall also declare the following information about the mineral components:

— identification of raw material inputs, reporting amounts as dry weight and origins,

— identification of recycled/recovered material inputs, reporting amount and origin, which is to be supported by invoice or verification documents provided by the supplier of the material.

Criterion 4 –Restricted substances

Criterion 4.1 – Limits for heavy metals

This criterion applies to growing media and soil improvers.

Criterion 4.1(a) – Limits for heavy metals in soil improvers

The content of the following elements in the product shall be lower than the values shown in Table 2, measured in terms of dry matter (DM) of the product.

Table 2

Heavy metals limits for soil improvers

Heavy metal	Maximum content in the product (mg/kg DM)
Cadmium (Cd)	1
Chromium total (Cr total)	100
Copper (Cu)	200
Mercury (Hg)	0,45
Nickel (Ni)	40
Lead (Pb)	100
Zinc (Zn)	300
Inorganic Arsenic (As)	10

Criterion 4.1(b) – Limits for heavy metals in growing media

The content of the following elements in the product shall be lower than the values shown in Table 3, measured in terms of dry matter (DM) of the product.

Table 3

Heavy metal limits for growing media

Heavy metal	Maximum content in the product (mg/kg DM)	
	Mineral growing media	Growing media other than mineral growing media
Cadmium (Cd)	1,3	1,3
Chromium total (Cr total)	310	100
Chromium VI (Cr VI)	2	Not applicable
Copper (Cu)	200	200
Mercury (Hg)	0,45	0,45
Nickel (Ni)	40	40
Lead (Pb)	100	100
Zinc (Zn)	300	300
Inorganic arsenic (As)	10	10

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide the competent body with the reports of tests conducted in accordance with existing EN standards or testing procedures that are performed in a reliable and reproducible manner.

For chromium total content, the applicant shall provide the competent body with reports of tests conducted in accordance with the testing procedure indicated in EN 13650.

In growing media of solely mineral components, the limit for nickel shall refer to its bioavailable content.

Criterion 4.2 – Limits for polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)

This criterion applies to growing media and soil improvers.

The content in the product of the following polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons shall be lower than the values shown in Table 4, measured in terms of dry matter of the product.

Table 4

Limit for PAHs

Pollutant	Maximum content in the product (mg/kg DM)
PAH_{16}	6

PAH_{16} = sum of naphthalene, acenaphthylene, acenaphthene, fluorene, phenanthrene, anthracene, fluoranthene, pyrene, benzo[a]anthracene, chrysene, benzo[b]fluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, benzo[a]pyrene, indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene, dibenzo[a,h]anthracene and benzo[ghi]perylene.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide the competent body with reports of tests conducted in accordance with the testing procedure indicated in EN 16181.

Criterion 4.3 – Restrictions on substances and mixtures classified as hazardous under Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

The criterion applies to soil improvers and growing media.

The product shall not be classified in accordance with any of the hazard classes, categories and associated hazard statements codes, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, that are listed in the following paragraph.

The product shall not contain intentionally added substances or mixtures in concentration greater than 0,010 % w/w (in terms of wet weight) that are assigned any of the following hazard classes, categories and associated hazard statement codes, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

— Group 1 hazards: Category 1A or 1B carcinogenic, mutagenic and/or toxic for reproduction (CMR): H340, H350, H350i, H360, H360F, H360D, H360FD, H360Fd, H360Df,

— Group 2 hazards: Category 2 CMR: H341, H351, H361, H361f, H361d, H361fd, H362; Category 1 aquatic toxicity: H400, H410; Category 1 and 2 acute toxicity: H300, H310, H330; Category 1 aspiration toxicity: H304; Category 1 specific target organ toxicity (STOT): H370, H372, and

— Group 3 hazards: Category 2, 3 and 4 aquatic toxicity: H411, H412, H413; Category 3 acute toxicity: H301, H311, H331; Category 2 STOT: H371, H373.

The hazard statement codes generally refer to substances. However, if information on substances cannot be obtained, the classification rules for mixtures shall apply.

The use of substances or mixtures that are chemically modified during the production process, so that any relevant hazard for which the substance or mixture has been classified under Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 no longer applies, shall be exempted from the above requirement.

This criterion does not apply to those components composed of:

— substances not included in the scope of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 as defined in Article 2(2) of that Regulation,

— substances covered by Article 2(7)(b) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, which sets out the criteria for exempting substances included in Annex V to that Regulation from the registration, downstream user and evaluation requirements.

In order to determine if this exclusion applies, the applicant shall screen any intentionally added substances or mixtures present at a concentration above 0,010 % w/w (in terms of wet weight) in the product.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a list of all relevant components and chemicals intentionally added in the production process, together with the relevant safety data sheets or chemical supplier declarations that demonstrate the compliance with the requirement.

Any components or chemicals containing substances or mixtures classified under Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 shall be highlighted.

The approximate dosing rate of the component or chemical, together with the concentration of the restricted substance or mixture in that component or chemical (as provided in the safety data sheet or supplier declaration) and an assumed retention factor of 100 %, shall be used to estimate the quantity of the restricted substance or mixture remaining in the product.

Justifications for any deviation from a retention factor of 100 % or for chemical modification of a restricted hazardous substance or mixture must be provided in writing.

For components or substances exempted from meeting the requirement of Criterion 4.3 (see Annexes IV and V to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006), a declaration to this effect by the applicant shall suffice to comply.

In the case of mineral wool, the applicant shall also provide the following:

(a) copy of a certificate awarded for the right to use the European Certification Board for Mineral Wool Products trademark as proof of compliance with Note Q of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008;

(b) copy of a test report under the terms of ISO 14184-1 Textiles – Determination of formaldehyde – Part 1: Free and hydrolysed formaldehyde.

The above evidence can also be provided directly to competent bodies by any supplier in the applicant's supply chain.

Criterion 4.4 – Restrictions on substances of very high concern (SVHCs) as identified under Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006

The criterion applies to soil improvers and growing media.

The product shall not contain any intentionally added substance meeting the criteria referred to in Article 57 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 that has been identified in accordance with the procedure described in Article 59 of that Regulation and included in the candidate list of substances of very high concern (SVHCs) for authorisation.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a declaration that they have not intentionally added any SVHCs during their production process. This applicant declaration shall be supported by declarations and safety data sheets of all supplied chemicals and materials used to produce the EU Ecolabel product(s) – to confirm that no SVHC has been intentionally added to those supplied chemicals or materials.

Criterion 4.5 – Microbiological criteria

This criterion applies to growing media and soil improvers, with the exception of mineral growing media.

The content of primary pathogens in the product shall not exceed the maximum levels set in Table 5.

Table 5

Limit value proposed for pathogens

Micro-organisms to be tested	Sampling plans			Limit
	n	c	m	M
Salmonella spp.	5	0	0	Absence in 25 g or 25 ml
Escherichia coli or Enterococcaceae	5	5	0	1 000 CFU in 1 g or 1 ml

CFU = colony-forming units

Where:

— n is the number of samples to be tested,

— c is the number of samples where the number of bacteria expressed in CFU is between m and M,

— m is the threshold value for the number of bacteria expressed in CFU that is considered satisfactory, and

— M is the maximum value of the number of bacteria expressed in CFU.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide the competent body with reports of tests conducted in accordance with the testing procedure indicated in Table 6.

Table 6

Standard test method for the detection of specific pathogens

Parameter	Test method
E. coli	CEN/TR 16193 or ISO 16649-2 or EN ISO 9308-3
Salmonella spp.	EN ISO 6579 or CEN/TR 15215
Enterococcacea	EN 15788 or EN ISO 7899-1 or BEA method

Criterion 5 – Fitness for use

Criterion 5.1 – Stability

This criterion applies to growing media and soil improvers, with the exception of mulches totally composed by lignocellulosic components and mineral growing media.

Soil improvers for non-professional applications and growing media for all applications shall meet one of the requirements presented in Table 7.

Table 7

Stability requirements of soil improvers intended for non-professional applications and growing media intended for all applications

Stability parameter	Requirement
Maximum Respirometric index	15 mmol O_2/kg organic matter/h
Minimum Rottegrad, where applicable	IV (self-heating test temperature rise of maximum 20 °C above ambient temperature)

Soil improvers for professional applications shall meet one of the requirements presented in Table 8.

Table 8

Stability requirements of soil improvers intended for professional applications

Stability parameter	Requirement
Maximum Respirometric index	25 mmol O_2/kg organic matter/h
Minimum Rottegrad, where applicable	III (self-heating test temperature rise of maximum 30 °C above ambient temperature)

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide the competent body with reports of tests conducted in accordance with the testing procedure indicated in Table 9.

