

Official Journal

of the European Union

L 82



English edition

Legislation

Volume 58

27 March 2015

Contents

II *Non-legislative acts*

REGULATIONS

- ★ **Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/513 of 26 March 2015 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) No 790/2014** 1
- ★ **Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/514 of 18 December 2014 on the information to be provided by competent authorities to the European Securities and Markets Authority pursuant to Article 67(3) of Directive 2011/61/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽¹⁾** 5
- ★ **Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/515 of 25 March 2015 amending Regulation (EC) No 1484/95 as regards fixing representative prices in the poultrymeat and egg sectors and for egg albumin** 12
- ★ **Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/516 of 26 March 2015 amending Regulation (EC) No 874/2004 laying down public policy rules concerning the implementation and functions of the .eu Top Level Domain and the principles governing Registration ⁽¹⁾** 14
- ★ **Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/517 of 26 March 2015 amending Regulation (EC) No 595/2004 laying down detailed rules for applying Council Regulation (EC) No 1788/2003 establishing a levy in the milk and milk products sector** 73
- ★ **Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/518 of 26 March 2015 concerning the authorisation of the preparation of *Enterococcus faecium* NCIMB 10415 as a feed additive for chickens reared for laying, minor poultry species for fattening and minor poultry species reared for laying and amending Implementing Regulation (EU) No 361/2011 as regards the compatibility with coccidiostats (holder of the authorisation DSM Nutritional Products Ltd represented by DSM Nutritional products Sp. z o.o) ⁽¹⁾** 75

⁽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.

- ★ **Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/519 of 26 March 2015 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of certain iron or steel fasteners originating in the People’s Republic of China, as extended to imports of certain iron or steel fasteners consigned from Malaysia, whether declared as originating in Malaysia or not, following an expiry review pursuant to Article 11(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1225/2009** 78
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/520 of 26 March 2015 establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables 105

DECISIONS

- ★ **Council Decision (CFSP) 2015/521 of 26 March 2015 updating and amending 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 2014/483/CFSP** 107
- ★ **Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/522 of 25 March 2015 concerning certain protective measures in relation to highly pathogenic avian influenza of subtype H5N8 in Hungary (notified under document C(2015) 1711)** 111

II

(Non-legislative acts)

REGULATIONS

COUNCIL IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2015/513

of 26 March 2015

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) No 790/2014

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,

Whereas:

- (1) On 22 July 2014, the Council adopted Implementing Regulation (EU) No 790/2014 ⁽²⁾ implementing Article 2(3) of Regulation (EC) No 2580/2001, 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 in 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 the persons, groups and entities concerned that it was possible to request a statement of the Council's reasons for putting them on the list where one 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 doing so it took account of observations submitted to the Council by those concerned.
- (5) The Council has verified that competent authorities as referred to in Article 1(4) of 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 that Common Position. 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 Council has concluded that there are no longer grounds for keeping two entities on the list of persons, groups and entities to which Articles 2, 3 and 4 of Common Position 2001/931/CFSP apply.
- (7) The list should be updated accordingly and Implementing Regulation (EU) No 790/2014 should be repealed,

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 344, 28.12.2001, p. 70.

⁽²⁾ Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 790/2014 of 22 July 2014 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) No 125/2014 (OJ L 217, 23.7.2014, p. 1).

⁽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).

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) No 790/2014 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, 26 March 2015.

For the Council
The President
E. RINKĒVIČS

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: 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. ARBABSAR Manssor (a.k.a. Mansour Arbabsiar), born 6 or 15.3.1955 in Iran. Iranian and US national. Passport: C2002515 (Iran); Passport: 477845448 (USA). National ID No: 07442833, expiry date 15 March 2016 (USA driving licence).
5. BOUYERI, Mohammed (a.k.a. Abu ZUBAIR, a.k.a. SOBIAR, a.k.a. Abu ZOUBAIR), born 8.3.1978 in Amsterdam (The Netherlands) — member of the 'Hofstadgroep'.
6. IZZ-AL-DIN, Hasan (a.k.a GARBAYA, Ahmed, a.k.a. SA-ID, a.k.a. SALWWAN, Samir), Lebanon, born 1963 in Lebanon, citizen of Lebanon.
7. MOHAMMED, Khalid Shaikh (a.k.a. ALI, Salem, a.k.a. BIN KHALID, Fahd Bin Adballah, a.k.a. HENIN, Ashraf Refaat Nabith, a.k.a. WADOOD, Khalid Abdul), born 14.4.1965 or 1.3.1964 in Pakistan, passport No 488555.
8. 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 Shahlai, 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.
9. SHAKURI Ali Gholam, born circa 1965 in Tehran, Iran.
10. SOLEIMANI Qasem (a.k.a Ghasem Soleymani, a.k.a Qasmi Sulayman, a.k.a Qasem Soleymani, a.k.a Qasem Solaimani, a.k.a Qasem Salimani, a.k.a Qasem Solemani, a.k.a Qasem Sulaimani, a.k.a Qasem Sulemani), born 11.3.1957 in Iran. Iranian national. Passport: 008827 (Iran Diplomatic), issued 1999. Title: Major General

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. 'Gama'a al-Islamiyya' (a.k.a. 'Al-Gama'a al-Islamiyya') ('Islamic Group' — 'IG').
7. 'İslami Büyük Doğu Akıncılar Cephesi' — 'İBDA-C' ('Great Islamic Eastern Warriors Front').
8. 'Hamas', including 'Hamas-Izz al-Din al-Qassem'.
9. 'Hizballah Military Wing' (a.k.a. 'Hezbollah Military Wing', a.k.a. 'Hizbullah Military Wing', a.k.a. 'Hizbollah Military Wing', a.k.a. 'Hezbollah 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)).
10. 'Hizbul Mujahideen' — 'HM'.
11. 'Hofstadgroep'.
12. 'International Sikh Youth Federation' — 'ISYF'.
13. 'Khalistan Zindabad Force' — 'KZF'.
14. 'Kurdistan Workers' Party' — 'PKK' (a.k.a. 'KADEK', a.k.a. 'KONGRA-GEL').
15. 'Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam' — 'LTTE'.

16. 'Ejército de Liberación Nacional' ('National Liberation Army').
 17. 'Palestinian Islamic Jihad' — 'PIJ'.
 18. 'Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine' — 'PFLP'.
 19. 'Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine — General Command' (a.k.a. 'PFLP — General Command')
 20. 'Fuerzas armadas revolucionarias de Colombia' — 'FARC' ('Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia')
 21. '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').
 22. 'Sendero Luminoso' — 'SL' ('Shining Path').
 23. 'Teyrbazen Azadiya Kurdistan' — 'TAK' (a.k.a. 'Kurdistan Freedom Falcons', a.k.a. 'Kurdistan Freedom Hawks').
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COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) 2015/514**of 18 December 2014****on the information to be provided by competent authorities to the European Securities and Markets Authority pursuant to Article 67(3) of Directive 2011/61/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Directive 2011/61/EU of the European Parliament and the Council of 8 June 2011 on Alternative Investment Fund Managers and amending Directives 2003/41/EC and 2009/65/EC and Regulations (EC) No 1060/2009 and (EU) No 1095/2010 ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 67(5) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) It is necessary to specify the contents of the information that the competent authorities of Member States have to provide quarterly to the European Securities and Market Authority (ESMA) in accordance with Article 67(3) of Directive 2011/61/EU to enable it to evaluate the functioning of the passport for EU alternative investment fund managers (EU AIFMs) managing or marketing EU alternative investment funds (EU AIFs) in the Union, the operating conditions for AIFs and their managers and the potential impact of an extension of the passport.
- (2) It is important to ensure that information provided by competent authorities is pertinent and capable of supporting an informed assessment. All competent authorities should therefore provide information that allows a consistent assessment throughout the Union, while retaining the possibility to also provide any additional information that they might consider useful for assessing the overall functioning of the EU passport, of the national rules governing private placements, as well as any potential impact of extending the passport to third country funds and managers. In order to ensure that a uniform set of reporting requirements applies directly to all competent authorities it is necessary to lay down rules on the information to be provided to ESMA in the form of a Regulation.
- (3) In order to assess the use made of the EU passport, it is important to gather quantitative data on AIFMs and AIFs using the passports provided in Articles 32 and 33 of Directive 2011/61/EU, data on the jurisdictions where cross-border activities take place, as well as on the types of cross-border activities.
- (4) Effective cooperation among competent authorities is an essential aspect of the overall functioning of the EU passport. To assess effectiveness, it is essential to collect information on the cooperation between competent authorities in executing their responsibilities in accordance with Articles 45 and 50 of Directive 2011/61/EU. This implies assessing the instances when the different competences were triggered, the responsive measures taken, as well as efficacy of cooperation in terms of timing, pertinence and detail.
- (5) The EU passport is based on the notification system provided for in Articles 32 and 33 of Directive 2011/61/EU. Competent authorities should therefore provide information as to the operation of such system, especially in terms of timing, smoothness, quality of information notified and any potential divergences arising from its application.
- (6) In order to allow for an objective assessment, competent authorities should be required to provide information on the functioning of the passport also from investors' perspective, particularly in terms of impacts on the investor protection. Competent authorities should also provide information on complaints filed by investors about AIFMs or AIFs established in other Member States than the one where the investor is domiciled, queries from investors related to the distribution of competencies between competent authorities from different Member States and any issues raised in relation to marketing arrangements.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 174, 1.7.2011, p. 1.

- (7) The assessment of the functioning of the passport needs to take due account of ESMA's role in resolving divergences between competent authorities as regards cross-border management or marketing. Competent authorities should therefore communicate their views on the usefulness, the timing, the quality or any other issues related to ESMA's involvement.
- (8) To assess the functioning of the current national regimes allowing non-EU AIFMs and non-EU AIFs to operate in individual Member States, it is necessary to be fully aware of the details of the legal frameworks adopted by individual Member States, their specificities and differences as compared to the rules applicable to EU AIFMs and EU AIFs. It is also important to gather quantitative information as to the numbers of non-EU AIFs marketed in Member States and non-EU AIFMs managing or marketing AIFs in Member States. Such information should also contain data on enforcement and supervisory actions, as well as on additional information received from non-EU supervisory authorities upon request.
- (9) Competent authorities should communicate information on any cooperation arrangements with third country supervisory authorities that are not already known by ESMA following its involvement in the negotiation of multilateral memoranda of understanding. To be able to assess the operation of cooperation arrangements, it is important to gather information about the effectiveness of such cooperation arrangements, such as quantitative and qualitative information on the use made of the various powers foreseen in those arrangements. This includes requests for information, on-site visits and information sharing. Effectiveness of cooperation should be assessed in terms of relevance, detail, timing and completeness of the assistance received.
- (10) Competent authorities should give information on any features of the third country regime that, de facto or de jure, create restrictions or difficulties for the exercise of supervisory functions by the competent authority of a Member State or to the direct receipt of information from non-EU entities. Furthermore, information should be collected on complaints by investors as well as measures taken by the competent authorities in response to such complaints.
- (11) The assessment of the interaction between the two systems established for managing or marketing of AIFs should be based on evidence that reflects the overall situation in the internal market, as well as on short-term and long-term assessments as to the development of the market, including possible market disruptions or distortions of competition. Assessments should be made on the basis of evidence as to whether there is a level-playing field between Member States and individual third countries, for instance in terms of regulatory burden, conditions of competition or supervision. Competent authorities should provide concrete information as to general or specific issues concerning individual third countries and indicate the source of such issues.
- (12) When submitting information on possible market disruptions and distortions of competition, competent authorities should take into account all collective investment undertakings and their managers. It is important to determine whether, and the extent to which, both EU AIFs and undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities established under Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽¹⁾, as well as their managers are potentially affected by the introduction of the third country passport. This is particularly important given that the definition of non-EU AIFMs in Directive 2011/61/EU covers all collective investment undertakings established in third countries, including those which would have been subject to Directive 2009/65/EC if they had been established in a Member State. Furthermore, in order to be able to gauge the overall impact on the market, it is necessary to identify the potential impact on other intermediaries operating in the asset management sector, such as depositaries or service providers,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Competent authorities shall pursuant to Article 67(3) of Directive 2011/61/EU provide the following information to the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA):

- (a) information concerning the functioning of the EU passport for EU alternative investment fund managers (AIFMs) managing and/or marketing EU alternative investment funds (AIFs), as set out in Articles 2 to 7;

⁽¹⁾ Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS) (OJ L 302, 17.11.2009, p. 32).

- (b) information concerning the functioning of the marketing of non-EU AIFs by EU AIFMs in the Member States and the management and/or marketing of AIFs by non-EU AIFMs in the Member States in accordance with the applicable national regimes, as set out in Articles 8 to 13;
- (c) information concerning the impact of the functioning of the systems referred to in points (a) and (b) of this paragraph, as set out in Article 14.

Article 2

With regard to the use made of the passport, the competent authorities shall provide the following information:

- (a) the number of EU AIFMs authorised in accordance with Article 7 of Directive 2011/61/EU;
- (b) the number of EU AIFMs that market units or shares of EU AIFs pursuant to Article 32 of Directive 2011/61/EU, the number of EU AIFs and compartments of AIFs marketed pursuant to Article 32 of Directive 2011/61/EU, and the breakdown by home and host Member State;
- (c) the number of EU AIFMs that manage EU AIFs pursuant to Article 33 of Directive 2011/61/EU, the number of EU AIFs managed pursuant to Article 33 of Directive 2011/61/EU and the breakdown by home and host Member State;
- (d) the number of EU AIFMs that manage EU AIFs established in other Member States pursuant to Article 33 of Directive 2011/61/EU by establishing a branch and the number of EU AIFMs that manage directly EU AIFs established in other Member States pursuant to Article 33 of Directive 2011/61/EU.

Article 3

With regard to problems encountered regarding effective cooperation among competent authorities, competent authorities shall provide the following information:

- (a) the number of cases in which a competent authority has notified to the competent authority of the home Member State of an AIFM a situation as described in Article 45(5) of Directive 2011/61/EU, indicating the type of situation;
- (b) the number of cases in which a competent authority, after being notified as described in Article 45(5) of Directive 2011/61/EU by the competent authority of the host Member State, has taken the measures set out in Article 45(5) of that Directive, indicating the type of measures taken;
- (c) the number of cases in which a competent authority, after notifying the competent authority of the home Member State of an AIFM of a situation as described in Article 45(5) of Directive 2011/61/EU, has taken the measures set out in Article 45(6) of that Directive, indicating the type of measures taken;
- (d) the number of cases in which a competent authority has notified to the competent authority of the home Member State of an AIFM a situation as described in Article 45(7) of Directive 2011/61/EU, indicating the type of situations;
- (e) the number of cases in which a competent authority, after being notified as described in Article 45(7) of Directive 2011/61/EU by the competent authority of the host Member State, has taken measures in accordance with Article 45(7) of that Directive, indicating the type of measures taken;
- (f) the number of cases in which a competent authority, after notifying the competent authority of the home Member State of an AIFM of a situation as described in Article 45(7) of Directive 2011/61/EU, has taken the measures set out in Article 45(8) of that Directive, indicating the type of measures taken;
- (g) the number of notifications sent and of notifications received under Article 50(5) of Directive 2011/61/EU, indicating the actions taken as a consequence of the notification;

- (h) as regards the requests for assistance issued by the competent authority:
- the number and type of requests,
 - the number of requests rejected and the reasons for rejection,
 - the degree of satisfaction with the assistance received and the difficulties encountered,
 - the average time for receiving a response;
- (i) as regards the requests for assistance received by the competent authority from competent authorities in other Member States:
- the number and type of requests,
 - the number of requests rejected and the reasons for rejection,
 - the average time for issuing a response;
- (j) the number of on-the-spot verifications or investigations that the competent authority has undertaken in another Member State in accordance with Article 54(1) of Directive 2011/61/EU and the number of requests for on-the-spot verifications or investigations in another Member State that were refused.

Article 4

With regard to problems encountered regarding the effective functioning of the notification system provided for in Articles 32 and 33 of Directive 2011/61/EU, competent authorities shall provide the following information:

- (a) the average time between the receipt of the complete notification file from an AIFM and the moment when the recipient competent authority notifies the competent authority of the host Member State;
- (b) the average time for notification to the AIFM that it can undertake cross-border activities by the competent authority of its home Member State, calculated from the date of the transmission of the notification file to the competent authority of the host Member State;
- (c) the number of requests for clarification from the competent authority of the host country in relation to the notification;
- (d) the number of disputes involving the competent authorities of the home and of the host Member State in relation to the notification process.

Article 5

With regard to issues of investor protection in relation to AIFs marketed or managed from another Member State as well as AIFs marketed under Article 43 of Directive 2011/61/EU, competent authorities shall provide the following information:

- (a) the number and type of complaints by investors addressed to the competent authority in relation to AIFs marketed or managed by an AIFM established in another Member State, the reasons invoked and how such complaints were solved;
- (b) evidence as to the lack of clarity amongst investors as regards the distribution of supervisory tasks between the competent authorities of the home and the host country;
- (c) any issues related to the functioning of the arrangements made by the AIFM for the marketing of AIFs and the arrangements established to prevent units or shares of the AIF from being marketed to retail investors, as required under point (h) of Annex IV of Directive 2011/61/EU.

Article 6

With regard to mediation by ESMA, competent authorities shall provide information on the degree of satisfaction with the mediation by ESMA on matters concerning the functioning of the passport for EU AIFMs managing and/or marketing EU AIFs.

Article 7

With regard to the effectiveness of the collection and sharing of information in relation to the monitoring of systemic risks, competent authorities shall provide the following information:

- (a) the number of occasions where the competent authority has received information from another competent authority in relation to monitoring of systemic risk, distinguishing:
 - recurring information made available in accordance with the first sentence of Article 25(2) of Directive 2011/61/EU,
 - bilateral information on important sources of counterparty risk transmitted in accordance with the second sentence of Article 25(2) of Directive 2011/61/EU,
 - ad-hoc information bilaterally shared in accordance with Article 53 of Directive 2011/61/EU;
- (b) the number of occasions where the competent authority has shared information with another competent authority in relation to the monitoring of systemic risk, distinguishing:
 - information reported regularly in accordance with Article 25 of Directive 2011/61/EU,
 - ad-hoc information shared bilaterally in accordance with Article 53 of Directive 2011/61/EU.

Article 8

With regard to the marketing of non-EU AIFs by EU AIFMs in accordance with Article 36(1) of Directive 2011/61/EU, competent authorities shall provide the following information:

- (a) the legal provisions under which such marketing is allowed, including a description of specific conditions applicable;
- (b) the number of EU AIFMs authorised by the competent authority to market non-EU AIFs in its jurisdiction in accordance with Article 36 of Directive 2011/61/EU and the number of non-EU AIFs marketed;
- (c) the number of requests for information addressed by the competent authority to EU AIFMs in relation to the marketing of non-EU AIFs;
- (d) enforcement or supervisory actions or sanctions imposed on EU AIFMs in relation to the marketing of non-EU AIFs.

Article 9

With regard to the marketing of AIFs by non-EU AIFMs in accordance with Article 42(1) of Directive 2011/61/EU, competent authorities shall provide the following information:

- (a) the legal provisions under which such marketing is allowed, including a description of the specific conditions applicable;
- (b) the number of non-EU AIFMs that market AIFs in the jurisdiction of the competent authority in accordance with Article 42(1) of Directive 2011/61/EU and the number of AIFs marketed;
- (c) the number of requests for information addressed by the competent authority to non-EU AIFMs in relation to the marketing of AIFs pursuant to Article 42(1) of Directive 2011/61/EU;
- (d) enforcement or supervisory actions or sanctions imposed by the competent authority on non-EU AIFMs in relation to the obligations laid down in Articles 22, 23, 24 and 26 to 30 of Directive 2011/61/EU.

Article 10

With regard to the management of EU AIFs by non-EU AIFMs in accordance with applicable national regimes, competent authorities shall provide the following information:

- (a) the legal provisions under which such management is allowed, including a description of the specific conditions applicable;
- (b) the number of non-EU AIFMs that manage EU AIFs in the jurisdiction of the competent authority and the number of EU AIFs managed;
- (c) the number of requests for information addressed by the competent authority to non-EU AIFMs in relation to the management of EU AIFs.

Article 11

With regard to the existence and effectiveness of cooperation arrangements for the purpose of systemic risk oversight between the competent authority of a Member State and the supervisory authority of the non-EU country, competent authorities shall provide the following information:

- (a) the existence of bilateral cooperation arrangements between the competent authority and supervisory authorities in third countries other than those negotiated and agreed under the auspices of ESMA and the third countries concerned;
- (b) as regards requests for information or assistance submitted by the competent authority to authorities of a third country in accordance with cooperation arrangements:
 - the number and type of requests,
 - the number of requests rejected and the reasons for rejection,
 - the degree of satisfaction with the assistance received, including difficulties encountered,
 - the average time for receiving a response;
- (c) the number of on-site visits that the competent authority has requested the supervisory authority of a third country to perform on its behalf, in accordance with cooperation arrangements, as well as the number of requests for on-site visits that were refused;
- (d) the number of occasions where, in accordance with cooperation arrangements, unsolicited information was received from the supervisory authority of a third country about:
 - any known material event that could adversely impact a supervised entity,
 - enforcement or regulatory actions or sanctions, including the revocation, suspension or modification of relevant licenses or registration, concerning or related to non-EU AIFMs that market or manage AIFs in the jurisdiction of the competent authority;
- (e) the number of occasions when the competent authority has shared with other competent authorities information received from third country supervisory authorities for the purpose of monitoring systemic risk, in accordance with cooperation arrangements.

Article 12

With regard to issues of investor protection in relation to marketing and management under the applicable national regimes, competent authorities shall provide the following information:

- (a) the number and type of complaints addressed to the competent authority from investors in relation to AIFs marketed in that jurisdiction under the applicable national regime;
- (b) enforcement or regulatory actions or sanctions imposed by the competent authority, including the revocation, suspension or modification of relevant licenses or registration, concerning or related to non-EU AIFMs that market or manage AIFs in that jurisdiction, or non-EU AIFs marketed in that jurisdiction by EU AIFMs.

Article 13

With regard to the features of the third country regulatory and supervisory framework that might prevent the effective exercise by the competent authority of its supervisory functions, competent authorities shall provide the following information:

- (a) problems or obstacles in the application of the regulatory and supervisory framework that the competent authority has faced when exercising supervisory functions on non-EU AIFMs or non-EU AIFs;
- (b) problems in obtaining information directly from non-EU AIFMs.

Article 14

With regard to the impact of the functioning of the systems referred to in points (a) and (b) of Article 1, competent authorities shall provide the following information:

- (a) evidence showing that AIFMs that were established in their jurisdiction have moved to third countries, specifying the aggregate figures for the number of AIFs and assets under management per third country and the reasons for such move;
- (b) detailed information on any identified or expected market disruption or distortion of competition between EU and non-EU collective investment undertakings, as well as EU and non-EU managers of collective investment undertakings;
- (c) evidence showing that EU managers of collective investment undertakings authorised in their jurisdiction have encountered difficulties or limitations in establishing themselves or marketing collective investment undertakings they manage in any third country, specifying the third country;
- (d) evidence showing existing difficulties or limitations in third countries that have the effect of deterring EU managers of collective investment undertakings authorised in their jurisdiction from deciding to establish themselves or market collective investment undertakings they manage in any third country, specifying the third country;
- (e) information indicating any other general or specific difficulty which EU managers of collective investment undertakings encounter in establishing themselves or marketing collective investment undertakings they manage in third countries, specifying the third country.

Article 15

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, 18 December 2014.

For the Commission
The President
Jean-Claude JUNCKER

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2015/515**of 25 March 2015****amending Regulation (EC) No 1484/95 as regards fixing representative prices in the poultrymeat and egg sectors and for egg albumin**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 922/72, (EEC) No 234/79, (EC) No 1037/2001 and (EC) No 1234/2007 ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 183(b) thereof,Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 510/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 laying down the trade arrangements applicable to certain goods resulting from the processing of agricultural products and repealing Council Regulations (EC) No 1216/2009 and (EC) No 614/2009 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 5(6)(a) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Regulation (EC) No 1484/95 ⁽³⁾ lays down detailed rules for implementing the system of additional import duties and fixes representative prices in the poultrymeat and egg sectors and for egg albumin.
- (2) Regular monitoring of the data used to determine representative prices for poultrymeat and egg products and for egg albumin shows that the representative import prices for certain products should be amended to take account of variations in price according to origin.
- (3) Regulation (EC) No 1484/95 should be amended accordingly.
- (4) Given the need to ensure that this measure applies as soon as possible after the updated data have been made available, this Regulation should enter into force on the day of its publication,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1484/95 is replaced by the text set out in the Annex to this Regulation.

*Article 2*This Regulation shall enter into force on the day 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, 25 March 2015.

*For the Commission,**On behalf of the President,*

Jerzy PLEWA

Director-General for Agriculture and Rural Development

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 671.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 150, 20.5.2014, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ Commission Regulation (EC) No 1484/95 of 28 June 1995 laying down detailed rules for implementing the system of additional import duties and fixing representative prices in the poultrymeat and egg sectors and for egg albumin, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 163/67/EEC (OJ L 145, 29.6.1995, p. 47).

ANNEX

‘ANNEX I

CN code	Description of goods	Representative price (EUR/100 kg)	Security under Article 3 (EUR/100 kg)	Origin ⁽¹⁾
0207 12 10	Fowls of the species <i>Gallus domesticus</i> , not cut in pieces, presented as “70 % chickens”, frozen	129,2	0	AR
0207 12 90	Fowls of the species <i>Gallus domesticus</i> , not cut in pieces, presented as “65 % chickens”, frozen	150,9 172,0	0 0	AR BR
0207 14 10	Fowls of the species <i>Gallus domesticus</i> , boneless cuts, frozen	322,8 233,7 352,4 309,2	0 20 0 0	AR BR CL TH
0207 14 50	Fowls of the species <i>Gallus domesticus</i> , breasts, frozen	218,8	0	BR
0207 14 60	Fowls of the species <i>Gallus domesticus</i> , legs, frozen	134,7	3	BR
0207 27 10	Turkeys, boneless cuts, frozen	370,9 352,3	0 0	BR CL
1602 32 11	Preparations of fowls of the species <i>Gallus domesticus</i> , uncooked	266,7	6	BR

⁽¹⁾ Nomenclature of countries laid down by Commission Regulation (EU) No 1106/2012 of 27 November 2012 implementing Regulation (EC) No 471/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on Community statistics relating to external trade with non-member countries, as regards the update of the nomenclature of countries and territories (OJ L 328, 28.11.2012, p. 7). The code “ZZ” represents “other origins”.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2015/516**of 26 March 2015****amending Regulation (EC) No 874/2004 laying down public policy rules concerning the implementation and functions of the .eu Top Level Domain and the principles governing Registration****(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 733/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 April 2002 on the implementation of the .eu Top Level Domain ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 5(1) thereof,

Having consulted the Registry in accordance with Article 5(1) of Regulation (EC) No 733/2002,

Whereas:

- (1) The introduction of the Internationalised Domain Names (IDNs) has created risks of confusability of domain names which were registered in different scripts but which may create visual confusion. That might be due in particular to the visual resemblance between their constitutive characters (for instance, between the Cyrillic small letter 'n' and the Latin small letter 'n'). To minimise such risks, the Registry should implement technical checks, which might lead to such IDNs being declared ineligible for registration. Such technical checks should be in compliance with international standards and might be updated from time to time.
- (2) In order to expand the security and abuse checks around .eu domain names, it is necessary to ensure that the verification by the Registry of the validity of the registration applications takes place prior and not only subsequently to the registration. The verification should be carried out at the initiative of the Registry or pursuant to a dispute for the registration of the domain name in question.
- (3) The current Registry operator of the .eu Top Level Domain (TLD) has communicated to the Commission that the domain names 'eurethix.eu', 'eurethics.eu' and 'euthics.eu', previously reserved by the Registry under Article 17 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 874/2004 ⁽²⁾, are never going to be used and hence they should be removed from the aforementioned Article and released once the amended Regulation is published.
- (4) Special characters, including characters ß (German sharp S) and ç (Greek final sigma) have not been offered when IDNs were launched under .eu. As the IDNA2008 protocol has allowed their management, it is deemed appropriate to offer them to support the official Union languages. The Annex has been updated following consultations with EU Member States, candidate countries and EEA member States in order to incorporate domain names containing these new characters.
- (5) On 1 July 2013 Croatia acceded to the European Union. Accordingly, Croatia should have the possibility to register the domain names that have been reserved for Croatia according to Article 8 of Regulation (EC) No 874/2004 and its subsequent amendments.
- (6) The incorporation of .eu Regulations in the Agreement on the European Economic Area allows undertakings having their registered office, central administration or principal place of business in Iceland, Norway and Liechtenstein, organisations established in Iceland, Norway and Liechtenstein and residents in Iceland, Norway and Liechtenstein to register names under the .eu TLD.
- (7) The lists of names that can be reserved by Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway respectively, so far set out in point 2 of the Annex, should be transferred to point 1 of the Annex.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 113, 30.4.2002, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ Commission Regulation (EC) No 874/2004 of 28 April 2004 laying down public policy rules concerning the implementation and functions of the .eu Top Level Domain and the principles governing registration (OJ L 162, 30.4.2004, p. 40).