Table 9

Standard test method for the determination of stability parameters

Parameter	Test method
Respirometric index	EN 16087-1
Rottegrad	EN 16087-2

Criterion 5.2 – Macroscopic impurities

This criterion applies to growing media and soil improvers, with the exception of mineral growing media:

(a) no more than 3 g/kg dry matter of macroscopic impurities above 2 mm in any form of glass and metal, each;

(b) no more than 2,5 g/kg dry matter of macroscopic impurities above 2 mm in form of plastic; and

(c) no more than 5 g/kg dry matter of the sum of the macroscopic impurities referred to in point (a) and point (b).

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide the competent body with reports of tests conducted in accordance with the testing procedure indicated in the Technical Specification CEN/TS 16202, or another equivalent testing procedure authorised by the competent body.

Criterion 5.3 – Organic matter and dry matter in soil improvers

This criterion applies to soil improvers.

The organic matter as loss on ignition of the product shall not be lower than 15 % dry mass or 8,5 % of organic carbon (Corg) content by mass.

The dry matter content of the product shall not be lower than 25 % fresh weight (% FW).

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide the competent body with reports of tests conducted in accordance with the testing procedure presented in Table 10.

Where compliance is assessed based on organic matter, the following conversion factor applies: organic carbon (Corg) = organic matter × 0,56

Table 10

Standard test methods for the determination of dry matter, organic matter and total organic carbon contents (TOC)

Parameter	Test method
Dry matter (% FW)	EN 13040
Organic matter as loss on ignition (% dry mass)	EN 13039
Total organic carbon (TOC) (% dry mass)	EN 15936

Criterion 5.4 – Viable weed seeds and plant propagules

This criterion applies to growing media and soil improvers, with the exception of mineral growing media.

In the product, the content of viable weed seeds and plant propagules shall not exceed two units per litre.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide the competent body with a report of a test in accordance with the testing procedure indicated in the Technical Specification CEN/TS 16201, or another equivalent testing procedure authorised by the competent body.

Criterion 5.5 – Plant response

This criterion applies to growing media and soil improvers.

Products shall not adversely affect plant emergence or subsequent growth.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide the competent body with a valid test conducted in accordance with the testing procedure indicated in EN 16086-1.

Criterion 6 – Growing media features

This criterion only applies to growing media.

Criterion 6.1 – Electrical conductivity

The electrical conductivity of the product shall be below 100 mS/m.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide the competent body with the report of the test conducted in accordance with the testing procedure indicated in EN 13038.

Criterion 6.2 – Sodium content

The sodium content in water extract of the product shall not exceed 150 mg/l fresh product.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide the competent body with the report of the test conducted in accordance with the testing procedure indicated in EN 13652.

Criterion 6.3 – Chloride content

The chloride content in water extract of the product shall not exceed 500 mg/l fresh weight of the product.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide the competent body with the report of the test conducted in accordance with the testing procedure indicated in EN 16195.

Criterion 7 – Provision of information

This criterion applies to growing media and soil improvers.

The information indicated under Criterion 7.1 or 7.2, as applicable, shall be provided.

The information shall be provided with the product, either on the packaging or in accompanying documents.

An EU fertilising product falling within the product function category 3(A) (organic soil improvers) or the product function category 4 (growing media) under the terms of Regulation (EU) 2019/1009 shall be deemed to comply with the requirement.

For mineral growing media, the provision of information shall include a statement about the professional horticultural application.

Criterion 7.1 – Soil improvers

(a) the name and address of the body responsible for marketing;

(b) a descriptor identifying the product by type, including the wording 'SOIL IMPROVER';

(c) a batch identification code;

(d) the quantity (indicated by mass or volume);

(e) range of moisture content or the dry matter content expressed as % by mass;

(f) a list of all components above 5 % by product weight or volume in descending order of magnitude by dry weight; where the component is a substance or a mixture, it shall be identified as specified in Article 18 of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008;

(g) the recommended conditions of storage and the recommended 'use by' date;

(h) guidelines for safe handling and use, including any relevant information on measures recommended to manage risks to human, animal or plant health, to safety or to the environment;

(i) instructions for intended use, including application rates, timing and frequency, and target plants or mushrooms;

(j) pH;

(k) electrical conductivity given as mS/m, except for mineral wool;

(l) organic matter content or organic carbon (Corg) content, expressed as % by mass;

(m) minimum amount of organic nitrogen (Norg), expressed as % by mass, followed by a description of the origin of the organic matter used;

(n) the ratio of organic carbon to total nitrogen (Corg/N).

The following nutrients shall be declared, expressed as % by mass, if exceeding 0,5 % by mass: nitrogen (N), phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5) and potassium oxide (K_2O).

Criterion 7.2 – Growing media

(a) the name and address of the body responsible for marketing;

(b) a descriptor identifying the product by type, including the wording 'GROWING MEDIUM';

(c) a batch identification code;

(d) the quantity:

— for plugs of mineral wool, expressed as number of pieces and the two dimensions diameter and height,

— for mineral wool having forms other than plugs, expressed as number of pieces and the three dimensions length, height and width,

— for other pre-shaped growing media, expressed as size in at least two dimensions,

— for other growing media, expressed as total volume,

— except for pre-shaped growing media, quantity expressed as volume of materials with a particle size greater than 60 mm, when present;

(e) range of moisture content or the dry matter content expressed as % by mass;

(f) a list of all components above 5 % by product weight or volume in descending order of magnitude by dry weight; where the component is a substance or a mixture, it shall be identified as specified in Article 18 of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008;

(g) the recommended conditions of storage and the recommended 'use by' date and production date;

(h) guidelines for safe handling and use, including any relevant information on measures recommended to manage risks to human, animal or plant health, to safety or to the environment;

(i) instructions for intended use, including application rates, timing and frequency, and target plants or mushrooms;

(j) pH;

(k) electrical conductivity given as mS/m, except for mineral wool;

(l) a statement about the stability of organic matter (stable or very stable);

(m) nitrogen (N) extractable by CaCl2/DTPA (calcium chloride/diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid; 'CAT-soluble'), if above 150 mg/l;

(n) phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5) extractable by CaCl2/DTPA (calcium chloride/diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid; 'CAT-soluble'), if above 20 mg/l;

(o) potassium oxide (K_2O) extractable by $CaCl_2$/DTPA (calcium chloride/diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid; 'CAT-soluble'), if above 150 mg/l;

(p) Chromium total (Cr total), quantified as set in criterion 4.1(b), if above 200 mg/kg DM;

(q) a statement about the professional horticultural application, in the case of mineral growing media.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall declare that the product complies with this criterion and provide the competent body with the text of the user information written on the packaging or on accompanying fact sheets.

Criterion 8 – Information appearing on the EU Ecolabel

If the optional label with text box is used, it shall contain the following three statements:

— promotes the recycling of materials,

— promotes the use of materials produced in a more sustainable manner, thus reducing environmental degradation.

For soil improvers, the additional information shall be included:

— contributes to reducing soil and water pollution.

The applicant shall follow the instructions on how to properly use the EU Ecolabel logo provided in the EU Ecolabel Logo Guidelines:

https://ec.europa.eu/environment/ecolabel/

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, supported by a high resolution image of the product packaging that clearly shows the label, the registration/licence number and, where relevant, the statements that can be displayed together with the label

Appendix 1

Sampling and test frequency for the application year

Type of plant	Criterion	Annual input/output	Test frequency
Type 1: Waste/animal –by-product treatment plants	4.1 – Limits for heavy metals 4.5 – Microbiological criteria 5.1 – Stability 5.2 – Macroscopic impurities 5.3 – Organic matter and dry matter in soil improvers 5.4 – Viable seeds and plant propagules 5.5 – Plant response 6 – Growing media features	Input (t) ≤ 3 000	1 every 1 000 tonnes input material rounded to the next integer
		3 000 < input (t) < 20 000	4 (one sample every season)
		Input (t) ≥ 20 000	number of analyses per year = amount of annual input material (in tonnes)/10 000 tonne + 1
	4.2 – Limits for polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)	Input (t) ≤ 3 000	1
		3 001 < input (t) < 10 000	2
		10 001 < input (t) < – 20 000	3
		20 001 < input (t) < 40 000	4
		40 001 < input (t) < 60 000	5
		60 001 < input (t) < 80 000	6
		80 001 < input (t) < 100 000	7
		100 001 < input (t) < 120 000	8
		120 001 < input (t) < 140 000	9
		140 001 < input (t) < 160 000	10
		160 001 < input (t) < 180 000	11
		Input (t) ≥ 180 000	12
Type 2: Product manufacture plants using materials derived from waste/animal by-product, except those that are waste treatment plants	4.1 – Limits for heavy metals 4.5 – Microbiological criteria 5.1 – Stability 5.2 – Macroscopic impurities 5.3 – Organic matter and dry matter in soil improvers	Output (m^3) ≤ 5 000	Representative combined samples from 2 different batches in accordance with EN 12579 [1]
		Output (m^3) > 5 000	Representative combined samples from 4 different batches in accordance with EN 12579

Type of plant	Criterion	Annual input/output	Test frequency
	5.4 – Viable seeds and plant propagules 5.5 – Plant response 6 – Growing media features		
	4.2 – Limits for polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)	Output (m^3) ≤ 5 000	Representative combined samples from 1 different batch in accordance with EN 12579
		Output (m^3) > 5 000	Representative combined samples from 2 different batches EN 12579
Type 3: Product manufacture plants NOT using materials derived from waste/animal by-product	4.1 – Limits for heavy metals 4.5 – Microbiological criteria 5.1 – Stability 5.2 – Macroscopic impurities 5.3 – Organic matter and dry matter in soil improvers 5.4 – Viable seeds and plant propagules 5.5 – Plant response 6 – Growing media features	Output (m^3) ≤ 5 000	Representative combined samples from 1 batch in accordance with EN 12579
		Output (m^3) > 5 000	Representative combined samples from 2 different batches in accordance with EN 12579
	4.2 – Limits for polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)	Regardless of the input/output	Representative combined samples from 1 batch in accordance with EN 12579

([1]) EN 12579 Soil improvers and growing media – Sampling.

Appendix 2

Sampling and test frequency for the following years

Type of plant	Criteria	Annual input/output	Test frequency
Type 1: Waste/animal by-product treatment plants	4.1 – Limits for heavy metals 4.5 – Pathogens 5.1 – Stability 5.2 – Macroscopic impurities 5.3 – Organic matter and dry matter in soil improvers 5.4 – Viable seeds and plant propagules 5.5 – Plant response 6 – Growing media features	Input (t) ≤ 1 000	1
		Input (t)> 1 000	number of analyses per year = amount of annual input material (in tonnes)/10 000 tonne + 1
			Minimum 2 and maximum 12
	4.2 – Limits for polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)	Input (t) ≤ 10 000	0,25 (once every 4 years)
		10 001 < input (t) < 25 000	0,5 (once every 2 years)
		25 001 < input (t) < 50 000	1
		50 001 < input (t) < 100 000	2
		100 001 < input (t) < 150 000	3
		150 001 < input (t) < 200 000	4
		200 001 < input (t) < 250 000	5
		250 001 < input (t) < 300 000	6
		300 001 < input (t) < 350 000	7
		350 001 < input (t) < 400 000	8
		400 001 < input (t) < 450 000	9
		450 001 < input (t) < 500 000	10
		500 001 < input (t) < 550 000	11
		Input (t) ≥ 550 000	12
Type 2: Product manufacture plants using materials derived from waste/animal by-product, except those that are waste treatment plants	4.1 – Limits for heavy metals 4.5 – Pathogens 5.1 – Stability 5.2 – Macroscopic impurities 5.3 – Organic matter and dry matter in soil improvers	Output (m^3) ≤ 5 000	Representative combined samples from 1 different batch in accordance with EN 12579
		Output (m^3) > 5 000	Representative combined samples from 2 different batches in accordance with EN 12579

Type of plant	Criteria	Annual input/output	Test frequency
	5.4 – Viable seeds and plant propagules 5.5 – Plant response 6 – Growing media features		
	4.2 – Limits for polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)	Output (m^3) ≤ 15 000	Representative combined samples from 1 batch in accordance with EN 12579, once every 4 years
		15 000 < Output (m^3) < 40 000	Representative combined samples from 1 batch in accordance with EN 12579, every two years
		Output (m^3) ≥ 40 000	Representative combined samples from 1 batch in accordance with EN 12579, every year
Type 3: Product manufacture plants NOT using materials derived from waste/animal by-product	4.1 – Limits for heavy metals 4.5 – Pathogens 5.1 – Stability 5.2 – Macroscopic impurities 5.3 – Organic matter and dry matter in soil improvers 5.4 – Viable seeds and plant propagules 5.5 – Plant response 6 – Growing media features	Regardless of the input/output	Representative combined samples from 1 batch in accordance with EN 12579
	4.2 – Limits for polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)	Regardless of the input/output	Representative combined samples from 1 batch in accordance with EN 12579, once every 4 years

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2022/1245

of 15 July 2022

laying down rules and procedures for the application of Regulation (EU) 2021/696 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the participation of Member States in the SST sub-component, the establishment of the SST Partnership and the development of the initial key performance indicators

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) 2021/696 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 April 2021 establishing the Union Space Programme and the European Union Agency for the Space Programme and repealing Regulations (EU) No 912/2010, (EU) No 1285/2013 and (EU) No 377/2014 and Decision No 541/2014/EU ([1]), and in particular Articles 57(4), 58(3) and 58(8) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Decision No 541/2014/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council ([2]) established a Framework for Space Surveillance and Tracking (SST) Support. On the basis of that Decision, a group of Member States created the SST Consortium with the objective of providing the following SST services: risk assessment of collision, detection and characterisation of in-orbit fragmentations, and risk assessment of the uncontrolled re-entry of space objects into the Earth's atmosphere.

(2) In accordance with Regulation (EU) 2021/696, amongst the general objectives of the Union space programme, are to enhance safety, security and sustainability of all outer space activities pertaining to space objects and debris proliferation, as well as space environment, by implementing appropriate measures, including development and deployment of technologies for spacecraft disposal at the end of operational lifetime and for space debris disposal.

(3) The SST partnership referred to in Article 58(2) of Regulation (EU) 2021/696 should take over the activities performed by the SST Consortium regarding the provision of SST services at Union level, while ensuring a smooth transition and the continuity of the provision of SST services.

(4) Pursuant to Article 57 of Regulation (EU) 2021/696, any Member State is to be able to participate in the SST sub-component, while having due regard to the criteria set out for participation therein. In order to encourage Member States' participation, the steps of the procedure should be detailed as clearly as possible.

(5) The participation of Member States in the SST Partnership is voluntary and subject to the assessment of the compliance criteria. It is therefore important that the selection procedure is clearly defined and streamlined.

(6) Pursuant to Article 57(1) of Regulation (EU) 2021/696, Member States are to submit a single joint proposal including all the Member States wishing to participate in the SST Partnership. However, pursuant to Article 57(3), if no joint proposal is submitted to the Commission or if the joint proposal does not comply with the criteria listed in Article 57(1), at least five Member States may submit a joint proposal to the Commission.

(7) Pursuant to Article 57(3), Member States are allowed to present competing offers. In the case where competing offers are presented, the Commission is to select one.

(8) In accordance with Article 57 of Regulation (EU) 2021/696, rules are to be developed for the use and exchange of SST data.

([1]) OJ L 170, 12.5.2021, p. 69.

([2]) Decision No 541/2014/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 establishing a Framework for Space Surveillance and Tracking Support (OJ L 158 27.5.2014, p. 227).

(9) The Member States' proposal is to comply with the criteria and specifications listed in Article 57(1) and in this Decision.

(10) Individual conditions, collective conditions and detailed rules on the functioning of the organisational framework of the participation of Member States in SST should be based on the practices developed by the SST Consortium and aim to ensure the delivery of the most efficient SST services and best value for money.

(11) Key performance indicators have been developed in the framework of the activities performed by the SST Consortium during the last six years. They aim to ensure the control of the quality of the SST services.

(12) In order to ensure the establishment of the SST Partnership, it is necessary to implement a transparent and smooth procedure for the participation of Member States. Each steps of the procedure should be presented and the criteria, on which the selection would be based, should be enumerated and detailed.

(13) After the establishment of the SST Partnership, the development of key performance indicators is necessary in order to ensure that the SST Partnership activities are correctly supervised.

(14) In order for the SST Partnership to become operational, a smooth transition between the activities carried out by the SST Consortium established under Decision No 541/2014/EU and the SST Partnership should be established and SST Partnership should liaise with the SST front desk selected by the Commission in accordance with Article 59(1) of Regulation (EU) 2021/696. The Commission which has overall responsibility for the implementation of the Space Programme as indicated in Article 28(1) of Regulation (EU) 2021/696, should be informed of the progresses made by the SST Partnership as regards the completion of its operational capacity to provide SST services at least three months after the signature of the SST Partnership.

(15) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the SSA Committee,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

SECTION I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

Subject matter

1. This Decision sets out detailed provisions concerning the procedures for the participation of the Member States in the Space Surveillance and Tracking (SST) Partnership, as referred to in Article 58(1) of Regulation (EU) 2021/696.

2. This Decision specifies the elements necessary for the Member States to comply with the criteria listed in Article 57(1) of Regulation (EU) 2021/696 for the establishment of the SST Partnership, as referred to in Article 57(4) of Regulation (EU) 2021/696.