- (8) The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia as candidate countries are to reserve broadly-recognised names with regard to geographical and/or geopolitical concepts which affect their political or territorial organisation, so that they can be registered at a later date.
- (9) Accordingly, and in order to ensure legal clarity of the rights of the Member States and future Member States it is therefore necessary to update the lists in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 874/2004 (as already amended), duly taking into account names containing characters that were not previously available, names which can be reserved, and names which can be registered.
- (10) Regulation (EC) No 874/2004 should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (11) EURid, the .eu Registry operator, has been consulted on the measures provided for in this Regulation in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 733/2002.
- (12) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Communications Committee ⁽¹⁾,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EC) No 874/2004 is amended as follows:

- (1) in Article 3, the third paragraph is replaced by the following:

‘Any verification by the Registry of the validity of registration applications shall take place prior to the registration at the initiative of the Registry or subsequently to the registration at the initiative of the Registry or pursuant to a dispute for the registration of the domain name in question.’;

- (2) the following Article 6a is inserted:

‘Article 6a

Additional verification at character level

1. The Registry shall implement technical measures to minimise potential visual confusion arising from the use of the characters in all official languages referred to in Article 6(4). Those technical measures shall be part of the verification of the validity of registration applications and may result in the requested domain name being declared ineligible for registration.

2. The technical measures referred to in paragraph 1 shall be determined by the Registry, and shall be reasonable, transparent and non-discriminatory.

3. The technical measures referred to in paragraph 1 (including any amendments from time to time) shall be made publicly available by the Registry in readily accessible form, and shall become applicable upon such publication.

4. Prior to implementing the technical measures referred to in paragraph 1, or amending them from time to time, the Registry shall take account of international best practice, and shall consult with industry and obtain the consent of the Commission.’;

- (3) in Article 17, the second paragraph is replaced by the following:

‘eurid.eu, registry.eu, nic.eu, dns.eu, internic.eu, whois.eu, das.eu, coc.eu’;

- (4) the Annex is replaced by the text in the Annex to this Regulation.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 108, 24.4.2002, p. 33.

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, 26 March 2015.

For the Commission
The President
Jean-Claude JUNCKER

ANNEX

ANNEX

1. List of names per country and the countries that can register them:

AUSTRIA

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. österreich | 35. avstrija |
| 2. oesterreich | 36. republika-avstrija |
| 3. republik-österreich | 37. awstrija |
| 4. republik-oesterreich | 38. republika-awstrija |
| 5. afstria | 39. republikösterreich |
| 6. dimokratia-afstria | 40. republikoesterreich |
| 7. østrig | 41. dimokratiaafstria |
| 8. republikken-østrig | 42. republikkenøstrig |
| 9. oestrig | 43. republicaustria |
| 10. austria | 44. repúblicaaustria |
| 11. republic-austria | 45. républiqueautriche |
| 12. república-austria | 46. repubblicaaustria |
| 13. autriche | 47. republiekoostenrijk |
| 14. république-autriche | 48. repúblicaaustria |
| 15. oostenrijk | 49. tasavaltaitävalta |
| 16. republiek-oostenrijk | 50. republikösterrike |
| 17. república-austria | 51. republikarakousko |
| 18. itävalta | 52. republikaaustrija |
| 19. itävallan-tasavalta | 53. respublikaaustrija |
| 20. itaevalta | 54. OsztrákKöztársaság |
| 21. österrike | 55. RepublikaAustriacka |
| 22. oesterrike | 56. republikarakúsko |
| 23. republik-österrike | 57. republikaavstrija |
| 24. rakousko | 58. republikaawstrija |
| 25. republika-rakousko | 59. aostria |
| 26. repubblica-austria | 60. vabariik-aostria |
| 27. austrija | 61. vabariikaostria |
| 28. republika-austrija | 62. δημοκρατία-της-αυστρίας |
| 29. respublika-austrija | 63. δημοκρατίατηςαυστρίας |
| 30. ausztria | 64. αυστρίας |
| 31. Osztrák-Köztársaság | 65. републикаавстрия |
| 32. Republika-Austriacka | 66. република-австрия |
| 33. rakúsko | 67. австрия |
| 34. republika-rakúsko | |

BELGIUM

1. belgie
2. belgië
3. belgique
4. belgien
5. belgium
6. b lgica
7. belgica
8. belgio
9. belgia
10. belgija
11. vlaanderen
12. wallonie
13. walloni 
14. brussel
15. vlaamse-gemeenschap
16. franse-gemeenschap
17. duitstalige-gemeenschap
18. vlaams-gewest
19. waals-gewest
20. brussels-hoofdstedelijk-gewest
21. flandre
22. bruxelles
23. communaut -flamande
24. communaute-flamande
25. communaut -fran aise
26. communaute-francaise
27. communaute-germanophone
28. communaut -germanophone
29. r gion-flamande
30. region-flamande
31. r gion-wallonne
32. region-wallonne
33. r gion-de-bruxelles-capitale
34. region-de-bruxelles-capitale
35. flandern
36. wallonien
37. bruessel
38. br ssel
39. flaemische-gemeinschaft
40. fl mische-gemeinschaft
41. franzoesische-gemeinschaft
42. franz sische-gemeinschaft
43. deutschsprachige-gemeinschaft
44. flaemische-region
45. fl mische-region
46. wallonische-region
47. region-bruessel-hauptstadt
48. region-br ssel-hauptstadt
49. flanders
50. wallonia
51. brussels
52. flemish-community
53. french-community
54. german-speaking-community
55. flemish-region
56. walloon-region
57. brussels-capital-region
58. flandes
59. valonia
60. bruselas
61. comunidad-flamenca
62. comunidad-francesa
63. comunidad-german fona
64. comunidad-germanofona
65. region-flamenca
66. regi n-flamenca
67. region-valona
68. regi n-valona
69. region-de-bruselas-capital
70. regi n-de-bruselas-capital
71. fiandre
72. vallonia
73. communita-fiamminga
74. communit -fiamminga
75. communita-francese
76. communit -francese
77. communita-di-lingua-tedesca
78. communit -di-lingua-tedesca

79. regione-fiamminga	106. regionen-bruxelles-hovedstadsomraadet
80. regione-vallona	107. flanderi
81. regione-di-bruxelles-capitale	108. flaaminkielinen-yhteiso
82. flandres	109. ranskankielinen-yhteiso
83. bruxelas	110. saksankielinen-yhteiso
84. comunidade-flamenga	111. flanderin-alue
85. comunidade-francofona	112. vallonian-alue
86. comunidade-germanofona	113. brysselin-alue
87. regio-flamenga	114. flandry
88. região-flamenga	115. valonsko
89. regio-vala	116. brusel
90. região-vala	117. vlamske-spolecenstvi
91. regio-de-bruxelas-capital	118. francouzske-spolecenstvi
92. região-de-bruxelas-capital	119. germanofonni-spolecenstvi
93. vallonien	120. vlamsky-region
94. bryssel	121. valonsky-region
95. flamlaendskt-spraakomraade	122. region-brusel
96. fransktalande-spraakomraade	123. flandrija
97. tysktalande-spraakomraade	124. valonija
98. flamlaendiska-regionen	125. bruselj
99. vallonska-regionen	126. flamska-skupnost
100. bryssel-huvustad	127. frankofonska-skupnost
101. det-flamske-sprogsamfund	128. germanofonska-skupnost
102. det-franske-sprogsamfund	129. flamska-regija
103. det-tysktalende-sprogsamfund	130. valonska-regija
104. den-flamske-region	131. regija-bruselj
105. den-vallonske-region	

BULGARIA

1. България	12. the-republic-of-bulgaria
2. bulgaria	13. the_republic_of_bulgaria
3. bulharsko	14. republic-of-bulgaria
4. bulgarien	15. republic_of_bulgaria
5. bulgaaria	16. republicbulgaria
6. България	17. republic-bulgaria
7. bulgarie	18. republic_bulgaria
8. bulgarija	19. repubblicadibulgaria
9. bulgarije	20. repubblica-di-bulgaria
10. bolgarija	21. repubblica_di_bulgaria
11. republicofbulgaria	

22. repubblicabulgaria	62. bulgarian_tasavalta
23. repubblica-bulgaria	63. republikenbulgarien
24. repubblica_bulgaria	64. republiken-bulgarien
25. republikbulgarien	65. republiken_bulgarien
26. republik-bulgarien	66. repulicabulgaria
27. republik_bulgarien	67. repulica-bulgaria
28. bulgaariavabariik	68. repulica_bulgaria
29. bulgaaria-vabariik	69. köztársaságbulgária
30. bulgaaria_vabariik	70. köztársaság-bulgária
31. δημοκρατιατηςβουλγαριας	71. köztársaság_bulgária
32. δημοκρατια-της-βουλγαριας	72. аврен
33. δημοκρατια_της_βουλγαριας	73. айтос
34. republikbulgarije	74. аксаково
35. republik-bulgarije	75. алфатар
36. republik_bulgarije	76. антон
37. republikabolgarija	77. априлци
38. republika-bolgarija	78. асеновград
39. republika_bolgarija	79. албена
40. republikabulgaria	80. антоново
41. republika-bulgaria	81. арбанаси
42. republika_bulgaria	82. ардино
43. bulharskarepublica	83. балчик
44. bulharska-republica	84. баните
45. bulharska_republica	85. банкя
46. republiquebulgarie	86. банско
47. republique-bulgarie	87. батак
48. republique_bulgarie	88. белене
49. republicabulgarija	89. белица
50. republica-bulgārija	90. белово
51. republica_bulgārija	91. белоградчик
52. repúblikabulgária	92. белослав
53. repúblika-bulgária	93. берковица
54. repúblika_bulgária	94. благоевград
55. repúblicabulgaria	95. бобовдол
56. república-bulgaria	96. бобошево
57. república_bulgaria	97. боженци
58. bulgarja	98. божурише
59. bālgarija	99. бойница
60. bulgariantasavalta	100. бойчиновци
61. bulgarian-tasavalta	

101. болярово	141. гурково
102. борино	142. гълъбово
103. борован	143. гърмен
104. боровец	144. двемогили
105. борово	145. девин
106. ботевград	146. ямбол
107. бояна	147. девня
108. братядаскалови	148. джебел
109. брацигово	149. димитровград
110. брегово	150. димово
111. brezник	151. добринище
112. brezово	152. добрич
113. брусарци	153. добричселска
114. бургас	154. долнабаня
115. бяла	155. долнамитрополия
116. бяслатина	156. долнидъбник
117. варна	157. долничифлик
118. великипреслав	158. доспат
119. великотърново	159. драгоман
120. велинград	160. дряново
121. венец	161. дулово
122. ветово	162. дупница
123. ветрино	163. дългопол
124. видин	164. елена
125. враца	165. елинпелин
126. вълчедръм	166. елхово
127. вълчидол	167. етрополе
128. върбица	168. етъра
129. вършец	169. завет
130. габрово	170. земен
131. генералтошево	171. златарица
132. георгидамяново	172. златица
133. главиница	173. златнипясци
134. годеч	174. златоград
135. горнабаня	175. ивайловград
136. горнамалина	176. иваново
137. горнаоряховица	177. искър
138. гоцелелчев	178. исперих
139. грамада	179. ихтиман
140. гулянци	180. каварна

181. казанлък	222. малкотърново
182. кайнарджа	223. марица
183. калояново	224. медковец
184. камено	225. мездра
185. каолиново	226. мелник
186. карлово	227. мизия
187. карнобат	228. минералнибани
188. каспичан	229. мирково
189. кирково	230. момчилград
190. кнежа	231. монтана
191. ковачевци	232. мъглиж
192. козлодуй	233. нареченскибани
193. копривщица	234. невестино
194. костенец	235. неделино
195. костинброд	236. несебър
196. котел	237. николаево
197. кочериново	238. николакозлево
198. кресна	239. никопол
199. криводол	240. новазагора
200. кричим	241. новипазар
201. крумовград	242. новосело
202. крушари	243. огняново
203. кубрат	244. омуртаг
204. куклен	245. опака
205. кула	246. опан
206. кърджали	247. оряхово
207. кюстендил	248. павелбания
208. левски	249. павликени
209. лесичово	250. пазарджик
210. летница	251. пампорово
211. ловеч	252. панагюрище
212. лозница	253. перник
213. лом	254. перушица
214. луковит	255. петрич
215. лъки	256. пещера
216. любимец	257. пирдоп
217. лясковец	258. плевен
218. мадан	259. пловдив
219. мадара	260. полскитръмбеш
220. маджарово	261. поморие
221. макреш	262. попово

263. пордим	303. смядово
264. правец	304. созопол
265. приморско	305. сопот
266. провадия	306. средец
267. първомай	307. стамболийски
268. раднево	308. стамболово
269. радомир	309. старазагора
270. разград	310. столична
271. разлог	311. стражица
272. ракитово	312. стралджа
273. раковски	313. стрелча
274. рила	314. струмяни
275. родопи	315. суворово
276. роман	316. сунгурларе
277. рудозем	317. сухиндол
278. руен	318. съединение
279. ружинци	319. твърдица
280. русе	320. тервел
281. садово	321. тетевен
282. самоков	322. тополовград
283. самуил	323. трекляно
284. сандански	324. троян
285. сапаревабаня	325. трън
286. сатовча	326. трявна
287. светивлас	327. тунджа
288. свиленград	328. тутракан
289. свищов	329. търговище
290. своге	330. угърчин
291. свещари	331. хаджидимово
292. севлиево	332. хайредин
293. септември	333. харманли
294. силистра	334. хасково
295. симеоновград	335. хисаря
296. симитли	336. якоруда
297. ситово	337. хитрино
298. сливен	338. царево
299. сливница	339. царкалоян
300. сливополе	340. ценово
301. слънчевбряг	341. чавдар
302. смолян	

342. челопеч	348. чупрене
343. чепеларе	349. шабла
344. червенбряг	350. ширококалъка
345. черноочене	351. шумен
346. чипровци	352. ябланица
347. чирпан	353. якимово

CYPRUS

1. cypern	33. cypernsrepublik
2. cyprus	34. poblachtnacipíre
3. cyprus	35. kyperskarepublika
4. kypros	36. küprosevabariik
5. chypre	37. ciprusiköztársaság
6. Zypern	38. kiprorespublika
7. κυπρος	39. kiprasrepublik
8. cipro	40. republikata'cipru
9. chipre	41. republikacypryska
10. chipre	42. republikaciper
11. cypern	43. cyperskarepublika
12. anchipír	44. kibriscumhuriyeti
13. kypr	45. ağirdağ
14. küpros	46. agridaki
15. ciprus	47. aşelya
16. kipras	48. aşeritu
17. kipra	49. aşşa
18. cípru	50. aybifan-dağ
19. cypr	51. ayinikola-lefkoşa-solya
20. čiper	52. ayirini-lefkoşa
21. cyprus	53. aykuruş-girne
22. kibris	54. aymarina-şillura
23. republikkencypern	55. aynikola-mağusa
24. republikcyprus	56. aytotoro-mağusa
25. republicofcyprus	57. ayvarvara-lefkoşa
26. kyproksentasavalta	58. ayvavaçinya
27. republiquedechypre	59. ayyanni-lefkoşa-malunda
28. republikzypern	60. ayyorgi-lefkoşa-solya
29. κυπριακήδημοκρατία	61. ayyorgi-mağusa-spathariko
30. repubblicadicipro	62. baf-kazası
31. republicadechipre	63. çatoz
32. republicadechipre	

64. elya-girne	104. neyohoryo-lefkoşa
65. engomi-lefkoşa	105. ortaköy
66. engomi-mağusa	106. palehor-dağ
67. eurokibris	107. panağra
68. euro-kıbnis	108. pareklişa
69. geçitkale	109. patriç
70. girne-kazası	110. peristerona-lefkoşa
71. göneyli	111. peristerona-mağusa
72. goşşi	112. pirga-mağusa
73. kalavaç	113. prastyo-lefkoşa
74. kaloğreya	114. prastyo-mağusa
75. kalohoryo-dağ	115. şehirselağaçlandırma
76. kalohoryo-lefkoşa-solya	116. şillura
77. karpaşa	117. sotira-mağusa
78. koçşina	118. süsköy
79. koçşinotrimitya	119. trahoni-lefkoşa
80. kömürcü	120. traşipeyula
81. kördemen	121. tremeşe
82. korneç	122. truşa
83. kukla-mağusa	123. varişa
84. kutsoventi	124. vavaçinya
85. laçça	125. vrecça
86. larnaka-kazası	126. vroyişa
87. lefkoşa	127. yenağra
88. lefkoşa-kazası	128. yeniceköy
89. lemesos-kazası	129. yeroşibu
90. lemesosşarapköyleri	130. αβδελлерό
91. lemesos-şarapköyleri	131. αγγαστινα
92. leymosun-kazası	132. αγγλισιδες
93. livadya-lefkoşa	133. αγγολέμι
94. livadya-mağusa	134. αγιά
95. mağusa	135. αγια-άννα
96. mağusa-kazası	136. αγια-βαρβάρα-λευκωσίας
97. mandres-lefkoşa	137. αγια-βαρβάρα-πάφου
98. mandres-mağusta	138. αγια-ειρήνη-κερύνειας
99. meluşa	139. αγια-ειρήνη-λευκωσίας
100. milya-baf	140. αγια-μαρινα-κελοκεδάρων
101. monağri	141. αγια-μαρινα-ξυλιάτου
102. monağrulli	142. αγια-μαρινα-σκυλλούρας
103. mormenekşe	143. αγια-μαρινα-χρυσοχούς

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 144. αγία-μαρινούδα | 181. άγιος-ισίδωρος |
| 145. αγία-νάπα | 182. άγιος-ιωάννης-λεμεσού |
| 146. αγία-τριας | 183. άγιος-ιωάννης-μαλούντας-λευκωσίας |
| 147. άγιο-ανδρονικούδι | 184. άγιος-ιωάννης-πάφου |
| 148. άγιο-γεωργούδι | 185. άγιος-ιωάννης-σελέμανη |
| 149. άγιοι-βαβατσινιάς | 186. άγιος-κωνσταντίνος |
| 150. άγιοι-ηλιόφωτοι | 187. άγιος-μάμας |
| 151. άγιοι-τριμιθιάς | 188. άγιος-μερκούριος |
| 152. άγιος-αθανάσιος | 189. άγιος-νικόλαος-αμμοχώστου |
| 153. άγιος-αμβρόσιος-κερύνειας | 190. άγιος-νικόλαος-λευκωσίας-σολέας |
| 154. άγιος-αμβρόσιος-λεμεσού | 191. άγιος-νικόλαος-πάφου |
| 155. άγιος-ανδρόνικος-καρπασίας | 192. άγιος-παύλος |
| 156. άγιος-ανδρόνικος-τρικώμου | 193. άγιος-σέργιος |
| 157. άγιος-βασίλειος | 194. άγιος-συμεών |
| 158. άγιος-γεώργιος-αμμοχώστου | 195. άγιος-σωζόμενος |
| 159. άγιος-γεώργιος-καυκάλλου | 196. άγιος-τύχων |
| 160. άγιος-γεώργιος-κερύνειας | 197. άγιος-χαρίτων |
| 161. άγιος-γεώργιος-λεμεσού | 198. αγίρδα |
| 162. άγιος-γεώργιος-λευκωσίας-σολέας | 199. αглаγιά |
| 163. άγιος-γεώργιος-πάφου | 200. αγλαντζιά |
| 164. άγιος-δημητριανός | 201. αγριδάκι |
| 165. άγιος-δημήτριος | 202. αγρίδια |
| 166. άγιος-δομέτιος | 203. αγροκηπιά |
| 167. άγιος-επίκτητος | 204. αγρός |
| 168. άγιος-επιφάνιος-ορεινής | 205. αθηένου |
| 169. άγιος-επιφάνιος-σολέας | 206. αθιένου |
| 170. άγιος-ερμόλαος | 207. αθρακός |
| 171. άγιος-ευστάθιος | 208. αιγιαλούσα |
| 172. άγιος-ηλίας | 209. ακάκι |
| 173. άγιος-θεόδωρος-αμμοχώστου | 210. ακανθού |
| 174. άγιος-θεόδωρος-λάρνακας | 211. ακαπνού |
| 175. άγιος-θεόδωρος-λεμεσού | 212. ακουρσός |
| 176. άγιος-θεόδωρος-σολέας | 213. ακρούντα |
| 177. άγιος-θεόδωρος-τιλλιρίας | 214. ακρωτήρι |
| 178. άγιος-θεράπων | 215. αλαμινός |
| 179. άγιος-θωμάς | 216. αλάμπρα |
| 180. άγιος-ιάκωβος | 217. άλασσα |

218. αλεθρικό	257. ασκάς
219. αλέκτορα	258. άσκεια
220. αλεύγα	259. ασπρογιά
221. αληθινού	260. άσσεια
222. αλόδα	261. αστρομερίτης
223. άλωνα	262. ασώματος-κερύνειας
224. αμαργέτη	263. ασώματος-λεμεσού
225. αμίαντος	264. αυγολίδα
226. αμμαδιές	265. αυγόρου
227. αμμόχωστος	266. αυδήμου
228. αμμόχωστος	267. αυλώνα
229. αμπελικού	268. αφαμης
230. αναβαργός	269. αφάμης
231. ανάγεια	270. αφάντεια-ορνίθι
232. αναδιού	271. αχέλεια
233. αναλιόντας	272. αχερίτου
234. αναρή	273. άχνα
235. αναρίτα	274. αψιού
236. αναφωτίδα	275. βαβατσινά
237. ανδρολίκου	276. βάβλα
238. ανώγουρα	277. βαβυλάς
239. αξύλου	278. βαρίσεια
240. απεσιά	279. βαρώσι
241. απλάντα	280. βάσα-κελλακίου
242. απλίκι	281. βάσα-κοιλανίου
243. αραδίππου	282. βασίλεια
244. αρακαπάς	283. βασίλι
245. αργάκα	284. βατιλή
246. αργάκι	285. βίκλα
247. άρδανα	286. βιτσάδα
248. αρεδιού	287. βκύπρος
249. αρμενοχώρι	288. βοθύλακας
250. αρμίνου	289. βοκολίδα
251. άρμου	290. βορόκληνη
252. αρναδι	291. βουνί
253. άρσος-λάρνακας	292. βουνιπαναγιας
254. άρσος-λεμεσού	293. βουνίπαναγιας
255. αρτέμι	294. βουνιπαναγιας-αμπελιτης
256. ασγάτα	295. βουνιπαναγιας-αμπελιτης

296. βουνό	335. δρύμου
297. βρέτσια	336. δύμες
298. βυζακιά	337. δύο-ποταμοί
299. βώνη	338. δωρά
300. γαϊδουράς	339. δωρός
301. γαλάτα	340. έγκωμη-αμμοχώστου
302. γαλαταριά	341. έγκωμη-λευκωσίας
303. γαλάτεια	342. ελεδιό
304. γαλιγνή	343. ελιά-κερύνειας
305. γαλιγνόπορνη	344. ελιά-λευκωσίας
306. γασριά	345. έμπα
307. γέναγρα	346. ενωμένηκυπριακήδημοκρατία
308. γερακιές	347. ενωμένη-κυπριακή-δημοκρατία
309. γεράνι	348. έξω-μετόχι
310. γεράσα	349. επαρχία-αμμοχώστου
311. γέρι	350. επαρχία-κερύνειας
312. γερμασόγεια	351. επαρχία-λάρνακας
313. γεροβάσα	352. επαρχία-λεμεσού
314. γερόλακκος	353. επαρχία-λευκωσίας
315. γεροσκήπου	354. επαρχία-πάφου
316. γιαλιά	355. επισκοπειό
317. γιόλου	356. επισκοπή-λεμεσού
318. γουδί	357. επισκοπή-πάφου
319. γούρρη	358. επιχώ
320. γούφες	359. επταγώνεια
321. γύψου	360. επτακώμη
322. δάλι	361. εργάτες
323. δαυλός	362. ερήμη
324. δεκέλεια	363. ευρέτου
325. δελίκηπος	364. ευρύχου
326. δένεια	365. ζαχαριά
327. δερύνεια	366. ζύγι
328. δημοκρατίατηςκύπρου	367. ζωπηγή
329. δημοκρατία-της-κύπρου	368. θελέτρα
330. διερώννα	369. θέρμεια
331. διόριος	370. θρινιά
332. δράπεια	371. ίνεια
333. δρομολαξιά	372. καζάφανι
334. δρούσεια	373. καζιβερά

374. κάθικας	414. κατωκοπιά
375. κακοπετριά	415. κάτω-κουτραφάς
376. καλαβασός	416. κάτω-λεύκαρα
377. καλιάνα	417. κάτω-μονή
378. καλλέπεια	418. κάτω-μύλος
379. καλογραία	419. κάτω-πλάτρες
380. καλοπαναγιώτης	420. κάτω-πολεμίδα
381. καλό-χωριό-καπούτη	421. κάτω-πύργος
382. καλό-χωριό-λάρνακας	422. κέδαρες
383. καλό-χωριό-λεμεσού	423. κελλάκι
384. καλό-χωριό-λευκωσίας-σολέας	424. κελλιά
385. καλό-χωριό-ορεινής	425. κελοκέδαρα
386. καλοψίδα	426. κερύνεια
387. καλυβάκια	427. κερύνεια
388. καμινάρια	428. κιάδος
389. καμπί	429. κιβισίλι
390. καμπιά	430. κιδάσι
391. κάμπος	431. κιόμουρτζου
392. καμπυλή	432. κιόνελι
393. κανλι	433. κιός
394. καννάβια	434. κισσόνεργα
395. κανναβιού	435. κισσούσα
396. καντού	436. κίτι
397. καπέδες	437. κλαυδιά
398. καπηλειό	438. κλεπίνη
399. караβάς	439. κλήρου
400. караβοστάσι	440. κλιματολογία
401. καράκουμι	441. κλωνάρι
402. караμούλληδες	442. κνώδαρα
403. κάρμι	443. κοιλάνεμος
404. καρπάσεια	444. κοιλάνι
405. καταλιόντας	445. κοίλη
406. κατύδατα	446. κοιλίνεια
407. κάτω-ακουρδαλειά	447. κόκκινα
408. κάτω-αρόδες	448. κοκκινοτριμιθιά
409. κάτω-δευτερά	449. κολόσσι
410. κάτω-δίκωμο	450. κονιά
411. κάτω-δρύς	451. κοντέα
412. κάτω-ζώδεια	452. κοντεμένος
413. κάτω-κιβίδες	