3. This Decision establishes the initial key performance indicators and rules on the functioning of the SST Partnership, as referred to in 58(3) of Regulation (EU) 2021/696.

Article 2

Definitions

For the purposes of this Decision, the definitions set out in Annex IV and the following definitions apply:

(1) 'SST Consortium' means the Consortium of designated national entities established under Article 7(3) of Decision No 541/2014/EU;

(2) 'the proposal' means the draft SST Partnership Agreement and all the documentation listed in Annex III to be sent by the applicant Member States as part of their proposal to the Commission;

(3) 'Applicant Member States' means the Member States having submitted a joint proposal regarding participation in the SST Partnership;

(4) 'Yearly Operation Reviews (YOR)' The operation activities, including operation of the service provision function, operation of the processing function and operation of the sensor function, shall be monitored through an annual 'Operation review' in order to review the global behaviour of EU-SST system, to manage its overall performance and availability;

(5) 'Participating Member States' means the Member States participating in the SST Partnership.

Article 3

Classified information

1. Where the proposal contains classified information, Council Decision 2013/488/EU ([3]) as well as Commission Decision (EU, Euratom) 2015/444 ([4]) shall apply. The level of classification of that information shall not exceed RESTREINT UE/EU RESTRICTED.

2. Where the proposal contains classified information, it shall include an executive summary which shall not include any classified information.

SECTION II

PROVISIONS CONCERNING THE PROCEDURES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SST PARTNERSHIP

Article 4

Procedure for submission of a joint proposal under Article 57(1) of Regulation (EU) 2021/696

1. The applicant Member Statesshall draft a joint proposaland submit it to the Commission. The proposal is to comply with the criteria listed in Article 57(1) of Regulation (EU) 2021/696, as set out in Article 7 of this Decision.

2. The Commission shall evaluate the proposal. The Commission may communicate with the applicant Member States by sending questions and comments on the proposal to the Member State contact point referred to in Article 7(1). Applicant Member States shall reply within four weeks and, if appropriate, update the proposal. The answers shall be sent by the Member State designated to serve as contact point in the exchanges with the Commission according to Article 7(1).

3. Applicant Member States shall be informed of the outcome of the analysis performed by the Commission both by registered post mail and in electronic format.

4. The proposal referred to in paragraph 1 shall be submitted within a period of 18 months after the publication of Regulation (EU) 2021/696. Upon the request of the Member States or the Commission, that period can be extended by 3 months.

([3]) Council Decision 2013/488/EU of 23 September 2013 on the security rules for protecting EU classified information (OJ L 274, 15.10.2013, p. 1).

([4]) Commission Decision (EU, Euratom) 2015/444 of 13 March 2015 on the security rules for protecting EU classified information (OJ L 72, 17.3.2015, p. 53).

Article 5

Procedural steps for submission of a proposal under Article 57(3) of Regulation (EU) 2021/696

Where no joint proposal has been submitted in accordance with Article 57(1) of Regulation (EU) 2021/696 or the Commission considers that a joint proposal thus submitted does not comply with the criteria listed in Article 57(1) of Regulation (EU) 2021/696, a second phase shall be opened. That phase shall comprise the following steps:

(1) At least five applicant Member States shall draft one or several proposals and submit them to the Commission. Each Member State may be part of only one proposal. The proposal(s) shall comply with the criteria listed in Article 57(1) of Regulation (EU) 2021/696, as set out in Article 7 of this Decision.

(2) The Commission shall evaluate the proposal(s). The Commission may communicate with the applicant Member States by sending questions and comments on the proposal to the Member States' contact points mentioned in Article 7. Applicant Member States shall reply within four weeks and if appropriate update the proposal. The answers shall be sent by the Member State designated to serve as contact point in the exchanges with the Commission pursuant to Article 7(1).

(3) In case of a single proposal, the Commission shall evaluate if the criteria listed in Article 57(1) of Regulation (EU) 2021/696, as set out in this Decision, are fulfilled.

(4) In case of several proposals, the Commission shall select the offer which ensures the best performance taking into account the fulfilment of the selection's criteria. The selection shall be based on the criteria listed in Article 57(1) of Regulation (EU) 2021/696, as set out in this Decision. The Commission shall take into consideration the following qualitative elements:

   (a) the best functional and technical architecture;

   (b) the principle of avoidance of unnecessary duplication;

   (c) the demonstration of the performance of the SST system proposed.

(5) Proposal(s) referred to paragraph 1 shall be submitted within 2 months after the decision of the Commission, in accordance with Article 57(3) of Regulation (EU) 2021/696 to reject a joint proposal or 2 months after the end of the deadline established in Article 4(4) in case no joint proposal has been submitted in accordance with Article 57(1) of Regulation (EU) 2021/696.

Article 6

Signature, publication of the information and other arrangements

1. The Constituting National Entities shall sign the SST Partnership Agreement within six weeks after the acceptance of the proposal by the Commission. If no such agreement is signed, the procedure of Article 57(3) of Regulation (EU) 2021/696 shall be initiated.

2. The SST Partnership Agreement shall be sent to the Commission by registered post mail or by any other mean attesting the effective date of delivery and the validity of the document, including by electronic signature.

3. The Commission shall publish on its website the list of the Participating Member States.

4. The SST Partnership shall establish direct contact with the European Union Agency for the Space Programme (EUSPA)regarding the activities of the SST Front Desk in order to conclude the necessary implementing arrangements laid down in Article 59 of Regulation (EU) 2021/696.

SECTION III

PROVISIONS CONCERNING THE SUBSTANTIAL ELEMENTS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SST PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT

Article 7

Detailed conditions to demonstrate compliance with criteria under Article 57(1) of Regulation (EU) 2021/696

1. Applicant Member States shall designate among themselves a Member State which shall serve as a contact point for the purposes of the communication with the Commission as referred to in Articles 4(2) and 5(2).

2. The proposal shall contain:

(a) the draft SST Partnership agreement and all the documentation listed in Annex III;

(b) the name and the contact details of the applicant Member State which has been designated in accordance with paragraph 1.

3. The proposal and the information referred to in paragraph 2, point (b), shall comply with the conditions set out in Annex I.

Article 8

Other conditions

The proposal shall be sent to the following address:

SST – Unit B1
European Commission
DG DEFIS
BREYDEL
Avenue d'Auderghem 45
B-1049 Brussels
BELGIUM

SECTION IV

RULES ON THE FUNCTIONING OF THE ORGANISATIONAL FRAMEWORK OF THE PARTICIPATION OF MEMBER STATES IN SST SUB-COMPONENT AND KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Article 9

The functioning of the organisational framework of the participation of Member States in SST

Participating Member States shall ensure that the organisational framework of their participation complies with the conditions set out in Annex I.

Article 10

The key performance indicators

1. Participating Member States shall develop the necessary mechanisms in order to establish and monitor the key performance indicators listed in Annex II.

2. The SST Partnership shall report to the Commission every year during the Yearly Operational Review on the results of the key performance indicators.

SECTION V

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 11

Transition from the SST Consortium to the SST Partnership

1. The setting up of the SST Partnership's activities shall start immediately after the signature of the SST Partnership Agreement.

2. The SST Partnership shall establish contact with the SST Consortium referred to in Article 7(3) of Decision No 541/2014/EU in order to ensure the smooth transfer of the activities.

3. The Front Desk shall be considered operational once all the activities have been handed over to it and the implementing arrangements between the Constituting National Entities and the Front Desk have been signed.

4. The SST Partnership shall be ready to start providing SST services 3 months after the signature of the SST Partnership Agreement.

Article 12

Entry into force

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

Done at Brussels, 15 July 2022.

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

ANNEX I

INDIVIDUAL CONDITIONS, COLLECTIVE CONDITIONS AND ORGANISATION OF MEMBER STATES' PARTICIPATION, REFERRED TO IN ARTICLES 4 AND 5

1. INDIVIDUAL CONDITIONS

1.1. **Ownership of, or access to, an adequate SST sensor available for the SST sub-component and human resources to operate it:**

1.1.1. *Ownership of, or access to, the SST sensor*

1.1.1.1. For the purposes of Article 57(1), point (a), of Regulation (EU) 2021/696 of the European Parliament and of the Council ([1]), a Member State shall be considered to have ownership of a SST sensor when it has the adequate legal title and possession, according to its national law, in relation to the sensor and the data it produces.

1.1.1.2. For the purposes of Article 57(1), point (a), of Regulation (EU) 2021/696, a Member State shall be considered to have access to an SST sensor if the necessary data produced by that sensor cannot be denied by a third party and, in the case of a tracking sensor, the Member State or the Constituting National Entity can order a tasking request.