453. κοράκου	493. κόμη-κεπίρ
454. κορμακίτης	494. λάγια
455. κορνοκίπος	495. λαγουδερά
456. κόρνος	496. λαζανιάς
457. κορόβεια	497. λακατάμεια
458. κορφή	498. λακκιά
459. κόση	499. λάνεια
460. κοτσιάτης	500. λαονα
461. κουκά	501. λαόνα
462. κούκλια-αμμοχώστου	502. λαοναακαμα
463. κούκλια-πάφου	503. λαονα-ακαμα
464. κούρδακα	504. λαόναακάμα
465. κουρού-μοναστήρι	505. λαόνα-ακάμα
466. κουτσοβέντης	506. λάπαθιος
467. κοφίνου	507. λαπηθιού
468. κρασχωρια	508. λάπηθος
469. κρασχώρια	509. λάρνακα
470. κρασχωριαλεμεσου	510. λάρνακας-λαπήθου
471. κρασχωρια-λεμεσου	511. λάσα
472. κρασχώριαλεμεσού	512. λατσιά
473. κρασχώρια-λεμεσού	513. λεμεσός
474. κρηνί	514. λεμίθου
475. κρίδεια	515. λέμπα
476. κρίτου-μαρόττου	516. λεμώνα
477. κρίτου-τέρα	517. λεονάρισσο
478. κυβέρνησητηςκύπρου	518. λετύμβου
479. κυβέρνηση-της-κύπρου	519. λεύκα
480. κυθρέα	520. λευκόνοικο
481. κυνούσα	521. λευκωσία
482. κυπερούντα	522. ληνού
483. κυπριακήκυβέρνηση	523. λιβάδι
484. κυπριακή-κυβέρνηση	524. λιβάδια-αμμοχώστου
485. κυπριακό	525. λιβάδια-λάρνακας
486. κυπριακό	526. λιβάδια-λευκωσίας
487. κυπρος	527. λιβερά
488. κύπρος	528. λιμάνι-κερύνειας
489. κύπροςκυβέρνηση	529. λιμνάτης
490. κύπρος-κυβέρνηση	530. λιμνιά
491. κυρά	531. λιμνίτης
492. κόμα-του-γιαλού	

532. λιοπέτρι	572. μενεού
533. λουβαράς	573. μένικο
534. λουκρούνου	574. μενόγεια
535. λουρουκίνα	575. μέσα-γειτονιά
536. λουτρός	576. μέσανα
537. λόφου	577. μέσα-χωριό
538. λυθράγκωμη	578. μεσόγη
539. λυθροδόντας	579. μηλιά-αμμοχώστου
540. λύμπια	580. μηλιά-πάφου
541. λύση	581. μηλιού
542. λυσός	582. μιά-μηλιά
543. μαζωτός	583. μιτσερό
544. μαδιάτης	584. μονάγρι
545. μαθικολώνη	585. μοναγρούλλι
546. μακούντα	586. μονάργα
547. μακράσυκα	587. μονή
548. μαλιά	588. μονιάτης
549. μαλούντα	589. μόρα
550. μάμμαρη	590. μόρφου
551. μαμούνταλη	591. μοσφιλωτή
552. μαμώνια	592. μότηδες
553. μάνδρες-αμμοχώστου	593. μούσερε
554. μάνδρες-λευκωσίας	594. μουσουλίτα
555. μανδριά-λεμεσού	595. μουτουλλάς
556. μανδριά-πάφου	596. μουτταγιάκα
557. μαράθα	597. μπέικιοϊ
558. μαραϊόβουνος	598. μπέλαπαϊς
559. μαραϊθούντα	599. μπογάζι
560. μαργί	600. μυλικούρι
561. μαργό	601. μύρτου
562. μαρί	602. νατά
563. μάρωνας	603. νέα-δήμματα
564. μαρώνι	604. νέο-χωριό-λευκωσίας
565. μάσαρη	605. νέο-χωριό-πάφου
566. μελάδεια	606. νέτα
567. μελάναργα	607. νήσου
568. μελάνδρα	608. νικητάρι
569. μελίνη	609. νικήτας
570. μελούντα	610. νικόκλεια
571. μελούσεια	611. ξερόβουνος

612. ξερός	652. πατρίκι
613. ξυλιάτος	653. πάφος
614. ξυλοτύμβου	654. πάφος
615. ξυλοφάγου	655. πάχνα
616. όβγορος	656. παχύαμμος
617. οδού	657. πέγεια
618. οίκος	658. πεδουλάς
619. όμοδος	659. πελαθούσα
620. ομόσπονδηκυπριακήδημοκρατία	660. πελένδρι
621. ομόσπονδη-κυπριακή-δημοκρατία	661. πεντάγεια
622. ορά	662. πεντάκωμο
623. όργα	663. πενταλιά
624. ορμίδεια	664. πέρα
625. ορούντα	665. πέρα-πεδί
626. ορτάκιοϊ	666. πέρα-χωριό
627. παλαίκυθρο	667. πέργαμος
628. παλαιομέτοχο	668. περιβόλια-λάρνακας
629. παλαιόμυλος	669. περιβόλια-τρικώμου
630. παλαιόσοφος	670. περιστερώνα-αμμοχώστου
631. παλαιχώρι-μόρφου	671. περιστερώνα-λευκωσίας
632. παλαιχώρι-ορεινής	672. περιστερώνα-πάφου
633. παλόδεια	673. περιστερωνάρι
634. πάναγρα	674. πέτρα
635. πάνω-ακουρδαλεια	675. πέτρα-του-διγενή
636. πάνω-αρόδες	676. πετροφάνι
637. πάνω-αρχιμανδρίτα	677. πηγένια
638. πάνω-δευτερά	678. πηγή
639. πάνω-δίκωμο	679. πιλέρι
640. πάνω-ζώδεια	680. πισσούρι
641. πάνω-κιβίδες	681. πιταργού
642. πάνω-κουτραφάς	682. πιτσιλια
643. πάνω-λεύκαρα	683. πιτσιλιά
644. πάνω-παναγιά	684. πλατάνι
645. πάνω-πλάτρες	685. πλατανισός
646. πάνω-πολεμίδα	686. πλατανιστάσα
647. πάνω-πύργος	687. πλατανίστεια
648. παραλίμνι	688. πολέμι
649. παραμάλι	689. πόλις-χρυσοχούς
650. παραμύθα	690. πολιτικό
651. παρεκκλησιά	691. πολύστυπος

692. πομός	732. σουσκιού
693. ποτάμι	733. σοφτάδες
694. ποταμιά	734. σπαθιαρικό
695. ποταμιού	735. σπαθιαρικού
696. ποταμίτισσα	736. σπήλια
697. ποταμός-του-κάμπου	737. σπιτάλι
698. πραιτώρι	738. στατός-άγιος-φώτιος
699. πρασιτιό-αμμοχώστου	739. σταυροκόβνου
700. πρασιτιό-λεμεσού-αυδήμου	740. στενή
701. πρασιτιό-λεμεσού-κελλακίου	741. στρόβολος
702. πρασιτιό-λευκωσίας	742. στρογγυλός
703. πρασιτιό-πάφου	743. στρουμπί
704. πρόδρομος	744. στύλλοι
705. πρόεδρος-της-δημοκρατίας	745. σύγκραση
706. πρόεδρος-της-δημοκρατίας	746. συκόπετρα
707. πρόεδρος-της-κυπριακής-δημοκρατίας	747. συριανοχώρι
708. πρόεδρος-της-κυπριακής-δημοκρατίας	748. σύσκληπος
709. πύλα	749. σωτήρα-αμμοχώστου
710. πυργά-αμμοχώστου	750. σωτήρα-λεμεσού
711. πυργά-λάρνακας	751. τάλα
712. πύργος-τηλλυρίας	752. τδβκ
713. πυρόγι	753. τ-δ-β-κ
714. ριζοκάρπασο	754. τεμβριά
715. σαλαμιού	755. τέμπλος
716. σανίδα	756. τέρα
717. σανταλάρης	757. τερσεφάνου
718. σαραμά	758. τίμη
719. σαράντι	759. τουρκική-δημοκρατία-βόρειας-κύπρου
720. σελλάδι-του-άππη	760. τουρκική-δημοκρατία-βόρειας-κύπρου
721. σιά	761. τουρκοκυπριακό-ομόσπονδο-κράτος
722. σιλίκου	762. τόχνη
723. σίμου	763. τράπεζα
724. σινάόρος	764. τραχυπέδουλα
725. σίντα	765. τράχωνας
726. σιχαρί	766. τραχώνι-λεμεσού
727. σκαρίνου	767. τραχώνι-λευκωσίας
728. σκούλλη	768. τρεις-ελιές
729. σκουριώτισσα	769. τρεμετουσιά
730. σκυλλούρα	770. τρεμιθούσα
731. σούνι-ζανακιά	

771. τρίκωμο	804. χάρκεια
772. τριμήκληνη	805. χάρτζεια
773. τριμίθι	806. χλώρακας
774. τριμιθούσα	807. χοιροκοιτία
775. τρούλλοι	808. χολέτρια
776. τρυπημένη	809. χόλη
777. τσάδα	810. χούλου
778. τσακίστρα	811. χρυσίδα
779. τσέρι	812. χρυσοχού
780. τσερκέζοι	813. ψάθι
781. ύψωνας	814. ψεματισμένος
782. φάλεια	815. ψευδάς
783. φαρμακάς	816. ψιμολόφου
784. φασλί	817. ψυλλάτος
785. φασούλα-λεμεσού	818. aǧridya
786. φασούλα-πάφου	819. aǧro
787. φικάρδου	820. aǧrocipya
788. φιλούσα-κελοκεδάρων	821. apeša
789. φιλούσα-χρυσοχούς	822. aršu
790. φλαμουδι	823. beyköy
791. φλάσου	824. boǧaz
792. φοινί	825. bšiiik
793. φοινικαριά	826. çada
794. φοίνικας	827. çakistra
795. φότα	828. çerkez
796. φρέναρος	829. eksometos
797. φροδίσια	830. koçsat
798. φτερικούδι	831. pšahi
799. φτέριχα	832. ša
800. φυλλιά	833. sarapköyleri
801. φύτη	834. πολη-χρυσοχους
802. χαλκός	835. πολη-της-χρυσοχούς
803. χανδριά	

CZECH REPUBLIC

1. ceska-republika	6. czech-republic
2. den-tjekkiske-republik	7. republica-checa
3. tschechische-republik	8. republika-tcheque
4. tsehhi-vabariik	9. repubblica-ceca
5. τσεχικη-δημοκρατια	10. cehijas-republika

11. cekijos-respublika	51. csehország
12. cseh-koztársaság	52. tszechie
13. repubblica-ceca	53. czechy
14. tszechische-republik	54. chequia
15. republika-czeska	55. ceska
16. repubblica-checa	56. tsekinmaa
17. ceska-republika	57. tjeckien
18. tsekin-tasavalta	58. cechy
19. tjeckiska-republiken	59. česka-republika
20. ceskarepublika	60. tsehhi-vabariik
21. dentjekkiskerepublik	61. repubblica-checa
22. tschechischerepublik	62. republique-tcheque
23. tsehhivabariik	63. čehijas-republika
24. τσεχικηδημοκρατια	64. cseh-köztársaság
25. czechrepublic	65. repubblica-checa
26. republicacheca	66. česka-republika
27. republiquetcheque	67. ceskarepublika
28. republicaceca	68. tsehhivabariik
29. ehijasrepublika	69. republicacheca
30. cekijosrepublika	70. republiquetcheque
31. csehkoztársaság	71. čehijasrepublika
32. republicaceca	72. csehköztársaság
33. tszechischerepublik	73. republicacheca
34. republikaczeska	74. česko
35. republicacheca	75. tszechië
36. ceskarepublika	76. tsehhi
37. tsekintasavalta	77. chequia
38. tjeckiskarepubliken	78. tchequie
39. czech	79. čehija
40. cesko	80. csehország
41. tjekkiet	81. česka
42. tszechien	82. cechy
43. tsehhi	83. česká-republika
44. τσεχια	84. českárepublika
45. czechia	85. republika-česká
46. chequia	86. republikačeská
47. tchequie	87. cechy
48. cechia	88. чешката-республика
49. ehija	89. чешката-республика
50. cekija	

90. чехия	104. tšekki
91. τσεχία	105. tšekinmaa
92. τσεχική-δημοκρατία	106. čekija
93. τσεχικήδημοκρατία	107. čekijos-respublika
94. república-checa	108. čekijosrepublika
95. repúblicacheca	109. chéquia
96. tšehhi	110. republica-cehã
97. tšehhi-vabariigi	111. republicacehã
98. tšehhivabariigi	112. češka
99. tchéquie	113. republika-češka
100. république-tchèque	114. republikačeška
101. républiquetchèque	115. csehország
102. tšekin-tasavalta	116. cseh-köztársaság
103. tšekintasavalta	117. csehköztársaság

CROATIA

1. croatia	15. chorvatsko
2. kroatia	16. charvátsko
3. kroatien	17. horvaatia
4. kroatien	18. kroaattia
5. croazia	19. croácia
6. kroatien	20. croacia
7. croacia	21. horvătija
8. croatie	22. horvatija
9. horvátország	23. kroatija
10. horvatorszag	24. kroazja
11. kroatie	25. chorvátsko
12. kroatie	26. chrovatsko
13. chorwacja	27. hrvaška
14. κροατία	28. hrvatska

DENMARK

1. danemark	8. dinamarca
2. denemarken	9. dänemark
3. danmark	10. dánsko
4. danmark	11. taani
5. tanska	12. danija
6. δανία	13. dānija
7. danimarca	

14. id-danimarka
15. dania

16. danska
17. dánia

ESTONIA

1. eesti
2. estija
3. estland
4. estonia
5. estónia
6. estonie

7. estonija
8. estonja
9. εσθονία
10. igaunija
11. viro

FINLAND

1. suomi
2. finland
3. finska
4. finskó
5. finlândia
6. finlandia
7. finlandja
8. finnország

9. suomija
10. somija
11. finlande
12. φινλανδία
13. soomi
14. finnland
15. finsko
16. åland

FRANCE

1. francia
2. francie
3. frankrig
4. frankreich
5. prantsusmaa
6. γαλλία
7. gallia
8. france
9. france
10. francia
11. francija
12. prancūzija
13. prancuzija
14. franciaország
15. franciaország
16. franza
17. frankrijk

18. francja
19. frança
20. francúzsko
21. francuzsko
22. francija
23. ranska
24. frankrike
25. französischerepublik
26. französische-republik
27. französische_republik
28. franzosischerepublik
29. franzosische-republik
30. franzosische_republik
31. franzoesischerepublik
32. franzoesische-republik
33. franzoesische_republik
34. frenchrepublic

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 35. french-republic | 75. midi-pyrénées |
| 36. french_republic | 76. midipyrenees |
| 37. republiquefrancaise | 77. midipyrenées |
| 38. republique-française | 78. nord-pas-de-calais |
| 39. republique_française | 79. nordpasdecalais |
| 40. républiquefrancaise | 80. paysdelaloire |
| 41. république-française | 81. pays-de-la-loire |
| 42. république_française | 82. picardie |
| 43. republiquefrancaise | 83. poitou-charentes |
| 44. republique-francaise | 84. poitoucharentes |
| 45. republique_francaise | 85. provence-alpes-cote-d-azur |
| 46. républiquefrancaise | 86. provence-alpes-côte-d-azur |
| 47. république-francaise | 87. provencealpescotedazur |
| 48. république_francaise | 88. provencealpescôtedazur |
| 49. alsace | 89. rhone-alpes |
| 50. auvergne | 90. Rhône-alpes |
| 51. aquitaine | 91. rhonealpes |
| 52. basse-normandie | 92. Rhônealpes |
| 53. bassenormandie | 93. guadeloupe |
| 54. bourgogne | 94. guyane |
| 55. bretagne | 95. martinique |
| 56. centre | 96. reunion |
| 57. champagne-ardenne | 97. réunion |
| 58. champagneardenne | 98. mayotte |
| 59. corse | 99. saint-pierre-et-miquelon |
| 60. franche-comte | 100. saintpierreetmiquelon |
| 61. franche-comté | 101. polynesie-française |
| 62. franchecomte | 102. polynésie-française |
| 63. franchecomté | 103. polynesie-francaise |
| 64. haute-normandie | 104. polynésie-francaise |
| 65. hautenormandie | 105. polynesiefrancaise |
| 66. ile-de-France | 106. polynésiefrancaise |
| 67. île-de-France | 107. polynesiefrancaise |
| 68. iledeFrance | 108. polynésiefrancaise |
| 69. îledeFrance | 109. nouvelle-caledonie |
| 70. languedoc-roussillon | 110. nouvelle-calédonie |
| 71. languedocroussillon | 111. nouvellecaledonie |
| 72. limousin | 112. nouvellecalédonie |
| 73. lorraine | 113. wallis-et-futuna |
| 74. midi-pyrenees | |

114. wallisetfutuna	120. saintbarthélémy
115. terres-australes-et-antarctiques-françaises	121. saint-barthelemy
116. terres-australes-et-antarctiques-françaises	122. saintbarthelemy
117. terresaustralesetantarctiquesfrançaises	123. saint-martin
118. terresaustralesetantarctique-françaises	124. saintmartin
119. saint-barthélémy	125. франция

GERMANY

1. deutschland	33. gearmaine
2. federalrepublicofgermany	34. poblachtchnaidhmenagearmaine
3. bundesrepublik-deutschland	35. saksamaa
4. bundesrepublikdeutschland	36. saksamaaliitvabariik
5. allemagne	37. nemcija
6. republiquetfederalede'allemagne	38. zweznarepublikanemcija
7. alemanna	39. γερμανία
8. repúblicafederaldealemania	40. saksa
9. germania	41. saksanliittotasavalta
10. repubblicafederaledigermania	42. Baden-Württemberg
11. germany	43. Bavaria
12. federalrepublicofgermany	44. Bayern
13. tyskland	45. Berlin
14. forbundsrepublikkentykland	46. Brandenburg
15. duitsland	47. Bremen
16. bondsrepubliekduitsland	48. Hamburg
17. nemecko	49. Hessen
18. spolkovárepublikanemecko	50. Lower-Saxony
19. alemanha	51. Mecklenburg-Western-Pomerania
20. republicafederaldaalemanha	52. Mecklenburg-Vorpommern
21. niemczech	53. niedersachsen
22. republikafederalnaniemiec	54. nordrhein-Westfalen
23. németország	55. northrhine-Westphalia
24. németországiszövetségiköztársaság	56. Rheinland-Pfalz
25. vokietijos	57. Rhineland-Palatinate
26. vokietijosfederacinerespublika	58. Saarland
27. vacija	59. Sachsen
28. vacijasfederativarepublika	60. Sachsen-Anhalt
29. däitschland	61. Saxony
30. bundesrepublikdäitschland	62. Saxony-Anhalt
31. germanja	63. Schleswig-Holstein
32. republikafederalitagermanja	

64. Thüringen	103. hamburgu
65. Thuringia	104. hanbao
66. Baden-Wuerttemberg	105. hamburuku
67. bade-wurtemberg	106. hamburk
68. le-bade-wurtemberg	107. hesse
69. Baden-Wurttemberg	108. hassia
70. BadenWürttemberg	109. nordrheinwestfalen
71. BadenWuerttemberg	110. northrhinewestphalia
72. badewurtemberg	111. northrhine-westfalia
73. lebadewurtemberg	112. northrhinewestfalia
74. BadenWurttemberg	113. rhenanie-du-nord-westphalie
75. Baviera	114. rhenaniedunordwestphalie
76. Bavière	115. lasaxe
77. Freistaat-Bayern	116. sachsen
78. FreistaatBayern	117. sajonia
79. Free-State-of-Bavaria	118. sajónia
80. Stato-Libero-di-Baviera	119. saksen
81. Etat-Libre-Bavière	120. saksimaa
82. Brandebourg	121. saksio
83. Brandeburgo	122. saksonia
84. Brandenburgii	123. saksonijos
85. freieundhansestadthamburg	124. saška
86. freie-und-hansestadt-hamburg	125. saska
87. freihansestadthamburg	126. sasko
88. freie-hansestadt-hamburg	127. sassonia
89. hansestadt-hamburg	128. saxe
90. hansestadthamburg	129. saxonia
91. stadthamburg	130. saxónia
92. stadt-hamburg	131. szászország
93. hamburg-stadt	132. szaszország
94. hamburg	133. Σαξωνία
95. landhamburg	134. саксония
96. land-hamburg	135. freistaat-sachsen
97. hamburku	136. sorben
98. hampuriin	137. serbja
99. hamborg	138. Sorben-Wenden
100. hamburgo	139. Wenden
101. hambourg	140. lausitzer-sorben
102. amburgo	141. domowina

GREECE

1.	Grecia	40.	ροδοπη
2.	Graekenland	41.	αιγαιοπέλαγος
3.	Griechenland	42.	αιγαιοπελαγος
4.	Hellas	43.	ικάριο
5.	Greece	44.	ικαριο
6.	Grece	45.	αμαξάδες
7.	Grecia	46.	αμαξαδες
8.	Griekenland	47.	άνωβυρσίνη
9.	Grecia	48.	ανωβυρσινη
10.	Kreikka	49.	αρριανά
11.	Grekland	50.	αρριανα
12.	Recko	51.	ήφαιστος
13.	Kreeka	52.	ηφαιστος
14.	Graecia	53.	ιασμος
15.	Graikija	54.	ιασμος
16.	Gorogorszag	55.	κέχρος
17.	Grecja	56.	κεχρος
18.	Grecja	57.	κομοτηνή
19.	Grecko	58.	κομοτηνη
20.	Grcija	59.	κοπτερόν
21.	ελληνικήδημοκρατία	60.	κοπτερον
22.	ελληνική_δημοκρατία	61.	λύκειον
23.	ελληνική-δημοκρατία	62.	λυκειον
24.	ελληνικηδημοκρατια	63.	ξυλαγάνη
25.	ελληνικη_δημοκρατια	64.	ξυλαγανη
26.	ελληνικη-δημοκρατια	65.	οργάνη
27.	ελλάδα	66.	οργανη
28.	ελλαδα	67.	ροδίτης-μπρόκτειον
29.	ελλάς	68.	ροδιτης-μπροκτειον
30.	ελλας	69.	σάππαι
31.	γραία	70.	σαππαι
32.	γραια	71.	σώστη
33.	γραικός	72.	σωστη
34.	γραικος	73.	τυχερόν
35.	θράκη	74.	τυχερον
36.	θρακη	75.	έβρος
37.	δυτικήθράκη	76.	εβρος
38.	δυτικηθρακη	77.	ερύκουσα
39.	ροδόπη		

78.	ερυκουσα	118.	αβδηρα
79.	στρυμόνας	119.	γενισέα
80.	στρυμονας	120.	γενισεα
81.	αγριανή	121.	γλαύκη
82.	αγριανη	122.	γλαυκη
83.	αλεξανδρούπολις	123.	γοργόνα
84.	αλεξανδρουπολις	124.	γοργονα
85.	διδυμότειχο	125.	δημάριον
86.	διδυμοτειχο	126.	δημαριον
87.	καστανεαί	127.	εύλαλον
88.	καστανεαι	128.	ευλαλον
89.	μέγαδέρειον	129.	εχίνος
90.	μεγαδερειον	130.	εχινος
91.	μεσήμβρια	131.	θερμαί
92.	μεσημβρια	132.	θερμαι
93.	μεταξάδες	133.	κένταυρος
94.	μεταξαδες	134.	κενταυρος
95.	μικρόδέρειον	135.	κιμμέρια
96.	μικροδεριον	136.	κιμμερια
97.	ορεστιάδα	137.	κοτύλη
98.	ορεστιαδα	138.	κοτυλη
99.	ορμένιον	139.	μάγγανα
100.	ορμενιον	140.	μαγγανα
101.	πέπλος	141.	μέδουσα
102.	πεπλος	142.	μεδουσα
103.	πύθιον	143.	μελίβοια
104.	πυθιον	144.	μελιβοια
105.	ρούσσα	145.	μύκη
106.	ρουσσα	146.	μυκη
107.	ρύζια	147.	νέακεσσάνη
108.	ρυζια	148.	νεακεσσανη
109.	σιδήρω	149.	πάχνη
110.	σιδηρω	150.	παχνη
111.	σουφλί	151.	πίλημα
112.	σουφλι	152.	πιλημα
113.	φέραι	153.	πόρτολάγος
114.	φεραι	154.	πορτολαγος
115.	ξάνθη	155.	σάτραι
116.	ξανθη	156.	σατραι
117.	άβδηρα	157.	σέλερον

158.	σελερον	199.	σαμιοπούλα
159.	σμύνθη	200.	σαμιοπούλα
160.	σμυνθη	201.	ψαρά
161.	σταυρούπολις	202.	ψαρα
162.	σταυρουπολις	203.	αντίψαρα
163.	τοξόται	204.	αντιψαρα
164.	τοξοται	205.	κατονήσι
165.	σαμοθράκη	206.	κατονησι
166.	σαμοθρακη	207.	καλόγεροι
167.	ζουράφα	208.	καλογεροι
168.	ζουραφα	209.	χταπόδια
169.	λήμνος	210.	χταποδια
170.	λημνος	211.	μπούβαις
171.	σεργίτσι	212.	μπουβαις
172.	σεργιτσι	213.	λιάδι
173.	άγιοςευστράτιος	214.	λιαδι
174.	αγιοςευστρατιος	215.	δονούσα
175.	λέσβος	216.	δονουσα
176.	λεσβος	217.	μάκαρες
177.	μυτιλήνη	218.	μακαρες
178.	μυτιληνη	219.	άνυδρος
179.	σίγκρι	220.	ανυδρος
180.	σιγκρι	221.	κίναρος
181.	τομάρια	222.	κιναρος
182.	τομαρια	223.	λάρος
183.	χίος	224.	λαρος
184.	χιος	225.	λέβιθα
185.	οινούσσαι	226.	λεβιθα
186.	οινουσσαι	227.	βράχοιμαύρα
187.	πασσάς	228.	βραχοιμαυρα
188.	πασσας	229.	ικαρία
189.	βάτος	230.	ικαρια
190.	βατος	231.	οθωνοί
191.	γαβάθι	232.	οθωνοι
192.	γαβαθι	233.	φούρνοι
193.	μανδράκι	234.	φουρνοι
194.	μανδρακι	235.	θύμαινα
195.	πρασονήσια	236.	θυμαινα
196.	πρασονησια	237.	θυμαινάκι
197.	σάμος	238.	θυμαινακι
198.	σαμος		

239.	αλατζονήσι	280.	φραγκος
240.	αλατζονησι	281.	καλαπόδια
241.	διαπόρι	282.	καλαποδια
242.	διαπορι	283.	μαράθι
243.	ανθρωποφάγοι	284.	μαραθι
244.	ανθρωποφαγοι	285.	μάραθος
245.	μακρονήσι	286.	μαραθος
246.	μακρονησι	287.	αρχάγγελος
247.	άγιοςμηνάς	288.	αρχαγγελος
248.	αγιοςμηνας	289.	φαρμακονήσι
249.	πετροκάραβο	290.	φαρμακονησι
250.	πετροκααραβο	291.	λέρος
251.	άνυδρο	292.	λερος
252.	ανυδρο	293.	κάλυμνος
253.	αγαθονήσι	294.	καλυμνος
254.	αγαθονησι	295.	τέλενδος
255.	στρογγυλό	296.	τελενδος
256.	στρογγυλο	297.	νέρα
257.	πιάτο	298.	νερα
258.	πιατο	299.	σαφονίδι
259.	νερό	300.	σαφονιδι
260.	νερο	301.	ίμια
261.	κουνέλι	302.	ιμια
262.	κουνελι	303.	καλόλιμνος
263.	πάτμος	304.	καλολιμνος
264.	πατμος	305.	πίττα
265.	αρκοί	306.	πιττα
266.	αρκοι	307.	πρασονήσι
267.	γρυλλούσα	308.	πρασονησι
268.	γρυλλουσα	309.	ψέριμος
269.	καλόβουλο	310.	φεριμος
270.	καλοβουλο	311.	πλατύ
271.	μανώλη	312.	πλατυ
272.	μανωλη	313.	μερμύγκια
273.	ρεφούλια	314.	μερμυγκια
274.	ρεφουλια	315.	κρεββατιό
275.	λειψοί	316.	κρεββατιο
276.	λειψοι	317.	βασιλική
277.	σαράκι	318.	βασιλικη
278.	σαρακι	319.	λίγκια
279.	φράγκος		

320.	λιγκια	361.	σύμη
321.	κως	362.	συμη
322.	ψωράδια	363.	νίμος
323.	γυαλί	364.	νιμος
324.	γυαλι	365.	μαρμαράς
325.	στρογγυλή	366.	μαρμαρας
326.	στρογγυλη	367.	σεσκλί
327.	νίσυρος	368.	σεσκλι
328.	νισυρος	369.	οξεία
329.	περγούσα	370.	οξεία
330.	περγουσα	371.	χονδρός
331.	παχειά	372.	χονδρος
332.	παχεια	373.	κούλουνδρος
333.	κανδελιούσα	374.	κουλουνδρος
334.	κανδελιουσα	375.	χάλκη
335.	αστυπάλαια	376.	χαλκη
336.	αστυπαλαια	377.	άγιοιθεόδωροι
337.	κουνούποι	378.	αγιοιθεοδωροι
338.	κουνουποι	379.	αλιμιά
339.	ποντικούσα	380.	αλιμια
340.	ποντικουσα	381.	αστρακούσσα
341.	οφιδούσα	382.	αστρακουσσα
342.	οφιδουσα	383.	μακρύ
343.	κτένια	384.	μακρυ
344.	κτενια	385.	τραγούσα
345.	αδέλφια	386.	τραγουσα
346.	αδελφια	387.	νιπούρι
347.	σύρνα	388.	νιπουρι
348.	συρνα	389.	ρόδος
349.	κατσόικα	390.	ροδος
350.	κατσικα	391.	χήνα
351.	ναυάγιο	392.	χηνα
352.	ναυαγιο	393.	καστελλόριζο
353.	τριονήσια	394.	καστελλοριζο
354.	τριονησια	395.	μεγίστη
355.	τήλος	396.	μεγιστη
356.	τηλος	397.	ρω
357.	αντίτηλος	398.	σοφράνα
358.	αντιτηλος	399.	σοφρανα
359.	γαίδαρος	400.	σόχας
360.	γαιδαρος		

401.	σοχας	442.	διολκος
402.	καράβια	443.	διολκος
403.	καραβια	444.	διώρυγα
404.	σύρνα	445.	διωρυγα
405.	συρνα	446.	ελευθέρνα
406.	δύοαδέλφια	447.	ελευθερνα
407.	δυοαδελφια	448.	ελευσίνα
408.	πλακίδα	449.	ελευσινα
409.	πλακιδα	450.	εμποριό
410.	αιγές	451.	εμποριο
411.	αιγες	452.	αυγονήσι
412.	άκανθος	453.	αυγονησι
413.	ακανθος	454.	ερέτρια
414.	άκτιον	455.	ερετρια
415.	ακτιον	456.	εύτρηση
416.	αμβρακία	457.	ευτρηση
417.	αμβρακια	458.	ζάκρος
418.	αρτεμίσιον	459.	ζακρος
419.	αρτεμισιον	460.	ήλιδα
420.	αρχάνες	461.	ηλιδα
421.	αρχανες	462.	θερμοπύλες
422.	βάσσεις	463.	θερμοπυλες
423.	βασσεις	464.	θήρμη
424.	βουθρωτό	465.	θερμη
425.	βουθρωτο	466.	θορικός
426.	γόρτυνα	467.	θορικος
427.	γορτυνα	468.	καμηλονήσι
428.	γουρνιά	469.	καμηλονησι
429.	γουρνια	470.	ιαλυσός
430.	γιπάνη	471.	ιαλυσος
431.	γιτανη	472.	ισθμός
432.	δαφνί	473.	ισθμος
433.	δαφνι	474.	καβείριο
434.	δήλος	475.	καβειριο
435.	δηλος	476.	κάμειρος
436.	δημητριάδα	477.	καμειρος
437.	δημητριαδα	478.	κασσώπη
438.	δημητσάνα	479.	κασσωπη
439.	δημητσανα	480.	κεραμεικός
440.	δίμηνη	481.	κεραμεικος
441.	διμηνη		

482. κέρος	522. μετέωρα
483. κερως	523. μετεωρα
484. κίρρα	524. μήθυμνα
485. κίρρα	525. μηθυμνα
486. κνωσός	526. μιδέα
487. κνωσσοσ	527. μιδεα
488. κύμη	528. μοναστήρι
489. κυμη	529. μοναστηρι
490. κύνος	530. πολυφαδος
491. κυνος	531. μονη
492. λεβήγας	532. ουνιανήσια
493. λεβηγας	533. ουνιανησια
494. λέπρεο	534. σιάλ
495. λεπρεο	535. σιαλ
496. λιθαρές	536. αστακίδα
497. λιθαρες	537. αστακιδα
498. λευκαντί	538. αστακιδόπουλο
499. λευκαντι	539. αστακιδοπουλο
500. λιλαία	540. κάρπαθος
501. λιλαια	541. καρπαθος
502. λίνδος	542. σαριά
503. λινδος	543. σαρια
504. λίσσοσ	544. κάσος
505. λισσοσ	545. κασος
506. μάλθη	546. κασονήσια
507. μαλθη	547. κασονησια
508. μάλλια	548. πλάτη
509. μαλλια	549. πλατη
510. μαντίνεια	550. αρμαθιά
511. μαντινεια	551. αρμαθια
512. μαραθών	552. δία
513. μαραθων	553. δια
514. μαρώνεια	554. αυγό
515. μαρωνεια	555. αυγο
516. μένδη	556. παξιμάδι
517. μενδη	557. παξιμαδι
518. μεγαλόπολη	558. γιανυσάδες
519. μεγαλοπολη	559. γιανυσαδες
520. μεσσήνη	560. διονυσάδες
521. μεσσηνη	561. διονυσαδες

562.	παξιμάδα	603.	κυκλάδες
563.	παξιμαδα	604.	αιγαίο
564.	ποντικόνησος	605.	αιγαιο
565.	ποντικονησος	606.	ιόνιο
566.	γαύδος	607.	ιονιο
567.	γαυδος	608.	μυρτώο
568.	γαυδοπούλα	609.	μυρτωο
569.	γαυδοπουλα	610.	κρητικό
570.	γαϊδουρονήσι	611.	κρητικο
571.	γαϊδουρονησι	612.	αθήνα
572.	μικρονήσι	613.	αθηνα
573.	μικρονησι	614.	άθως
574.	κουφονήσι	615.	αθως
575.	κουφονησι	616.	άγιονόρος
576.	τράχηλος	617.	αγιονορος
577.	τραχηλος	618.	αιανή
578.	παξιμάδια	619.	αιανη
579.	παξιμαδια	620.	αμύνταιο
580.	μακεδονία	621.	αμυνταιο
581.	μακεδονια	622.	αξιός
582.	ανατολικήμακεδονια	623.	αξιος
583.	ανατολικημακεδονια	624.	άρδας
584.	κεντρικήμακεδονία	625.	αρδας
585.	κεντρικημακεδονια	626.	βελβεντός
586.	δυτικήμακεδονία	627.	βελβεντος
587.	δυτικημακεδονια	628.	γουμένισσα
588.	ήπειρος	629.	γουμενιτσα
589.	ηπειρος	630.	δεσκάτη
590.	θεσσαλία	631.	δεσκατη
591.	θεσσαλια	632.	δορκάς
592.	στερεάελλάδα	633.	δορκας
593.	στερεαελλαδα	634.	δεσπάτης
594.	πελοπόννησος	635.	δεσπατης
595.	πελοποννησος	636.	ελευθερούπολη
596.	δωδεκάνησα	637.	ελευθερουπολη
597.	δωδεκανησα	638.	κρυσταλλοπηγή
598.	επτάνησα	639.	κρυσταλλοπηγη
599.	επτανησα	640.	λέχοβο
600.	κρήτη	641.	λεχοβο
601.	κρητη	642.	μαργαρίτι
602.	κυκλάδες	643.	μαργαριτι

644.	νέστος	685.	αργολίδα
645.	νεστος	686.	αρκαδία
646.	νυμφαίο	687.	αρκαδια
647.	νυμφαιο	688.	άρτα
648.	ορφανό	689.	αρτα
649.	ορφανο	690.	αχαία
650.	ουρανούπολη	691.	αχαια
651.	ουρανουπολη	692.	βοιωτία
652.	παγγαίο	693.	βοιωτια
653.	παγγαιο	694.	γρεβενά
654.	παραμυθιά	695.	γρεβενα
655.	παραμυθια	696.	δράμα
656.	προμαχώνας	697.	δραμα
657.	προμαχωνας	698.	εύβοια
658.	σαγιάδα	699.	ευβοια
659.	σαγιαδα	700.	ευρυτανία
660.	στενήμαχος	701.	ευρυτανια
661.	στενημαχος	702.	ζάκυνθος
662.	στρυμώνας	703.	ζακυνθος
663.	στρυμωνας	704.	ηλεία
664.	σωζόπολη	705.	ηλεια
665.	σωζοπολη	706.	ημαθία
666.	τσοτύλι	707.	ημαθια
667.	τσοτυλι	708.	ηράκλειο
668.	φιλιάτες	709.	ηρακλειο
669.	φιλιατες	710.	θεσπρωτία
670.	χορτιάτης	711.	θεσπρωτια
671.	χορτιατης	712.	θεσσαλονίκη
672.	χρυσούπολη	713.	θεσσαλονικη
673.	χρυσουπολη	714.	ιωάννινα
674.	αττική	715.	ιωαννινα
675.	αττικη	716.	ιωνία
676.	πειραιάς	717.	ιωνια
677.	πειραιας	718.	αιολίς
678.	αιτωλοακαρνανία	719.	αιολις
679.	αιτωλοακαρνανια	720.	δωρίς
680.	αλιάκμονας	721.	δωρις
681.	αλιακμονας	722.	λοκροί
682.	αγχιάλος	723.	λοκροι
683.	αγχιαλος	724.	καβάλα
684.	αργολίδα	725.	καβαλα

726.	καρδίτσα	767.	ψωραδια
727.	καρδιτσα	768.	φωκίδα
728.	κεφαλληνία	769.	χαλκιδική
729.	κεφαλληνια	770.	χαλκιδικη
730.	κεφαλλονιά	771.	άγιοςκωνσταντίνος
731.	κεφαλλονια	772.	αγιοςκωνσταντινος
732.	κιρκίς	773.	άγιοςνικόλαος
733.	κιρκις	774.	αγιοςνικολαος
734.	κόρινθος	775.	αγρίνιο
735.	κορινθος	776.	αγρινιο
736.	λακωνία	777.	αίγινα
737.	λακωνια	778.	αιγινα
738.	λασίθι	779.	αλεξάνδρεια
739.	λασιθι	780.	αλεξανδρεια
740.	λέσβος	781.	αμοργός
741.	λεσβος	782.	αμοργος
742.	λευκάδα	783.	άμφισσα
743.	λευκαδα	784.	αμφισσα
744.	μαγνησία	785.	άνδρος
745.	μαγνησια	786.	ανδρος
746.	μεσσηνία	787.	άργος
747.	μεσσηνια	788.	αργος
748.	πέλλα	789.	αριδαία
749.	πελλα	790.	αριδαια
750.	περιία	791.	αρναία
751.	περια	792.	αρναια
752.	πρέβεζα	793.	αρχάγγελος
753.	πρεβεζα	794.	αρχαγγελος
754.	ρέθυμνο	795.	αρχαίαολυμπία
755.	ρεθυμνο	796.	αρχαιαολυμπια
756.	σάμος	797.	όλυνθος
757.	σαμος	798.	ολυνθος
758.	σέρρες	799.	όρραον
759.	σερρες	800.	ορραον
760.	τρίκαλα	801.	ορχομενός
761.	τρικαλα	802.	ορχομενος
762.	φθιώτιδα	803.	περαία
763.	φθιωτιδα	804.	περαια
764.	φλώρινα	805.	πλαταιές
765.	φλωρινα	806.	πλαταιες
766.	φωκίδα		

807.	πολιόχνη	848.	βεγοριτίδα
808.	πολιοχνη	849.	βεγοριτιδα
809.	πόλις	850.	βεργίνα
810.	πολις	851.	βεργινα
811.	πνύκα	852.	βέρμιο
812.	πνυκα	853.	βερμιο
813.	πύδνα	854.	βέροια
814.	πυνδα	855.	βεροια
815.	πυθαγόρειο	856.	βόλος
816.	πυθαγορειο	857.	βολος
817.	ραμνούς	858.	βόρας
818.	ραμνους	859.	βορας
819.	σέσκλο	860.	γιαννιτά
820.	σεσκλο	861.	γιαννιτσα
821.	σούλι	862.	γρεβενά
822.	σουλι	863.	γρεβενα
823.	σίνδος	864.	δελφοί
824.	σινδος	865.	δελφοι
825.	σικυών	866.	δίον
826.	σικυων	867.	διον
827.	σκρα	868.	δοϊράνη
828.	σύβοτα	869.	δοιρανη
829.	συβοτα	870.	δοξάτο
830.	τεγέα	871.	δοξατο
831.	τεγεα	872.	δράμα
832.	τίρυς	873.	δραμα
833.	τιρυς	874.	δωδώνη
834.	τορώνη	875.	δωδωνη
835.	τορωνη	876.	έδεσσα
836.	τύλισος	877.	εδεσσα
837.	τυλισος	878.	ελασσόνα
838.	ύρια	879.	ελασσονα
839.	υρια	880.	επίδαυρος
840.	φαιστός	881.	επιδauρος
841.	φαιστος	882.	ερμούπολη
842.	φιγάλεια	883.	ερμουπολη
843.	φιγαλεια	884.	ζάλογγο
844.	φυλακωπή	885.	ζαλογγο
845.	φυλακωτη	886.	ηγουμενίτσα
846.	χαιρώνεια	887.	ηγουμενιτσα
847.	χαιρωνεια		

888.	θάσος	929.	κυθνος
889.	θασος	930.	λαμία
890.	θερμαϊκός	931.	λαμια
891.	θερμακος	932.	λάρισα
892.	θήβα	933.	λαρισα
893.	θηβα	934.	λευκάδα
894.	θήρα	935.	λευκαδα
895.	θηρα	936.	λιτόχωρο
896.	ιεράπετρα	937.	λιτοχωρο
897.	ιεραπετρα	938.	μελίτη
898.	ιθάκη	939.	μελιτη
899.	ιθακη	940.	μεσολόγγι
900.	καλαμάτα	941.	μεσολογγι
901.	καλαματα	942.	μέτσοβο
902.	καλαμπάκα	943.	μετσοβο
903.	καλαμπακα	944.	μήλος
904.	καρπενήσι	945.	μηλος
905.	καρπενησι	946.	μονεμβασιά
906.	κάρυστος	947.	μονεμβασια
907.	καρυστος	948.	μυκίνες
908.	κασσάνδρα	949.	μυκηνες
909.	κασσανδρα	950.	μύκονος
910.	καστέλλι	951.	μυκονος
911.	καστελλι	952.	μυστράς
912.	καστοριά	953.	μυστρας
913.	καστορια	954.	μύρινα
914.	κατερίνη	955.	μυρινα
915.	κατερινη	956.	νάξος
916.	κερκίνη	957.	ναξος
917.	κερκινη	958.	νάουσα
918.	κέρκυρα	959.	ναουσα
919.	κερκυρα	960.	ναυαρίνο
920.	κοζάνη	961.	ναυαρινο
921.	κοζανη	962.	ναύπακτος
922.	κόνιτσα	963.	ναυπακτος
923.	κονιτσα	964.	ναύπλιο
924.	κορώνεια	965.	ναυπλιο
925.	κορωνεια	966.	νέαμουδανιά
926.	κύθηρα	967.	νεαμουδανια
927.	κυθηρα	968.	νικόπολη
928.	κύθνος		

969. νικοπολη	1010. σητεια
970. νεστοριο	1011. σητεια
971. νεστοριο	1012. σιατιστα
972. νευροκοπι	1013. σιατιστα
973. νευροκοπι	1014. σιδηροκαστρο
974. νιγριτα	1015. σιδηροκαστρο
975. νιγριτα	1016. σιδωνια
976. νιχωρια	1017. σιδωνια
977. νιχωρια	1018. σικινος
978. ολυμπος	1019. σικινος
979. ολυμπος	1020. σιφνος
980. παξοι	1021. σιφνος
981. παξοι	1022. σκιαθος
982. παργα	1023. σκιαθος
983. παργα	1024. σκοπελος
984. παρος	1025. σκοπελος
985. παρος	1026. σκυδρα
986. πατρα	1027. σκυδρα
987. πατρα	1028. σκυρος
988. πολυγυρος	1029. σκυρος
989. πολυγυρος	1030. σπαρτη
990. πορος	1031. σπαρτη
991. πορος	1032. σπετσες
992. πρεβεζα	1033. σπετσες
993. πρεβεζα	1034. σποραδες
994. πρεσπες	1035. σποραδες
995. πρεσπες	1036. σταγυρα
996. πτολεμαϊδα	1037. σταγυρα
997. πτολεμαϊδα	1038. τηνος
998. πυργος	1039. τηνος
999. πυργος	1040. τριπολη
1000. ρεθυμνο	1041. τριπολη
1001. ρεθυμνο	1042. υδρα
1002. ρουμελη	1043. υδρα
1003. ρουμελη	1044. φιλιπποι
1004. σαλαμινα	1045. φιλιπποι
1005. σαλαμινα	1046. φλωρινα
1006. σαμαρινα	1047. φλωρινα
1007. σαμαρινα	1048. χαλκηδονα
1008. σεριφος	1049. χαλκηδονα
1009. σεριφος	

1050. χανιά	1063. δραγονερα
1051. χανια	1064. κιόνι
1052. άγιοςγεώργιος	1065. κιονι
1053. αγιοςγεωργιος	1066. κουτσομπόρα
1054. άγιοςιωάννης	1067. κουτσομπορα
1055. αγιοςιωαννης	1068. λαιμός
1056. αγριελούσα	1069. λαιμος
1057. αγριελουσα	1070. μαύροποινί
1058. αγριελαία	1071. μαυροποινι
1059. αγριελαια	1072. μαύροποινάκι
1060. βενετικό	1073. μαυροποινακι
1061. βενετικο	1074. πολυφάδος
1062. δραγονέρα	

HUNGARY

1. magyarkoztarsasag	23. unkari
2. republicofhungary	24. hongarije
3. republiquedehongrie	25. wegry
4. republikungarn	26. madarsko
5. republicadehungria	27. ungari
6. republicadiungheria	28. ungarija
7. republicadahungria	29. vengrija
8. ungerskarepubliken	30. magyarköztársaság
9. unkarintasavalta	31. magyarország
10. denungarskerepublik	32. madarskarepublika
11. derepublikhongarije	33. republikamadzarska
12. republikawegierska	34. madzarsko
13. ungarivabariik	35. Ουγγαρία
14. ungarijasrepublika	36. ουγκρικιδεμοκρατια
15. vengrijosrepublika	37. nyugatdunántúl
16. magyarorszag	38. közép-dunántúl
17. hungary	39. déldunántúl
18. hongrie	40. közép-magyarország
19. ungarn	41. északmagyarország
20. hungria	42. északalföld
21. ungheria	43. déalföld
22. ungern	44. nyugatdunantul

45. kozepdunantul	48. eszszakmagyarország
46. deldunantul	49. eszszakfold
47. kozepmagyarország	50. delalfold

ICELAND

1. arepublicadeislândia	36. republikavisland
2. deijslanrepubliek	37. republikkenisland
3. deijslanrepubliek	38. republikvonisland
4. derepubliekvanijsland	39. repúblicadeislandia
5. derepubliekvanijsland	40. repúblicadeislândia
6. iceland	41. républiqueslande
7. icelandrepublic	42. ΔημοκρατίατηςΙσλανδίας
8. iepublikaislande	43. Ισλανδία
9. ijsland	44. ísland
10. island	45. akraneskaupstaður
11. islanda	46. akureyrarkaupstaður
12. islande	47. álftanes
13. islandia	48. árneshreppur
14. islândia	49. ásahreppur
15. islandica	50. bakkafjörður
16. islandrepublik	51. bessastaáahreppur
17. islandskylisejnik	52. bifrost
18. islannintasavalta	53. bíldudalur
19. islanti	54. bláskógabyggá
20. izland	55. blönduós
21. ísland	56. blönduósbær
22. íslenskalýðveldið	57. bolungarvík
23. köztársaságizland	58. bolungarvíkurkaupstaður
24. larepublicadiislanda	59. boráeyri
25. larepúblicadeislandia	60. borgarbyggá
26. larépubliqueslande	61. borgarfjaráahreppur
27. lislande	62. borgarfjörðureystri
28. lýðveldiðísland	63. breiðdalshreppur
29. puklerkaislandska	64. breiðdalsvík
30. rahvavabariikisland	65. buáardalur
31. repubblicadiislanda	66. bæjarhreppur
32. republikataisland	67. dalabyggá
33. republicoficeland	68. dalvík
34. republikaisland	69. dalvíkurbyggá
35. republikaislandia	70. djúpavogshreppur

71. djúpivogur	110. höfn
72. egilsstaðir	111. hörgárbyggð
73. eirá	112. ísafjaraarbær
74. eskiflóror	113. ísafjörður
75. eyjafjarðarsveit	114. keflavík
76. fáskrúásflorður	115. kirkjubæjarklaustur
77. fellabær	116. kjósarhreppur
78. fjallabyggð	117. kópasker
79. fjarðabyggð	118. kópavogsbær
80. fljótsdalshérað	119. kópavogur
81. fljótsdalshreppur	120. langanesbyggð
82. flóahreppur	121. laugarás
83. flúðir	122. litli-árskógssandur
84. garaabær	123. mosfellsbær
85. garður	124. mýrdalshreppur
86. grenivík	125. mývatn
87. grindavík	126. neskaupsstaður
88. grindavíkurbær	127. njarvík
89. grímsey	128. norðflorður
90. grímseyjarhreppur	129. norðurking
91. grímsnes-oggrafningshreppur	130. ólafsfloður
92. grundarfjaraarbær	131. ólafsvík
93. grundarfjörður	132. patreksfjörður
94. grýtubakkahreppur	133. rangárkingeystra
95. hafnarfjarðarkaupstaður	134. rangárkingytra
96. hafnarfjörður	135. raufarhöfn
97. hallormsstaður	136. reyðarfjörður
98. hnífadalur	137. reykólahreppur
99. hofsós	138. reykjahliá
100. hólar	139. reykjanesbær
101. hólavík	140. reykjavík
102. hrísey	141. reykjavíkcity
103. húnavantshreppur	142. reykjavíkurborg
104. húnakingvestra	143. sandgerði
105. húsavík	144. sandgeraisbær
106. hvalfjarðarsveit	145. sauðárkrókur
107. hveragerði	146. seltjarnarneskaupstaður
108. hverageraisbær	147. seyðisfjarðarkaupstaður
109. hvolsvöllur	

148. seyâisflorâur	171. sveitarfélagiágarâur
149. siglufjörâur	172. sveitarfélagiâhornafjörâur
150. skaftárhreppur	173. sveitarfélagiâskagafjörâur
151. skagabyggâ	174. sveitarfélagiâskagaströnd
152. skagaströnd	175. sveitarfélagiâvogar
153. skeiâa-oggnúpverjahreppur	176. sveitarfélagiâolfus
154. skógar	177. tálknafjarâarhreppur
155. skútustaâahreppur	178. tálknafjörâur
156. snæfellsbær	179. tjörneshreppur
157. snæfellsnes	180. varmahlíâ
158. sólheimar	181. vestmannaeyjabær
159. strandabyggâ	182. vesturbyggâ
160. stykkishólmsbær	183. vík
161. stykkishólmur	184. vopnafjarâarhreppur
162. stoâvarfjörâur	185. vopnafjörâur
163. suâureyri	186. ringeyjarsveit
164. suâavík	187. Kngeyri
165. suâavíkurhreppur	188. rórshöfn
166. svalbarâseyri	189. ásbyrgi
167. svalbarâshreppur	190. snæfellsjökull
168. svalbarâsstrandarhreppur	191. vatnajökull
169. sveitarfélagiâálfanes	192. řingvellir
170. sveitarfélagiâárborg	

IRELAND

1. irlanda	16. irska
2. irsko	17. irlanti
3. irland	18. irland
4. iirimaa	19. .irlande
5. ireland	20. Ιρλανδία
6. irlande	21. irlande
7. irlanda	22. republicofireland
8. Īrija	23. eire
9. Airija	24. irelànd
10. Írország	25. irelând
11. L-Irlanda	26. irelând
12. ιρλανδία	27. irelând
13. ierland	28. irelând
14. irlandia	29. irelând
15. Írsko	

30. ireländ	49. irěland
31. irelånd	50. irėland
32. irelænd	51. iręland
33. irèland	52. irĕland
34. iréland	53. îreland
35. irêland	54. îreland
36. irëland	55. Ireland
37. ìreland	56. Ireland
38. íreland	57. Ireland
39. îreland	58. irelańd
40. ireland	59. irelaṅd
41. irelandø	60. irelaňd
42. irelañd	61. irela'nd
43. irelānd	62. ireland
44. irelánd	63. íreland
45. irelṅd	64. ireland
46. ireland'	65. iřeland
47. irelandċ	66. ирландия
48. irĕland	

ITALY

1. Repubblica-Italiana	20. Abruzzo
2. RepubblicaItaliana	21. Basilicata
3. Italia	22. Calabria
4. Italy	23. Campania
5. Italian	24. Emilia-Romagna
6. Italien	25. Friuli-VeneziaGiulia
7. Italija	26. Lazio
8. Itália	27. Liguria
9. Italië	28. Lombardia
10. Italien	29. Marche
11. Itálie	30. Molise
12. Italie	31. Piemonte
13. Olaszország	32. Puglia
14. Itālija	33. Sardegna
15. Włochy	34. Sicilia
16. Ιταλία	35. Toscana
17. Italja	36. Trentino-AltoAdige
18. Taliano	37. Umbria
19. Itaalia	

38. Valled'Aosta

39. Veneto

LATVIA

1. Λετοβία

19. Latvījskajarespublika

2. Lettorszag

20. lotyšsko

3. Latvja

21. λεττοβία

4. Letland

22. lāti

5. Lotwa

23. letònia

6. Letonia

24. латвия

7. Lotyšsko

25. lotwa

8. Latvija

26. letónia

9. Lettland

27. letônia

10. Latvia

28. lettország

11. Lotyšsko

29. républiquedelettonie

12. Letland

30. repúblicadeletônia

13. Lettland

31. латвийскаяреспублика

14. Lati

32. republikałotewska

15. Letonia

33. républiquedelettonie

16. Lettonie

34. δημοκρατίατηςλετονιας

17. Lettonia

35. δημοκρατίατηςλετονιας

18. Republicoflatvia

LIECHTENSTEIN

1. fyrstendømmetliechtenstein

12. principatàtal-liechtenstein

2. fürstentumliechtenstein

13. vorstendomliechtenstein

3. principalityofliechtenstein

14. fyrstedømmetliechtenstein

4. liechtensteinivürstiriiki

15. księstwołiechtenstein

5. liechtensteininruhtinaskunta

16. principadodoliechtenstein

6. principautédeliechtenstein

17. furstendömetliechtenstein

7. πριγκιπάτοτουλιχτενστάιν

18. lichtenštajnskėknėžatstvo

8. furstadæmisinsliechtensteins

19. kneževinolihtenštajn

9. principatodelliechtenstein

20. principadodeliechtenstein

10. lichtenšteinkunigaikštystė

21. lichtenštejnskėknížectví

11. lihtenšteinasfirstiste

22. lichtensteinihercegség

LITHUANIA

1. lietuva

4. litauen

2. leedu

5. lithouania

3. liettua

6. lithuania

7.	litouwen	47.	republiklitauen
8.	lituania	48.	republik-litauen
9.	lituanie	49.	republic_litauen
10.	litva	50.	δημοκρατιατηςλιθουανιας
11.	litván	51.	δημοκρατια-της-λιθουανιας
12.	litvania	52.	δημοκρατια_της_λιθουανιας
13.	litvanya	53.	δημοκρατιατηςΛιθουανιας
14.	litwa	54.	δημοκρατια-της-Λιθουανιας
15.	litwanja	55.	δημοκρατια_της_Λιθουανιας
16.	liettuan	56.	repubblicadilituania
17.	litevská	57.	repubblica-di-lituania
18.	lietuvas	58.	repubblica_di_lituania
19.	litwy	59.	republiklitouwen
20.	litovska	60.	republiek-litouwen
21.	aukstaitija	61.	republiek_litouwen
22.	zemaitija	62.	republicadalituania
23.	dzukija	63.	repubblica-da-lituania
24.	suvalkija	64.	repubblica_da_lituania
25.	suduva	65.	liettuantasavalta
26.	lietuvos-respublika	66.	liettuan-tasavalta
27.	lietuvos_republika	67.	liettuan_tasavalta
28.	lietuvosrepublika	68.	republikenLitauen
29.	republic-of-lithuania	69.	republiken-litauen
30.	republic_of_lithuania	70.	republiken_litauen
31.	republiclithuania	71.	litevskárepublika
32.	republicoflithuania	72.	litevská-republika
33.	republique-de-lituanie	73.	litevská_republika
34.	republique_de_lituanie	74.	leeduvabariik
35.	republiquelituanie	75.	leedu-vabariik
36.	republiquedelituanie	76.	leedu_vabariik
37.	repubblica-de-lituania	77.	lietuvarepublika
38.	repubblica_de_lituania	78.	lietuvarepublika
39.	republicalituania	79.	lietuvarepublika
40.	republicadelituania	80.	litvánköztársaság
41.	litovskajarepublika	81.	litván-köztársaság
42.	litovskaja-republika	82.	litván_köztársaság
43.	litovskaja_republika	83.	republikatallitwanja
44.	litauensrepublik	84.	republika-tal-litwanja
45.	litauens-republik	85.	republika_tal_litwanja
46.	litauens_republic	86.	republikalitwy