1.1.2. *Adequate SST sensor*

1.1.2.1. For the purposes of Article 57(1), point (a), of Regulation (EU) 2021/696, a SST Sensor shall be considered to be adequate operationally if the sensor is in category A (as defined in 2.2.1.1).

1.1.2.2. For the purposes of Article 57(1), point (a), of Regulation (EU) 2021/696, a SST Sensor shall be considered to be adequate non-operationally if it is included in category B or C, as defined in 2.2.1.1).

1.1.3. *Sensor available for SST*

For the purposes of Article 57(1), point (a), of Regulation (EU) 2021/696:

1.1.3.1. A SST sensor shall be considered available for SST operationally: when that sensor is in category A, as defined in 2.2.1.1 and at least one of the following conditions is met:

(a) the sensor shall be at least 20 % dedicated to the SST Partnership's tasks, but a lower percentage for tracking sensors can be accepted if justified by the architecture studies;

(b) the SST related task of the sensor has priority over any other missions of that sensor;

1.1.3.2. A SST sensor shall be considered available for SST non-operationally when the following conditions are met:

(a) the sensor is listed in category B or C (as defined in 2.2.1.1);

(b) the Member State can prove that the technology risks and operational risks are mastered.

1.1.4. *Technical and human resources to operate the sensor*

Information, to demonstrate that the technical and human resources are and will be available to operate the sensor, shall be part of the proposal.

([1]) Regulation (EU) 2021/696 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 April 2021 establishing the Union Space Programme and the European Union Agency for the Space Programme and repealing Regulations (EU) No 912/2010, (EU) No 1285/2013 and (EU) No 377/2014 and Decision No 541/2014/EU (OJ L 170, 12.5.2021, p. 69).

1.1.5. *Security of the SST sensors*

1.1.5.1. The Member State shall be responsible for the security aspects of the proposed SST sensor.

1.1.5.2. The Member State shall perform and provide an initial risk assessment for the proposed SST sensor. The risk assessment shall include:

— the capacity of the sensor to deal with classified information,

— the technical, contractual and operational measures in place to ensure that data produced by that sensor cannot be denied by a third party and in the case of a tracking sensor the sensor is able to receive a tasking request, execute and disseminate the results,

— the associated residual risks.

1.2. **Ownership of, or access to, an adequate operational analysis capability and data processing capability specifically designed for SST purposes and available for SST:**

1.2.1. *Ownership of, or access to, the SST operational analysis and data processing capability*

1.2.1.1. For the purposes of Article 57(1), point (a), of Regulation (EU) 2021/696, a Member State shall be considered to have ownership of an SST operational analysis capability and data processing capability when it has the adequate legal title and possession, according to its domestic law, in relation to the capability and the data and information it produces.

1.2.1.2. For the purposes of Article 57(1), point (a), of Regulation (EU) 2021/696, a Member State shall be considered to have access to an SST capability if the data and information produced by that capability cannot be denied by a third party.

1.2.1.3. A SST capability shall be considered under development in the context of contributing to the SST Partnership when the following conditions are met:

— the date of entry in operation of the capability is known and is prior to the delivery of SST services by the SST Partnership and no later than 30 June 2023,

— the Member State can prove that the technology risks are mastered and that investments have been committed at the national level to develop that capability.

1.2.2. *Adequate SST operational analysis and data processing capability*

1.2.2.1. Data processing capability shall be considered 'adequate' if it includes the necessary hardware and software solutions to process SST data and produce the relevant SST information and/or deliver SST services. It shall include the necessary features to operate at any time.

1.2.2.2. Operational analysiscapability shall be considered 'adequate' if it comprises both the hardware and software solutions and trained analysts in order to generate SST information and deliver SST services.

1.2.3. *Security of the capabilities*

In order to comply with the obligation related to Article 57 (1), point (b) of Regulation (EU) 2021/696, the following elements shall be justified in the proposal.

1.2.3.1. An applicant Member State shall be responsible for the security aspects of the proposed SST capabilities.

1.2.3.2. An applicant Member State shall perform and provide the initial risk assessment of the proposed SST capabilities. The initial risk assessment shall include in particular:

— the ability of the capability to deal with classified information,

— the technical, contractual and operational measures in place to ensure the capability is not denied to the Constituting National Entity of the Member State,

— the associated residual risks.

2. COLLECTIVE CONDITIONS AND DETAILED RULES ON THE FUNCTIONING OF THE ORGANISATIONAL FRAMEWORK OF THE PARTICIPATION OF MEMBER STATES IN SST

In order to comply with the obligation related to the action plan of Article 57(1), point (c) of Regulation (EU) 2021/696, the following elements shall be provided in the proposal.

2.1. **Architecture of the Union system**

2.1.1. *The delivery of a technical and functional architecture*

The SST Partnership shall deliver a proposal containing a technical architecture and a functional architecture of the SST system.

The proposed technical architecture shall be based on and justified by architecture studies.

2.1.1.1. Architecture studies

The SST Partnership shall propose a SST system based on and justified by architecture studies.

For the architecture of the Operational SST System, it shall deliver the architecture study including the sensors listed in category A (as defined in 2.2.1.1).

For the architecture of the 'Planned evolution of the SST System', it shall deliver the architecture study including the sensors listed in category A and categories B and/or C, (as defined in 2.2.1.1), as far as the necessary data on the planned sensors are available.

Architecture studies shall be performed at least every three years in order to take into consideration potential development of the SST system, users' needs, technical evolution, adding of new sensors (while taking into account the SST budget envelope), and de-scoping of sensors.

2.1.1.2. The general technical architecture

The general technical architecture shall present the detailed elements composing the SST System:

— Sensor function,

— Processing function, including: data and information, data base and catalogue,

— Service function, in order to ensure the delivery of SST services listed in Article 55 (1) of Regulation (EU) 2021/696.

The general technical architecture shall include security aspects, including at least the following elements:

— Protection of the infrastructures and of the provision of services

— The protection of classified data and information

— Asset management and vulnerability identification

— Protection against physical, cyber-attacks, and tampering of data streams

— Intrusion detection, management and business continuity

— Adequacy to comply with instructions issued in accordance with Council Decision (CFSP) 2021/698 ([2]).

2.1.1.3. The general functional architecture

A functional architecture is based on a Functional Analysis (as defined in Annex IV) and a Functional Description.

The general functional architecture shall also comprise the repartition of activities among the different Experts' Teams aiming to ensure the repartition of activities between the different members of the SST Partnership, in order to ensure the delivery of SST services listed in Article 55(1) of Regulation (EU) 2021/696 and the decision-making mechanisms.

The general functional architecture shall include the following security aspects:

— Definition of the security responsibilities, including decision making process for establishment of policies, and controls,

— Operational organisation for incident handling including communication towards user communities for incidents impacting the service provision.

The technical and functional architectures shall be revised at least every three years in order to take into account the potential development of the SST system, user needs, technical evolution of new sensors, and de-scoping of sensors.

2.1.2. *The principle of unnecessary duplication*

The proposed SST system shall be based on the principle of avoiding unnecessary duplication. Avoiding unnecessary duplication shall be understood as to include all the necessary elements in order to ensure and enhance the performance and autonomy of SST capabilities at Union level, while refraining from adding assets that result in system redundancy above the level necessary for the timely and reliably delivery of SST services.

2.1.3. *Performance demonstration of the SST system*

The SST system performance shall be collectively demonstrated according to the following criteria/ domains:

— Number of objects the network of sensors is capable of detecting in each orbital regime,

— Cataloguing of space objects,

— Collision Avoidance service,

— Re-entry service,

— Fragmentation service, and

— Ability to develop new services (mitigation and remediation).

The list of Union SST sensors of the different Very Large Areas (VLA) and associated value-added shall be demonstrated by architecture studies and ensured by the technical architecture.

The quality of the compromise between the performance (quality of services; Union catalogue size …) and the cost achieved for the resulting SST system shall be demonstrated.

2.2. **General rules regarding the selection of the sensors participating to the SST system**

2.2.1. *Lists and categories of sensors*

The list of national sensors selected by the SST Partnership in order to provide the SST services listed in Article 55 of Regulation (EU) 2021/696 shall be provided.

([2]) Council Decision (CFSP) 2021/698 of 30 April 2021 on the security of systems and services deployed, operated and used under the Union Space Programme which may affect the security of the Union, and repealing Decision 2014/496/CFSP (OJ L 170, 12.5.2021, p. 178).

The sensors shall be assigned to a category A, B or C.

The categorisation procedure for sensors might be updated to be kept in line with the latest needs of the SST sensor network. In case of changes, they have to be:

— justified according to architecture studies,

— approved by a vote of the SST Partnership,

— accepted by the Commission.