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 87. republika-litwy | 95. aukštaitija |
| 88. republika_litwy | 96. žemaitija |
| 89. litovskarepublika | 97. dzūkija |
| 90. litovska-republika | 98. sūduva |
| 91. litovska_republika | 99. литва |
| 92. republikalitva | 100. литовскаяреспублика |
| 93. republika-litva | 101. литовская-республика |
| 94. republika_litva | 102. λιθουανία |

LUXEMBOURG

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. luxembourg | 6. großherzogtum |
| 2. luxemburg | 7. groußherzogtum-lëtzebuerg |
| 3. letzebuerg | 8. groußherzogtum-letzebuerg |
| 4. großherzogtum-luxemburg | 9. groußherzogtum |
| 5. großherzogtumluxemburg | |

MALTA

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. malta | 8. repubblikatamalta |
| 2. malte | 9. repubblika-ta-malta |
| 3. melita | 10. maltarepublic |
| 4. republicofmalta | 11. maltarepubblika |
| 5. republic-of-malta | 12. gozo |
| 6. therepublicofmalta | 13. ghawdex |
| 7. the-republic-of-malta | 14. ghawdex |

NETHERLANDS

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. nederland | 11. provinciefryslân |
| 2. holland | 12. provincie-fryslân |
| 3. thenetherlands | 13. dieniederlände |
| 4. netherlands | 14. niederlände |
| 5. lespaysbas | 15. neerlandés |
| 6. hollande | 16. paísesbaxos |
| 7. dieniederlande | 17. paísesbajos |
| 8. lospaísesbajos | 18. néerlande |
| 9. holanda | 19. paísesbaixos |
| 10. fryslân | 20. neerlândia |

NORWAY

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. norge | 14. norvegija |
| 2. noreg | 15. norvēģija |
| 3. norway | 16. noorwegen |
| 4. norwegen | 17. Νορβηγία |
| 5. norvege | 18. norvegja |
| 6. norvège | 19. norvēģja |
| 7. noruega | 20. norveska |
| 8. norvegia | 21. norveška |
| 9. norvégia | 22. norwegia |
| 10. norsko | 23. norga |
| 11. nórsko | 24. норвегия |
| 12. norra | 25. norvegjā |
| 13. norja | |

POLAND

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------|
| 1. rzeczpolska | 7. poland |
| 2. rzeczpolska_polska | 8. polen |
| 3. rzeczpolska-polska | 9. pologne |
| 4. polska | 10. polsko |
| 5. polonia | 11. poola |
| 6. lenkija | 12. puola |

PORTUGAL

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. republicaportuguesa | 15. braga |
| 2. portugal | 16. bragança |
| 3. portugalía | 17. castelobranco |
| 4. portugalia | 18. coimbra |
| 5. portugali | 19. evora |
| 6. portugalska | 20. faro |
| 7. portugalsko | 21. guarda |
| 8. portogallo | 22. leiria |
| 9. portugalija | 23. lisboa |
| 10. portekiz | 24. portalegre |
| 11. πορτογαλία | 25. porto |
| 12. portugāle | 26. santarem |
| 13. aveiro | 27. setubal |
| 14. beja | 28. vianadocastelo |

29. viseu	40. beiralitoral
30. vilareal	41. beiratransmontana
31. madeira	42. douro
32. açores	43. dourolitoral
33. alentejo	44. entredouroeminho
34. algarve	45. estremadura
35. altoalentejo	46. minhho
36. baixoalentejo	47. ribatejo
37. beiraalta	48. tras-os-montes-e-alto-douro
38. beirabaixa	49. acores
39. beirainterior	

ROMANIA

1. românia	22. bucureşti
2. romania	23. румъния
3. roumanie	24. букуреш
4. rumänien	25. rumænien
5. rumanien	26. bukurešť
6. rumanía	27. rumänien
7. rumænien	28. ρουµάνια
8. roménia	29. βουκουρέστι
9. romênia	30. rumanía
10. romenia	31. rumänija
11. rumunia	32. bukareštas
12. rumunsko	33. románia
13. romunija	34. roemenië
14. rumänija	35. roménia
15. rumunija	36. bukarešta
16. rumeenia	37. rumänien
17. ρουµάνια	38. румышмя
18. románia	39. бухарест
19. rumanija	40. rúmenía
20. roemenië	41. búkarest
21. românia	

SLOVAKIA

1. slowakische-republik	4. slovenska-republika
2. republique-slovaque	5. slovakiske-republik
3. slovakiki-dimokratia	6. slovaki-vabariik

7. slovakian-tasavalta	45. slovaquie
8. slovakikidimokratia	46. slovakia
9. slovakiki-dimokratia	47. slovensko
10. szlovak-koztarsasag	48. slovakiet
11. slovak-republic	49. slovakkia
12. repubblica-slovacca	50. szlovakia
13. slovakijas-republika	51. slovacchia
14. slovakijos-respublika	52. slovakija
15. republika-slovakka	53. slowakije
16. slowaakse-republiek	54. slowacjia
17. republika-slowacka	55. eslovaquia
18. repubblica-eslovaca	56. slovaska
19. slovaska-republika	57. σλοβακιη
20. repubblica-eslovaca	58. σλοβακιή
21. slovakiska-republiken	59. slovakien
22. σλοβακιη-δημοκρατια	60. république-slovaque
23. σλοβακιη-δημοκρατια	61. slovenská-republika
24. slowakischerepublik	62. szlovák-köztársaság
25. republikeslovaque	63. slovākijos-respublika
26. slovenskarepublika	64. republika-słowacka
27. slovakiskerepublik	65. república-eslovaca
28. slovakivabariik	66. slovaška-republika
29. slovakiantasavalta	67. slovačka-republika
30. szlovakkoztarsasag	68. lýdveldid-slovakia
31. slovakrepublic	69. républiqueslovaque
32. repubblicaslovacca	70. slovenská-republika
33. slovakijas-republika	71. szlovákköztársaság
34. slovakijos-respublika	72. slovākijos-respublika
35. republikaslovakka	73. republikasłowacka
36. slowaakserepubliek	74. repúblicaeslovaca
37. republikaslowacka	75. slovaškarepublika
38. republicaeslovaca	76. slovačkarepublika
39. slovaskarepublika	77. lýdveldidslovakia
40. republicaeslovaca	78. szlovákia
41. slovakiskarepubliken	79. slovākija
42. σλοβακιηδημοκρατια	80. slowacjia
43. σλοβακιηδημοκρατια	81. slovaška
44. slowakei	82. slovačka

SLOVENIA

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. slovenija | 9. republika-slovenija |
| 2. slovenia | 10. republicofslovenia |
| 3. slowenien | 11. republic-of-slovenia |
| 4. slovenie | 12. szlovenia |
| 5. la-slovenie | 13. szlovenkoztarsasag |
| 6. laslovenie | 14. szloven-koztarsasag |
| 7. eslovenia | 15. republicadislovenia |
| 8. republikaslovenija | 16. repubblica-di-slovenia |

SPAIN

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. españa | 29. andalousie |
| 2. reinodeespana | 30. andalusia |
| 3. reino-de-espana | 31. andalusien |
| 4. espagne | 32. juntadeandalucia |
| 5. espana | 33. juntadeandalucía |
| 6. espanha | 34. aragon |
| 7. espanja | 35. aragón |
| 8. espanya | 36. gobiernodearagon |
| 9. hispaania | 37. gobiernoaragón |
| 10. hiszpania | 38. principadodeasturias |
| 11. ispanija | 39. principaudasturies |
| 12. spagna | 40. asturias |
| 13. spain | 41. asturies |
| 14. spanielsko | 42. illesbalears |
| 15. spanien | 43. islasbalears |
| 16. spanija | 44. canarias |
| 17. spanje | 45. gobiernodecanarias |
| 18. reinodeespaña | 46. canaryisland |
| 19. reino-de-españa | 47. kanarischeinseln |
| 20. španielsko | 48. cantabria |
| 21. spānija | 49. gobiernodecantabria |
| 22. španija | 50. castillalamancha |
| 23. španičlsko | 51. castilla-lamanca |
| 24. espainia | 52. castillayleon |
| 25. ispania | 53. castillayleón |
| 26. ισπανια | 54. juntadecastillayleon |
| 27. andalucia | 55. juntadecastillayleón |
| 28. andalucía | 56. generalitatdecatalunya |

57. generalitatdecataluña	88. regiondemurcia
58. catalunya	89. regióndemurcia
59. cataluña	90. regionofmurcia
60. katalonien	91. regionvonmurcia
61. catalonia	92. regionedimurcia
62. catalogna	93. regiaodomurcia
63. catalogne	94. navarra
64. catalonië	95. nafarroa
65. katalonias	96. navarre
66. catalunha	97. navarracomunidadforal
67. kataloniens	98. nafarroaforukomunitatea
68. katalonian	99. nafarroaforuerkidegoa
69. catalonië	100. communauteforaledenavarre
70. extremadura	101. communautéforaledenavarre
71. comunidadautonomadeextremadura	102. foralcommunityofnavarra
72. comunidadautónomadeextremadura	103. paisvasco
73. xuntadegalicia	104. paísvasco
74. comunidadautonomadegalicia	105. euskadi
75. comunidaautónomadegalicia	106. euskalherria
76. comunidadautonomadegalicia	107. paisbasc
77. comunidadautónomadegalicia	108. basquecountry
78. larioja	109. paysbasque
79. gobiernodelarioja	110. paesebasco
80. comunidadmadrid	111. baskenland
81. madridregion	112. paisbasco
82. regionmadrid	113. χώρωνβάσκων
83. madrid	114. gobiernovasco
84. murciaregion	115. euskojauraritza
85. murciaregión	116. governbasc
86. murciaregione	117. basquegovernment
87. murciaregiao	118. gouvernementbasque

119. governobasco	125. comunitat-valenciana
120. baskischeregierung	126. comunitatvalenciana
121. baskitschebestuur	127. ceuta
122. κυβερνησητωνβάσκων	128. gobiernoceuta
123. comunidad-valenciana	129. melilla
124. comunidadvalenciana	130. gobiernomelilla

SWEDEN

1. suecia	18. zweden
2. reinodesuecia	19. koninkrijkzweden
3. sverige	20. suécia
4. kongerietsverige	21. reinodasuécia
5. schweden	22. reinodasuecia
6. königreichschweden	23. ruotsi
7. konigreichschweden	24. ruotsinkuningaskunta
8. σουηδία	25. konungariketsverige
9. ΒασιλειοτηςΣουηδίας	26. švédsko
10. sweden	27. rootsi
11. kingdomofsweden	28. svedija
12. suède	29. svédország
13. suede	30. svedország
14. royaumesuède	31. l-isvezja
15. royaumesuede	32. szweja
16. svezia	33. švedska
17. regnodisvezia	34. svedska

UNITED KINGDOM

1. unitedkingdom	9. england
2. united-kingdom	10. northernireland
3. united_kingdom	11. northern-ireland
4. greatbritain	12. northern_ireland
5. great-britain	13. scotland
6. great_britain	14. wales
7. britain	
8. cymru	

2. List of names per country and the countries that can reserve them:

THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. southeast-region | 38. dolneni |
| 2. arachinovo | 39. drugovo |
| 3. baba-planina | 40. giorche-petrov |
| 4. belasitsa | 41. ezero-mladost |
| 5. berovo | 42. zheden-planina |
| 6. berovsko-ezero | 43. zhelino |
| 7. bigla-planina | 44. zajas |
| 8. bogdantsi | 45. zelenikovo |
| 9. bogovinje | 46. zletovska-reka |
| 10. bosilovo | 47. zrnovska-reka |
| 11. brvenitsa | 48. zrnovtsi |
| 12. bregalnitsa | 49. ilinden |
| 13. valandovo | 50. east-region |
| 14. vardar-region | 51. jablanitsa |
| 15. vasilevo | 52. jakupitsa |
| 16. vevchani | 53. jegunovtse |
| 17. vinitsa | 54. southwest-region |
| 18. vodno | 55. kavadartsi |
| 19. vodocha | 56. kadina-reka |
| 20. vraneshitsa | 57. kalimantsi |
| 21. vrapchishte | 58. karaorman |
| 22. gazi-baba | 59. karadzitsa |
| 23. galichitsa | 60. karbintsi |
| 24. galichnik | 61. karposh |
| 25. german-planina | 62. katlanovo |
| 26. globochitsa | 63. kisela-voda |
| 27. golak | 64. kichevo |
| 28. gradsko | 65. kozhuf |
| 29. gratche | 66. kozjak |
| 30. debarsko-ezero | 67. konche |
| 31. debartsa | 68. kochani |
| 32. demir-kapija | 69. kochanska-reka |
| 33. demir-hisar | 70. kratovo |
| 34. dennadvoto | 71. kriva-palanka |
| 35. deshat | 72. krivogashani |
| 36. dojran | 73. krushevo |
| 37. dojransko-ezero | 74. lipkovo |

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 75. lipkovsko-ezero | 116. strezhevo |
| 76. lozovo | 117. strumitsa |
| 77. lopushnik | 118. studenichani |
| 78. mavrovo | 119. suva-gora |
| 79. mavrovo-i-rostusha | 120. teartse |
| 80. mavrovska-reka | 121. tikvesh |
| 81. mavrovsko-ezero | 122. tikveshko-ezero |
| 82. maleshevski-planini | 123. centar-zhupa |
| 83. markova-reka | 124. crna-reka |
| 84. mkdenar | 125. crn-drim |
| 85. negotino | 126. chashka |
| 86. nidzhe | 127. cheshinovo-obleshevo |
| 87. novatsi | 128. chucher-sandevo |
| 88. novo-selo | 129. shar-planina |
| 89. ogradzhen | 130. shtip |
| 90. orizarska-reka | 131. shuto-orizari |
| 91. oslomej | 132. аеродром |
| 92. ohridsko-ezero | 133. арачиново |
| 93. pelagonija | 134. баба-планина |
| 94. pelister | 135. бабуна |
| 95. petrovets | 136. беласица |
| 96. pehchevo | 137. берово |
| 97. plasnitsa | 138. беровско-езеро |
| 98. plachkovitsa | 139. бигла-планина |
| 99. prespa | 140. битола |
| 100. prespansko-ezero | 141. богданци |
| 101. prilepsko-ezero | 142. босилово |
| 102. probishtip | 143. брвеница |
| 103. pchinja | 144. брегалница |
| 104. radovish | 145. бутел |
| 105. rankovtse | 146. валандово |
| 106. reka-radika | 147. вардар |
| 107. rosoman | 148. вардарски-регион |
| 108. sveti-nikole | 149. василево |
| 109. northeast-region | 150. вевчани |
| 110. skopska-crna-gora | 151. велес |
| 111. skopje-region | 152. виница |
| 112. slatinsko-ezero | 153. водно |
| 113. sopshte | 154. водоча |
| 114. staro-nagorichane | 155. вранештица |
| 115. stogovo | |

156. врапчиште	197. конце
157. гази-баба	198. кораб
158. галичица	199. кочани
159. галичник	200. кочанска-река
160. герман-планина	201. кратово
161. глобочица	202. крива-паланка
162. голак	203. кривогаштани
163. гостивар	204. крушево
164. градско	205. куманово
165. гратче	206. липково
166. дебар	207. липковско-езеро
167. дебарско-езеро	208. лозово
168. дебарца	209. лопушник
169. делчево	210. маврово
170. демир-хисар	211. маврово-и-ростуша
171. денар	212. мавровска-река
172. деннадрвото	213. мавровско-езеро
173. дешат	214. малешевски-планини
174. долнени	215. маркова-река
175. драгор	216. матка
176. другово	217. мкденар
177. езеро-младост	218. могила
178. жеден-планина	219. неготино
179. желино	220. новаци
180. зелениково	221. ново-село
181. злетовска-река	222. огражден
182. зрновска-река	223. оризарска-река
183. зрновци	224. охрид
184. илинден	225. охридско-езеро
185. источен-регион	226. пелистер
186. кавадарци	227. пена
187. кадина-река	228. петровец
188. калиманци	229. пехчево
189. караорман	230. пласница
190. карбинци	231. плачковица
191. карпош	232. полог
192. катланово	233. преспа
193. кисела-вода	234. преспанско-езеро
194. китка	235. прилеп
195. кичево	236. прилепско-езеро
196. кожув	

237. пробиштип	255. сува-гора
238. радовиш	256. теарце
239. ранковце	257. тетово
240. река-радика	258. тиквеш
241. ресен	259. тиквешко-езеро
242. росоман	260. треска
243. свети-николе	261. центар
244. североисточен-регион	262. центар-жупа
245. скопска-црна-гора	263. црна-река
246. скопски-регион	264. црн-дрим
247. слатинско-езеро	265. чаир
248. сопиште	266. чашка
249. старо-нагоричане	267. чешиново-облешево
250. стогово	268. чучер-сандево
251. стрежево	269. шар-планина
252. струга	270. штип
253. струмица	271. шуто-оризари
254. студеничани	

MONTENEGRO

1. stateofmontenegro	28. government-of-montenegro
2. state-montenegro	29. montenegro-government
3. state-of-montenegro	30. gov-montenegro
4. montenegrostate	31. montenegro-gov
5. montenegro-state	32. parliamentofmontenegro
6. drzavacrna-gora	33. parliament-of-montenegro
7. drzava-crna-gora	34. montenegro-parliament
8. glavnigradpodgorica	35. монтенегро
9. andrijevica	36. црна-гора
10. bijelopolje	37. државацрнагора
11. prijestonicaacetinje	38. држава-црна-гора
12. pljevlja	39. мне
13. pluzine	40. главниградподгорица
14. rozaje	41. подгорица
15. savnik	42. беране
16. presidentofmontenegro	43. будва
17. president-of-montenegro	44. даниловград
18. predsjednikcrnegore	45. херцегнови
19. predsjednik-crnegore	46. колашин
20. predsjednik-crne-gore	47. котор
21. vladacrnegore	48. плав
22. vlada-crnegore	49. плужине
23. vlada-crne-gore	50. тиват
24. governmentofmontenegro	51. шавник
25. montenegrogovernment	52. владацрнегоре
26. govmontenegro	53. влада-црне-горе
27. montenegrogov	

54. скупштинацрнегоре

55. скупштина-црне-горе

SERBIA

1. сербия
2. la-serbie
3. laserbie
4. theserbia
5. the-serbia
6. e-serbia
7. e-srbija
8. esrbija
9. therepublicofserbia
10. the-republic-of-serbia
11. republicadiserbia

12. repubblica-di-serbia
13. républiqueserbie
14. république-de-serbie
15. republikserbien
16. republik-serbien
17. республикасербия
18. республика-сербия
19. београд
20. singidunum
21. сингидунум
22. новисад

TURKEY

1. turkiye
2. türkiye
3. turkiyecumhuriyeti
4. türkiyecumhuriyeti
5. türkei
6. die-türkei
7. dietürkei
8. republik-türkei
9. republiktürkei
10. турция
11. република-турция
12. републикатурция
13. turecká-republika
14. tureckárepublika
15. türgi
16. türgi-vabariik
17. türgivabariik
18. la-république-de-turquie
19. larépubliqueturquie
20. république-de-turquie
21. républiqueturquie
22. république-turquie
23. républiqueturquie
24. turquía

25. república-de-turquia
26. repúblicadeturquia
27. república-de-turquía
28. repúblicadeturquía
29. la-república-de-turquía
30. larepúblicadeturquía
31. törökország
32. török-köztársaság
33. törökköztársaság
34. república-da-turquia
35. repúblicadaturquia
36. turecká-republika
37. tureckárepublika
38. turčija
39. republika-turčija
40. republikaturčija
41. турκία
42. турκική-δημοκρατία
43. турκικήδημοκρατία
44. турция
45. республика-турция
46. републикатурция'

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2015/517**of 26 March 2015****amending Regulation (EC) No 595/2004 laying down detailed rules for applying Council Regulation (EC) No 1788/2003 establishing a levy in the milk and milk products sector**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 of 22 October 2007 establishing a common organisation of agricultural markets and on specific provisions for certain agricultural products (Single CMO Regulation) ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Articles 81(1) and 83(4) in conjunction with Article 4 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽²⁾ has repealed and replaced Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 as from 1 January 2014. However, Article 230(1)(a) of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 provides that, as regards the system of milk production limitation, Section III of Chapter III of Title I of Part II of Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 as well as Article 55, Article 85 thereof and Annexes IX and X thereto continue to apply until 31 March 2015.
- (2) In a context of low prices for milk and financial difficulties in the milk sector, it is appropriate to ease the financial burden for producers who have to pay a surplus levy related to the milk quota year 2014/2015 as referred to in Article 15(1) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 595/2004 ⁽³⁾. It is therefore appropriate to enable Member States to decide, taking account of varying national circumstances, to collect the amount due according to an instalment scheme. Instalment schemes applied free of interest would however constitute State aid within the meaning of Article 107(1) of the Treaty unless the deferred instalments comply with the conditions laid down in Commission Regulation (EU) No 1408/2013 ⁽⁴⁾.
- (3) Where instalment schemes are applied, the deadlines for controls and notifications should be adapted accordingly in order to ensure that the final controls and notifications cover the deferred payments. Member States should be requested to provide information on the number of beneficiaries under the instalment scheme and the amount not recovered from them each year of the instalment scheme. By 30 November 2015, this information should be available in column (d) of the table in Part 2 of the report set out in Annex Ila to Regulation (EC) No 595/2004. By 30 November 2016 and 30 November 2017, this information should be inserted in column (i) of that table, with the comment 'instalment scheme'.
- (4) Regulation (EC) No 595/2004 should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (5) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee for the Common Organisation of Agricultural Markets,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EC) No 595/2004 is amended as follows:

- (1) in Article 15, paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:

'1. Before 1 October each year, purchasers and, in the case of direct sales, producers liable for the levy shall pay the competent authority the amount due in accordance with rules laid down by the Member State, purchasers being responsible for collecting the surplus levy on deliveries due by producers pursuant to Article 79 of Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007, in accordance with Article 81(1) of that Regulation.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 299, 16.11.2007, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 922/72, (EEC) No 234/79, (EC) No 1037/2001 and (EC) No 1234/2007 (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 671).

⁽³⁾ Commission Regulation (EC) No 595/2004 of 30 March 2004 laying down detailed rules for applying Council Regulation (EC) No 1788/2003 establishing a levy in the milk and milk products sector (OJ L 94, 31.3.2004, p. 22).

⁽⁴⁾ Commission Regulation (EU) No 1408/2013 of 18 December 2013 on the application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union to *de minimis* aid in the agriculture sector (OJ L 352, 24.12.2013, p. 9).

Without prejudice to the application of Articles 107 to 109 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, Member States may decide that the payment of the amount due related to the 12-month period beginning on 1 April 2014 takes place in three yearly instalments without interest.

The first yearly payment, representing at least 1/3 of the total amount due, shall be made by 30 September 2015. By 30 September 2016 at least 2/3 of the total amount due shall be paid. The total amount shall be settled by 30 September 2017.

Member States shall ensure that the producers are the beneficiaries of such an instalment scheme.;

(2) in Article 19(3), the following subparagraph is inserted after the second subparagraph:

‘By way of derogation from the second subparagraph, Member States that apply the instalment scheme provided for in Article 15(1) shall complete the inspection report no later than 42 months after the end of the 12-month period concerned.’;

(3) in Article 27, the following paragraph 7 is added:

‘7. Member States that apply the instalment scheme provided for in Article 15(1) shall notify the Commission by 30 November 2016 and 30 November 2017 of the number of beneficiaries under the scheme and the amount not yet recovered from them concerning each yearly payment by mentioning them in column (i) of the table in Part 2 of the report set out in Annex IIa, using the comment “instalment scheme”.’

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the third 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, 26 March 2015.

For the Commission
The President
Jean-Claude JUNCKER

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2015/518**of 26 March 2015****concerning the authorisation of the preparation of *Enterococcus faecium* NCIMB 10415 as a feed additive for chickens reared for laying, minor poultry species for fattening and minor poultry species reared for laying and amending Implementing Regulation (EU) No 361/2011 as regards the compatibility with coccidiostats (holder of the authorisation DSM Nutritional Products Ltd represented by DSM Nutritional products Sp. z o.o)****(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 1831/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 September 2003 on additives for use in animal nutrition ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 9(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 provides for the authorisation of additives for use in animal nutrition and for the grounds and procedures for granting such authorisation.
- (2) In accordance with Article 7 of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003, an application was submitted for a new use of a preparation of *Enterococcus faecium* NCIMB 10415 and for an amendment of the terms of the current authorisation for chickens for fattening granted by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 361/2011 ⁽²⁾. That application was accompanied by the particulars and documents required under Article 7(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003, and by the relevant data to support that amendment request.
- (3) The application concerns the authorisation of a new use of the preparation of *Enterococcus faecium* NCIMB 10415 as a feed additive for chickens reared for laying, minor poultry species for fattening and minor poultry species reared for laying, to be classified in the additive category 'zootechnical additives' and the modification of the terms of the current authorisation for chickens for fattening to allow simultaneous use with the additional coccidiostats lasalocid A sodium, maduramycin ammonium, narasin, narasin/nicarbazin and salinomycin sodium.
- (4) The use of that preparation was authorised for 10 years for chickens for fattening by Implementing Regulation (EU) No 361/2011 and for calves, kids, cats and dogs by Commission Regulation (EU) No 1061/2013 ⁽³⁾.
- (5) The preparation was also authorised without time limit in accordance with Council Directive 70/524/EEC ⁽⁴⁾ for sows by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1200/2005 ⁽⁵⁾, for piglets by Commission Regulation (EC) No 252/2006 ⁽⁶⁾, for pigs for fattening by Commission Regulation (EC) No 943/2005 ⁽⁷⁾.
- (6) The European Food Safety Authority ('the Authority') concluded in its opinion of 30 October 2014 ⁽⁸⁾ that, under the proposed conditions of use, the preparation of *Enterococcus faecium* NCIMB 10415 does not have an adverse effect on animal health, human health and the environment. Since the potential of the additive to be efficacious has been demonstrated in chickens for fattening, this conclusion is extended to chickens reared for laying. This conclusion can be extrapolated to minor poultry species for fattening and for laying. The Authority also concluded that the additive is compatible with lasalocid A sodium, maduramycin ammonium, narasin,

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 268, 18.10.2003, p. 29.

⁽²⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 361/2011 of 13 April 2011 concerning the authorisation of *Enterococcus faecium* NCIMB 10415 as a feed additive for chickens for fattening (holder of authorisation DSM Nutritional products Ltd represented by DSM Nutritional Products Sp. z o.o) and amending Regulation (EC) No 943/2005 (OJ L 100, 14.4.2011, p. 22).

⁽³⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1061/2013 of 29 October 2013 concerning the authorisation of a preparation of *Enterococcus faecium* NCIMB 10415 as a feed additive for calves, kids, cats and dogs and amending Regulation (EC) No 1288/2004 (holder of the authorisation DSM Nutritional Products Ltd represented by DSM Nutritional products Sp. z o.o) (OJ L 289, 31.10.2013, p. 38).

⁽⁴⁾ Council Directive 70/524/EEC of 23 November 1970 concerning additives in feeding-stuffs (OJ L 270, 14.12.1970, p. 1).

⁽⁵⁾ Commission Regulation (EC) No 1200/2005 of 26 July 2005 concerning the permanent authorisation of certain additives in feeding-stuffs and the provisional authorisation of a new use of an additive already authorised in feedingstuffs (OJ L 195, 27.7.2005, p. 6).

⁽⁶⁾ Commission Regulation (EC) No 252/2006 of 14 February 2006 concerning the permanent authorisations of certain additives in feedingstuffs and the provisional authorisations of new uses of certain additives already authorised in feedingstuffs (OJ L 44, 15.2.2006, p. 3).

⁽⁷⁾ Commission Regulation (EC) No 943/2005 of 21 June 2005 concerning the permanent authorisation of additives in feedingstuffs (OJ L 159, 22.6.2005, p. 6).

⁽⁸⁾ EFSA Journal 2014; 12(11):3906.

narasin/nicarbazin and salinomycin sodium. The Authority does not consider that there is a need for specific requirements of post-market monitoring. It also verified the report on the method of analysis of the feed additive in feed submitted by the Reference Laboratory set up by Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003.

- (7) The assessment of the preparation of *Enterococcus faecium* NCIMB 10415 shows that the conditions for authorisation, as provided for in Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003, are satisfied. Accordingly, the use of that preparation should be authorised as specified in the Annex to this Regulation.
- (8) In order to allow for the use of coccidiostats compatible with the preparation of *Enterococcus faecium* NCIMB 10415 also for chickens for fattening it is appropriate to amend Implementing Regulation (EU) No 361/2011.
- (9) 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

The preparation specified in the Annex, belonging to the additive category 'zootechnical additives' and to the functional group 'gut flora stabilisers', is authorised as an additive in animal nutrition subject to the conditions laid down in that Annex.

Article 2

In the ninth column, 'Other provisions', of Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 361/2011, point 2 is replaced by the following:

- '2. The use is permitted in feed containing the authorised coccidiostats: decoquinate, monensin sodium, robenidine hydrochloride, diclazuril, semduramycin, lasalocid A sodium, maduramycin ammonium, narasin, narasin/nicarbazin or salinomycin sodium.'

Article 3

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, 26 March 2015.

For the Commission
The President
Jean-Claude JUNCKER

ANNEX

Identification number of the additive	Name of the holder of authorisation	Additive	Composition, chemical formula, description, analytical method	Species or category of animal	Maximum age	Minimum content	Maximum content	Other provisions	End of period of authorisation
						CFU/kg of complete feedingstuff with a moisture content of 12 %			

Category of zootechnical additives. Functional group: gut flora stabilisers

4b1705	DSM Nutritional products Ltd, represented by DSM Nutritional Products Sp. z o.o	<i>Enterococcus faecium</i> NCIMB 10415	<p><i>Additive composition</i></p> <p>Preparation of <i>Enterococcus faecium</i> NCIMB 10415 containing a minimum of:</p> <p>coated form (with shellac): 2 × 10¹⁰ CFU/g additive; other microencapsulated forms: 1 × 10¹⁰ CFU/g additive.</p> <p><i>Characterisation of the active substance</i></p> <p>Viable cells of <i>Enterococcus faecium</i> NCIMB 10415</p> <p><i>Analytical method</i> ⁽¹⁾</p> <p>Enumeration: spread plate method using bile esculin azide agar (EN 15788)</p> <p>Identification: Pulsed-Field Gel Electrophoresis (PFGE)</p>	Chickens reared for laying	—	3 × 10 ⁸	—	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the directions for use of the additive and premixture, indicate the storage conditions and stability to pelleting. 2. The use is permitted in feed containing the authorised coccidiostats: monensin sodium, diclazuril, lasalocid A sodium or salinomycin sodium. 	16 April 2025
			<p>Minor poultry species for fattening and minor poultry species reared for laying</p>	3 × 10 ⁸		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the directions for use of the additive and premixture, indicate the storage conditions and stability to pelleting. 2. The use is permitted in feed containing the authorised coccidiostats: diclazuril or lasalocid A sodium. 			

⁽¹⁾ Details of the analytical methods are available at the following address of the European Union Reference Laboratory for Feed Additives: <https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/eurl/feed-additives/evaluation-reports>

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2015/519**of 26 March 2015****imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of certain iron or steel fasteners originating in the People's Republic of China, as extended to imports of certain iron or steel fasteners consigned from Malaysia, whether declared as originating in Malaysia or not, following an expiry review pursuant to Article 11(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1225/2009**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1225/2009 of 30 November 2009 on protection against dumped imports from countries not members of the European Community ⁽¹⁾ ('the basic Regulation'), and in particular 11(2) thereof,

Whereas:

A. PROCEDURE**1. Measures in force**

- (1) The Council, following an anti-dumping investigation ('the original investigation'), imposed, by means of Regulation (EC) No 91/2009 ⁽²⁾, as last amended by Implementing Regulation (EU) No 924/2012 ⁽³⁾, a definitive anti-dumping duty ('the original measures') on imports of certain iron or steel fasteners ('ISF') originating in the People's Republic of China ('the PRC').
- (2) The measures, after amendment by Implementing Regulation (EU) No 924/2012, took the form of an *ad valorem* duty established for individual sampled Chinese exporting producers at the level of 0,0 % to 69,7 %. At the same time the antidumping duty for the cooperating, non-sampled Chinese exporting producers was set at a level of 54,1 % while residual duty for non-cooperating Chinese exporting producers amounted to 74,1 % ('the duties in force').
- (3) By Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 723/2011 ⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by Implementing Regulation (EU) No 693/2012 ⁽⁵⁾, the original measures were extended to imports of ISF consigned from Malaysia, whether declared as originating in Malaysia or not.

2. Request for an expiry review

- (4) Following the publication of a notice of impending expiry ⁽⁶⁾ of the definitive anti-dumping measures in force, the Commission received on 1 October 2013 a request for the initiation of an expiry review of those measures pursuant to Article 11(2) of the basic Regulation. The request was lodged by the European Industrial Fasteners Institute ('the applicant') on behalf of producers representing more than 25 % of the total Union production of ISF.
- (5) The request was based on the grounds that the expiry of the measures would be likely to result in a continuation or recurrence of dumping and injury to the Union industry.

3. Initiation of an expiry review

- (6) Having determined, after consulting the Advisory Committee, that sufficient evidence existed for the initiation of an expiry review, the Commission announced, on 30 January 2014, by a notice published in the *Official Journal of the European Union* ⁽⁷⁾ ('the notice of initiation'), the initiation of an expiry review pursuant to Article 11(2) of the basic Regulation.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 343, 22.12.2009, p. 51.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 29, 31.1.2009, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 275, 10.10.2012, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 194, 26.7.2011, p. 6.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 203, 31.7.2012, p. 23.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ C 148, 28.5.2013, p. 8.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ C 27, 30.1.2014, p. 15.

4. Investigation

4.1. Review investigation period and period considered

- (7) The investigation of a continuation or recurrence of dumping covered the period from 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013 ('the review investigation period' or 'RIP'). The examination of the trends relevant for the assessment of the likelihood of a continuation or recurrence of injury covered the period from 1 January 2010 to 31 December 2013 ('the period concerned').

4.2. Parties concerned by the investigation

- (8) The Commission officially advised the applicant, the other known Union producers, the exporting producers in the PRC, and the representatives of the PRC of the initiation of the expiry review. The interested parties were given the opportunity to make their views known in writing and to request a hearing within the time limit set out in the notice of initiation.
- (9) All interested parties, who so requested and showed that there were particular reasons why they should be heard, were granted a hearing.
- (10) In view of the apparent large number of exporting producers in the PRC and of producers and unrelated importers in the Union involved in the investigation, sampling was envisaged in the notice of initiation, in accordance with Article 17 of the basic Regulation. In order to enable the Commission to decide whether sampling would be necessary and, if so, to select a sample, the above-mentioned parties were requested to make themselves known to the Commission within 15 days of the initiation of the review and to provide the Commission with the information requested in the notice of initiation.
- (11) Out of 325 known Chinese producers 24 submitted a reply to the sampling questionnaire. However, 13 of these reported no exports to the EU, whereas three other were found not to be dumping in the original investigation and are therefore not subject to the measure in force. The remaining eight companies reported 11 800 tonnes of export to EU, which according to Eurostat corresponded to 132 % of total Chinese imports to EU in the RIP. A sample of three largest exporters was proposed. However, one of the companies included in the sample claimed that it had wrongly reported its EU exports in the sampling form and in fact it should have reported zero exports.
- (12) The sample was therefore established to consist of the three largest remaining exporters. All three sampled companies withdrew their cooperation at different stages of the procedure choosing not to reply to questionnaires or denying on-spot verification. Consequently, letters were sent to each of the three companies informing them of the Commission's intention to apply Article 18 of the basic Regulation. No reaction was received from these exporting producers.
- (13) The Commission examined the situation of the four remaining exporting producers that replied to the sampling questionnaire. Their exports to the Union were so low, namely less than 1 % of total exports, that it was not considered appropriate or representative to establish a new sample and base the findings of the investigation on their situation. It was considered more appropriate to base the findings of the investigation on a wider and more representative basis, namely on the facts available in view of the non-cooperation of the sampled Chinese exporting producers. The four remaining companies were informed of the Commission's intention to use the facts available.
- (14) In view of the insufficient cooperation the Commission's intention to apply Article 18 was also announced to the Chinese authorities. The Commission did not receive any comments or requests for an intervention of the Hearing Officer on the respective letters to the companies and the Chinese authorities.
- (15) At the preliminary stage of investigation the Commission received cooperation from 91 Union producers/group of producers which represented around 50 % of the Union production of ISF. In view of the large number of cooperating producers the Commission applied sampling. The selected sample originally consisted of nine companies/groups of companies among the most representative in terms of volumes, size, mixture of product types and geographical location in the Union. One of the sampled companies withdrew its cooperation and chose not to reply to the questionnaire. Consequently, the Commission informed the company of its exclusion from the sample in view of non-cooperation. A sample reduced to the remaining eight companies/group of companies was nevertheless considered representative as it covered 24 % of the estimated total Union production of ISF during the RIP.

- (16) Replies to the questionnaires were received from two Union importers. In view of the relatively limited number of companies, no sampling was required.
- (17) With regard to the users, none of them made itself known within the deadline provided in the Notice of Initiation or later in the procedure. Therefore, it is considered that no user cooperated in the investigation.
- (18) Verification visits were carried out at the premises of the following companies:
- (a) Union producers:
- Eleven companies (at least one belonging to each of the eight sampled groups of companies) were visited. These Union producers requested, on the basis of Article 19 of the basic Regulation, that their identities be kept confidential. They claimed that disclosure of their identity could lead to a risk of significant adverse effects to their business activities. Their request was examined and found to be warranted. Consequently, the names of these companies are not listed.
- (b) Union importers:
- Adolf Würth GmbH & Co — Germany
- Marcopol z o.o. — Poland
- (c) Producers in the market economy countries:
- ACKU Metal Industries (M) Sdn. Bhd., Penang, Malaysia
- Sofasco Industries (M) Sdn. Bhd., Penang, Malaysia
- Kalisma Steel Pvt Ltd, Mumbai, India

5. Disclosure

- (19) All interested parties were informed of the essential facts and considerations leading to the conclusions of this expiry review and were invited to comment (final disclosure). They were also granted a time period to submit comments subsequent to disclosure. Submissions were received from the applicant, the China Chamber of Commerce for Import and Export of Machinery and Electronic Products, two Union importers/producers and their related Chinese producer and two associations of Union distributors. The submission and comments were duly taken into consideration where warranted.

B. PRODUCT CONCERNED AND LIKE PRODUCT

1. Product concerned

- (20) The product concerned is certain iron or steel fasteners, other than stainless steel i.e. wood screws (excluding coach screws), self-tapping screws, other screws and bolts with heads (whether or not with their nuts or washers, but excluding screws turned from bars, rods, profiles or wire, of solid section, of a shank thickness not exceeding 6 mm and excluding screws and bolts for fixing railway track construction material), and washers, originating in the PRC, currently falling within CN codes 7318 12 90, 7318 14 91, 7318 14 99, 7318 15 59, 7318 15 69, 7318 15 81, 7318 15 89, ex 7318 15 90, ex 7318 21 00 and ex 7318 22 00.

2. Like product

- (21) The product concerned and the iron or steel fasteners produced and sold in the Union by the Union industry and the iron or steel fasteners produced and sold in the domestic market of Malaysia ('the analogue country') were found to have essentially the same physical and chemical characteristics and the same basic uses as the iron or steel fasteners produced in the PRC sold for export to the Union. They are therefore considered to be alike within the meaning of Article 1(4) of the basic Regulation.

C. LIKELIHOOD OF A CONTINUATION OR RECURRENCE OF DUMPING

- (22) In accordance with Article 11(2) of the basic Regulation, the Commission examined whether the expiry of the existing measures would be likely to lead to a continuation or recurrence of dumping from the PRC.

1. Preliminary remarks

- (23) As explained in recitals 11 to 14 above, the Chinese exporting producers selected to be part of a sample did not cooperate with the investigation. Thus, in the absence of sufficient cooperation from exporting producers in the PRC, the overall analysis, including the dumping calculation, was based on facts available pursuant to Article 18 of the basic Regulation.
- (24) The likelihood of a continuation or recurrence of dumping was assessed by using the expiry review request, combined with other sources of information such as trade statistics on imports and exports (Eurostat and Chinese export data) and other information publicly available (such as a declaration from the Chinese Fastener Industry Association).
- (25) The absence of cooperation affected the comparison of the normal value with the export price in that the precise product mix exported by Chinese producers to the Union was unknown.

2. Dumping of imports during the RIP

2.1. Selection of the analogue country and calculation of the Normal Value

- (26) In the notice of initiation, the Commission had invited all interested parties to comment on its proposal to use India as a market economy third country for the purpose of establishing normal value in respect of the PRC. India had been used as an analogue country in the original investigation.
- (27) In addition to India, the applicant had suggested USA as a potential analogue country. Other interested parties expressed reservations on the proposal of India and suggested Malaysia, Taiwan, Thailand and Vietnam as alternative analogue countries.
- (28) In addition to the suggestions made by the interested parties, the Commission itself sought to identify an appropriate analogue country. It identified Japan as an additional potential analogue country due to its large production volume of fasteners similar to PRC's.
- (29) Requests to cooperate were sent to the known producers in India, Japan, Malaysia (genuine non-circumventing producers⁽¹⁾), Taiwan, Thailand and USA. Vietnamese producers were not contacted since Vietnam is not considered a market economy country. Cooperation was received from exporting producers in India and Malaysia and verification visits were carried out in these two countries.
- (30) It was found that one of the cooperating Indian companies was not a producer but a trading company and that the second cooperating Indian company had started its operations only after the RIP. Therefore the sales and cost data from India could not be used. The two Malaysian cooperating companies were found to be exporting producers with complete data available from the RIP. Therefore, Malaysia was selected as an analogue country to establish the normal value for the PRC in accordance with Article 2(7)(a) of the basic Regulation.
- (31) In accordance with Article 2(2) of the basic Regulation it was first examined whether the total volume of domestic sales of the like product to independent customers made by the cooperating producers in Malaysia was representative in comparison with the total export volume to the Union, namely whether the total volume of such domestic sales represented at least 5 % of the total volume of export sales of the product concerned to the Union. On that basis, it was found that the domestic sales in the analogue country were representative.
- (32) It was also examined whether the domestic sales of the like product could be regarded as being made in the ordinary course of trade pursuant to Article 2(4) of the basic Regulation. This was done by establishing the proportion of domestic sales to independent customers on the domestic market which were profitable during the RIP. The domestic sales of one of the producers were found to be made in the ordinary course of trade, whereas the sales of the second producer were not.
- (33) Normal value of the first producer was thus based on the actual domestic price, which was calculated as a weighted average price of the profitable domestic sales made during the RIP. The normal value of the second producer was constructed in line with Article 2(3) of the basic Regulation.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 194, 26.7.2011, p. 6.

- (34) Following the final disclosure, two interested parties commented on the choice of analogue country. The two parties argued that Japan should not have been considered as a potential analogue country due to its focus on high-end products and its high costs. One of these parties also commented that Taiwan should have been chosen as analogue country due to the large number of producers, comparable costs with China and its large exports to Europe and North America.
- (35) The Commission notes that the choice of the analogue country was made following a consideration of six potential countries. Cooperation was requested from all these countries. Cooperation was received only from Malaysia and India; no cooperation was received from Taiwan and Japan. For the reasons explained in recital 30, it was decided to select Malaysia.

2.2. Determination of the export price

- (36) In view of the lack of cooperation from the sampled Chinese exporting producers and thus the absence of specific information on Chinese prices, the export price was determined on the basis of facts available in accordance with Article 18 of the basic Regulation and to that end statistical sources (Eurostat) were used.

2.3. Comparison and adjustments

- (37) The comparison between normal value and export price was made on an ex-works basis. In accordance with Article 2(10) of the basic Regulation, due allowance to the export price in the form of adjustments was made where necessary. In order to express the export price at ex-works level, the Commission adjusted the CIF price based on Eurostat for freight, insurance, handling and credit costs.

2.4. Dumping during the RIP

- (38) In accordance with Article 2(11) of the basic Regulation, the dumping margin was established on the basis of a comparison of the weighted average normal value with the weighted average export price. The average Eurostat import prices compared to the normal values of the analogue country did not show the existence of dumping.
- (39) However, in the RIP only negligible volumes of 9 000 tonnes of ISF (for a value of 23 million EUR) were imported into the Union from PRC excluding of ISF produced by the exporting producers who were found not to be dumping in the original investigation. Furthermore, due to the non-cooperation by the sampled Chinese exporters, there was no information available on the product mix of the Chinese exports and consequently the comparison with the analogue country normal value could only be made on an aggregate basis.
- (40) Therefore, the finding of no dumping during the RIP is considered to be of limited relevance due to the low imported quantities and the absence of information regarding the imported product mix, given the wide variety of fasteners produced and traded.
- (41) Following final disclosure, three interested parties commented that the measures should be repealed since no dumping had been found during the RIP. They considered that despite the small volumes of exports from the PRC, the finding of no dumping is of significant relevance.
- (42) The Commission notes that in line with Article 11(2) of the basic Regulation, the findings are based on the likelihood of recurrence of dumping and not on a finding on existence of dumping during the RIP.

3. Evidence of likelihood of recurrence of dumping

- (43) In light of the considerations set out in recitals 38 to 40 above, the Commission further analysed whether there was a likelihood of recurrence of dumping should the measures lapse. When doing so, the following elements were analysed: the production capacity and spare capacity in PRC, the export price from PRC to other markets, circumvention practices, and the attractiveness of the Union market.

3.1. Production capacity and spare capacity of the PRC

- (44) The PRC is estimated to be the world's largest producer of ISF. According to the data of the China Fastener Industry Association ⁽¹⁾ ('CFIA'), the production capacity was estimated to be 6,6 million tonnes in 2012. The capacity was estimated to have been utilised at the level of 75 %, thus leaving a significant spare capacity, comparable to the total Union consumption.
- (45) CFIA also estimates that 40 %-50 % of the production of ISF (2,5 million tonnes) has been exported in 2012. It is clear that export is an important part of the activity of the Chinese producers of ISF. The Chinese exports were thus over 40 % higher than the total Union consumption in the same period.

3.2. The export price from PRC to third countries' markets

- (46) The request contains prima facie evidence about Chinese export prices to other markets, such as USA and Tunisia. The evidence was based on price quotes obtained by the Union industry. These export prices were found to be below the normal value as established above. Moreover, on the basis of Chinese export prices to Croatia in 2012 and Q1 of 2013, that is before accession of Croatia to EU and extension of EU protective measures on this country, it can be concluded that the level of Chinese export prices which led to the imposition of measures in the original investigation remains quite similar and, thus, below the normal value as established above.
- (47) Anti-dumping measures against fasteners from the PRC have been adopted in several third countries (e.g. Canada ⁽²⁾, Colombia ⁽³⁾, Mexico ⁽⁴⁾, South Africa ⁽⁵⁾, and USA ⁽⁶⁾). These measures concern various sub-categories of fasteners, including the product concerned. These anti-dumping measures were considered to constitute a further indication of the existence of dumping towards third country markets.
- (48) In view of these considerations the Commission concludes that the exporting producers from the PRC sold and currently sell ISF to third countries mentioned in recitals 46 and 47 at dumped prices. Therefore, the Commission considers that it is likely that, if the current measures were to be repealed, the exporting producers from the PRC would also sell the product concerned to the Union market at dumped prices.

3.3. Circumvention practices

- (49) An anti-circumvention investigation ⁽⁷⁾ had concluded that circumvention of the measures applicable to Chinese fasteners was taking place through Malaysia. The measures had therefore been extended to Malaysia, except for nine Malaysian producers who had been found to be genuine non-circumventing producers and were exempted from the measures. Circumvention practices indicate that dumping exporters are keen to reach the Union market at dumped prices without having to pay the duties. Therefore, if the measures were allowed to lapse, it is likely that they would be keen to direct dumped imports directly to the Union market, without needing to resort to circumvention.
- (50) Following final disclosure, two interested parties commented that lower duty rates would reduce the risk of circumvention. The parties also argued that the special measures, explained in recital 129, requiring Chinese exporters with individual duty rates to present invoices were a sign that the duty rates were too high and were encouraging circumvention.
- (51) The Commission notes that the level of the duty rates in force cannot be changed in the context of Article 11(2) of the basic Regulation. Moreover, the special measures for Chinese exporters are meant to address the potential risk of circumvention among Chinese producers due to differences in individual duty rates. By contrast, the circumvention practices through Malaysia have been analysed as an indicator of the likelihood of recurrence of

⁽¹⁾ *China Fastener World*, issue 38, June 2013, pp. 124-125 http://www.fastener-world.com.tw/0_magazine/ebook/web/page.php?sect=CFW_38_W&p=124

⁽²⁾ WTO Committee on Anti-Dumping Practices — Semi-annual report under Article 16.4 of the Agreement — Canada, 22.8.2014, G/ADP/N/259/CAN

⁽³⁾ WTO Committee on Anti-Dumping Practices — Semi-annual report under Article 16.4 of the Agreement — Colombia, 21.3.2014, G/ADP/N/252/COL

⁽⁴⁾ WTO Committee on Anti-Dumping Practices — Semi-annual report under Article 16.4 of the Agreement — Mexico, 9.9.2014, G/ADP/N/259/MEX

⁽⁵⁾ WTO Committee on Anti-Dumping Practices — Semi-annual report under Article 16.4 of the Agreement — South Africa, 27.8.2014, G/ADP/N/259/ZAF

⁽⁶⁾ WTO Committee on Anti-Dumping Practices — Semi-annual report under Article 16.4 of the Agreement — United States, 5.9.2014, G/ADP/259/USA

⁽⁷⁾ OJ L 194, 26.7.2011, p. 6.

dumping from PRC to the Union. The Commission considers that the two issues are not directly related: the requirement of invoices from Chinese producers does not change the finding that circumvention practices through other countries are an indication of the likelihood of recurrence of dumping, should the measures be allowed to lapse.

3.4. *Attractiveness of the Union market*

- (52) The circumvention practices via Malaysia show that the Union market remains attractive for the Chinese producers, due to the higher prices in the Union market. The existence of the anti-dumping measures in the other export markets further increases the attractiveness of the Union market, should the measures be repealed. Thus, it can be reasonably expected that, should the measures be repealed, a substantial part of the current Chinese exports would be re-directed to the Union. It is worth recalling that before the original measures were imposed Chinese market share in the Union market amounted to 26 %. It is therefore expected that, should the measure lapse, the Chinese exports currently having 0,5 % of the Union market will increase significantly by undercutting the Union prices.

3.5. *Conclusion on the likelihood of recurrence of dumping*

- (53) The investigation showed that exports of fasteners from the PRC to several third countries were exported at dumped prices and that some of those third countries had adopted anti-dumping measures applicable to Chinese fasteners. The pricing behaviour of the Chinese exports in third markets indicates a likelihood of recurrence of dumping to the Union market, should the measures be allowed to lapse.
- (54) The existence of circumvention practices was considered a further indication of the likelihood of recurrence of dumping.
- (55) Furthermore, the attractiveness of the Union market, and the fact that other markets remain closed due to anti-dumping measures, indicates that there is a risk that Chinese exports would be redirected toward the Union market, should the measures be allowed to lapse.
- (56) In addition, the spare capacity for production of the product concerned in the PRC is significant in comparison with the Union consumption during the RIP. If this capacity were used to export to the Union and to compete on price with the Union producers, then there is a strong likelihood that such exports would be made at dumped prices because of the excess output that would need to find a way to export markets, which provides an incentive for dumping.
- (57) Given the above, there is a likelihood that, if measures were to lapse, dumping would recur.

D. DEFINITION OF THE UNION INDUSTRY

- (58) The investigation established that the like product is manufactured by a high number of producers in the Union, including many small and medium-sized enterprises, and a few larger companies. The Union producers on whose behalf request of the expiry review was lodged cooperated in the investigation, with exception of one company as explained in recital 15. A number of other producers, either supporting or opposing the request, supplied general data on their volume of production and sales. Since many Union producers, mostly small enterprises, did not cooperate in the investigation it was not possible to define precisely the total volume of Union production and number of producers on the basis of individual company data.
- (59) Consequently, the volume of Union production has been estimated by using information provided in the expiry review request based on Eurostat industrial production data. Based on the above the total Union production in the RIP is estimated to be around 1,2 million tonnes.
- (60) Furthermore, the expiry review request and the information gathered during the investigation allows for the estimation that during the RIP, the like product was manufactured by 378 Union producers. They constitute the Union industry within the meaning of Article 4(1) of the basic Regulation and will hereafter be referred to as the 'Union industry'.

- (61) As indicated in recital 15 above, eight Union producers/groups of producers were sampled and provided the requested information. The companies in the sample are estimated to represent around 24 % of the total Union production and their situation is considered to be representative for the Union industry.

E. SITUATION ON THE UNION MARKET

1. Preliminary remarks

- (62) For the purpose of the injury analysis the Commission distinguished between macroeconomic and microeconomic injury indicators. The macroeconomic indicators for the period considered were established, analysed and verified on the basis of the data provided by the Union industry. The microeconomic indicators were established on the basis of the data collected and verified at the level of the sampled Union producers.
- (63) In the following sections, the macroeconomic indicators are: production, production capacity, capacity utilisation, stocks, sales volume, market share and growth, employment, productivity, magnitude of the actual dumping margin, recovery from past dumping. The microeconomic indicators are: average unit prices, cost of production, profitability, cash flow, investments, return on investment, ability to raise capital and labour costs.

2. Union consumption

- (64) Union consumption was established on the basis of sales volumes of the Union industry on the Union market, with an estimate for the non-cooperating producers, and import data from Eurostat, at TARIC code level.
- (65) During the period considered Union consumption increased by 3 %. There was a significant growth in 2011 but Union consumption is still very far from the levels recorded during the IP of original investigation when the consumption was above 2,2 million tonnes.

Table 1

Consumption

	2010	2011	2012	RIP
Consumption (tonnes)	1 761 591	1 978 967	1 779 434	1 808 139
Index (2010 = 100)	100	112	101	103

Source: Questionnaire replies, expiry review request, Eurostat.

3. Volume, Prices and market share of imports from the PRC

- (66) The volumes and market shares of imports from the PRC were analysed on the basis of Eurostat and the data collected in accordance with Article 14(6) of the basic Regulation.