2.2.1.1. The sensors shall be presented in the following categories:

— Category A: Operational sensors delivering operational data: Member States' adequate operationally (as defined in 1.1.2.1) sensors participating to the delivery of the SST services whether financed partially by the Commission, or not financed by Commission.

  For the operational sensors, listed in category A, the Member State shall commit for each sensor on the percentage of dedication for SST activities. In case the exact dedication is not known due to pending budget negotiations, an expected dedication should be indicated. However, the exact dedication will have to be specified in the grant proposal. The declared dedication shall be expressed in a minimum number of days per month, or number of hours per day, or number of available tasking requests and shall be valid for any month all along the grants attributed under the Regulation (EU) 2021/696 establishing the Union Space Programme.

— Category B: Pre-Operational sensors delivering test data: Member States' adequate non-operationally (as defined in 1.1.2.2) sensors not participating yet to the delivery of SST services and awaiting to successfully go through the assessment campaigns (as described in 2.3) before being able to participate to the delivery of SST services. The sensors included in category B shall not receive funding for operational activities but they may receive funding for preparing the assessment campaigns.

— Category C: Under-development sensors: Member States' adequate non-operationally (as defined in 1.1.2.2) sensors which might be used for SST Services in the future once they will be finalised, operational and passed the assessment campaign. The sensors included in category C shall not receive funding for operational activities but might receive funding from research and development activities based on justifications provided by architecture studies.

2.2.1.2. The change of categories

The passage from category A to B shall be triggered by the failure to pass:

— a calibration campaign, or

— two operational campaigns in a row.

It shall be accompanied by:

— an approval by a vote of the SST Partnership,

— information to the Commission.

The passage from category B to A shall be triggered by:

— the success of an assessment campaign (calibration campaign and operational campaign).

It shall be accompanied by:

— an approval by a vote of the SST Partnership,

— an approval of the Commission.

— the analysis of the added-value of the sensor according to the architecture studies.

The passage from category B to C shall be triggered by the failure to pass:

— a calibration campaign or

— two operational campaigns in a row, except if the sensor had been demoted from category A to category B due to a failure to pass two operational campaigns in a row, in which case the failure of one operational campaign shall trigger the downgrading of the sensor from category B to C.

It shall be accompanied by:

— an approval by the SST Partnership,

— information to the Commission.

The passage from category C to B shall be:

— justified according to architecture studies by the added-value to the overall SST system.

— approved by a vote of the SST Partnership,

— accepted by the Commission.

2.2.2. *Selection of the sensors*

The sensors selected to participate to the delivery of SST services (Category A) shall be chosen using objective criteria, such as: technical parameters, performance, location and the successful regular participation to assessment campaigns according to the periodicity requested in 2.3.

No Member State can derive any right to be considered in SST with its existing assets or those being nationally developed, except in exceptional cases that need to be duly:

— justified according to architecture studies by the added-value to the overall SST system,

— approved by a vote of the SST Partnership,

— accepted by the Commission.

Nationally operated Union sensors will not have a right to be considered as sensors contributing to the SST Partnership unless they are:

— justified according to architecture studies by the added-value to the overall SST system,

— approved by a vote of the SST Partnership,

— accepted by the Commission.

2.3. **Regular check of the sensors selected by Assessment campaign**

The assessment campaign shall be composed of two elements:

— Assessment of the technical performance ('calibration campaign')

— Assessment of the operational performance ('operational performance analysis').

2.3.1. *Assessment of the technical performance: calibration campaigns*

2.3.1.1. Calibration campaign: general rules

Each sensor selected to be part of the SST system shall have the obligation to participate to calibration campaigns conducted by the SST Partnership in order to ensure the quality of the data produced.

The calibration campaign periodicity may vary according to the typeof sensor, as follows:

— radars selected to be part of the SST system shall go through, at least, a calibration campaign every 12 months,

— telescopes selected to be part of the SST system shall go through, at least, a calibration campaign every 6 months,

— lasers selected to be part of the SST system shall go through, at least, a calibration campaign every 12 months.

2.3.1.2. Criteria for calibration campaign

The calibration campaigns shall follow specific objective criteria in order to ensure the fairness of the results and the overall efficiency of the SST system.

The criteria shall be the following:

	Technical performance
	[N] – Noise
Survey Radars	Range ≤100m Range Rate ≤4m/s
Tracking Radars	Range ≤50m Range Rate ≤2m/s
Survey telescopes (MEO/GEO)	Angular accuracy ≤2 arcsec
Tracking telescopes MEO/GEO	Angular accuracy ≤2 arcsec
Tracking telescopes LEO	Angular accuracy ≤7,2 arsec
Lasers	Range accuracy ≤5m

Threshold to be applied for the participation of sensors are subject to evolution based on performance monitoring process and values in this Annex could be updated to be kept in line with the latest needs of the SST sensor network. In case of changes, they have to be presented and justified at the Yearly Operational Review.

2.3.2. *Assessment of the operational performance: Operational performance analysis*

2.3.2.1. Operational performance analysis: general rules

Each sensor selected to be part of the SST system shall have the obligation to share data in order to allow the SST Partnership to perform operational performance analysis for ensuring the operational performance of the data produced.

Sensors included in the category A shall transmit data to their Constituting National Entity, or to the Constituting National Entity of another Member States with whom the State has a specific agreement. The Constituting National Entity shall send the data with adequate timeliness and regularity to the database via electronic means with the appropriate security measures.

The operational performance analysis periodicity may vary according to the type of assets, as follows:

— Radars selected to be part of the SST system shall go through, at least, an operational performance analysis every 12 months.

— Telescopes selected to be part of the SST system shall go through, at least, an operational performance analysis every 6 months.

— Lasers selected to be part of the SST system shall go through, at least, an operational performance analysis every 12 months.

A sensor, which has failed an operational performance analysis, is entitled to remain in category A while waiting for the next operational performance analysis.

A sensor failing two operational performance analysis in a row shall be removed from category A, and included in category B, except in exceptional cases that need to be duly:

— justified according to architecture studies by the added-value to the overall SST system,

— approved by a vote of the SST Partnership,

— accepted by the Commission.

2.3.2.2. Criteria for operational performance analysis

	Operational performance		
	Objects/operational hour	Measurements/effective hour	Timeliness (of data sharing)
Survey Radars	≥65	≥250 meas/hour	>90 % of tracks in less than 48h AND >75 % of tracks in less than 24h (*)
Tracking Radars	N/A	≥12 meas/hour	
Survey telescopes	≥7	≥24 meas/hour	
Tracking telescopes	N/A	≥21 meas/hour	
Lasers	N/A	≥19 meas/hour	

(*) additional timeliness performance criteria could be developed upon the request of the Commission by the EU SST Partnership

Threshold to be applied for the participation of sensors are subject to evolution based on performance monitoring process and values in this annex could be updated to be kept in line with the latest needs of the SST sensor network. In case of changes, they have to be presented and justified at the Yearly Operational Review.

Effective time means a declarative value communicated every month by the Member State responsible of the sensor. It is used for the computation of the Measurement Rate.

Operational time means time when sensor shared measurements is computed as the total duration of the tracks shared through the SST Database.

2.4. **Specific rules for telescopes, radars, lasers and others types of sensors**

2.4.1. *Telescopes*

The SST Partnership shall ensure, as far as possible, an ideal geographical distribution of the telescopes based on the needs for providing coverage, cataloguing and SST services, while respecting the principle of unnecessary duplication.

The geographical repartition of telescopes and the best value for money shall be justified and validated by architecture studies.

The overall number of telescopes (surveillance and tracking) shall be assessed according to the need demonstrated by the architecture studies and the needs for each VLA. The architecture study shall demonstrate the value-added of each asset and indicate how the principle of non-duplication has been respected.

2.4.1.1. For surveillance telescopes

The number of surveillance optical sensors in Europe VLA shall be restricted to one Full Time Equivalent ([3]) per Member State.

The number of surveillance optical sensors worldwide (including Europe VLA) shall be restricted to two Full Time Equivalent per Member State.

In case there is the necessity to have more telescopes' resources in one Member State, it has to be:

— justified by architecture studies,

— approved by a vote of the SST Partnership,

— accepted by the Commission.

([3]) One FTE telescope means one telescope with 100 % dedication, or N telescopes with the 'sum of N' dedications =100 %.

2.4.1.2. For tracking telescopes

The number of tracking optical sensors in Europe VLA shall be limited to one Full Time Equivalent per Member State.

The number of tracking optical sensors worldwide (including Europe VLA) shall be restricted to two Full Time Equivalent per Member State.

In case there is the necessity to have more telescopes' resources in one Member State, it has to be:

— justified by architecture studies,

— approved by the SST Partnership,

— accepted by the Commission.