(a) Volume and market share of the imports concerned

- (67) During the period considered the imports of the product concerned from the PRC into the Union were found to have developed in terms of volumes and market shares as follows:

Table 2

Volume and market shares of the imports concerned

	2010	2011	2012	RIP
PRC				
Volume of imports (tonnes)	11 108	9 628	6 839	8 214

	2010	2011	2012	RIP
<i>Index (2010 = 100)</i>	100	87	62	74
Market share (%)	0,6	0,5	0,4	0,5
<i>Index (2010 = 100)</i>	100	77	61	72

Source: Eurostat

- (68) Imports volumes from the PRC decreased considerably from the levels registered in the original investigation period (by more than 98 % if we compare the original IP with the RIP). Accordingly, Chinese market share also decreased from 26 % in the original IP to 0,5 % in the RIP. As a result, official Chinese exports almost ceased to exist on the Union market. Data reported in this and in the following table do not contain export volumes of the three Chinese exporting producers which were found not to be dumping in the original investigation. Their export volume are on average in the period considered around 30 % of the total Chinese export of the product concerned to the Union.

(b) Price of imports and price undercutting

- (69) The table below shows the average price of the Chinese imports. During the period considered average import price from the PRC increased by 28 %. However, there are reasons to believe that this price (which is more than 250 % higher than the average price of Chinese exports during the original IP) could not be considered a meaningful indicator because of the very small quantities which are imported from China. Indeed, it seems, that, taken into account the high anti-dumping duties, small volumes of imports and evidence collected from the cooperating importers, the quantities exported by Chinese producers in the RIP would consist of very small orders and/or very particular product types, therefore leading to higher prices.

Table 3

Average price of imports from the PRC

	2010	2011	2012	RIP
PRC				
Average price (Euro/tonne)	1 975	2 158	3 137	2 524
<i>Index (2010 = 100)</i>	100	109	159	128

Source: Eurostat.

- (70) Since no sampled Chinese exporting producer cooperated in the review investigation, and in light of the limited information available from other Chinese exporting producers, the price undercutting during RIP was determined by the comparison of the Union producers' weighted average prices to the unrelated customers on the Union market, on ex-works basis with the average export prices of the Chinese exports on the CIF basis obtained from the Eurostat, with appropriate adjustments for customs duties.
- (71) The result of the comparison, when expressed as a percentage of the sampled Union producers' turnover during the RIP, showed a weighted average undercutting margin on the Union market of 12 %. However, for the reasons explained in recital 69 above it should be considered that the prices registered for Chinese exports of the product concerned in the period considered are much higher than what they would be in the absence of measures. On this basis, there are reasons to believe that, should the measures be repealed, exports of the product concerned from the PRC would be still able to exert a serious pricing pressure on the Union producers.

4. Imports from other third countries not subject to measures

Table 4

Imports from other third countries

	2010	2011	2012	RIP
Taiwan				
Volume of imports (tonnes)	266 795	351 067	323 405	319 326
<i>Index (2010 = 100)</i>	100	132	121	120
Price (EUR/tonne)	1 805	1 905	2 003	1 895
<i>Index (2010 = 100)</i>	100	106	111	105
Market share (%)	15,1	17,7	18,2	17,7
<i>Index (2010 = 100)</i>	100	117	120	117
Vietnam				
Volume of imports (tonnes)	41 981	59 270	57 704	74 764
<i>Index (2010 = 100)</i>	100	141	137	178
Price (EUR/tonne)	1 349	1 496	1 528	1 365
<i>Index (2010 = 100)</i>	100	111	113	101
Market share (%)	2,4	3,0	3,2	4,1
<i>Index (2010 = 100)</i>	100	126	136	174
Thailand				
Volume of imports (tonnes)	27 232	59 979	50 226	45 759
<i>Index (2010 = 100)</i>	100	220	184	168
Price (EUR/tonne)	1 259	1 325	1 362	1 246
<i>Index (2010 = 100)</i>	100	105	108	99
Market share (%)	1,5	3,0	2,8	2,5
<i>Index (2010 = 100)</i>	100	196	183	164
Total other third countries ⁽¹⁾				
Volume of imports (tonnes)	228 589	202 362	165 618	165 659
<i>Index (2009 = 100)</i>	100	89	72	72
Price (EUR/tonne)	2 816	3 232	3 729	3 751
<i>Index (2009 = 100)</i>	100,0	115	132	133
Market share (%)	13,0	10,2	9,3	9,2
<i>Index (2009 = 100)</i>	100,0	79	72	71

	2010	2011	2012	RIP
Total third countries ⁽¹⁾				
Volume of imports (tonnes)	564 597	672 679	596 954	605 509
<i>Index (2009 = 100)</i>	100	119	106	107
Price (EUR/tonne)	2 154	2 217	2 382	2 288
<i>Index (2009 = 100)</i>	100	103	111	106
Market share (%)	32,1	34,0	33,5	33,5
<i>Index (2009 = 100)</i>	100	106	105	104

⁽¹⁾ Including imports from Chinese companies not found to be dumping in the original investigation.

Source: Eurostat.

- (72) Import volumes from third countries into the Union market showed a slight increasing trend during the period considered which followed the trend in consumption. Market share of all third countries imports of ISF remained relatively stable in the period considered circling around one third of the Union consumption.
- (73) Average prices of imports from the third countries remained generally stable over the period considered and they remained below the level of prices from the Union industry. Notwithstanding this, the prices from third countries are significantly higher than the prices which were registered from China during the original investigation. For the reasons detailed in recital 69 above, the prices of Chinese ISF imported to the Union in the RIP, although higher than average prices of imports from the third countries, cannot be considered representative.
- (74) If third countries are considered individually, it is clear that Taiwan is now the most significant foreign player on the Union market. Its export volumes increased by 20 % over the period considered, and it holds by itself almost half of the imports in the EU market. If we consider that its export volumes in the RIP are 70 % higher than in the original investigation period (and this notwithstanding the fact that the consumption in the RIP is lower), it is clear that a significant part of exports from China have been substituted by Taiwanese products. Nonetheless, it should be noted that the Taiwanese import volumes in the RIP only represented half of the volumes exported by China during the original IP, and that the Taiwanese average prices in the RIP were almost double (+ 97,8 %) the average prices of Chinese exports in the original IP. Furthermore, it is noted that Chinese exporters have kept selling at similarly low level of prices to the markets in Europe where no anti-dumping measure applied such as Croatia before its accession to the EU.
- (75) Furthermore, Vietnam and Thailand could be identified as countries which benefited from the disappearance of Chinese exports, since they recorded significant increases (in the range of 70-80 %), although they were starting from much smaller volumes.
- (76) Moreover, it should be taken into account the fact that imported products are reported to have a product range more focussed on standard products than the ones produced by the Union industry.
- (77) Following final disclosure, it was argued by four interested parties that the Commission findings on the partial replacement on the Union market of Chinese imports by imports from Taiwan, Thailand and Vietnam, should lead to the conclusion that the products which are likely to be imported from China are standard and therefore will not be in direct competition with more sophisticated products produced by the Union industry.

- (78) In reply to this argument, it is noted that the fact that imports from third countries seem indeed to fill the market share abandoned by the Chinese exporters does not mean that future imports from China would not be likely to cause injury. First, as explained more in detail in recital 115, the Union industry consists of producers engaged in both standard and special fasteners. Second, there are indications that future exports from China would also consist of more specialised and higher-end products. The information available concerning the development plans, as the speech from the President of the Chinese Fasteners Industry Association ('CFIA')⁽¹⁾, clearly indicate that the Chinese fastener sector envisages the development of more varied, complex and high end products. Therefore, the above argument has to be rejected.

5. Economic situation of the Union industry

- (79) In accordance with Article 3(5) of the basic Regulation, the Commission examined all economic factors and indices having a bearing on the state of the Union industry.
- (80) For the purpose of the injury analysis, the economic situation of the Union industry is assessed on the basis of such indicators as production, production capacity, capacity utilisation, sales volume, market share and growth, employment, productivity, magnitude of actual dumping margin and recovery from past dumping, average unit prices, unit cost, profitability, cash flow, investments, return on investments and ability to raise capital, stocks and labour costs.

(a) Production, production capacity and capacity utilisation

- (81) The Union industry's production remained generally stable during the period considered. It is recalled that the demand for the product concerned is largely dependent on sectors such as the automotive and construction industry, as well as other consumer goods. Indeed, notwithstanding a small increase during 2011, the Union industry's production remained generally stable during the period considered, in line with a slowly growing demand in the European economy.

Table 5

Total Union industry' production

	2010	2011	2012	RIP
Production (tonnes)	1 204 336	1 376 855	1 208 232	1 197 189
Index (2010 = 100)	100	114	100	99

Source: Questionnaire replies and review request.

- (82) Also the production capacity remained relatively stable during the period considered with a slight increase in 2011 and in the RIP. In line with the fact that the production remained stable in the period 2010-2013, also capacity utilisation remained substantially stable, with a relative peak in 2011.

Table 6

Production capacity and capacity utilisation

	2010	2011	2012	RIP
Production capacity (tonnes)	2 510 509	2 527 863	2 497 078	2 535 889
Index (2010 = 100)	100	101	99	101
Capacity utilisation (%)	48	54	48	47

⁽¹⁾ *China Fastener World*, issue 38, June 2013, pp. 124-125 http://www.fastener-world.com.tw/0_magazine/ebook/web/page.php?sect=CFW_38_W&p=124

	2010	2011	2012	RIP
<i>Index (2010 = 100)</i>	100	114	101	98

Source: Questionnaire replies and review request.

(b) Sales volume, market share and growth

Table 7

Union industry's sales to unrelated customers

	2010	2011	2012	RIP
Volume (tonnes)	914 869	1 031 862	931 956	939 395
<i>Index (2010 = 100)</i>	100	113	102	103

Source: Questionnaire replies and review request.

- (83) The sales volume of the Union industry on the Union market to unrelated customers followed the trend of consumption and production in the years from 2010 to 2013, with a slight growth over the period considered, notwithstanding a significant increase between 2010 and 2011.

Table 8

Union industry's market share and growth

	2010	2011	2012	RIP
Union industry market share (%)	67	66	66	66
<i>Index (2010 = 100)</i>	100	97	98	98

Source: Questionnaire replies, Eurostat.

- (84) The Union industry market share was stable (which is calculated also taking into account the sales to related parties) during the period considered representing about two thirds of the market. Such result is in line with decrease in the Union consumption comparing with original investigation period on one hand and with replacement of the Chinese imports by imports from other sources on the other hand.

(c) Employment and productivity

- (85) Employment of the Union industry related to the product concerned remained generally stable in the period considered. The small increase registered in 2011 is in line with the higher output which is recorded during that year. Given that also the productivity is higher during 2011, this shows that the Union industry responded to the higher demand partially by new recruitments and partially by increasing the output of the existent employees (overtime). When the volumes decreased again in the following years, both these effects disappeared, and the situation returned the 2010 level.

Table 9

Employment and productivity

	2010	2011	2012	RIP
Number of employees	20 036	20 854	20 238	19 950
<i>Index (2010 = 100)</i>	100	104	101	100

	2010	2011	2012	RIP
Productivity (unit/employee)	60	66	60	60
<i>Index (2010 = 100)</i>	100	110	99	100

Source: Questionnaire replies, review request.

(d) Magnitude of actual dumping margin and recovery from past dumping

- (86) As indicated in recital 36 above due to lack of cooperation by the sampled exporting producers from the PRC the dumping margins for the PRC could not be calculated with sufficient precision and therefore the finding of no dumping during the RIP is considered to be of a limited relevance. Analysis of the injury indicators brought evidence that the industry is recovering from the past dumping practices. However, the recovery was slowed down by a stagnating demand for the main downstream sectors. Furthermore, it should be noted that the relatively stable condition which is noted in the period considered takes place under the protection of the current anti-dumping measures. Should the measures be repealed the impact of dumped imports from the PRC on the Union industry is expected to be significant.

(e) Average unit selling prices on the Union market and unit costs of production

- (87) The average sales prices of the sampled Union producers to unrelated customers in the Union increased by 8 % in the years 2010-2013, after having reached a relative peak in 2012. The average selling price is generally able to cover for the cost of production and to guarantee a slight profit for the Union industry.

Table 10

Selling prices and costs

	2010	2011	2012	RIP
Average unit selling price in the Union to unrelated customers (EUR/tonne)	2 748	2 953	3 049	2 974
<i>Index (2010 = 100)</i>	100	107	111	108
Unit cost of production (EUR/tonne)	2 528	2 811	2 937	2 765
<i>Index (2010 = 100)</i>	100	111	116	109

Source: Questionnaire replies.

(f) Profitability, cash flow, investments, return on investments and ability to raise capital

- (88) During the period considered the Union producers' cash flow, investments, return on investments and their ability to raise capital developed as follows:

Table 11

Profitability, cash flow, investment, return on investment

	2010	2011	2012	RIP
Profitability of sales in the Union to unrelated customers (% of sales turnover)	1,5	1,1	2,0	3,6
Cash flow (EUR)	39 046 890	30 835 484	68 050 584	56 369 460
Investments (EUR)	48 809 766	58 881 586	38 561 986	39 453 739

	2010	2011	2012	RIP
<i>Index (2010 = 100)</i>	100	121	79	81
Return on investments (%)	1,0	2,6	5,3	7,5

Source: Questionnaire replies.

- (89) The profitability of the sampled Union producers was established by expressing the pre-tax profit of the sales of the like product to unrelated customers in the Union as a percentage of the relevant turnover. Throughout the period considered, the profit margin remained low, and was also negative for some Union producers; in particular, it is worth to notice that in none of the years considered the profit margin reached the level recorded in the original investigation period (4,4 %). Notwithstanding a stable trend in sales and production, and a significant market share for the Union industry, the profit margins are still relatively low for this industry. In particular, it should be noted, that in 2011 the profit margin was very low despite the fact that sales volumes of the Union industry reached their highest point in the period considered. This raises concerns regarding the future evolution of the profit margins of the Union industry, should the economic situation continue to be stagnating. It should be also noticed that the profit margin in the period considered also always remained under the target profit indicated in the original investigation (5 %).
- (90) Cash flow, which is the ability of the industry to self-finance its activities, was positive during the whole period considered. However, this indicator only improved in 2012, and registered a significant decrease of 17 % in the RIP. This raises concerns as to the ability of the Union industry to carry on the necessary self-financing of its activities.
- (91) The level of investment remains relatively high and stable during the period considered, with a peak in 2011. Return on investment, expressed as the profit in percentage of the net book value of the investments, follows a similar trend as the profit margin. Therefore, this indicator also reaches its peak in the RIP. This signal could be read as ambivalent, because, on the one hand, it reflects the highest point of the profit margin among the ones recorded in the period considered, but, on the other, it also reflects a low level of investments, which is a sign that the industry's outlook for the economic perspectives of the sector are still uncertain.
- (92) In the light of the above, it can be concluded that, although the financial performance of the Union producers remained stable through the period considered, it still, with exception of investments, did not reach the levels of the original investigation period.

(g) Stocks

- (93) The level of closing stocks of the cooperating Union producers followed closely the trend already observed in production and sales, with a rather stable trend and a relative peak in 2011. Moreover, considering that the production of the like product in the Union is predominantly by order, the level of stocks does not constitute a very meaningful indicator.

Table 12

Closing stock

	2010	2011	2012	RIP
Closing stock (tonnes)	283 330	321 795	315 784	292 740
<i>Index (2010 = 100)</i>	100	114	111	103

Source: Questionnaire replies.

(h) Labour costs

- (94) The average wage of the employees recorded a steady increase by 4 % every year in the period considered. However, this growth can be explained by adjustment for inflation and, to a smaller extent, by recourse to extra time working (as witnessed in 2011 by the increase in productivity per employee).

Table 13

Labour costs

	2010	2011	2012	RIP
Average labour costs per employee (EUR)	41 604	43 300	45 006	46 742
<i>Index (2010 = 100)</i>	100	104	108	112

Source: Questionnaire replies.

6. Conclusion on the situation of the Union industry

- (95) The investigation showed that the imports of products from the PRC almost disappeared on the Union market after the imposition of the original measures in 2009. This allowed the Union industry to achieve good and stable level of production, sales volume and market share. On the other hand, the profitability is still below the levels reached during the original investigation period, as well as the target profit for the sector.
- (96) It is therefore concluded that the Union industry did not suffer material injury during the RIP. However, given the slow growth in consumption and the fact that the profit margins remain below what is needed for long term viability, the situation of the Union industry can still be considered as vulnerable.
- (97) Following final disclosure, three interested parties argued that the fact that the Commission concluded that the Union Industry did not suffer any material injury during the RIP should lead to the termination of the measures. The Commission indeed established non-existence of material injury in the RIP. However, the decision to extend measures is not based on material injury in the RIP but on findings with regard to the likelihood of recurrence of injury, in line with Article 11(2) of the basic Regulation. Therefore, this argument had to be rejected.

F. LIKELIHOOD OF RECURRENCE OF INJURY

1. Preliminary remarks

- (98) To assess the likelihood of recurrence of injury if the measures were allowed to lapse, the potential impact of the Chinese exports on the Union market and on the Union industry was analysed in accordance with Article 11(2) of the basic Regulation.
- (99) The analysis focused on the consumption trend of the Union market, spare capacity, trade flows and attractiveness of the Union market, and pricing behaviour of the PRC. Due to the lack of cooperation of Chinese exporters the analysis is based on the facts available which include statistics (Eurostat and Chinese trade statistics) and industry documents (such as the speech from the President of CFIA referred to in recital 78 above) provided in the request for initiation of the expiry review.

2. Consumption in the Union

- (100) As indicated in recitals 64 and 65 the consumption of the product concerned in the Union had an overall stable trend in the period considered. At the same time the consumption in RIP is still a lower by almost 20 % compared with pre-crisis level of the original investigation period. The fall in the consumption of the product concerned is driven by declining production in automotive and construction sectors in the Union, as well as other consumer goods sectors which have a significant use of the product concerned (electronic and household appliances, furniture, etc.). In this circumstance, it is thus considered that the return of extremely low-priced imports from China should the measures be allowed to lapse, would have a sudden and dramatic impact on the situation of the Union industry. These imports would be expected to undercut and, in any event, exercise a downward pressure on the Union prices and distort competition in the market. As a consequence, it is likely that should the measures be allowed to lapse, the injury to the Union industry would recur.

3. Spare capacity, trade flows and attractiveness of the Union market, and pricing behaviour of the PRC

- (101) As described in recital 44 the capacity of Chinese production of ISF in 2012 accounted for 6,6 million tonnes. It has to be noted that 2012 was considered by Chinese fasteners industry as a difficult year as due to the adverse impact of several economic factors (inflation, slowdown in Chinese economy and Eurozone crisis) it was the first year since 2000 when Chinese production capacity marked a decrease (from 6,8 million tonnes in 2011).
- (102) In any case, regardless of the future scenarios (stagnation or growth) it still has to be noted that even the current Chinese capacity of production of 6,6-6,8 million tonnes was only exploited in 75 % in the years 2010-2012. This leaves a spare capacity in China (1,6-1,7 million tonnes) which is already extremely high, and exactly in the same range as the whole consumption recorded in the Union market in the same years.
- (103) Chinese worldwide export of ISF was relatively stable during the period considered at a level of 2,2-2,6 million tonnes which corresponded to 40-50 % of Chinese sales. It is clear thus that export constitutes an important part of the activity of the Chinese producers of ISF. According to development plans announced by CFIA for the sector, an expected increase in demand on the domestic market will likely lead the share of exports to drop to the level of 30-40 % of production. However, this decrease should be seen against the background of overall increase in the capacity of production as explained in recital 101 and the fact that this spare capacity in any case is as large as the entire Union consumption. Moreover, the CFIA forecast does not provide any timeframe for the reduction of Chinese export share, nor a concrete indication that this shift would have already started. As a consequence to that, the development plan reported by CFIA should be considered as a too vague and undetermined programme, especially if opposed to the eventual expiry of measures, which would have an immediate effect. Therefore, the presence of this plan cannot at this stage affect the conclusions concerning the likely recurrence of injury, should the measures be left to expire.
- (104) Currently, the Chinese presence on the Union market is very limited and it does not exceed 0,5 % of the market share in terms of volume. Nevertheless, the Union market remains attractive for the Chinese producers, in view of the higher prices in the EU market. This can be proven by attempts of the Chinese exporting producers to circumvent EU antidumping measures. As indicated in recital 3 this behaviour resulted already in the extension of the measures on the Chinese export via Malaysia.
- (105) Additionally, the export oriented Chinese industry is facing more and more problems in finding channels to their usual export markets as a growing number of them has recently imposed antidumping measures on exports of different types of ISF from China as explained in recital 47.
- (106) Thus, it can be reasonably expected that, as a consequence to the attractiveness of the Union market with its size and price levels, should the measures be repealed, a substantial part of the current Chinese export would be re-directed to the Union. It is worth recalling that before the original measures were imposed Chinese market share in the Union market amounted to 26 %.
- (107) Finally, with regard to the level of the Chinese export prices, it is recalled that original investigation found very high levels of dumping and injury margins calculated on the basis of the export prices of the Chinese exporters. On the basis of Chinese export prices to Croatia in 2012 and Q1 of 2013, that is before accession of Croatia to EU and extension of EU protective measures on this country, it can be concluded that the level of Chinese export prices which lead to the imposition of measures in the original investigation remains quite similar. Furthermore, trade defence actions taken by other third countries against export of Chinese ISF confirm that unfair price behaviour of Chinese exporting producers is continued and is not limited only to Union market.

4. Conclusion

- (108) The findings of the investigation have highlighted several elements of concern, including large spare capacity available in the PRC, continuation of dumping and underselling practices worldwide, planned development of production capacity, product range and product complexity in the PRC, as well as growing trade barriers in other main third countries markets. On the other hand, the Union consumption has been stagnating in the last 5 years, due to low demand in many downstream sectors. This has led to a state of vulnerability of the Union industry which is characterised by a certain degree of spare capacity, low profits and business uncertainty (as witnessed

in particular by the decreasing investments). In this scenario, it is considered that the repeal of the measures would with all probability lead to the sudden return of Chinese dumped imports, and that this would weaken the position of the Union industry in their core market, pushing the Union industry again in a state of injury.

- (109) Parties claimed that the Union industry has doubled its profit and cash flow compared to 2010 and that therefore its profit cannot be qualified as low. Furthermore, it is observed that the Union industry does not need further investments as it invested significantly in the past.
- (110) Although the Union industry indeed doubled its profit, the latter remained lower than both the profit in the original IP (4,4 %) and the target profit of 5 %. The same reasoning applies to the cash flow that remained 14 % below the level of the original IP. Finally, the viability of the Union industry depends on continuing investments in up-to-date machinery and a wider product range. The claims are therefore rejected.
- (111) If the measures were to be repealed, under the present market situation, it is likely that the temporary improvement in the performance of the Union industry would quickly deteriorate. As discussed above, the conditions would be extremely favourable for an increase of the imports from the PRC to the Union market at dumped prices and in considerable volumes. That would likely undermine the positive developments in the Union market reached over the period considered. The likely dumped imports would be able to exercise pressure on the Union industry's sales prices and make it lose market share and, as a consequence to that, would negatively impact the Union industry's financial performance which is still vulnerable. It is recalled that in the period considered in the original investigation (1 January 2003-30 September 2007), that is before imposition of the anti-dumping measures, the Union industry had to limit production in certain segments of the product concerned due to massive imports from China ⁽¹⁾. This had a significant negative impact on capacity utilisation and profitability.
- (112) Following final disclosure, one interested party claimed that the Commission failed to establish in its likelihood of recurrence of injury analysis the volume effect of Chinese exports and its link with the measures. The interested party argued that:
- (i) imports from other sources substituted imports from China; these imports are sold at prices below those of the Union industry and nevertheless the Union industry did not suffer material injury;
 - (ii) the decrease of the level of the measures after the implementation of the WTO recommendations did not result in the increased volumes of imports from China on the Union market;
 - (iii) imports of other types of fasteners from China, not being subject of the anti-dumping measures also recorded a serious decline in volumes as from 2009 when the original measures were imposed;
 - (iv) taking into account growing demand on the Chinese domestic market, the likelihood of future increase of Chinese exports to the Union is limited; and
 - (v) the market for fasteners will continue to grow in China and also in other Asian markets which will reduce the likelihood of a significant increase of exports to the EU.
- (113) In reply to these arguments it is noted that:
- (i) the likely injurious effect of Chinese imports cannot be compared to the effect of imports from third countries, such as Taiwan, Vietnam and Thailand. Indeed, as indicated in recital 74 above, there is evidence suggesting that Chinese exporters were still selling on the Croatian market (prior to this country's accession to the EU) at similar average prices as the ones registered in the original investigation; these prices are therefore far lower than the ones reported from these third countries during the RIP. Moreover, as indicated in recital 115 below, the Union industry is selling significant volumes both of standard and special products, and therefore it is likely that Chinese exports (consisting both of standard and special products) will be able to cause injury should the duties in force be terminated;
 - (ii) taking into account the limited reduction in the level of the duties in force following the implementation of the WTO recommendations namely from 85 % before the amendment to 74,1 % after, an important increase in imports from China was not to be expected;

⁽¹⁾ Regulation (EC) No 91/2009, recital 160.

- (iii) the alleged decrease in import volumes of fasteners not subject to the measures is not supported by the statistical data available. Indeed, a stable monthly amount of 20-30 thousand tonnes was maintained in the period 2009-2013, while import volume of fasteners subject to the measures dropped immediately in February 2009 from over 60 thousand tonnes per month to an almost non-existing level;
- (iv) the expected change of ratio of volumes of Chinese domestic sales vs. export sales, which will reflect the growth of Chinese domestic demand, will be counter-balanced by an increase of the total Chinese capacity of production and sales volumes, as explained in recital 101; and
- (v) the claim that Asian demand for fasteners is on the rise is based on an outdated source, predicting the world demand for fasteners being of a size of USD 83 billion in 2016. New market research published by Fastener Industry News Inc. in December 2014 ⁽¹⁾ puts the world market demand at USD 81 billion in 2018 therefore envisaging smaller growth over a longer period of time. Furthermore, the growth in demand in the Asian-Pacific region is accompanied with the growth in capacity in several countries other than China (ex. Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam). In addition the installation of additional production capacity for fasteners has relatively low entry barriers (in terms of time, capital and know-how) and therefore the supply can react relatively quickly to the growing demand.

Therefore, the above claims have to be rejected.

- (114) The same interested party argued that the likelihood of recurrence of injury analysis of the Commission did not take into account the fact that the low-end products imported from China cannot exercise price pressure on high-end products, mainly produced by Union producers.
- (115) In reply to this argument it should be recalled that Union production covers the complete range of fasteners, with some companies focusing on specific types (standard or special) while others offering the full range. In particular, in the sampled companies, a significant part of sales is composed by standard fasteners and for three of them, a majority of the sales in the RIP is constituted by standard products. Therefore, the allegation that the European industry would only produce special or high end fasteners, and therefore be sheltered from injurious imports from China, is clearly wrong, as it is contradicted by the evidence collected and verified during the investigation. Furthermore, it is also known that the Chinese fasteners sector envisages the development of higher-end products, as explained in recital 78. It is therefore very likely that the product mix of future Chinese exports will equally consist of the full range from low to high-end products, and the price pressure will be felt by the Union industry in its entirety, affecting its production capacity utilisation. Therefore, this argument had to be rejected.
- (116) Finally, two other interested parties raised the argument that in its analysis the Commission assumed wrongly that the prices from China will be as low as in the original investigation. According to the parties in question this would not be the case because there was a significant increase in prices recorded in China mainly due to the increase in cost of raw materials and labour and development of the environmental standards. Consequently any price undercutting will be lower and will not justify the extension of the measures at such high levels.
- (117) Without prejudice to the fact that the level of measures could not be changed in the context of an expiry review and the domestic Chinese prices and costs were considered unreliable in the original investigation as the result of the Chinese producers failing to obtain market economy treatment, the following should be noted. First, the lack of cooperation from Chinese producers did not allow the Commission to verify their costs and the alleged changes that occurred in China. The interested parties in question did not provide any evidence or substantiated facts in their submissions. Secondly, reference is made to the level of prices observed in Croatia prior to its accession to the Union, which clearly indicated that Chinese exporters have been keeping charging prices very similar to those observed during the original investigation (see recital 74). Therefore, the argument above had to be rejected.