2.4.1.3. For telescopes able to do surveillance and tracking

Sensors capable of working in both surveillance and tracking mode shall declare which is its main operational mode when contributing to SST. The assessment of the sensor shall be evaluated with respect to the main operational mode; notwithstanding that, the sensor would operate also in the other mode, if required.

For the technical performance and operational, the sensor shall comply with the most restrictive requirement, to ensure its compliance in the worst-case scenario. For example, a telescope capable of working as survey and tracking sensor and declaring survey as its main purpose shall be able to observe at least seven objects per hour and demonstrate an angular accuracy better than two arcsec RMS (Root Mean Square).

2.4.2. *Radars*

The SST Partnership shall ensure, as far as possible, an ideal geographical distribution of the radars based on the needs for providing coverage, cataloguing and SST services while respecting the principle of unnecessary duplication.

The number of radars participating in the delivery of SST services (category A) shall be limited.

The inclusion of an additional radar, in category A, shall be:

— justified by architecture studies,

— approved by the SST Partnership,

— accepted by the Commission.

The geographical repartition of radars and the best value for money shall be justified and validated by architecture studies.

2.4.3. *Lasers*

Laser participating to the provision of SST Services shall be able to acquire and track non-cooperative target in order to be included in category A.

The number of lasers shall be limited to five sensors worldwide.

In case there is the necessity to have more lasers' resources or lasers capable of tracking only cooperative objects, it has to be:

— justified by architecture studies,

— approved by a vote of the SST Partnership,

— accepted by the Commission.

2.4.4. *Other types of sensors*

The SST Partnership may add other types of sensors (such as space based sensors, passive ranging techniques …).

The inclusion of an additional other types of sensors shall be:

— justified by architecture studies,

— approved by a vote of the SST Partnership,

— accepted by the Commission.

2.5. **Financing rules for the upgrade and operation of assets**

Each upgrade and development receiving Union funding shall be justified under the SST architectures developed by the SST Partnership. The justification must highlight the starting performance of the asset, the intended final performance and the corresponding added-value to the SST system performances.

The SST sub-component shall focus on the upgrading of existing national assets.

2.5.1. *Capital expenditure (CAPEX)*

Due to the nature of the Union activities in SST, the level of Union financing of the upgrade of each asset shall be based on the justification for total capital expenditure (CAPEX) of the sum of all the upgrades committed on that asset within the period of each SST grant with the SST Partnership, and shall be limited to 45 % of the total CAPEX. The financial proof of national investments shall be sent to the Commission by the Member States.

A higher percentage might be accepted if:

— justified according to architecture studies by the added-value to the overall SST system,

— approved by a vote of the SST Partnership,

— accepted by the Commission.

Investments below EUR 75 000 may receive a higher percentage of financing.

2.5.2. *Operational expenditure (OPEX)*

The percentage funded by the Union shall be consistent with the dedication to the SST sub-component and the total OPEX of the asset. For example, the OPEX cost for a sensor X % dedicated to SST cannot be greater than X % of the total (100 %) OPEX which shall be declared to the Commission.

ANNEX II

KEY PERFORMANCES INDICATORS, REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 10

The following concepts shall be used in the proposal:

— Metrics: something that is measured and reported to help manage a process or activity.

— Key Performance Indicator (KPI): A metric that is used to measure the achievement of the Critical Success Factors and help manage a process / plan /project or other activity.

Naming convention

The naming convention for the indicators aims to facilitate the mapping between the indicators and the categories that they belong to.

Each indicator shall be associated with a code that uniquely identifies it according to the following nomenclature: [T][CC]-[n]

Where:

— T: indicator type. It can be a KPI (K) or a metric (M).

— CC: category. The second column indicates the acronyms used for each of KPI or Metric categories.

S	Sensors
CAT	SST Catalogue
DS	Data Sharing
TR	Tasking Requests
DB	SST Database
SP	Service Provision
FD	Front Desk
U	User engagement and outreach

— n: sequence. Number that identifies the indicator across each category.

List of Metrics & KPI to be used and associated targets

Target values has to be proposed by the SST Partnership in the grant proposal.

The proposal of the SST Partnership shall demonstrate how those metrics/KPIs will be measured and monitored along the project.

Category	ID	Title	Expected target	
			2022	2027
Sensors	MS-1	Number of sensors	TBD	TBD
	KS-1	Sensors not sharing data	0	0
	MS-2	Sensors declared dedication		
	KS-2	Sensors real dedication	=MS-2	=MS-2
	MS-3	Sensors recovery time		
	KS-3	Sensors calibration campaigns compliance	100 %	100 %
	MS-4	Sensors in calibration campaign		
	KS-4	Sensors sharing data in calibration campaign	100 %	100 %

SST Catalogue	KCAT-1	Number of autonomously catalogued objects;	TBD	TBD
	MCAT-1	% of autonomously catalogued objects with respect to the US public catalogue;	TBD	TBD
	K-CAT 2	Accuracy of catalogue debris	TBD	TBD
	K-CAT 3	Orbit age of the objects in the catalogue	TBD	TBD
	K-CAT 4	Number of new objects added	TBD	TBD
SST Database	MDB-1	Space objects population		
	KDB-1	Orbit regimes coverage		
	MDB-2	Age of orbits		
Data Sharing	MDS-1	Declared data sharing regularity		
	KDS-1	Effective data sharing regularity	=MSD-1	=MSD-1
	MDS-2	Number of measurements		
	MDS-3	Number of tracks		
	MDS-4	Number of orbits		
Service Provision	MSP-1	Number of events reported		
	KSP-1	Autonomous events		
	MSP-2	Number of products		
	KSP-2	Autonomous products		
	KSP-3	Products delivery timeliness	3h (TBC)	1h (TBC)
	MSP-3	Service specific requests		
	KSP-4	Resolution time for service specific requests	1 day (TBC)	0,5 days (TBC)
	KSP-5	Products format deviations	0 %	0 %
	KSP-6	CA service configuration compliance	100 %	100 %
	KSP-8	Contribution of Sensors to autonomous products		
Tasking requests	MTR-1	Number of tasking requests		
	MTR-2	Tasking responses by types		
	KTR-1	Successful tasking requests		
	KTR-2	Tasking requests resolution time		
	KTR-3	Responsiveness to Tasking Requests per Sensor		
Front Desk	MFD-1	Number of support requests		
	MFD-2	Number of incidents		

	KFD-1	Resolution time for support requests		
	KFD-2	Resolution time for incidents		
	KFD-3	Products downloads		
	KFD-4	Autonomous products downloads		
	KFD-5	Portal availability		
User engagement and outreach	MU-1	Number of potential users/organization		
	KU-1	User uptake / Number of users		
	MU-2	Number of new users		
	KU-2	Users downloading the products		
	KU-3	Users accessing the Portal		
	MU-3	Users' uploads		
	MU-4	Spacecraft status		

ANNEX III

INFORMATION TO BE PROVIDED WITH THE SUBMISSION OF THE PROPOSAL, REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 7

1. DOCUMENTATION RELATIVE TO INVIDIVUAL CONDITIONS

The application shall demonstrate compliance with the criteria set out in Annex I:

1.1. **If the asset is a sensor the application shall cover the following:**

1.1.1. *Ownership of or access to the SST sensor*

Information to demonstrate compliance of the SST sensor with the criteria set out in Annex I, Part I, Section 1 – Ownership of or access to SST sensors.

1.1.2. *Adequate SST sensor*

Information to demonstrate compliance of the SST sensor with the criteria set out in Annex I, Part I, Section 1 – Adequate SST Sensor.

1.1.3. *Sensor available for SST*

Information to demonstrate compliance of the SST sensor with the criteria set out in Annex I, Part I, Section 1 – SST sensor available or under development.

1.1.4. *Technical and human resources to operate the sensor*

Information to demonstrate that the technical and human resources are and will be available to operate the sensor.

1.1.5. *Security of the SST sensors*

Information to demonstrate compliance of the SST sensor with the criteria set out in Annex I, Part I, Section 1 – Security aspects.

1.2. **If the asset is an operational analysis and data processing capacity specifically designated for SST, the application shall cover the following:**

1.2.1. *Ownership of, or access to the SST operational analysis and data processing capability*

Information to demonstrate compliance of the SST capbility with the criteria set out in Annex I, Part I, Section 2 – Ownership of or access to SST capabilities.

1.2.2. *Adequate SST operational analysis and data processing capability*

Information to demonstrate compliance of the SST sensor with the criteria set out in Annex I, Part I, Section 2 – Adequate operational analysis and data processing capacities.

1.2.3. *Security of the capabilities*

Information to demonstrate compliance of the SST capability with the criteria set out in 1.2.3 – Security aspects, including data and information security aspects, that reflects the existing design of the SST developed by the Consortium and the commitment to contribute to an endeavour agreed with the other Member States

2. COLLECTIVE CONDITIONS AND ACTION PLAN

2.1. **General documents**

List of the Constituting National Entities.