G. UNION INTEREST

1. Introduction

- (118) In accordance with Article 21 of the basic Regulation, it was examined whether the maintenance of the existing measures would be against the Union interest as a whole. The determination of the Union interest was based on an appreciation of the various interests involved, i.e. those of the Union industry, of importers and of users. The interested parties were given the opportunity to make their views known pursuant to Article 21(2) of the basic Regulation.

⁽¹⁾ The full text of the article is available at: <http://globalfastenernews.com/main.asp?SectionID=31&SubSectionID=42&ArticleID=11630>

- (119) As this investigation is a review of the existing measures, it allowed for assessment of any undue negative impact of the existing anti-dumping measures on the interested parties.

2. Interest of the Union industry

- (120) It was concluded in recital 108 above that the Union industry would be likely to experience a serious deterioration of its situation in case the anti-dumping measures were allowed to lapse. Therefore, the continuation of measures would benefit the Union industry because the Union producers should be able to maintain their sales volumes, market share, profitability and overall positive economic situation. By contrast, the discontinuation of the measures would seriously threaten the viability of the Union industry because there are reasons to expect a shift of the Chinese imports to the Union market at dumped prices and in considerable volumes that would cause recurrence of injury.

3. Interest of importers

- (121) All known importers were informed about the initiation of the review. However, only two importers cooperated in the investigation and replied Commission's questionnaires. The investigation revealed that importers can easily buy from different sources that are currently available on the market, in particular from the Union industry and major third countries' exporters selling at non-dumped prices. Also, none of the two cooperating importers objected to the extension of current antidumping measures although they have questioned their high levels. With this regard it is noted that expiry review investigation on the basis of Article 11(2) of the basic Regulation cannot lead to the modification of the level of the measures. Taking into account the above as well as absence of interest from importers in general, it was concluded that it would not be against their interest to maintain measures.
- (122) Following final disclosure, two interested parties, namely two associations of Union distributors of fasteners, claimed that the imposition of the duties in force at such high level did not result in restoring fair competition on the Union market but rather prevented Chinese imports from entering the Union market. These interested parties claimed that any extension of the measures will result in a further narrowing of the international sourcing options available to Union users and importers. In response to this argument it is first noted that anti-dumping measures are not imposed to prevent or block imports from a targeted country but primarily to restore fair competition on the market. The level of the duties in force is the result of the calculations of the dumping and injury margins which were established on the basis of the findings made during the original investigation. Secondly, the Commission disagrees with the claim that the duties in force are limiting the sources of supply in the Union market. The available import statistics show that imports from third countries increased after the measures on China were introduced. The investigation did not find elements pointing to the fact that these trends will not be maintained in the future. Therefore, the above arguments had to be rejected.
- (123) Furthermore, one of these associations stated that, although it considers the original measures not entirely appropriate and having caused radical and unnecessary distortion of the fastener market, their abrupt removal now would prove as deeply disruptive as their original imposition. This indicates that the fastener distributors have been able to adjust their supply chains, taking into account the measures in force.

4. Interest of the users

- (124) Although the users did not cooperate, it was nonetheless possible to identify the views and the position of the users from the information provided by the Union industry and by the importers. It appears that the users can be firstly divided in two categories: high-end users, which need fasteners with very high quality standards, and other users. High end users could normally find the products they need from Union producers and from some highly specialised exporting producers. On the other hand, the other users' category (which might also include high end users in need of cheaper products for less demanding applications) is the category of users which normally resorted to Chinese products. This category of users is normally served by importers, and according to the views collected while visiting cooperating importers, this category of users is now sufficiently supplied by imports from other countries, including Taiwan, Thailand and Vietnam. On the basis of this reconstruction, and also considering that no user decided to intervene in the present investigation, it is concluded that the extension of the measures would not go against the interest of the users, which seemed to adapt well and without consequences to the presence of measures on ISF from the PRC.

5. Conclusion on Union interest

- (125) In view of the above, it is concluded that there are no compelling reasons of Union interest against the maintenance of the current anti-dumping measures.

H. ANTI-DUMPING MEASURES

- (126) All parties were informed of the essential facts and considerations on the basis of which it was intended to recommend that the existing measures be maintained. They were also granted a period to submit comments subsequent to that disclosure. The submissions and comments were duly taken into consideration where warranted.
- (127) It follows from the above that, as provided for by Article 11(2) of the basic Regulation, the anti-dumping measures applicable to imports of certain iron and steel fasteners originating in the PRC, imposed by Regulation (EC) No 91/2009, as last amended by Implementing Regulation (EU) No 924/2012, should be maintained.
- (128) As outlined under recital 3 above, the anti-dumping duties in force on imports of the product concerned from the PRC were extended to cover, in addition, imports of the same product consigned from Malaysia, whether declared as originating in Malaysia or not. The anti-dumping duty to be maintained on imports of the product concerned, as set out in recital 3, should continue to be extended to imports of ISF consigned from Malaysia, whether declared as originating in Malaysia or not. The exporting producers who were exempted from the measures as extended by Implementing Regulation (EU) No 723/2011 should also be exempted from the measures as imposed by this Regulation.
- (129) In order to minimise the risk of circumvention due to the high difference in the duty rates amongst Chinese exporters, it is considered that special measures are needed in this case to ensure the proper application of the anti-dumping duties. These special measures, which only apply to companies for which an individual duty rate is introduced, include the following: the presentation to the customs authorities of the Member States of a valid commercial invoice, which shall conform to the requirements set out in the Annex II to this Regulation. Imports not accompanied by such an invoice shall be made subject to the residual anti-dumping duty applicable to all other producers.
- (130) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee established by Article 15(1) of the basic Regulation,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. A definitive anti-dumping duty is hereby imposed on imports of certain iron or steel fasteners, other than of stainless steel, i.e. wood screws (excluding coach screws), self-tapping screws, other screws and bolts with heads (whether or not with their nuts or washers, but excluding screws turned from bars, rods, profiles or wire, of solid section, of a shank thickness not exceeding 6 mm and excluding screws and bolts for fixing railway track construction material), and washers, currently falling within CN codes 7318 12 90, 7318 14 91, 7318 14 99, 7318 15 59, 7318 15 69, 7318 15 81, 7318 15 89, ex 7318 15 90, ex 7318 21 00 and ex 7318 22 00 (TARIC codes 7318 15 90 21, 7318 15 90 29, 7318 15 90 71, 7318 15 90 79, 7318 15 90 91, 7318 15 90 98, 7318 21 00 31, 7318 21 00 39, 7318 21 00 95, 7318 21 00 98, 7318 22 00 31, 7318 22 00 39, 7318 22 00 95 and 7318 22 00 98) and originating in the People's Republic of China.

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

Company	Duty (%)	TARIC additional code
Biao Wu Tensile Fasteners Co., Ltd, Shanghai	43,4	A924
CELO Suzhou Precision Fasteners Co., Ltd, Suzhou	0,0	A918

Company	Duty (%)	TARIC additional code
Changshu City Standard Parts Factory and Changshu British Shanghai International Fastener Co., Ltd, Changshu	38,3	A919
Golden Horse (Dong Guan) Metal Manufactory Co., Ltd, Dongguan City	22,9	A920
Kunshan Chenghe Standard Components Co., Ltd, Kunshan	63,7	A921
Ningbo Jinding Fastener Co., Ltd, Ningbo City	64,3	A922
Ningbo Yonghong Fasteners Co., Ltd, Jiangshan Town	69,7	A923
Yantai Agrati Fasteners Co., Ltd, Yantai	0,0	A925
Bulten Fasteners (China) Co., Ltd, Beijing	0,0	A997
Companies listed in Annex I	54,1	A928
All other companies	74,1	A999

3. The application of the individual duty rates specified for the companies mentioned in paragraph 2 shall be conditional upon presentation to the customs authorities of the Member States of a valid commercial invoice, which shall conform to the requirements set out in Annex II. If no such invoice is presented, the duty rate applicable to 'all other companies' shall apply.

4. The definitive anti-dumping duty applicable to 'all other companies', as set out in paragraph 2, is hereby extended to imports of the same iron or steel fasteners consigned from Malaysia, whether declared as originating in Malaysia or not (TARIC codes 7318 12 90 11, 7318 12 90 91, 7318 14 91 11, 7318 14 91 91, 7318 14 99 11, 7318 14 99 20, 7318 14 99 92, 7318 15 59 11, 7318 15 59 61, 7318 15 59 81, 7318 15 69 11, 7318 15 69 61, 7318 15 69 81, 7318 15 81 11, 7318 15 81 61, 7318 15 81 81, 7318 15 89 11, 7318 15 89 61, 7318 15 89 81, 7318 15 90 21, 7318 15 90 71, 7318 15 90 91, 7318 21 00 31, 7318 21 00 95, 7318 22 00 31 and 7318 22 00 95), with the exception of those produced by the companies listed below:

Company	TARIC additional code
Acku Metal Industries (M) Sdn. Bhd	B123
Chin Well Fasteners Company Sdn. Bhd	B124
Jinfast Industries Sdn. Bhd	B125
Power Steel and Electroplating Sdn. Bhd	B126
Sofasco Industries (M) Sdn. Bhd	B127
Tigges Fastener Technology (M) Sdn. Bhd	B128
TI Metal Forgings Sdn. Bhd	B129
United Bolt and Nut Sdn. Bhd	B130
Andfast Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.	B265

5. The application of exemptions granted to the companies specifically mentioned in paragraph 4 of this Article shall be conditional upon presentation to the customs authorities of the Member States of a valid commercial invoice, which shall conform to the requirements set out in Annex II. If no such invoice is presented, the anti-dumping duty as imposed by paragraph 4 of this Article shall apply
6. Unless otherwise specified, the provisions in force concerning customs duties shall apply.

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, 26 March 2015.

For the Commission
The President
Jean-Claude JUNCKER

ANNEX I

COOPERATING EXPORTING PRODUCERS NOT INCLUDED IN THE SAMPLE

TARIC Additional Code A928

Abel Manufacturing Co., Ltd	Shanghai
Autocraft Industrial (Shanghai) Ltd	Shanghai
Changshu Fuxin Fasteners Manufacturing Co., Ltd	Changshu
Changshu Shining Sun Fasteners Manufacturing Co., Ltd	Changshu
Changzhou Oread Fasteners Co., Ltd	Changzhou
Chun Yu (Dongguan) Metal Products Co., Ltd	Dongguan
Cixi Zhencheng Machinery Co., Ltd	Cixi
Dongguan Danny & Kuen Metal & Co., Ltd	Dongguan
Foshan Nanhai Gubang Metal Goods Co., Ltd	Foshan
Gem-year industrial Co., Ltd	Jiashan
Guangzhou Tianhe District Zhonggu Hardware Screw Manufacture	Guangzhou
Haining Xinxin Hardware Standard Tools Co., Ltd	Haining
Haiyan Flymetal Hardware Co., Ltd	Jiaying
Haiyan Haitang Fasteners Factory	Jiaying
Haiyan Hardware Standard Parts Co., Ltd	Jiaying
Haiyan Lianxiang Hardware Products Co., Ltd	Jiaying
Haiyan Mengshi Screws Co., Ltd	Jiaying
Haiyan Self-tapping Screws Co., Ltd	Jiaying
Haiyan Sun's Jianxin Fasteners Co., Ltd	Jiaying
Haiyan Xinan Standard Fastener Co., Ltd	Jiaying
Haiyan Xinglong Fastener Co., Ltd	Jiaying
Hangzhou Everbright Metal Products Co., Ltd	Hangzhou
Hangzhou Spring Washer Co., Ltd	Hangzhou
Hott Metal Part and Fasteners Inc.	Changshu
J. C. Grand (China) Corporation	Jiaying
Jiangsu Jiangyu Metal Work Co., Ltd	Dongtai
Jiashan Yongda Screw Co., Ltd	Jiashan
Jiaying Triumph Hardware Co., Ltd	Haining
Jiaying Victor Screw Co., Ltd	Jiaying
Jinan Star Fastener Co., Ltd	Jinan

Jin-Well Auto-parts (zhejiang) Co., Ltd	Jiashan
Kinfast Hardware Co., Ltd	Haining
Ningbo Alliance Screws and Fasteners Co., Ltd	Ningbo
Ningbo Anchor Fasteners Industrial Co., Ltd	Ningbo
Ningbo Dafeng Machinery Co., Ltd	Ningbo
Ningbo Development Zone Yonggang Fasteners Co., Ltd	Ningbo
Ningbo Fastener Factory	Ningbo
Ningbo Haixin Hardware Co., Ltd	Ningbo
Ningbo Haixin Railroad Material Co., Ltd	Ningbo
Ningbo Jinhui Gaoqiang Fastener Co., Ltd	Ningbo
Ningbo Jinpeng High Strength Fastener Co., Ltd	Ningbo
Ningbo Jintai Fastener Co., Ltd	Ningbo
Ningbo Jinwei Standard Parts Co., Ltd	Ningbo
Ningbo Jiulong Fasteners Manufacture Co., Ltd	Ningbo
Ningbo Londex Industrial Co., Ltd	Ningbo
Ningbo Minda Machinery & Electronics Co., Ltd	Ningbo
Ningbo Ningli High-Strength Fastener Co., Ltd	Ningbo
Ningbo Qunli Fastener Manufacture Co., Ltd	Ningbo
Ningbo Special — Wind — Fasteners (China) Co., Ltd	Ningbo
Ningbo Xinxing Fasteners Manufacture Co., Ltd	Ningbo
Ningbo Yonggang Fasteners Co., Ltd	Ningbo
Ningbo Zhenhai Xingyi Fasteners Co., Ltd	Ningbo
Ningbo Zhongbin Fastener Manufacture Co., Ltd	Ningbo
Ningbo Zhongjiang High Strength Bolt Co., Ltd	Ningbo
Robertson Inc. (Jiaxing)	Jiashan
Shanghai Boxed Screw Manufacturing Company Limited	Shanghai
Shanghai Fenggang Precision Inc.	Shanghai
Shanghai Foreign Trade Xiasha No. 2 Woodscrew Factory Co., Ltd	Shanghai
Shanghai Great Diamond Fastener Co., Ltd	Shanghai
Shanghai Hang Hong Metal Products Co., Ltd	Shanghai
Shanghai Hangtou Fasteners Co., Ltd	Shanghai
Shanghai Huaming Hardware Products Co., Ltd	Shanghai
Shanghai Moregood C&F Fastener Co., Ltd	Shanghai

Shanghai Moresun Fasteners Co., Ltd	Shanghai
Shanghai Qingpu Ben Yuan Metal Products Co., Ltd	Shanghai
Shanghai Ren Sheng Standardized Item Manufacture Ltd, Co	Shanghai
Shanghai Shuyuan Woodscrews Factory	Shanghai
Shanghai SQB Automotive Fasteners Company Ltd	Shanghai
Shanghai Tapoo Hardware Co., Ltd	Shanghai
Shanghai Yifan High-Intensity Fasteners Co., Ltd	Shanghai
Shanxi Jiaocheng Zhicheng Foundry Ltd	Jiaocheng
Shenzhen Top United Steel Co., Ltd	Shenzhen
Sundram Fasteners (Zhejiang) Limited	Jiaxing
Sunfast (Jiaxing) Enterprise Co., Ltd	Jiaxing
Suzhou Escort Hardware Manufacturing Co., Ltd	Suzhou
Taicang Rongtong Metal Products Co., Ltd	Taicang
Tangshan Huifeng Standard Component Make Co., Ltd	Tangshan
Tangshan Xingfeng Screws Co., Ltd	Tangshan
Tapoo Metal Products (Shanghai) Co., Ltd	Shanghai
Tianjin Jiuri Manufacture & Trading Co., Ltd	Tianjin
Wenzhou Excellent Hardware Apparatus Packing Co., Ltd	Wenzhou
Wenzhou Junhao Industry Co., Ltd	Wenzhou
Wenzhou Tian Xiang Metal Products Co., Ltd	Wenzhou
Wenzhou Yili Machinery Development Co., Ltd	Wenzhou
Wenzhou Yonggu Fasteners Co., Ltd	Wenzhou
Wuxi Huacheng Fastener Co., Ltd	Wuxi
Wuxi Qianfeng Screw Factory	Wuxi
Xingtai City Ningbo Fasteners Co., Ltd	Xingtai
Yueqing Quintessence Fastener Co., Ltd	Yueqing
Zhejiang Jingyi Standard Components Co., Ltd	Yueqing
Zhejiang New Oriental Fastener Co., Ltd	Jiaxing
Zhejiang Qifeng Hardware Make Co., Ltd	Jiaxing
Zhejiang Rising Fasteners Co., Ltd	Hangzhou
Zhejiang Yonghua Fasteners Co., Ltd	Rui' An
Zhejiang Zhongtong Motorkits Co., Ltd	Shamen
Zhongshan City Jinzhong Fastener Co., Ltd	Zhongshan

ANNEX II

A declaration signed by an official of the entity issuing the commercial invoice, in the following format, must appear on the valid commercial invoice referred to in Article 1(3) and (5):

- (1) The name and function of the official of the entity issuing the commercial invoice.
- (2) The following declaration:

I, the undersigned, certify that the (volume) of fastener products sold for export to the European Union covered by this invoice was manufactured by (company name and address) (TARIC additional code) in (country concerned). I declare that the information provided in this invoice is complete and correct.

(Date and signature)

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2015/520**of 26 March 2015****establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 922/72, (EEC) No 234/79, (EC) No 1037/2001 and (EC) No 1234/2007 ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 of 7 June 2011 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 in respect of the fruit and vegetables and processed fruit and vegetables sectors ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 136(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 lays down, pursuant to the outcome of the Uruguay Round multilateral trade negotiations, the criteria whereby the Commission fixes the standard values for imports from third countries, in respect of the products and periods stipulated in Annex XVI, Part A thereto.
- (2) The standard import value is calculated each working day, in accordance with Article 136(1) of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011, taking into account variable daily data. Therefore this Regulation should enter into force on the day of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The standard import values referred to in Article 136 of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 are fixed in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day 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, 26 March 2015.

For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,
Jerzy PLEWA

Director-General for Agriculture and Rural Development

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 671.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 157, 15.6.2011, p. 1.

ANNEX

Standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables

(EUR/100 kg)		
CN code	Third country code ⁽¹⁾	Standard import value
0702 00 00	MA	87,7
	TR	123,7
	ZZ	105,7
0707 00 05	JO	206,0
	MA	176,1
	TR	161,2
0709 93 10	ZZ	181,1
	MA	124,7
	TR	161,7
0805 10 20	ZZ	143,2
	EG	48,1
	IL	72,8
0805 50 10	MA	44,0
	TN	62,9
	TR	65,2
0805 10 20	ZZ	58,6
	BO	92,8
	TR	46,6
0808 10 80	ZZ	69,7
	AR	94,0
	BR	92,1
0808 30 90	CL	108,5
	CN	105,5
	MK	25,2
0808 30 90	US	212,5
	ZA	122,6
	ZZ	108,6
0808 30 90	AR	109,5
	CL	134,6
	CN	71,3
0808 30 90	ZA	114,5
	ZZ	107,5

⁽¹⁾ Nomenclature of countries laid down by Commission Regulation (EU) No 1106/2012 of 27 November 2012 implementing Regulation (EC) No 471/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on Community statistics relating to external trade with non-member countries, as regards the update of the nomenclature of countries and territories (OJ L 328, 28.11.2012, p. 7). Code 'ZZ' stands for 'of other origin'.

DECISIONS

COUNCIL DECISION (CFSP) 2015/521

of 26 March 2015

updating and amending 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 2014/483/CFSP

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on European Union, and in particular Article 29 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) On 27 December 2001, the Council adopted Common Position 2001/931/CFSP ⁽¹⁾.
- (2) On 22 July 2014, the Council adopted Decision 2014/483/CFSP ⁽²⁾ updating and amending 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 on 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 the 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 that Common Position. 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 therein.
- (6) The Council has concluded that there are no longer grounds for keeping two entities on the list.
- (7) The list should be updated accordingly and Decision 2014/483/CFSP 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 2014/483/CFSP 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 2014/483/CFSP of 22 July 2014 updating and amending 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 2014/72/CFSP (OJ L 217, 23.7.2014, p. 35).

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, 26 March 2015.

For the Council
The President
E. RINKĒVIČS

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: 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. ARBABSAR Manssor (a.k.a. Mansour Arbabsiar), born 6. or 15.3.1955 in Iran. Iranian and US national. Passport: C2002515 (Iran); Passport: 477845448 (USA). National ID No.: 07442833, expiry date 15 March 2016 (USA driving licence).
5. BOUYERI, Mohammed (a.k.a. Abu ZUBAIR, a.k.a. SOBIAR, a.k.a. Abu ZOUBAIR), born 8.3.1978 in Amsterdam (The Netherlands) — member of the 'Hofstadgroep'.
6. IZZ-AL-DIN, Hasan (a.k.a. GARBAYA, Ahmed, a.k.a. SA-ID, a.k.a. SALWWAN, Samir), Lebanon, born 1963 in Lebanon, citizen of Lebanon.
7. MOHAMMED, Khalid Shaikh (a.k.a. ALI, Salem, a.k.a. BIN KHALID, Fahd Bin Adballah, a.k.a. HENIN, Ashraf Refaat Nabith, a.k.a. WADOOD, Khalid Abdul), born 14.4.1965 or 1.3.1964 in Pakistan, passport No 488555.
8. 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.
9. SHAKURI Ali Gholam, born circa 1965 in Tehran, Iran.
10. SOLEIMANI Qasem (a.k.a. Ghasem Soleymani, a.k.a. Qasmi Sulayman, a.k.a. Qasem Soleymani, a.k.a. Qasem Solaimani, a.k.a. Qasem Salimani, a.k.a. Qasem Solemani, a.k.a. Qasem Sulaimani, a.k.a. Qasem Sulemani), born 11.3.1957 in Iran. Iranian national. Passport: 008827 (Iran Diplomatic), issued 1999. Title: Major General

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. 'Gama'a al-Islamiyya' (a.k.a. 'Al-Gama'a al-Islamiyya') ('Islamic Group' — 'IG').
7. 'İslami Büyük Doğu Akıncılar Cephesi' — 'İBDA-C' ('Great Islamic Eastern Warriors Front').
8. 'Hamas', including 'Hamas-Izz al-Din al-Qassem'.
9. 'Hizballah Military Wing' (a.k.a. 'Hezbollah Military Wing', a.k.a. 'Hizbullah Military Wing', a.k.a. 'Hizbollah 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)).
10. 'Hizbul Mujahideen' — 'HM'.
11. 'Hofstadgroep'.
12. 'International Sikh Youth Federation' — 'ISYF'.
13. 'Khalistan Zindabad Force' — 'KZF'.
14. 'Kurdistan Workers' Party' — 'PKK' (a.k.a. 'KADEK', a.k.a. 'KONGRA-GEL').
15. 'Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam' — 'LTTE'.

16. 'Ejército de Liberación Nacional' ('National Liberation Army').
 17. 'Palestinian Islamic Jihad' — 'PIJ'.
 18. 'Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine' — 'PFLP'.
 19. 'Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine — General Command' (a.k.a. 'PFLP — General Command')
 20. 'Fuerzas armadas revolucionarias de Colombia' — 'FARC' ('Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia')
 21. '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').
 22. 'Sendero Luminoso' — 'SL' ('Shining Path').
 23. 'Teyrbazen Azadiya Kurdistan' — 'TAK' (a.k.a. 'Kurdistan Freedom Falcons', a.k.a. 'Kurdistan Freedom Hawks').
-

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2015/522**of 25 March 2015****concerning certain protective measures in relation to highly pathogenic avian influenza of subtype H5N8 in Hungary***(notified under document C(2015) 1711)***(Only the Hungarian text is authentic)****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Council Directive 89/662/EEC of 11 December 1989 concerning veterinary checks in intra-Community trade with a view to the completion of the internal market ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 9(4) thereof,Having regard to Council Directive 90/425/EEC of 26 June 1990 concerning veterinary and zootechnical checks applicable in intra-Community trade in certain live animals and products with a view to the completion of the internal market ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 10(4) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Avian influenza is an infectious viral disease in birds, including poultry. Infections with avian influenza viruses in domestic poultry cause two main forms of that disease that are distinguished by their virulence. The low pathogenic form generally only causes mild symptoms, while the highly pathogenic form results in very high mortality rates in most poultry species. That disease may have a severe impact on the profitability of poultry farming.
- (2) Avian influenza is mainly found in birds, but under certain circumstances infections can also occur in humans even though the risk is generally very low.
- (3) In the event of an outbreak of avian influenza, there is a risk that the disease agent might spread to other holdings where poultry or other captive birds are kept. As a result it may spread from one Member State to other Member States or to third countries through trade in live birds or their products.
- (4) Council Directive 2005/94/EC ⁽³⁾ sets out certain preventive measures relating to the surveillance and the early detection of avian influenza and the minimum control measures to be applied in the event of an outbreak of that disease in poultry or other captive birds. That Directive provides for the establishment of protection and surveillance zones in the event of an outbreak of highly pathogenic avian influenza.
- (5) Following the notification by Hungary of an outbreak of highly pathogenic avian influenza of subtype H5N8 in a duck fattening holding in Békés County, Hungary, on 24 February 2015, Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/338 ⁽⁴⁾ was adopted.
- (6) Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/338 provides that the protection and surveillance zones established by Hungary, in accordance with Directive 2005/94/EC, are to comprise at least the areas listed as protection and surveillance zones in the Annex to that Implementing Decision. Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/338 is to apply until 26 March 2015.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 395, 30.12.1989, p. 13.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 224, 18.8.1990, p. 29.

⁽³⁾ Council Directive 2005/94/EC of 20 December 2005 on Community measures for the control of avian influenza and repealing Directive 92/40/EEC (OJ L 10, 14.1.2006, p. 16).

⁽⁴⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/338 of 27 February 2015 concerning certain interim protective measures in relation to highly pathogenic avian influenza of subtype H5N8 in Hungary (OJ L 58, 3.3.2015, p. 83).

- (7) The interim protective measures put in place following the outbreak in Hungary have now been reviewed within the framework of the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed and the areas under restrictions can now be described in a more precise manner.
- (8) In order to prevent any unnecessary disturbance to trade within the Union and to avoid unjustified barriers to trade being imposed by third countries, it is necessary to define the protection and surveillance zones established in Hungary at Union level in collaboration with that Member State and to fix the duration of that regionalisation.
- (9) For the sake of clarity, Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/338 should be repealed.
- (10) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Hungary shall ensure that the protection and surveillance zones established in accordance with Article 16(1) of Directive 2005/94/EC comprise at least the areas listed as protection and surveillance zones in Parts A and B of the Annex to this Decision.

Article 2

Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/338 is repealed.

Article 3

This Decision is addressed to Hungary.

Done at Brussels, 25 March 2015.

For the Commission
Vytenis ANDRIUKAITIS
Member of the Commission

ANNEX

PART A

Protection zone as referred to in Article 1:

ISO Country Code	Member State	Code (if available)	Name	Date until applicable in accordance with Article 29 of Directive 2005/94/EC
HU	Hungary	Postal code	Area comprising:	27.3.2015
		5525	That part of Füzesgyarmat town and its periphery (located in Békés County) within a circle of 3 kilometres radius centred on point Latitude 47.1256 and Longitude 21.1875. Furthermore part of Füzesgyarmat town west from streets Kossuth and Árpád and north from Mátyás street.	

PART B

Surveillance zone as referred to in Article 1:

ISO Country Code	Member State	Code (if available)	Name	Date until applicable in accordance with Article 31 of Directive 2005/94/EC
HU	Hungary	Postal code	Area comprising:	5.4.2015
		4172 5520 5525 5526	The part of Békés and Hajdú-Bihar Counties within the circle of 10 kilometres radius centred on point Latitude 47.1256 and Longitude 21.1875, which contains the whole territory of settlements Füzesgyarmat and Töviskes and: — part of Szeghalom town north from streets Arany János and Kinizsi, — entire area of Kertészsziget locality, — part of Biharnagybajom locality south from streets Kossuth and Rákóczi.	

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



Publications Office of the European Union
2985 Luxembourg
LUXEMBOURG

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