The text of the SST Partnership Agreement, which shall include: Information on the overall design of the SST at Union level, including: the governance of the SST Partnership with the role of the different technical bodies and their decision-making mechanisms.

2.2. **Configuration of the system**

— A functional architecture

— A technical architecture

— Achitecture studies for category A and categories B and/or C, as defined in 2.2.1.1, as far as the necessary data on the planned sensors are available

— List of sensor incorporated in the system per category A, B or C, as defined in 2.2.1.1

— List of capabilities incorporated in the system

— Objective criteria used to performed the assessment campaign

— List of assessment campaigns already performed per sensor.

2.3. **Distribution of the activities and decision making procedures**

Description of the distribution of activites among the Expert Teams.

Description of the activities of the SST Front Desk.

Description of the decision-making procedures.

2.4. **Rules on the sharing of data**

Information to describe the overall modalities of sharing data between the members of the SST Partnership.

2.5. **Transition measures**

Description of transitions measures foreseen for ensuring a smooth transition between the SST Consortium and the SST Partnership.

ANNEX IV

DEFINITIONS REFERRED TO IN ANNEX I TO III

1. **Very Large Area (VLA)**

The VLA concept consists in defined geographical regions allowing to group sensors. At first order, the same sensor placed in locations in different VLAs will show different performance and added value. The following "Very Large Areas" are considered today:

— VLA 'Asia'

— VLA 'Europe'

— VLA 'North America'

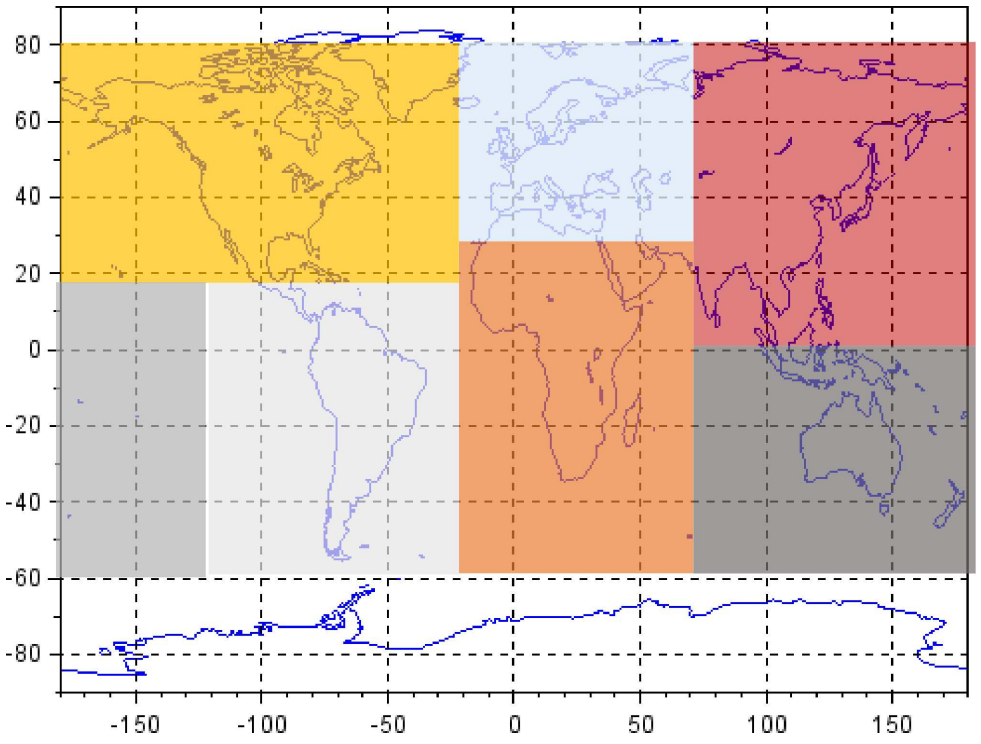
— VLA 'Oceania'

— VLA 'Pacific Ocean'

— VLA 'South of Africa'

— VLA 'South America'

The approximate location of the VLAs is illustrated in this figure:



2. **Architecture studies**

The term 'architecture studies' gathers a set of system engineering activities. It includes the evaluation of performance and the added value of a given asset, a given upgrade, a whole network of sensor or the evaluation and classification of alternative design solutions and the justification of their ranking. The architecture studies are consistent with a bottom up approach targeting best value for money, avoiding unnecessary duplication while monitoring that the system answers the high-level user needs. The architecture studies covers all the functions of the system: Sensor function, Data processing function and Service function.

3. **Raw data**

Data at sensor level that has not undergone any post-processing (such as data per radar pulse, images, and photon detection).

4. **Observable**

A non-timestamped single measurable quantity of a space object obtained after processing raw data (such as azimuth, elevation, RA, DEC, range, Doppler, RCS, and MAG).

5. **Measurement**

Set of processed geometrical (such as angles, range, and differential of arrival times) and/or physical (such as magnitude and RCS) observables of a single sensor all belonging to a single object and the same epoch.

6. **Track**

Set of consecutive measurements of a single sensor for a single object with gaps between measurements not exceeding a mean track duration to be defined for each sensor.

7. **Noise**

Parameter Id	[N]
Name	Noise
Description/Definition	Measurement noise is defined as the root mean square (RMS) of the observation residuals. Measurement noise is generally assimilated to a Gaussian (normal) distribution. In this way, the interval centered on the mean with a semi-amplitude of 1- σ comprises 68,27 % of residuals data. This noise could also be considered as the standard deviation forcing the mean to be zero (consistency between both approaches will be checked).
Metric(s)	Angular: as angular observations are defined in spherical coordinates, the standard deviation will be computed to: $ra \bullet \cos(dec)$, or equivalently $az \bullet \cos(el)$, where ra=right ascension, dec=declination, az=azimuth and el=elevation *dec* or equivalently *el* Range: Obtained as direct results from observations Range rate: Obtained as direct results from observations
Measurement unit	Arcsec, m, m/s (angles, range and range rate respectively)

8. **Operational analysis definitions**

Parameter Id	[TL]
Name	Timeliness
Description/Definition	Delay of provision of measurements
Metric(s)	Time between the end of the tracks shared and sharing. Cut off value 90 % of the data shared in the SST Database, this is 'Inserted time' – 'End time' in less than 48h, and 75 % in less than 24h.

	It is supplemented with the amount of data shared within 48h and 24h
Measurement unit	Hours

Parameter Id	[O2]
Name	Objects/operational hour
Description/Definition	Average number of different objects observed by a sensor per hour
Metric(s)	Average of number of different objects observed per interval of 1 hour. The whole operational period is divided in N intervals of 1 hour. For each interval i, the number of different objects observed by the sensor is computed $$O2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} o_i}{N}$$
Measurement unit	Objects/h

Parameter Id	[MR]
Name	Measurements rate
Description/Definition	Number of measurements
Metric(s)	measurements / Effective dedication declared time (h)
Measurement unit	measurements/h

9. **Other definitions**

Dedication	
Declared Dedication	Maximum time an asset is declared to contribute to SST in a reporting period according to the commitments of the Grant.
Effective Dedication	Time an asset contributes to SST in a reporting period.
Ineffective Dedication	Time a sensor is not able to contribute to the SST because of maintenance or unavailability (weather, unplanned maintenance, etc.).
Functional Analysis	Definition and description of the main SST functions, as well as their interactions in terms of workflows, inputs, outputs, and exchange of information. The break down into functions is done on a conceptual basis, and not linked to the physical implementation in the architecture of the SST system. Some functions may be distributed among several physical elements.

Operational Sensor	A sensor, which has successfully passed all the quality and contribution criteria of the operational performance monitoring.
Potential Dedication	Maximum time hypothetically a sensor could be working for SST.
SST Assets	SST Sensor and Data Processing capabilities.
Tasking request	Request to the sensors contributing to SST to provide data related to a specific object or event.

CORRIGENDA

Corrigendum to Council Regulation (EU) 2022/576 of 8 April 2022 amending Regulation (EU) No 833/2014 concerning restrictive measures in view of Russia's actions destabilising the situation in Ukraine

(Official Journal of the European Union L 111 of 8 April 2022)

On page 62 of Annex VI (new Annex XXIII), under the column CN code:

for: '8482 40',

read: '8482 20 00';

on page 66 of Annex VI (new Annex XXIV), the heading:

for: 'ANNEX XXIV

LIST OF GOODS AS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 3ea(4)(a)',

read: 'ANNEX XXIV

LIST OF GOODS AS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 3ea(5)(a)'.

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

Publications Office
of the European Union
L-2985 Luxembourg
LUXEMBOURG

EN